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

Though TANF is best known for funding cash assistance payments for needy families with children, the block grant and MOE funds are used for a wide variety of benefits and activities. In FY2015, expenditures on basic assistance (cash assistance) totaled $7.8 billion—25% 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. Some states also count expenditures in pre-kindergarten programs toward the MOE requirement.

Cash Assistance Caseload. A total of 1.5 million families, composed of 3.7 million recipients, received TANF- or MOE-funded cash in June 2016. The bulk of the "recipients" were children—2.7 million in that month. The cash assistance caseload is heterogeneous. The type of family historically thought of as the "typical" cash assistance family—one with an unemployed adult recipient—accounted for 35% of all families on the rolls in FY2015. Additionally, 29% of cash assistance families had an employed adult, while 36% of all TANF families were "child-only" and had no adult recipient. Child-only families include those with disabled adults receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), adults who are nonparents (e.g., grandparents, aunts, uncles) caring for children, and families consisting of citizen children and ineligible noncitizen parents.

Cash Assistance Benefits. TANF cash benefits are set by states. In July 2015, 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 (Kansas), the maximum monthly benefit of $429 for a family of three represents 26% of poverty-level income.

Cash Assistance Work Requirements. TANF requires states to engage 50% of all families and 90% of two-parent families in work activities. However, these standards are reduced by the amount of a state's caseload reduction from FY2005. Further, states may get an extra credit against these standards by spending more than required under the TANF MOE. Therefore, the effective standards states face are often less than the 50% or 90% targets, and vary by state. In FY2014 states achieved, on average, an all-family participation rate of 36.6% and a two-parent rate of 30.8%. That year, 9 jurisdictions failed the all-family standard, and 18 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 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

How Are TANF Programs Funded?

TANF programs are funded through a combination of federal and state funds. In FY2017, 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 and the District of Columbia. There is also a contingency fund available that provides extra federal funds to states that meet certain conditions.

Additionally, states are required to expend a minimum amount of their own funds for TANF and TANF-related activities under what is known as the maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement. States are required to spend at least 75% of what they spent in FY1994 on TANF's predecessor programs. The minimum MOE amount, in total, is $10.4 billion per year for the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

TANF was created in the 1996 welfare reform law, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193).The TANF basic block grant amount—both nationally and for each state—was established in the 1996 welfare reform law. It has not been adjusted for changes since then, such as inflation, the size of the TANF assistance caseload, or changes in the poverty population.

From FY1997 (the first full year of TANF funding) through FY2016 (ended September 30, 2016), the real (inflation-adjusted) value of the TANF block grant declined by 33.1%. **Table 1** shows the impact of inflation on the value of the TANF block grant for each year, FY1997 through FY2016.

Table 1.TANF Basic Block Grant Funding in Constant Dollars

Fiscal Year	TANF Basic Block Grant	Value of the TANF Basic Block Grant in FY1997 Dollars	Cumulative Change in the Value of the TANF Basic Block Grant from FY1997 (FY1997 dollars)
1997	$16.488	$16.488	
1998	16.488	16.223	-1.6%
1999	16.488	15.918	-3.5
2000	16.488	15.428	-6.4
2001	16.488	14.946	-9.4

Fiscal Year	TANF Basic Block Grant	Value of the TANF Basic Block Grant in FY1997 Dollars	Cumulative Change in the Value of the TANF Basic Block Grant from FY1997 (FY1997 dollars)
2002	16.488	14.725	-10.7
2003	16.488	14.388	-12.7
2004	16.488	14.061	-14.7
2005	16.488	13.614	-17.4
2006	16.488	13.130	-20.4
2007	16.488	12.829	-22.2
2008	16.488	12.284	-25.5
2009	16.488	12.324	-25.3
2010	16.488	12.119	-26.5
2011	16.488	11.806	-28.4
2012	16.488	11.528	-30.1
2013	16.488	11.343	-31.2
2014	16.488	11.162	-32.3
2015	16.488	11.128	-32.5
2016	16.488	11.025	-33.1

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

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

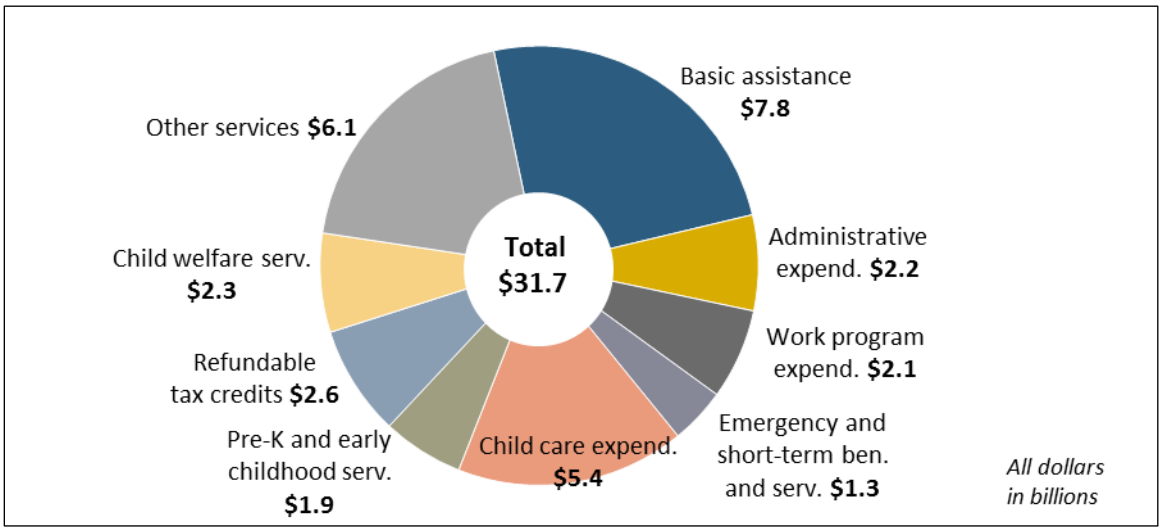
How Have States Used TANF Funds?

Figure 1 shows the uses of federal TANF grants to states and state MOE funds in FY2015. In FY2015, a total of $31.7 billion of both federal TANF and state MOE expenditures were either expended or transferred to other block grant programs. Basic assistance, ongoing benefits to families to meet basic needs, represented 25% ($7.8 billion) of total FY2015 TANF and MOE dollars.

TANF is a major contributor of child care funding. In FY2015, 17% 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. It provides short-term and emergency benefits for families with immediate and crisis needs. Some states also count as MOE dollars their expenditures on pre-kindergarten programs.

Figure 1. Uses of TANF and MOE Funds, FY2015

(Dollars in billions)



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

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

How Much of the TANF Grant Has Gone Unspent?

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

At the end of FY2015 (September 30, 2015, the latest data currently available), a total of $3.7 billion of federal TANF funding remained neither transferred nor spent. However, some of these unspent funds represent monies that states had already committed to spend later. At the end of FY2015, states had made such commitments to spend—that is, had obligated—a total of $1.4 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 FY2015, states had $2.3 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 *basic assistance*, with no complete reporting on families receiving other TANF benefits and services. Assistance includes monthly cash assistance benefits provided to families to meet ongoing, basic needs. It also includes other ongoing benefits to meet basic needs, such as food assistance added to monthly Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) allotments in California for working parents or food assistance for immigrants barred from regular SNAP benefits in certain states.

