



TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES PROGRAM

(TANF)

Seventh Annual Report to Congress

December 2006

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Office of Family Assistance**

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PREFACE:

THE DEFICIT REDUCTION ACT OF 2005

The Administration is very pleased that Congress has reauthorized the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.

The 1996 welfare reform law produced remarkable results, but still more needs to be done:

- The caseload reduction credit virtually eliminated the participation requirements for most States.
- A majority of TANF adults in families required to participate have no reported hours of participation in a work activity.
- Research shows that both adults and children are better off in two-parent families, but not nearly enough has been done to promote healthy marriages.
- Twenty-five million children in the U.S. live in homes without their biological or adoptive fathers and face a greater chance of living in poverty, performing poorly in school, and encountering emotional and behavioral problems.
- The new reauthorization, enacted under the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, addresses these issues, provides needed enhancements, and begins the next phase of welfare reform.

Promotes work and accountability: States must engage more TANF cases in productive work activities leading to self-sufficiency:

- The caseload reduction credit, which had inadvertently undermined TANF's work requirements, was recalibrated, replacing the FY 1995 base year with a base year of FY 2005. Without the benefit of the built-up credit, States must place 50 percent of all cases with adults and 90 percent of two-parent families in work activities.
- Families receiving assistance in separate State programs, who were previously excluded from the participation rates, are now included.
- HHS has issued regulations to ensure uniform and consistent measurement of work participation rates, including the circumstances in which "child-only" cases should be included in the rates.
- States are required to establish and maintain work participation verification procedures reviewed by HHS and are subject to a new penalty of one to five percent for failure to establish or comply with these procedures.
- Promotes healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood: The law provides funding of \$150 million each year for healthy marriage promotion and responsible fatherhood:
 - Funds may be used for competitive research and demonstration projects by public and private entities to test promising approaches to encourage healthy marriages

and promote involved, committed, and responsible fatherhood and also for providing technical assistance to States and Tribes.

- Applicants must commit to consult with experts in domestic violence; applications must describe how programs will address issues of domestic violence and ensure that participation is voluntary.
- Healthy marriage promotion awards must be used for eight specified activities, including marriage education, marriage skills training, public advertising campaigns, high school education on the value of marriage, and marriage mentoring programs.
- Not more than \$50 million each year may be used for activities promoting responsible fatherhood, such as counseling, mentoring, marriage education, enhancing relationship skills, parenting, and activities to foster economic stability.
- Maintains key provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA):
 - Maintains mandatory child care and increases funding from \$2.7 billion to \$2.9 billion per year.
 - Retains the “maintenance of effort” requirement that States continue their contributions to families and children.
 - Reauthorizes Supplemental Grants of \$319 million annually to States that experience high population growth or had historically low funding through FY 2008.
 - Reauthorizes the \$2 billion Contingency Fund to help States during a recession.
 - Retains the five year-cumulative lifetime limit for Federal TANF cash assistance and continues to allow States to exempt up to 20 percent of their cases from this limit.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1996, Congress created the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. This \$16.5 billion a year block grant was established under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), which replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and other related welfare programs. Fostering self-sufficiency through work was the major goal of the 1996 reform, which requires States to meet minimum levels of work participation and offers bonuses for high performance in specific areas. States have been given significant flexibility in designing their own eligibility criteria and benefit rules, which require work in exchange for time-limited assistance.

Since the enactment of TANF, millions of families have avoided dependence on welfare in favor of greater independence through work. Employment among low-income single mothers (incomes below 200 percent of poverty), reported in the U. S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS), has increased significantly since 1996. Overall, earnings in female-headed families remain significantly higher than in 1996 despite the brief economic downturn. In addition, child poverty rates have declined substantially since the start of the program. States are using their flexibility to focus an increasing portion of welfare dollars on helping individuals retain jobs and advance in their employment.

This report describes the characteristics and financial circumstances of TANF recipients and presents information regarding TANF caseloads and expenditures, work participation and earnings, State High Performance Bonus awards, child support collections, two-parent family formation and maintenance activities, out-of-wedlock births, and child poverty. In addition, it documents specific provisions of State programs, summarizes current TANF research and evaluation, and provides profiles for each State. Below is a short summary of each chapter in this report.

Caseload

The national TANF caseload continued to decline in Fiscal Year (FY) 2003. Some States have moved TANF recipients who have reached the Federal time limit to Separate State Programs (SSPs), but the combined caseload still continued to decline in FY 2003. This decline has also occurred even though some States have modified their eligibility criteria to include more low-income families.

Child-only cases continue to comprise a large fraction of the total TANF caseload. These are cases where no adult is included in the benefit calculation and only the children are aided. In FY 2003, child-only cases represented 38.6 percent of the total TANF caseload. Of these child-only cases, 53 percent involve children living with a caretaker relative who has sufficient income not to receive assistance, 19 percent are families in which the parent is disabled and receiving

Supplemental Security Income, and 18 percent are families in which the parent is ineligible for TANF because of his or her citizenship status.

In FY 2003, 23 percent of TANF adult recipients were employed. Although this is a small decrease from FY 2002, it appears that welfare reform continues to be effective in sustaining TANF clients' connections to the workforce, even when overall unemployment has increased.

FY 2002 was the first year that families in each State could have reached the Federal five-year lifetime limit on assistance. Case closure data for 38 States show that less than one half of one percent of cases had been closed due to the five-year limitation during FY 2003. In addition, although up to 20 percent of the State caseload can be exempted from this limit, only 1.7 percent of families were receiving assistance beyond the 60-month limitation. In FY 2003, families receiving TANF had accrued an average of 29 months of assistance countable toward the Federal five-year time limit (over one or more spells of welfare receipt).

Expenditures and Balances

In fiscal year (FY) 2003, combined Federal and State expenditures for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program totaled \$26.3 billion, an increase of \$926 million from FY 2002. States spent \$10.1 billion, or 41.8 percent of their total expenditures, on cash assistance. They also spent significant amounts on various non-cash services designed to promote work, stable families, or other TANF objectives, including work activities (\$2.6 billion), child care (\$3.5 billion), transportation and work supports (\$543 million), administrative and systems costs (\$2.5 billion), and a wide range of other benefits and services (\$6.3 billion). This latter category includes \$1.2 billion in expenditures on activities designed to either reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies or encourage paternal involvement in the lives of their children—up \$220 million from FY 2002. These expenditure patterns represent a significant shift since the enactment of TANF, when spending on cash assistance amounted to 73.1 percent of total expenditures.

In addition to these expenditures, States also can transfer up to 30 percent of their TANF block grant into the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) or the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). In FY 2003, States transferred \$1.8 billion into the CCDF and \$927 million into the SSBG (including adjustments made to prior year spending).

At the beginning of FY 2003, States had \$5.7 billion in unspent TANF funds—\$2.6 billion in unobligated funds and \$3.1 billion in unliquidated obligations. By the end of the year, the amount of unspent funds declined to \$3.9 billion—\$2.3 billion in unobligated funds and \$1.6 billion in unliquidated obligations.

Work Participation Rates

All States (except Nevada) met the overall participation rate standard in FY 2003, as did the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. An average of 31.3 percent of non-exempt TANF adults met Federal all family work participation standards by averaging monthly participation in qualified work activities for at least 30 hours per week, or 20 hours per week if

they had children under age six. This represents a decline from FY 2002, when average participation was 33.4 percent. The FY 2003 rate remains above the 30.7 percent attained in FY 1997, but well below the 38.3 percent peak achieved in FY 1999. All family work rates increased in 26 States and Territories (up from 19 in FY 2002) and declined in 27.

An additional 13.4 percent of non-exempt TANF adults participated in countable work activities for at least one hour per week, but did not attain sufficient hours to qualify toward the work rate. States reported zero hours of participation in qualified activities for the remaining 58.8 percent of non-exempt adults (although some likely participated in non-qualifying activities), which is 0.5 percentage points higher than in FY 2002.

In FY 2003, the all family nominal minimum participation rate was 50 percent for single-parent families, and 90 percent for two-parent families. However, due to tremendous caseload reductions since TANF enactment, the average (weighted) effective minimum work participation requirement in FY 2003 (because of the caseload reduction credit) was only 3.9 percent for all families and 20.2 percent for two-parent families. Nineteen States and one Territory had sufficient caseload reduction credits to reduce their effective required all family rate to zero, and only nineteen States faced an effective minimum greater than ten percent.

Work and Earnings

In 2003, 56.4 percent of single mothers with children under 18 that had income below 200 percent of poverty were employed. Although the employment rate of those with children under 18 declined from 59.3 percent in 2002, it is still 5 percentage points higher than in 1996—a remarkable achievement, particularly because of the brief recession in 2001. Among single mothers with children under age six—a group particularly vulnerable to welfare dependency—employment rates are over 9 percentage points higher than in 1996.

Overall, earnings in female-headed families remain significantly higher than in 1996 despite the brief economic downturn. For the one-fifth of families with the lowest income, single mother families fell to an average of \$1,989 in 2003 but remain above the average of \$1,823 in 1996; this reflects the decline in employment of lower income single mothers. For the next 20 percent of families, earnings remained well above their 1996 levels when the average was \$5,313; in 2003 the average earnings for the second quintile was \$9,800.

In FY 2003, 28.1 percent of adult recipients were working or engaged in work preparation activities, down slightly from 30.1 percent in FY 2002. Seventy-five percent of recipients who were working were doing so in paid employment; the remainder were involved in work experience, community service, and subsidized employment. State-reported data for welfare recipients show that the average monthly earnings of those employed increased in nominal dollars from \$466 per month in FY 1996 to \$647 in FY 2003, a 39 percent increase.

In FY 2003, about 17.9 percent of case closings were reported as closing due to employment. These data likely underestimate the true proportion by a large margin. An additional 23.9 percent of closed cases did so for failure to comply with program requirements, many of whom

are clients who left for employment. Characteristics data show that 30 percent of adults in closed cases were employed.

High Performance Bonus

The TANF High Performance Bonus (HPB) program provides cash awards to States for high relative achievement on certain measures related to the goals and purposes of the TANF program. These measures include a job entry rate, a success-in-the-workforce rate (measured by combining a job retention rate and an earnings gain rate), and the change in each of these rates over the prior year.

In 2000, changes were made to the HPB measures and these changes apply to award years 2002 and 2003. First, four new non-work indicators were added: participation of low-income working families in the Food Stamp Program, participation of former TANF recipients in the Medicaid Program and in States' Children's Health Insurance Programs (SCHIP), a child care subsidy measure, and a family formation and stability measure. Second, a major change was made in the source of the employment data used to calculate performance under the work measures. In performance year FY 2003, 50 States and the District of Columbia competed for at least one of the 80 individual awards; 37 States and the District of Columbia received awards.

Child Support Collections

Single parents receiving TANF are required to cooperate with child support enforcement efforts. FY 2003 efforts produced a one percent increase in the percentage of current assistance cases that had orders established, and a two percent increase in the percentage of former assistance cases that had orders established. This means that over 51 percent of current assistance cases had orders established, and about 78 percent of former assistance cases had orders established.

In FY 2003, about \$21.2 billion was collected for children by the Child Support Enforcement (IV-D) Program, an increase of five percent from FY 2002, and a 33 percent increase since FY 1999. Total collections included almost \$1.6 billion in overdue child support intercepted from Federal tax refunds. In addition, the Passport Denial Program collected nearly \$12 million in calendar year (CY) 2003, double the \$6 million collected in CY 2002. There were also over 1.5 million paternities established in FY 2003.

In FY 2003, over 50 percent of the total child support cases had a collection, significantly more than the 38 percent achieved in FY 1999. About 70 percent of the cases with orders established reported a collection, an increase over the 64 percent achieved in FY 1999. Nationally, about \$2,653 was collected per case for those with a collection. In FY 2003, as in FY 1999, States collected about \$4 in child support for every \$1 spent. Of the 15.9 million child support cases served by IV-D agencies, only 2.8 million are currently receiving public assistance, 5.8 million have never received assistance, and 7.4 million formerly received assistance.

Formation and Maintenance of Married Two-Parent Families

State governments have explored many different strategies for helping couples form and sustain healthy marriages as part of an effort to help families achieve self-sufficiency and improve child well-being. These strategies include how States can and are spending TANF dollars and shaping TANF policy to support the formation and maintenance of married two-parent families. The Administration for Children and Families, and specifically the Office of Family Assistance, has provided ongoing support for the Healthy Marriage Initiative, including the creation of the National Healthy Marriage Resource Center. These and other strategies, as well as a summary of State efforts, are described in the chapter.

Out-of-Wedlock Births

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is required to rank States based on a ratio of the total number of out-of-wedlock births in TANF families to the total number of births in TANF families and to show the net changes in the ratios between the current year and the previous year. HHS is also required to award, for FY 1999 and subsequent years, a “Bonus to Reward Decrease in Illegitimacy Ratio” to as many as five States (and three Territories, if eligible) that achieve the largest decrease in out-of-wedlock births without experiencing an increase in their abortion rates above 1995 levels. In FY 2003, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Colorado, Texas, Maryland, and Wyoming received awards.

Child Poverty and TANF

The 2003 child poverty rate stood at 17.6 percent, up from 16.7 percent in the prior year but well below the 1996 level of 20.5 percent and the 1993 peak of 22.7 percent. The reduction in poverty since 1996 is even more marked for specific groups: the African American child poverty rate was 33.6 percent in 2003 compared to 39.9 percent in 1996 and the Hispanic child poverty rate was 29.7 percent in 2003 down from 40.3 percent in 1996. There are also significant differences in the child poverty rate by marital status. In married, two parent families, about one child in twelve is poor (8.6 percent), while two in five or 42 percent of the children living in female-headed, single parent families are poor.

If a State experiences an increase in its child poverty rate of five percent or more as a result of the TANF program(s) in the State, it must submit and implement a corrective action plan to reduce the State’s child poverty rate. To date, based on child poverty rates for 1996 through 2002, no State was required to submit a corrective action plan or any additional information for these child poverty assessment periods.

Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of TANF Recipients

The average monthly number of TANF families was 2,027,600 in FY 2003. The estimated average monthly number of TANF recipients was 1,249,000 adults and 3,737,000 children. The average monthly number of TANF families decreased in 24 States and reflects an overall 1.6 percent decrease from 2,060,300 families in FY 2002. During FY 2003, an average of 166,700 TANF families had their assistance terminated each month.

There has been little change in the racial composition of TANF families since FY 2002. African-American families comprised 38 percent of TANF families, white families comprised 32 percent, 25 percent were Hispanic, 2.0 percent were Asian, and 1.5 percent were Native American. Of all closed-case families, 33 percent were African-American, 37 percent were white, and 24 percent were Hispanic.

The racial distribution of TANF recipient children has not significantly changed when compared to FY 2002. African-American children continued to be the largest group of welfare children, comprising about 39 percent of recipient children. About 27 percent of TANF recipient children were white, and 28 percent were Hispanic.

Eighty percent of TANF families received Food Stamp assistance, which is consistent with previous levels. These families received average monthly Food Stamp benefits of \$247. Of closed-case families, about 79 percent received Food Stamp benefits in the month of closure. In addition, almost every TANF family was eligible to receive medical assistance under the State plan approved under title XIX of the Social Security Act.

Ninety-eight percent of TANF families received cash and cash equivalent assistance, with an average monthly amount of \$354. Monthly cash payments to TANF families averaged \$296 for one child, \$365 for two children, \$437 for three children, and \$521 for four or more children. Some TANF families who were not employed received other forms of assistance such as child care, transportation and other supportive services.

In FY 2003, one in every five TANF families had non-TANF income. The average monthly amount of non-TANF income was \$560 per family. Twelve percent of the TANF families had earned income with an average monthly amount of \$655, while eight percent of the TANF families had unearned income with an average monthly amount of \$336. Of all closed-case families, 36 percent had non-TANF income with an average monthly amount of \$860.

Of TANF recipient adults, 20 percent had earned income with an average monthly amount of \$647. Seven percent of adult recipients had unearned income averaging about \$341 per month. Three percent of recipient children had unearned income with an average monthly amount of \$236.

Tribal TANF

By the close of FY 2003, 40 Tribal TANF plans were approved to operate on behalf of 184 Tribes and Alaska Native villages. All together, Tribal TANF programs are funded to serve approximately 29,000 assistance units or families. State TANF programs serve American Indian and Alaska Native families not served by Tribal TANF programs. State governments in FY 2003 also served about 29,000 American Indian families, up from 27,000 in FY 2002. Of the 9,983 Tribal TANF families reported, 6,483, (64.9 percent) were single parent families and 2,291 (22.9 percent) were child-only cases.

FY 2003 funds available to Tribes with approved TANF plans totaled \$110,645,560; this was the prorated portion of the approved Tribal TANF grants, which totaled \$116,761,376 annually.

This prorating occurred because not all Tribal TANF programs were operational for the full fiscal year. The amount of the approved grants is based on American Indian families served under State AFDC programs in FY 1994 in the Tribal grantee's service area.

Seventy-nine Indian Tribes, Alaska Native organizations, and Tribal consortia operated Native Employment Works (NEW) programs during Program Year (PY) 2002-2003 (July 1, 2002 – June 30, 2003). The most frequently provided NEW program activities were job search, classroom training, and work experience. The most frequently provided supportive and job retention service was transportation.

NEW programs coordinated education, training, work experience, job search, and job referral with other Tribal programs and with local educational institutions and employers. They provided intensive case management, behavioral and health counseling, and life skills training. Many Tribes with NEW programs located training, employment, and social services in “one-stop” centers where staff assessed clients’ needs and then provided targeted activities and services to meet those needs. Information/resource centers and learning centers containing resource materials, classrooms, and computer labs provided job preparation services, including individual needs assessments, case management, and classroom instruction.

Specific Provisions of State Programs

The tables in Chapter XII were derived from information from each State’s TANF plan and amendments and have been reviewed by each State prior to submission of the report. These tables include State-by-State information on benefit levels, work requirements, waiver rules, eligibility and benefit determination, Individual Development Accounts, sanction policies, cash diversion programs, time limits, domestic violence provisions, and family cap policies. In general, they show little change in State policy from FY 2002.

TANF Research and Evaluation

HHS undertakes several research and evaluation initiatives each year. Major research reports include a child outcome synthesis report discussing the impact of welfare reform on children in five States and a final synthesis paper on all six States that participated in the TANF caseload study. Final reports were issued on the characteristics of the District of Columbia’s, Colorado’s, Maryland’s and South Carolina’s TANF caseload, the profile of families that cycle on and off of welfare, work participation and full engagement strategies, the use of TANF work-oriented sanctions, the effects of fiscal capacity on State spending choices on programs to support low-income populations, the differences among single and married parent families in the TANF and Food Stamp programs, and a literature review on the effectiveness of services to strengthen marriage. Studies continue on devolution and urban change, interventions to increase the well-being of children through provision of voluntary healthy marriage education services, evaluating fragile families demonstrations, gathering more complete marriage and divorce data, the effectiveness of different approaches to promoting healthy marriage, documentation of State policies to promote marriage, and a compendium of existing measures and tools to measure couple relationships across a broad range of categories.

This report also presents information about the progress of ACF's latest major initiative related to increasing employment among welfare recipients, *The Employment Retention and Advancement Evaluation*. Fifteen intervention strategies have been implemented in eight States in this multi-year demonstration and evaluation project. Reports issued in 2004 and early 2005 detailed lessons learned, the relationship of TANF and Workforce Investment Act agencies in the provision of retention and advancement services for low-income workers, and early impact findings of four of the longest operating interventions.

State Profiles

The final chapter of this report contains individual TANF profiles for each State and the District of Columbia. These TANF profiles contain information on program administration, funding, expenditures, caseload, benefit structure, participation rates, and High Performance Bonus earnings performance rates.

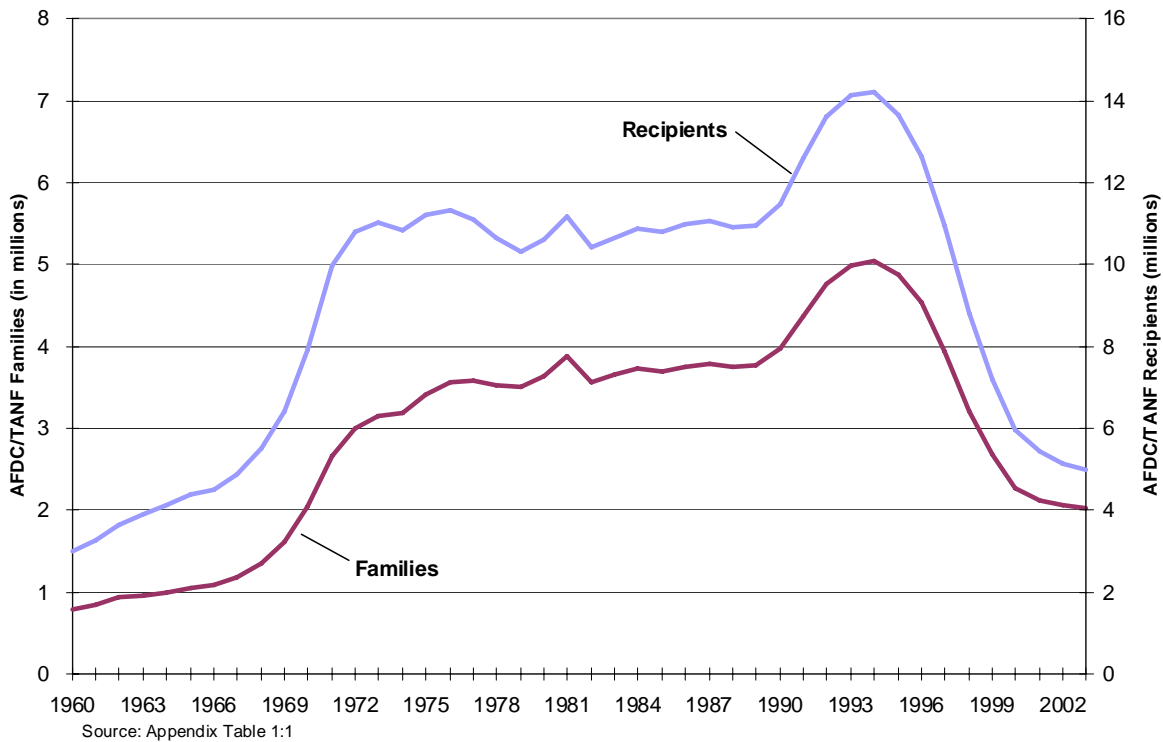
Format

The format of the TANF Seventh Annual Report to Congress follows the format established in the TANF Sixth Annual Report to Congress. The chapters provide descriptions, trend analysis, and national data on the highlights of TANF in FY 2003, not historical information available in earlier reports. In addition, the report tables are grouped together into one appendix which may be found at end of the report.

I. CASELOAD

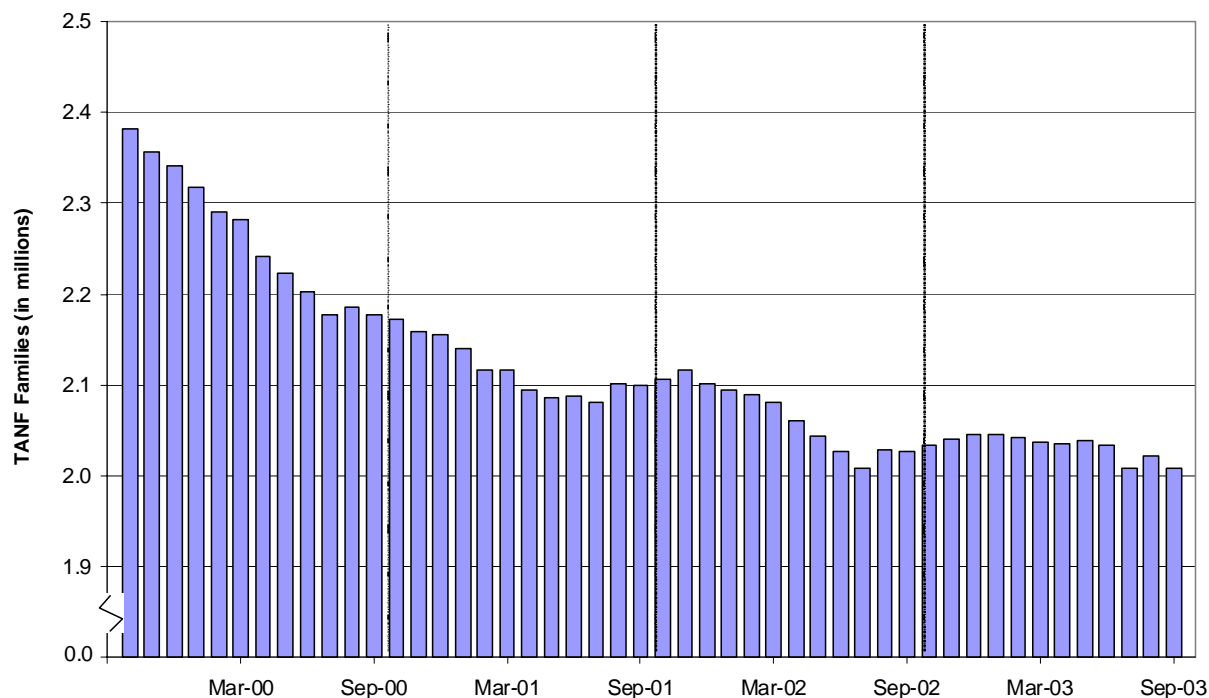
The national TANF caseload fell slightly during Fiscal Year (FY) 2003, continuing its long-term decline since the program's creation. Figure A shows the average monthly number of families and recipients receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits or TANF assistance from 1960 through 2003, and that the reduction that began in 1994 continues today. This chapter reviews these national caseload trends, changes in the composition of the caseload, and key factors affecting these developments.

Figure A
AFDC/TANF Families and Recipients
FY 1960 - FY 2003



Compared with recent years, however, the caseload decline during FY 2003 was very modest. An average monthly total of 2,032,140 families were aided in FY 2003. This was 31,061 fewer families that received assistance in FY 2002, representing a 1.5 percent decline in TANF cases. Figure B shows the monthly number of families that received assistance in FY 2000 through FY 2003.

Figure B
Average Monthly TANF Families
FY 2000 - FY 2003



Source: Appendix Table 1:2

TANF caseload figures can be misleading, because they ignore assistance funded through State Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds in Separate State Programs (SSPs). Unlike families in the Federal TANF program, however, those receiving assistance through SSPs are not subject to Federal participation requirements, the Federal five-year time limit, and various other rules. Funds spent on SSPs must be spent on families that include a child living with a parent or adult caretaker relative and are financially eligible according to State-set income/resource standards.

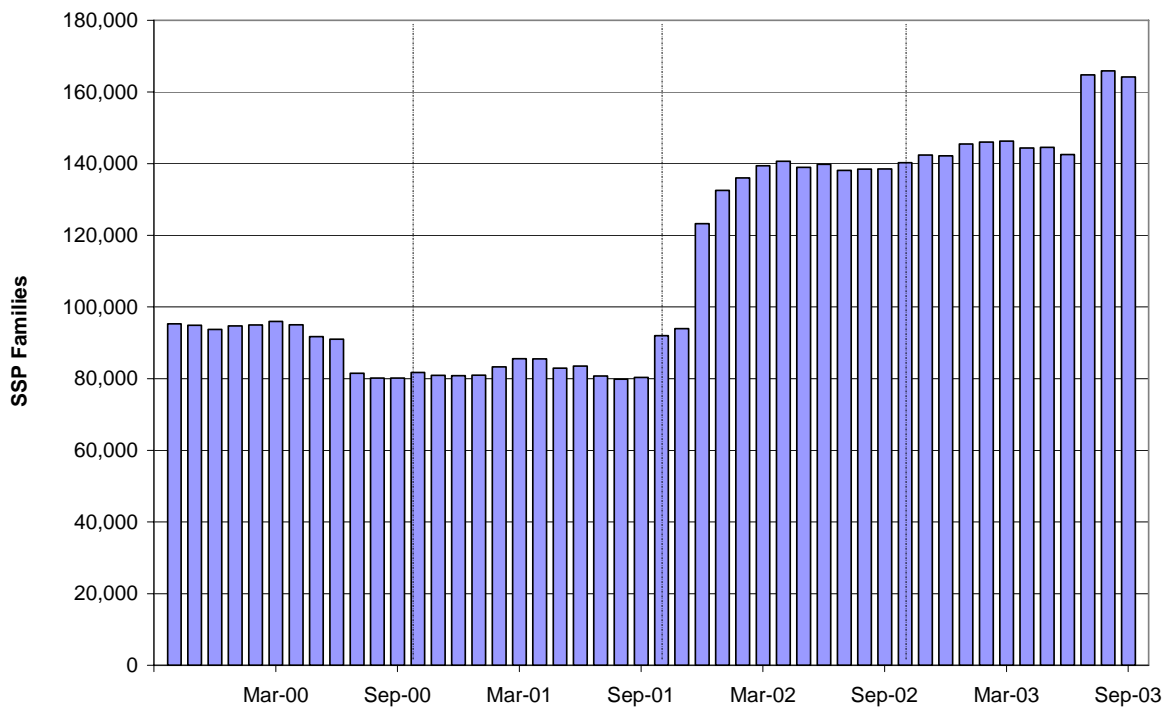
In FY 2003, 30 States¹ had established SSPs. Most State SSP programs target certain populations, the most common being two-parent families. In FY 2003, 28 of these 30 States used SSPs to aid some or all two-parent families who were then not subject to the TANF two-parent work participation requirements. Other groups include families with physical, mental health, substance abuse, or domestic violence issues; families in which the parent or caretaker is receiving or has applied for Supplemental Security Income; families in which the caretaker relative is not the parent; families in which a parent is attending postsecondary school; and families in which the minor parent is a student.

¹ The term “State” in this report includes the District of Columbia, which is included whenever the term is used unless specifically noted.

Figure C shows the monthly number of families that received assistance in an SSP for FY 2000 through FY 2003. (Information on the number of SSP families was not collected prior to FY 2000). As of September 2003, 164,183 families received assistance through an SSP, just eight percent of the total TANF/SSP caseload. Most State programs are relatively small, and three States account for 70 percent of the families in SSPs nationwide: California (nine percent of combined caseload, primarily two-parent families), New York (25 percent of combined caseload, primarily families that have reached the Federal five-year time limit), and Virginia (75 percent of combined caseload, primarily families that had been exempt from work requirements due to a waiver).

The jump in the SSP caseload in December 2001 reflects the creation of an SSP in New York for families that reached the Federal five-year time limit. The second jump in July 2003 reflects the expiration of Virginia's waivers and the shift of families that were previously considered exempt from work participation due to a waiver.

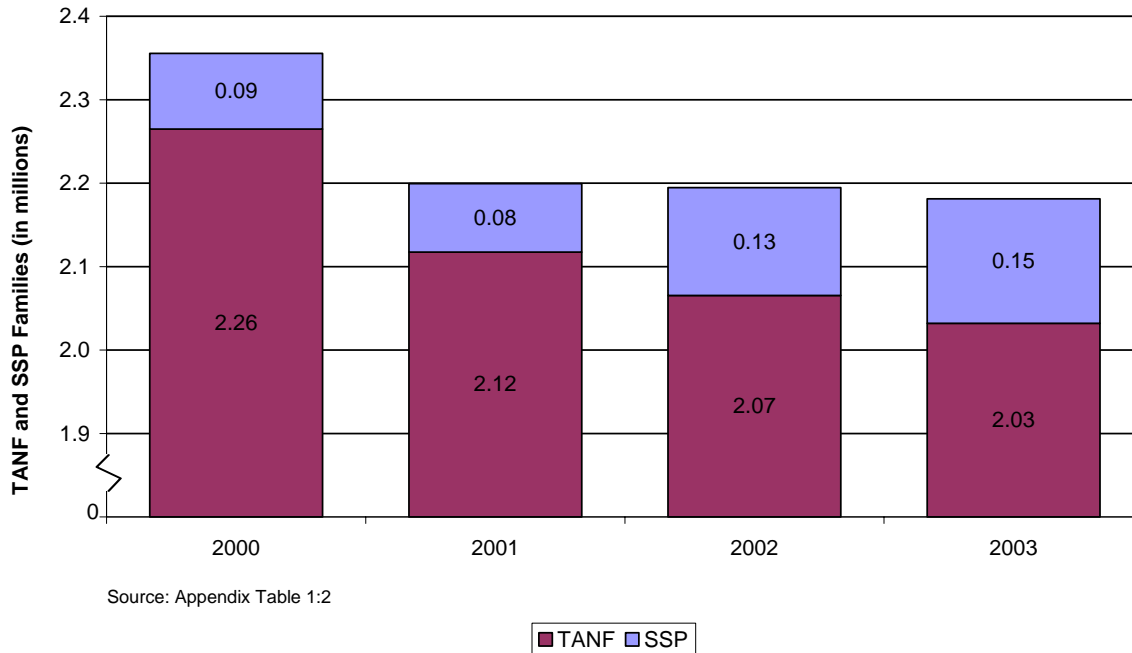
Figure C
Separate State Program Families by Month
FY 2000 - FY 2003



Source: Appendix Table 1:2

Figure D shows the combined TANF and SSP caseload from FY 2000 to FY 2003. Despite the growth in the SSP caseload, the combined average monthly TANF/SSP caseload declined slightly between FY 2002 and FY 2003. It should be kept in mind that TANF is also used to provide services to many families not receiving assistance (e.g., transportation and child care for employed families), but for whom States do not report case counts.

Figure D
Average Monthly TANF and SSP Families
FY 2000 - FY 2003



While FY 2003's TANF/SSP caseload decline was modest, the continuing reduction in dependency is impressive in light of the historically strong but lagged correlation between rising unemployment rates and caseload growth in prior recessions (the unemployment rate rose throughout most of FY 2003, peaking at 6.3 percent in June 2003). Despite the growth in the SSP caseload, the combined average monthly TANF/SSP caseload declined slightly between FY 2002 and FY 2003 and was still 54 percent below what it was when TANF was enacted.

TANF caseloads in all States and Territories, except Indiana and Guam, remain substantially below their August 1996 caseload level. Thirty-one States have reduced caseloads by more than 50 percent and 12 by more than 60 percent. Wyoming has reduced the number of families on assistance by over 90 percent, Illinois and Idaho by 80 percent, and Florida by 70 percent. Wisconsin had achieved dramatic caseload declines prior to 1996, and its caseload is still 58 percent lower than in 1996. While the number of people receiving cash assistance has dropped significantly, expenditures for people receiving pre- and post-employment-related services have grown considerably, reflecting the redirection of public assistance under TANF to a focus on work.

Despite the steady national trend, there was considerable variation in TANF caseload changes among the States in FY 2003. Tables A and B show the number of families and recipients, respectively, by State as of September 2003, along with each State's percentage of the national caseload. These tables also compare and rank their change in caseload from both September 2002 and since the enactment of TANF in August 1996. During FY 2003, 25 States and

Territories saw continuing caseload declines, while 28 experienced increases. One-year TANF caseload changes ranged from a 73 percent decline in Virginia to a 22 percent increase in Idaho, while the caseloads of 27 States remained quite stable with less than a five percent change (Virginia's TANF decline reflects the State's moving of a large proportion of their TANF caseload to a SSP, and their TANF decline was more than offset by the increase in their SSP caseload). Understanding the significant variation across States is difficult, but we discuss some causal factors later in this chapter. In addition, we present State-by-State profiles of TANF programs for FY 2003 in Chapter XIV.

Table A

**Families - September 2003 TANF and SSP Caseload
Compared to September 2002 and August 1996**

Families at end of FY 2003			Change Over FY 2003			Change Since TANF Enactment					
September 2003			September 2002 to September 2003			August 1996 to September 2003					
Rank ¹		% of U.S.	Rank ²	Net Change		Rank ²	Net Change				
	TANF	2,008,384		(18,931)	-0.9%		(2,400,124)	-54.4%			
	SSP-MOE	164,183		25,628	15.6%		164,117	-			
	U.S. Total	2,172,567		6,697	0.3%		(2,236,007)	-54.4%			
Recipients by State ³			Change in Recipients by State ³			Change in Recipients by State ³					
27	Alabama	19,228	1.0%	45	Alabama	1,361	7.6%	27	Alabama	(21,804)	-53.1%
47	Alaska	4,909	0.2%	4	Alaska	(674)	-12.1%	13	Alaska	(7,250)	-59.6%
12	Arizona	51,336	2.6%	53	Arizona	7,465	17.0%	52	Arizona	(11,068)	-17.7%
38	Arkansas	10,745	0.5%	7	Arkansas	(980)	-8.4%	30	Arkansas	(11,324)	-51.3%
1	California	449,275	22.4%	21	California	(4,894)	-1.1%	32	California	(431,103)	-49.0%
35	Colorado	14,210	0.7%	52	Colorado	1,766	14.2%	14	Colorado	(20,276)	-58.8%
24	Connecticut	20,967	1.0%	8	Connecticut	(1,852)	-8.1%	10	Connecticut	(36,359)	-63.4%
45	Delaware	5,699	0.3%	34	Delaware	115	2.1%	35	Delaware	(4,886)	-46.2%
31	Dist. of Col.	16,825	0.8%	35	Dist. of Col.	391	2.4%	45	Dist. of Col.	(8,525)	-33.6%
8	Florida	58,555	2.9%	29	Florida	240	0.4%	5	Florida	(142,367)	-70.9%
9	Georgia	56,496	2.8%	37	Georgia	1,629	3.0%	24	Georgia	(66,833)	-54.2%
50	Guam ⁴	3,072	0.2%	26	Guam ⁴	0	0.0%	54	Guam ⁴	829	37.0%
40	Hawaii	9,367	0.5%	6	Hawaii	(982)	-9.5%	19	Hawaii	(12,527)	-57.2%
52	Idaho	1,727	0.1%	54	Idaho	314	22.2%	4	Idaho	(6,880)	-79.9%
19	Illinois	34,688	1.7%	2	Illinois	(7,811)	-18.4%	3	Illinois	(185,609)	-84.3%
11	Indiana	51,711	2.6%	24	Indiana	(367)	-0.7%	53	Indiana	274	0.5%
25	Iowa	20,135	1.0%	31	Iowa	267	1.3%	44	Iowa	(11,444)	-36.2%
33	Kansas	15,859	0.8%	46	Kansas	1,166	7.9%	46	Kansas	(7,931)	-33.3%
18	Kentucky	35,252	1.8%	32	Kentucky	514	1.5%	31	Kentucky	(36,012)	-50.5%
21	Louisiana	23,069	1.1%	25	Louisiana	(22)	-0.1%	6	Louisiana	(44,398)	-65.8%
41	Maine	9,072	0.5%	18	Maine	(273)	-2.9%	23	Maine	(10,935)	-54.7%
20	Maryland	25,678	1.3%	22	Maryland	(225)	-0.9%	9	Maryland	(44,987)	-63.7%
13	Massachusetts	50,875	2.5%	41	Massachusetts	2,519	5.2%	39	Massachusetts	(33,825)	-39.9%
6	Michigan	78,549	3.9%	51	Michigan	9,189	13.2%	26	Michigan	(91,448)	-53.8%
17	Minnesota	36,096	1.8%	19	Minnesota	(831)	-2.3%	41	Minnesota	(21,645)	-37.5%
26	Mississippi	19,722	1.0%	36	Mississippi	460	2.4%	18	Mississippi	(26,706)	-57.5%
15	Missouri	41,494	2.1%	12	Missouri	(2,218)	-5.1%	33	Missouri	(38,629)	-48.2%
46	Montana	5,465	0.3%	10	Montana	(358)	-6.1%	36	Montana	(4,649)	-46.0%
37	Nebraska	11,049	0.6%	39	Nebraska	438	4.1%	51	Nebraska	(3,386)	-23.5%
39	Nevada	9,547	0.5%	3	Nevada	(2,091)	-18.0%	48	Nevada	(4,165)	-30.4%
44	New Hampshire	6,077	0.3%	23	New Hampshire	(49)	-0.8%	47	New Hampshire	(3,023)	-33.2%
14	New Jersey	43,656	2.2%	42	New Jersey	2,388	5.8%	20	New Jersey	(58,048)	-57.1%
30	New Mexico	17,421	0.9%	40	New Mexico	798	4.8%	34	New Mexico	(15,932)	-47.8%
2	New York	145,627	7.3%	16	New York	(5,823)	-3.8%	7	New York	(272,711)	-65.2%
16	North Carolina	39,201	2.0%	13	North Carolina	(2,016)	-4.9%	8	North Carolina	(70,859)	-64.4%
49	North Dakota	3,336	0.2%	28	North Dakota	13	0.4%	49	North Dakota	(1,437)	-30.1%
4	Ohio	85,008	4.2%	33	Ohio	1,485	1.8%	15	Ohio	(119,232)	-58.4%
34	Oklahoma	15,154	0.8%	20	Oklahoma	(175)	-1.1%	17	Oklahoma	(20,832)	-57.9%
29	Oregon	18,093	0.9%	30	Oregon	126	0.7%	40	Oregon	(11,824)	-39.5%
5	Pennsylvania	84,288	4.2%	43	Pennsylvania	5,573	7.1%	22	Pennsylvania	(102,054)	-54.8%
28	Puerto Rico	18,601	0.9%	27	Puerto Rico	23	0.1%	11	Puerto Rico	(31,270)	-62.7%
36	Rhode Island	12,961	0.6%	11	Rhode Island	(762)	-5.6%	42	Rhode Island	(7,709)	-37.3%
23	South Carolina	21,177	1.1%	14	South Carolina	(916)	-4.1%	28	South Carolina	(22,883)	-51.9%
51	South Dakota	2,690	0.1%	17	South Dakota	(83)	-3.0%	25	South Dakota	(3,139)	-53.9%
7	Tennessee	72,345	3.6%	47	Tennessee	6,752	10.3%	50	Tennessee	(24,842)	-25.6%
3	Texas	117,532	5.9%	5	Texas	(14,151)	-10.7%	29	Texas	(125,972)	-51.7%
42	Utah	8,944	0.4%	50	Utah	972	12.2%	43	Utah	(5,277)	-37.1%
48	Vermont	4,815	0.2%	15	Vermont	(207)	-4.1%	38	Vermont	(3,950)	-45.1%
53	Virgin Islands	526	0.0%	48	Virgin Islands	52	11.0%	12	Virgin Islands	(845)	-61.6%
43	Virginia	8,225	0.4%	1	Virginia	(22,177)	-72.9%	2	Virginia	(53,680)	-86.7%
10	Washington	53,534	2.7%	38	Washington	1,578	3.0%	37	Washington	(43,956)	-45.1%
32	West Virginia	16,405	0.8%	44	West Virginia	1,127	7.4%	21	West Virginia	(20,639)	-55.7%
22	Wisconsin	21,708	1.1%	49	Wisconsin	2,313	11.9%	16	Wisconsin	(30,216)	-58.2%
54	Wyoming	388	0.0%	9	Wyoming	(28)	-6.7%	1	Wyoming	(3,924)	-91.0%
	Total	2,008,384		Total	(18,931)		Total	(2,400,124)			

¹ Ranked by largest number of State and Territory TANF families.

² Ranked by largest percentage decline in caseload.

³ These numbers do not include SSP-MOE families.

⁴ Guam caseload data is estimated based on the first quarter of FY 2002.

Sources: Statistical Report on Recipients Under Public Assistance, TANF Data Report, SSP-MOE Data Report, Tribal TANF Data Report.

Table B

**Recipients - September 2003 TANF and SSP Caseload
Compared to September 2002 and August 1996**

Recipients at end of FY 2003			Change Over FY 2003			Change Since TANF Enactment					
September 2003			September 2002 to September 2003			August 1996 to September 2003					
Rank ¹		% of U.S.	Rank ²	Net Change		Rank ²	Net Change				
	TANF	4,882,128		(120,343)	-2.5%		(7,359,997)	-60.1%			
	SSP-MOE	569,225		34,118	6.0%		569,912	-			
	U.S. Total	5,451,353		(86,225)	-1.6%		(6,790,085)	-60.1%			
Recipients by State ³			Change in Recipients by State ³			Change in Recipients by State ³					
27	Alabama	45,528	0.9%	10	Alabama	3,476	8.3%	30	Alabama	(55,134)	-54.8%
46	Alaska	13,650	0.3%	7	Alaska	(2,290)	-14.4%	19	Alaska	(21,894)	-61.6%
12	Arizona	121,271	2.5%	53	Arizona	17,738	17.1%	51	Arizona	(48,171)	-28.4%
39	Arkansas	24,469	0.5%	11	Arkansas	(2,563)	-9.5%	28	Arkansas	(31,874)	-56.6%
1	California	1,099,695	22.3%	25	California	(27,352)	-2.4%	26	California	(1,482,253)	-57.4%
35	Colorado	37,114	0.8%	51	Colorado	4,656	14.3%	21	Colorado	(58,674)	-61.3%
29	Connecticut	43,844	0.9%	8	Connecticut	(6,626)	-13.1%	7	Connecticut	(115,402)	-72.5%
47	Delaware	12,951	0.3%	36	Delaware	239	1.9%	40	Delaware	(10,703)	-45.2%
30	Dist. of Col.	42,980	0.9%	40	Dist. of Col.	1,477	3.6%	46	Dist. of Col.	(26,312)	-38.0%
11	Florida	121,921	2.5%	30	Florida	1,054	0.9%	5	Florida	(411,880)	-77.2%
9	Georgia	134,819	2.7%	38	Georgia	3,262	2.5%	23	Georgia	(195,463)	-59.2%
49	Guam ⁴	10,783	0.2%	27	Guam ⁴	0	0.0%	54	Guam ⁴	2,469	29.7%
40	Hawaii	24,384	0.5%	9	Hawaii	(3,359)	-12.1%	16	Hawaii	(42,098)	-63.3%
52	Idaho	3,175	0.1%	54	Idaho	679	27.2%	3	Idaho	(18,605)	-85.4%
17	Illinois	87,545	1.8%	3	Illinois	(27,353)	-23.8%	2	Illinois	(555,099)	-86.4%
8	Indiana	135,339	2.8%	12	Indiana	(11,924)	-8.1%	53	Indiana	(7,265)	-5.1%
22	Iowa	52,528	1.1%	28	Iowa	199	0.4%	44	Iowa	(33,618)	-39.0%
33	Kansas	41,288	0.8%	46	Kansas	3,340	8.8%	47	Kansas	(22,495)	-35.3%
19	Kentucky	77,697	1.6%	35	Kentucky	854	1.1%	29	Kentucky	(94,496)	-54.9%
21	Louisiana	58,504	1.2%	26	Louisiana	(266)	-0.5%	6	Louisiana	(169,611)	-74.4%
38	Maine	26,144	0.5%	52	Maine	1,548	14.6%	38	Maine	(27,729)	-51.5%
20	Maryland	59,975	1.2%	33	Maryland	(597)	1.0%	10	Maryland	(134,152)	-69.1%
13	Massachusetts	112,810	2.3%	24	Massachusetts	(2,833)	-2.4%	35	Massachusetts	(113,220)	-50.1%
5	Michigan	210,154	4.3%	50	Michigan	25,125	13.6%	25	Michigan	(292,200)	-58.2%
16	Minnesota	93,508	1.9%	22	Minnesota	(3,292)	-3.4%	41	Minnesota	(76,236)	-44.9%
28	Mississippi	45,182	0.9%	34	Mississippi	495	1.1%	15	Mississippi	(78,646)	-63.5%
15	Missouri	102,031	2.1%	10	Missouri	(12,144)	-10.6%	31	Missouri	(120,789)	-54.2%
44	Montana	15,017	0.3%	13	Montana	(1,296)	-7.9%	37	Montana	(14,113)	-48.4%
37	Nebraska	27,533	0.6%	42	Nebraska	1,424	5.5%	50	Nebraska	(11,695)	-29.8%
43	Nevada	22,874	0.5%	4	Nevada	(5,131)	-18.3%	49	Nevada	(11,387)	-33.2%
45	New Hampshire	14,044	0.3%	20	New Hampshire	(600)	-4.1%	45	New Hampshire	(8,893)	-38.8%
14	New Jersey	105,702	2.1%	41	New Jersey	5,416	5.4%	18	New Jersey	(169,935)	-61.7%
26	New Mexico	45,885	0.9%	39	New Mexico	1,502	3.4%	32	New Mexico	(53,776)	-54.0%
2	New York	331,144	6.7%	19	New York	(18,133)	-5.2%	8	New York	(812,818)	-71.1%
18	North Carolina	80,956	1.6%	17	North Carolina	(5,548)	-6.4%	9	North Carolina	(186,370)	-69.7%
50	North Dakota	8,667	0.2%	37	North Dakota	162	1.9%	48	North Dakota	(4,479)	-34.1%
7	Ohio	188,226	3.8%	29	Ohio	1,399	0.7%	12	Ohio	(361,086)	-65.7%
34	Oklahoma	37,169	0.8%	23	Oklahoma	(1,158)	-3.0%	20	Oklahoma	(59,032)	-61.4%
32	Oregon	41,302	0.8%	32	Oregon	391	1.0%	39	Oregon	(37,117)	-47.3%
4	Pennsylvania	220,136	4.5%	44	Pennsylvania	15,005	7.3%	24	Pennsylvania	(310,923)	-58.5%
23	Puerto Rico	52,295	1.1%	21	Puerto Rico	(2,038)	-3.8%	13	Puerto Rico	(98,728)	-65.4%
36	Rhode Island	34,187	0.7%	15	Rhode Island	(2,826)	-7.6%	43	Rhode Island	(22,373)	-39.6%
25	South Carolina	51,616	1.0%	6	South Carolina	(2,938)	-15.2%	22	South Carolina	(62,657)	-54.8%
51	South Dakota	5,919	0.1%	14	South Dakota	(497)	-7.7%	17	South Dakota	(9,977)	-62.8%
6	Tennessee	191,652	3.9%	48	Tennessee	19,645	11.4%	52	Tennessee	(63,166)	-24.8%
3	Texas	281,765	5.7%	5	Texas	(63,413)	-15.9%	27	Texas	(367,253)	-56.6%
42	Utah	22,944	0.5%	49	Utah	2,485	12.1%	42	Utah	(16,129)	-41.3%
48	Vermont	12,243	0.2%	18	Vermont	(825)	-6.3%	36	Vermont	(12,088)	-49.7%
53	Virgin Islands	1,591	0.0%	2	Virgin Islands	(785)	-33.0%	11	Virgin Islands	(3,307)	-67.5%
41	Virginia	23,527	0.5%	1	Virginia	(44,876)	-65.6%	4	Virginia	(129,318)	-84.6%
10	Washington	131,721	2.7%	31	Washington	1,224	0.9%	34	Washington	(137,206)	-51.0%
31	West Virginia	41,750	0.8%	43	West Virginia	2,223	5.6%	33	West Virginia	(47,289)	-53.1%
24	Wisconsin	52,280	1.1%	47	Wisconsin	5,350	11.4%	14	Wisconsin	(96,608)	-64.9%
54	Wyoming	694	0.0%	16	Wyoming	(48)	-6.5%	1	Wyoming	(10,704)	-93.9%
	Total	4,882,128		Total	(120,343)		Total	(7,359,997)			

¹ Ranked by largest number of State and Territory TANF recipients.