As discussed in a previous section of this report, TANF basic assistance accounts for about 25% of all TANF expenditures. Therefore, the federal reporting requirements that pertain to families receiving "assistance" are likely to undercount the number of families receiving any TANF-funded benefit or service.

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

Table 2 provides assistance caseload information. A total of 1.5 million families, composed of 3.7 million recipients, received TANF- or MOE-funded assistance in June 2016. The bulk of the "recipients" were children—2.7 million in that month. For state-by-state assistance caseloads, see **Table B-4**.

Table 2. TANF Assistance Caseload: June 2016

Total Families	1,471,307
Total Recipients	3,746,955
Total Adults	1,020,494
Total Children	2,726,461

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

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

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

Figure 2 provides a long-term historical perspective on the number of families receiving assistance, from July 1959 to June 2016. Before 1997, these are families that received cash assistance from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. From 1997 onward, these are families that received assistance from TANF.

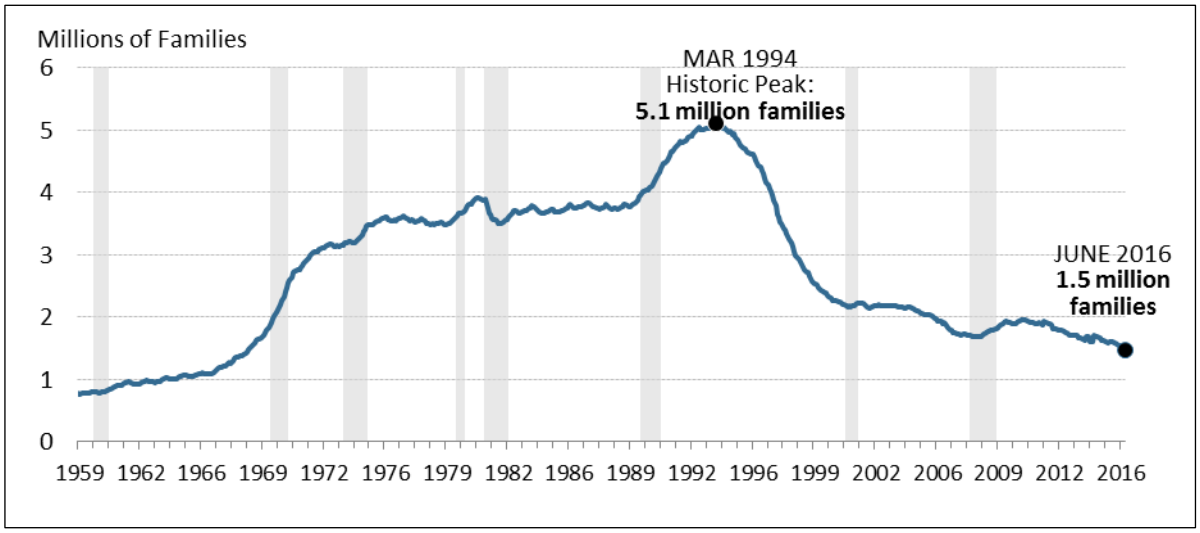
The shaded areas of the figure represent months when the national economy was in recession. Though the health of the national economy affected the trend in the cash assistance caseload, the long-term trend in receipt of cash assistance does not follow a classic counter-cyclical pattern.

Such a pattern would have the caseload rise during economic slumps, and then fall again during periods of economic growth. Factors other than the health of the economy (demographic trends, policy changes) also influenced the caseload trend.

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

During the recent 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. In June 2016, the assistance caseload had declined to 1.5 million families.

Figure 2. Number of Families Receiving Cash Assistance, July 1959-June 2016



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

Notes: Shaded areas denote months when the national economy was in recession. Information represents families receiving cash assistance from Aid to Dependent Children (ADC), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and TANF. For October 1999 through June 2016, includes families receiving assistance from Separate State Programs (SSPs) with expenditures countable toward the TANF maintenance of effort requirement. See **Table A-2** for average annual data on families, recipients, adult recipients, and child recipients of ADC, AFDC, and TANF cash assistance for 1961 to 2015.

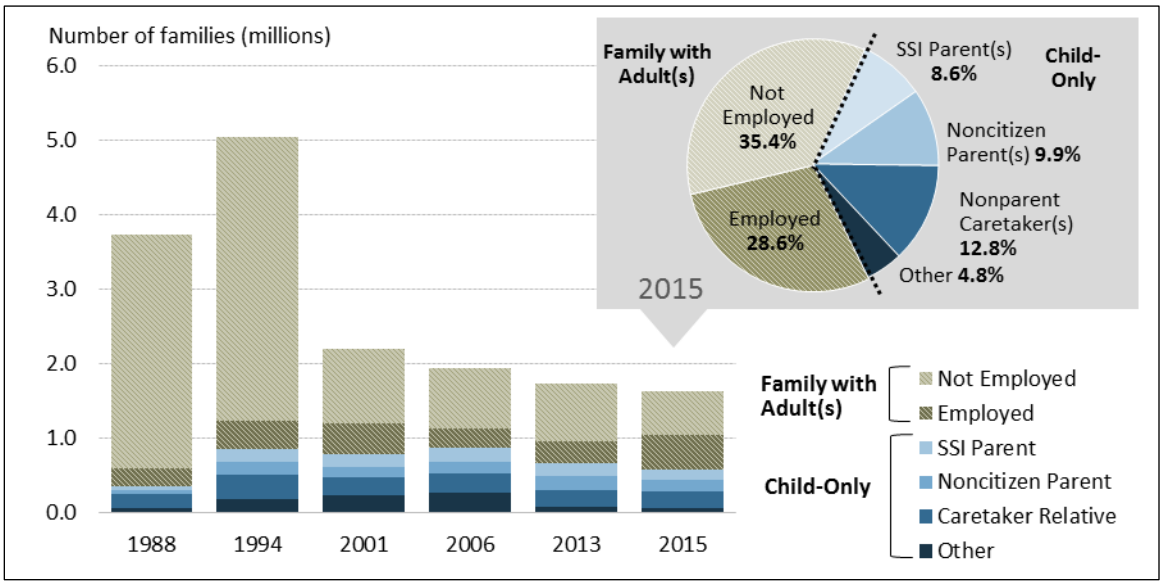
Table B-5 shows recent trends in the number of cash assistance families by state.

What Are the Characteristics of Families Receiving TANF Assistance?

Historically, the "typical" family receiving assistance 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 assistance caseload decline has occurred together with a major shift in the composition of the rolls. **Figure 3** shows the change in the size and composition of the assistance caseload under both AFDC (1988 and 1994) and under TANF. In FY1988, 84% of AFDC families were headed by an unemployed adult recipient. In FY2015, families with an unemployed adult recipient represented 35% of all cash assistance families. This decline occurred, in large part, as the number of families headed by unemployed adult recipients declined more rapidly than other components of the cash assistance caseload. In FY1994, a monthly average of 3.8 million families per month who received AFDC cash assistance had adult recipients who were not working. In FY2015, a monthly average of 578,000 families per month had adult recipients or work-eligible individuals, with no adult recipient or work-eligible individual working.

With the decline in families headed by unemployed adults, the share of the caseload that represent families with employed adults and "child only" families has increased. In FY2015, families with employed adult recipients represented 29% of all assistance families. "Child-only" families are those where no adult recipient receives benefits in their own right; the family receives benefits on behalf of its children. The share of the caseload that was child-only in FY2015 was 36%. In FY2015, families with a non-recipient, non-parent relative (grandparents, aunts, uncles) represented 13% of all assistance families. Families with ineligible, noncitizen adults or adults who have not reported their citizenship status made up 10% of the assistance caseload in that year. Families where the parent received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and the children received TANF made up 9% of all assistance families in FY2015.

Figure 3. Characteristics of Assistance Families, Selected Years FY1988 to FY2015



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

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

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

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

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

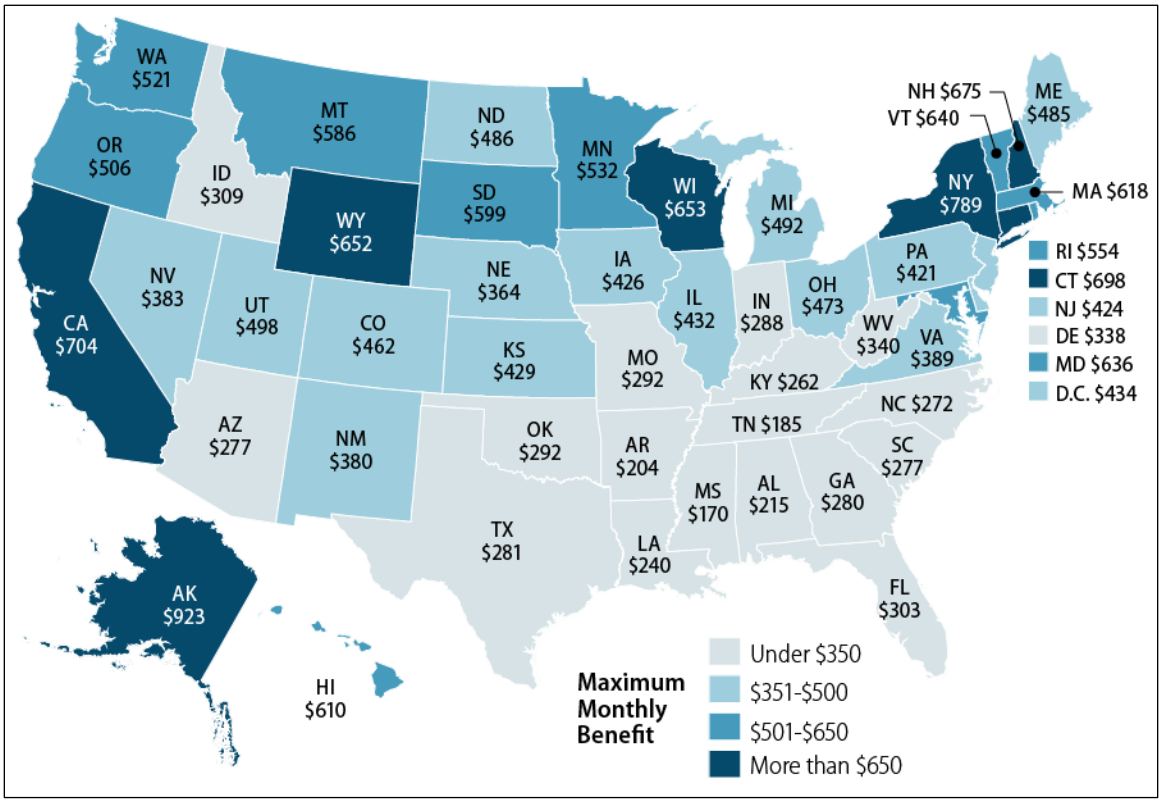
Figure 4 shows the maximum monthly TANF cash benefit by state for a single mother caring for two children (family of three) in July 2015.[1] The benefit amounts shown are those for a single-parent family with two children.[2] For a family of three, the maximum TANF benefit paid in July 2015 varied from $170 per month in Mississippi to $923 per month in Alaska. The map shows a regional pattern to the maximum monthly benefit paid, with lower benefit amounts in the South than in other regions. In all states, the maximum TANF cash assistance amount for this sized family was less than 50% of poverty-level income.[3]

[1] 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).

[2] 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.

[3] In 2015, the HHS poverty guidelines for the contiguous 48 states and the District of Columbia for a family of 3 was $1,674 per month. Higher poverty lines applied in Alaska ($2,093 per month for a family of 3) and Hawaii ($1,925 per month for a family of 3).

Figure 4. TANF Cash Assistance Maximum Monthly Benefit Amounts for a Single Parent Family with Two Children, July 2015



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 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.

[4] Some families are excluded from the participation rate calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

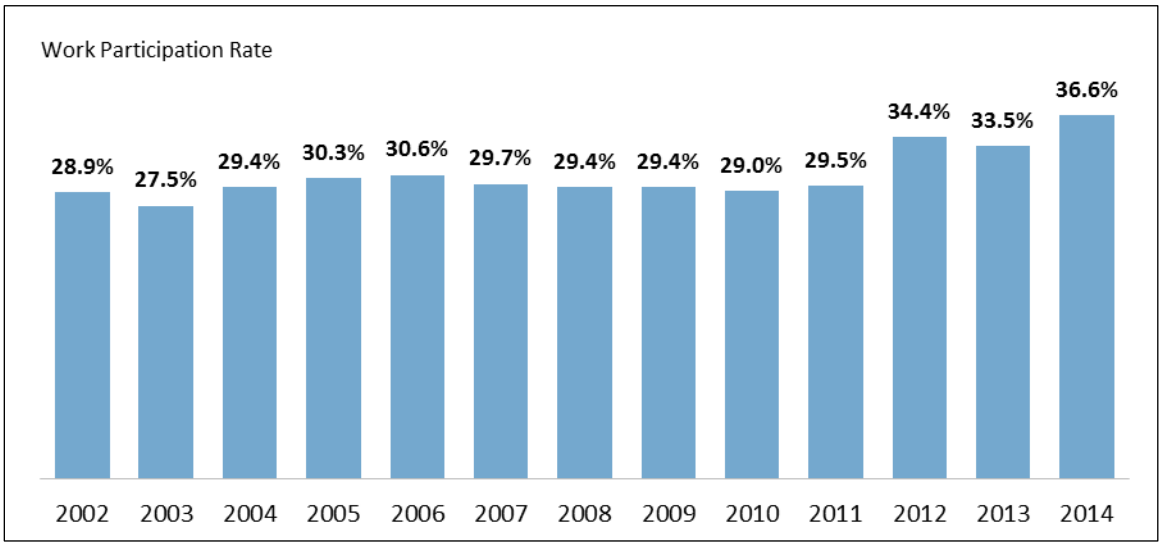
What Work Participation Rates Have the States Achieved?

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

Figure 5 shows the national average all-families work participation rate for FY2002 through FY2014. For the period FY2002 through FY2011, states achieved an average all-families work participation rate hovering around 30%. In FY2012, the average all-families work participation rate ticked up to 34.4%. In that year, states faced higher work participation standards because the "freeze" to the caseload reduction credit enacted in ARRA expired. In FY2014, the all-family work participation rate increased to 36.6%. The increase in the work participation rate over the FY2012 to FY2014 period is because of an increase in the percent of families working while also

receiving some form of TANF assistance, rather than an increase in non-employed individuals participating in job readiness activities.[5]

Figure 5. National Average TANF Work Participation Rate for All Families, FY2002-FY2014



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

How Many Jurisdictions Have Failed the All-Families Standard?