² Ranked by largest percentage decline in caseload.

³ These numbers do not include SSP-MOE families.

⁴ Guam caseload data is estimated based on the first quarter of FY 2002.

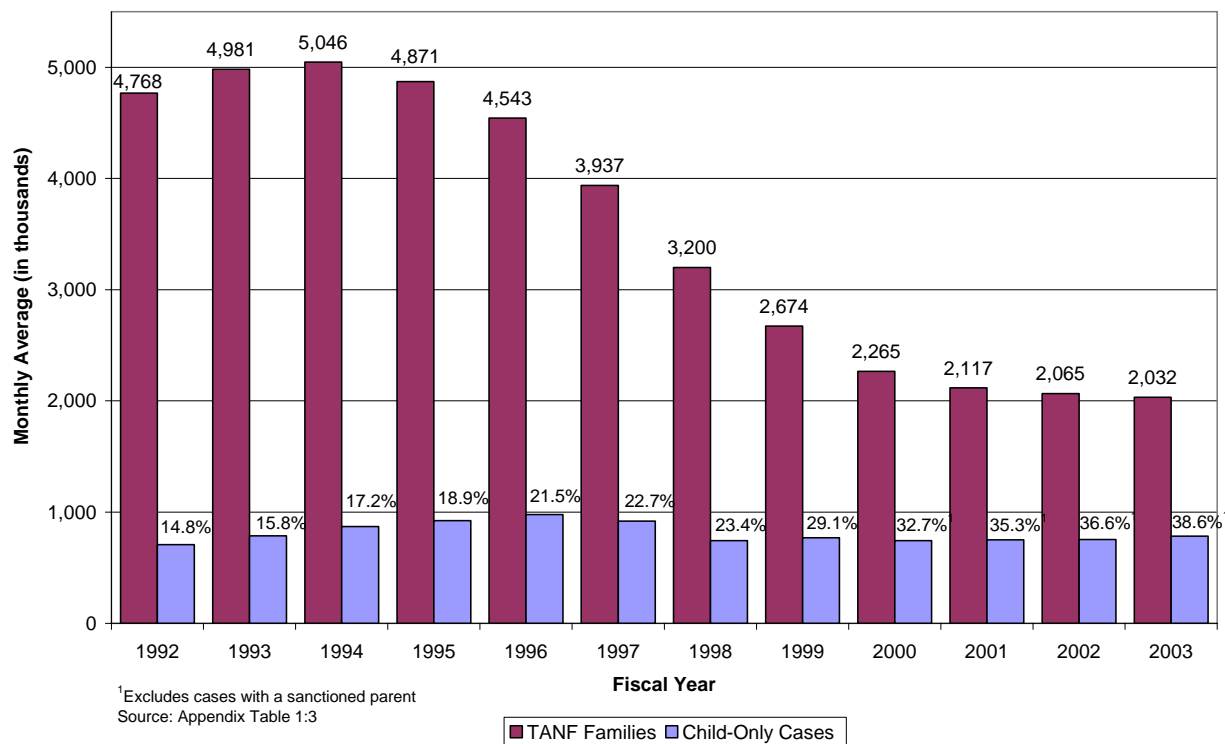
Sources: Statistical Report on Recipients Under Public Assistance, TANF Data Report, SSP-MOE Data Report, Tribal TANF Data Report.

Child-Only Cases

Although the overall TANF caseload continued to decline in FY 2003, a large and growing proportion of cases have been designated "child-only" cases. At the end of FY 2003, there were 829,593 cases receiving assistance that were families where no adult was included in the benefit calculation and only children were aided (Appendix Tables 10:5 & 10:12). Such cases with no adults are exempted from Federal work requirements and time limits. About 46,890 of these cases with no adults included parents who did not receive assistance because of a sanction. Excluding these cases, because they remain subject to work requirements and the Federal five-year time limit, leaves a child-only caseload of 782,703.

As reflected in Figure E, the proportion of child-only cases in the caseload has been increasing over the last decade, growing from 14.8 percent in FY 1992 to 38.6 percent in FY 2003. The increase in the proportion of these cases is largely due to the decline in adult-headed cases.

Figure E
Trend in TANF Families and Child-Only Cases
FY 1992 - FY 2003



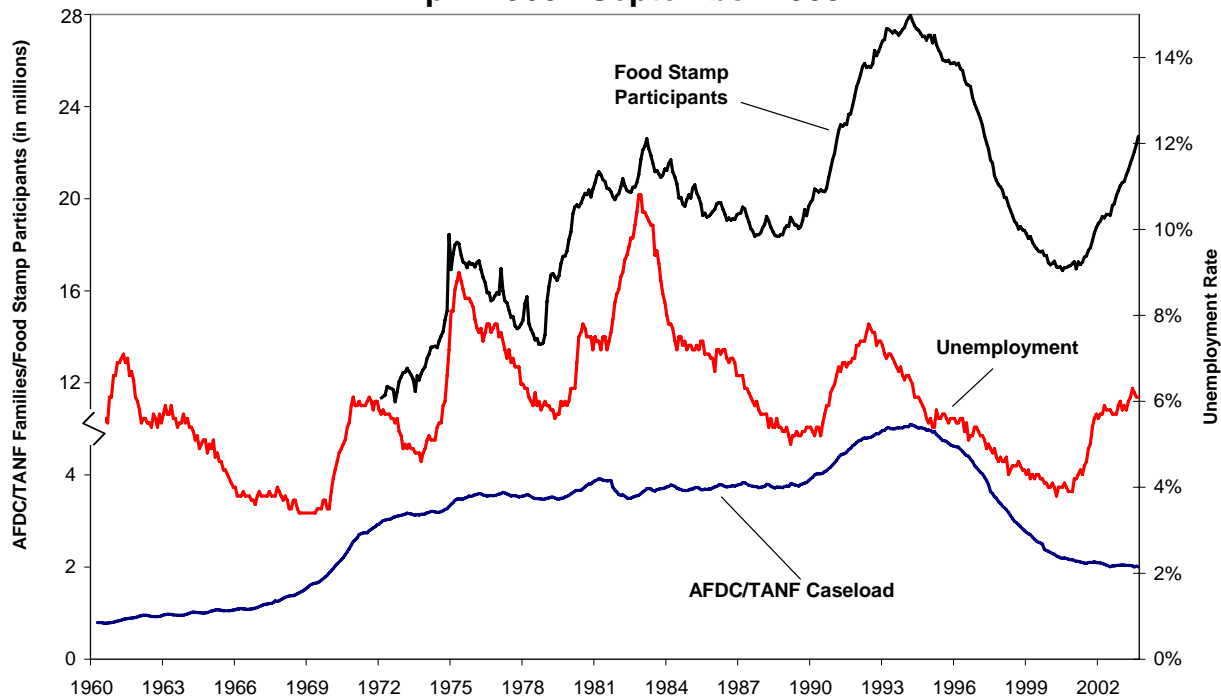
Counting child-only cases and those in which a parent is not receiving assistance due to a sanction, 41 percent of the current total TANF caseload consists of families without any adults receiving assistance. Of these cases, 53 percent involve children living with a caretaker relative who has sufficient income not to receive assistance, 19 percent are families in which the parent is disabled and receiving Supplemental Security Income, 18 percent are families in which the

parent is ineligible for TANF because of his or her citizenship status, six percent have a sanctioned parent, and the reason for the remaining families is unknown (See Appendix Table 10:12). As one would expect, these cases are much less likely to escape dependency through work.

The Economy

Dependency reduction reflected in the smaller caseload is particularly noteworthy because it continued through and after the national recession that occurred between March and November of 2001. During and after prior recessions, as the unemployment rate increased, the former AFDC caseload also grew. But the increase was lagged, following the unemployment trend by about one year. Figure F shows that the TANF caseload has continued to decline following the most recent recession, a trend discussed in last year’s annual report.

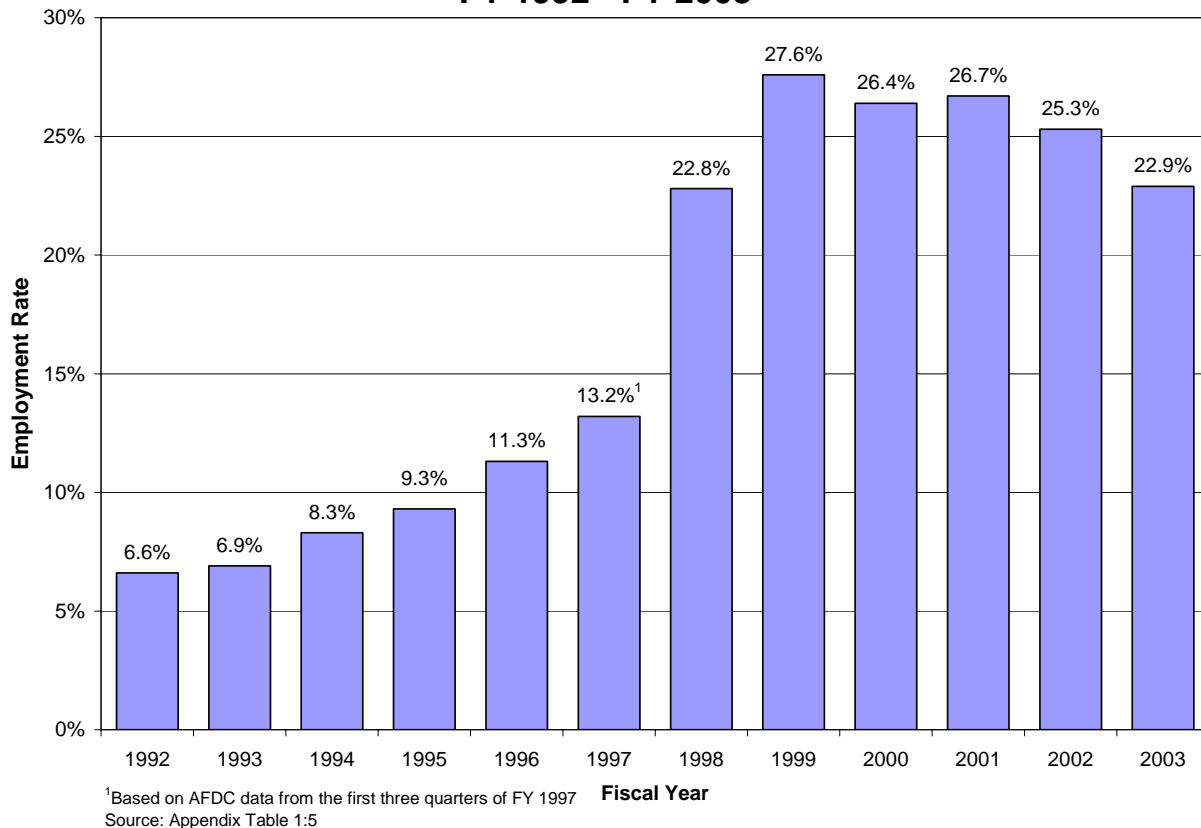
**Figure F
TANF Families and Food Stamp Participants
vs. Unemployment Rates
April 1960 - September 2003**



Source: Appendix Table 1:4

Figure G shows that in FY 2003, 23 percent of TANF adult recipients were employed. This figure also illustrates the pattern of employment since FY 1992. It appears that welfare reform continues to be effective in sustaining TANF clients' connections to the workforce, even when overall unemployment has increased. June O'Neill and M. Anne Hill, in a March 2003 report², provide remarkable evidence of how effective State policies and practices and the emphasis on work have been. They found that "increases in employment went hand in hand with the decline in welfare dependency – and that the 1996 reform played a major role in both trends, even after factoring in the effects of an expanding economy." The proportion of working single mothers increased rapidly with welfare reform, the single largest factor for the rise, "accounting for more than 40 percent of the increase. Women who leave welfare are better off economically the longer they are off welfare, with increased wages and declines in poverty. The poverty rate among women who left welfare in 1996, for example, fell by about 50 percent in four years." They conclude that women who have left welfare have substantially improved their life chances, and that "they are gaining ground and moving up the economic ladder."

Figure G
Trend in Employment Rate of TANF Recipient Adults
FY 1992 - FY 2003



² O'Neill, J, and Hill, M. Anne. (March 2003). *Gaining Ground, Moving Up: The Change in the Economic Status of Single Mothers Under Welfare Reform*. Civic Report Number 35. New York, NY. Manhattan Institute.

State Policies and Management

State and local policy decisions and program management can greatly affect caseload levels and dynamics. States, and often counties, have great discretion over eligibility and benefit levels, work requirements, sanction procedures, time limits, diversion activities, post-employment supports, and case management techniques (many of these provisions are described in greater detail in Chapter XII). All of these, along with the effectiveness of their implementation, can have a greater effect on caseload trends than general economic factors. However, the interrelationships of these variables make it nearly impossible to disaggregate the effects of each on the caseload. Below, we provide data reported by States on some of these variables.

Eligibility

TANF eligibility rules vary considerably from State to State. States set their own benefit levels and eligibility criteria, which usually are the same across the State (but some States vary by region). Nearly all States disregard some level of earnings when determining eligibility, and the amounts disregarded are often higher for those in the caseload than they are for those applying for aid. States do this to enable recipients who obtain employment while on welfare to continue receiving some cash aid while they are transitioning into work and toward higher levels of earnings. Table C outlines the cash benefit level and general eligibility thresholds for each State during FY 2003.

Eligibility changes can have large impacts on caseload levels and trends. Indiana's caseload decreased 32 percent between August of 1996 and June of 2000. However, after expanding its earnings disregard, the number of recipients increased by 52 percent between June 2000 and September of 2002, resulting in a caseload level 3.3 percent larger than when TANF was enacted. Indiana's caseload decreased in FY 2003, however, and now the caseload is 5.1 percent lower than in August 1996. Most States have increased earnings disregards and/or benefit levels since TANF's enactment, although the degree of changes and their impact on State caseloads was far less than that experienced in Indiana. Table 12:5 in Chapter 12 shows the earnings disregards for all States during FY 2003.

Table C

**TANF Maximum Benefits and Income Eligibility for a Family of Three
As of June, 2003**

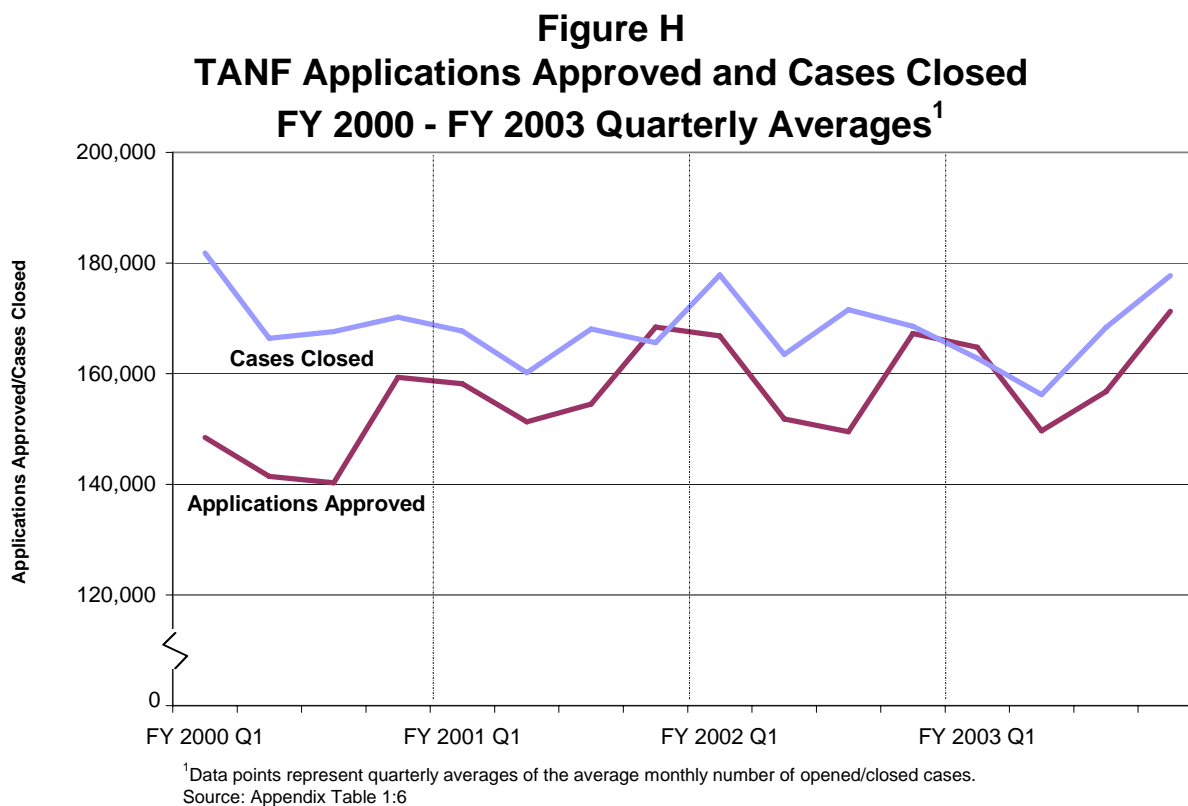
	Maximum Monthly Benefit ¹	Maximum Monthly Income for Eligibility	Maximum Monthly Income for Benefits ²
Alabama	\$ 215	\$ 214	\$ 215
Alaska	\$ 923	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,246
Arizona	\$ 347	\$ 585	\$ 587
Arkansas	\$ 204	\$ 278	\$ 699
California	\$ 679	\$ 913	\$ 1,581
Colorado	\$ 356	\$ 510	\$ 779
Connecticut	\$ 543	\$ 834	\$ 1,220
D.C.	\$ 338	\$ 538	\$ 1,299
Delaware	\$ 379	\$ 427	\$ 1,604
Florida	\$ 303	\$ 392	\$ 807
Georgia	\$ 280	\$ 513	\$ 756
Hawaii	\$ 570	\$ 1,362	\$ 1,364
Idaho	\$ 309	\$ 635	\$ 637
Illinois	\$ 396	\$ 485	\$ 1,190
Indiana	\$ 288	\$ 591	\$ 1,948
Iowa	\$ 426	\$ 1,061	\$ 1,065
Kansas	\$ 403	\$ 492	\$ 805
Kentucky	\$ 262	\$ 973	\$ 974
Louisiana	\$ 240	\$ 359	\$ 1,260
Maine	\$ 485	\$ 1,022	\$ 1,023
Maryland	\$ 473	\$ 590	\$ 728
Massachusetts	\$ 633	\$ 722	\$ 1,047
Michigan	\$ 459	\$ 773	\$ 774
Minnesota	\$ 532	\$ 976	\$ 1,421
Mississippi	\$ 170	\$ 457	\$ 704
Missouri	\$ 292	\$ 558	\$ 1,148
Montana	\$ 507	\$ 858	\$ 589
Nebraska	\$ 364	\$ 692	\$ 694
Nevada	\$ 348	\$ 694	\$ 696
New Hampshire	\$ 600	\$ 749	\$ 1,200
New Jersey	\$ 424	\$ 635	\$ 848
New Mexico	\$ 389	\$ 901	\$ 1,037
New York	\$ 577	\$ 810	\$ 1,068
North Carolina	\$ 272	\$ 1,489	\$ 1,491
North Dakota	\$ 477	\$ 2,071	\$ 2,074
Ohio	\$ 373	\$ 979	\$ 996
Oklahoma	\$ 292	\$ 704	\$ 705
Oregon	\$ 460	\$ 615	\$ 616
Pennsylvania	\$ 403	\$ 676	\$ 806
Rhode Island	\$ 554	\$ 1,277	\$ 1,279
South Carolina	\$ 204	\$ 577	\$ 1,070
South Dakota	\$ 483	\$ 675	\$ 695
Tennessee	\$ 185	\$ 979	\$ 980
Texas	\$ 213	\$ 401	\$ 1,959
Utah	\$ 451	\$ 550	\$ 668
Vermont	\$ 639	\$ 988	\$ 989
Virginia	\$ 320	\$ 411	\$ 600
Washington	\$ 546	\$ 1,091	\$ 1,092
West Virginia	\$ 453	\$ 1,130	\$ 1,133
Wisconsin	\$ 673	\$ 1,401	\$ 1,403
Wyoming	\$ 340	\$ 539	\$ 540
States Avg	\$ 413	\$ 772	\$ 1,022

¹Benefit levels and income standards based on family size of 3.

²Several states phase-down earnings disregard levels in months after employment is obtained.

Case Flow

Although caseloads during FY 2003 suggest a static caseload over time, the families that comprise the caseload change considerably on a monthly basis. Critical to understanding the TANF program and the tremendous achievement of States is the dynamic nature of the caseload. Figure H shows the quarterly averages of the average monthly number of new cases opened (applications approved) and cases closed between FY 2000 and FY 2003.



During this four-year period from FY 2000 through FY 2003, States approved between 129,339 and 181,716 applications each month. In FY 2003, States approved an average of 160,614 cases each month for a total of 1,927,366 during the year. During the year, an average of 166,614 cases were closed each month for a total of 1,995,178 case closures. (See Appendix Table 1:11 for the detailed State information.) These data show how rapidly many families go on and off assistance and illustrate the amount of work involved by line staff to establish eligibility, provide benefits, assess family needs, and schedule and monitor services and activities leading to independence.

Time Limits

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) established a five-year lifetime limit on receipt of Federal TANF assistance for adult-headed families, but allowed States to exempt from this limit for hardship reasons up to 20 percent of their total

caseload. The time limit was central to establishing the temporary nature of aid and communicating the program's goal to move recipients quickly into work and off of welfare. The time limit was controversial at the time, with some critics predicting massive escalations in hunger and homelessness for these families and arguing that the 20 percent hardship exception would be inadequate to address the number of families needing exceptions or extensions.

Federal time limit clocks began once States had established their new TANF programs, the first beginning in September 1996 and the last States beginning in July 1997. Thus, FY 2002 was the first year in which the Federal five-year lifetime limit may have been reached by a TANF family in every State, if they had received assistance continuously since the State implemented the TANF program. FY 2003 case closure data for 38 States show that less than one half of one percent of their cases were closed due to the five-year limitation during the year (see Appendix Table 10:48). The remaining States reported closing nearly 21,998 cases that had reached the Federal lifetime limit. Seventy-eight percent of these cases were in two States and one Territory (New York, Missouri, and Puerto Rico). New York closed over 8,000 cases, 38 percent of the national total. But, while these cases were closed from the TANF program, most were reopened under New York's "Safety Net Assistance" program funded through Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds spent in a Separate State Program (SSP). Missouri closed over 3,700 cases, and Puerto Rico closed over 3,000.

Nationally, only 1.7 percent of families are receiving Federal assistance beyond the five-year limitation, far below the 20 percent allowed. Thirty-four States report less than one percent as hardship exemptions. Only two States had more than eight percent of cases in hardship status. This means that States have substantial leeway to continue to provide assistance to families facing hardships once they reach the lifetime limit, if a State so chooses.

There are three major reasons why so few families have been affected by Federal time limits. The first, and by far most important, is that welfare reforms have been tremendously effective at helping families move off of welfare long before most reach their time limit. Note that States have reported only 1.1 percent of the nearly two million case closings in FY 2003 were due to families meeting Federal time limits.

Second, over 43 percent of cases are exempt from the accrual of months for a variety of reasons: the case does not contain a countable head-of-household; assistance is State-funded; the family is exempt under an approved welfare waiver; or the family lives in Indian country or an Alaska native village with high unemployment. Finally, most families do not receive assistance continuously. Forty-three percent of cases in FY 2003 that were subject to the Federal time limit are in the first year of assistance, 21 percent in the second year, 13 percent in the third year, and 29 percent in the fourth year. In FY 2003, families receiving TANF had accrued an average of 29 months of assistance countable toward the Federal five-year time limit (over one or more spells of welfare receipt), up from 25 months in FY 2000. Again, there is considerable State variation, ranging from an average of six months in Idaho to an average of 44 months in the District of Columbia. Appendix Table 10:43 shows this breakdown by State.

States may also establish shorter time limits than five years, and 19 States do so (See Table 12:10 in Chapter 12). During FY 2003, States reported closing nearly 16,000 cases due to State time

limits, in addition to those closed due to the Federal time limit. This compares to over 16,000 in FY 2002, 18,000 in FY 2001, and 24,000 cases in FY 2000.

Time limits have proven to be a crucial part of TANF's effectiveness. The message that assistance is temporary is an important part of how States help parents take advantage of the opportunities for work and independence. Perhaps more importantly, time limit policies have spurred welfare agencies and their staff to focus case management on families who are spending long periods of time on TANF, just as these policies intended.

Sanctions

Reducing financial benefits for those who do not comply with program requirements is crucial to making the requirements of welfare to work programs meaningful and effective. States vary considerably in their sanction policies and implementation practices, and these differences can have significant effects on caseload dynamics. Sanction policies can apply to a range of program requirements including eligibility rules, job search, work or other participation requirements, cooperation with child support enforcement, and teen school attendance.

Sanctions can affect caseloads in different ways. Thirty-six States impose "full-check" sanctions (either for initial or after repeated non-compliance) making a family's full assistance grant contingent upon program compliance and effectively closing a case when a sanction is imposed. In other States where only a portion of an assistance check is reduced if a family is sanctioned, such a case would remain open. Finally, many States require participation in job search and job preparation activities during the application process, and failure to comply can result in not opening a case. While the latter situation is usually not referred to as a sanction, it operates like a full-check sanction and can significantly affect caseload dynamics.

Separate State Programs (SSPs)

Thirty States operated separate cash benefit programs, funded without Federal dollars, and claim expenditures from these programs toward their TANF MOE requirements. Such programs are not subject to general TANF requirements, but in order to be claimed as MOE expenditures, the funds must be spent on families that include a child living with a parent or adult caretaker relative and are financially eligible according to State-set income/resource standards.

States have expanded the number of clients served under SSPs during the past four years. The 30 States with SSPs aided a monthly average of 149,075 families during FY 2003. Twenty-eight of these States use SSPs to aid some or all two-parent families who are then not subject to the TANF two-parent participation requirements. Other SSPs cover families who have exhausted their Federal TANF time limits, those that include disabled family members, or domestic violence victims. Some SSPs provide assistance to non-citizen families who are not eligible for Federal public benefits or provide food assistance through the alternative Food Stamp program.

II. TANF EXPENDITURES AND BALANCES

In fiscal year (FY) 2003, combined Federal and State expenditures for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program totaled \$26.3 billion, an increase of \$926 million from FY 2002 (expenditures of Territories and Tribes are not included in these figures). In FY 2003, States received Federal TANF grants totaling \$17.2 billion nationally, which included each State's base TANF grant and additional Federal bonuses and supplemental grants. In addition, to receive its full Federal block grant each year, a State must meet a Maintenance of Effort (MOE) requirement equal to 80 percent of State spending in FY 1994 (or 75 percent if the State meets both the all families and the two-parent family work participation rates). Because TANF activities are paid for with both Federal and State funds, it is helpful to consider Federal TANF expenditures within the context of States' overall spending on TANF-related activities. Table A provides an overview of FY 2003 expenditures and balances.

Table A

Total TANF Expenditures in FY 2003

Beginning of Year Carryover	\$5,660,282,299		
FY 2003 New Federal Grants	17,196,346,745		
Total Federal Funds Available	22,856,629,044		
Total Federal Expenditures	\$16,253,643,459		
Federal Funds Transferred to CCDF	1,790,167,397		
Federal Funds Transferred to SSBG	926,728,189		
Total Federal Funds Used ¹	18,970,539,045		
Federal Unliquidated Obligations	1,580,226,895		
Federal Unobligated Balance	2,305,863,104		
<u>Assistance Expenditures</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>State²</u>	<u>Total</u>
Basic Assistance	\$5,820,242,915	\$4,398,302,432	\$10,218,545,347
Child Care	336,357,419	-13,911,656 ³	322,445,763
Transportation & Other Support Services	313,222,155	60,932,903	374,155,058
Assistance Under Prior Law	801,605,456	N/A	801,605,456
Total Assistance	\$7,271,427,945	\$4,445,323,679	\$11,716,751,624

(continued next page)

<u>Non-Assistance Expenditures</u>			
Child Care	\$1,361,913,795	\$1,783,980,131	\$3,145,893,926
Transportation & Other Support Services	121,154,409	47,766,297	168,920,706
Work Related Activities	1,937,218,753	662,065,588	2,599,284,341
Individual Development Accounts	11,620,089	14,990,719	26,610,808
Refundable Earned Income Credits	155,507,755	694,746,226	850,253,981
Other Refundable Tax Credits	0	156,580,284	156,580,284
Non-Recurrent Short Term Benefits	154,691,694	106,308,174	260,999,868
Non-Assistance Under Prior Law	844,918,075	N/A	844,918,075
Administration & Systems	1,591,971,506	859,142,893	2,451,114,399
Other Non-Assistance	2,803,219,438	1,315,446,909	4,118,666,347
Total Non-Assistance	\$8,982,215,514	\$5,641,027,221	\$14,623,242,735
Total Expenditures	\$16,253,643,459	\$10,086,350,900	\$26,339,994,359
<u>Total Funds Used</u>	\$18,970,539,045		\$29,056,889,945

¹ Funds used includes both TANF expenditures and transfers to the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the Social Services Block grant (SSBG).

² State program expenditures include both State Maintenance of Effort (MOE) and Separate State Program (SSP) expenditures.

³ Negative amounts can result from adjustments from prior year spending.

Source: TANF Financial Report.

TANF funds can be spent on “assistance” and “non-assistance.” “Assistance” includes payments directed at ongoing, basic needs. “Non-assistance” includes non-recurrent, short-term benefits designed to provide supportive non-cash services and to deal with individual crisis situations. “Non-assistance” also includes child care, transportation, and supports provided to employed families, Individual Development Account (IDA) benefits, refundable earned income tax credits, work subsidies to employers, and services such as education and training, case management, job search, and counseling. The definition of “assistance” is important because the major TANF program requirements (e.g., work requirements, time limits on Federal assistance, and data reporting) apply only to families receiving “assistance.” In FY 2003, total Federal and State TANF expenditures on “assistance” amounted to \$11.7 billion, compared to \$14.6 billion that was spent on “non-assistance.”

At the beginning of FY 2003, States reported having about \$2.6 billion in unobligated Federal TANF funds and \$3.1 billion in unliquidated obligations from prior years, for a total of about \$5.7 billion. By the end of FY 2003, about \$2.3 billion remained unobligated and \$1.6 billion remained unliquidated, leaving about \$3.9 billion in Federal TANF funds on hand at year’s end. States may reserve unobligated Federal funds for use in future fiscal years, although carried-over funds can generally only be spent on assistance payments to families. Table B shows beginning and end-of-year Federal TANF balances for each State.

States may transfer up to 30 percent of their annual Federal TANF grant into the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). Within this cap, States are further limited to transferring no more than 10 percent to the SSBG. In FY 2003, States transferred \$1.8 billion into the CCDF and \$927 million into the SSBG of their FY 2003 Federal award, approximately the same as they did in FY 2002.

States spent and transferred nearly \$19.0 billion in Federal TANF funds in FY 2003. State MOE expenditures totaled nearly \$10.1 billion in FY 2003, \$1.6 billion of which was spent on TANF-allowable costs through Separate State Programs (SSPs). States need only report MOE spending that is sufficient to meet their MOE obligation, so reported MOE expenditures understate the actual amount of State spending on activities allowable under TANF. Many States, for example, operate refundable State tax credit programs for low-income working families that would qualify as MOE, but States often claim only a portion of these expenditures as MOE.

Table B
TANF Financial Data - Combined Federal Funds Spent in FY 2003

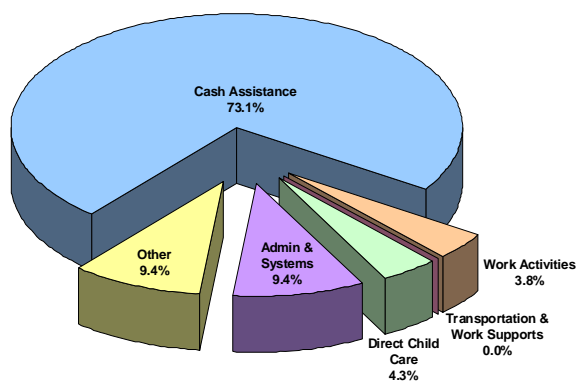
STATE	Start of Year Balance				End of Year Balance						
	UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE	TOTAL NEW FEDERAL FUNDS FY 2003	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	TOTAL TRANSFERRED TO CCDF	TOTAL TRANSFERRED TO SSBG	AVAILABLE FOR TANF	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Assistance and Non-Assistance)	UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE	TOTAL UNDERDRAWN FEDERAL FUNDS ¹
ALABAMA	14,633,500	74,460,272	104,913,512	194,007,284	20,545,839	10,491,352	162,970,093	131,467,324	3,902,526	27,600,243	31,502,769
ALASKA	0	7,763,322	66,625,819	74,383,141	15,737,700	4,100,000	54,551,441	44,282,781	0	10,268,860	10,268,860
ARIZONA	54,814,058	29,724,152	227,324,343	311,872,553	0	22,735,434	289,139,119	290,403,258	19,759,080	8,976,781	29,735,861
ARKANSAS	0	26,219,552	68,245,519	94,843,071	6,000,000	0	88,843,071	31,983,757	0	56,859,314	56,859,314
CALIFORNIA	842,577,960	0	3,708,705,649	4,551,283,529	572,514,000	81,535,520	3,897,234,009	3,670,749,099	226,484,910	0	226,484,910
COLORADO	59,502,649	0	169,448,681	228,951,330	22,241,896	26,673,810	254,684,698	110,506,009	81,240,787	0	81,240,787
CONNECTICUT	2,830,369	0	278,533,139	281,363,508	0	1,336,345	33,024,960	27,783,430	5,018,164	223,366	5,241,530
DELAWARE	1,892,062	219,658	33,515,231	35,620,951	1,285,646	0	33,024,960	27,783,430	0	0	0
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	16,758,545	23,952,313	117,220,628	157,940,486	18,521,964	3,935,917	135,482,605	91,111,777	1,228,084	43,142,744	44,370,828
FLORIDA	27,481,734	129,728,760	680,838,118	818,048,612	122,549,160	52,274,580	643,224,872	483,568,268	0	159,656,604	159,656,604
GEORGIA	19,157,934	167,179,525	372,423,174	558,760,633	32,200,000	18,865,151	507,695,482	326,128,629	20,574,443	160,982,410	181,566,853
HAWAII	5,261,020	68,438,278	99,771,584	173,470,882	11,050,000	9,890,000	152,530,882	57,533,383	4,165,847	90,831,652	94,987,489
IDAHO	9,879,642	7,497,297	35,995,706	53,372,645	8,731,981	1,441,201	43,199,463	30,115,692	12,222,410	861,159	13,083,569
ILLINOIS	0	0	585,056,960	585,056,960	0	20,502,485	564,554,475	564,554,475	0	0	0
INDIANA	20,318,951	660,187	226,243,151	247,222,289	18,352,906	2,000,000	226,869,383	199,796,197	27,073,186	0	27,073,186
IOWA	5,427,323	20,340,933	138,692,498	164,460,754	28,199,491	11,257,997	125,003,266	94,135,413	5,444,692	25,423,161	30,867,853
KANSAS	0	8,497,335	112,124,167	120,621,502	12,741,228	4,332,070	103,548,204	81,700,378	0	21,847,826	21,847,826
KENTUCKY	14,015,571	9,062,090	195,758,311	218,835,932	47,135,000	0	171,700,932	119,141,842	44,088,272	8,490,818	52,599,090
LOUISIANA	121,454,264	48,839,239	184,759,161	355,052,664	39,030,549	16,397,197	299,624,918	227,811,831	72,013,287	0	72,013,287
MAINE	8,553,045	27,598,146	82,399,828	118,551,019	10,699,122	7,469,450	103,382,447	54,968,588	8,553,045	36,860,814	45,413,859
MARYLAND	400,539	38,322,589	250,502,120	289,225,248	48,884,560	22,903,803	217,430,885	183,132,949	15,453,448	18,844,488	34,297,936
MASSACHUSETTS	10,136,061	0	461,563,833	471,699,894	91,874,222	42,103,023	337,716,649	337,716,649	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	0	71,648,001	797,303,349	868,951,350	0	20,157,975	848,793,375	735,735,603	0	113,057,772	113,057,772
MINNESOTA	80,111,033	27,843,556	280,590,591	388,515,180	26,603,000	3,277,074	358,635,146	317,168,644	0	41,446,505	41,446,505
MISSISSIPPI	24,578,923	60	121,198,175	121,198,175	0	59	101,874,278	98,287,094	1,204,334	2,382,850	3,587,184
MISSOURI	0	0	238,756,914	238,756,914	24,882,439	21,705,174	192,169,301	170,464,128	21,705,174	1	21,705,174
MONTANA	530,522	13,778,543	48,020,033	62,329,098	8,612,239	3,860,602	49,856,257	40,881,998	1,209,960	7,853,299	8,974,259
NEBRASKA	0	11,568,296	63,572,240	75,140,536	9,000,000	0	66,140,536	49,976,497	1,209,960	16,164,039	16,164,039
NEVADA	4,486,212	15,446,542	49,746,969	69,681,723	0	932,868	68,748,855	57,847,274	1,132,417	9,969,164	11,101,581
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	14,498,953	41,249,167	55,748,120	1,995,910	2,931,389	51,620,821	40,160,694	0	11,460,127	11,460,127
NEW JERSEY	197,386,483	128,119,513	408,288,370	733,794,366	25,665,017	15,341,351	692,787,998	444,256,734	48,578,247	199,953,017	248,531,264
NEW MEXICO	0	45,700,773	122,512,662	168,213,435	29,613,209	2,000,000	136,400,226	90,422,870	36,672,979	9,304,377	45,977,356
NEW YORK	508,603,314	553,624,212	2,466,019,278	3,528,246,804	39,900,000	244,000,000	3,244,346,804	2,783,197,813	199,779,844	261,369,147	461,148,991
NORTH CAROLINA	48,887,200	0	341,842,067	390,723,267	74,499,688	4,544,769	311,684,810	252,153,749	56,013,410	3,517,851	59,531,061
NORTH DAKOTA	0	15,280,560	27,682,357	42,962,917	0	0	42,962,917	32,845,764	0	10,117,153	10,117,153
OHIO	278,906,897	242,017,176	749,354,197	1,270,278,270	0	74,935,420	1,195,342,850	613,784,173	239,638,064	341,920,613	581,568,677
OKLAHOMA	0	153,921,147	154,110,353	308,031,500	30,822,071	15,411,035	261,798,394	142,095,506	0	119,702,888	119,702,888
OREGON	11,203,358	531,891	172,868,768	183,540,235	0	0	183,540,235	155,119,749	28,420,486	0	28,420,486
PENNSYLVANIA	486,988,752	50,980,142	751,156,792	1,289,125,686	124,484,000	30,579,000	1,134,062,686	701,380,267	277,432,010	155,250,409	432,682,419
RHODE ISLAND	0	97,879,798	97,879,798	97,879,798	9,091,106	0	88,788,692	85,930,481	0	2,858,211	2,858,211
SOUTH CAROLINA	17,555,147	0	101,522,643	119,077,790	1,300,000	5,262,210	112,515,580	112,515,580	0	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	604,362	21,930,940	22,895,237	25,400,539	1,700,000	2,286,524	41,414,015	17,917,463	386,797	23,109,755	23,496,552
TENNESSEE	8,589,745	10,437,926	224,284,844	243,292,515	52,025,586	5,265,988	186,000,941	186,000,941	0	0	0
TEXAS	53,537,552	234,932,036	566,537,753	855,007,341	-2,349,075	27,159,154	830,187,262	664,041,917	33,278,111	132,877,234	166,156,345
UTAH	28,203,034	19,949,158	90,288,860	138,441,052	0	12,462,419	125,978,633	105,951,068	0	20,027,565	20,027,565
VERMONT	0	0	48,623,462	48,623,462	9,224,074	0	47,399,388	34,664,070	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	9,511,697	0	174,113,690	183,625,387	18,399,221	15,828,172	175,986,436	145,193,506	12,603,709	18,189,221	30,792,990
WASHINGTON	22,236,704	31,431,345	401,282,854	454,950,703	107,300,000	10,426,130	337,224,573	307,467,357	29,757,216	0	29,757,216
WEST VIRGINIA	29,009,669	113,000,039	113,000,039	142,009,708	6,947,755	0	135,061,953	122,414,606	12,647,347	0	12,647,347
WISCONSIN	53,378,196	120,125,442	326,642,908	500,046,546	65,308,581	13,440,834	421,297,131	300,936,624	15,312,516	85,047,992	100,360,508
WYOMING	11,709,346	77,961,868	38,702,526	128,373,740	11,679,671	8,014,036	108,680,033	41,934,865	29,988,441	36,756,727	68,745,188
Total	3,062,103,724	2,578,176,575	17,196,346,745	22,856,625,044	1,790,167,397	926,728,169	20,139,733,468	16,263,643,469	1,860,226,895	2,305,863,104	3,886,069,959

¹ The amounts reported under this column include unexpended federal grant funds the States have carried over from prior fiscal years.

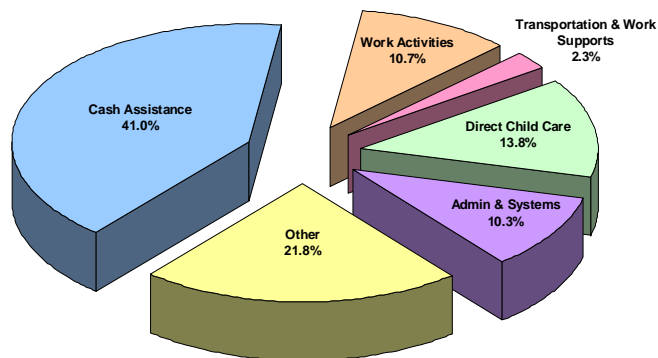
Expenditures

State expenditure trends are broken down into six general spending categories: cash assistance, work activities, transportation and work supports, direct child care (not counting CCDF and SSBG transfers), administration and systems costs, and expenditures for other benefits and services.

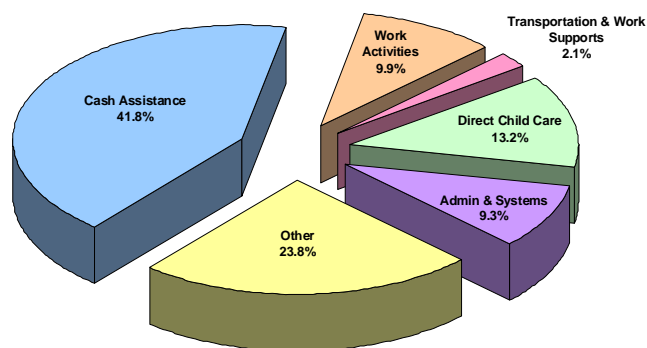
Figure A
FY 1997 Expenditures by Category



FY 2002 Expenditures by Category



FY 2003 Expenditures by Category



Source: Multiple appendix tables (See Figure A & B Source Information in the Chapter 2 appendix)

Spending patterns have shifted dramatically since TANF was enacted, reflecting the decline in welfare caseloads and increased spending on supportive non-cash services. Figure A compares State spending of Federal TANF and State MOE funds during FY 1997—TANF’s first year—to spending in FY 2002 and FY 2003 in the six major categories. Since the enactment of TANF, States have shifted spending away from cash aid, with larger proportions of expenditures being made on child care, work activities, transportation and work supports, and other benefits and services.

Cash Assistance

States spent \$11.0 billion, or 41.8 percent, of their total Federal TANF and State MOE funds in FY 2003 on cash assistance. This represents an increase of \$589 million, or 5.7 percent, when compared to the \$10.4 billion, or 41.0 percent, spent on cash assistance during FY 2002.

These amounts include both TANF basic assistance for families and aid payments previously permitted under the AFDC program and allowed to continue under TANF (such as those for children involved in foster care or the juvenile justice system). Considered separately, basic assistance increased by 8.6 percent, or \$810 million, from FY 2002, while assistance under prior law decreased by \$221 million. Cash assistance includes ongoing benefits directed at basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, utilities, household goods, personal care items, and general incidental expenses.

Work Activities

States spent \$2.6 billion in combined funds (9.9 percent) on work activities in FY 2003, which includes work subsidies, education and training, and other job readiness activities such as employment counseling, job development, and job placement information and referral services. This is a modest decrease (\$128 million) from levels reported for work activities during FY 2002.

Transportation and Work Supports

Spending on transportation benefits (such as allowances, bus tokens, car payments, auto insurance reimbursement, and van services) for working or otherwise participating families totaled \$543 million (2.1 percent) in FY 2003. This represents a decline of \$41 million (7.0 percent) from FY 2002. Such services are provided to recipients and non-recipients to enable them to work or participate in other activities such as education or training or for respite purposes (short-term temporary care of persons with disabilities).

Child Care

Spending in TANF on child care totaled \$3.5 billion, or 13.2 percent of all spending. This was a decrease of \$36 million from the prior year. States reported that 91 percent of direct Federal TANF and State MOE funding for child care was for subsidies to working families.

In addition, States transferred \$1.8 billion in Federal TANF funds from the TANF program into the CCDF, just below the level transferred in FY 2002 (including prior year spending adjustments). Taken together, States continued to spend significant Federal TANF and State MOE funds on child care. During FY 2003, States devoted almost \$5.3 billion to child care, either directly through the State's TANF program or by transferring Federal TANF funds to the CCDF Discretionary Fund. Funds transferred to CCDF are not necessarily spent during the current fiscal year and can be returned to TANF at a later time. States spent a considerable amount of additional (non-TANF) funds on child care for low-income working families, many who may have previously been on welfare.

Administrative and Systems Costs

Administrative and information systems expenditures in FY 2003 totaled \$2.5 billion, or 9.3 percent, of total expenditures. Of the \$2.5 billion, States claimed \$2.1 billion for administrative costs that fall within the 15 percent administrative spending cap and \$345 million on information systems. Combined, these amounts were \$166 million less than in FY 2002.

Expenditures for Other Benefits and Services

Approximately \$6.3 billion of combined expenditures were made on a variety of other benefits and services during FY 2003. Individual Development Account programs accounted for \$27 million for an increase of \$19 million from the prior year. Spending for foster care and juvenile justice services allowed under prior law increased \$76 million to \$845 million. Refundable tax credit program spending was \$1.0 billion, which was an increase of \$241 million. Refundable tax credits include refundable State earned income tax credits paid to families and State and local tax credits, as well as expenditures on any other refundable tax credits provided under State or local law that are consistent with the purposes of TANF.

Spending on non-recurrent short-term benefits increased \$23 million to \$261 million in FY 2003. Non-recurrent short term benefits include expenditures on one-time, short-term benefits to families in the form of cash, vouchers, subsidies, or similar forms of payment to deal with a specific crisis situation or episode of need, or as a short-term benefit to help a family avoid the need for ongoing assistance.

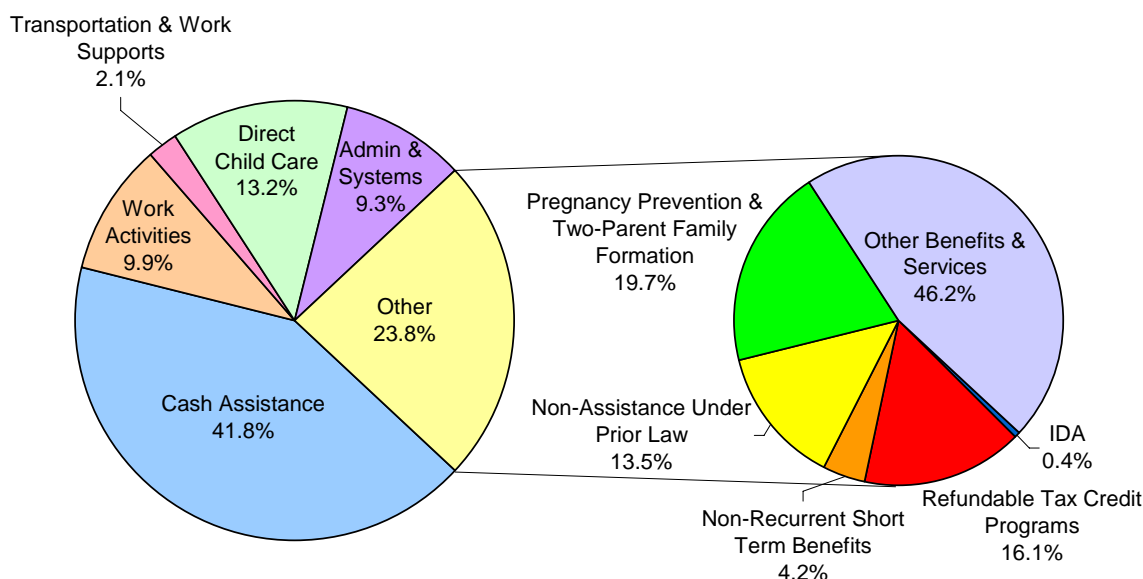
Pregnancy prevention and two-parent family formation programs accounted for \$1.2 billion (an increase of \$220 million). These funds were spent on activities designed to either reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies or encourage paternal involvement in the lives of their children. Most pregnancy prevention efforts have focused on teenagers. State approaches to preventing teen pregnancy can be divided into several categories: education curricula on sex, abstinence, and relationships; reproductive health services; youth development programs; media campaigns; efforts to prevent repeat teen births; and multiple component interventions. State initiatives directed toward family formation tend to focus on involvement of non-custodial parents in their children's lives. Other initiatives include parenting education, family crisis counseling, marriage counseling, mentoring, and eliminating eligibility criteria that discourage two-parent families from applying for assistance.

Spending on "other" non-assistance activities totaled \$2.9 billion (an increase of \$127 million). These expenditures include a variety of services, including family preservation activities, parenting training, substance abuse treatment activities, domestic violence services, and case management. Many States used funds in FY 2003 to provide preventive services to help youth, young children, and families at risk of either remaining or becoming welfare recipients. Programs for youth and children include after-school and stay-in-school programs, teen pregnancy prevention programs, and community youth grants. These programs provide services such as tutoring, counseling, job referrals, and community activities as alternatives to drug abuse, gang activity, sexual activity, and dropping out of school. Other supportive service expenditures that promoted family, work, and job preparation included help with utilities, rent or mortgage

assistance, primary and secondary school textbook reimbursement programs for low-income families, tuition and book fees for post-secondary school or training programs, part-time student grant programs, and medical services not met by Medicaid/SCHIP for children in low-income families.

Figure B breaks down the “other” category to show how States expended combined Federal TANF and State MOE funds for the activities during FY 2003.

Figure B
FY 2003 - Breakdown of Other Expenditures



Source: See Chapter 2 Figure A & B
Source Information in the Appendix

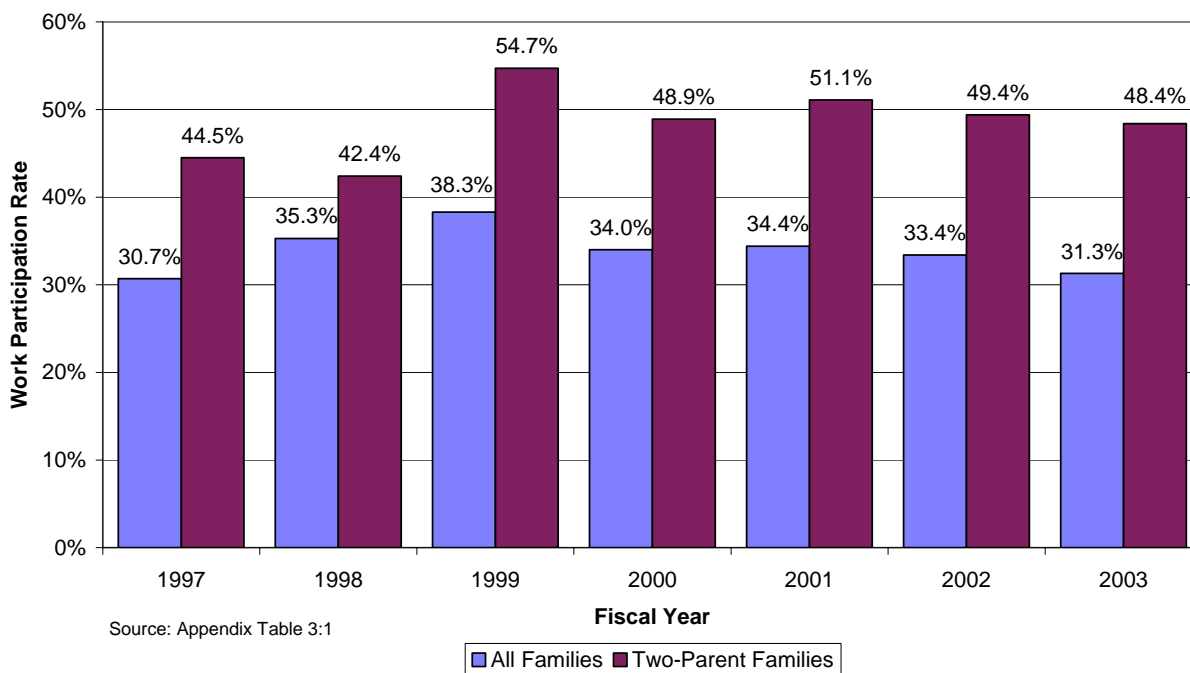
Additional MOE Expenditure Information

Some States also provided MOE-funded assistance programs to families outside of the regular TANF program. For example, some States used Separate State Programs (SSPs) to provide financial assistance to: two-parent families; families with physical, mental health, substance abuse, or domestic violence issues; families in which the parent or caretaker is receiving or has applied for Supplemental Security Income; families in which the caretaker relative is not the parent; families in which a parent is attending post-secondary school or in which a minor parent is a student; and families that have exhausted their Federal time limits. A few States provided financial assistance to families with legal immigrants who are not eligible for TANF, and States operating such programs generally continued to require individuals to participate in work activities. Separate State programs operated for two-parent families usually include work activities that mirror those in the State's TANF program. The exceptions usually involved families in which the parent or relative is temporarily or permanently incapacitated in some way (e.g., mental health or substance abuse issues, or receipt of Supplemental Security Income) or families that consist of a non-parent caretaker relative and children.

III. WORK PARTICIPATION RATES

Work participation rates measure the degree to which TANF families are engaged in work activities that lead to self-sufficiency. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2003, the national average all families participation rate was 31.3 percent. To count toward the rate, a family must include an adult or minor head-of-household who is engaged in qualified work activities for at least 30 hours per week, or 20 hours per week if they were a single parent with a child under six years of age (Appendix Table 3:1). This represents a 2.1 percentage point decline from the FY 2002 national average participation rate of 33.4 percent. As shown in Figure A, the FY 2003 rate remains above the 30.7 percent attained in FY 1997, TANF’s first year, but well below the 38.3 percent peak achieved in FY 1999. The all families work participation rate increased in 24 States and 2 Territories, but declined in 27 States (Appendix Table 3:1:b).

Figure A
TANF Work Participation Rates, FY 1997 - FY 2003

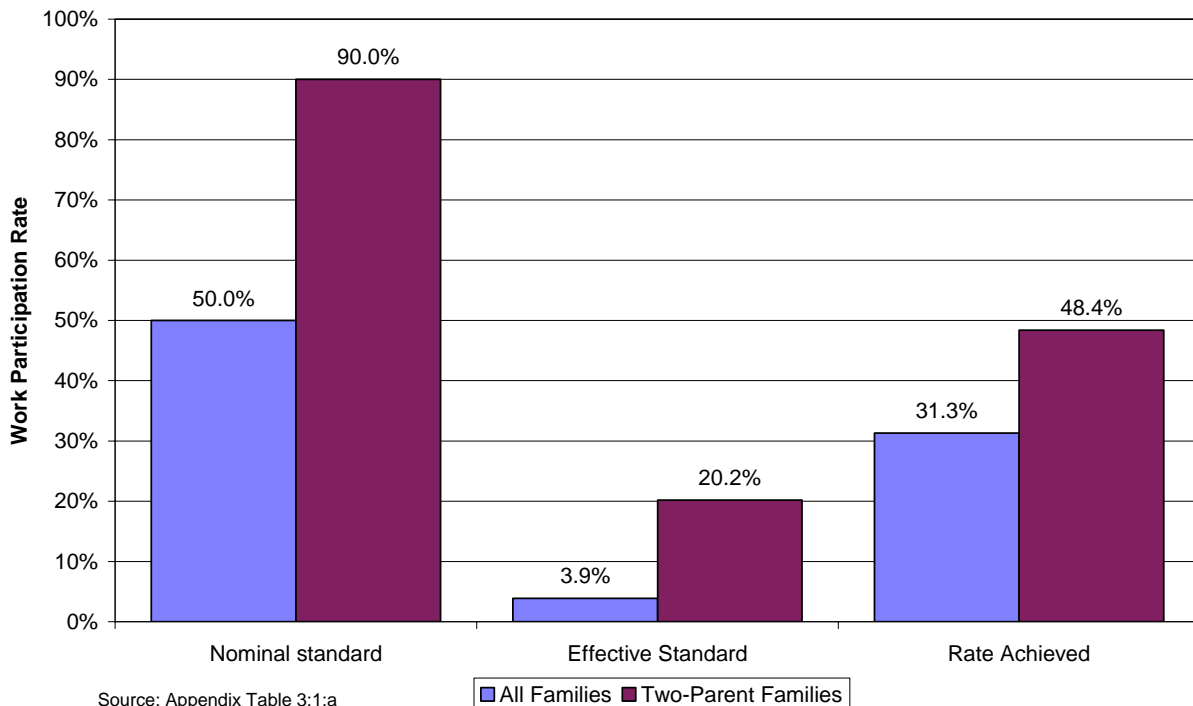


An additional 13.4 percent of non-exempt TANF adults participated in countable work activities for at least one hour per week, but did not attain sufficient hours to qualify toward the work rate.

States and Territories reported zero hours of participation in qualified activities for the remaining 58.8 percent of non-exempt adults (although some likely participated in non-qualifying activities but did not have sufficient hours to count toward the rate). This is 0.5 percentage points higher than in FY 2002 (Appendix Table 3:4:a).

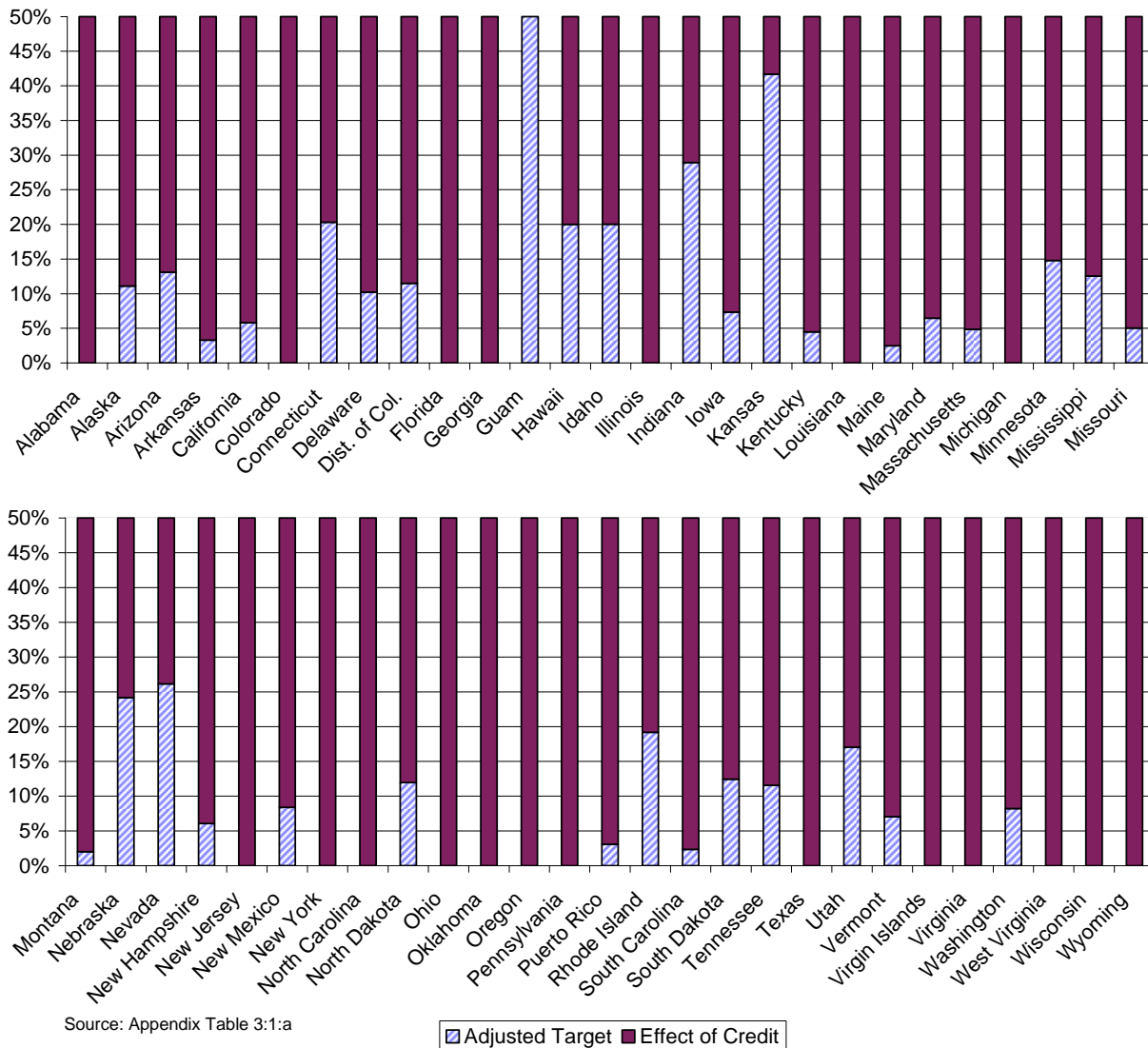
While TANF requires States and Territories to meet two separate minimum work participation standards each year, one for all families and another for two-parent families, each jurisdiction (except Guam) received a credit against both of these standards for caseload reductions since FY 1995. The credit as provided by the statute equals the reduction in the State's average monthly TANF caseload in the prior year compared to its average monthly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) caseload in FY 1995, but it excludes reductions due to Federal Law or to changes in eligibility. In FY 2003, the all families nominal minimum participation rate requirement was 50 percent, and the two-parent families nominal minimum participation rate was 90 percent. However, due to tremendous caseload reductions, the average (weighted) effective minimum work participation requirement in FY 2003 was only 3.9 percent for all families and 20.2 percent for two-parent families. Figure B compares annual national participation rates achieved with both the nominal (50 or 90) and effective (after reduction) required minimum rates.

Figure B
U.S. Work Participation Rates and Standards, FY 2003



Ten States achieved all families work participation rates of over 50 percent, and six of these did so because they were allowed to apply more generous criteria in defining program activities, excluding certain groups from participation requirements, or adopting an alternative hourly standard for participation under a Federal waiver (Appendix Table 3:1:a). All States and Territories met their required all families rate except for Nevada and Guam. Nineteen States and one Territory had sufficient caseload reduction credits to reduce their effective required all families rate to zero. Only 19 States faced an effective minimum greater than 10 percent (Appendix Table 3:1:a). The effect of the caseload reduction credits on individual State minimums for FY 2003 is displayed in Figure C.

Figure C
Effect of Caseload Reduction Credits on
All-Families Participation Rates
FY 2003



Source: Appendix Table 3:1:a

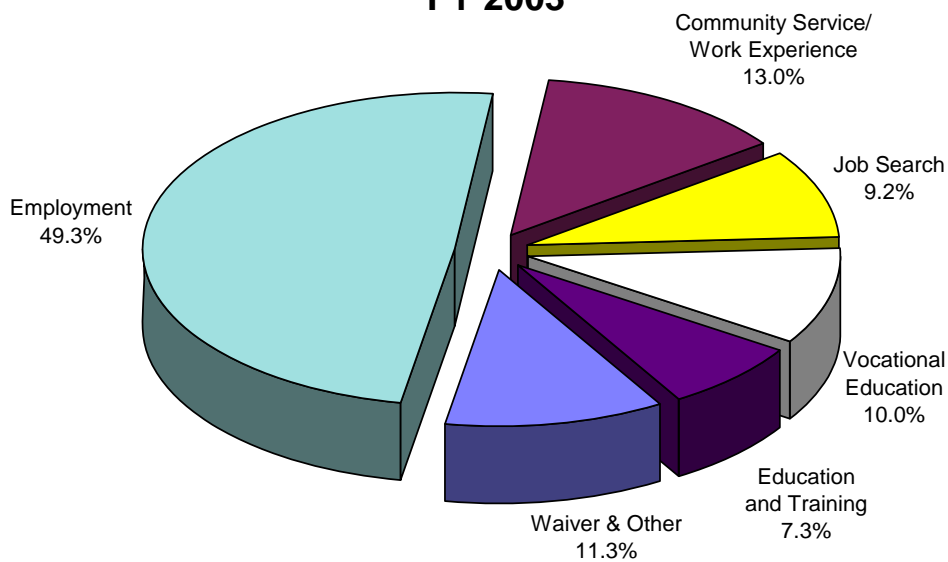
Adjusted Target Effect of Credit

The FY 2003 two-parent national average participation rate was 48.4 percent, down from 49.4 percent in FY 2002. Five jurisdictions—Mississippi, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, and the Virgin Islands—did not serve two-parent families. Twenty jurisdictions served all of their two-parent families through a Separate State Program (SSP) and were not subject to the two-parent work participation requirements. Twenty-eight jurisdictions served two-parent families through TANF, and four (Arkansas, Washington, D.C., Guam, and West Virginia) failed to meet their required two-parent rate in FY 2003 (Appendix Table 3:1:a).

Many TANF cases are excluded from work rate calculations, with child-only cases being the most significant group. Cases where a parent has been sanctioned for non-compliance are not included for up to three months during the sanction, and those with children under one can be disregarded at State discretion. Other cases excluded are those that are part of an ongoing research evaluation, those covered under an approved welfare reform waiver that is inconsistent with current law, and those participating in a Tribal work program (see Appendix Table 3:3:a). These excluded cases accounted for approximately 50.0 percent of the full TANF caseload in FY 2003, an increase of 0.5 percentage points from FY 2002.

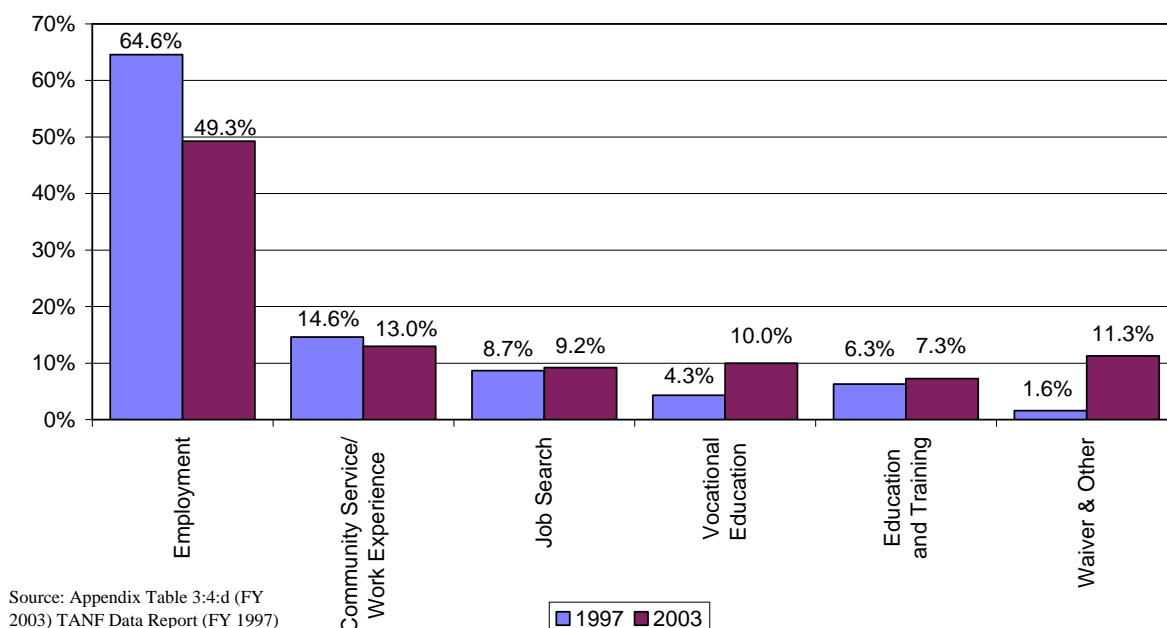
During FY 2003, 41.2 percent of adults nationally participated in qualified work activities for at least one hour per week in an average month (Appendix Table 3:4:a). As a group, they averaged 28.2 hours of qualified participation per week (Appendix Table 3:5). Figure D displays the breakdown of these hours by work activity. Figure E compares the proportions in each category in FY 2003 and FY 1997.

Figure D
Average Hours of Participation for
All Adults by Work Activity
FY 2003



Source: Appendix Table 3:4:d

Figure E
Percent of Total Hours of Participation by Work Activity
Comparison of FY 1997 and FY 2003



Sixty-two percent of all hours claimed toward work participation rates involved direct work, mostly in employment but also in community service and work experience (Appendix Table 3:4:d). Several States operating under former Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) waivers that were continued under TANF were able to count certain activities that otherwise would not meet the Federal work definition. During the year, these activities accounted for more than 11 percent of all reported hours (Appendix Table 3:4:d).

FY 2003 Work Participation in Separate State Programs (SSPs)

There are no statutory work requirements or minimum participation rate standards for families in Separate State Programs. Technically, reporting on work participation is optional unless the State wants to compete for the High Performance Bonus or receive a caseload reduction credit. Twenty-nine jurisdictions have established SSPs that provide assistance (Appendix Table 3:8). Twenty-two States (Alabama, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia) have moved all or part of their two-parent families to Separate State Programs. For Separate State Programs, the FY 2003 National average all family work participation rate is 37.4 percent and the FY 2003 National average two-parent work participation rate is 31.8 percent (Appendix Table 3:8). Appendices to this chapter include the State-by-State data used to calculate work participation rates and other related information.

Work Participation Penalties

Penalty Process

Each year, States submit to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) case-level data on participation in work activities, as well as information needed to calculate the caseload reduction credits (about half submit sample data, while others submit universe data). HHS calculates the participation rate achieved by each State, with and without waivers, and the caseload reduction credit. HHS then notifies each State of the participation rate it achieved and whether it is subject to a penalty. A State that fails to meet a participation rate has 60 days to submit a request for a reasonable cause exception or submit a corrective compliance plan.

To ensure State accountability, HHS has defined a limited number of circumstances under which States may demonstrate reasonable cause. The general factors that a State may use to claim reasonable cause exceptions include: (1) natural disasters and other calamities; (2) Federal guidance that provided incorrect information; and (3) isolated problems of minimal impact. There are also two specific reasonable cause factors for failing to meet the work participation rate: (1) federally-recognized good cause domestic violence waivers, and (2) alternative services provided to certain refugees.

The statute requires a reduction in the work participation penalty based on the degree of the State's noncompliance. The TANF regulations include a formula for calculating such reductions. This formula incorporates the following: (1) a reduction for failing only the two-parent work participation rate (prorating the penalty based on the proportion of two-parent cases in the State); (2) two tests of achievement for any further reduction; and (3) a reduction based on the severity of failure. The formula combines three measures for determining the severity of a State's failure: (1) the amount by which it failed to meet the rate; (2) the State's success in engaging families in work; and (3) how many consecutive penalties it had and how many rates it failed to meet. In addition to the required penalty reduction, the Secretary also has the discretion to reduce a work participation rate penalty for certain other reasons.

If a State does not demonstrate that it had reasonable cause, it may enter into a corrective compliance plan that will correct the violation and insure continued compliance with the participation requirements. If a State achieves compliance with work participation rates in the time frame that the plan specifies, then HHS does not impose the penalty. Table A summarizes this information for FY 1997 through FY 2003.

Table A

Summary of Work Participation Rate Penalty Action

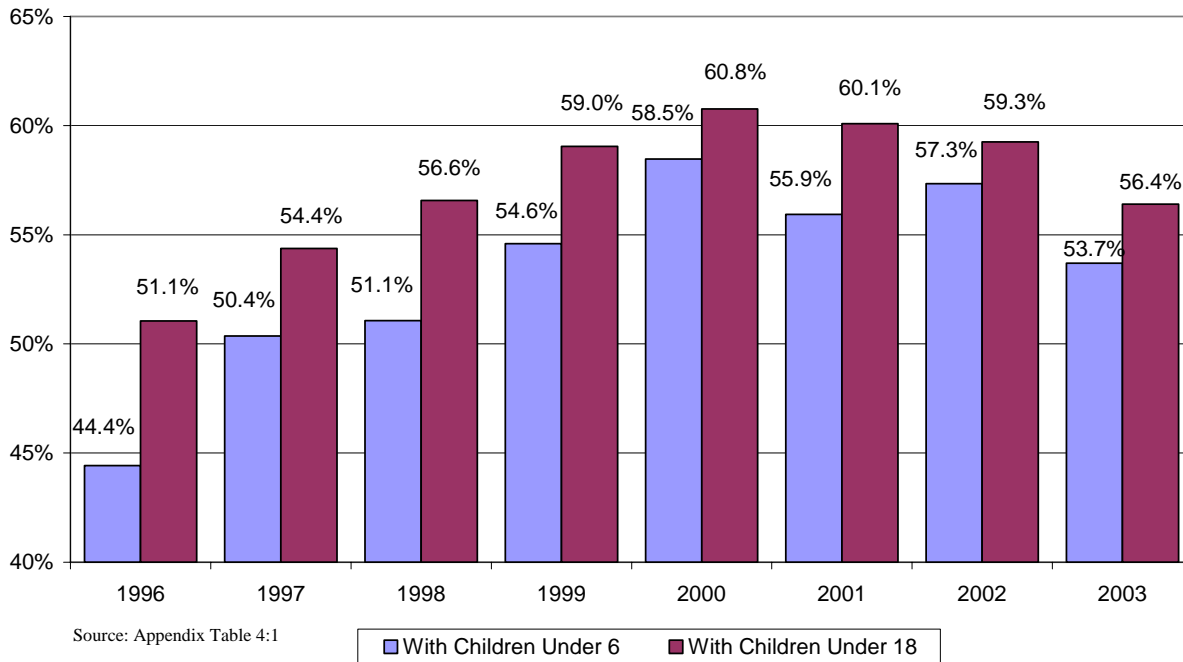
Received Penalty Notice	Reasonable Cause Exception	Submitted Corrective Compliance Plan	Achieved Compliance	Failed Compliance	Other Outcome		
FY 1997							
Alabama Arizona California Dist. of Col. Iowa Kansas Maine Michigan Mississippi Nebraska	Nevada New Jersey North Carolina Ohio Oklahoma Texas Virginia Washington West Virginia	None Granted	California Dist. of Col. Kansas Maine Michigan Nebraska Nevada	New Jersey North Carolina Ohio Texas Virginia Washington	Kansas Maine Michigan Nevada Ohio Texas Washington	Dist. of Col. Nebraska North Carolina	Alabama, Mississippi – penalty waived, below threshold Arizona, California – revised data, no penalty Iowa, Oklahoma, West Virginia – accepted penalty New Jersey, Virginia – rescinded plan, accepted penalty
FY 1998							
Alaska Arkansas Delaware Dist. of Col. Guam Minnesota Nebraska New Mexico North Carolina	Pennsylvania Puerto Rico Rhode Island Texas Virginia Virgin Islands Washington West Virginia	Alaska, Guam – penalty reduced	Alaska Arkansas Dist. of Col. Minnesota Nebraska New Mexico	N. Carolina Pennsylvania Rhode Island Texas Washington	Alaska Minnesota Nebraska Pennsylvania Rhode Island Texas Washington	Arkansas Delaware Dist. of Col. New Mexico North Carolina	Puerto Rico – revised data, no penalty Virginia – moved two-parent families to Separate State Program (SSP), no penalty Guam, West Virginia, Virgin Islands – accepted penalty North Carolina – penalty reduced after corrective compliance period
FY 1999							
Alaska Arkansas Colorado Dist. of Col. Guam Minnesota Nebraska New Mexico North Carolina West Virginia Virgin Islands		None Granted	Alaska Arkansas Colorado Dist. of Col. Guam	Minnesota Nebraska New Mexico Virgin Islands	Alaska Colorado Dist. of Col. Minnesota New Mexico Virgin Islands	Arkansas Guam Nebraska	North Carolina, West Virginia – accepted penalty
FY 2000							
Alaska Arkansas Guam Minnesota Mississippi New Mexico North Carolina Virgin Islands Wisconsin		North Carolina – penalty reduced	Alaska Arkansas Minnesota New Mexico Virgin Islands	Alaska Minnesota New Mexico Virgin Islands		Arkansas	Wisconsin – revised caseload reduction credit, no penalty Guam, Mississippi, North Carolina – accepted penalty
FY 2001							
Arkansas Dist. of Col. Guam Minnesota Mississippi Virgin Islands		None requested	Arkansas Minnesota Dist. of Col. Virgin Islands	Minnesota Virgin Islands		Arkansas Dist. of Col.	Guam, Mississippi – accepted penalty
FY 2002							
Arkansas Dist. of Col. Guam Missouri West Virginia		None requested	Arkansas ¹ Dist. of Col. ¹ Missouri ¹ West Virginia				Guam - accepted penalty West Virginia - moved two-parent families into a Separate State Program (SSP), no penalty
FY 2003							
Arkansas Dist. of Col. Guam Nevada West Virginia			Arkansas ¹ Dist. of Col. ¹ Nevada ¹				West Virginia - moved two-parent families into a Separate State Program (SSP), no penalty

¹Corrective Compliance Plan still in effect.

IV. WORK AND EARNINGS

Since the enactment of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in 1996, millions of families have avoided dependence on welfare in favor of greater independence through work. This chapter reviews data and research findings on employment among TANF families and low-income single mothers. Employment among low-income single mothers (incomes below 200 percent of poverty), reported in the U. S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS), has increased significantly since 1996 from 51.1 percent to 56.4 percent in 2003. Although it declined since its peak in 2000, it is still five percentage points higher than in 1996—a remarkable achievement, particularly since it remained high through the brief recession in 2001. Among single mothers with children under age six—a group particularly vulnerable to welfare dependency—employment rates are over 9 percentage points higher than in 1996. The year to year trend is displayed in Figure A.

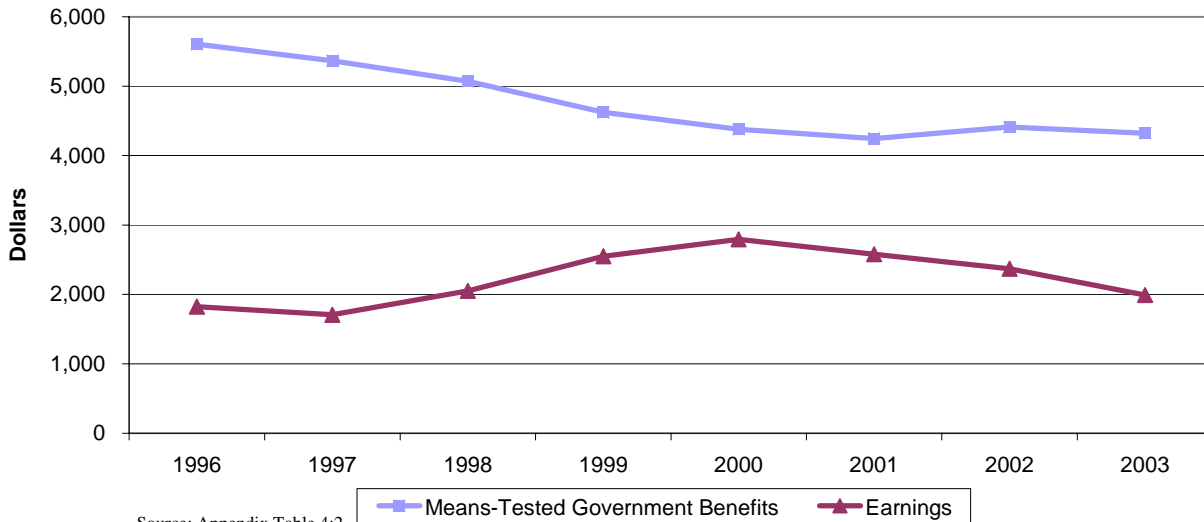
Figure A
Employment Rates for Single Mothers Under 200% of Poverty
1996 - 2003



Overall, earnings in female-headed families remain higher than in 1996 despite the brief economic downturn. For the one-fifth of families with the lowest income, the average annual earnings of single mother families fell to an average of \$1,989 in 2003 but remain above the average of \$1,823 in 1996; this reflects the decline in employment of lower income single

mothers. For the next 20 percent of families, earnings remained well above their 1996 levels when the average was \$5,313; in 2003 the average earnings for the second quintile was \$9,800. Concomitant with these earnings increases since 1996 are declines in means-tested income (e.g., cash assistance, food stamps). For the lowest group, the average amount of means-tested income of \$4,321 in 2003 remained below the 1996 level of \$5,604 while for the next 20 percent of families the 2003 average decline was from \$7,868 to \$4,548. These results are shown in Figures B and C.

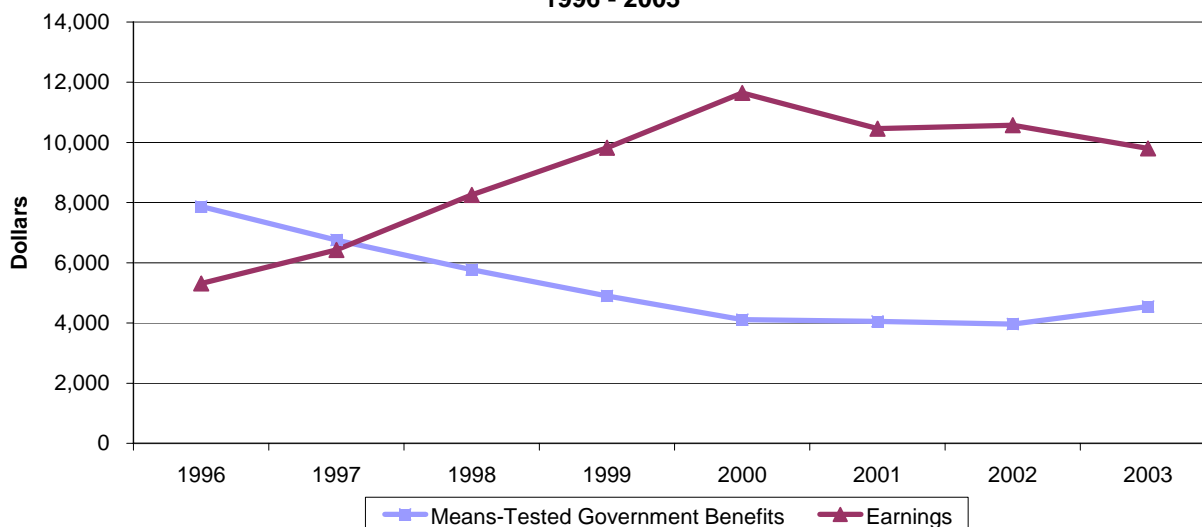
Figure B
Government Benefits and Earnings for
Single-Mother Families with Children¹
with Income in the Lowest 20th Percentile in 2003 dollars
1996 - 2003



Source: Appendix Table 4:2

¹Means-tested government benefits is the total of Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, certain veterans' benefits, Food Stamp Program, National School Lunch Program, and housing benefits.

Figure C
Government Benefits and Earnings for
Single-Mother Families with Children¹
 with Income Between the 20th and 40th Percentiles in 2003 dollars
 1996 - 2003



Source: Appendix Table 4:2

¹Means-tested government benefits is the total of Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, certain veterans' benefits, Food Stamp Program, National School Lunch Program, and housing benefits.

Rigorous evaluations of welfare reform policies that compared the effects of randomly assigned individuals to welfare reform or prior Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) rules demonstrate large employment gains. The National Evaluation of Welfare-to-Work Strategies (NEWWS), a study of eleven programs in six States conducted by MDRC, compared the effects of labor force attachment and human capital development employment strategies over five years. All of the programs increased participation in employment-related activities relative to control group levels of self-initiated activity. Nearly all of the programs increased how much people worked and how much they earned relative to control group levels, but the employment-focused programs generally produced larger five-year gains than education-focused programs. All of the programs decreased welfare receipt and program expenditures.

State studies of families who have left welfare ("leaver" studies) also report significant employment among these families. While methodological differences reflect variability among some studies, most show that nearly two-thirds of former clients are engaged in work during any given month and that well over three-fourths of adults have worked since leaving welfare.

Employment While on the Caseload

The employment rate of adults receiving TANF cash assistance has also increased significantly, up from less than one in five adults in Fiscal Year (FY) 1991 to almost one of every three adults in FY 2003 while the national caseload has been cut by more than a half since TANF's enactment. The percentage of working adult recipients was 28.1 percent in FY 2003, down

slightly from 30.1 percent in FY 2002. Seventy-five percent of recipients who were working were doing so in paid employment; the remainder were involved in work experience, community service, and subsidized employment (see Appendix Table 3:4:c). State-reported data for welfare recipients show that the average monthly earnings of those employed increased in nominal dollars from \$466 per month in FY 1996 to \$647 in FY 2003, a 39 percent increase.

As discussed in Chapter X, States report reasons for cash assistance case closings. In FY 2003 about 17.9 percent of case closings, or 357,964 cases, were reported as closing due to employment (from Appendix Table 10:48). This likely underestimates the true proportion by a large margin, as we know that 30 percent of adults in closed cases worked during their last month of TANF receipt. States also reported that 23.9 percent of closed cases were closed for failure to comply with program requirements. However, many of these clients were employed but did not report it to their case manager.

States that compete for the High Performance Bonus (HPB) must submit information on individual cases that received TANF assistance during each quarter and these data are matched with employer-provided quarterly earnings. While the individual identifiers are protected, these data provide a rich source of aggregate information on the earnings patterns of adults who received TANF. The HPB is described in detail in Chapter V.

Beyond use in the HPB performance indicators, these data allow for the constructing broader profiles of earnings patterns. For example, adults who receive TANF cash assistance in an average quarter in FY 2003 had the following earnings profile:

In the quarter they received TANF (1,467,197 recipients):

- 64 percent of the adults had zero earnings;
- 18 percent had earnings of at least \$1 but less than \$1,340 in the quarter (\$1,340 being equal to about 20 hours per week at the minimum wage throughout the quarter);
- 10 percent had earnings greater than \$1,340, but less than \$2,680 (full-time—40 hours per week at minimum wage, working the full quarter); and
- 9 percent earned more than \$2,680.

Earnings profiles in a given State during the quarter receiving TANF are highly dependent upon the eligibility rules in the State. In States that disregard larger amounts of earnings when establishing eligibility, larger proportions have higher levels of earnings.

Moreover, these data can also show us how earnings levels differed in the quarter prior to a client's TANF receipt (when he/she may or may not have been on TANF) and how it changed in the two following quarters (again, regardless of whether he/she was on or off TANF in these quarters):

Of those who had zero earnings in the quarter in which they received TANF (938,568 recipients):

- 84 percent had zero earnings in the prior quarter, and

- 77 percent had zero earnings two quarters later.

Many of these cases likely received TANF for long periods of time and make up the core of long-term welfare dependent families. It is striking, however, that so many of these families generated absolutely no earnings over a nine month period.

Of those who had at least some earnings (at least \$1) in the quarter they received TANF (528,629 recipients):

- 41 percent had higher earnings (by more than 5 percent of current earnings) two quarters later;
- 5 percent had earnings within 5 percent (+/-) of current earnings two quarters later; and
- 54 percent had lower earnings (by more than 5 percent of current earnings) two quarters later.

V. HIGH PERFORMANCE BONUS

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) High Performance Bonus (HPB) program provides TANF cash awards (in addition to the basic TANF block grant) to States for high relative achievement on certain measures related to the goals and purposes of the TANF program. States are not required to participate and may compete in one or multiple measures; however, those that do so must provide required data necessary to measure performance on HPB indicators. Annual bonuses are awarded to the top ranking States for performance measured over a year, called the “performance year” (FY 2003 was the performance year for FY 2004 awards), and also to States with the largest positive change in performance over the previous year. Formulas for each of the measures used for the FY 2002 and FY 2003 performance year awards are provided in Table 5:1 in the Appendix.

The amount an individual State can receive from the award each year is limited to five percent of its TANF grant. The total amounts awarded in FY 2003 and FY 2004 to each State are listed in Table 5:2 (FY 2002) and Table 5:2 (FY 2003) in the Appendix. Performance scores for the various HPB measures and State rankings for both FY 2002 and FY 2003 performance are also provided in the Appendix.

Awards for FY 1999, 2000, and 2001 were given to the top 10 States with the highest rates in four work measures related to moving adult recipients to work and sustaining their success in the work force. These measures included a job entry rate, a success-in-the-workforce rate (measured by combining a job retention rate and an earnings gain rate), and the change in each of these rates over the prior year.

Several important changes were made to the HPB measures in regulations that were finalized in 2000, and these changes apply to awards given in FY 2002, FY 2003, and FY 2004 (for performance in FY 2001, FY 2002, and FY 2003). First, four new non-work indicators were added: participation of low-income working families in the Food Stamp program; participation of former TANF recipients in the Medicaid program or in the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP); a child care subsidy measure; and a family formation and stability measure. Additionally, a quality component was added to the child care subsidy measure for award year 2004 (for performance in FY 2003).

Second, a major change was made in the source of the employment data used to calculate performance under the work measures. In prior years, States competing on work measures were required to collect, compile, and submit quarterly reports on basic data. Beginning with award year 2002 (performance for FY 2001), competing States were required to submit monthly lists of adult TANF recipients, identified only by their Social Security Number (SSN). These data were then matched against the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) maintained by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Individual data and identifiers are kept

strictly confidential, and these matches are used only to compute aggregate performance information.

Third, the following technical changes were also made in the computation of the work measures:

- Success-in-the-workforce sub-measures (job retention and earnings gain) are equally weighted. In prior years, the weight for job retention was twice that of earnings gain.
- Differences between the performance year and comparison year rates are measured by percentage point changes rather than percentage changes.
- At least one sub-measure rate in the percentage point change between the success-in-the-workforce rate for the performance year and the success-in-the-workforce rate for the prior year must be positive. This is a new requirement.

Finally, because of the addition of new categories, both the number of States eligible for bonuses and the allocation of the total \$200 million annual bonus among measures were changed. The number of eligible States and the amount allocated to each measure are listed in Table A.

Table A
Number of State Awards and Funding Amounts (in millions of dollars)
by Category Available under 45 CFR 270.8

	Performance Year Awards		Change Over Prior Year Awards		Total Awards	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
HPB Measures						
Job Entry	10	\$56	10	\$28	20	\$84
Success-in-the-Workforce	10	\$35	10	\$21	20	\$66
Medicaid/SCHIP	3	\$6	7	\$14	10	\$20
Food Stamps	3	\$6	7	\$14	10	\$20
Child Care Subsidies	10	\$10	0	0	10	\$10
Family Formation & Stability	0	0	10	\$10	10	\$10
Total	36	\$113	44	\$87	80	\$200

In performance year 2003 (for awards given in FY 2004), 50 States and the District of Columbia competed for at least one of the 80 individual awards; 37 States and the District of Columbia received awards. Table B lists the winning States and the number of measures awarded.