Table 3 shows which states failed the TANF all-families work participation standards from FY2002 through FY2014. Before FY2007, only a few jurisdictions failed to meet TANF all-families work participation standards. However, in FY2007, 15 jurisdictions failed to meet the all-families standard. FY2007 was the first year in which policies under the DRA were effective. This number declined to 9 in FY2008 and 8 in FY2009.

In FY2012, despite the uptick in the national average work participation rate, 16 states failed to meet the all-family standard, the largest number of states that did not meet their participation standards in any one year since the enactment of TANF. FY2012 was the year that ARRA's "freeze" of the caseload reduction credit expired, and states were generally required to meet higher standards than in previous years.

In FY2014, the number of jurisdictions that failed the all-family work participation standard declined to 9. The 9 jurisdictions are California, Colorado, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Puerto Rico, and Guam. California and Guam have failed their all-family work standards for all years, FY2007 through FY2014.

For state-by-state information on FY2014 caseload reduction credits, effective (after credit) standards, and work participation rates related to the "all families" standard, see U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family

[5] The TANF work participation rate increased from 29.5% in FY2011 to 36.6% in FY2014, 7.1 percentage points. The share of families with a member meeting the work standards and engaged in unsubsidized employment increased from 16.6% in FY2011 to 25.8% in FY2014. This 9.2 percentage point increase was greater than the 7.1 percentage point increase in the overall work participation rate.

Assistance, *Work Participation Rates for FY2014*, TANF-ACF-IM-2016-04, July 2016, http://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/tanf-acf-im-2016-04.

Table 3. States Failing TANF All-Families Work Participation Standard: FY2002-FY2014

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

	Pre-DRA					Post-DRA							
State	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Alabama													
Alaska											X		
Arizona													
Arkansas													
California						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colorado											X	X	X
Connecticut					X								
Delaware													
District of Columbia								X	X	X			
Florida													
Georgia													
Hawaii													
Idaho											X		
Illinois													
Indiana				X	X	X							
Iowa													
Kansas													
Kentucky						X							
Louisiana													
Maine						X	X	X	X	X	X		
Maryland													
Massachusetts													
Michigan						X	X		X	X			
Minnesota						X							
Mississippi													
Missouri							X	X		X	X	X	
Montana													
Nebraska													
Nevada		X				X					X	X	X
New Hampshire													

	Pre-DRA					Post-DRA							
State	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
New Jersey													
New Mexico						X							
New York													
North Carolina													
North Dakota													
Ohio						X	X	X	X	X			
Oklahoma													
Oregon						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Pennsylvania												X	X
Puerto Rico						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island											X		
South Carolina											X		
South Dakota													
Tennessee													
Texas													
Utah													
Vermont						X					X	X	X
Virginia											X		
Washington											X	X	X
West Virginia						X	X						
Wisconsin											X	X	X
Wyoming													
Guam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virgin Islands						X							
Totals	1	2	1	2	3	15	9	8	8	9	16	11	9

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

Have States Met the Two-Parent Work Participation Standard?

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

Table 4 shows whether each state met its two-parent work participation standard for FY2002 through FY2014. However, the display on the table is more complex than that for reporting

whether a state failed its "all family" rate. A substantial number of states have reported *no* two-parent families subject to the work participation standard.[6] These states are denoted on the table with an "NA," indicating that the two-parent standard was not applicable to the state in that year. For states with two-parent families in its caseload, the table reports "Yes" for states that met the two-parent standard, and "No" for states that failed the two-parent standard. Of the 28 jurisdictions that had two-parent families in their FY2014 TANF work participation calculation, 10 met the standard and 18 did not.

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

Table 4. Two-Parent TANF Work Participation Standard, Status by State: FY2002-FY2014

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

	Pre- Deficit Reduction Act (DRA)					Post-Deficit Reduction Act (DRA)							
State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alabama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Alaska	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Arizona	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Arkansas	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
California	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Colorado	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	NA	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Idaho	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
Iowa	YES	YES	NA	NA	NA	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Kansas	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Kentucky	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Louisiana	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

State	Pre- Deficit Reduction Act (DRA)					Post-Deficit Reduction Act (DRA)							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Maine	YES	YES	NA	NA	NA	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	YES	YES	YES	YES	NA	NA	YES	YES	YES	NA	YES	YES	YES
Michigan	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mississippi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Montana	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
Nebraska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
New Hampshire	YES	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
New York	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Oklahoma	NA	YES	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NA	YES
Pennsylvania	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
South Carolina	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

State	Pre- Deficit Reduction Act (DRA)					Post-Deficit Reduction Act (DRA)							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NA	NO	NO
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
West Virginia	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NO	NA	NA	YES	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Wyoming	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Guam	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Virgin Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of Jurisdictions without Two-Parent Families	24	25	29	29	29	24	26	27	25	27	27	27	26
Number of Jurisdictions with Two-Parent Families	30	29	25	25	25	30	28	27	29	27	27	27	28
Number of Jurisdictions Meeting Two-Parent Standard	25	25	21	23	21	22	22	20	23	22	7	9	10
Number of Jurisdictions Failing Two-Parent Standard	5	4	4	2	3	7	6	7	6	5	20	18	18

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

Appendix A. Supplementary Tables

Table A-1. Uses of Federal TANF and State Maintenance of Effort (MOE) Dollars, FY2015

	Billions of Dollars	Percentage of Total Federal TANF and MOE Dollars
Basic assistance	$7.8	24.6%
Administrative expenditures	2.2	7.0
Work program expenditures	2.1	6.7
Emergency and short-term benefits and services	1.3	4.1
Child care expenditures	5.4	16.9
Pre-K and early childhood services	1.9	6.0
Refundable tax credits	2.6	8.1
Child welfare services	2.3	7.3
Other Services	6.1	19.3
Totals	31.7	100.0

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

Table A-2. Trends in the Cash Assistance Caseload: 1961 to 2015

					TANF Child Recipients	
Year	Families (millions)	Recipients (millions)	Adults (millions)	Children (millions)	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

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

Year	Families (millions)	Recipients (millions)	Adults (millions)	Children (millions)	TANF Child Recipients: As a Percentage of All Children	TANF Child Recipients: As a Percentage of All Poor Children
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	18.8
2015	1.609	4.126	1.155	2.971	4.0	20.3

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

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

Table A-3. Families Receiving AFDC/TANF Cash Assistance by Family Category, Selected Years, FY1988 to FY2015

	1988	1994	2001	2006	2013	2015
Adult Recipient or Work-Eligible Parent/Not Working	3,136,566	3,798,997	992,445	825,490	781,473	578,482
Adult Recipient or Work-Eligible Parent/Working	243,573	378,620	420,794	259,001	302,079	467,298
Child-Only/SSI Parent	59,988	171,391	171,951	176,670	156,215	141,176
Child-Only/Noncitizen Parent	47,566	184,397	125,900	153,445	196,103	162,418
Child-Only/Caretaker Relative	188,598	328,290	255,984	261,944	234,499	208,836
Child-Only/Other	71,661	184,567	235,282	280,851	79,054	77,872
Totals	3,747,952	5,046,263	2,202,356	1,957,402	1,749,424	1,636,082
Adult Recipient or Work-Eligible Parent/Not Working	83.7%	75.3%	45.1%	42.2%	44.7%	35.4%
Adult Recipient or Work-Eligible Parent/Working	6.5	7.5	19.1	13.2	17.3	28.6
Child-Only/SSI Parent	1.6	3.4	7.8	9.0	8.9	8.6
Child-Only/Noncitizen Parent	1.3	3.7	5.7	7.8	11.2	9.9
Child-Only/Caretaker Relative	5.0	6.5	11.6	13.4	13.4	12.8
Child-Only/Other	1.9	3.7	10.7	14.3	4.5	4.8
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulations of the FY1988 and FY1994 AFDC Quality Control (QC) data files and the FY2001, FY2006, FY2013, and FY2015 TANF National Data Files.