Table B
Performance Year FY 2003 States by Number of Awards Received

One (9 States)	Two (18 States)		Three (9 States)	Four (2 States)
Arizona	Alabama	Montana ¹	Minnesota ¹	Arkansas ¹
California	Alaska ¹	New Hampshire	Missouri ¹	Idaho ¹
Florida	Delaware	New Jersey	Nebraska ¹	
Kentucky	Dist. of Columbia	Ohio	North Dakota ¹	
Massachusetts	Indiana ¹	Oklahoma	South Carolina	
Oregon	Iowa	South Dakota	Utah	
Pennsylvania	Maine	Tennessee ¹	Vermont	
Rhode Island	Michigan	Virginia ¹	West Virginia	
Washington	Mississippi	Wisconsin ¹	Wyoming	

¹These States did not receive the full amount of their award because of statutory limitations. HPB awards are limited to five percent of the State Family Assistance Grant (SFAG). Amounts that could not be awarded because of the statute are distributed to other bonus States.

A summary of average national performance on the work measures is given in Table C, and State-by-State data on all performance measures are provided in the Appendix to this chapter. Note: Non-work measures were first included in the HPB award system beginning with performance year 2001, thus trend data for these measures are not shown.

Table C
TANF Work-Related High Performance Bonus Trend Information

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2000*	FY 2001*	FY 2002	FY 2003
Competing States	45+DC	48+DC	49+DC	45+DC	49+DC	48+DC	49+DC
Average Monthly Caseload (Families)	3,199,700	2,673,610	2,264,806	2,264,806	2,117,389	2,065,423	2,031,942
Job Entries	1.3 Million	1.2 Million	931,000	648,000	622,000	510,000	533,000
Job Entry Rate	39%	43%	46%	39%	33%	36%	34%
Job Retention Rate:							
One Following Quarter	80%	77%	79%	78%	77%	75%	75%
Two Following Quarters	N/A	58%	65%	64%	63%	59%	59%
Earnings Gain Rate	24%	27%	25%	28%	26%	33%	33%
Average Earnings Gain	\$483	\$542	\$501	\$575	\$554	\$644	\$656

* Under the final HPB regulations issued on August 30, 2000, the FY 2001 and FY 2002 work measures performance score calculations are based solely on the wage data contained on the NDNH. In the case of FY 2001 performance year, the comparison year (FY 2000) is also calculated based on the NDNH data even though States previously calculated and reported work performance data for that year. We attribute the significant difference in the Job Entry Rate for FY 2000 to the difference in data sources and calculation methods States were allowed to use.

VI. CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS

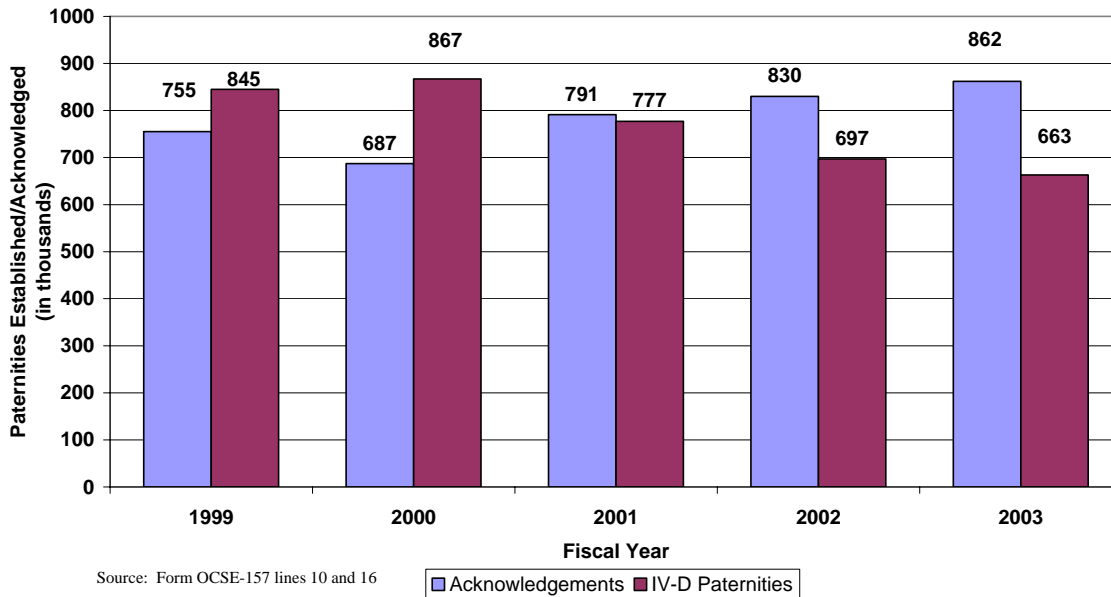
The goal of the nation's Child Support Enforcement Program is to ensure that children are supported financially and emotionally by both of their parents. Single parents receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) are required to cooperate with child support enforcement efforts. Compared to last year, more paternities and child support orders were established, more child support was collected, and a greater share of families received child support. The child support caseload is increasingly made up of former TANF recipient families for whom child support helps maintain self-sufficiency.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2003, States achieved a one percent increase in the percentage of current assistance cases for which orders were established and a two percent increase in the percentage of former assistance cases for which orders were established. This means that over 51 percent of current assistance cases had orders established, and over 78 percent of former assistance cases had orders established.

In FY 2003, about \$21.2 billion was collected for children by the Child Support Enforcement (IV-D) Program, an increase of five percent from FY 2002, and a 33 percent increase since FY 1999. Over 89 percent of distributed collections went to families in FY 2003, an increase of nearly six percent from FY 2002. Total collections included almost \$1.6 billion in overdue child support intercepted from Federal tax refunds. In addition, the Passport Denial Program collected nearly \$12 million in calendar year (CY) 2003, double the \$6 million collected in CY 2002.

Over 1.5 million paternities were established in FY 2003. Figure A shows the number of paternities established by IV-D (child support) agencies and by acknowledgement at birth in a hospital from 1999 to 2003. There has been a substantial increase in paternities acknowledged due to the in-hospital acknowledgement program.

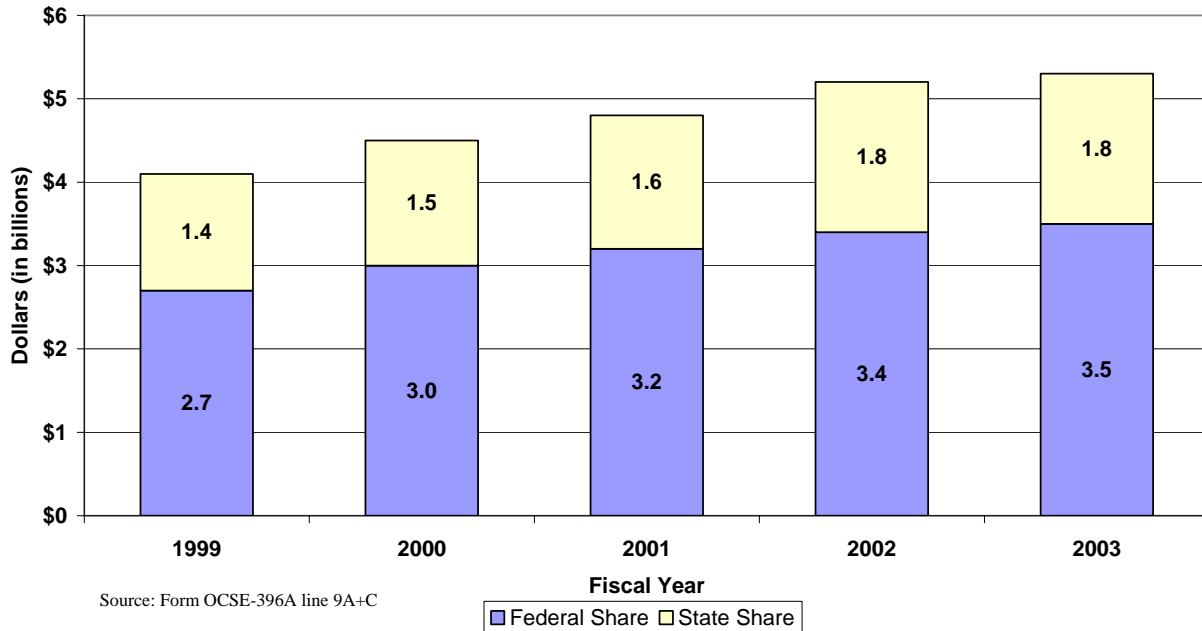
Figure A
Paternities Established by IV-D (Child Support)
Agencies and Acknowledgements



Data for FY 2003 show that:

- With a caseload of over 15.9 million, over 50 percent of the total child support cases had a collection, significantly more than the 38 percent achieved in FY 1999.
- About 70 percent of the cases with orders established reported a collection. This was an increase over the 64 percent achieved in FY 1999.
- Nationally, about \$2,653 was collected per case for those with a collection. This was an increase of \$78 per case from FY 2002 and an increase of \$244 per case from FY 1999.
- Total administrative expenditures were \$5.2 billion. In FY 2003, as in FY 1999, States collected about \$4 in child support for every \$1 spent. Figure B shows the Federal and State share of expenditures from FY 1999 to FY 2003. The Federal government pays the largest share of expenditures.

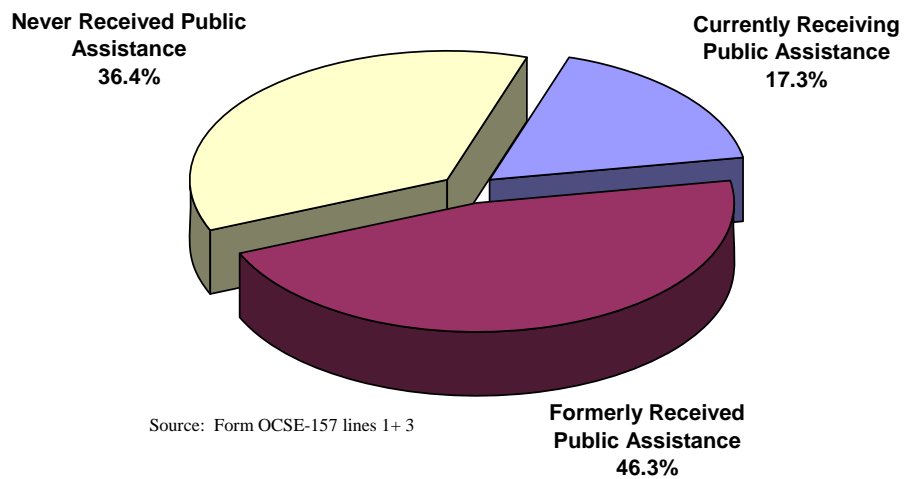
Figure B
Total Expenditures on the Child Support Enforcement Program



- Of the 15.9 million child support cases served by IV-D agencies, only 2.8 million involve families currently receiving public assistance³, 5.8 million are those who never received public assistance, and the largest group is the 7.4 million that formerly received public assistance. The receipt of child support is especially important to families formerly on assistance. Having income from two parents is very likely a factor keeping them from returning to assistance dependency. Figure C shows the caseload represented in terms of welfare receipt. The current assistance caseload has decreased 16 percent since FY 2000, and the former assistance caseload has decreased seven percent from FY 2000. This shift represents a dramatic change in those being served by the program, as the vast majority of child support services are now provided to non-public assistance cases.

³ Public assistance in this paragraph is defined as those families where the children are: (1) recipients of TANF (IV-A) or (2) entitled to Foster Care maintenance payments (IV-E).

Figure C
Total Child Support Caseload, FY 2003



- The Census Bureau's Current Population Survey on Child Support for CY 2001 indicates that 45 percent of parents who were owed child support payments received the full payment, and nearly 74 percent received some payment. The Child Support Enforcement Program does not collect information on the number of custodial parents who receive their full support.
- The number of non-TANF families receiving child support services has been steady over the last few years, while TANF-related cases have been declining. In FY 2003, non-TANF collections were \$18.2 billion, which is a 36 percent increase from FY 1999. TANF collections were \$3.0 billion in FY 2003, which is a 20 percent increase from FY 1999.
- Figure D shows the dollar value of child support collections distributed each year from 1999 to 2003 divided in terms of two categories of families, those on TANF or in Foster Care (FC) and those not on TANF. Figure E shows the distribution of child support collections, but in terms of the family's recipient status. Families that were never on welfare receive the largest portion of total collections.

Figure D
Total Distributed Collections by TANF/Foster Care
and Non-TANF/Foster Care Cases

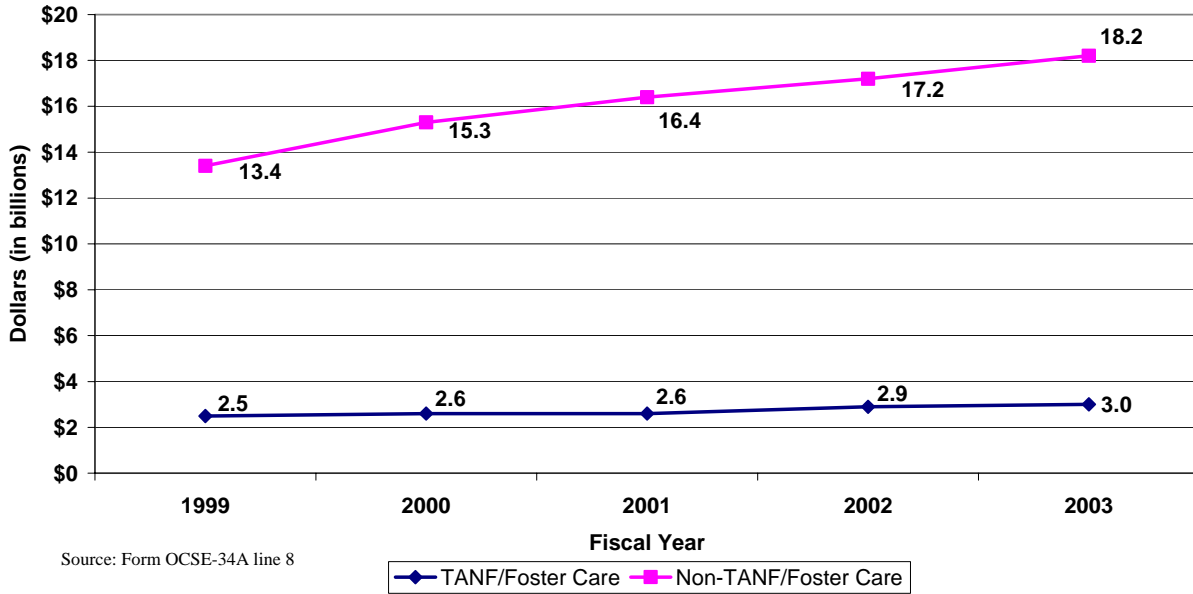
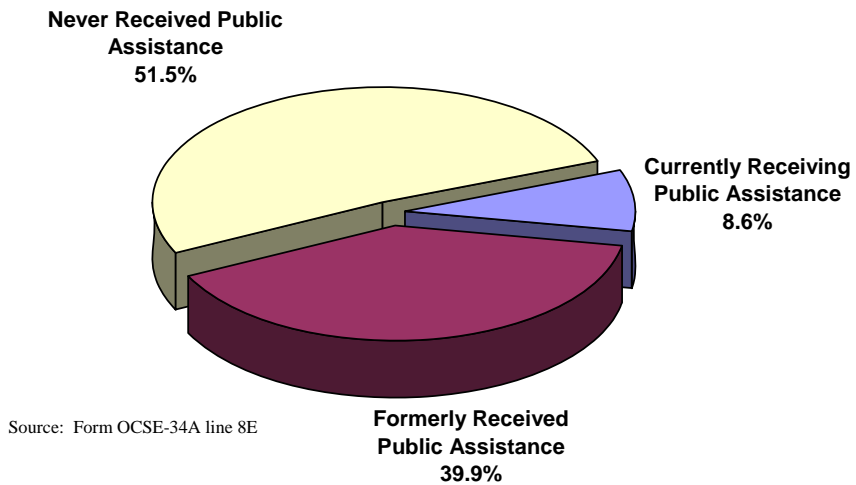


Figure E
Total Distributed Collections, FY 2003



Access and Visitation Program

The Federal Access and Visitation Program provides \$10 million per year to States enabling them to encourage non-custodial parents to stay involved with their children. Based upon the number of children living with only one biological or adoptive parent, each State receives from \$100,000 to almost \$1 million to fund mediation, counseling, education, development of parenting plans, visitation enforcement, visitation monitoring, supervised visitation, neutral drop-off and pick-up services, and development of guidelines for visitation and alternative custody arrangements.

VII. FORMATION AND MAINTENANCE OF MARRIED TWO-PARENT FAMILIES

One of the central purposes of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is to encourage the formation and maintenance of married two-parent families. On average, children raised by parents in healthy marriages are less likely than those of other family forms to fail at school, suffer an emotional or behavioral problem requiring psychiatric treatment, be victims of child abuse and neglect, become pregnant as teenagers, get into trouble with the law, use illicit drugs, smoke cigarettes, abuse alcohol, engage in early and promiscuous sexual activity, grow up in poverty, or attempt suicide. Children raised by parents in healthy marriages are also, on average, more likely to have a higher sense of self-esteem, form healthy marriages when they marry, attend college, and to be physically healthier (See Waite & Gallagher, 2000, for a review⁴).

Promoting healthy marriage is one part of the overall strategy to end the dependency of needy parents on government benefits. While employment is the main anti-poverty program, research has shown that stable marriages are associated with more stable employment and higher wages. For example, the 2003 U.S. Census Bureau report shows that married couple households are stronger economically than non-married households.⁵ The median income of married households in 2003 was \$62,405, compared to \$43,318 for all households, \$41,959 for male-headed households with no spouse, and \$29,307 for female-headed households with no spouse. The median income for non-family households, which measures any person living alone, with a roommate, or with a cohabitating partner, is only \$25,741. The poverty statistics show a similar pattern. Only 5.4 percent of married households live below the poverty level, compared to 10.0 percent of all households, 13.5 percent of male-headed households with no spouse, and 28.0 percent of female-headed households with no spouse.

Healthy marriages are good for men, women, and children. Therefore, the purpose of healthy marriage programs is to increase the percentage of people in healthy marriages and, especially, the percentage of children being raised by parents in a healthy marriage. The objective is not for people to form any kind of marriage, but for those who choose marriage to form and sustain a healthy marriage. In keeping with the TANF goals, in particular the goal to “encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families,” the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) established a Healthy Marriage Initiative. The heart of the Healthy Marriage

⁴ Waite, L.J., & Gallagher, M. (2000). *The Case for Marriage: Why Married People are Happier, Healthier, and Better Off Financially*. New York, NY: Broadway Books.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. (2003). *Table 4, Status of Families, by Type of Family, Presence of Related Children, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce.

Initiative is to help people who want assistance gain access to relationship skills and knowledge that can help them form and sustain a healthy marriage.

This chapter provides an overview of how States are spending TANF dollars and shaping TANF policy to support the formation and maintenance of married two-parent families. Other State efforts and policy strategies are also briefly discussed. Lastly, the chapter also reviews how the Office of Family Assistance has provided ongoing support for the Healthy Marriage Initiative.

State TANF Spending

State governments have explored various strategies for helping couples form and sustain healthy marriages as part of an effort to help families achieve self-sufficiency and improve child well-being. An April 2004 report by the Center for Law and Social Policy⁶ details activities that involve some level of government as a sponsor, funder, or otherwise active partner. Table A is a reproduction of their findings. While many of the State efforts described are funded with TANF dollars, many others are funded by other Federal grants and State and local monies. The following paragraphs explain the nature of State efforts and provide some examples of TANF-funded activities in this area.

State Policy Initiatives, Commissions, and Campaigns

These efforts include the enactment of laws to fund healthy marriage programs, establishing committees to develop and implement strategies supporting healthy marriages, and creating more public awareness about the value of healthy marriages and the relationship skills that increase the likelihood of achieving them. For example, in April 2000 the Arizona legislature passed a law authorizing \$1.15 million from Arizona's TANF block grant to be designated for the Marriage and Communication Skills Program. A nine-member commission administers the funds for marriage education programs and the distribution of a marriage handbook.

Couples and Marriage Education for Adults

These efforts include providing access to marriage education, providing material regarding healthy marriages, and the provision of healthy marriage services. Some States, such as Oklahoma, have adopted large-scale Statewide strategies to do so. Other States have adopted approaches with a more specific focus. For example, in 2002-2003, the Louisiana legislature authorized TANF funding to support the State Healthy Marriage and Strengthening Families Initiative. The State has taken a special interest in assisting low-income, never-married parents and their children. The State conducted research on 2,000 parents identified through the Food Stamp caseload that were interviewed 2-5 months after the birth of their child. African-Americans made up more than 80 percent of the sample. Based on the results of the study, a

⁶ Reproduced from Theodora Ooms, Stacey Bouchet and Mary Parke (2004). *Beyond Marriage Licenses: Efforts in States to Strengthen Marriage and Two-Parent Families*. Washington, D.C.: Center for Law and Social Policy.

healthy marriage and relationship curriculum has been developed to meet the needs of those people.

Relationship and Marriage Education for High School Students

Educational programs have been designed to give high school students a firsthand understanding of the challenges of marriage, the relationship skills needed to meet those challenges, and the benefits of forming and sustaining healthy marriages. The TANF-funded Oklahoma Marriage Initiative has worked with the publishers of a marriage education curriculum and a high school relationship education curriculum to develop one integrated course. This integrated curriculum is being offered in pilot programs with plans for ongoing development and distribution.

Fatherhood/Co-Parenting and Marriage

Many States administer Fatherhood Programs. Healthy marriage components can be incorporated into these programs, and some States are already doing so. For example, Right Choices for Youth, Mentoring, and Fatherhood (RCYF), a TANF-funded program in Virginia, includes the promotion and enhancement of marriage and the marital relationship as part of their services, in addition to strengthening parent-child communications, promoting responsible and involved fatherhood, and developing parenting skills.

State Cooperative Extension Programs

State Cooperative Extension Services provide educational programs that address a wide range of family life issues including parenting education, family resource management, nutrition education, and youth development. Marriage education is a topic that has been met with renewed interest. For example, in Utah the Governor's Commission on Marriage uses TANF funds for a wide range of activities including training Cooperative Extension agents in marriage education programs. The Utah State University Cooperative Extension Service is also involved in marriage education curriculum development and evaluation projects.

Multi-Sector Community Marriage Initiatives

In some communities, marriage initiatives have grown from the grass roots efforts of broad-based coalitions that draw from diverse community sectors. For example, the Healthy Families – Nampa Coalition in Idaho has brought together religious, civic, education, minority, media and business leaders to support healthy marriages and responsible fatherhood. In May 2003, the city of Nampa, in partnership with the coalition, received a \$544,000 Federal Child Support Demonstration Grant to promote healthy marital and parental relationships. Idaho's TANF agency, the Department of Health and Welfare, is a coalition member.

State TANF Policy Changes

With welfare reform and the creation of TANF, States have been given great flexibility in determining eligibility for cash-assistance. Previously under Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), rules existed that made it easier for single-parent families than for two-parent

families to be eligible for assistance resulting in a disincentive for marriage. For example, two-parent families working more than 100 hours per month were not eligible for AFDC regardless of income (unless the State had a waiver). Further, to be eligible, there was also a requirement that the principal earner in the two-parent family had worked 6 of the last 13 quarters. Most States have removed those disincentives in whole or in part.

While there is more flexibility under TANF, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 set forth a higher work participation rate for two-parent families than on single-parent families. Specifically, 50 percent of single-parent families must be engaged in work activities, but for two-parent families the requirement is 90 percent. Some States have found this burdensome and have created a separate assistance program for two-parent families that is funded exclusively by State dollars.

Some States also have crafted policy to create incentives for marriage. These efforts typically involve disregarding a spouse's income for a limited period of time when an individual who receives cash assistance marries.

Other Efforts within States

The efforts discussed above and shown in Table A are also being conducted within the States through non-TANF funding, or in some cases with a mixture of TANF and non-TANF funding. The Administration for Children and Families has provided considerable funding via grants for healthy marriage programs, and these grants are being administered by numerous offices including the Children's Bureau, the Office of Community Services, the Office of Child Support Enforcement, the Administration for Native Americans, and the Office of Refugee Resettlement. As of July 2004, a total of 67 sites across the country have received funding.

Another set of marriage education programs that are completely separate from TANF are those offered through the Armed Services. The Army, Air Force, Marines, and Navy each provide family support services, including marriage education programs. The services and programs available vary among base sites.

Other State Policies

Some States have enacted changes to State marriage and divorce laws in an effort to promote healthy marriages. Specifically, several States encourage premarital education by reducing the marriage license fee for couples who take a marriage education course and by increasing the waiting period for a license for those that do not. A few other States have enacted covenant marriage laws that typically require marriage education or counseling prior to the marriage. If couples are contemplating divorce, they are again required to participate in marriage education or counseling, and the divorce can only be obtained in cases of adultery, abuse, abandonment or a lengthy separation.

Some States have also reduced financial disincentives to marriage through changes to child support rules. Specifically, a few States suspend child support arrearage collections from non-custodial parents who marry the custodial parent of their children.

Support for the Healthy Marriage Initiative from the Office of Family Assistance

The National Healthy Marriage Resource Center

The Office of Family Assistance has supported the Healthy Marriage Initiative by launching the National Healthy Marriage Resource Center (NHMRC) in September 2004. The NHMRC serves as a national repository and distribution center of information about healthy marriage programs and policy. The NHMRC serves a wide range of purposes including:

- To provide current information and resources for the public about what it takes to have a healthy marriage.
- To provide resources for practitioners and organizations wanting to implement healthy marriage programs and activities.
- To provide resources for organizational leaders interested in building community healthy marriage initiatives.
- To provide resources for individuals working to strengthen marriages through public policy.
- To provide research findings and reviews for individuals, couples, practitioners, organizational leaders, and researchers.

The majority of information will be available through the NHMRC website.

Creating Awareness among States

The Office of Family Assistance and the Regional Offices have promoted the Healthy Marriage Initiative by conducting several conferences. Generally, the conferences provide opportunities for States to learn about emerging models and best practices for implementing healthy marriage programs and policies. Conferences held over the past several years include:

- Working Together to Strengthen Families Conference, August 2002

This conference was hosted by the ACF Region X Office (Seattle). Held in Seattle, Washington, this two-day conference drew more than 435 community, State, Tribal, and national leaders to hear and discuss ways to implement ACF's new family initiatives (Responsible Fatherhood, Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, and Marriage and Family Stabilization). The conference featured more than 30 speakers and 20 workshop sessions. The audience included child and family advocates, academics, Head Start grantees, health care workers, social workers, religious leaders, Tribal representatives, and public policy administrators.

- Colorado Strengthening Families Conference, September 2002

Led by a steering committee of 30 agencies and organizations, this conference brought State leaders together to address the partnerships and best practices necessary to strengthen families, how strong families improve the economy, and how government should promote healthy marriages. Approximately 350 people attended the two-day meeting.

- National Healthy Marriage Academy, January 2003

This two-day conference brought representatives from 15 States together to learn more about ACF's Healthy Marriage Initiative. The Academy afforded States an opportunity to hear presentations from nationally recognized speakers, researchers, Federal policy makers, as well as from other States with successful Healthy Marriage Initiatives.

- Region VI Midwinter Leadership Conference, January 2003

The ACF Region VI Office (Dallas) hosted this three-day conference. The conference theme was "Leading the Way: Positive Educational, Social and Healthy Outcomes for Children." Healthy Marriage programs were featured in addition to Fatherhood, Youth Development and others. The pre-conference meetings, mega sessions, and workshop sessions provided the most up-to-date information enabling States, Tribal, and local agencies to develop programs and enhance existing programs. The sessions also made it possible for participants to collaborate across multiple programs.

- Region V African American Healthy Marriage Forum, May 2004

This forum, conducted in conjunction with the African American Healthy Marriage Initiative, focused on the role of faith-based and community organizations in supporting healthy marriages. Conference participants were informed about the current research, best practices, and funding opportunities that exist for those interested in developing a community Healthy Marriage Initiative or incorporating healthy marriage activities into existing services.

- Strengthening Families Leadership Forum, September 2004

This conference was sponsored by the ACF Region IV Office (Atlanta). Held in Montgomery, Alabama, this event addressed Healthy Marriage programs among other ACF key priorities. Participants gathering to focus on child care, youth development, child support, and fiscal management were also exposed to the opportunities and practices associated with the Healthy Marriage Initiative.

The Office of Family Assistance has made additional information available to States by contracts with the Welfare Information Network (WIN) and the National Governors Association (NGA). WIN published a Topic Resource Report on Marriage and Family Strengthening for the Office of Family Assistance in June 2004. The publication serves as a compendium of resources for Federal, State, and local staff charged with administering the TANF block grants and healthy marriage programs. WIN has also created a webpage that has other articles that they have published related to this topic, and it also provides additional information, and links to other websites.

NGA has conducted two of three webcasts to educate Governors and their staff about public efforts to strengthen marriage. The theme of the first webcast was "Research on Family Structure and Child Well-Being: What Should Policymakers Know" and it reached 200 web-based viewers on July 22, 2004. The second webcast on August 31, 2004 was themed

“Supporting Healthy Marriages and Strong Families through Marriage Education” and featured presentations on the efforts to reach low-income couples in Louisiana and Alabama. The third webcast, titled “Starting Early: Talking About Healthy Relationships with Teenagers,” will address youth programs. NGA is also drafting a series of brief fact sheets about healthy marriage programs to serve as a resource for State policy makers and high State-level program administrators.

Responding to State and Local Requests for Assistance

Many of the efforts of the Office of Family Assistance to support the Healthy Marriage Initiative stem from requests for assistance from States and counties. The Welfare Peer Technical Assistance Network (Welfare Peer TA) provides peer-to-peer technical assistance to public agencies and private organizations operating the TANF program. Since September, 2002, Welfare Peer TA has hosted numerous events.

- Developing a Marriage Initiative for Your State, September 2002

The first Welfare Peer TA event on healthy marriages was a two-day conference held in Oklahoma City. Because of Oklahoma’s leading role in implementing State efforts to promote, enhance, and maintain the development of healthy marriages, the Oklahoma Marriage Initiative was featured as a model for representatives from eight other States. Topics covered during the workshop included using survey data to develop a Statewide marriage initiative, components of a marriage curriculum, developing interagency partnerships, handling resistance and skepticism to marriage programs, and working with community partners to implement a marriage initiative.

- Oklahoma Marriage Initiative Workshop, July 2003

Another event was hosted in Oklahoma City and attended by representatives from six other States. Like the September event, the Oklahoma Marriage Initiative served as a model, but the agenda was also developed with State input to ensure that their needs were met. Topics included service delivery system design and implementation, building community partnerships, and linking to supports and services beyond marriage programs (e.g., substance abuse and domestic violence).

- Strengthening Families, October 2003

To assist the Alabama Department of Human Resources in exploring ways to promote the Healthy Marriage Initiative, Welfare Peer TA made arrangements for a representative to visit the site of a healthy marriage program in Allentown, Pennsylvania. Information was gathered for a wide range of issues such as curriculum design, coalition building, reaching diverse participants, and funding.

- Healthy Marriage Forums

Welfare Peer TA has conducted three roundtables designed to highlight best practices and model programs that encourage the developing and sustaining of healthy marriages. These events were held in California (January 2004), Louisiana (March 2004), and West Virginia (June 2004). Program administrators, State and local governmental officials, and service providers were among those that convened to learn and begin strategic planning.

Table A
Summary of State Efforts to Strengthen Marriage and Two-Parent Families

State	State Policy Initiatives, Commissions, and Campaigns		Changes in State Marriage and Divorce Laws				Programs, Activities, and Services						TANF & Child Support Policy Changes				
	Marriage License	Covenant Marriage	Couples and Marriage Education for Adults	Relationships and Marriage Education in High Schools	Fatherhood/Co-Parenting & Marriage	Military Marriage-Related Programs	State Cooperative Extension Programs	Multi-Sector Community Initiatives	Treat 2-Parent Parent Families the Same	Have Separate 2-Parent State Program	Marriage Incentive	Child Support Arrears Forgiveness					
Alabama			X														
Alaska																	
Arizona		X	X														
Arkansas		X															
California			X														
Colorado			X														
Connecticut			X														
Delaware			X														
Dist of Columbia			X														
Florida			X	X													
Georgia	X																
Hawaii																	
Idaho			X														
Illinois			X														
Indiana			X														
Iowa																	
Iowa																	
Kansas	X																
Kentucky			X														
Louisiana			X														
Maine	X		X														
Maine		X															
Maryland																	
Massachusetts		X															
Michigan			X														
Minnesota			X														
Mississippi		X															
Missouri			X														
Montana			X														
Nebraska			X														
Nevada			X														
New Hampshire			X														
New Jersey			X														
New Mexico			X														
New York			X														
North Carolina																	
North Dakota																	
Ohio			X														
Oklahoma			X	X													
Oregon		X															
Pennsylvania	X		X														
Rhode Island																	
South Carolina			X														
South Dakota	X		X														
Tennessee			X	X													
Texas		X	X	X													
Utah	X		X														
Vermont	X																
Virginia			X														
Washington			X														
West Virginia			X														
Wisconsin																	
Wyoming																	

¹Compared to other states, these states have adopted partial changes or taken a different approach to address this policy issue. Source: Ooms, T., Bouchet, S., & Parke, M. (2004). Beyond Marriage Licenses: Efforts in States to Strengthen Marriage and Two-Parent Families. Washington, DC: Center for Law and Social Policy.

VIII. OUT-OF-WEDLOCK BIRTHS

An additional statutory purpose of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program is to prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and establish annual numerical goals for preventing and reducing the incidence of these pregnancies.

Out-of-Wedlock Births in TANF Families

The TANF statute (section 413(e) of the Social Security Act (the Act)) requires the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to rank States based on a ratio of the total number of out-of-wedlock births in TANF families to the total number of births in TANF families and also to show the net changes in the ratios between the current year and the previous year. See Appendix Table 8:1 for Fiscal Year (FY) 2003 data and net changes between FY 2002 and FY 2003.

Out-of-Wedlock Birth Reduction Bonus

Also, as provided in the TANF statute in section 403(a)(2) of the Act, HHS is required to award, for FY 1999 through FY 2003, a “Bonus to Reward Decrease in Illegitimacy Ratio” to as many as five States (and three Territories, if eligible) that achieve the largest decrease in out-of-wedlock births without experiencing an increase in their abortion rates above 1995 levels.

Bonuses are awarded as follows:

- The ratio of out-of-wedlock births to total births is calculated for each State (including the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) for the most recent two-year period for which data are available and for the prior two-year period. To compute these ratios, HHS uses the vital statistics data compiled annually by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), based on records submitted by the States.
- The five States that had the largest proportionate decrease in their ratios between the most recent two-year period for which data are available and the prior two-year period are identified. These States are potentially eligible.
- If Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa had a comparable decrease in their ratios (i.e., a decrease at least as large as the smallest decrease among the other qualifying States, or a decrease that ranks among the top five decreases when all States and Territories are ranked together), they are potentially eligible.
- The potentially eligible States and Territories are notified that, to be considered for the bonus, they need to submit data on the number of abortions performed in their jurisdiction for the most recent year and for 1995.
- HHS determines which of the potentially eligible States and Territories also experienced a decrease in their rate of abortions (defined for the purposes of this bonus to be the ratio of abortions to live births) for the most recent calendar year compared to 1995, the base year specified in the Act. These States and Territories will receive a bonus award.

- While the criteria for determining bonus eligibility for Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa are the same as for the States, their eligibility is determined separately and their bonus amount is different, as specified in the statute (sections 403(a)(2)(B)(ii) for the amount of the grant and 403(a)(2)(C)(i)(I) for the definition of an eligible State).

Table A shows State award winners and Table 8:5 in the Appendix contains the information on which FY 2003 awards were based. Prior year award details are available in previous reports.

Table A

**Out-of-Wedlock Birth Reduction Bonus Award Winners
(in rank order)**

FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
1. California	1. District of Columbia	1. District of Columbia	1. District of Columbia	1. District of Columbia
2. District of Columbia	2. Arizona	2. Alabama	2. Virgin Islands	2. Virgin Islands
3. Michigan	3. Michigan	3. Michigan	3. Michigan	3. Colorado
4. Alabama	4. Alabama		4. Colorado	4. Texas
5. Massachusetts	5. Illinois		5. Texas	5. Maryland
			6. Alabama	6. Wyoming

Out-of-Wedlock Births Among the General Population

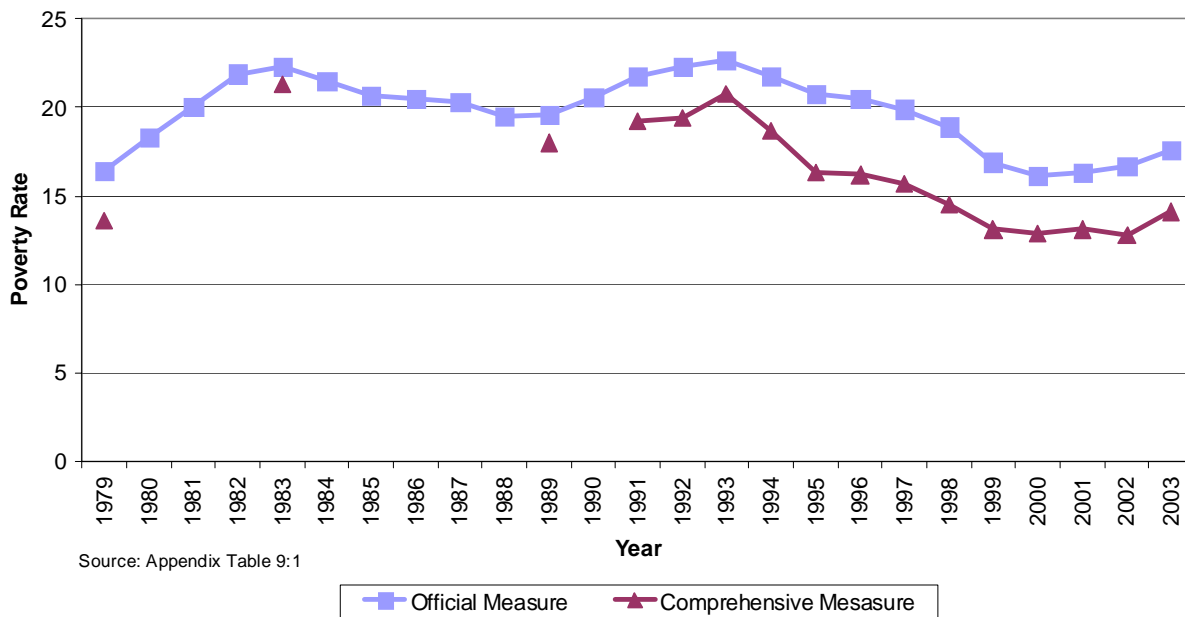
NCHS at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in HHS is responsible for collecting and analyzing vital statistics data. Based on the final numbers of births for 2002, NCHS data show that the birth rate for unmarried women aged 15-44 years declined slightly in 2002 to 43.7 births per 1,000 women, compared with 43.8 in 2001. The 2002 birth rate is still five percent below the 1994 peak of 46.2. The proportion of all births that were out-of-wedlock rose to 34 percent in 2002, compared with 33.5 in 2001. Since 1994, the proportion has changed very little, ranging from 32.2 to 34 percent (Appendix Tables 8:2 through 8:4). After several decades of sharp increases, non-marital childbearing leveled off during the second half of the 1990s and 2000-2001.

IX. CHILD POVERTY AND TANF

Annual Federal poverty measures are generated from Census Bureau surveys of household income by looking at the amount of cash income received by the individual or family. Non-cash transfers (e.g., food stamps and housing subsidies) are not included in the income definition, nor are subtractions or additions to income made through the tax system. An individual's or a family's poverty status is assessed by comparing its total cash income to a standard of basic needs (the poverty threshold) which varies by the size and composition of the family. In 2003, the Federal poverty threshold for a family of four (two adults plus two children) was \$18,660.

The 2003 child poverty rate stood at 17.6 percent, up from 16.7 percent in the prior year but well below the 1996 level of 20.5 percent and previous peak of 22.7 percent in 1993. These data are presented in Figure A and Appendix Table 9:1. The reduction in poverty since 1996 is even more marked for specific groups: the African American child poverty rate was 33.6 percent in 2003 compared to 39.9 percent in 1996 and the Hispanic child poverty rate was 29.7 percent in 2003 down from 40.3 percent in 1996.

Figure A
Poverty Rate for All Children
1979 - 2003



There are also significant differences in the child poverty rate by marital status. Children in married, two-parent families are about one-fifth as likely to be poor as children in female-headed, single-parent families (8.6 percent vs. 42.0 percent).

The Census Bureau also produces a series of poverty statistics using alternative definitions of income that incorporate other additions and reductions to income, such as capital gains and losses, near-cash transfers (e.g., food stamps), and Federal and State taxes including the payroll tax and the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). Using this expanded definition of income, the 2003 child poverty rate is reduced to 14.1 percent from 17.6 percent based on the official definition of cash income. Inclusion of the EITC alone moved more than 2.4 million poor children above the poverty rate.

While the poverty rate indicates the proportion of the population that is poor, the poverty gap illustrates the income profile of those in poverty by measuring the amount of money that would be required to raise all poor families to the poverty line. Table A displays the poverty gap for families with children from 1991 to 2003 using a pre-transfer measure of the poverty gap, the official measure of income poverty, and an alternative, comprehensive measure of income that includes near-cash transfers and Federal and State taxes, including the EITC.

Table A¹
Income Poverty Gap² for All Families with Children 1991 - 2003
Official and Comprehensive Definitions of Income³
(Dollars in Billions)

YEAR	PRE-TRANSFER POVERTY GAP	OFFICIAL POVERTY MEASURE GAP	REDUCTION IN GAP (pretransfer - official)	COMPREHENSIVE MEASURE OF POVERTY GAP	REDUCTION IN GAP (pretransfer - comprehensive)
1991	85.5	51.6	33.9	33.7	51.8
1992	88.4	53.5	34.9	35.9	52.5
1993	98.3	58.6	39.7	40.8	57.5
1994	91.5	54.8	36.7	36.8	54.7
1995	82.0	48.9	33.1	28.6	53.4
1996	82.0	50.3	31.6	29.0	53.0
1997	79.1	49.8	29.3	30.5	48.6
1998	70.1	46.8	23.3	28.8	41.3
1999	63.7	42.3	21.5	26.4	37.3
2000	59.4	41.2	18.2	26.7	32.7
2001	62.4	43.1	19.3	28.3	34.1
2002	65.6	44.6	21.1	28.9	36.8
2003	70.7	48.8	21.9	32.6	38.1

¹ Comparable to Table B in TANF 6th Annual Report to Congress

²The poverty gap indicates the income deficit for those in poverty, that is, it is the amount of money that would be required to raise all poor families to the poverty line. This table displays the poverty gap for all families with children from 1991 to 2003 using a pretransfer measure of the poverty gap; the official measure of income poverty; and alternative, comprehensive definition of income poverty which includes near-cash transfers (e.g., food stamps) and Federal and state taxes including the Earned Income Tax Credit.

³constant 2003 dollars

Source: Special tabulation of Current Population Survey data by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, HHS.

While overall child poverty levels are affected by various factors, earnings are central to assisting families in escaping poverty, and States have made remarkable progress since the enactment of TANF in moving families into work. However, many families who have moved to

work have not yet escaped poverty. Many States are now focusing more on helping families move beyond taking a job to successfully retaining and advancing in employment.

In addition, a number of innovative States are using the resources and flexibility under TANF to not only increase employment and reduce dependence, but also to directly or indirectly make more income available to aided families. Such strategies include:

- Improving child support collections, including increasing the amount of child support collected from non-custodial parents that is passed through to children and disregarded;
- Enacting State refundable tax credits;
- Helping families receive food stamps, the Earned Income Tax Credit, other earnings supplements, and wage subsidies and offering more generous earnings disregards;
- Helping families during periods between jobs with subsidies to aid quick re-employment efforts;
- Providing employment assistance for other family members, including caretaker relatives who are not receiving TANF assistance; and
- Increasing the stability of work through employer partnerships that focus on the first job, on job advancement after the first job, and on combinations of work, training, and education.

The TANF Child Poverty Regulation

Congressional concern regarding the effect of the TANF program on the well being of children led to the 1996 enactment of section 413(i) of the Social Security Act. This provision requires the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to monitor changes in the child poverty rate relative to TANF. If a State experiences an increase in its child poverty rate of five percent or more as a result of the TANF program(s) in the State, it must submit and implement a corrective action plan to reduce the State's child poverty rate.

HHS published a final rule to implement this section of the law on June 23, 2000 (65 FR 39233). To date, based on child poverty rates for 1996 through 2002, no State was required to submit a corrective action plan or any additional information for these child poverty assessment periods. Child poverty rates by State are presented in Tables 9:2 through 9:7 in the Appendix.

X. CHARACTERISTICS AND FINANCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF TANF RECIPIENTS

States are required to collect monthly TANF data and report them to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) quarterly. These data include disaggregated case record information on the families receiving assistance, families no longer receiving assistance, and families newly-approved for assistance from programs funded by TANF funds. All States and Territories except Guam transmitted 8,016,473 active cases and 651,063 closed cases to the national TANF database for FY 2003. Tables 10:1 through 10:59 contain data on TANF families.

The FY 2003 data referenced in this report were obtained from a statistically valid sample of TANF and Separate State Program-Maintenance of Effort (SSP-MOE) cases within the national TANF/SSP-MOE database. Data are presented for all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands (hereafter referred to as States).

States are now spending considerable proportions of their Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds on families who receive benefits and services other than traditional assistance. The data discussed in this chapter are limited to those who received assistance at some time during Fiscal Year (FY) 2003.

Tables 10:60 through 10:74 in the Appendix contain data on SSP-MOE recipient characteristics for the 30 States that reported on their SSP-MOE families. SSP-MOE eligible families may be quite different among the 30 States, as well as within a State where there are multiple SSP-MOE programs. For example, a State may have a two-parent SSP-MOE cash assistance program as well as an SSP-MOE program that provides transportation assistance to other families. However, multiple SSP-MOE programs are reported as a single combined program. During FY 2003, about 60 percent of the States reported serving multiple types of families. Because of this, it is not meaningful at the national level to compare characteristics of SSP-MOE recipients with those of TANF recipients.

Under the TANF data reporting system, States have the option to submit either sample data or universe data to HHS. Twenty-eight States submitted universe data, from which HHS randomly selected approximately 275 active cases and 100 closed cases each month from each State to analyze. The remaining 25 States submitted sample data. A total sample of 209,533 active cases and 58,479 closed cases was used to compile 59 tables of TANF recipient characteristics. The statistical data are estimates derived from samples and are therefore subject to sampling and non-sampling errors, and because of this they may differ from data presented in other parts of the report. Statistical specifications can be found under the section in this chapter titled "Reliability of Estimates."

Implementation of the final rules of TANF/SSP-MOE data collection requirements posed significant initial challenges to States and HHS. In cases where a few States submitted

questionable data, the data from those States were eliminated. In cases where numerous States reported questionable data or unusually large numbers of “unknown” or “other” categories, HHS urges caution in drawing conclusions on the basis of the data.

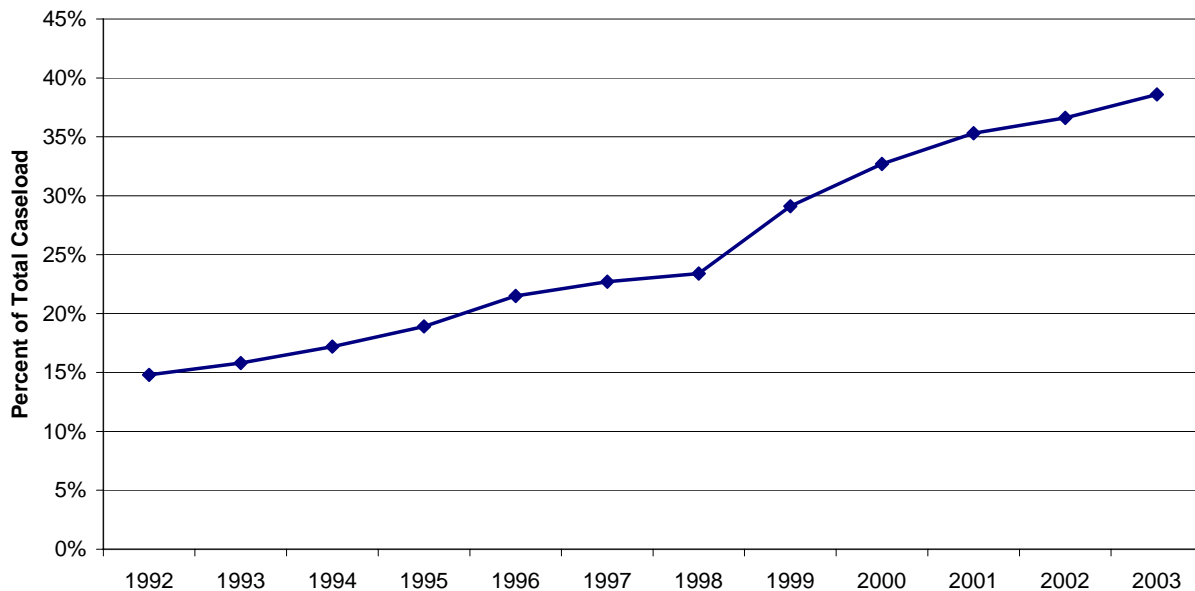
Trends in AFDC/TANF Characteristics

Because of the rapid decline in the caseload beginning from a record high of 5.0 million families in FY 1994 to 2.0 million families in FY 2003, the question has been raised as to whether the current caseload has changed significantly since the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) was enacted. An examination of longer-term trends is helpful in understanding how the welfare recipient population has been changing.

Child-Only Families

The number of child-only families (those where no adult is receiving assistance or where there is no minor child head-of-household) increased steadily throughout the mid 1990s, reaching a peak of 978,000 such families in FY 1996. In FY 1999, the number of child-only families decreased to 770,000, but their proportion of the caseload increased significantly to 29.1 percent from 21.5 percent in FY 1996. In the early 2000s, however, both the number of child-only families and their proportion of the caseload continued to increase (see Figures A and G). In FY 2003, there were about 783,000 child-only cases, which accounted for 38.6 percent of the total caseload.

Figure A
Trend in AFDC/TANF Child-Only Cases¹
FY 1992 - FY 2003



¹ FY 2000 - 2003 excludes cases with a sanctioned parent
Source: Appendix Table 1:3

A number of other major changes in the characteristics of welfare recipients have occurred in the 1990's including the racial composition of welfare families, the age of adult recipients, the age of the youngest child, and the employment rate of adults. These trends in AFDC/TANF recipient characteristics are presented in Figure B through Figure D.

Figure B
Trend in TANF Families by Race/Ethnicity
FY 1992 - FY 2003

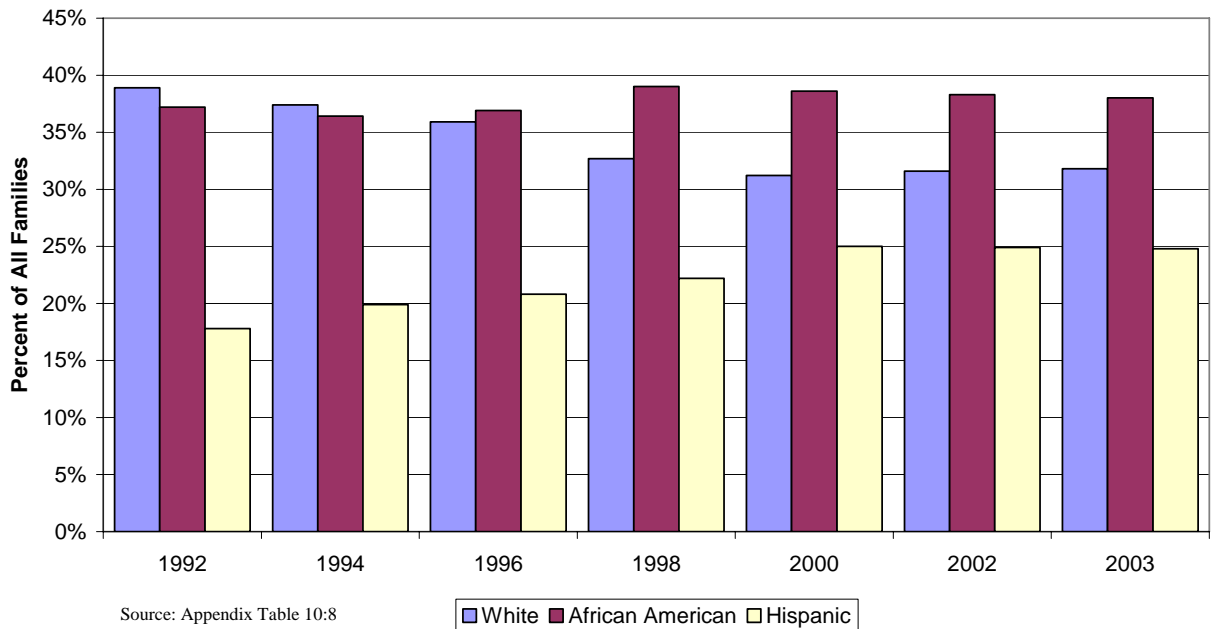


Figure C
Trend in TANF Adult Recipients by Age Group
FY 1992 - FY 2003

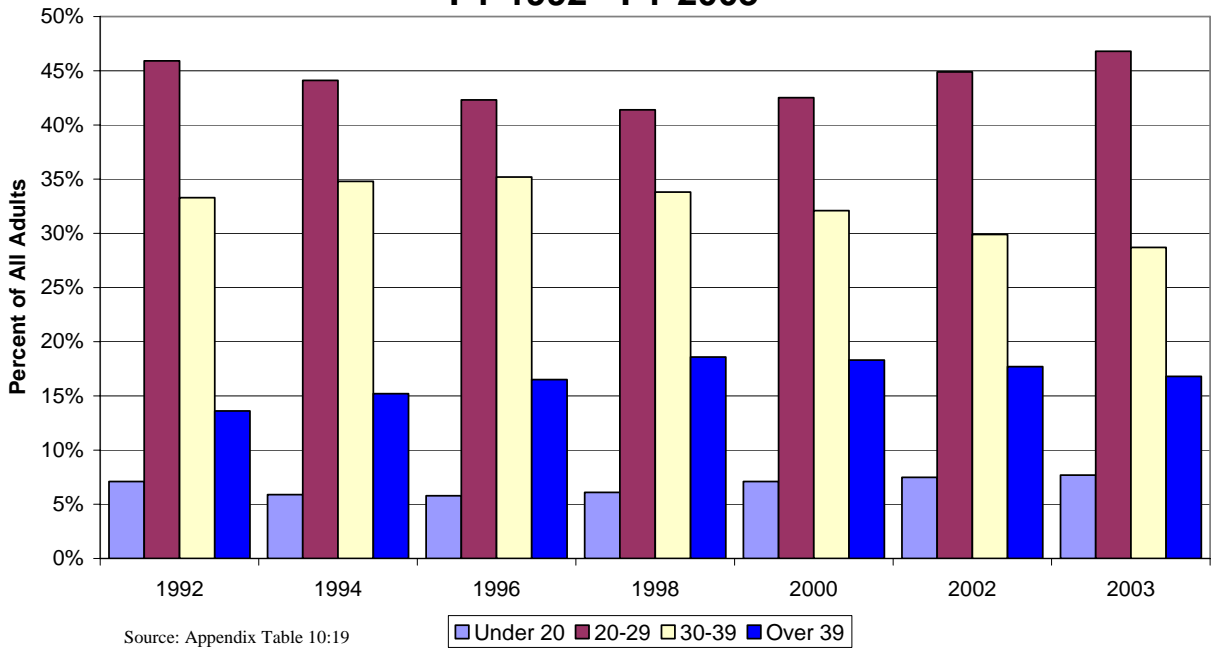
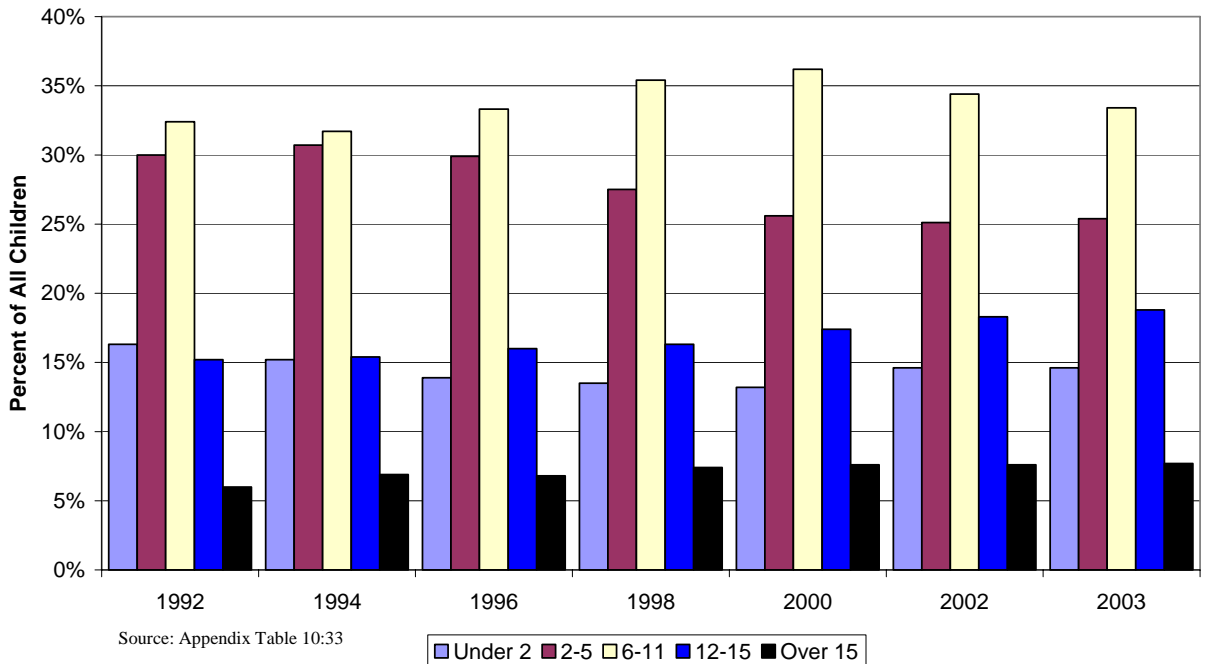


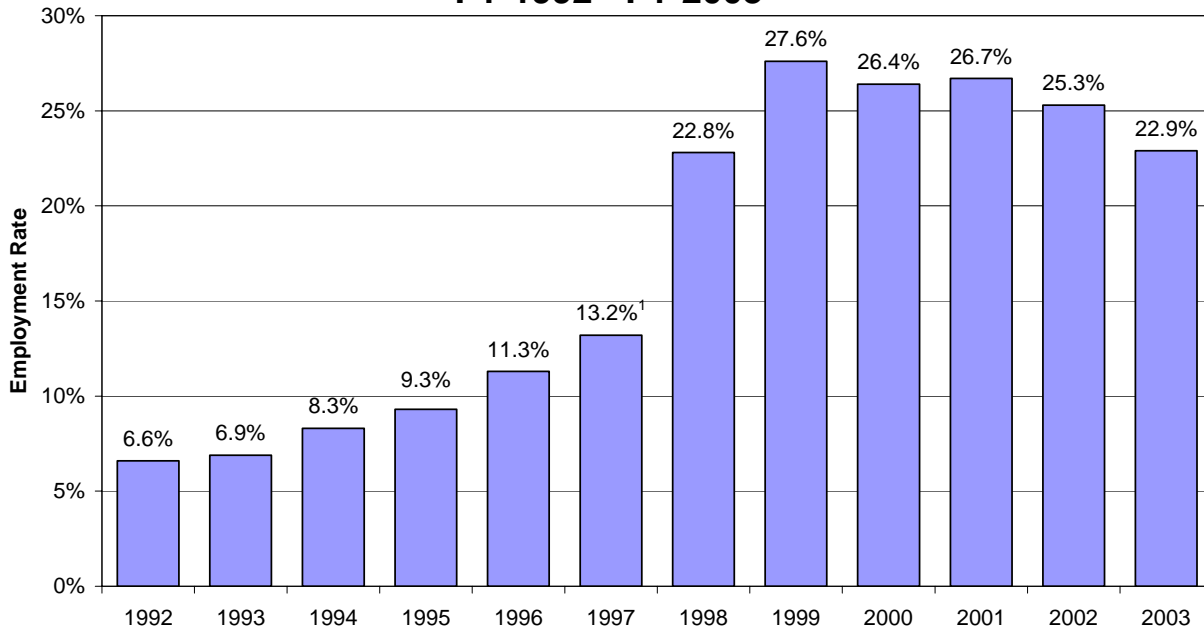
Figure D
Trend in TANF Recipient Children by Age Group
FY 1992 - FY 2003



Employment Rate

The employment rate of adult recipients has increased significantly in the past several years (see Figure E). The employment rate went from seven percent in FY 1992 to 28 percent in FY 1999. Since this peak in FY 1999, the rate has declined to 23 percent. However, this rate is still over twice the rate achieved in FY 1996. It is important to note that the work participation activity data presented here is somewhat different from those presented in the “Work Participation Rates” section of the report, as TANF recipient characteristics in this report were prepared using (1) sample cases of 3,300 randomly selected for States who submitted the universe data, and (2) the data transmitted by States as of March 4, 2004.

Figure E
Trend in Employment Rate of TANF Adult Recipients
FY 1992 - FY 2003

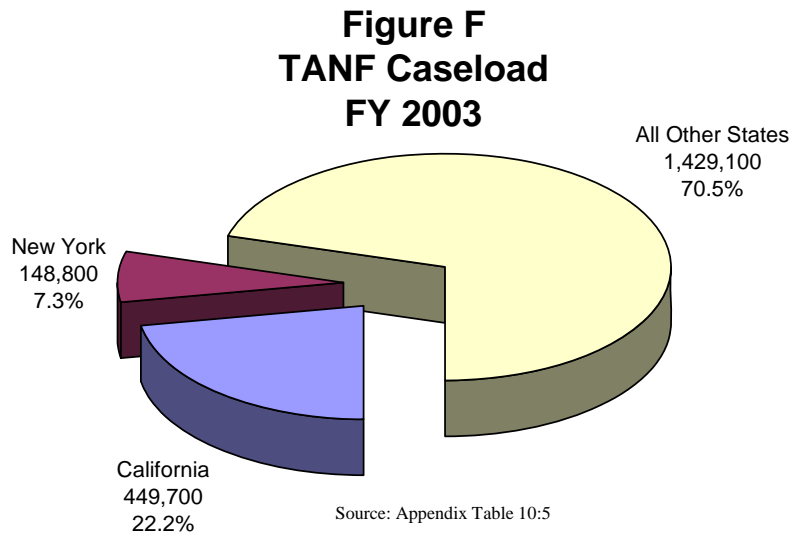


¹Based on AFDC data from the first three quarters of FY 1997
Source: Appendix Table 1:5

TANF Families

The average monthly number of TANF families was 2,027,600 in FY 2003. The estimated average monthly number of TANF recipients was 1,249,000 adults and 3,737,000 children. The average monthly number of TANF families decreased in 24 States and reflects an overall 1.6 percent decrease from 2,060,300 families in FY 2002.

California had the largest number of TANF families with a monthly average of 449,700, almost a quarter of the U.S. total. New York ranked second with an average monthly caseload of 148,800. California and New York had a combined monthly average of 598,500, accounting for about 30 percent of the U.S. total. This information is presented in Figure F.



The average number of persons in TANF families was 2.5, including an average of 1.9 recipient children. One in two recipient families had only one child. One in 10 families had more than three children. The average number of children in closed-case families was 1.8. Nearly one in two closed case families had one child, and only seven percent had more than three children.

Almost 41 percent of TANF families had no adult recipients. This includes cases where the adult was sanctioned and no longer receiving assistance. About 57 percent of TANF families had only one adult recipient, and about three percent had two or more adult recipients. In 23 States and two Territories, there were no two-parent work participation family cases on TANF. Twenty of these jurisdictions aided two-parent families through a Separate State Program (see Appendix Table 3:1:a for two-parent work participation).

About 39 percent of TANF families were child-only cases, up about two percentage points from FY 2002. Although the percentage of child-only cases on the welfare rolls has increased in the past several years, the total number of child-only cases has actually declined by about 150,000 since FY 1996. Between FY 2002 and FY 2003, however, both the number and the proportion increased. Note that the definition of “child-only” cases used in this report (and the TANF Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports to Congress) differs from the one used in the FY 2001 and earlier reports. Child-only cases reported here for FY 2000 (32.7 percent), FY 2001 (35.3 percent), FY 2002 (36.6 percent), and FY 2003 (38.6 percent) still consist of the number of TANF families that had no adult recipients as before, but they do not include those cases where the parent was sanctioned and no longer receiving assistance. The TANF caseload and the percentage of child-only cases since 1992 are presented in Figure G.

Figure G
Trend in Caseload and Child-Only Cases
FY 1992 - FY 2003

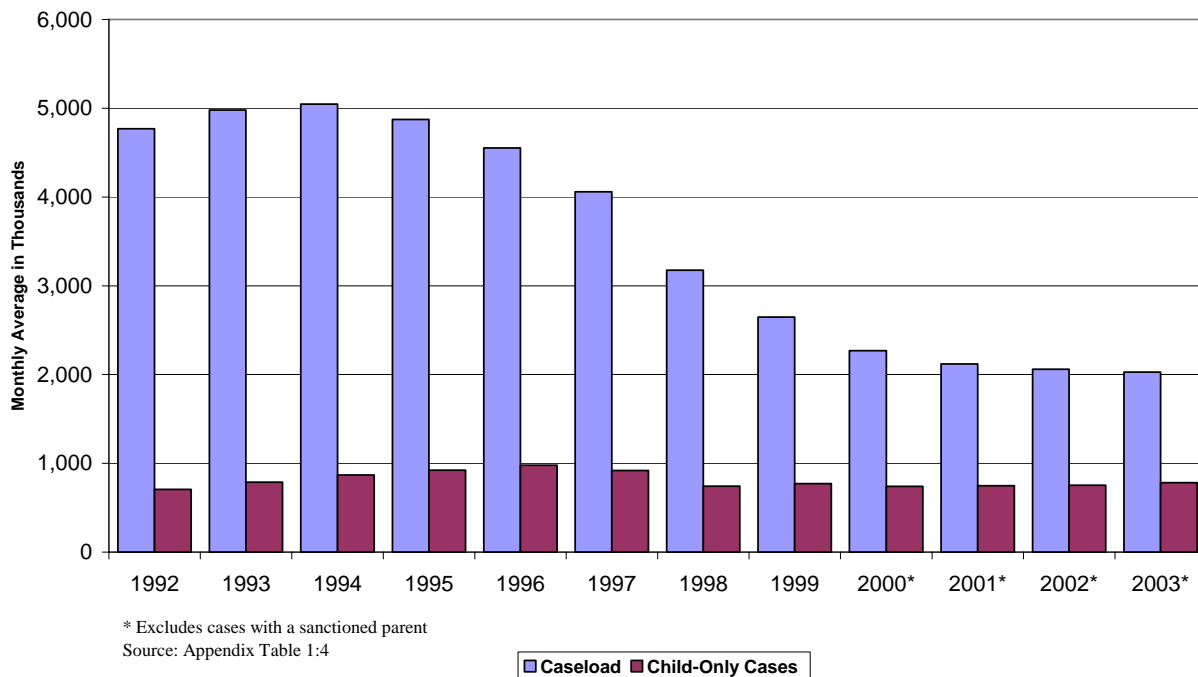
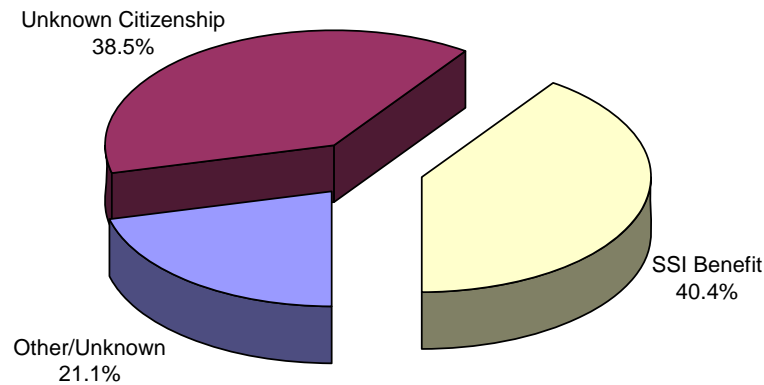


Figure H illustrates the reasons parents living in the household are not included in the assistance unit. Note that this does not include the 10.6 percent of such cases that had a parent removed from the case (sanctioned) for failure to comply with work requirements, attend school, or cooperate with child support. As mentioned above, such sanctioned cases are not considered child-only cases, as the term is generally used elsewhere in this report.

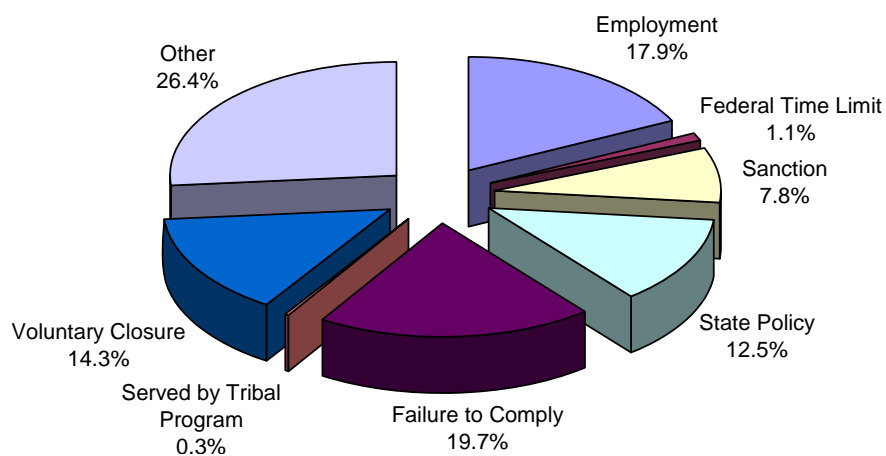
Figure H
Reason for Parents Living in the Household
but not in the Assistance Unit
FY 2003



Eighty percent of TANF families received Food Stamp benefits, which is consistent with previous levels. These families received average monthly Food Stamp benefits of \$247. Of closed-case families, about 79 percent received Food Stamp benefits in the month of closure. In addition, almost every TANF family was eligible to receive medical assistance under the State plan approved under title XIX of the Social Security Act.

Figure I illustrates the reasons for case closure in FY 2003. However, understanding the reasons for case closure is limited by the fact that States reported 26.4 percent of all cases as closed due to “other” unspecified reasons. For example, while independent studies of the reason for families leaving welfare typically find that somewhat over half leave as a result of employment, States reported only 17.9 percent of cases closing due to employment, clearly an understatement of the true rate. Many closures due to employment are coded as failure to cooperate or as some other category because at the point of closure, the agency often is unaware that the client became employed.

Figure I
TANF Families by Reason for Closure
FY 2003



TANF Adults

There were about 2.1 million adults living in TANF households in FY 2003. Of all those adults, 58 percent were TANF recipients and 42 percent were not. Of those not receiving assistance, 62 percent were parents, 33 percent were caretakers, and five percent were other persons whose income was considered in determining eligibility.

Most TANF adult recipients were women, as men only represented 10 percent of adult recipients. Nearly 95 percent of adult recipients were the head of the household. There were about 100,300 teen parents whose child was also a member of the TANF family, representing about 11 percent of recipients aged 13-19. Only 11 percent of adult recipients were married and living together. However, the number of married adult recipients decreased because many States recently moved two-parent families to SSP-MOE programs.

Two of three TANF adult recipients were members of minority groups. Thirty-nine percent of adult recipients were African-American, 35 percent were white, 21 percent were Hispanic, 2.0 percent were Asian, and 1.7 percent were Native American. Most TANF adult recipients were U.S. citizens. There were about 81,200 non-citizen recipients (i.e., 6.5 percent of TANF adults) residing legally in this country.

Of TANF adult recipients, an average of 22.9 percent were employed in the reporting month. There was little difference of the employment rate between male recipients and female recipients. Employment decreased when compared with the 25.3 percent who were employed in FY 2002. In closed-case families, 30.0 percent of adults were reported to be employed in the month the case was closed.

Work participation was mandatory for three of every five adult recipients. Ten percent of TANF adult recipients were deemed to be meeting work requirements based on attendance in high school (for teen parents) or part-time participation (for single parents with children under age six). About nine percent were disregarded from work participation because they were single custodial parents with a child less than 12 months. Six percent were exempt because of a sanction, because they were part of an ongoing research evaluation, or because they were served under an approved welfare reform waiver. Nearly 11 percent were exempt from State work participation requirements because of a good cause exception (e.g., disabled, in poor health, or other). Only two percent were single custodial parents with a child under age six who did not have access to child care.

Overall, 41 percent of all TANF adult recipients participated in some type of work activity during the reporting month. Twenty-one percent worked in unsubsidized jobs, six percent did job search, and another 16 percent were engaged in subsidized employment, job skills training, or work preparation activities. Some TANF adults did two or three work activities. Those participating worked an average of 25 hours per week, and some adults participated although they were work exempt.

Of TANF adult recipients, 30 percent were disregarded or exempt from work participation, and 41 percent participated in work activities. Therefore, it appears that nearly 30 percent of adult recipients who were required to participate did not participate in mandatory work activities.

TANF Children

TANF recipient children were on average 7.7 years old. Fifteen percent of recipient children were under two years of age, while 40 percent were under six. Only eight percent of the children were 16 years of age or older.

Most recipient children were children of the head of the household in TANF families, and only nine percent were grandchildren of the head of the household. Of all recipient children in TANF families with no adult recipients, 65 percent lived with parents and 20 percent with grandparents who did not themselves receive assistance. Most TANF recipient children were U.S. citizens, and only 1.3 percent were qualified aliens.

The racial distribution of TANF recipient children has not significantly changed when compared to FY 2002. African-American children continued to be the largest group of welfare children, comprising about 39 percent of recipient children. About 27 percent of TANF recipient children were white, and 28 percent were Hispanic.

Financial Circumstances

Of TANF families, 98 percent received cash and cash equivalent assistance, with an average monthly amount of \$354. Monthly cash payments to TANF families averaged \$296 for one child, \$365 for two children, \$437 for three children, and \$521 for four or more children. Some TANF families who were not employed received other forms of assistance such as child care, transportation, and other supportive services.

One in every five TANF families had non-TANF income. The average monthly amount of non-TANF income was \$560 per family. Twelve percent of the TANF families had earned income with an average monthly amount of \$655, while eight percent of the TANF families had unearned income with an average monthly amount of \$336. Of all closed-case families, 36 percent had non-TANF income with an average monthly amount of \$860.

Of TANF recipient adults, 20 percent had earned income with an average monthly amount of \$647. Seven percent of adult recipients had unearned income averaging about \$341 per month. Three percent of recipient children had unearned income with an average monthly amount of \$236.

As in FY 2002, one in ten TANF families received child support with an average monthly amount of \$187. Twelve percent of TANF families had some cash resources (e.g., cash on hand, bank accounts, or certificates of deposit) with an average amount of \$220. Such family cash resources were defined by the State for determining eligibility for and/or amount of benefits.

Table A
Comparison of TANF Recipient Characteristics between
FY 2002 and FY 2003

	Active Case Families		Closed Case Families	
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2002	FY 2003
Families				
Monthly Average	2,060,300	2,027,600	168,900	166,700
Child-Only Cases	753,300 ¹	782,700 ¹	39,500	38,800
Percent	36.6	38.6	23.4	23.3
Number of Family Members (Percent of All Families)				
1	23.3	23.7	18.2	17.7
2	34.9	36.0	37.8	38.5
3	22.6	22.2	24.4	24.3
4 or More	19.2	18.1	19.6	19.5
Average	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
Number of Recipient Children (Percent of All Families)				
1	47.0	47.9	46.2	46.5
2	28.0	27.8	27.9	27.4
3	14.2	13.8	12.4	13.1
4 or More	8.9	8.6	7.2	6.7
Unknown	1.9	1.9	6.3	6.3
Average	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Type of Assistance Receiving (Percent of All Families)				
Medical	99.0	98.6	95.4	95.7
Food Stamps	80.1	80.9	72.4	78.5
Subsidized Housing	19.2	19.1	14.4	15.6
Subsidized Childcare	8.6	8.5	7.7	8.9
Ethnicity/Race (Percent of All Families)				
White	31.6	31.8	36.2	36.6
African-American	38.3	38.0	34.6	33.3
Hispanic ²	24.9	24.8	24.5	24.4
Asian	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.8
Native American	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.7
Other	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7
Unknown	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.5
TANF Cash Assistance (Percent of All Families)				
Percent	98.5	98.4	--	--
Monthly Amount	\$354.76	\$353.85	--	--

Table A (continued)
Comparison of TANF Recipient Characteristics between
FY 2002 and FY 2003

	Active Case Families		Closed Case Families	
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2002	FY 2003
Receipt of Child Support (Percent of All Families)				
Percent	10.3	9.8	N/A	N/A
Monthly Amount	\$189.41	\$186.52	N/A	N/A
Non-TANF Income (Percent of All Families)				
Percent	20.1	18.9	33.9	35.8
Monthly Amount	\$585.81	\$560.14	\$866.22	859.87
Age Distribution (Percent of All Adults)				
Under 20	7.5	7.7	10.2	9.9
20 - 29	44.9	46.8	45.3	46.3
30 - 39	29.9	28.7	29.3	28.4
Over 39	17.7	16.8	15.2	15.4
Average Age	31.0	30.6	30.2	30.1
Marital Status (Percent of All Adults)				
Single	66.6	67.3	64.5	65.8
Married	11.5	10.7	13.0	12.4
Separated	13.0	12.8	13.6	13.3
Widowed	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4
Divorced	8.2	8.7	8.3	8.1
Citizenship Status (Percent of All Adults)				
U.S. Citizen	92.5	93.4	94.1	94.3
Qualified Alien	7.1	6.5	5.9	5.6
Unknown	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Education Level (Percent of All Adults)				
1 - 6 Years	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.7
7 - 9 Years	11.5	10.7	10.7	10.1
10 - 11 Years	28.1	27.4	28.7	26.7
12 Years	51.4	53.4	53.0	55.5
More Than 12	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.7
No Formal	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.3
Employment Rate (Percent of All Adults)				
Employment Rate	25.3	22.9	30.9	30.0
Earned Income (Percent of All Adults)				
Percent	21.8	19.5	31.1	31.1
Monthly Amount	\$678.07	\$646.80	\$916.93	\$922.45

Table A (continued)
Comparison of TANF Recipient Characteristics between
FY 2002 and FY 2003

	Active Case Families		Closed Case Families	
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2002	FY 2003
Age Distribution (Percent of All Children)				
0 – 1	14.6	14.6	16.8	16.9
2 – 5	25.1	25.4	28.6	30.1
6 – 11	34.4	33.4	32.7	31.0
12 – 15	18.3	18.8	15.7	15.9
16 – 19	7.6	7.7	6.3	6.1
Average Age	7.7	7.7	7.1	7.0
Age of Youngest (Percent of All Families)				
Unborn	0.5	0.5	--	--
0 - 1	14.8	14.5	14.2	14.7
1 - 2	20.6	20.9	24.3	24.1
3 - 5	18.4	18.9	19.0	20.0
6 - 8	14.2	13.3	12.8	11.6
9 - 11	12.6	12.2	10.0	9.7
12 - 15	12.7	13.3	10.1	10.3
16 and Older	5.3	5.4	7.1	7.4
Unknown	1.0	1.0	2.4	2.2
Ethnicity/Race (Percent of All Children)				
White	26.8	27.0	32.1	31.9
African-American	39.8	39.1	36.5	35.1
Hispanic ²	27.4	27.5	26.1	26.5
Asian	2.7	2.5	1.0	1.5
Native American	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.7
Other	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3
Unknown	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.9
Citizenship Status (Percent of All Children)				
U.S. Citizen	98.4	98.6	99.0	99.0
Qualified Alien	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0
Unknown	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Unearned Income (Percent of All Children)				
Percent	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.9
Monthly Amount	\$184.43	\$236.21	\$239.42	\$238.11

¹ Excludes cases with a sanctioned parent.

² Can be of any race.

-- Not Applicable.

N/A Not Available.

Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: TANF Data Report

Table B

Trend in AFDC/TANF Recipient Characteristics
FY 1992 – FY 2003

	FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 1996	FY 1998	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Total	4,769,000	5,046,000	4,553,000	3,176,000	2,269,000	2,120,000	2,060,300	2,027,600
Child-Only Cases	707,000	869,000	978,000	743,000	742,000 ¹	749,000 ¹	753,300 ¹	782,700 ¹
Percent	14.8	17.2	21.5	23.4	32.7	35.3	36.6	38.6
Race (Percent of All Families)								
White	38.9	37.4	35.9	32.7	31.2	30.1	31.6	31.8
African American	37.2	36.4	36.9	39.0	38.6	39.0	38.3	38.0
Hispanic	17.8	19.9	20.8	22.2	25.0 ²	26.0 ²	24.9 ²	24.8 ²
Asian	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0
Native American	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5
Other	-	-	-	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9
Unknown	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0
Age Distribution (Percent of All Adults)								
Under 20	7.1	5.9	5.8	6.1	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.7
20 – 29	45.9	44.1	42.3	41.4	42.5	42.4	44.9	46.8
30 – 39	33.3	34.8	35.2	33.8	32.1	31.2	29.9	28.7
Over 39	13.6	15.2	16.5	18.6	18.3	19.0	17.7	16.8
Average Age	29.9	30.5	30.8	31.4	31.3	31.3	31.0	30.6
Employment Rate (Percent of All Adults)								
Employment Rate	6.6	8.3	11.3	22.8	26.4	26.7	25.3	22.9
Age of Youngest Child (Percent of All Families)								
Unborn	2.0	1.8	1.5	N/A	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
0 – 1	10.3	10.8	10.4	11.0	13.3	13.6	14.8	14.5
1 – 2	29.7	28.1	24.3	22.0	19.9	20.2	20.6	20.9
3 – 5	21.2	21.6	23.5	23.1	20.6	19.4	18.4	18.9
6 – 11	23.1	22.7	24.4	26.6	27.8	27.6	26.8	25.5
12 – 15	9.3	9.8	10.6	10.7	11.7	12.8	12.7	13.3
16 and Older	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.4
Unknown	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Race (Percent of All Children)								
White	33.9	33.0	31.6	28.3	26.8	25.6	26.8	27.0
African American	38.5	37.9	38.4	40.2	40.1	40.8	39.8	39.1
Hispanic	18.7	21.2	22.4	23.4	26.8 ²	27.8 ²	27.4 ²	27.5 ²
Asian	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5
Native American	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4
Other	-	-	-	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Unknown	3.4	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.9

Notes:

¹Excludes cases with a sanctioned parent.

²Can be of any race.

N/A Not Available.

Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: TANF Data Report, ACF 3637

Reliability of Estimates

The statistical data are estimates derived from samples and, therefore, are subject to sampling errors as well as nonsampling errors. Sampling errors occur to the extent that the results would have been different if obtained from a complete enumeration of all cases. Nonsampling errors are errors in response or coding of responses and nonresponse errors or incomplete sample frames.

Standard (Sampling) Errors

For FY 2003, the average monthly caseload, annual sample sizes, average monthly sample sizes, sampling fractions, and the percentage points by which estimates of the total caseload for each State might vary from the true value at the 95 percent confidence level are shown in Table 10:75 and 10:76.

Table 10:77 indicates the approximate standard error for various percentages for the U.S. total caseload. These standard errors are somewhat overstated because they are calculated assuming a sample of 13,983 cases out of a total of 2,027,5818 cases or 0.68964674 percent of the average monthly caseload. California is the State with such a small sampling fraction. To obtain the 95 percent confidence level at each percent in Table 10:77, multiply the standard error by a factor of 1.96.

For example, national estimates of 50 percent should not vary from the true value by more than plus or minus 0.8232 percentage points (0.42×1.96) at the 95 percent confidence level. To obtain the 99 percent confidence level, multiply the standard errors by a factor of 2.58.

Non-sampling Errors

Every effort is made to assure that a list of the universe or the sample frame is complete. It is possible, however, that some cases receiving assistance for the reporting month are not included. There is no measure of the completeness of the universe.

Data entries are based on information in the case records. Errors may have occurred because of misinterpretation of questions and because of incomplete case record information. Errors may also have occurred in coding and transmitting the data. There are no measures of the reliability of the coded information. For some data elements, obviously incorrect or missing information was recoded as unknown in the data processing.

Standard Errors of Subsets

For tables based on subsets of the populations (e.g., one adult or two adult families), the approximate standard errors can be computed by the following method: (a) determine the assumed sample size of the subset by multiplying the number of cases in the subset by 0.0068964674; (b) divide the sample size of all families (13,983) by the assumed sample size of the subset; and (c) take the square root of the result and multiply it by the standard errors of the total caseload shown in Table 10:77.

For example, for TANF families with no adult recipients, the approximate standard errors of percentages can be found by multiplying the data in Table 10:77 by the square root of $13,983/5,721$ or 1.5634. The sample size of 5,721 is determined by $829,593 \times 0.0068964674$.

Standard Errors for State Estimates

The method used above can be adapted to calculate the standard errors of State estimates. First, divide the national sample size of all families (13,983) by the State sample size shown in Table 10:75. Then take the square root of the result and multiply it by the standard errors shown in Table 10:77. For example, for New York, the approximate standard errors of percentages can be found by multiplying the data in Table 10:77 by the square root of $13,983/3,238$ or 2.0781.

Statistically Significant Differences

Table 10:78 shows the percentage values at which differences between national and State estimates become significant at the five percent confidence level based on annual State samples of 3,000 active cases.

Table 10:79 shows the percentage values at which differences between State estimates become significant at the five percent confidence level based on annual State samples of 3,000 active cases.

XI. TRIBAL TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES AND NATIVE EMPLOYMENT WORKS

Federally-recognized American Indian Tribes and Alaska Native organizations may elect to operate their own TANF programs to serve eligible Tribal families. By the close of Fiscal Year (FY) 2003, 40 Tribal TANF plans were approved to operate on behalf of 184 Tribes and Alaska Native villages.

In addition, federally-recognized Tribes and Alaska Native organizations that were Tribal Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program grantees under the former Aid to Families with Dependant Children (AFDC) program are eligible to administer Native Employment Works (NEW) grants. NEW program grants support work activities and other employment and training services. During NEW Program Year (PY) 2002-2003 (July 1, 2002 – June 30, 2003), there were 79 NEW grantees.

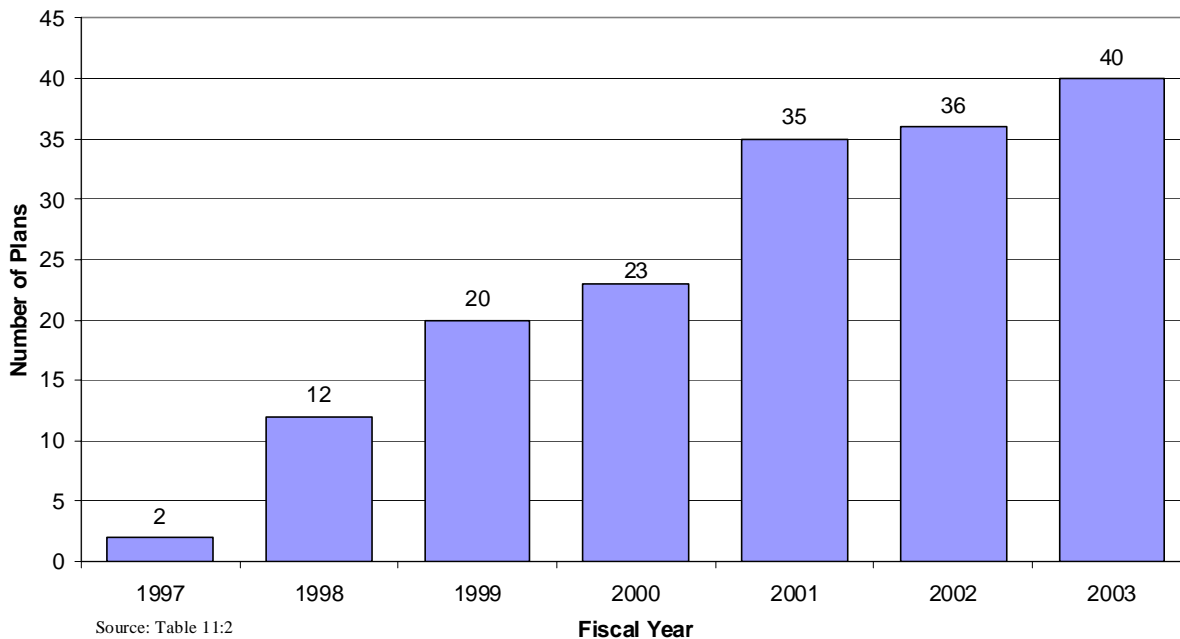
Each eligible Tribe or Alaska Native organization that wants to administer its own TANF program must submit a Tribal TANF Family Assistance Plan (TFAP) to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for review and approval. Although no specific format is required, a TFAP must contain elements specified in the law and regulations such as: how Tribes will promote work, the stability and health of families, work activities and support services, time-limited assistance, sanctions for non-compliance with work requirements, and personal responsibility. Unlike State TANF plans, which are reviewed to certify only that they are complete, Tribal TANF plans must be approved by HHS.

Tribes administering their own TANF program have great flexibility in program design and implementation. They can define elements of their programs such as: the service area, service population (e.g., all Indian families in the service area or only enrolled members of the Tribe), time limits, benefits and services, the definition of “family,” eligibility criteria, and work and work activities. Tribes have the ability to establish, through negotiation with HHS, program work participation rate targets and required work hours. Also, they can establish what benefits and services will be available and develop their own strategies for achieving program goals, including how to help recipients move off welfare and become self-sufficient.

An important factor in successful administration of Tribal programs has been communication, collaboration, and coordination with States and locally-administered programs. In addition, Tribes can enter into partnerships with States and local governments to ensure that Tribal families continue to receive the support services necessary to become self-sufficient, such as food stamps and Medicaid. Additional relationships are being forged and existing ones are being strengthened. Research conducted by the Washington University School of Social Work and funded by HHS found that Tribal TANF implementation on reservations has “strengthened coordination, communication, and collaboration at all levels – among Tribal social service providers, between Tribes and States, and Tribes and the Federal government.”

In addition to serving their own on or near-reservation populations, and where applicable those of coalition partners, several programs are also serving significant non-reservation Indian populations in adjacent urban, suburban, and rural areas. In California for example, the Torres Martinez TANF Consortium is serving the non-reservation Indian population of Los Angeles County and near-reservation towns in Riverside County; the Owens Valley Career Development Center Program is serving the non-reservation Indian population of three counties; the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California is serving the non-reservation Indian population of three counties; and the California Tribal Partnership is serving the non-reservation Indian population in seven counties. All together Tribal TANF programs are funded to serve slightly less than 29,000 assistance units or families. The number of approved Tribal TANF Programs from FY 1997 through FY 2003 is displayed in Figure A.

Figure A
Number of Approved Tribal TANF Programs
Fiscal Years 1997 - 2003



American Indian and Alaska Native families not served by Tribal TANF programs continue to be served by State TANF programs. In FY 2003, State governments served over 29,000 American Indian families.

Tribes administering TANF programs have the option to administer their programs utilizing the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Act of 1992 (P. L. 102-477), which authorizes the integration of various employment, training, and related services provided by Indian Tribal governments under a Bureau of Indian Affairs approved P. L. 102-477 plan. Currently, 11 of the 40 Tribal TANF programs are administered under this program. The Tribes that choose this option do so to integrate and consolidate their TANF programs (and where

applicable, NEW programs) with other related and complementary support programs. This can help Tribes to simplify their budgeting, operating, and reporting systems, and maximize their resources and service delivery capabilities. Financial reporting relating to the TANF program has been integrated to the maximum extent possible, while still meeting the minimum statutory requirement for ensuring proper expenditure of TANF funds. Performance reporting must of necessity be maintained separately in order to meet minimum statutory and regulatory reporting requirements.

Research on Tribal Welfare

HHS supported one major study on the impact of welfare reform, including the impact of TANF programs, on Indian Tribes and Indian families.

Evaluation of the Tribal Welfare-to-Work Grant Programs

This study, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. and its subcontractors, the Urban Institute and Support Services International, Inc., was an evaluation of the Tribal programs in the Department of Labor's (DOL's) Welfare-to-Work (WtW) grants program. As a component of HHS's larger evaluation of the WtW program, the study focused on the policy context for WtW, the special circumstances of Tribes, the program framework for WtW implementation, the nature of the program services, and lessons learned. The Tribal study touched on other programs with which WtW grantees coordinate, including HHS's TANF and NEW programs. The latest report published under this recently completed project is *Overcoming Challenges to Business and Economic Development in Indian Country*. This report examined economic development initiatives in eight Tribes (Cheyenne River Sioux, Citizen Potawatomi, Colville Confederated Tribes, Gila River, Mississippi Choctaw, Navajo Nation, Three Affiliated Tribes, and Turtle Mountain Chippewa) and two Alaska Native corporations (Bristol Bay Native Corporation and Doyon Limited). Major findings include:

- Business and economic development (BD/ED) and welfare reform in Indian country take place in a unique legal, historical, and cultural context. Historical events disrupted or destroyed many traditional Tribal economies, and the legacy of these events continues to reverberate. Cultural values, norms, and expectations exert a strong influence on Tribal BD/ED.
- The Tribes/Native corporations in the study have developed a wide range of BD/ED activities, generally building their efforts on their natural resources and exploiting other favorable conditions, such as a location near tourism/recreation attractions. These Tribes have developed businesses in the service sector (such as gaming, tourism, and banking), manufacturing, natural resource management and development (mining, forest products), farming, and more.
- Every Tribe/Native corporation in the study benefited from one or more Federal programs promoting BD/ED; however, no single program/initiative was especially beneficial to all Tribes in the study. Some Tribes identified the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-497), the law that defines and regulates categories of gaming on Indian and Tribal lands, as the Federal initiative that has had the greatest impact on their BD/ED. Despite some significant successes, most Tribes do not

participate in gaming operations, and some Tribal operations have been unsuccessful or have produced only modest profits.

- The study participants identified four critical challenges to their BD/ED efforts: Legal and administrative barriers; pressures exerted on business activities by stockholders and elected officials; lack of investment capital; and poor coordination of business-related activities within the Tribe and with neighboring cities and counties. Tribes and Alaska Native corporations are developing ways to overcome or minimize these challenges and barriers to their BD/ED efforts. They are changing their legal and administrative structures and procedures, creating clear separations between businesses and elected officials to try to attract investment capital, and improving coordination and cooperation with States, counties, and regional entities.
- Some Tribes have encountered problems in their BD/ED planning and in monitoring and assessing the success of their planning efforts. Diffusion of responsibility and poor coordination reflects, in part, the fragmentation in Federal funding for Tribal BD/ED across different Federal agencies and programs.
- Tribal efforts to take advantage of Federal programs and initiatives to promote BD/ED and to exploit their own resources and opportunities have had mixed results. Some Tribes in the study have experienced significant success, transforming their economies, creating jobs, and dramatically reducing unemployment and poverty on their reservations. Another, in a very different context and environment, has gradually developed a diverse and strong economy and has achieved one of the lowest unemployment rates in Indian country. Other Tribes, often using innovative and aggressive BD/ED planning and operations, have developed new businesses and industries and created jobs. However, many Indian Tribes and Alaska Native villages continue to experience levels of unemployment that exceed 45 percent and levels of poverty that exceed 36 percent. Informants at seven of the eight Tribes and at one of the Alaska Native corporations in the sample reported unemployment rates exceeding 45 percent, the highest being 80 percent.
- The combination of Tribal self-governance/self-determination and Federal programs that promote Tribal enterprise, provide funding, and improve access to capital has created a shift in favor of Tribal BD/ED, a shift that is still somewhat new. Tribes in this study have tried many approaches in a range of industry sectors. Success has been mixed and has taken time to materialize. Despite the difficult challenges they face, these Tribes and Native corporations are aware of the successes achieved, foresee continuing Federal support for their efforts and, thus, find reason for optimism about their BD/ED efforts.