Notes: FY2001 through FY2015 data include families receiving assistance from separate state programs (SSPs) with expenditures countable toward the TANF maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement. For FY2013 and FY2015, TANF families with an adult recipient include those families with "work-eligible" non-recipient parents. These include non-recipient parents who have been time-limited or sanctioned off the rolls, but the family continues to receive a reduced benefit. For FY2001 and FY2006, such families cannot be identified and are classified as "child-only" families.

Appendix B. State Tables

Table B-1. Use of FY2015 TANF and MOE Funds by Category

(Dollars in millions)

State	Basic Assistance	Administration	Work Program	Short-Term and Emergency Benefits	Child Care	Pre-Kindergarten and Early Childhood Programs	Refundable Tax Credits	Child Welfare Services	Other Benefits and Services	Totals
Alabama	$31.6	$14.0	$3.5	$27.3	$5.9	$16.5	$0.0	$29.8	$41.5	$170.0
Alaska	46.2	4.4	10.0	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	87.4
Arizona	27.1	58.1	7.6	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	228.0	115.9	468.9
Arkansas	9.2	15.7	15.9	7.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.9	144.3
California	2,838.7	587.7	652.4	242.7	896.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	1,419.7	6,638.3
Colorado	76.9	17.4	10.7	8.1	30.6	62.9	4.8	44.1	86.1	341.7
Connecticut	69.8	43.6	16.4	13.2	56.3	83.6	0.0	54.9	168.0	505.7
Delaware	20.4	4.0	6.0	2.5	48.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	95.0
District of Columbia	70.2	6.3	37.4	51.7	59.5	0.0	20.0	0.0	21.8	266.9
Florida	177.2	81.7	47.4	0.8	329.3	0.0	0.0	270.4	83.2	990.1
Georgia	64.5	17.6	11.3	0.1	22.2	0.0	0.0	269.3	154.5	539.4
Hawaii	52.3	16.6	98.2	0.7	20.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	98.5	288.5
Idaho	7.8	5.4	5.2	10.4	10.2	1.6	0.0	1.5	1.3	43.3
Illinois	68.5	2.5	21.0	0.9	868.2	46.2	42.6	232.8	92.1	1,374.8
Indiana	20.4	23.7	15.0	0.0	100.6	0.0	31.9	0.0	103.6	295.2
Iowa	40.4	8.1	13.0	0.2	49.3	0.0	26.9	52.0	28.9	218.8
Kansas	19.6	9.0	3.4	0.0	10.3	14.1	46.9	23.3	32.0	158.6
Kentucky	139.8	14.4	32.7	0.0	46.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	254.1
Louisiana	18.8	16.3	28.6	11.1	5.2	68.5	17.0	30.5	33.8	229.9
Maine	40.5	5.3	3.1	4.5	9.6	5.4	2.8	1.2	12.9	85.2
Maryland	111.4	31.2	33.6	67.0	25.9	86.2	161.7	33.3	51.6	601.8
Massachusetts	266.2	34.7	9.8	96.7	331.9	0.9	116.0	14.9	241.1	1,112.2
Michigan	149.7	57.0	4.7	70.9	21.5	205.1	45.8	93.9	726.2	1,374.9
Minnesota	84.9	39.8	56.4	29.6	135.2	5.7	174.9	0.0	19.3	545.8
Mississippi	11.4	3.3	16.6	0.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	16.8	26.7	93.9
Missouri	77.1	5.8	26.8	175.2	44.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.8	420.1

State	Basic Assistance	Administration	Work Program	Short-Term and Emergency Benefits	Child Care	Pre-Kindergarten and Early Childhood Programs	Refundable Tax Credits	Child Welfare Services	Other Benefits and Services	Totals
Montana	16.6	5.2	12.1	1.5	10.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	4.2	52.6
Nebraska	24.0	5.0	15.1	0.0	23.5	0.0	36.8	4.3	0.2	109.0
Nevada	45.9	11.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.5	90.8
New Hampshire	15.4	8.4	4.2	2.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	7.8	47.6
New Jersey	190.7	59.5	85.0	15.2	111.9	455.8	195.1	0.0	68.7	1,181.9
New Mexico	52.7	7.8	11.1	0.0	30.5	6.1	48.3	0.2	79.2	235.9
New York	1,574.5	390.1	158.7	221.4	414.3	233.7	1,510.3	337.2	625.3	5,465.4
North Carolina	52.3	43.8	8.7	4.9	190.8	100.6	0.0	121.1	45.1	567.3
North Dakota	4.8	4.2	3.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	23.9	1.3	38.6
Ohio	270.7	122.1	70.0	55.3	378.3	0.0	0.0	7.2	175.9	1,079.6
Oklahoma	28.3	18.9	12.0	8.0	76.6	11.8	0.0	17.5	41.5	214.8
Oregon	126.4	49.4	20.3	30.8	13.0	8.1	2.0	8.0	89.7	347.7
Pennsylvania	215.2	82.8	105.5	14.7	378.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	227.0	1,023.4
Rhode Island	20.4	12.6	9.7	0.0	30.5	0.0	6.4	0.0	88.8	168.3
South Carolina	40.8	22.4	18.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.0	180.4
South Dakota	14.0	2.9	4.0	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.2	28.7
Tennessee	80.7	35.8	32.8	0.0	32.0	61.8	0.0	0.0	11.9	254.9
Texas	58.1	51.4	74.1	4.4	0.0	374.5	0.0	364.4	71.9	998.9
Utah	21.6	5.8	29.9	2.5	19.7	0.6	0.0	0.5	20.7	101.2
Vermont	17.7	7.2	0.2	2.7	32.6	0.0	19.9	3.4	13.5	97.2
Virginia	82.8	20.7	49.7	2.2	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.6	272.5
Washington	154.1	75.9	160.9	44.8	209.1	48.7	0.0	0.0	355.8	1,049.3
West Virginia	24.0	28.7	0.7	1.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	13.0	50.7	127.5
Wisconsin	120.2	28.4	37.3	37.5	173.5	0.0	62.5	3.7	119.5	582.7
Wyoming	4.9	7.1	0.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	28.0
Totals	7,797.4	2,231.0	2,111.5	1,309.0	5,351.8	1,898.4	2,572.5	2,308.7	6,108.8	31,689.1

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

Table B-2. Use of FY2015 TANF and MOE Funds by Category as a Percentage of Total Federal TANF and State MOE Funding