Another recent report under this project looked at the implementation of Tribal TANF, and a September 2004 final report summarizing the overall WtW evaluation (*The National Evaluation of the Welfare-to-Work Grants Program: Final Report*) presented an overview of the Tribal component of the larger study.

Tribal TANF Background Data

Table 11:1 in the Appendix shows grant amounts available to American Indian entities for the TANF and NEW programs in FY 2003. FY 2003 funds available to Tribes with approved TANF plans totaled \$110,645,560. The amount available differs from the grants approved/awarded

because for some Tribes the amount available was a prorated portion of the approved annual Tribal TANF grant. This prorating occurred because not all Tribal TANF programs were operational for the full fiscal year. The full (not prorated) amount of grants approved/awarded to the 40 approved programs was \$116,761,376. The amount of the approved grants is based on American Indian families served under State AFDC programs in FY 1994 in the Tribal grantee's service area.

Table 11:2 in the Appendix shows the Tribal TANF programs, the number of Tribes served, the date the program started, the Federal grant amount, the estimated monthly caseload in FY 1994 (the caseload which was used to establish the funding level for the Tribe's Family Assistance Grant), and indicates the receipt or non-receipt of State matching funds.

Table 11:3 in the Appendix shows the number of American Indian families served by State TANF programs from FY 1992 through FY 2003. Figure B illustrates the national trend over that period of time. These figures do not include the number of families served by Tribal TANF programs.

Figure B
American Indian Families Served by State TANF Programs
FY 1992 - 2003¹

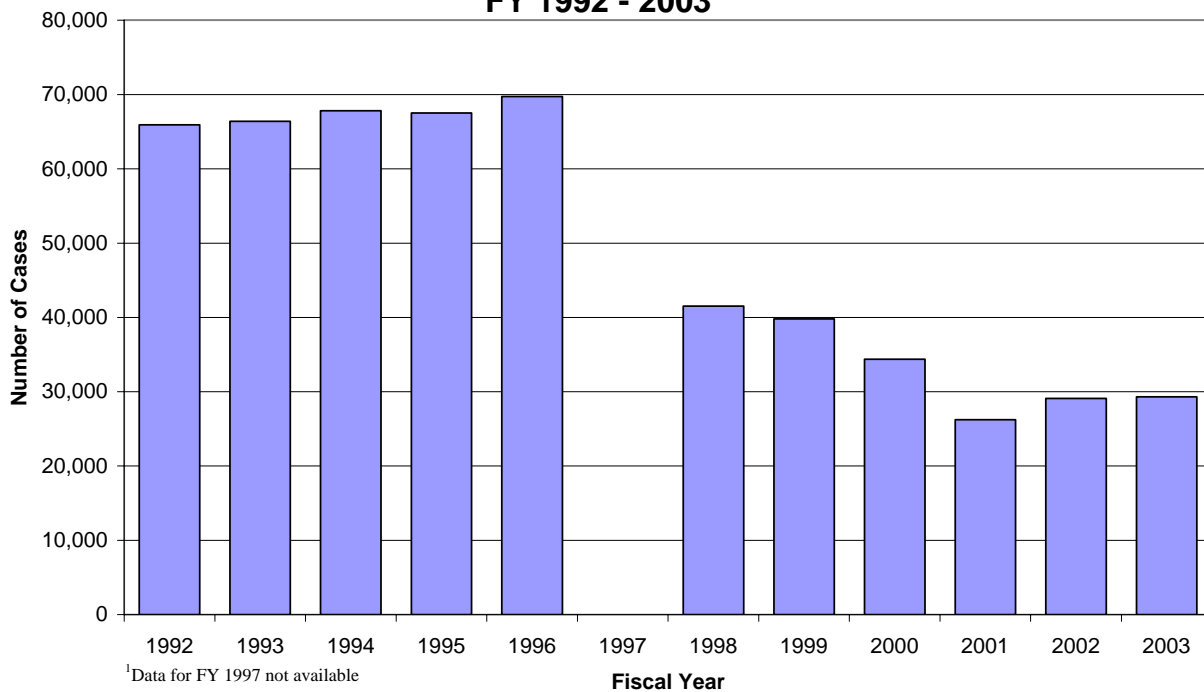
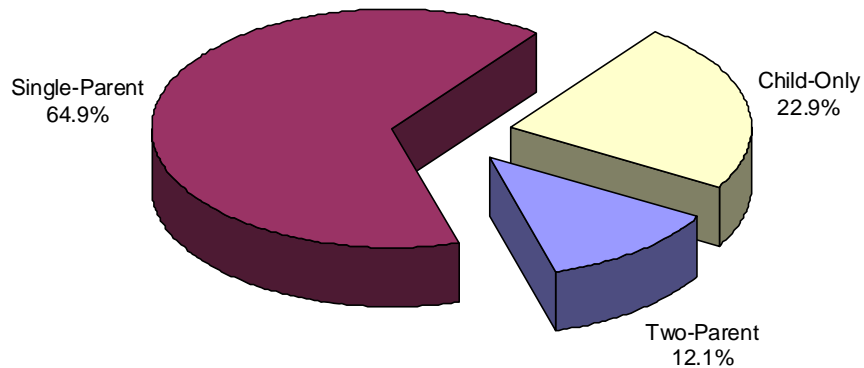


Figure C indicates that of the 9,983 Tribal TANF families reported, 6,483, or 64.9 percent were single parent families, and 2,291 or 22.9 percent were child-only cases.

Figure C
Tribal TANF Families, FY 2002
Number of Parents in Family



Source: TANF Data Report

Tribal TANF Recipient Characteristics and Work Participation Rates

Tables 11:4 through 11:9 in the Appendix provide general Tribal TANF characteristics data for the Tribes reporting. The data are for FY 2002 and should be considered preliminary.

Table 11:4 in the Appendix shows that 29 percent of adult TANF recipients were reported as engaged in work activities. Although the total is unduplicated, some of the participants were engaged in more than one work activity. Within this limitation, Table 11:4 also shows that slightly more than 50 percent of these adults were working in unsubsidized employment, while about 9 percent had unpaid work experience and roughly 19 percent were doing "other" type of activities.

Table 11:5 in the Appendix shows that, of the total 9,240 adult TANF recipients reported, 33.5 percent were required to work. An additional 28 percent were exempt from work, and about 5 percent were either disregarded or deemed working.

Table 11:6 in the Appendix shows that almost 83 percent of the adult TANF recipients were the heads of their households, and slightly more than 13 percent were the spouse of the head of the household.

Table 11:7 in the Appendix shows that about 34 percent of the families being served had three or more children. The average family had 2.3 children.

Table 11:8 in the Appendix shows that the average age of children served was 8.2 years, and about 29 percent of the children were less than five years old.

Table 11:9 shows the work participation rates for Tribes in FY 2002. Each Tribe has negotiated with HHS to determine what activities will count toward their participation rates, and whether

they will be measured according to a one-parent rate, two-parent rate, and/or an all family rate. HHS and the Tribes then established individual targets of performance for these measures.

The Native Employment Works Program

The statutory purpose of the Native Employment Works (NEW) program is to make work activities available to grantee service populations. The NEW program complements TANF programs by preparing participants for employment and self-sufficiency and helping them find unsubsidized employment. While NEW programs are not required to serve TANF participants, the majority of NEW participants are Tribal TANF or State TANF participants. Thus NEW is an important partner with both Tribal and State TANF programs within the TANF initiative.

The NEW program was authorized by section 412(a)(2) of the Social Security Act, as amended by Public Law (P.L.) 104-193, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). The NEW program began July 1, 1997, replacing the Tribal JOBS program. Federal regulations for the NEW program are found in 45 CFR Part 287.

By law, eligibility to administer NEW programs is limited to federally-recognized Tribes, Alaska Native organizations, and Tribal consortia that operated JOBS programs in FY 1995. As of June 30, 2003, there were 79 NEW grantees, 19 of which also operated Tribal TANF programs.

Annual NEW program amounts are set by law at the FY 1994 Tribal JOBS funding levels for each eligible Tribe/organization. Total annual funding is \$7,633,287.

NEW programs provide work activities, supportive services, and job retention services to help clients prepare for and obtain permanent, unsubsidized employment. NEW grantees have the flexibility to design their programs to meet their needs, to select their service population and service area, and to determine the work activities and related services they will provide, consistent with statutory and regulatory requirements. In designing their NEW programs, Tribes consider the unique economic and social conditions in their communities and the needs of individual clients. Clients generally have low levels of education and job skills, and often face serious shortages of job opportunities and support services. Some clients have additional barriers to employment, including substance abuse and domestic violence issues. Working with related programs, NEW programs help Tribes address these problems, bridge service gaps, and provide coordinated employment, training, and related services. Primary coordination linkages are with Tribal and State TANF programs, other employment and training programs (for example, the Department of Labor's Workforce Investment Act program), Head Start and child care programs, Tribal and community colleges, and local businesses.

NEW work activities include (but are not limited to):

- Educational activities, including General Educational Development (GED) preparation and remedial, post-secondary, and alternative education.
- Training and job readiness activities, including job skills training, job readiness training, on-the-job training (OJT), entrepreneurial training, and management training.

- Employment activities, including work experience, job search, job development and placement, and unsubsidized and subsidized public and private sector employment.

NEW program supportive and job retention services are work and family self-sufficiency related services that enable a client to participate in the program or to obtain or retain employment. These services include transportation, child care, counseling, medical services, and other services such as providing eyeglasses, tools, and uniforms and other clothing needed for jobs. NEW program activities also may include labor/job market assessments, job creation, and economic development leading to job creation.

NEW Programs in PY 2002-2003

Seventy-nine Indian Tribes, Alaska Native organizations, and Tribal consortia operated NEW programs during PY 2002-2003 (July 1, 2002 – June 30, 2003). Of this total, 28 grantees included their PY 2002-2003 NEW funding in demonstration projects under P. L. 102-477, the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992. P. L. 102-477 gives Tribes the option to operate demonstration projects that integrate federally-funded employment, training, and related services programs and consolidate administrative functions for these programs. These grantees reported to the lead agency for P. L. 102-477 projects, the Department of the Interior. The remaining 51 NEW grantees did not include their NEW funding under a P.L. 102-477 project in PY 2002-2003. These grantees reported directly to HHS on their NEW programs.

The following statistics were reported for PY 2002-2003 by 50 of the 51 NEW grantees that did not include their NEW programs in P.L. 102-477 projects (one grantee closed down soon after PY 2002-2003 ended). Data reported by these grantees are provided in more detail in Tables 11:10 through 11:15 in the Appendix.

Appendix Table 11:10 indicates that 50 of these 51 grantees served a total of 5,116 participants during PY 2002-2003. Appendix Table 11:12 shows that of these clients, about 67.5 percent (3,454 clients) were adult females, 24.5 percent (1,255 clients) were adult males, 5 percent (256 clients) were females under age 21, and 3 percent (151 clients) were males under age 21. Most NEW program participants also received TANF assistance. Appendix Table 11:11 shows that 63 percent of NEW participants (3,240 clients) also received TANF cash assistance and/or other TANF services through Tribal or State TANF programs during PY 2002-2003.

Appendix Table 11:11 shows that during PY 2002-2003, almost 20 percent of NEW program participants (948 clients) completed the program by entering unsubsidized employment. Of those who entered unsubsidized employment, 61 percent (575 clients) were TANF recipients.

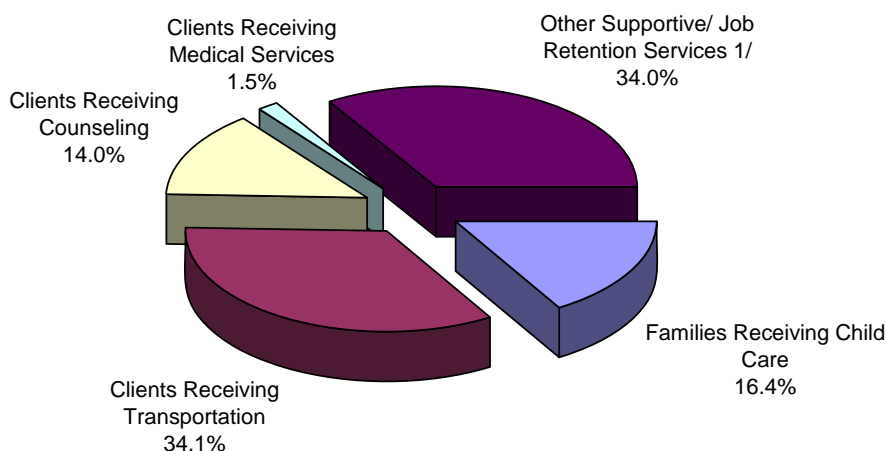
Appendix Table 11:12 shows that of these clients, about 73 percent (3,710 clients) were female and about 27 percent (1,406) were male. About 92 percent (4,709 clients) were adults, and about 8 percent (407) were under 21 years of age.

The most frequently provided NEW program work activities were job search, classroom training, and work experience, as reported in Appendix Table 11:13. In PY 2002-2003, 40 percent of

participants (2,059 clients) engaged in job search, 36 percent (1,833 clients) participated in classroom training/education, and 34 percent (1,731 clients) participated in work experience.

Appendix Table 11:14 shows that the most frequently provided supportive and job retention service was transportation. About 34 percent of participants (1,512 clients) received transportation assistance through the NEW program. Figure D contains a breakdown of the supportive and job retention services provided by NEW programs in PY 2002-2003.

Figure D
Supportive and Job Retention Services Provided to NEW Program Clients, July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003¹



¹ Some clients received more than one service.
Source: Table 11:14

Appendix Table 11:15 shows that about 46 percent of participants (2,362 clients) completed NEW employment/work experience activities/objectives, while 22 percent (1,121 clients) completed NEW classroom training/education activities/objectives.

Tribes participating in P.L. 102-477 projects did not report separate data on the NEW program. Instead, they reported combined data for all of the programs included in their P.L. 102-477 projects. According to Interior Department summary information, during PY 2002-2003, the 28 NEW grantees that included their NEW programs in P.L. 102-477 projects served a combined total of 30,232 clients under all of the programs in their P.L. 102-477 projects, and of these clients, almost 20 percent (5,833 clients) entered unsubsidized employment during this period.

NEW programs coordinated education, training, work experience, job search, and job referral with other Tribal programs and with local educational institutions and employers. They provided intensive case management, behavioral and health counseling, and life skills training. Many

Tribes with NEW programs located training, employment, and social services in “one-stop” centers where staff assessed clients’ needs and then provided targeted activities and services to meet those needs. Information/resource centers and learning centers containing resource materials, classrooms, and computer labs provided job preparation services, including individual needs assessments, case management, and classroom instruction.

Many NEW grantees helped clients achieve educational goals to prepare for employment, such as receiving their GED or Associate of Arts degree (AA). Grantees provided GED preparation classes and enrolled clients in nearby colleges, including Tribal colleges, where clients took courses in nursing, child care, teaching, accounting, business, management, etc. Grantees helped clients take vocational courses to pursue careers as certified nursing assistants, office workers, fire fighters, auto mechanics, bus drivers, and construction workers.

NEW programs established on-the-job training and work experience placements for clients and helped them locate and apply for permanent employment. They provided vans and other transportation to take clients to classes, training, and work experience. They helped with job search, purchased clothing and equipment needed for employment, and paid bills. They provided child care and other needed supportive and job retention services, and they operated programs and made referrals to help clients overcome barriers including substance abuse and domestic violence. They coordinated with, and referred clients to, other providers of supportive and job retention services.

Lack of jobs is a major problem for NEW programs, which typically are located on isolated, rural reservations. However, eleven grantees were able to place 50 percent or more of their NEW clients in permanent, unsubsidized employment in PY 2002-2003.

XII. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS OF STATE PROGRAMS

Each State must submit a “State plan” to the Secretary that outlines how it intends to conduct a program in all political subdivisions of the State (not necessarily in a uniform manner) that provides cash aid to needy families with (or expecting) children and provides parents with job preparation, work, and support services. States may determine what benefit levels to set and what categories of families are eligible. States have the flexibility to design and operate a program that best matches their residents’ needs and helps families gain and maintain self-sufficiency.

The information in the tables in this chapter was based on State Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) plans and amendments and has been reviewed by each State. The information reflects each State’s program as of June 2003.

In this chapter, program features are organized into some common themes: (1) basic work program; (2) encouraging personal responsibility; (3) time limiting assistance; and (4) other key policies.

Basic Work Program

Form of Administration

The chart below (Table 12:1) outlines how each State administers its TANF program.

Table 12:1				
State TANF Implementation				
State	Effective Date Of Plan as of June 2003	Form of Administration	State or County Discretion	
			Eligibility and Benefits	Available Services
Alabama	October 1, 2002	State Supervised/ County Administered	State	State
Alaska	January 1, 2002	State	State	State
Arizona	October 1, 2002	State	State	State
Arkansas	December 28, 2001	State	State	State
California	October 1, 2002	State Supervised/ County Administered	State	State
Colorado	January 1, 2003	State Supervised/ County Administered	County	County
Connecticut	October 1, 2002	State	State	State
Delaware	October 1, 2002	State	State	State

Table 12:1**State TANF Implementation**

State	Effective Date Of Plan as of June 2003	Form of Administration	State or County Discretion	
			Eligibility and Benefits	Available Services
District of Columbia	October 1, 2002	State	State	State
Florida	October 1, 2002	State	State	State
Georgia	October 1, 2002	State	State	County
Guam	October 1, 2002	Territory	Territory	Territory
Hawaii	October 1, 2002	State	State	State
Idaho	November 1, 2002	State	State	State
Illinois	October 1, 2001	State	State	State
Indiana	October 1, 2002	State	State	State
Iowa	October 1, 2001	State	State	County
Kansas	January 1, 2002	State	State	County
Kentucky	October 1, 2002	State	State	State
Louisiana	January 1, 2002	State	State	State
Maine	October 1, 2002	State	State	State
Maryland	October 1, 2002	State Supervised/ County Administered	State	County
Massachusetts	October 1, 2001	State	State	State
Michigan	October 1, 2003	State	State	State
Minnesota	October 1, 2002	State Supervised/ County Administered	County	State or County
Mississippi	October 1, 2002	State	State	State
Missouri	October 1, 2001	State	State	State
Montana	October 1, 2002	State Supervised/ County Administered	State	State
Nebraska	October 1, 2001	State	State	State
Nevada	November 1, 2002	State	State	State
New Hampshire	October 1, 2002	State	State	State
New Jersey	October 1, 2002	State Supervised/ County Administered	State	State
New Mexico	January 1, 2003	State	State	State
New York	November 1, 2002	State Supervised/ County Administered	State	County
North Carolina	October 1, 2002	County	County ¹	County
North Dakota	October 1, 2001	State Supervised/ County Administered	State	State
Ohio	October 1, 2002	State Supervised/ County Administered	State	County
Oklahoma	October 1, 2002	State	State	State
Oregon	October 1, 2002	State	State	County
Pennsylvania	October 1, 2002	State	State	State
Puerto Rico	October 1, 2002	Territory	Territory	Territory
Rhode Island	October 1, 2002	State	State	State
South Carolina	October 1, 2002	State	County	State
South Dakota	October 1, 2002	State	State	State
Tennessee	October 1, 2002	State	State	State
Texas	October 1, 2001	State	State	County

Table 12:1				
State TANF Implementation				
State	Effective Date Of Plan as of June 2003	Form of Administration	State or County Discretion	
			Eligibility and Benefits	Available Services
Utah	October 1, 2002	State	State	State
Vermont	October 1, 2001	State	State	State
Virginia	October 1, 2002	County	State	State
Virgin Islands	October 1, 2002	Territory	Territory	Territory
Washington	October 1, 2002	State	State	State
West Virginia	January 1, 2003	State	State	State
Wisconsin	October 1, 2001	County	State	County ²
Wyoming	October 1, 2002	State	State	State

[1] In certain areas.

[2] Except for Milwaukee where the State provides direct contract approval for all TANF service provision.

Benefit Levels

States are free to set the benefit levels that apply under their TANF programs. Since July 1995, 23 States (including Tennessee) have increased maximum grant amounts, 20 of which were increased between 2000 and 2003. Three States reduced their maximum grants amounts (see Table 12:2).

State	Jul-95	Mar-98	Mar-99	Jan-00	Jun-01	Jun-02	Jun-03	June 2003/ July 1995 ²
Alabama	\$164	\$164	\$164	\$164	\$164	\$164	\$215	1.31
Alaska	\$923	\$923	\$923	\$923	\$923	\$923	\$923	1
Arizona	\$347	\$347	\$347	\$347	\$347	\$347	\$347	1
Arkansas	\$204	\$204	\$204	\$204	\$204	\$204	\$204	1
California ³	\$607	\$565/ \$538	\$611/ \$582	\$626/ \$596	\$645/ \$614	\$679/ \$647	\$679/ \$647	1.12/ 1.07
Colorado	\$356	\$356	\$356	\$356	\$356	\$356	\$356	1
Connecticut	\$543	\$543	\$543	\$543	\$543	\$543	\$543	1
Delaware	\$338	\$338	\$338	\$338	\$338	\$338	\$338	1
District of Columbia	\$420	\$379	\$379	\$379	\$379	\$379	\$379	0.9
Florida	\$303	\$303	\$303	\$303	\$303	\$303	\$303	1
Georgia	\$280	\$280	\$280	\$280	\$280	\$280	\$280	1
Hawaii ⁴	\$712	\$712/ \$570	\$712/ \$570	\$712/ \$570	\$712/ \$570	\$712/ \$570	\$712/ \$570	1.00/ 0.80
Idaho	\$317	\$276	\$276	\$293	\$293	\$293	\$309	0.97
Illinois	\$377	\$377	\$377	\$377	\$377	\$377	\$396	1.05
Indiana	\$288	\$288	\$288	\$288	\$288	\$288	\$288	1
Iowa	\$426	\$426	\$426	\$426	\$426	\$426	\$426	1
Kansas	\$403	\$403	\$403	\$403	\$403	\$403	\$403	1
Kentucky	\$228	\$262	\$262	\$262	\$262	\$262	\$262	1.15
Louisiana	\$190	\$190	\$190	\$190	\$240	\$240	\$240	1.26
Maine	\$418	\$418	\$439	\$461	\$461	\$485	\$485	1.16
Maryland	\$373	\$388	\$399	\$417	\$439	\$472	\$473	1.27
Massachusetts ⁵	\$579/ \$539	\$579/ \$539	\$579/ \$539	\$579/ \$539	\$633/ \$593	\$633/ \$593	\$633/ \$593	1.09/ 1.10
Michigan	\$459	\$459	\$459	\$459	\$459	\$459	\$459	1
Minnesota	\$532	\$532	\$532	\$532	\$532	\$532	\$532	1
Mississippi	\$120	\$120	\$120	\$170	\$170	\$170	\$170	1.42
Missouri	\$292	\$292	\$292	\$292	\$292	\$292	\$292	1
Montana	\$401	\$450	\$461	\$469	\$494	\$494	\$507	1.26
Nebraska	\$364	\$364	\$364	\$364	\$364	\$364	\$364	1
Nevada ⁶	\$348	\$348	\$348	\$348	\$348	\$348	\$348	1
New Hampshire ⁷	\$550	\$550	\$550	\$575	\$600	\$600	\$625	1.09

Table 12:2

**Benefit Levels for a Family of Three (1 adult, 2 children) with No Income¹
July 1995-June 2003**

State	Jul-95	Mar-98	Mar-99	Jan-00	Jun-01	Jun-02	Jun-03	June 2003/ July 1995 ²
New Jersey	\$424	\$424	\$424	\$424	\$424	\$424	\$424	1
New Mexico ⁸	\$304	\$389	\$389	\$389	\$389	\$389	\$389	1.28
New York ⁹	\$577	\$577	\$577	\$577	\$577	\$577	\$577	1
North Carolina	\$272	\$272	\$272	\$272	\$272	\$272	\$272	1
North Dakota	\$431	\$457	\$457	\$457	\$457	\$457	\$477	1.11
Ohio	\$341	\$341	\$362	\$373	\$373	\$373	\$373	1.09
Oklahoma	\$307	\$292	\$292	\$292	\$292	\$292	\$292	0.95
Oregon	\$460	\$460	\$460	\$460	\$460	\$460	\$460	1
Pennsylvania	\$403	\$403	\$403	\$403	\$403	\$403	\$403	1
Rhode Island	\$554	\$554	\$554	\$554	\$554	\$554	\$554	1
South Carolina	\$200	\$200	\$201	\$203	\$203	\$204	\$204	1.02
South Dakota	\$430	\$430	\$430	\$430	\$430	\$469	\$483	1.12
Tennessee ¹⁰	\$185	\$185	\$185	\$232/ \$185	\$232/ \$185	\$232/ \$185	\$232/ \$185	1.25/ 1
Texas	\$188	\$188	\$188	\$201	\$201	\$208	\$213	1.13
Utah	\$426	\$426	\$451	\$451	\$451	\$474	\$474	1.11
Vermont	\$616	\$611	\$617	\$622	\$629	\$638	\$639	1.04
Virginia	\$291	\$291	\$291	\$291	\$320	\$320	\$320	1.1
Washington	\$546	\$546	\$546	\$546	\$546	\$546	\$546	1
West Virginia	\$253	\$253	\$278	\$328	\$453	\$453	\$453	1.79
Wisconsin ¹¹	\$518	\$673	\$673	\$673	\$673	\$673	\$673	1.3
Wyoming	\$340	\$340	\$340	\$340	\$340	\$340	\$340	1

- [1] In some States, benefits vary by regions. Benefits are shown for the region with the largest TANF caseload.
- [2] This column presents the ratio between the two benefit levels. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Urban Consumers increased 20.5 percent over this time period. Thus, a State's benefit levels kept up with inflation only if the number in this column is 1.20 or higher.
- [3] California has a multi-tiered benefit system for exempt and non-exempt recipients and for urban and rural areas. Entries with two figures are for non-exempt recipients in urban and rural areas.
- [4] In December 1996, Hawaii implemented a policy that provides the higher benefit amount to all families for two months and to exempt families (e.g. child-only cases) on an ongoing basis. Non-exempt families face a lower benefit amount after two months on assistance.
- [5] Massachusetts provides the lower amount to those with a rent allowance and the higher amount to those without.
- [6] Effective July 1, 2001, Nevada implemented a policy change that pays \$187 more for non-needy caretaker (NNCT) cases. A family of three for a NNCT case gets \$535.
- [7] New Hampshire provides \$625 to unsubsidized housing residents and \$600 subsidized housing residents.
- [8] New Mexico provided a \$100 housing subsidy for TANF recipients beginning April 1, 1998. The receipt of the housing subsidy was based on whether the TANF family received any type of government-subsidized housing. This subsidy was eliminated on June 1, 2001.
- [9] New York has a benefit of \$703 in Suffolk County.
- [10] As of July 1, 1999, Tennessee provides \$232 for time-exempt cases and \$185 for time-limited cases.
- [11] Wisconsin has a benefit of \$628 for a family in its transition program (primarily adults with disabilities).

Time Frame for Work

Under TANF, parents or caretakers must engage in work (as defined by the State) when determined ready or no later than 24 months, whichever is earlier (see Table 12:3).

States have the option to exempt single parents with children up to one year of age from work requirements and to disregard them from the calculation of the work participation rates for a cumulative lifetime total of 12 months. States have the flexibility to provide exemptions to other families. However, all other families with an adult or minor head of household are included in the State's participation rate calculations. States that received waivers prior to enactment of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) may continue exemption policies approved under those waivers for the duration of the waiver period. Such States are indicated with an asterisk in Table 12:3.

State	Number of Months before Required to Work	Caring for a Young Child ¹ (Age of Child for Exemption)
Alabama	Immediate	3 months
Alaska	24	1 year
Arizona	Immediate	1 year
Arkansas	Immediate	3 months
California	Immediate	12 weeks to 1 year ²
Colorado	24 months or when determined work ready, whichever comes first.	No automatic exemption ³
Connecticut	Immediate	1 year
Delaware	Immediate	13 weeks
District of Columbia	Immediate	1 year
Florida	Immediate	3 months
Georgia	24	1 year
Guam	24	1 year
Hawaii*	24	6 months
Idaho	Immediate	12 weeks
Illinois	Immediate	1 year
Indiana	Immediate	1 year
Iowa	Immediate	No automatic exemption
Kansas*	24 months or when determined work ready, whichever comes first.	1 year
Kentucky	24	1 year
Louisiana	24	1 year
Maine	Immediate	1 year
Maryland	Immediate	1 year
Massachusetts*	2	6 years
Michigan	Immediate	3 months
Minnesota	Immediate	1 year
Mississippi	Immediate	1 year
Missouri	24	1 year ⁴
Montana*	Immediate	No automatic exemption

Table 12:3**Work Requirements**

State	Number of Months before Required to Work	Caring for a Young Child ¹ (Age of Child for Exemption)
Nebraska ⁵	Immediate	12 weeks
Nevada	Immediate	1 year
New Hampshire	Immediate	2 years ⁶
New Jersey	Immediate	12 weeks
New Mexico	3	1 year
New York	Immediate	3 months ⁷
North Carolina	3	1 year
North Dakota	Immediate	4 months
Ohio [*]	Immediate	N/A ⁸
Oklahoma	Immediate	3 months
Oregon ⁵	Immediate	3 months ⁹
Pennsylvania	Immediate	1 year ¹⁰
Puerto Rico	No later than 24 months	12 months
Rhode Island	24 months	1 year
South Carolina [*]	Immediate	1 year
South Dakota	Immediate	12 weeks
Tennessee [*]	Immediate	4 months
Texas	Immediate	1 year
Utah	Immediate	No automatic exemption
Vermont	No later than 18 months	24 months ¹¹
Virginia ⁵	3	18 months
Virgin Islands	24 months	6 months
Washington	Immediate	3 months
West Virginia	Immediate	1 year
Wisconsin	Immediate	12 weeks
Wyoming	Immediate	3 months

[*] State has a work requirement waiver.

[1] A sanction cannot be imposed on a single custodial parent caring for a child who has not attained 6 years of age if child care is unavailable.

[2] California counties have discretion to set the age of the exemption for caring for a young child, between the ages of 12 weeks and 1 year on a case-by-case basis.

[3] Colorado allows this to be determined by county discretion.

[4] In Missouri, the child must be under 12 months of age, but there is no limit on the length of the exemption if more than one birth is involved. After 12 months, the cash grant is paid out of Maintenance of Effort.

[5] State work requirement waiver expired June 30, 2003.

[6] In New Hampshire, the age is 1 year if a child is conceived while on assistance.

[7] New York counties have discretion to increase the age of the exemption for caring for a young child up to 1 year.

[8] Ohio counties have discretion to provide exemptions from work requirements.

[9] Oregon's exemption is for a parent caring for a child for 90 days after giving birth.

[10] Pennsylvania only allows this exemption once in a parent's lifetime.

[11] Within 2 months of reaching the time limit, Vermont only exempts from work requirements families with a child under age 6 months and families where needed support services are unavailable.

States Claiming Continuing Waiver Inconsistencies with Respect to Work Requirements

A State may have received a waiver to modify its work requirements under the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children program (AFDC) program. To the extent that the Federal TANF work requirements are inconsistent with the State's waiver work requirements, the State may be allowed to follow its approved waiver policy rather than the Federal TANF policy, until expiration of the waiver. The TANF final rules required States to file a certification with HHS by October 1, 1999, if they intended to follow inconsistent waiver policies (see Table 12:4).

Table 12:4		
Work-Related Waivers		
State	Waiver Duration	Waiver Content
Connecticut	September 30, 2001	JOBS, Job Search, Education, All Hours
Delaware	September 30, 2002	Sanctions, Work Participation Rate (Exemption) and (Hours--subset of Cases), Job Search, Education, All Hours
Hawaii	September 30, 2004	Work Participation Rate (Exemption) and (Hours--subset of Cases), JOBS, Additional Job Search, Education, All Hours
Indiana	March 31, 2002	JOBS, Job Search, Education, All Hours
Kansas	September 30, 2003	Job Search
Massachusetts	September 30, 2005	Sanctions, Work Participation Rate (Exemption) and (Hours), JOBS, Job Search, Education, All Hours
Minnesota	September 30, 2002	JOBS, Job Search, Education, All Hours of work are approved; education are counted
Montana	December 31, 2003	Sanctions (subset of cases, JOBS, Job Search, Education, All Hours (subset of cases)
Nebraska	June 30, 2003	Work Participation Rate (Exemption), Job Search, Education, All Hours
New Hampshire	March 31, 2002	JOBS, Additional Job Search, Education, All Hours
Ohio	December 31, 2003	Sanctions and Work Participation Rate (Exemption)--All Waiver Conditions Limited to Pregnant and Parenting Teens
Oregon	June 30, 2003	Work Participation Rate (Exemption) and (Hours), JOBS, Additional Job Search, Education, All Hours
South Carolina	September 30, 2003	Work Participation Rate (Exemption), JOBS, Additional Job Search, Education, All Hours
Tennessee	June 30, 2007	Work Participation Rate (Exemption) and (Hours--subset of cases), Additional Job Search, Education, All Hours
Texas	March 31, 2002	Additional Job Search, Education, All Hours
Virginia	June 30, 2003	Work Participation Rate (Exemption) and (Hours—subset of cases), JOBS, Job Search, Education, All-Hours

Treatment of Earnings

PRWORA does not specify how States should treat earnings in determining families' eligibility for TANF assistance. Thus, States have the flexibility to establish the income eligibility rules that best meet their residents' needs. However, as a means to help families transition from welfare to work and to help make work pay, all States (except Wisconsin) disregard a portion of a family's earned income when determining benefit levels, and most States also disregard a portion of earned income in determining eligibility (see Table 12:5).

Table 12:5		
Treatment of Earnings		
State	Portion of Applicant's Earnings That Is Disregarded in Eligibility Determination	Portion of Recipient's Earnings That Is Disregarded in Benefit Determination
Alabama	20%	100% for 3 months 20% in subsequent months
Alaska ¹	\$90	\$150 and 33% of the remainder for 12 months \$150 and 25% of the remainder for 12 months \$150 and 20% of the remainder for 12 months \$150 and 15% of the remainder for 12 months \$150 and 10% of the remainder for 12 months
Arizona	\$90 and 30% of the remainder	\$90 and 30% of the remainder
Arkansas	20%	20% and 60% of the remainder
California	\$90	\$225 and 50% of the remainder
Colorado	\$90	66.7% for 12 months \$120 + 33.3% for four months \$120 for eight additional months \$90 in subsequent months
Connecticut	\$90	100% until earnings exceed Federal poverty level
Delaware	\$90	\$120 and 33.3% of the remainder for 4 months \$120 for the next 8 months \$90 in subsequent months
District of Columbia	\$160	\$160 and 66.7% of the remainder
Florida	\$90	\$200 and 50% of the remainder
Georgia	\$90	\$120 and 33.3% of the remainder for 4 months \$120 for the next 8 months \$90 in subsequent months
Guam	\$90+\$30 and 1/3 for 4 months; \$90+\$30 for eight months; \$90 only after 12 months	\$90+\$30 and 1/3 for 4 months; \$90+\$30 for eight months; \$90 only after 12 months
Hawaii	20%	20%, then \$200, then 36% of the remainder
Idaho	40%	40%
Illinois	\$90	67%
Indiana	\$90	75%
Iowa	20%	20% and 50% of the remainder
Kansas	\$90	\$90 and 40% of the remainder

Table 12:5

Treatment of Earnings

State	Portion of Applicant's Earnings That Is Disregarded in Eligibility Determination	Portion of Recipient's Earnings That Is Disregarded in Benefit Determination
Kentucky	\$90	100% for 2 months, (one time only) \$120 and 33.3% of the remainder for 4 months \$120 for the next 8 months \$90 in subsequent months
Louisiana	\$120	\$120 plus \$900 for 6 months \$120 in subsequent months
Maine	\$108 and 50% of the remainder	\$108 and 50% of the remainder
Maryland	20%	40%
Massachusetts	\$90	\$120 and 50% of remainder for non-exempt, \$120 and 33.3% of remainder for exempt
Michigan	\$200 and 20% of the remainder	\$200 and 20% of the remainder
Minnesota	18%	38%
Mississippi	\$90	100% for 3 or 6 months for some families ² \$90 in other months
Missouri	\$90	\$90, plus 33.3% of remainder if employed when approved for assistance 67% and \$90 of the remainder for 12 months \$90 in subsequent months
Montana	\$200 and 25% of remainder	\$200 and 25% of remainder
Nebraska	20%	20%
Nevada	\$90 or 20%, whichever is greater	100% for 3 months ³ 50% for the next 9 months ³ Greater of \$90 or 20% in subsequent months
New Hampshire	20%	50%
New Jersey	None	100% for the first month of employment 50% in subsequent months
New Mexico ⁴	\$125 and 50% of the remainder for single parent household \$225/each parent and 50% of the remainder for two parent household	\$125 and 50% of the remainder for single parent households \$225/each parent and 50% of the remainder for two parent households
New York	\$90	\$90 and 51% of the remainder
North Carolina	27.5%	100% for 3 months 27.5% in subsequent months
North Dakota	Greater of \$180 or 27%, and 50% of the "employment incentive limit" for 6 months ⁵ Greater of \$180 or 27%, and 35% of the "employment incentive limit" for 3 months Greater of \$180 or 27%, and 25% of the "employment incentive limit" for 4 months Greater of \$180 or 27% in subsequent months	Greater of \$180 or 27%, and 50% of the "employment incentive limit" for 6 months ⁵ Greater of \$180 or 27%, and 35% of the "employment incentive limit" for 3 months Greater of \$180 or 27%, and 25% of the "employment incentive limit" for 4 months Greater of \$180 or 27% in subsequent months
Ohio ⁶	\$250 & 50%	\$250 and 50% of the remainder
Oklahoma	\$120 and 50% of the remainder	\$120 and 50% of the remainder
Oregon	50%	50%
Pennsylvania	\$90/50% ⁷	50%

Table 12:5

Treatment of Earnings

State	Portion of Applicant's Earnings That Is Disregarded in Eligibility Determination	Portion of Recipient's Earnings That Is Disregarded in Benefit Determination
Puerto Rico	\$30+1/3 and \$30 disregard are applied to determine payment	\$30+1/3 and \$30 disregard are applied to determine payment
Rhode Island	\$170 and 50% of the remainder	\$170 and 50% of the remainder
South Carolina	50%	50% for 4 months \$100 in subsequent months
South Dakota	\$90 and 20% of the remainder	\$90 and 20% of the remainder
Tennessee	\$150	\$150
Texas	\$120 and 33.3% of the remainder	\$120 and 90% of the remainder for 4 months ⁸ \$120 in subsequent months
Utah	\$100	\$100 and 50% of the remainder
Vermont	\$90	\$150 and 25% of the remainder
Virginia ⁹	\$90	\$120 and 33.3% of the remainder for 4 months ¹⁰ \$120 for the next 8 months \$90 in subsequent months
Virgin Islands	185% State Standard of Need	185% State Standard of Need
Washington	50%	50%
West Virginia	40%	40%
Wisconsin	None	None
Wyoming	\$200	\$200

[1] In Alaska, eligibility determination is used for applicants and new assistance unit members who have not received TANF in one of four previous months. Benefit determination is used for recipients who have received TANF in one of four previous months.

[2] The 100% disregard in Mississippi is available only if families obtain full-time employment within 30 days of initial TANF receipt or within 30 days following the start of participation in work activities.

[3] In Nevada, stepparents whose income is deemed are not eligible for the 100% and 50% earned income disregards, but are allowed the \$90/20% standard work expense.

[4] New Mexico has a deduction for excess hours of work for the first 24 months of TANF cash assistance. This deduction excludes all the earned income in excess of the required number of hours in calculating benefit amount.

[5] The maximum "Employment incentive limit" in North Dakota is \$184.

[6] In Ohio, if the applicant did not receive TANF in the last four months, there is a gross income test. The gross income maximum for a family of three persons is \$630.

[7] In Pennsylvania, an applicant who has not received TANF in 1 of the 4 prior calendar months must pass an eligibility test before the 50% income disregard is allowed. The test allows for a \$90 income disregard from gross income. If the net income (after the \$90 disregard) is less than the standard of need for the budget group, the client passes the test and is entitled to receive a continuous 50% income disregard. An applicant who has received TANF in 1 of the 4 calendar months prior to application is eligible to receive a continuous 50% income disregard.

[8] Texas has a \$1,400 cap on the earned income that can be subject to the 90 percent disregard in the first four months.

[9] Participants in Virginia VIEW can earn up to the poverty level and still receive TANF. Two-parent families that participate in VIEW can earn up to 150% of the poverty limit and still receive TANF.

[10] The benefit rules for participants in Virginia's welfare program (i.e. those subject to the State time limit) allow families to continue receiving benefits until countable earned income (after the work expense deduction and earned income disregard) reaches the Federal poverty line. This is done through "fill-the-gap" budgeting and not through an earned income disregard.

Resource Limits

PRWORA does not specify the total resource or the vehicle asset levels that States are to use to determine eligibility for families. States have the flexibility to set the resource level to determine eligibility that best meets the needs of their residents (see Table 12:6).

Table 12:6		
Resource Limits		
State	Asset Level	Primary Vehicle Asset Level ¹
Alabama	\$2,000; \$3,000 if assistance unit contains a member age 60 or over.	Value excluded
Alaska	\$2,000; \$3,000 if household includes someone over age 60.	Value excluded
Arizona	\$2,000	Value excluded
Arkansas	\$3,000	Value excluded
California	\$2,000; \$3,000 if household includes someone over age 60.	Fair market value up to \$4,650
Colorado	\$2,000	Value excluded
Connecticut	\$3,000	Equity value up to \$9,500
Delaware	\$1,000	Equity value up to \$4,650
District of Columbia	\$2,000; \$3,000 if household includes someone over age 60.	Value excluded
Florida	\$2,000	All cars cannot exceed a combined value of \$8,500, plus any vehicle needed to transport disabled family member.
Georgia	\$1,000	Equity value up to \$4,650
Guam	\$2,000	1 vehicle value excluded per adult, up to 2 vehicles
Hawaii	\$5,000	Value excluded
Idaho	\$2,000	Fair market value up to \$4,650
Illinois	1 person: \$2,000 2 person: \$3,000	Value excluded
Indiana	Applicant: \$1,000 Recipient: \$1,500	Equity value up to \$5,000
Iowa	Applicant: \$2,000 Recipient: \$5,000	Value up to \$4,042 excluded
Kansas	\$2,000	Value excluded
Kentucky	\$2,000	Value excluded
Louisiana	\$2,000	Value excluded
Maine	\$2,000	Value excluded
Maryland	\$2,000	As of 10/1/01 Maryland excludes all vehicles for TCA family members
Massachusetts	\$2,500	Fair market value up to \$10,000, plus equity up to \$5,000
Michigan	\$3,000	Value excluded
Minnesota	Applicant: \$2,000 Recipient: \$5,000	Loan value up to \$7,500 only for one individual vehicle
Mississippi	\$2,000	Value excluded
Missouri	Applicant: \$1,000 Recipient: \$5,000	Value excluded

Table 12:6
Resource Limits

State	Asset Level	Primary Vehicle Asset Level ¹
Montana	\$3,000	Vehicle with highest equity value excluded
Nebraska	1 person: \$4,000 2 or more: \$6,000	Value excluded
Nevada	\$2,000	Value excluded
New Hampshire	Applicant: \$1,000 Recipient: \$2,000	Value excluded
New Jersey	\$2,000	Value up to \$9,500
New Mexico	\$1,500 in liquid resources and \$2,000 in non-liquid resources	The value of vehicles used for transportation of benefit group members to or from work or work activities, for daily living activities, or for transportation of goods or services shall not be considered in the determination of resources.
New York	\$2,000	Equity value up to \$4,650, or \$9,300 if working
North Carolina	\$3,000	Value excluded
North Dakota	1 person: \$3,000, 2 persons: \$6,000 2 or more: \$8,000	Value excluded
Ohio	No limit.	Value excluded
Oklahoma	\$1,000	Equity value up to \$5,000
Oregon	Progressing in IRP: \$10,000 All others: \$2,500	Value up to \$10,000
Pennsylvania	\$1,000	Value excluded
Puerto Rico	\$2,000	Value up to \$4,000
Rhode Island	\$1,000	Value Excluded
South Carolina	\$2,500	Value excluded
South Dakota	\$2,000	Value excluded
Tennessee	\$2,000	Equity value up to \$4,600
Texas	\$2,000 or \$3,000 if a family member is elderly or disabled.	Fair market value up to \$4,650 ²
Utah	\$2,000	Equity value up to \$8,000
Vermont	\$1,000	1 vehicle per adult up to two vehicles
Virginia	\$1,000	Fair market value up to \$7,500
Virgin Islands	\$1,000	\$1,500
Washington	Applicant: \$1,000 Recipient: \$4,000	Value up to \$5,000
West Virginia	\$2,000	Value excluded
Wisconsin	\$2,500	Equity value up to \$10,000
Wyoming	\$2,500	Value up to \$12,000

[1] Several States disregard automobiles if they are used to transport disabled family members or are used for work and training.

[2] Texas also exempts income-producing vehicles.

Encouraging Personal Responsibility

Individual Development Accounts

The TANF statute specifically authorizes States to fund Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) established by TANF-eligible individuals. IDAs are restricted savings accounts that allow individuals to accumulate savings that can be used for postsecondary educational expenses, first home purchase, or business capitalization. The IDA program in the TANF statute allows individuals to contribute to an IDA such amounts as are derived only from earned income (while other IDAs might allow contributions to come from any source of income). Funds in a TANF IDA (including earned interest) are disregarded in determining eligibility and benefits in any program that uses financial considerations in such determinations.

Because of the funding flexibility under TANF, States can also use Federal TANF or State MOE funds to fund IDAs established under another authority. The following data are not limited to IDAs authorized under the specific provision in the TANF statute (see Table 12:7).