State	Basic Assistance	Administration	Work Program	Short-Term and Emergency Benefits	Child Care	Pre-Kindergarten and Early Childhood Programs	Refundable Tax Credits	Child Welfare Services	Other Benefits and Services	Totals
Alabama	18.6%	8.2%	2.1%	16.0%	3.5%	9.7%	0.0%	17.5%	24.4%	100.0%
Alaska	52.9	5.0	11.5	0.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	100.0
Arizona	5.8	12.4	1.6	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.6	24.7	100.0
Arkansas	6.4	10.9	11.0	5.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.4	100.0
California	42.8	8.9	9.8	3.7	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	100.0
Colorado	22.5	5.1	3.1	2.4	8.9	18.4	1.4	12.9	25.2	100.0
Connecticut	13.8	8.6	3.2	2.6	11.1	16.5	0.0	10.9	33.2	100.0
Delaware	21.4	4.2	6.3	2.6	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	100.0
District of Columbia	26.3	2.4	14.0	19.4	22.3	0.0	7.5	0.0	8.2	100.0
Florida	17.9	8.3	4.8	0.1	33.3	0.0	0.0	27.3	8.4	100.0
Georgia	12.0	3.3	2.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	49.9	28.6	100.0
Hawaii	18.1	5.8	34.0	0.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	34.2	100.0
Idaho	18.0	12.4	12.0	23.9	23.5	3.7	0.0	3.4	3.1	100.0
Illinois	5.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	63.1	3.4	3.1	16.9	6.7	100.0
Indiana	6.9	8.0	5.1	0.0	34.1	0.0	10.8	0.0	35.1	100.0
Iowa	18.5	3.7	5.9	0.1	22.5	0.0	12.3	23.8	13.2	100.0
Kansas	12.4	5.7	2.1	0.0	6.5	8.9	29.6	14.7	20.2	100.0
Kentucky	55.0	5.7	12.9	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	100.0
Louisiana	8.2	7.1	12.4	4.8	2.3	29.8	7.4	13.3	14.7	100.0
Maine	47.5	6.2	3.6	5.2	11.3	6.3	3.3	1.5	15.1	100.0
Maryland	18.5	5.2	5.6	11.1	4.3	14.3	26.9	5.5	8.6	100.0
Massachusetts	23.9	3.1	0.9	8.7	29.8	0.1	10.4	1.3	21.7	100.0
Michigan	10.9	4.1	0.3	5.2	1.6	14.9	3.3	6.8	52.8	100.0
Minnesota	15.6	7.3	10.3	5.4	24.8	1.0	32.0	0.0	3.5	100.0
Mississippi	12.1	3.5	17.7	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.0	17.9	28.5	100.0
Missouri	18.4	1.4	6.4	41.7	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	100.0

State	Basic Assistance	Administration	Work Program	Short-Term and Emergency Benefits	Child Care	Pre-Kindergarten and Early Childhood Programs	Refundable Tax Credits	Child Welfare Services	Other Benefits and Services	Totals
Montana	31.6	9.9	23.1	2.9	19.7	0.0	0.0	5.0	8.0	100.0
Nebraska	22.0	4.6	13.9	0.0	21.6	0.0	33.8	4.0	0.2	100.0
Nevada	50.5	12.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	100.0
New Hampshire	32.3	17.6	8.9	4.6	18.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	16.4	100.0
New Jersey	16.1	5.0	7.2	1.3	9.5	38.6	16.5	0.0	5.8	100.0
New Mexico	22.4	3.3	4.7	0.0	12.9	2.6	20.5	0.1	33.6	100.0
New York	28.8	7.1	2.9	4.1	7.6	4.3	27.6	6.2	11.4	100.0
North Carolina	9.2	7.7	1.5	0.9	33.6	17.7	0.0	21.4	8.0	100.0
North Dakota	12.3	10.8	8.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	61.8	3.5	100.0
Ohio	25.1	11.3	6.5	5.1	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	16.3	100.0
Oklahoma	13.2	8.8	5.6	3.7	35.7	5.5	0.0	8.1	19.3	100.0
Oregon	36.4	14.2	5.8	8.9	3.7	2.3	0.6	2.3	25.8	100.0
Pennsylvania	21.0	8.1	10.3	1.4	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	100.0
Rhode Island	12.1	7.5	5.7	0.0	18.1	0.0	3.8	0.0	52.8	100.0
South Carolina	22.6	12.4	10.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.7	100.0
South Dakota	48.8	10.2	13.9	10.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	11.0	100.0
Tennessee	31.6	14.1	12.9	0.0	12.5	24.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	100.0
Texas	5.8	5.1	7.4	0.4	0.0	37.5	0.0	36.5	7.2	100.0
Utah	21.3	5.7	29.5	2.5	19.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	20.4	100.0
Vermont	18.2	7.4	0.2	2.8	33.5	0.0	20.5	3.5	13.9	100.0
Virginia	30.4	7.6	18.2	0.8	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2	100.0
Washington	14.7	7.2	15.3	4.3	19.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	33.9	100.0
West Virginia	18.8	22.5	0.5	1.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	10.2	39.7	100.0
Wisconsin	20.6	4.9	6.4	6.4	29.8	0.0	10.7	0.6	20.5	100.0
Wyoming	17.4	25.2	2.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	100.0

State	Basic Assistance	Administration	Work Program	Short-Term and Emergency Benefits	Child Care	Pre-Kindergarten and Early Childhood Programs	Refundable Tax Credits	Child Welfare Services	Other Benefits and Services	Totals
Totals	24.6	7.0	6.7	4.1	16.9	6.0	8.1	7.3	19.3	100.0

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

Table B-3. Unspent TANF Funds at the End of FY2015

(September 30, 2015, in millions of dollars)

State	Obligated but not Spent	Unobligated	Total Unspent Funds
Alabama	$11.3	$41.8	$53.1
Alaska	0.0	57.4	57.4
Arizona	0.0	0.3	0.3
Arkansas	33.4	10.9	44.3
California	175.1	0.0	175.1
Colorado	0.0	38.9	38.9
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delaware	0.4	9.6	9.9
District of Columbia	0.0	90.0	90.0
Florida	43.8	0.0	43.8
Georgia	32.1	10.0	42.1
Hawaii	8.6	110.9	119.5
Idaho	0.0	30.4	30.4
Illinois	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana	323.9	5.3	329.2
Iowa	20.4	1.8	22.2
Kansas	1.0	58.8	59.8
Kentucky	0.0	30.2	30.2
Louisiana	12.9	0.0	12.9
Maine	0.0	92.0	92.0
Maryland	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	0.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan	0.0	57.4	57.4
Minnesota	83.1	0.0	83.1

State	Obligated but not Spent	Unobligated	Total Unspent Funds
Mississippi	0.0	35.8	35.8
Missouri	16.1	0.0	16.1
Montana	0.0	42.4	42.4
Nebraska	0.0	60.0	60.0
Nevada	6.4	0.0	6.4
New Hampshire	0.0	58.0	58.0
New Jersey	0.0	14.6	14.6
New Mexico	93.5	0.0	93.5
New York	70.4	111.6	182.0
North Carolina	16.0	0.0	16.0
North Dakota	0.0	11.0	11.0
Ohio	227.5	124.8	352.3
Oklahoma	52.4	0.0	52.4
Oregon	0.0	22.1	22.1
Pennsylvania	55.9	469.8	525.8
Rhode Island	0.0	10.3	10.3
South Carolina	24.5	0.0	24.5
South Dakota	0.0	20.5	20.5
Tennessee	0.0	244.3	244.3
Texas	124.8	0.0	124.8
Utah	0.0	120.9	120.9
Vermont	0.0	0.2	0.2
Virginia	0.1	78.1	78.2
Washington	0.0	45.9	45.9
West Virginia	0.0	22.4	22.4
Wisconsin	0.0	88.1	88.1
Wyoming	4.6	24.2	28.7
Totals	1,438.1	2,250.4	3,688.5

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 Assistance by State, June 2016

State	Families	Recipients	Children	Adults
Alabama	10,399	23,557	18,723	4,834

State	Families	Recipients	Children	Adults
Alaska	3,088	8,466	5,757	2,709
Arizona	9,767	20,048	15,812	4,236
Arkansas	3,532	7,772	5,925	1,847
California	565,079	1,632,867	1,146,682	486,185
Colorado	16,288	43,003	30,419	12,584
Connecticut	10,938	21,562	15,621	5,941
Delaware	4,925	13,992	8,555	5,437
District of Columbia	4,569	11,157	8,674	2,483
Florida	46,763	76,021	64,626	11,395
Georgia	12,464	23,764	21,629	2,135
Guam	879	1,930	1,591	339
Hawaii	6,135	17,050	11,699	5,351
Idaho	1,942	2,817	2,760	57
Illinois	14,809	32,551	27,860	4,691
Indiana	7,735	15,357	13,852	1,505
Iowa	11,871	29,303	21,494	7,809
Kansas	5,186	11,883	9,009	2,874
Kentucky	23,012	45,512	37,412	8,100
Louisiana	5,630	13,284	11,279	2,005
Maine	20,473	66,217	40,095	26,122
Maryland	20,699	51,285	37,653	13,632
Massachusetts	53,792	129,660	89,113	40,547
Michigan	16,064	39,018	31,408	7,610
Minnesota	19,160	44,700	35,048	9,652
Mississippi	5,631	11,086	8,680	2,406
Missouri	15,633	35,883	26,556	9,327
Montana	3,124	7,776	5,973	1,803
Nebraska	5,183	12,658	10,490	2,168
Nevada	9,313	23,564	17,909	5,655
New Hampshire	4,827	11,681	8,244	3,437
New Jersey	16,730	37,898	28,560	9,338
New Mexico	11,408	28,925	21,700	7,225
New York	142,249	364,807	259,249	105,558
North Carolina	15,250	27,127	24,073	3,054
North Dakota	1,069	2,592	2,165	427
Ohio	56,834	105,525	92,672	12,853
Oklahoma	7,019	15,590	13,419	2,171

State	Families	Recipients	Children	Adults
Oregon	49,565	149,867	94,845	55,022
Pennsylvania	57,283	142,627	104,292	38,335
Puerto Rico	8,229	22,429	13,928	8,501
Rhode Island	3,889	9,112	6,668	2,444
South Carolina	9,369	20,508	16,974	3,534
South Dakota	3,037	5,967	5,412	555
Tennessee	29,889	66,896	51,426	15,470
Texas	28,087	60,428	53,577	6,851
Utah	3,894	9,552	7,007	2,545
Vermont	3,373	7,822	5,472	2,350
Virgin Islands	254	797	538	259
Virginia	22,522	48,654	36,538	12,116
Washington	37,021	79,563	53,530	26,033
West Virginia	7,147	14,527	11,576	2,951
Wisconsin	17,806	39,250	31,470	7,780
Wyoming	473	1,068	822	246
Totals	1,471,307	3,746,955	2,726,461	1,020,494

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

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

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

						Percentage Change to 2016 from		
State	1994	2007	2010	2015	2016	1994	2010	2014
Alabama	49,482	17,554	21,288	12,742	10,399	-79.0%	-51.2%	-18.4%
Alaska	12,977	3,284	3,475	3,176	3,088	-76.2	-11.1	-2.8
Arizona	71,530	35,232	31,919	10,766	9,767	-86.3	-69.4	-9.3
Arkansas	25,892	8,447	8,268	4,477	3,532	-86.4	-57.3	-21.1
California	919,535	470,099	578,950	611,379	565,079	-38.5	-2.4	-7.6
Colorado	41,378	10,230	11,675	16,731	16,288	-60.6	39.5	-2.6
Connecticut	59,701	20,632	16,957	12,807	10,938	-81.7	-35.5	-14.6
Delaware	11,239	3,916	5,322	4,449	4,925	-56.2	-7.5	10.7
District of Columbia	27,443	5,975	7,373	5,646	4,569	-83.4	-38.0	-19.1

						Percentage Change to 2016 from		
State	**1994**	**2007**	**2010**	**2015**	**2016**	**1994**	**2010**	**2014**
Florida	239,232	46,710	56,706	48,630	46,763	-80.5	-17.5	-3.8
Georgia	139,566	24,005	20,134	12,975	12,464	-91.1	-38.1	-3.9
Guam	1,973	874	1,296	1,048	879	-55.4	-32.2	-16.1
Hawaii	20,844	6,398	9,663	7,267	6,135	-70.6	-36.5	-15.6
Idaho	8,739	1,560	1,744	1,831	1,942	-77.8	11.4	6.1
Illinois	242,740	28,723	22,087	18,161	14,809	-93.9	-33.0	-18.5
Indiana	72,881	40,403	34,409	8,756	7,735	-89.4	-77.5	-11.7
Iowa	39,813	19,752	21,345	12,854	11,871	-70.2	-44.4	-7.6
Kansas	30,020	14,096	14,183	5,762	5,186	-82.7	-63.4	-10.0
Kentucky	79,225	29,173	30,130	24,485	23,012	-71.0	-23.6	-6.0
Louisiana	85,741	10,787	10,256	5,040	5,630	-93.4	-45.1	11.7
Maine	22,641	12,628	14,675	22,594	20,473	-9.6	39.5	-9.4
Maryland	79,706	19,341	24,153	17,627	20,699	-74.0	-14.3	17.4
Massachusetts	110,108	44,619	48,975	57,413	53,792	-51.1	9.8	-6.3
Michigan	222,472	73,283	66,433	20,044	16,064	-92.8	-75.8	-19.9
Minnesota	63,043	26,646	24,146	18,695	19,160	-69.6	-20.6	2.5
Mississippi	55,183	11,366	11,931	6,468	5,631	-89.8	-52.8	-12.9
Missouri	92,265	38,762	38,308	27,026	15,633	-83.1	-59.2	-42.2
Montana	12,004	3,230	3,665	2,936	3,124	-74.0	-14.8	6.4
Nebraska	15,649	6,819	8,486	5,252	5,183	-66.9	-38.9	-1.3
Nevada	14,207	7,043	10,499	10,432	9,313	-34.4	-11.3	-10.7
New Hampshire	11,591	4,992	6,202	5,361	4,827	-58.4	-22.2	-10.0
New Jersey	122,536	34,177	33,540	22,684	16,730	-86.3	-50.1	-26.2
New Mexico	33,732	13,716	19,737	11,562	11,408	-66.2	-42.2	-1.3
New York	460,590	155,495	155,302	148,134	142,249	-69.1	-8.4	-4.0
North Carolina	131,065	24,857	23,384	13,917	15,250	-88.4	-34.8	9.6
North Dakota	5,725	2,068	1,958	1,137	1,069	-81.3	-45.4	-6.0
Ohio	247,886	77,005	103,198	58,954	56,834	-77.1	-44.9	-3.6
Oklahoma	46,864	8,921	9,021	6,887	7,019	-85.0	-22.2	1.9
Oregon	41,982	18,741	30,811	55,888	49,565	18.1	60.9	-11.3
Pennsylvania	211,431	61,948	51,683	63,272	57,283	-72.9	10.8	-9.5
Puerto Rico	58,484	13,122	13,257	10,291	8,229	-85.9	-37.9	-20.0
Rhode Island	22,737	8,381	7,404	4,711	3,889	-82.9	-47.5	-17.4
South Carolina	51,590	14,479	17,843	10,026	9,369	-81.8	-47.5	-6.6
South Dakota	6,868	2,871	3,247	2,965	3,037	-55.8	-6.5	2.4
Tennessee	109,339	60,777	61,851	36,316	29,889	-72.7	-51.7	-17.7