Table 12:7							
Individual Development Accounts							
State	Individual Development Accounts (Limit)	Family's IDA Contribution is Matched (Match Rate)	Post-Secondary Education	First Home Purchase	Business Capitalization	Medical Expense	Other
Alabama	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alaska	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	YES \$9,000	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES ¹
Arkansas	YES \$2,000 per person up to \$4,000 maximum	YES (3:1)	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES ²
California	County Option	County Option	County Option	County Option	County Option	County Option	County Option
Colorado	YES (no limit)	YES (County Option)	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Connecticut	YES (no limit)	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Delaware	YES \$5,000	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES, on a case by case basis ³
District of Columbia	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 12:7

Individual Development Accounts

State	Individual Development Accounts (Limit)	Family's IDA Contribution is Matched (Match Rate)	Post-Secondary Education	First Home Purchase	Business Capitalization	Medical Expense	Other
Florida	YES	YES (1:1)	YES	YES	YES	NO	(Limit: \$1,000 per year; \$3,000 lifetime)
Georgia	YES \$5,000	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Guam	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hawaii	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Illinois	YES Max matched \$1,000	YES (1:1)	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES ^{1,2}
Indiana	YES (no limit)	YES (3:1 up to \$300/year)	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES ¹
Iowa	YES \$50,000	YES 15-25%	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES ^{1,4}
Kansas	YES (no Limit)	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES ⁵
Kentucky	NO \$5,000	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES ⁶
Louisiana	YES \$6,000	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES ¹
Maine	YES \$10,000 plus interest	YES (varies)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES ^{2,4,7}
Maryland	YES ⁸	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Massachusetts	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan	YES \$1,000	YES (up to 3:1 depending on purpose)	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Minnesota	NO \$3,000	YES (3:1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mississippi	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	YES (no limit)	YES (2:1 up to \$4,000)	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Nebraska	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO

Table 12:7

Individual Development Accounts

State	Individual Development Accounts (Limit)	Family's IDA Contribution is Matched (Match Rate)	Post-Secondary Education	First Home Purchase	Business Capitalization	Medical Expense	Other
New Hampshire	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
New Jersey	YES ⁹	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
		(1:1)					
New Mexico	YES \$1,500	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES ¹⁰
New York	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
	(no limit)						
North Carolina	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
	\$2,000	(1:1 up to \$2,000)					
North Dakota	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ohio	NO	County Discretion	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
		(up to 2:1)					
Oklahoma	YES	YES ¹¹	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
	\$2,000						
Oregon	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
	(no limit)	(\$1.00 per hour worked)					
Pennsylvania	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Carolina	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES ¹
	\$10,000						
South Dakota	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES ³
	\$5,000						
Texas	YES	YES ¹²	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Utah	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vermont	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
	(\$500) ¹³						
Virginia	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES ^{1,10}
	\$5,000						
Virgin Islands	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
	Client \$2,000, contractor \$4,000--max \$6,000	(2:1 up to \$4,000)					
West Virginia	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 12:7**Individual Development Accounts**

State	Individual Development Accounts (Limit)	Family's IDA Contribution is Matched (Match Rate)	Post-Secondary Education	First Home Purchase	Business Capitalization	Medical Expense	Other
Wisconsin	YES (county option)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Wyoming	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] States allow individuals to use funds for training program expenses.

[2] States allow funds to be spent to purchase or repair an automobile.

[3] Approved reasons include funds to be used for self-sufficiency purposes.

[4] Funds can be used for work-related vehicle/transportation costs.

[5] Kansas allows Assistance Technology Savings.

[6] Kentucky allows funds to be used for emergency repairs to home.

[7] Maine allows spending for certain emergency expenses.

[8] Maryland has created IDAs in four counties.

[9] New Jersey allows contributions up to \$1,500 per year for 3 years.

[10] New Mexico and Virginia allow funds to be used for the education expenses of dependents.

[11] Oklahoma varies contribution based on income. For current recipients or people who have been recipients at some time since October 1, 1996: For persons with income in the preceding year that is less than or equal to 100% of the Federal Poverty Level there is a \$1.00 match from TANF funds not to exceed a \$500 match per year for a period of up to 4 years. For persons with income that is more than 100% of the Federal Poverty Level and less than 150% of the Federal Poverty Level, then the match is 75 cents for each \$1.00. For persons with income more than 150% of the Federal Poverty Level and less than or equal to 200% of the Federal Poverty Level the match is 50 cents for each \$1.00

[12] Texas allows an IDA entity to use TANF funds to match up to \$2,000 per year, per account, of earned income (excluding any portion of and Earned Income Tax Credit refund) deposited in an individual development account.

[13] Vermont allows savings of \$500 for an individual for a calendar year and \$1,000 for a family. The lifetime limit maximum is \$2,000 for an individual and \$4,000 for a family.

Initial Sanctions for Not Complying with Work Requirements

If an individual in a family receiving assistance refuses to engage in required work, a State has the option to either reduce or terminate the amount of assistance payable to the family, subject to good cause (see Table 12:8). (For subsequent sanctions, many progress to full-family sanctions).

Table 12:8		
Initial Sanctions for Noncompliance with Work Requirements		
State	First: Partial or Full Sanction	First: Minimum Length of Sanction
Alabama ¹	Partial/Full (varies)	1 month
Alaska	Full	1 month
Arizona	Partial	1 month
Arkansas	Partial	Until compliance
California	Partial	Until compliance
Colorado	Partial	1-3 months (county option)
Connecticut	Partial	3 months
Delaware	Partial	Until compliance or 2 months; then increments to next sanction level.
District of Columbia	Partial	1 month
Florida	Full	Until compliance
Georgia	Partial	Up to 3 months
Guam	Full	3 months
Hawaii	Full	Until compliance
Idaho	Full	1 month
Illinois	Full	Until compliance
Indiana	Partial	2 months
Iowa	Full	Until compliance
Kansas	Full	Until compliance
Kentucky	Partial	Until compliance
Louisiana	Partial	3 months
Maine	Partial	Until compliance
Maryland	Full	Until compliance
Massachusetts	Partial	Until compliance
Michigan	Full	1 month
Minnesota	Partial	1 month
Mississippi	Full	2 months
Missouri	Partial	Until compliance
Montana	Partial	1 month
Nebraska	Full	1 month
Nevada	Full	Until compliance
New Hampshire	Partial	1/2 month
New Jersey	Partial	1 month
New Mexico	Partial	1 month
New York	Partial	Until compliance

Table 12:8**Initial Sanctions for Noncompliance with Work Requirements**

State	First: Partial or Full Sanction	First: Minimum Length of Sanction
North Carolina	Partial	3 months
North Dakota	Partial	1 month
Ohio	Full	1 month
Oklahoma	Full	Until compliance
Oregon	Partial	Until compliance
Pennsylvania	Partial/Full (varies) ²	30 days
Puerto Rico	Partial	Equivalent of the period that participant refuses to comply
Rhode Island	Partial	Until compliance
South Carolina	Full	1 month
South Dakota	Partial	1 month
Tennessee	Full	Until compliance
Texas	Partial	1 month
Utah	Partial/Full	Until compliance
Vermont	Partial	Until compliance
Virginia	Full	1 month
Virgin Islands	Partial	Until compliance
Washington	Partial	Until compliance
West Virginia	Partial	3 months
Wisconsin ³	Partial	Until compliance
Wyoming	Full	1 month

[1] In Alabama, recipients receive a partial sanction (25% reduction for 3 months) if they have been on assistance less than 24 months. They receive a full sanction (1 month) if they voluntarily quit their job or if they have been on assistance for 24 months or more.

[2] In Pennsylvania, recipients receive a partial sanction if they have been on assistance up to 24 months. They receive a full family sanction if they have been on assistance more than 24 months.

[3] In Wisconsin, a sanction could be whole or partial. The cash benefit is based on the number of hours worked in the previous month.

Applicant Cash Diversion Programs

The majority of States (28) now offer applicant diversion to families as an alternative to ongoing TANF assistance. Generally, this support comes in the form of benefit payments designed to provide short-term financial aid to meet critical needs in order to secure or retain employment.

Typically, States provide several months of benefits in one lump sum. A few States provide a flat amount. By accepting the diversion payment, the family generally agrees not to re-apply for cash assistance for a specified period of time, e.g., receipt of a diversion payment equal to three months of benefits results in family agreeing to not re-apply for benefits for three months. A number of diversion programs provide applicant job search (12 States), other services, and/or referral to alternative assistance programs (10 States). (Table 12:9 highlights what cash diversion programs the States are providing).

State	Cash Diversion Program	Benefit Equivalent (in months)	Cash Limit	Referral to Job Search or Job Placement	Referral to Alternative Programs for Services or In-Kind Assistance
Alabama	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alaska	YES	3	N/A	NO	NO
Arizona	YES	3	N/A	YES	YES
Arkansas	YES	3	N/A	NO	NO
California	YES	County Option	County Option	County Option	County Option
Colorado	YES	County Option	County Option	County Option	County Option
Connecticut	YES	3	N/A	NO	NO
Delaware	YES	N/A	\$1,500	NO	NO
District of Columbia	YES	3	N/A	NO ¹	NO
Florida	YES ²	N/A	\$1,000	YES	YES
Georgia	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guam	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hawaii	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	YES	3	\$879	YES	YES
Illinois	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indiana	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Iowa	YES	County Option	County Option	NO	YES
Kansas	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kentucky	YES	N/A	\$1,300	YES	YES
Louisiana	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maine	YES	3	N/A	NO	NO
Maryland	YES	County Option (up to 12)	N/A	YES	NO
Massachusetts	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	YES	Up to 4	Up to maximum MFIP Standard	NO	NO

Table 12:9

Applicant Cash Diversion Programs

State	Cash Diversion Program	Benefit Equivalent (in months)	Cash Limit	Referral to Job Search or Job Placement	Referral to Alternative Programs for Services or In-Kind Assistance
Mississippi	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nebraska	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	YES	1	\$750	YES	YES
New Mexico	YES	N/A	\$1,500	NO	YES
New York	NO ³	N/A	N/A	NO	NO
North Carolina	YES	3	N/A	YES	YES
North Dakota	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ohio	YES	County Determined	County Determined	County Determined	County Determined
Oklahoma	YES	3	N/A	NO	NO
Oregon	YES	N/A	None	YES	YES
Pennsylvania	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Carolina	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	YES	2	N/A	NO	YES
Tennessee	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Texas	YES	N/A	\$1,000	YES	YES
Utah	YES	3	Limited to what the family would be eligible for a 3-month grant period. Amount varies as to family composition.	NO	NO
Vermont	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia	YES	4	\$1,164	NO	NO
Virgin Islands	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington	YES	N/A	\$1,500	NO	NO
West Virginia	YES	3	N/A	NO	NO
Wisconsin	YES	N/A	\$1,600	YES	YES
Wyoming	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The District of Columbia requires employment or a job offer for diversion and therefore does not offer job referral services as part of its diversion program.

[2] Florida has three diversion programs: Up Front Cash Diversion for applicants (with a cash limit of \$1,000), Relocation Assistance (with no statutory cash limit), and Cash Assistance Severance Program for recipients who are employed and wish to terminate assistance (with a cash limit of \$1,000).

[3] New York makes diversion payments under its emergency programs, however, it does not have a specific "diversion program."

Time Limiting Assistance

States generally may not use Federal funds to provide assistance to a family that includes an adult head of household or a spouse of the head of household who has received assistance for 60 months (whether or not consecutive). However, States may extend federally-funded assistance beyond 60 months to 20 percent of the caseload, without penalty, based on hardship or domestic violence. States also have the option to set lower time limits on the receipt of TANF benefits.

State policies related to time limiting assistance to a family vary greatly. In a few cases, States had received waivers under Section 1115 of the Act to implement time limits before PRWORA. These States have the authority to continue their waiver policies for the duration of their waivers. Furthermore, the flexibility available in the use of State funds allows each State to structure its time limit policies in a variety of ways. For example, a State may use segregated or separate State-only funds to provide assistance to families that it wishes to exempt from the time limit or to families that have reached the 60-month Federal time limit, in excess of the 20 percent cap (see Table 12:10).

State	Lifetime Limit (months) ²	Benefits Continue to Children after Lifetime Limit	Intermittent Time Limit (months) ³	Benefits Continue to Children after Intermittent Limit	Date First Families Reach Any Time Limit ⁴
Alabama	60	NO	NO	N/A	December 1, 2001
Alaska	60	NO	NO	N/A	July 1, 2002
Arizona	60	NO	NO	N/A	November 1, 1997
Arkansas	24	NO	NO	N/A	July 1, 2000
California	60	YES	NO	N/A	January 1, 2003
Colorado	60	NO	NO	N/A	July 1, 2002 October 2001
Connecticut	21	NO	NO	N/A	November 1, 1997
Delaware ⁵	48	NO	NO	N/A	October 1, 1999
	36 (applicants as of 01/01/2000)	NO	NO	N/A	
District of Columbia	60	YES	NO	N/A	March 1, 2002
Florida	48	NO	24 months in 60 months or 36 months in 72 months	NO	October 1998 except in waiver areas February 1996
Georgia	48	NO	NO	N/A	January 1, 2001
Guam	60	NO	NO	N/A	July 1, 2002
Hawaii	60	NO	NO	N/A	December 1, 2001
Idaho	24	NO	NO	N/A	July 1, 1999
Illinois	60	NO	NO	N/A	July 1, 2002
Indiana	24	YES	NO	N/A	July 1, 1997

Table 12:10

State Time Limits¹

State	Lifetime Limit (months) ²	Benefits Continue to Children after Lifetime Limit	Intermittent Time Limit (months) ³	Benefits Continue to Children after Intermittent Limit	Date First Families Reach Any Time Limit ⁴
Iowa	60	NO	NO	N/A	January 1, 2002
Kansas	60	NO	NO	N/A	October 1, 2001
Kentucky	60	NO	NO	N/A	November 1, 2001
Louisiana	60	NO	24 months in 60 months	NO	January 1, 1999
Maine	60	YES	NO	N/A	November 1, 2001
Maryland	60	YES (children and adults)	NO	N/A	January 1, 2002
Massachusetts	NO	N/A	24 months in 60 months	NO	December 1, 1998
Michigan	NO	N/A	NO	N/A	October 1, 2001
Minnesota	60	NO	NO	N/A	July 1, 2002
Mississippi	60	NO	NO	N/A	October 1, 2001
Missouri	60	NO	NO	N/A	July 1, 2002
Montana	60	NO	NO	N/A	February 1, 2002
Nebraska ⁶	60	NO	24 months in 48 months	NO	December 1, 1998
Nevada	60	NO	24 months followed by 12 months of ineligibility	NO	January 1, 2000
New Hampshire	60	NO	NO	N/A	October 1, 2001
New Jersey	60	NO	NO	N/A	February 1, 2002
New Mexico	60	NO	NO	N/A	July 1, 2002
New York	NO	N/A	NO	N/A	December 1, 2001
North Carolina	60	NO	24 months followed by 36 months of ineligibility	NO	August 1, 1998
North Dakota	60	NO	NO	N/A	July 1, 2002
Ohio	60	NO ⁷	36 month State limit followed by a 24 month waiting period, after which the family may be eligible for up to 24 additional months (not exceeding Federal 60-month limit) by county based on "good cause."	NO ⁷	October 1, 2000
Oklahoma	60	NO	NO	N/A	October 1, 2001
Oregon	NO	N/A	24 months in 84 months	NO	July 1, 1998
Pennsylvania	60	YES	NO	N/A	March 3, 2002
Puerto Rico	60	NO	NO	N/A	June 30, 2002
Rhode Island	60	YES	NO	N/A	May 1, 2002
South Carolina	60	NO	24 months in 120 months	NO	October 1, 1998
South Dakota	60	NO	NO	N/A	December 1, 2001
Tennessee	60	NO	18 months followed by 3 months of ineligibility	NO	April 1, 1998
Texas	60	NO	12, 24, or 36 months followed by 60 months of State ineligibility	YES	June 1, 1997
Utah	36	NO	NO	N/A	January 1, 2000
Vermont	NO	N/A	NO	N/A	September 20, 2002

Table 12:10**State Time Limits¹**

State	Lifetime Limit (months) ²	Benefits Continue to Children after Lifetime Limit	Intermittent Time Limit (months) ³	Benefits Continue to Children after Intermittent Limit	Date First Families Reach Any Time Limit ⁴
Virginia	60	NO	24 months followed by 24 months ineligibility	NO	July 1, 1997
Virgin Islands	60	YES	NO	N/A	June 30, 2002
Washington	60	NO	NO	N/A	August 1, 2002
West Virginia	60	NO	NO	N/A	January 1, 2002
Wisconsin	60 ⁸	NO	NO	N/A	October 1, 2001
Wyoming	60	NO	NO	N/A	January 1, 1999

[1] This table addresses time limits that terminate or reduce assistance to a family based on the receipt of assistance for a period of time. Policies under which receipt of assistance for a certain period of time trigger work requirements are not considered time limits on receipt of assistance here.

[2] Lifetime time limits permanently reduce or terminate assistance.

[3] Intermittent time limits terminate or reduce assistance for a period of time after which assistance can again be provided.

[4] A few States had approved waivers to implement time limits prior to PRWORA. In those cases, the families began accruing months on the time clock based on the waiver rather than the implementation of the TANF program.

[5] Families with unemployable adults and families with caretakers under 19 years of age are placed in a non-time limited Children's Program.

[6] State is operating under 1115 waiver authority. For employable adults, assistance is limited to 24 months in 48 months with a lifetime limit of 60 months. Families for whom self-sufficiency is determined to not be possible are eligible for the non-time limited program.

[7] Unless a "child-only" case because the child is residing with a specified relative other than a parent.

[8] Some families may lose benefits prior to reaching the 60-month limit if participating in a particular component.

Waiver Inconsistencies Related to Work Participation and/or Time Limit Assistance Requirements of TANF

Ten States claimed waiver inconsistencies for waivers that extended beyond FY 2002. The waivers for five of these States (KS, NE, OR, SC, and VA) expired in FY 2003. Waivers for three States (MT, OH, and HI) expired in FY 2004, Massachusetts' waivers are scheduled to expire September 30, 2005, and Tennessee's waivers will expire June 30, 2007.

Table 12:11 summarizes the waiver inconsistency claims by States.

Table 12:11			
Federal Time Limit Waivers			
State	Work Participation	Time-Limited Assistance	Authority Expires ¹
Hawaii	X	X	9/30/04
Kansas	X		9/30/03
Massachusetts	X		9/30/05
Montana	X		12/31/03
Nebraska	X	X	6/30/03
Ohio	X	X ²	12/31/03
Oregon	X	X	6/30/03
South Carolina	X	X	9/30/03
Tennessee	X	X	6/30/07
Virginia	X	X	6/30/03

[1] States may choose to discontinue or modify inconsistent policies begun under waivers at any time. After this date, they must operate their TANF program in full compliance with requirements of sections 407 and 408(a)(7) of the Social Security Act.

[2] Ohio delayed counting months toward the Federal time limit until October 1, 1997.

Other Key Policies

Child Support Enforcement

Title III of PRWORA establishes stricter child support enforcement policies. States must operate a child support enforcement program meeting general requirements in order to be eligible for TANF. Recipients must assign rights to child support and cooperate with paternity establishment efforts. States have the option to either deny cash assistance or reduce assistance by at least 25 percent to those individuals who fail to cooperate with paternity establishment or with obtaining child support.

Adoption of Family Violence Option

Each State has the option to certify in its State plan that it has established and is enforcing standards and procedures to: (1) screen and identify individuals with a history of domestic violence (while maintaining their confidentiality); (2) refer such individuals for counseling and supportive services; and (3) waive program requirements, as appropriate, based on safety and fairness concerns. This provision is commonly referred to as the Family Violence Option (see Table 12:12).

Table 12:12	
Domestic Violence Provisions	
State	Federal Certification ¹ or State Program ²
Alabama	Federal
Alaska	Federal
Arizona	Federal
Arkansas	Federal
California	Federal
Colorado	Federal
Connecticut	State
Delaware	Federal
District of Columbia	Federal
Florida	Federal
Georgia	Federal
Guam	Territory
Hawaii	Federal
Idaho	State
Illinois	Federal
Indiana	State
Iowa	Federal
Kansas	Federal
Kentucky	Federal
Louisiana	Federal

Table 12:12
Domestic Violence Provisions

State	Federal Certification ¹ or State Program ²
Maine	State
Maryland	Federal
Massachusetts	Federal
Michigan	State
Minnesota	Federal
Mississippi	State
Missouri	Federal
Montana	Federal
Nebraska	Federal
Nevada	Federal
New Hampshire	Federal
New Jersey	Federal
New Mexico	Federal
New York	Federal
North Carolina	Federal
North Dakota	Federal
Ohio	State
Oklahoma	State
Oregon	Federal
Pennsylvania	Federal
Puerto Rico	Federal
Rhode Island	Federal
South Carolina	Federal
South Dakota	State
Tennessee	Federal
Texas	Federal
Utah	Federal
Vermont	Federal
Virginia	State
Virgin Islands	Territory
Washington	Federal
West Virginia	Federal
Wisconsin	State
Wyoming	Federal

[1] State submitted a signed certification that it has established and is enforcing standards and procedures to screen and identify individuals with a history of domestic violence, refer such individuals to counseling and supportive services, and waive program requirements based on safety and fairness concerns (commonly called the Family Violence Option, or the Wellstone Murray Amendment).

[2] State is addressing the issue of domestic violence under its TANF program, but did not submit the specified certification.

Family Cap

States have the flexibility under TANF not to increase cash assistance after the birth of an additional child to a family already receiving TANF benefits. This is referred to as the family cap. PRWORA did not include a specific family cap provision, but 23 States had such a provision as of June 2003 (see Table 12:13).

Table 12:13		
Family Cap Provisions		
State	Description	Other Provisions/Services Provided
Arizona	There is no increase in cash assistance for the birth of additional children after the family begins receiving cash assistance. There are exceptions for: births resulting from cases of sexual assault or incest; firstborn children of minors who are included in an assistance unit; children born within 10 months of the date of application; and children born at least 10 months after a family has not received cash assistance for one full year due to voluntary withdrawal or ineligibility.	Earned income disregard to make up difference in benefits. Information and referral to family planning.
Arkansas	No additional cash benefits for birth of a child after approval, no exceptions.	Information and referral to family planning.
California	Under the States "Maximum Family Grant" (MFG) policy, no increase in the Maximum Aid Payment for any child born to a family that has received TANF for 10 continuous months prior to the birth of a child. Continuous receipt of TANF is defined as receiving aid without a two consecutive month break in aid.	Child Support received will be paid to the assistance unit and will not be counted as income. Information and referral to family planning.
Connecticut	The benefit increase will be one-half of the average increase for an additional child. There are exceptions for births: to first-time minor parents; because of rape or incest; to a child who does not reside with his or her parent if the parent did not receive TANF assistance in either the 9th or 10th calendar month before the birth of the child; or in the case of premature births (as verified by a physician) when the mother was not on assistance during the month of conception.	No work exemption for parent of excluded child.
Delaware	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child, except because of rape or incest.	Information and referral to family planning. Fill-the-gap benefit calculations for cases with earnings/child support.

Table 12:13**Family Cap Provisions**

State	Description	Other Provisions/Services Provided
Florida	For the first such child (including all children in the case of a multiple birth), provide an increase in the cash benefits equal to 50 percent of the maximum allowable increment; and for a second or subsequent child, provide no increase in the cash benefits received by the unit.	The additional child will be included in the Need Standard. Information and referral to family planning services.
Georgia	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child, except births to first-time minor parents or because of rape or incest.	Information and referral to family planning. Fill-the-gap benefit calculations for cases with earnings.
Idaho	No additional cash benefits with birth of child. TANF grant is the same amount for families of all sizes.	Increase in family size will increase the earned income disregard.
Illinois	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child. There are exceptions for births: to first-time minor parents; because of rape or incest; to a child who does not reside with his or her parent; or to a child that was conceived in a month the family was not receiving TANF and had not received TANF for a period of at least 3 consecutive months.	Earned income disregard to make up difference in benefits. Information and referral to family planning.
Indiana	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child, except births to first-time minor parents or because of rape or incest. No additional TANF benefits with birth of child.	Information and referral to family planning. Parent of excluded child may be granted a work exemption for 12 weeks.
Maryland	Maryland has a 2-year waiver to its Child Specific Benefit beginning October 1, 2002. Will pay direct benefit to family during this period. Provides an opportunity to conduct study on impact of family cap.	A child subject to provisions of this regulation is treated as an assistance unit member for all other purposes, including but not limited to Medical Assistance, child care services, and Food Stamps. This regulation does not apply if the birth of a dependant child is the result of rape or incest, the first born child of a minor in the unit, another caretaker relative has obtained legal guardianship of the child, or the child is placed in the home of a caretaker relative by the local department of social services.
Massachusetts	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child, except births to first-time minor parents or because of rape or incest or other extraordinary circumstances. Extends coverage to children conceived within 12 months after family leaves the rolls.	Information and referral to family planning. Expanded earnings/child care disregard. Parent of excluded child may be granted a work exemption for 12 weeks.

Table 12:13**Family Cap Provisions**

State	Description	Other Provisions/Services Provided
Mississippi	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child.	Income received on behalf of the child, including child support received will be paid to the assistance unit and will not be counted as income. The additional child will not be included in the Need Standard for purposes of determining TANF eligibility.
Nebraska	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child if born more than 10 months after the date of application, except births to first-time minor parents or because of rape or incest.	Information and referral to family planning.
New Jersey	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child, except births to first-time minor parents and cases which: have left the rolls, remained employed at least 90 days, and terminated employment for good cause; or remained off the rolls for at least 12 consecutive months for any reason.	Children subject to family cap are eligible for all other services except cash assistance.
North Carolina	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child as a result of a child born to the family 10 or more months after the family begins to receive TANF, except: births to first time minor parents; because of rape or incest; to a child that was conceived in a month the assistance unit (i.e., the entire family) was not receiving TANF; to a child when parental custody has been legally transferred; or to a child who is no longer able to live with his or her parents.	
North Dakota	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child.	Child support collections pass through for benefit of child.
Oklahoma	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child.	If a child is born to a recipient 10 months from date of application for assistance, the amount that would be added to the benefit for the child is paid in the form of vouchers until the child reaches the age of 36 months.
South Carolina	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child.	Benefits provided in the form of vouchers or commodities for a child born subject to the benefit limitation up to the amount of the increase in cash benefits that the family would have received for the child in the absence of the family cap. The vouchers may be used to pay for goods and services, as determined by the State, to support the needs of the child and permit the custodial parent to participate in education, training and employment-related activities.

Table 12:13**Family Cap Provisions**

State	Description	Other Provisions/Services Provided
Tennessee	No additional cash benefit will be issued due to the birth of a child when the birth occurs more than 10 calendar months after the date of application for TANF. A caretaker must provide a physician's Statement to overcome the presumption that a child born more than 10 months after application was conceived prior to such date. Does not apply to the first-born child of a minor or children born as the result of rape or incest.	Information and referral to family planning. The additional child will be included in the need standard and the income of the child, including child support, will be applied against the need standard and the fill-the-gap budgeting method in determining the TANF payment amount for the family.
Virginia	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child, except births to first-time minor parents or because of rape or incest. The family cap does not apply to children born within 10 months of beginning to receive assistance.	Pass-through all child support received for family affected. Information and referral to family planning. Parent of excluded child may be granted a work exemption for 6 weeks.
Wisconsin	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child. TANF grant is the same amount for families with the same work status regardless of family size.	Information and referral to family planning. Family planning information provided at application and with benefit checks.
Wyoming	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child.	

XIII. TANF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

This chapter highlights a number of the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) key research and evaluation initiatives pertaining to welfare reform and summarizes findings from recent research reports. HHS' research agenda in this area has two main goals: (1) to contribute to the success of welfare reform by providing timely, reliable data to inform policy and program design and management, especially at the State and local levels where much of the decision-making has taken place and (2) to inform the Nation of the effects of policies and programs on low-income children, families, communities, and the Nation as a whole.

The research undertaken to achieve these goals is carried out primarily by the Administration for Children and Families' (ACF) Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation (OPRE) and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE), also within HHS. OPRE and ASPE carefully coordinate their research agendas with each other and with other government agencies and private foundations. Many projects involve collaboration and partnerships.

In a 2003 report, *Program Evaluation: An Evaluation Culture and Collaborative Partnerships Help Build Agency Capacity*, the U.S. General Accounting Office (since renamed the U.S. Government Accountability Office) identified ACF as one of five Federal agencies that have demonstrated a strong evaluation capacity as evidenced by a commitment to self-examination, data quality, analytical expertise, and collaborative partnerships. The report noted that at ACF, the evaluation of State welfare-to-work demonstration programs is part of a network of long-term Federal, State, and local efforts to develop effective welfare policy. It also found that ACF's longstanding and on-going collaborative relationship with ASPE has contributed to the agency's expertise directly through advising on specific evaluations, as well as indirectly through building the expertise of the larger research community that conducts the evaluations.

In a 2001 report, *Evaluating Welfare Reform in an Era of Transition*, the National Academy of Sciences also applauded HHS' broad-based welfare reform research agenda. The Academy, which had convened a Panel on "Data and Methods for Measuring the Effects of Changes in Social Welfare Programs" to provide HHS with unbiased scientific recommendations for studying the outcomes of recent changes in the welfare system, also made recommendations for improvements and expansions in data collection and the development of research questions and methodology. The Department has taken steps to address several of the Panel's recommendations. For example, HHS' efforts to build capacity for conducting high-quality program evaluations at the State level and for conducting household surveys of low-income and welfare populations continue. HHS committed resources to help improve national household survey questions to better measure program participation and program receipt. Projects to improve the usefulness of State-level administrative data have been undertaken. Improvements in State data reporting also are included in the Administration's welfare reauthorization plan, *Working Toward Independence*. State-specific data sets produced by each of the grantees

studying welfare leavers were made available for secondary data analyses of welfare outcome measures, and a synthesis report was published that includes administrative data findings from all of the ASPE-funded leavers studies. Study and consideration of other Panel conclusions and recommendations will continue.

This chapter summarizes recent research and evaluation findings and provides an overview of additional research and evaluation initiatives related to the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program undertaken by HHS.

Overview of Research and Evaluation Efforts

Evaluating Welfare Reform

Over the past decade, HHS has made significant investments in research and evaluation focused on the implementation and impacts of State welfare reform initiatives. These have included projects focused on reforms carried out to test welfare-to-work strategies under the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program and a variety of policies to promote work and personal responsibility implemented by individual States under waiver demonstrations, as well as assessments of reforms enacted under TANF.

Prior to the implementation of the TANF program, 43 States and the District of Columbia obtained waivers of certain program requirements in title IV-A of the Social Security Act (the Act), as authorized under section 1115 of the Act. ACF required an evaluation component as part of each approved waiver. Continuation of evaluations begun under waivers was permitted but not required under the 1996 welfare reform legislation that created TANF. Twenty States were funded to complete ongoing evaluations, either as originally planned or modified. Final reports on these evaluations were released over time as States completed their demonstrations; most were released during 2000-2003. Findings from waiver evaluations are particularly relevant to TANF, since these demonstrations first implemented many policies now incorporated under State TANF plans.

The Project on State-Level Child Outcomes, a joint project of ACF and ASPE, augmented the welfare waiver demonstration evaluations in five States (Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota) to assess the effects of different welfare reform approaches on child well-being. As originally conceived, the demonstration evaluations had focused primarily on adult behaviors and outcomes, such as changes in earnings and welfare dependency. This project added detailed data on children and family processes to these evaluations. The primary data source for each State study was a survey that focused mainly on young school-age children (those between the ages of five and twelve at the time of the interview). The follow-up period for the survey varied among the States, ranging from 2.5 to 6.5 years after random assignment. Between the years 2000 and 2002, the individual States participating in the project published their child impact findings. The report, *Welfare Reform and Children: A Synthesis of Impacts in Five States* (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/ch_outcomes/reports/welfare_reform_children/welfare_reform_title.html), compiled by researchers from Abt Associates, Inc., Child Trends, MDRC, and Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., and released in 2004, synthesized the results from all five States. Since the completion of the child outcome synthesis report, HHS has continued to fund the same consortium of researchers to perform additional analyses of special

topics using data from the Project on State-Level Child Outcomes. These special topics include: the effects of welfare policies on adolescents with younger siblings; the impact of welfare reform on domestic violence, and the links between domestic violence, economic outcomes, and child wellbeing; welfare reform and changes in employment, child care, and families; and how levels of risk affect the impacts of State welfare reform programs on parents and children. Papers based on these analyses are expected to be published some time in 2006.

Following up on grants to States to study leavers and applicants (1998-2000), ASPE awarded grants to several States to examine the current caseload. In 2001, ASPE funded Colorado, Maryland, Missouri, South Carolina, and the District of Columbia to study the characteristics of their TANF caseloads. Each State collected data on personal, family, and community factors that may present barriers to employment among welfare recipients using a standardized telephone survey. Topics covered include physical and mental health, disability, substance abuse, and domestic violence. To assist ASPE in designing the survey instrument, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., developed a summary report, *Survey Design for TANF Caseload Project: Summary Report and Recommendations* (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/TANF-Caseload-Studies01/survey-design03/index.htm>), that reviews existing survey questions and scales focused on potential barriers to employment among TANF recipients. Using this report, ASPE tailored a survey instrument for use in the State studies. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approved this core instrument, and States have completed data collection.

The District of Columbia published its final report, *A Study of the District of Columbia's TANF Caseload* (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/leavers99/state-rpts/dc/TANF-Caseload.pdf>), in October 2003. The results show that while the majority of the District's TANF recipients face multiple employment liabilities, more than half either were working or had worked recently. Several employment challenges are more common among non-workers than workers—including low work experience, lack of a high school degree/GED, mental health problems, chemical dependency, having a child with health problems and having difficulties with child care; however, low work experience and child care problems stand out as the only individual employment liabilities that are linked with not working, even after separating out the effect on work of other barriers.

Colorado published its final report, *Families on Colorado Works: Employment Assets and Liabilities* (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/leavers99/rpts-case.htm#co>), in November 2003. Their report found that mental health problems and family health needs were particularly common employment liabilities, especially among long-term recipients.

Maryland published its final report, *Life on Welfare: The Active TANF Caseload in Maryland* (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/leavers99/state-rpts/md/Life-on-Welfare.pdf>), in February 2004. The report focuses on differences between Baltimore City cases and cases in all other Maryland counties. The results show some differences in employment barriers between these two groups; for example, higher proportions of county residents receiving welfare have physical health and mental health problems, while TANF recipients in Baltimore have significantly lower education levels. The study, however, finds no differences between recipients in Baltimore City and in other Maryland counties in employment history or current employment status.

South Carolina published its final report, *Families on TANF in South Carolina: Employment Assets and Liabilities* (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/leavers99/state-rpts/sc/emp-assets-liab-223E.pdf>), in October 2004. The results show that while many different liabilities or challenges are common among TANF recipients in South Carolina, health-related barriers (e.g., physical health problems, mental health problems, caring for a child with health problems) and learning-related challenges (e.g., low-educational attainment, possible presence of a learning disability) are most closely related to employment status.

A report from the remaining grantee, Missouri, is expected later in 2006.

ASPE staff conducted a data synthesis study across all grantees. The final synthesis paper, *Potential Employment Liabilities among TANF Recipients: A Synthesis of Data from Six State TANF Caseload Studies* (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/leavers99/emp-liab04/index.htm>), was issued in October 2004. Findings from this analysis project indicate that a wide range of potential liabilities to employment are somewhat common among TANF recipients across the studies—including human capital deficits (e.g., low educational status and low past work experience), personal and family challenges (e.g., physical health problems, mental health problems, caring for a child with special health or behavioral needs), and logistical challenges (e.g., transportation problems, child care problems, and housing problems). Fewer liabilities, however, are significantly related to current employment status. Net of all other liabilities measured in the studies, low levels of past work experience, low educational attainment, physical health challenges, and child care problems are most consistently related to current work status among TANF recipients.

In another study related to the TANF caseload, ASPE contracted with MDRC to study the experiences of welfare “cyclers” (those who received welfare benefits during three or more discrete spells during a four-year observation period). The April 2004 final report, *A Profile of Families Cycling on and off Welfare* (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/cyclers04/index.htm>), is based on analysis of five MDRC studies of welfare reform initiatives during the mid- to late-1990s. Overall, cyclers constituted a relatively small portion of the welfare caseload. Only nine percent of recipients became welfare cyclers during the four-year observation period. Cyclers generally fared better than long-term recipients, but not as well as short-term recipients. Cyclers, however, demonstrated a greater propensity to combine welfare and work than both short- and long-term recipients. For cyclers, quarters with both earnings and welfare receipt accounted for just over one-third of all quarters in the period, compared to only 26 percent and 14 percent for short-term and long-term recipients respectively. The report also found that the incidence of cycling increased during the years following implementation of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA).

ACF and ASPE have also supported *The Project on Devolution and Urban Change*, a multi-disciplinary, longitudinal study of the implementation and impacts of welfare reform in four large urban areas. Detailed reports combining findings from all of the components of the Urban Change study—longitudinal administrative data, survey data, an implementation study, neighborhood indicators, and an ethnographic study—have been issued on the effects of welfare reform in all four sites: Cleveland (Cuyahoga County), Ohio; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Miami, Florida; and Los Angeles, California.

Among the major findings from the Urban Change study are:

- All of the sites applied work participation requirements to a larger proportion of the welfare caseload than they had prior to TANF and succeeded in engaging a higher proportion of recipients in welfare-to-work program activities. The most common work activity was unsubsidized employment. All of the States also increased the amount of money that recipients could keep when they went to work.
- MDRC followed the experiences over time of a survey sample of single mothers who were on welfare in 1995 and who were mostly living in high poverty neighborhoods. Over time, the percentage of this group receiving welfare decreased and the percentage working increased. Average earnings and income also increased. In all four sites, the average wage in 2001 was over \$8 an hour. However, the percentage of respondents who had income from neither work nor welfare also increased. Welfare policies concerning earned income disregards and time limits resulted in large variation in welfare receipt: half of the women in Los Angeles were still receiving welfare in 2001, as compared to only 15 percent of the women in Cuyahoga and Miami.
- As this was not an experimental study, there is no control group whose experiences can be used as a reference point. Instead, MDRC attempted to estimate the counterfactual—what would have happened in the absence of welfare reform—by extending the trends from the 1992 to 1996 period. In all four counties, welfare reform appears to have sped up welfare exits for at least some portion of the caseload. The effects on welfare entry were small and inconsistent across the study sites. There appear to have been some small effects on employment, but mostly in the form of increases to short-term employment.

In FY 2003, ASPE contracted with Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. to examine welfare programs that seek to engage *all* adults in welfare families in work or other activities leading to self-sufficiency. The study sites were Riverside County, CA; El Paso County, CO; Franklin and Montgomery Counties, OH; Oswego County, NY; Davis and Salt Lake Counties, UT; and Dane County, WI. Strategies used by these sites included full employability assessments, ongoing case management, work experience placements, and placing non-job ready recipients in a broad range of activities, including many that do not count in the Federal work participation rate. Researchers also identified administrative procedures designed to ensure that both recipients and case managers take seriously the goals of maximizing participation and promoting work, including communicating a clear message promoting work, careful tracking of participation, and use of the sanction process to re-engage non-participating clients. The final report from this study, *A Study of Work Participation and Full Engagement Strategies* (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/full-engagement04/index.htm>), was issued in September 2004.

In FYs 2002 and 2003, ASPE contracted with Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. to examine the implementation of TANF sanctions in three States (Illinois, New Jersey, and South Carolina), looking at the ways that case managers used sanctions to promote compliance with work requirements. They found that case managers often exercised discretion in deciding whether and when to initiate a sanction, especially when a client partially met participation requirements. Case manager choices, office procedures and philosophies, client behavior, and case manager workload all affected whether a client would be sanctioned. In general, case managers did not consider it their responsibility to conduct outreach to sanctioned clients; nonetheless, most

recipients who were subject to a partial sanction did not proceed to a full-family sanction, and many fully sanctioned recipients returned to welfare after exit. Case managers agreed that the prospect of sanctions was a useful tool to encourage recipients to participate in work activities. The final report from this study, *The Use of TANF Work-Oriented Sanctions in Illinois, New Jersey, and South Carolina* (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/TANF-Sanctions04/index.htm>), was issued in April 2004.

ACF contracted with Abt Associates, Inc. to study the demographic and financial characteristics of families applying for assistance under TANF and in 2003 released a two-part report titled, *Study of the TANF Application Process* (see <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/ifr/index.htm>). The first part focused on TANF application policies and procedures and on the content, quality, and format of TANF application data based on surveys of the 54 States and Territories. It found that States often differ on how they define and count TANF application events. As the types of benefits funded by the TANF block grant have expanded, many States include counts of applications for benefits other than ongoing TANF cash assistance in their data on applications, but not necessarily in their data on caseloads. The differences in the definition and measurement of various application events are large enough to compromise the analysis of application data across States. The report finds that the collection of consistent National data for applications would be difficult. The second part of the study focused on TANF application policies and procedures, as well as on the application experiences and outcomes for a sample of families seeking assistance in six selected county and local welfare offices. In the sites with formal diversion policies, diversion was rarely imposed upon or chosen by applicants. In the sites studied, there was far more potential for informal diversion. For example, in five of the sites, from one-quarter to one-third of the research sample decided either not to apply for TANF or not to complete the TANF application process.

Finally, to provide greater context and a more detailed picture of the environment in which welfare programs are being implemented, ASPE contracted with the Lewin Group and the Rockefeller Institute of Government to examine the effects of fiscal capacity on State spending choices on programs to support low-income populations. The project included two major activities: an analysis of 24 years of expenditure data across 50 States to describe and model differences in State spending patterns and in-depth case studies based on site visits to a half-dozen of the poorest States to develop a more detailed analysis of the spending decisions across social welfare programs. The final report, *Spending on Social Welfare Programs in Rich and Poor States* (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/social-welfare-spending04/index.htm>), issued in August 2004, found that States with lower fiscal capacity spend less per capita on social welfare programs than richer States. These differences are larger for cash assistance and non-health social services (such as child care, child welfare and energy assistance) than for health-related programs, such as Medicaid and public hospitals. Furthermore, over the last two and a half decades, States have made major changes in how much they spend on different social programs, with spending on Medicaid increasing much more rapidly than spending on other programs, both in absolute terms and as a percentage of all spending on social welfare programs. The proportion of social welfare spending spent on cash assistance has declined across States of all fiscal capacity. In contrast, the proportion of social welfare budgets spent on non-health social services has declined in poor States, while growing somewhat in the States with higher fiscal capacity. Case study visits

suggest that differences in political and administrative processes explain some of these differences in spending in different program areas.

Promoting Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood

ACF and ASPE have developed a multi-pronged approach to increasing knowledge in this important subject area. In FY 2002, ACF awarded a contract to Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., to conduct the large-scale Building Strong Families (BSF) Demonstration and Evaluation Project. The project involves the development and rigorous evaluation of interventions to increase the well-being of children through provision of voluntary healthy marriage education services to help low-income unwed parents achieve their goals of healthy marriage and positive family functioning. This project builds on research that found that, at the time of the birth of a child, many unwed parents have high hopes of marriage to each other. However, without intervention and supports, only about 10 percent marry within a year. The evaluation will assess impacts of the intervention on the quality and stability of marriages and couple relationships and other measures of well-being including the well-being of children. The contractor continues to provide technical assistance to seven State and local organizations that successfully pilot tested BSF programs and have been selected as evaluation sites. The sites are identifying and enrolling eligible couples and providing the range of BSF services. A report on the early pilot test experience and lessons learned is expected to be available in late 2006. Additional information is available at <http://www.buildingstrongfamilies.info>.

In FY 2002, ACF also funded a study by the Urban Institute that examined existing and potential settings for healthy marriage services to low-income populations and included a systematic review of the literature on the effectiveness of services to strengthen marriage. There are separate reports for each component of the study. The program review report presents the researchers' assessment of key factors to understanding how marriage education programs are implemented in terms of the setting and organizational structure, the intervention (approach, format, curriculum), and population served. In examining potential opportunities for expansion, the authors suggest two possible approaches: expanding the participant base for existing marriage programs to include low-income couples or enabling and encouraging programs serving low-income couples to incorporate marriage education services into their traditional work. The systematic review found that, on average, programs to strengthen relationships and marriage had significant positive impacts on relationship satisfaction and relationship communication. The final reports were released in winter 2004 (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/strengthen/serv_delivery/index.html).

Further, in FY 2002 ASPE funded a project to examine differences among single- and married-parent family types in the TANF and Food Stamp programs. The project describes trends in eligibility and participation and the various factors that might be related to those trends. Findings show that participation rates in these programs are lower for married-parent families than single-parent families and that these differences persist even among eligible families with similar characteristics and facing similar economic circumstances. Between 1996 and 2000, declines in the TANF caseload were proportionally similar for married and single parents. However, the drop in married-parent cases resulted primarily from lower rates of participation among eligibles, whereas the drop in single-parent cases reflected a combination of reductions in

the number of low-income, the percent of low-income that are eligible, and the percent of eligibles participating. This project uses output from various micro-simulation models to describe the participation trends and regression analysis to examine the likely importance of State-level program rules and economic variables, as well as family and individual characteristics. The final report, *Public Assistance Use Among Two-Parent Families: An Analysis of TANF and Food Stamp Program Eligibility and Participation* (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/05/2parent-part/>), was released in spring 2005.

ACF and ASPE also are jointly funding evaluations of the Partners for Fragile Families demonstrations in nine States in order to document the effects of these interventions on poor, young, unwed fathers' employment, child support payments, parenting and family relationships. ASPE and ACF also have funded grants to researchers to conduct additional analysis of data from the Fragile Families and Child Well-Being Survey, a 20-city longitudinal survey of unwed parents beginning at the birth of their child. Findings from this analysis show that:

- Parents highly value the institution of marriage, but believe that significant financial and emotional milestones need to be met prior to entering into marriage.
- A year after the birth of their first child, 39 percent of unwed mothers remained on TANF. Another 11 percent were “involuntary leavers” who left due to a sanction, while five percent left voluntarily. Sanctioned leavers had significantly higher levels of material hardship.
- Policy variations account for about half of State differences in TANF participation, but individual characteristics are much stronger predictors of TANF participation than are policies.
- Only one percent of unwed mothers rely exclusively on their own earnings and/or support from the father; even those who work rely on public support (such as Women, Infants and Children (WIC), Medicaid and Food Stamps) to make ends meet.

Another project jointly funded by ACF and ASPE will develop options for gathering more complete marriage and divorce data at the national, State, and local levels. This project is being conducted by the Lewin Group and the Urban Institute. This effort builds on findings and recommendations from the Counting Couples workshop sponsored by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. It involves assessing the needs of various marriage and divorce data users, the strengths and gaps in current survey and administrative data on marriage and divorce, and the challenges inherent in modifying such data systems. Under one task, the researchers have reviewed and documented the capacity of existing survey data, such as the American community Survey, to provide annual measures of marriage and divorce rates as well as other related measures. Another major task involves a survey of State and local officials responsible for the collection and maintenance of marriage and divorce records data. The researchers will use the information obtained from the various sources to formulate options for obtaining more reliable national statistics on marriage and divorce. The final report, expected in late 2006, will present and assess an array of options related to both surveys and administrative data systems to strengthen marriage and divorce data. In addition, this effort will position the Department in a way that it can respond to opportunities for improving marriage and divorce data that arise throughout the course of the project.

In late FY 2003, ACF funded two additional major evaluation efforts to assess the effectiveness of different approaches to promoting healthy marriages. The Supporting Healthy Marriage (SHM) evaluation is being conducted by MDRC and will assess the effectiveness of interventions to support healthy marriage and positive family functioning among low-income couples who are married or planning to marry. An initial working paper assessing recent descriptive statistics on the formation and stability, characteristics, and quality of marriages in the low-income population of the U.S. has been released (see <http://www.supportinghealthymarriage.org/publications/6/workpaper.html>). The next stages of the project involve the identification of interested agencies at the State and local level that are interested in developing a SHM project and helping those agencies design and implement programs that conform to the SHM program model.

The other large evaluation is the Community Healthy Marriage Initiative Evaluation (CHMI) being conducted by RTI and the Urban Institute. The CHMI evaluation includes implementation/outcome evaluation of multiple section 1115 waiver projects authorized by the Office of Child Support Enforcement that utilize a community approach to healthy marriage within the goals and objectives of the child support program. The projects are varied but most include an array of healthy marriage activities that are offered community-wide and involve multiple public and private community partners in carrying out the projects. Two reports describing local implementation of the projects and lessons learned have been produced and are available at: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/strengthen/eval_com/index.html. Additional implementation reports will continue to be produced on a rolling basis reflecting site implementation schedules. Impact evaluation may be conducted in selected sites where there is a substantial saturation model implemented. The impact evaluation will utilize a comparison site design and will measure child support enforcement outcomes as well as other measures.