State	1994	2007	2010	2015	2016	Percentage Change to 2016 from 1994	2010	2014
Texas	282,902	59,794	50,171	30,995	28,087	-90.1	-44.0	-9.4
Utah	17,536	5,123	6,641	3,787	3,894	-77.8	-41.4	2.8
Vermont	10,006	4,500	3,131	3,259	3,373	-66.3	7.7	3.5
Virgin Islands	1,106	418	513	343	254	-77.0	-50.5	-25.9
Virginia	75,020	31,576	37,276	24,557	22,522	-70.0	-39.6	-8.3
Washington	104,243	49,519	70,099	31,917	37,021	-64.5	-47.2	16.0
West Virginia	40,379	9,335	9,619	7,343	7,147	-82.3	-25.7	-2.7
Wisconsin	76,458	17,266	23,435	22,415	17,806	-76.7	-24.0	-20.6
Wyoming	5,751	252	337	335	473	-91.8	40.4	41.2
Totals	5,043,050	1,720,920	1,898,111	1,594,525	1,471,307	-70.8	-22.5	-7.7

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

Notes: Caseload data for 2000 through 2016 include those families in Separate State Programs with expenditures countable toward the TANF maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement.

Table B-6. TANF Assistance Families by Number of Parents by State: June 2016

State	Single Parent	Two Parent	No Parent	Total Families	As a Percent of Total Assistance Families: Single Parent	Two Parent	No Parent	Total Families
Alabama	4,629	79	5,691	10,399	44.5	0.8	54.7	100.0
Alaska	1,859	397	832	3,088	60.2	12.9	26.9	100.0
Arizona	3,672	230	5,865	9,767	37.6	2.4	60.0	100.0
Arkansas	1,788	52	1,692	3,532	50.6	1.5	47.9	100.0
California	310,431	107,237	147,411	565,079	54.9	19.0	26.1	100.0
Colorado	9,229	1,375	5,684	16,288	56.7	8.4	34.9	100.0
Connecticut	5,878	0	5,060	10,938	53.7	0.0	46.3	100.0
Delaware	1,897	0	3,028	4,925	38.5	0.0	61.5	100.0
District of Columbia	2,484	0	2,085	4,569	54.4	0.0	45.6	100.0
Florida	7,570	461	38,732	46,763	16.2	1.0	82.8	100.0
Georgia	2,062	0	10,402	12,464	16.5	0.0	83.5	100.0
Guam	191	65	623	879	21.7	7.4	70.9	100.0
Hawaii	3,639	1,152	1,344	6,135	59.3	18.8	21.9	100.0
Idaho	57	0	1,885	1,942	2.9	0.0	97.1	100.0
Illinois	3,935	0	10,874	14,809	26.6	0.0	73.4	100.0

State	Single Parent	Two Parent	No Parent	Total Families	As a Percent of Total Assistance Families			
					Single Parent	Two Parent	No Parent	Total Families
Indiana	1,741	115	5,879	7,735	22.5	1.5	76.0	100.0
Iowa	6,254	697	4,920	11,871	52.7	5.9	41.4	100.0
Kansas	2,198	300	2,688	5,186	42.4	5.8	51.8	100.0
Kentucky	6,664	610	15,738	23,012	29.0	2.7	68.4	100.0
Louisiana	1,979	0	3,651	5,630	35.2	0.0	64.8	100.0
Maine	10,914	7,706	1,853	20,473	53.3	37.6	9.1	100.0
Maryland	13,142	379	7,178	20,699	63.5	1.8	34.7	100.0
Massachusetts	35,298	3,697	14,797	53,792	65.6	6.9	27.5	100.0
Michigan	6,580	0	9,484	16,064	41.0	0.0	59.0	100.0
Minnesota	9,751	0	9,409	19,160	50.9	0.0	49.1	100.0
Mississippi	2,386	0	3,245	5,631	42.4	0.0	57.6	100.0
Missouri	9,954	0	5,679	15,633	63.7	0.0	36.3	100.0
Montana	1,526	188	1,410	3,124	48.8	6.0	45.1	100.0
Nebraska	2,272	0	2,911	5,183	43.8	0.0	56.2	100.0
Nevada	3,897	800	4,616	9,313	41.8	8.6	49.6	100.0
New Hampshire	3,362	25	1,440	4,827	69.6	0.5	29.8	100.0
New Jersey	10,296	0	6,434	16,730	61.5	0.0	38.5	100.0
New Mexico	5,445	890	5,073	11,408	47.7	7.8	44.5	100.0
New York	91,506	3,242	47,501	142,249	64.3	2.3	33.4	100.0
North Carolina	2,806	112	12,332	15,250	18.4	0.7	80.9	100.0
North Dakota	426	0	643	1,069	39.9	0.0	60.1	100.0
Ohio	10,443	958	45,433	56,834	18.4	1.7	79.9	100.0
Oklahoma	2,171	0	4,848	7,019	30.9	0.0	69.1	100.0
Oregon	34,123	8,539	6,903	49,565	68.8	17.2	13.9	100.0
Pennsylvania	33,164	690	23,429	57,283	57.9	1.2	40.9	100.0
Puerto Rico	7,354	458	417	8,229	89.4	5.6	5.1	100.0
Rhode Island	2,161	162	1,566	3,889	55.6	4.2	40.3	100.0
South Carolina	3,534	0	5,835	9,369	37.7	0.0	62.3	100.0
South Dakota	555	0	2,482	3,037	18.3	0.0	81.7	100.0
Tennessee	14,447	123	15,319	29,889	48.3	0.4	51.3	100.0
Texas	6,851	0	21,236	28,087	24.4	0.0	75.6	100.0
Utah	1,843	0	2,051	3,894	47.3	0.0	52.7	100.0
Vermont	1,616	355	1,402	3,373	47.9	10.5	41.6	100.0
Virgin Islands	219	0	35	254	86.2	0.0	13.8	100.0
Virginia	12,453	0	10,069	22,522	55.3	0.0	44.7	100.0

					As a Percent of Total Assistance Families			
State	Single Parent	Two Parent	No Parent	Total Families	Single Parent	Two Parent	No Parent	Total Families
Washington	17,336	5,527	14,158	37,021	46.8	14.9	38.2	100.0
West Virginia	2,250	0	4,897	7,147	31.5	0.0	68.5	100.0
Wisconsin	6,477	393	10,936	17,806	36.4	2.2	61.4	100.0
Wyoming	200	23	250	473	42.3	4.9	52.9	100.0
Totals	744,915	147,037	579,355	1,471,307	50.6	10.0	39.4	100.0

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

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

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