In addition, in FY 2003 ACF funded the Urban Institute to document and develop a database of financial disincentives for marriage based on a range of State and Federal policies relevant for low-income families and analyze the potential effects of the policies alone and in combination based on marital status or living arrangements. The project includes the development of an interactive calculator that will allow interested parties to simulate the effects on benefits of different family formation decisions based on income and wages for each adult, given different family sizes. The marriage calculator can be accessed at: <http://marriagecalculator.acf.hhs.gov/marriage/>

ACF has provided funding through the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) Network on Child and Family Well Being for an examination and assessment of the state-of-the-art in measuring marriage and couple relationships. Child Trends is carrying out this work. As a resource for researchers and program operators, an initial product under this project is a compendium of existing measures and tools used in large and small scale studies designed to measure couple relationships across a broad range of categories.

Employment Retention and Advancement

Over the last eight years, ACF has committed research funds to address varied issues related to increasing employment among welfare recipients. ACF's latest major initiative in this area, *The Employment Retention and Advancement Evaluation* (ERA), builds on earlier experience in order

to test experimentally a new generation of approaches to promoting employment retention and advancement.

The goal of this multi-year demonstration and evaluation project is to gain knowledge about how best to help low-income families sustain attachment to, and advancement in, the labor market. ACF and the contractor, MDRC, have worked with participating development sites to fully implement their programs. By the middle of 2003, 15 intervention strategies had been implemented in eight States (California, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, and Texas). In early 2004, ACF released a report that details some of the early lessons learned in implementing employment retention and advancement programs. The report also examines the relationships between TANF and Workforce Investment Act (WIA) agencies in the provision of retention and advancement services for low-income workers. In November 2004, ACF released a report entitled *Practical Tips and Tools to Strengthen Your ERA Program: A Technical Assistance Guide for the Employment Retention and Advancement Project* (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/employ_retention/reports/prac_tips/prac_title.html), that provides practical tools specifically designed for ERA programs. In mid-2005, ACF released a report on the early impact findings of four of the longest operating interventions (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/employ_retention/reports/early_results/early_title.html).

All sites are randomly assigning participants to control and experimental groups, and several important variations on the retention and advancement themes are being tried:

- Cleveland is experimenting with a cooperative effort between employers and the TANF agency that offers career progression.
- New York is attempting to enhance employment retention and advancement among substance abusers.
- Texas is offering significant cash incentives to increase participation in its post-employment services program.
- Minnesota is providing enhanced services for participants with acute mental health problems.
- Eugene, Oregon is targeting newly employed TANF recipients with a variety of flexible education, training, and career development services designed to help participants advance into better jobs.
- South Carolina is aggressively reaching out to former welfare recipients who have been off the rolls for at least nine months, attempting to locate and work with prior TANF recipients who may need employment-related assistance in order to avoid recidivism.
- Los Angeles, California is testing a variation of “work first” in the form of enhanced job club activities.

ACF has also provided funds to evaluate the *New Visions Self-Sufficiency and Lifelong Learning Demonstration Project*, a joint effort of the Riverside Community College (RCC) and the Riverside County California Department of Public and Social Services (DPSS). It targets welfare recipients who are already working at least 20 hours per week and are interested in

furthering their education and to advance to better jobs. RCC designed a special college curriculum and guidance program especially tailored to the needs and conditions of welfare recipients. DPSS assists in recruiting recipients to the project. Those recipients volunteering for New Visions were randomized into a treatment group eligible for the program at RCC and into a control group that was not eligible for this particular program. The final report for this demonstration was published early in 2006, and is available at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/new_visions/reports/clg_job_adv/nv_final_pdf.pdf.

The Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA), which created a consolidated and comprehensive labor market support system through one-stop centers, also mandated that public assistance recipients and other low-income individuals were to have priority for employment-related services when resources were insufficient to serve all those seeking help. In 2002, ASPE contracted with Abt Associates, Inc. to conduct a study of the degree to which TANF and WIA programs work together to further their mutual policy goals at a time when both programs are being debated for congressional reauthorization. The project, concluded in early 2004, gathered information on how WIA participation and services for TANF clients and other low-income populations may be affected by TANF and WIA program context, management structures, policies, and administrative arrangements. Findings, based on in-depth interviews at seven purposively selected one-stop centers, include:

- Successful WIA/TANF program coordination is promoted where program management functions, case management functions, and administrative systems are shared across agencies and where WIA and TANF line staffs are co-located and/or communicate regularly to discuss specific cases and policies.
- Differing institutional cultures, a lack of knowledge and understanding of policy and procedures across agencies, and agency administrative systems that do not interface or automatically exchange relevant case information inhibit effective coordination.
- WIA participation among TANF clients and other low-income individuals is greater where local WIA agencies make a commitment to focus intensive and training services on those clients, where education and training services are on-site at one-stop centers, and where training services are tailored to local labor market needs for entry-level workers.
- Both WIA performance standards and Federal TANF work participation rules may affect what WIA training services are provided to TANF clients. Many informants indicated that relatively high expectations for post-training placements for WIA participants embedded in Federal WIA performance standards have led to procedures to screen out individuals with low educational attainment and/or low work experience. Federal TANF work participation policies restrict the percentage of a State's nonexempt TANF caseload that may be engaged in education or training services and be counted toward the work participation rate.
- Informants indicated that work-first TANF policies that stress immediate job placement over longer-term training also may affect enrollment of TANF clients in WIA intensive or training services.
- Study sites have implemented a number of innovative and promising approaches to improving WIA/TANF coordination and integration.

Given the TANF program's emphasis on employment, the policies, practices, and attitudes of the employers of TANF recipients have received surprisingly little attention. Thus, HHS knows little about why employers hire or do not hire recipients, how employers successfully employ recipients, which segments of the population present the greatest challenges, and what would enable employers to increase and improve their efforts. In order to begin to answer such questions, ASPE began a project in 2002, in collaboration with Abt Associates, Inc., the Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, and an expert panel, that centered on a comprehensive review of research literature and data sources and consideration of options for further study. The May 2004 report, *Private Employers and TANF Recipients* (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/private-employers04/index.htm>), synthesizes current knowledge on employers, workforce intermediaries, and TANF recipients. The report also considers a range of options for further study—including possibilities for a national survey of employers and workforce intermediaries.

To gain a better understanding of the labor market factors that affect job retention and wage advancement among TANF recipients and disadvantaged workers, ASPE has funded a series of analyses using data from the Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics (LEHD) program housed at the Census Bureau. These data contain administrative records on both workers and the firms that hire them, linked longitudinally over 10 years for nearly the entire labor force. In addition, detailed information from national surveys (e.g., the Current Population Survey (CPS), Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and Decennial Census) is available for a subset of those workers. One project in this series used the LEHD data to examine TANF recipients' ability to hold a job and work out of low-wage status. The final report, *Successful Transitions out of Low-Wage Work for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Recipients* (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/low-wage-workers-transitions04/index.htm>), was released in April 2004. Findings show that for those on TANF in 1999, average wage growth was positive between 2000 and 2001 for most income brackets. Nonetheless, within each income bracket, roughly 50 percent did not experience wage growth. The ability of TANF workers to move beyond low-wage status varied greatly by employer characteristics such as industry, with the exit rate ranging from a high of 33 percent in the special trade contractor industry to a low of around five percent for those working in eating and drinking establishments. Although this analysis is limited to TANF recipients identified in the Decennial Census data, HHS has another project exploring the possibility of adding TANF administrative data to the LEHD in the future. This would enable the use of the LEHD data for studying employment progression for the full universe of current and former TANF recipients.

In a related project funded by ASPE, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. used data from the SIPP to study the low-wage labor market for TANF recipients and other low-wage workers. The April 2004 final report, *Characteristics of Low-Wage Workers and Their Labor Market Experiences: Evidence from the Mid- to Late-1990s* (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/search/hsp/low-wage-workers04/index.htm>), examines the post-PRWORA labor market experiences of low-wage workers using the 1996 SIPP panel, which provides longitudinal data from 1996 to early 2000. Consistent with other research, the study shows that 28 percent of all workers in March 1996 were low-wage workers (i.e., had hourly wage rates less than \$7.50). While this share remained relatively stable throughout the panel, the share of low-wage workers decreased slightly (from 28 percent to 25 percent) through the mid- to late-1990s. Females, African Americans and Hispanics, single parents with children, individuals with health limitations, those

who had recently received public assistance, and workers in households with incomes below the Federal poverty level are disproportionately likely to be low-wage workers. The study also showed substantial job mobility among low-wage workers, with many low-wage workers experiencing upward mobility (mainly into “medium-wage” jobs) and wage growth during the study period. Finally, upward mobility was more common for those low-wage workers who began the period with better quality jobs (e.g., somewhat higher wages, health benefits available, full-time hours) and for continuous workers who switched jobs (relative to those who remained in their starting job).

Effective Strategies for Serving the Hard-to-Employ

State and local TANF officials and other service providers have expressed the need for more information and guidance as they develop employment-focused strategies to work more effectively with TANF recipients who face substantial barriers to employment. These include adults with substance abuse and/or mental health problems, physical or developmental disabilities, learning disabilities or very low basic skills, those who have experienced domestic violence, or those who have a general history of low and intermittent employment. In many instances, agencies will need new methods and strategies to meet the needs of individuals facing one or more of these barriers in order for them to enter and succeed in the labor market.

ACF, ASPE, and the Department of Labor (DOL) are funding a major evaluation project that builds on lessons from earlier work and is intended to increase knowledge about the most effective strategies for helping hard-to-employ parents find and sustain employment and improve family and child well-being. The Enhanced Services for the Hard-to-Employ Demonstration and Evaluation project is a multi-year, multi-site effort. It began by first identifying agencies and organizations already working with or interested in working with such parents. Then the project will collaborate with the selected sites in designing and implementing programs that address barriers to employment. The evaluation will use an experimental design to assess program effectiveness and will document the implementation and operational lessons from the perspective of program operators, administrators, and participants. The evaluation will test intervention strategies in four sites, including: (1) a transitional work and employment support program for recent prison parolees in New York City; (2) an outreach in Rhode Island designed to Medicaid recipients with depression into mental health treatment and connected to employment services, (3) three Early Head Start Programs in Kansas and Missouri involving enhancing and expanding the self-sufficiency components of the program to build both employment gains and positive child impacts; and (4) a program in Philadelphia testing two promising approaches for TANF recipients with significant barriers—a transitional employment approach and an approach relying on in-depth assessment and an individually tailored menu of employment and support services and intensive case management. An interim report will be available in the fall of 2008, and the project will be completed in September 2010.

Rural Welfare-to-Work Strategies

ACF is investing resources to learn how best to help TANF and other low-income rural families enter into and sustain employment. This study will help identify effective rural welfare-to-work

strategies, operational challenges, and solutions that can be used by State and local TANF agencies and others.

In FY 2000, ACF awarded a contract to Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., for an evaluation of rural welfare-to-work strategies employing a random assignment experimental design. The project will assess programs being implemented in Illinois and Nebraska. An implementation report (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/rural_wtw/reports/rwtw/rwtw_title.html) was released in mid-2004, and a final report is expected at the end of 2007. The evaluation will highlight promising models and determine the effectiveness and cost-benefits of these welfare-to-work strategies in rural areas.

- The Illinois Future Steps Program, implemented in five counties in southern Illinois beginning in July 2001, has an intensive employment and case management program tailored to people with low incomes.
- The Building Nebraska Families Program is an education-based developmental program that began in March 2002 and works with participants in 37 rural counties throughout the State. It provides one-on-one instruction and assistance in clients' homes focused on helping Nebraska's TANF/Employment First clients who have not found or sustained employment through regular program activities get enhanced services.

Addressing the Needs of Other Special Populations

In FY 1999, ACF and ASPE contracted with the Urban Institute to examine critical issues in the screening and assessment of TANF and/or welfare-to-work recipients who experience barriers to employment, with a focus on substance abuse, mental health or illness, low basic skills, physical or developmental disabilities (including learning disabilities), and domestic violence. The March 2001 report, *Screening and Assessment in TANF/Welfare-to-Work: Ten Important Questions TANF Agencies and Their Partners Should Consider* (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/search/daltp/Reports/scrasmes.htm>), discusses the important issues and challenges faced by TANF agencies and administrators as they develop screening and assessment strategies for identifying TANF recipients with significant barriers to employment. Three regional meetings were held in 2000 and 2001 to further discuss these issues, and site visits to six States and localities were undertaken to describe local approaches to screening, assessment, and service delivery. Discussion of the site visits is contained in *Screening and Assessment in TANF/Welfare-to-Work: Local Answers to Difficult Questions* (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/search/daltp/Reports/dfqueses.htm>), published in December 2001.

An ASPE-funded study, *Children in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Child-Only Cases with Relative Caregivers* (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/child-only04/index.htm>), published in June 2004, examined the demographics, family circumstances, service system involvement, service needs, and well-being of children in TANF child-only cases with relative caregivers. Between 1996 and 2001, welfare cases declined nationally by 52 percent, while child-only cases declined by much less. Thus, while the number of child-only cases has fluctuated over time, their proportionate share of the TANF caseload has increased. Children in TANF child-only cases with relative caregivers occupy uncertain territory between the TANF and the child welfare service systems. Since these children are exempt from work requirements and not expected to

move to self-sufficiency prior to adulthood, they are not well aligned with the TANF agency's expectations and service offerings. Because they have not been identified as having experienced maltreatment, they are outside the child welfare system's protective mandate, although they may be in need of supportive services. ASPE contracted with RTI International to review the policies and program structures that shape States' responses to children in TANF child-only cases with relative caregivers and the ways States assess, respond to, and monitor the needs and well-being of children in TANF child-only cases with relative caregivers.

Evaluation of the Welfare-to-Work Grants Program

While the welfare reform law of 1996 heralded a new emphasis on work first and time limits, policy makers also acknowledged that those most likely to remain on welfare would be those with the greatest barriers to employment. Congress created a temporary program, the Welfare-to-Work (WtW) Grants Program administered by the Department of Labor, to provide additional resources targeted at getting the hardest-to-serve members of the TANF population, including the non-custodial parents of children on TANF, into work. The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 authorizing the WtW grants program also required HHS to evaluate the program's effectiveness and report findings to Congress. ASPE, the lead for HHS on this project, worked closely with the Office of Management and Budget, the Departments of Labor and Housing and Urban Development, and ACF in designing and implementing the study that ran from August 1998 to September 2004.

The evaluation consisted of a description of the implementation status and structure of the grantees' programs, an enhanced process and implementation study that described implementation and operational realities and examined administrative and survey data for a sample of WtW program participants in order to measure changes in their employment and well-being outcomes over time, and a separate process and implementation study of Tribal WtW programs. The evaluation also focused on sub-populations of particular interest, such as non-custodial parents. Findings include the following:

The National Evaluation of the Welfare-to-Work Grants Program: Final Report (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/wtw-grants-eval98/final04/index.htm>). This report summarizes findings across the multi-year evaluation and presents findings on enrollees' outcomes two years after entry into WtW programs in 11 study sites. Major findings include:

- Study sites focused, as intended, on employment rather than education or training, but many went beyond job readiness/job search assistance.
- The average study site cost \$3,607 per enrollee, about the same as typical JOBS programs created under the earlier Family Support Act.
- Most enrollees found jobs, but their employment was unstable. Employment fell between the first and second years after program entry.
- Enrollees employed after two years worked a lot of hours for low wages and limited fringe benefits.
- Poverty was common among WtW enrollees two years after program entry, but it was lower among those who were employed.

The study also identified key lessons learned from the WtW program experience: effective interagency partnerships were an important aspect of the program; program flexibility encouraged innovative programming; and stringent eligibility criteria and fiscal requirements can result in low program enrollment.

Unemployment Insurance as a Potential Safety Net for TANF Leavers: Evidence from Five States (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/wtw-grants-eval98/ui04/index.htm>). During the past several years, increasing attention has focused on the role of the safety net—such as Unemployment Insurance (UI)—available to welfare recipients who exit welfare and find jobs in the context of a time-limited welfare system. Some policymakers and researchers believe that the eligibility rules of the UI program make the program less accessible to low-wage, entry-level workers, especially to former welfare recipients who move in and out of the labor force and who often do not have histories of stable employment. This study examined the extent to which former welfare recipients, if they were to experience a job loss, are likely to have monetary eligibility for UI.

Targeted Help for the Hard-to-Employ: Outcomes of Two Philadelphia Welfare-to-Work Programs. This report examines two programs that were central components of the overall Welfare-to-Work (WtW) grant program strategy in Philadelphia: the Regional Service Centers (RSCs) and the Transitional Work Corporation (TWC). These programs differed in their approaches to serving the hard-to-employ and in their target populations. The RSCs offered 30 days of basic job search assistance services to the broad WtW-eligible population, while TWC provided paid work experience for up to six months and targeted WtW-eligible people who had little or no work experience. Findings show that both groups of participants had increases in employment and earnings and declines in TANF receipt, although—consistent with the targeting and sequencing of the programs—RSC participants had better outcomes overall than the TWC participants.

Overcoming Challenges to Business and Economic Development in Indian Country (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/wtw-grants-eval98/tribal-dev04/index.htm>). This report, which presents an overview of economic development initiatives in eight Tribes, documents the wide range of economic development initiatives underway in Tribal lands, examines the unique legal, historical, and cultural context of such initiatives, and identifies the main challenges to Tribes' success in encouraging business development.

Operating TANF: Opportunities and Challenges for Tribes and Tribal Consortia (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/TANF-tribes03/index.htm>). This report presents the experiences of 10 Tribal grantees in planning, implementing, and operating Tribal TANF programs. Among other things, study grantees emphasized the importance of developing a sound Tribal TANF plan, coordinating with State staff, and addressing challenges with reporting program performance.

Implementation of the Welfare-to-Work Program (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/wtw-grants-eval98/implem02/index.htm>). This report describes the implementation of the WtW program in 11 sites based on information collected through two rounds of site visits in 1999 and 2001, and management information system data maintained by the programs. The programs fell into three general models for delivery of services: Enhanced Direct Employment, Developmental/Transitional Employment, and Intensive Post-Employment Skills Development.

Understanding the Costs of DOL Welfare-to-Work Grants Programs (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/wtw-grants-eval98/costs02/>). This report examines the costs of 18 WtW programs in nine in-depth evaluation sites to identify the cost structure of these programs and the factors that influenced their costs. The costs per participant in these programs ranged from \$1,887 to \$6,641, reflecting differences in the package of services that participants received.

Program Structure and Service Delivery in Eleven Welfare-to-Work Grant Programs. This interim implementation report shows that WtW grant programs have been innovative despite initial delays in start-up and enrollment; that most WtW services are delivered through highly decentralized systems; that most programs serve all WtW-eligible individuals, but some focus on particular subgroups, such as non-custodial parents or those with particularly difficult barriers to work; that activities are primarily work-focused; and that most WtW administrative agencies are workforce development agencies but often have formal ties with TANF.

Serving Noncustodial Parents: A Descriptive Study of Welfare-to-Work Programs (see <http://fatherhood.hhs.gov/ncp-wtw-d00/index.htm>). This study examines 11 WtW grants programs with a focus on serving noncustodial parents. It finds that such programs tend to be more successful when they have well designed recruitment activities, a combination of positive inducements and pressures for participation are present, a variety of employment support services, and when multiple agencies collaborate in service provision.

Contracting with Faith-Based Providers

State and Local Contracting for Social Services Under Charitable Choice. Welcoming faith-based organizations as valued partners in providing social services is a top priority for the President. In 2002, ASPE contracted with Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. and their subcontractors, the Hudson Institute, the Center for Public Justice, and the Sagamore Institute for Policy Research, to examine the varying ways in which the Charitable Choice (CC) provisions covering TANF and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) programs are interpreted and implemented by State and local government officials. For the TANF program, information is being collected through a survey of State TANF officials in the 45 States with State-level contracting, TANF officials in the county with the largest TANF caseload in the 26 States that conduct county-level contracting, and approximately 80 local TANF officials that recently contracted with faith-based organizations. Sixty State and local SAPT liaisons were surveyed as well. The final report, released in August 2005, found that Charitable Choice provisions have had little or no effect on agencies' preexisting contracting policies regarding faith-based organizations. There are, however, significant efforts to reach out to faith-based organizations to encourage their involvement in TANF and SAPT and to remove barriers. The majority of agencies recognize that certain characteristics and behaviors make faith-based organizations ineligible for funding under Charitable Choice, but in several instances, agencies did not appear to know or apply the relevant Charitable Choice provisions that establish the eligibility of certain types of faith-based organizations for TANF and SAPT funding. These discrepancies may indicate a need for greater training of agency staff.

The National Study of Child Care for Low-Income Families

The *National Study of Child Care for Low-Income Families*, conducted by Abt Associates Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the National Center for Children in Poverty at Columbia University's Joseph Mailman School of Public Health in New York City, is a seven-year research effort in 17 States and 25 communities. Funded by ACF, the study is designed to examine: how States and communities implement policies and programs to meet the child care needs of families moving from welfare to work, as well as those of other low-income families; how policies change over time; and how the relationships between these policies and other factors affect the type, amount, and cost of care in communities. In addition, the study is investigating the factors that shape the child care decisions of low-income families and the role that child care subsidies play in those decisions. Finally, the study is examining, in depth and over a period of two and a half years, a group of families that use various kinds of family child care and their child care providers, to develop a better understanding of the family child care environment and to what extent the care provided in that environment meets parents' needs for care that supports their work-related needs and meets children's needs for a safe, healthy and nurturing environment. In late 2005, ACF released a report entitled *Care in the Home: A Description of Family Child Care and the Experiences of the Families and Children Who Use It (Wave I)* describing how family child care meets the needs of many low-income working families, as well as noting some limitations. Additional reports, including a final report, will also be released in late 2006.

Improving the Use of TANF and Other Administrative Data

ASPE and ACF have been working collaboratively on a series of projects to improve the use of TANF administrative data, both for program management and for research purposes. One such project has developed user-oriented enhancements to ACF/OFA's web-based TANF reporting system that States use to enter aggregate data for TANF and related programs. The enhancements are intended to make the system more useful to the States and others for program management and monitoring. A second project, still underway, is making the disaggregated, micro-level TANF data submitted by States to the Federal government available to the research community through the web. A third project has been developing indicators and a new software tool for use by States in analyzing data for program management and performance measurement. Under the first phase of this project, 20 indicators have been developed in consultation with ten States; eight of these indicators have been programmed into an initial prototype of a software tool, and a pilot test has begun in one State.

XIV. STATE PROFILES

This chapter contains individual TANF profiles for each State and the District of Columbia. These TANF profiles contain information on program administration, funding, expenditures, caseload, benefit structure, participation rates, and High Performance Bonus earnings performance rates.

The following page presents an example of these State TANF profiles, along with a legend explaining each entry and listing sources used to create it. All 50 State profiles along with the District of Columbia are then presented in alphabetical order.



Alabama

Bob Riley (R), Governor since January 2003
 Dr. Page Walley, Commissioner, Department of Human Resources
 Joel Sanders, Director, Family Assistance Partnership

1

Family Assistance Program (FA)

County Administered - 67 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	19,228	Rank 27
FY 2003 Change:	2a 8%	45
Change Since Enactment:	-53%	27
SFAG (in Millions):	3a \$ 93	35
Participation Rate:	37%	21
Zero Participation:	4a 58%	26

5

TANF Benefit Structure

Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$215	17%	47	6%	49
Max Earnings at Application	\$214	17%	53	6%	53
Max Earnings at Close	\$215	17%	53	6%	53

3b

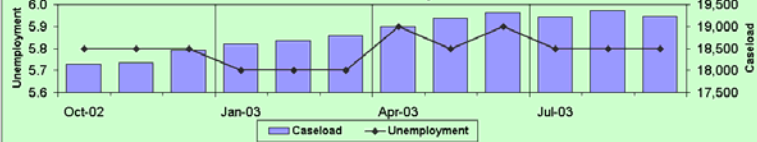
FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 89	\$ 74
Total Awarded	\$ 105	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 162	
Ending Balance	\$ 32	\$ 28
State MOE	\$ 39	

6

Caseload & Unemployment Rate

FY 2003 Monthly



2b

FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	19,228	1,361	8%	45
Adult-Headed	10,025	1,260	14%	47
Child-Only	9,203	101	1%	24
Recipients	45,528	3,476	8%	45

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Jefferson - Birmingham	19%
Mobile	14%
Montgomery	10%
Madison - Madison	5%
Tuscaloosa - Tuscaloosa	3%

7

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:	2c
Intermittent	No	December 2001
Lifetime	60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Full / 1 month	4b

Expenditure Profile

Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE

3c

Cash Benefits
 Services
 Administration
 Information Systems
 Transferred to CCDF
 Transferred to SSBG

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 201			\$ 172		
Cash Benefits	\$ 46	23%	38%	\$ 33	19%	37%
Services	\$ 110	55%	44%	\$ 89	52%	44%
Administration	\$ 13	6%	7%	\$ 12	7%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 0	0%	1%	\$ 1	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 21	10%	6%	\$ 25	14%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 10	5%	3%	\$ 12	7%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly

8

Exempt From Participation
 Child - Only
 Child Under Age 1
 In Sanction Status
 Other

Cases Subject to All-Family Rate

Number Participating - Avg. Monthly

Participation Rate

Employment
 On The Job Training
 Work Exp./Community Service
 Job Search
 Vocational Education
 Job Skills Training
 School Attendance
 Other

Participation Rate w/o Waiver

Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate

With Some Hours of Participation
 With No Hours of Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	18,844			18,037		
Exempt From Participation	60%	12	51%	62%	9	51%
Child - Only	49%	9	39%	50%	6	39%
Child Under Age 1	8%	19	6%	8%	20	6%
In Sanction Status	3%	8	2%	3%	10	2%
Other	0%	na	4%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	7,560			6,908		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	2,804			4,573		
Participation Rate	37%	21	31%	37%	25	33%
Employment	66%	19	58%	70%	16	63%
On The Job Training	0%	33	0%	0%	34	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	6%	36	18%	6%	32	16%
Job Search	28%	13	15%	25%	13	14%
Vocational Education	14%	30	14%	13%	23	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	2%	0%	na	2%
School Attendance	7%	12	4%	6%	13	4%
Other	1%	37	14%	1%	40	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	37%	13	28%	37%	17	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	42%		40%	50%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	58%	26	60%	50%	25	54%

4c

HPB Earnings Performance

Earnings Initiation

Change from Previous Year

Earnings Retention

Change from Previous Year

Earnings Gain

Change from Previous Year

9

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	35%	21	34%	38%	13	36%
Change from Previous Year	-3%	44	-2%	na	na	3%
Earnings Retention	57%	37	59%	57%	37	59%
Change from Previous Year	0%	21	1%	na	na	-4%
Earnings Gain	43%	13	33%	39%	17	33%
Change from Previous Year	4%	8	-1%	na	na	7%

Sources for State Profiles

1. Administration:

- State Governor (National Governors Association)
- Commissioner/Secretary with TANF oversight (State contact)
- State TANF Director (State contact)
- TANF program name (Office of Family Assistance website at <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ofa/tfnames.htm>)
- State or county TANF program administration (Appendix Table 12:1) , and number of counties in the State (U.S. Census Bureau)

2. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) FY 2002 Caseload

- a. FY 2003 TANF caseload data (Office of Family Assistance website at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/caseload/caseloadindex.htm>)
 - 1. TANF caseload total and national ranking as of September 2003
 - 2. The percent and national rank of the caseload change during FY 2003
 - 3. The percent and national rank of the caseload change since FY 1996
- b. FY 2003 caseload breakdown by case type categorized (Office of Family Assistance website at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/caseload/caseloadindex.htm>)
 - 1. All Cases
 - 2. Adult-Headed (all cases minus child-only)
 - 3. Child-Only (no adult cases)
 - 4. Recipients
- c. TANF Time limits
 - 1. Intermittent limit on assistance (Appendix Table 12:10)
 - 2. Lifetime limit on assistance (Appendix Table 12:10)
 - 3. Month/year of first impact (Appendix Table 12:10)

3. Funding and Expenditures

These numbers are based on the information provided in the FY 2002 and FY 2003 ACF-196 forms, including MOE and SSP figures. Tables A, A1, B, B1, C, and C1 were utilized for this project. These tables are available online at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofs/data/>.

- a. States' FY 2002 State Family Assistance Grant (SFAG) and national rank
- b. FY 2003 Funding (in millions)
 - 1. Beginning Balance - The "Amount" column contains the sum of the unliquidated and unobligated balances from FY 2002, as reported in FY 2002 Table A, ACF-196, Line

- 9 and 10. It is also shown in Chapter II, Table B of this report. The “Unobligated Balance” column contains only the unobligated balance from FY 2002.
2. Total Awarded - The "Amount" column contains the FY 2003 SFAG (less Tribes) and awards for Supplemental Grants and Bonuses to States to Reward High Performance and Decreases in Illegitimacy Ratios. This total Federal fund level awarded to States can be found in Chapter II, Table B of this report. These levels are the new awards given to States during FY 2003.
 3. Expended/Transferred - The “Amount” column contains total combined expenditures for FY 2003 plus all funds transferred to the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) and the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) for FY 2003.
 4. Ending Balance - The “Amount” column contains the sum of the unliquidated and unobligated balances from FY 2003, as reported in FY 2003 Table A, ACF-196, Line 9 and 10. The “Unobligated Balance” column contains only the unobligated balance from FY 2002.
 5. State MOE – FY 2003 State expenditures is provided in the “Amount” column.
- c. Expenditure Profile provides a breakdown of expenditures by category. Dollars in millions reflect combined Federal plus State MOE. The percentages are of combined Federal plus State MOE found in tables A and B in the online TANF financial reports.

4. Participation and Sanctions

- a. State FY 2003 participation rate and FY 2003 zero participation rate (Appendix Table 3:1:b and Appendix Table 3:7:c).
- b. State sanction policy for non-compliance (Appendix Table 12:8).
- c. Overall participation rates (with and without waiver) and national rank as well as participation rates and ranks by work activity defined in eight general categories based on the average monthly number of participating families (Appendix Table 3:6:a).

5. TANF Benefit Structure

Benefits and earnings are compared to the State Median Income (SMI) and Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for the State (Appendix Table 12:2, also Urban Institute Welfare Rules Database).

6. Caseload & Unemployment Rates (Graphs)

The top graph compares FY 2003 caseload to FY 2003 unemployment rates. The bottom graph compares caseloads to unemployment rates from FY 1996 to FY 2003. Monthly caseload data was retrieved from the OFA website (at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov//programs/ofa/caseload/caseloadindex.htm>). The five-year monthly unemployment rates were retrieved from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

7. Sub-State Caseload as a Percent of State

This section provides the States' top TANF caseloads by area/county as a percent of the State Caseload as of September 2003. The information was received directly from the jurisdictions.

8. All Family Work Participation Rates

This section provides the overall percent of the average monthly TANF cases and national rank for families exempt from participation. In addition, a breakdown, by category, of those exempt from participation is provided by percent and national rank (Table 3:3:a).

9. HPB Earnings Performance

The States' percentages and national rank for earning initiation, retention, and gain are provided in this section. In addition, the change from the previous year is provided (Table 5:5).



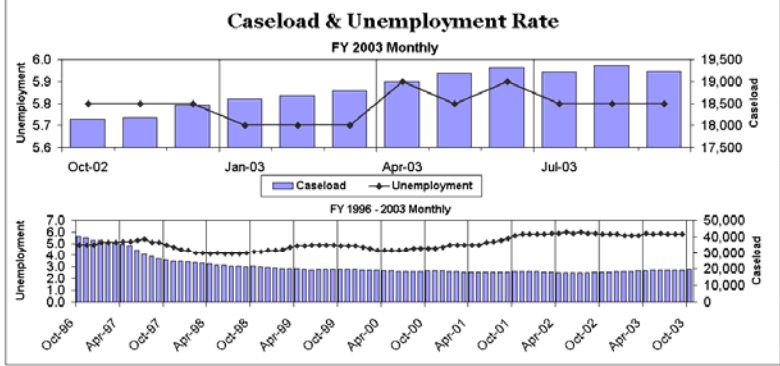
Alabama

Bob Riley (R), Governor since January 2003
 Dr. Page Walley, Commissioner, Department of Human Resources
 Joel Sanders, Director, Family Assistance Partnership
 Family Assistance Program (FA)
 County Administered - 67 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	19,228	Rank 27
FY 2003 Change:	8%	45
Change Since Enactment:	-53%	27
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 93	35
Participation Rate:	37%	21
Zero Participation:	58%	26

TANF Benefit Structure					
Monthly - Family of Three					
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$215	17%	47	6%	49
Max Earnings at Application	\$214	17%	53	6%	53
Max Earnings at Close	\$215	17%	53	6%	53

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)		
	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 89	\$ 74
Total Awarded	\$ 105	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 162	
Ending Balance	\$ 32	\$ 28
State MOE	\$ 39	



FY 2003 Caseload				
	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	19,228	1,361	8%	45
Adult-Headed	10,925	1,260	14%	47
Child-Only	9,203	101	1%	24
Recipients	45,528	3,476	8%	45

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)	
Jefferson - Birmingham	19%
Mobile	14%
Montgomery	10%
Madison - Madison	5%
Tuscaloosa - Tuscaloosa	3%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	December 2001
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial/Full (Varies) / 1 month

Expenditure Profile	
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 201
Cash Benefits	\$ 46
Services	\$ 110
Administration	\$ 13
Information Systems	\$ 0
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 21
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 10

FY 2003			
STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg
\$ 201		\$ 172	
% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
23%	38%	19%	37%
55%	44%	52%	44%
6%	7%	7%	8%
0%	1%	1%	1%
10%	6%	25%	7%
5%	3%	12%	4%

FY 2002			
STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg
\$ 172		\$ 172	
% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
19%	37%	19%	37%
52%	44%	52%	44%
7%	8%	7%	8%
1%	1%	1%	1%
25%	7%	25%	7%
12%	4%	12%	4%

All-Family Work Participation	
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	18,844
Exempt From Participation	
Child -Only	60%
Child Under Age 1	49%
In Sanction Status	8%
Other	3%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	7,560
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	2,804
Participation Rate	37%
Employment	66%
On The Job Training	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	6%
Job Search	28%
Vocational Education	14%
Job Skills Training	0%
School Attendance	7%
Other	1%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	37%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	
With Some Hours of Participation	42%
With No Hours of Participation	58%

FY 2003		
STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
18,844		
60%	12	53%
49%	9	41%
8%	19	8%
3%	8	3%
7,560	na	3%
2,804		
37%	21	31%
66%	19	58%
0%	33	0%
6%	36	18%
28%	13	15%
14%	30	14%
0%	na	2%
7%	12	4%
1%	37	14%
37%	13	28%
42%		40%
58%	26	60%

FY 2002		
STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
18,037		
62%	10	51%
50%	6	39%
8%	20	6%
3%	10	2%
0%	na	4%
6,908		
2,573		
37%	25	33%
70%	16	63%
0%	34	0%
6%	32	16%
25%	13	14%
13%	23	11%
0%	na	2%
6%	13	4%
1%	40	13%
37%	17	29%
50%		46%
50%	25	54%

HPB Earnings Performance	
Earnings Initiation	35%
Change from Previous Year	-3%
Earnings Retention	57%
Change from Previous Year	0%
Earnings Gain	43%
Change from Previous Year	4%

FY 2003		
STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
35%	21	34%
-3%	44	-2%
57%	37	59%
0%	21	1%
43%	13	33%
4%	8	-1%

FY 2002		
STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
38%	13	36%
na	na	3%
57%	37	59%
na	na	-4%
39%	17	33%
na	na	7%



Alaska

Frank H. Murkowski (R), Governor since December 2002

Joel Gilbertson, Commissioner, Department of Health & Social Services

Ellie Fitzjarrald, Policy Chief, Division of Public Assistance

Alaska Temporary Assistance Program (ATAP)

State Administered - 27 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	4,909	Rank 47
FY 2003 Change:	-12%	4
Change Since Enactment:	-60%	13
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 53	42
Participation Rate:	41%	18
Zero Participation:	49%	13

TANF Benefit Structure

Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$923	58%	1	20%	1
Max Earnings at Application	\$1,245	78%	10	27%	9
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,246	78%	25	27%	18

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

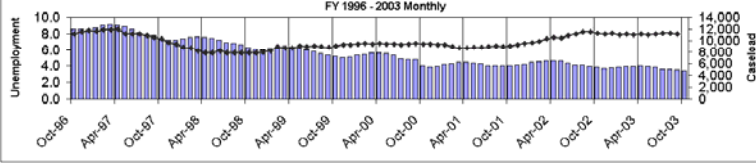
	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 8	\$ 8
Total Awarded	\$ 67	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 64	
Ending Balance	\$ 10	\$ 10
State MOE	\$ 44	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate

FY 2003 Monthly



FY 1996 - 2003 Monthly



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	4,909	-674	-12%	4
Adult-Headed	3,695	-713	-16%	7
Child-Only	1,214	39	3%	35
Recipients	13,650	-2,290	-14%	6

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Anchorage	50%
Matanuska - Susitna-Wasilla	14%
Kenai Peninsula	7%
Fairbanks North Star - Fairbanks	6%
Nome Census - Nome Census	4%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	July 2002
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Full / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 108			\$ 111		
Cash Benefits	\$ 50	46%	38%	\$ 55	50%	37%
Services	\$ 31	29%	44%	\$ 30	27%	44%
Administration	\$ 6	6%	7%	\$ 7	6%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 0	0%	1%	\$ 1	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 16	15%	6%	\$ 13	12%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 4	4%	3%	\$ 5	4%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	5,334			6,034		
Exempt From Participation	40%	42	53%	24%	50	51%
Child - Only	22%	48	41%	19%	50	39%
Child Under Age 1	5%	28	8%	5%	34	6%
In Sanction Status	1%	29	0%	0%	30	2%
Other	12%	5	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	3,227			3,974		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	1,327			1,575		
Participation Rate	41%	18	31%	40%	22	33%
Employment	74%	12	58%	77%	12	63%
On The Job Training	1%	9	0%	1%	12	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	7%	32	18%	5%	34	16%
Job Search	20%	21	15%	15%	26	14%
Vocational Education	20%	19	14%	20%	17	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	2%	0%	na	2%
School Attendance	3%	28	4%	2%	34	4%
Other	9%	15	14%	7%	21	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	41%	10	28%	40%	12	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	51%		40%	53%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	49%	13	60%	47%	23	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	38%	10	34%	40%	6	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	34	-2%	-5%	49	3%
Earnings Retention	63%	15	59%	65%	5	59%
Change from Previous Year	-3%	42	1%	17%	1	-4%
Earnings Gain	30%	37	33%	32%	34	33%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	41	-1%	8%	2	7%



Arizona

Janet Napolitano (D), Governor since January 2003

David A. Burns, Director, Department of Economic Security

Greg Wetz, Policy Chief, Dept. of Economic Security

Employing and Moving People Off Welfare and Encouraging Responsibility (EMPOWER)

State Administered - 15 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	51,336	Rank 12
FY 2003 Change:	17%	53
Change Since Enactment:	-17%	52
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 202	20
Participation Rate:	13%	48
Zero Participation:	76%	48

TANF Benefit Structure

Monthly - Family of Three

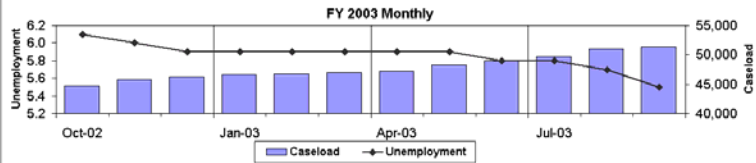
	Amount	As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$347	27%	33	9%	26
Max Earnings at Application	\$585	46%	34	15%	29
Max Earnings at Close	\$587	46%	49	15%	49

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

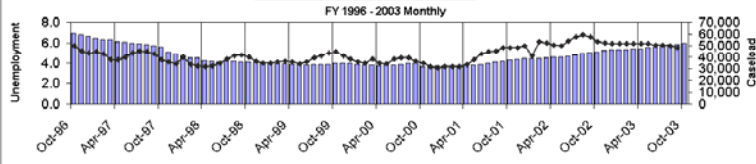
	Amount		Unobligated Balance
	FY 2003	FY 2002	
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 114	\$ 59	
Total Awarded	\$ 227		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 283		
Ending Balance	\$ 27	\$ 9	
State MOE	\$ 81		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate

FY 2003 Monthly



FY 1996 - 2003 Monthly



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	51,336	7,465	17%	53
Adult-Headed	31,421	5,982	24%	52
Child-Only	19,915	1,483	8%	43
Recipients	121,271	17,738	17%	52

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Maricopa - Phoenix	58%
Pima - Tucson	18%
Pinal - Casa Grande	5%
Mohave - Kingman	4%
Yuma - Yuma	3%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	November 1997
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003				FY 2002			
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg				
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 364		\$ 333					
	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds				
Cash Benefits	\$ 175	48%	\$ 130	39%				
Services	\$ 131	36%	\$ 145	44%				
Administration	\$ 32	9%	\$ 33	10%				
Information Systems	\$ 3	1%	\$ 2	1%				
Transferred to CCDF	\$ -	0%	\$ 1	0%				
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 23	6%	\$ 23	7%				

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	47,792			40,097		
Exempt From Participation	48%	25	53%	50%	22	51%
Child - Only	39%	24	41%	43%	18	39%
Child Under Age 1	6%	22	8%	6%	27	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	31	1%	0%	31	2%
Other	2%	14	3%	2%	16	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	24,992			19,677		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	3,351			5,087		
Participation Rate	13%	48	31%	26%	39	33%
Employment	69%	16	58%	83%	9	63%
On The Job Training	0%	24	0%	0%	31	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	19%	19	18%	15%	23	16%
Job Search	27%	14	15%	15%	25	14%
Vocational Education	15%	27	14%	8%	33	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	25	0%	0%	33	2%
School Attendance	4%	23	4%	3%	29	4%
Other	0%	42	14%	0%	47	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	33%	19	28%	26%	33	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	24%		40%	36%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	76%	48	60%	64%	42	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	33%	36	34%	33%	40	36%
Change from Previous Year	0%	10	-2%	-2%	28	3%
Earnings Retention	58%	32	59%	55%	40	59%
Change from Previous Year	3%	11	1%	-3%	40	-4%
Earnings Gain	41%	18	33%	42%	15	33%
Change from Previous Year	-1%	34	-1%	-1%	34	7%



Arkansas

FY 2003

Mike Huckabee (R), Governor since January 1996

Kurt Knickrehm, Director Department of Human Services

Joni Jones, Director, Division of County Operations

Transitional Employment Assistance (TEA)

State Administered - 75 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	10,745	Rank	38
FY 2003 Change:	-8%		7
Change Since Enactment:	-51%		28
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 57		41
Participation Rate:	22%		43
Zero Participation:	67%		40

TANF Benefit Structure

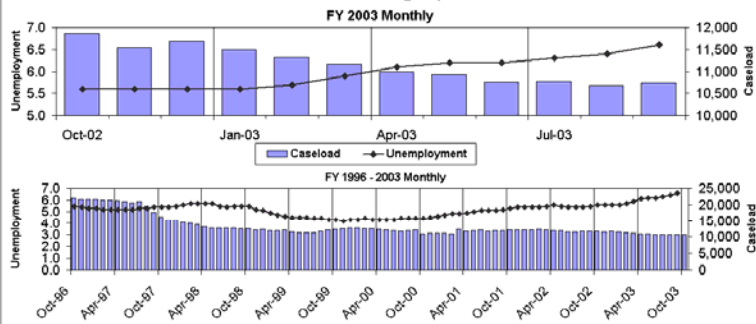
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$204	16%	49	7%	48
Max Earnings at Application	\$278	22%	51	9%	51
Max Earnings at Close	\$699	55%	40	22%	29

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 25	\$ 25
Total Awarded	\$ 69	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 38	
Ending Balance	\$ 57	\$ 57
State MOE	\$ 22	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003	Percent	Rank
		Change		
All Cases	10,745	-980	-8%	7
Adult-Headed	6,016	-727	-11%	11
Child-Only	4,729	-253	-5%	5
Recipients	24,469	-2,563	-9%	10

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Pulaski - Little Rock	24%
Jefferson - Pine Bluff	7%
Crittenden - West Memphis	4%
Phillips - Helena	4%
Mississippi - Blytheville	4%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	July 2000
Lifetime 24 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 60			\$ 64		
Cash Benefits	\$ 22		37%	\$ 26		41%
Services	\$ 24		40%	\$ 31		49%
Administration	\$ 6		10%	\$ 11		17%
Information Systems	\$ 2		3%	\$ 2		3%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 6		10%	\$ (6)		-9%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ -		0%	\$ -		0%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	11,162			12,026		
Exempt From Participation	47%	27	53%	54%	17	51%
Child - Only	41%	20	42%	41%	19	39%
Child Under Age 1	3%	38	8%	4%	36	6%
In Sanction Status	2%	20	1%	1%	22	2%
Other	1%	16	3%	7%	9	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	5,922			6,296		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	1,435			1,555		
Participation Rate	22%	43	31%	21%	44	33%
Employment	46%	37	58%	42%	41	63%
On The Job Training	1%	8	0%	1%	17	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	5%	38	18%	9%	30	16%
Job Search	24%	16	15%	20%	19	14%
Vocational Education	30%	8	14%	37%	4	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	33	2%	0%	31	2%
School Attendance	1%	39	4%	0%	45	4%
Other	0%	na	14%	1%	43	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	22%	41	28%	21%	39	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	33%		40%	35%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	67%	40	60%	65%	44	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	40%	4	34%	42%	2	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	32	-2%	-2%	30	3%
Earnings Retention	63%	14	59%	62%	18	59%
Change from Previous Year	1%	15	1%	1%	12	-4%
Earnings Gain	48%	8	33%	44%	9	33%
Change from Previous Year	4%	9	-1%	4%	15	7%



California

Arnold A. Schwarzenegger (R), Governor since November 2003

Kimberle Belshe, Director, Dept. of Social Services-Health & Human Services Agency

Bruce Wagstaff, Deputy Director, Welfare to Work Division-Dept. of Social Services

California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CALWORKS)

County Administered - 58 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	449,275	Rank	1
FY 2003 Change:	-1%		21
Change Since Enactment:	-48%		32
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 3,687		1
Participation Rate:	24%		41
Zero Participation:	64%		38

TANF Benefit Structure

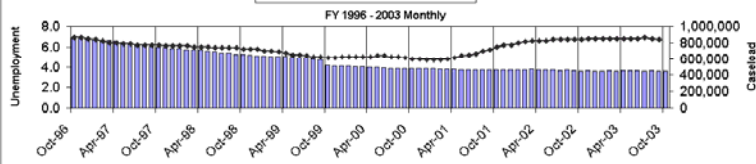
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$679	53%	2	15%	4
Max Earnings at Application	\$913	72%	16	21%	20
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,581	124%	5	36%	7

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 813	\$ -
Total Awarded	\$ 3,709	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 4,326	
Ending Balance	\$ 226	\$ -
State MOE	\$ 2,181	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003	Percent	Rank
		Change		
All Cases	449,275	-4,894	-1%	21
Adult-Headed	253,661	-27,062	-10%	12
Child-Only	195,614	22,168	13%	49
Recipients	1,099,695	-27,352	-2%	25

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Los Angeles - Los Angeles	32%
San Bernardino - San Bernardino	9%
San Diego - San Diego	5%
Sacramento - Sacramento	5%
Riverside - Riverside	5%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	January 2003
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003		FY 2002	
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 6,507		\$ 5,971	
	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	\$ 3,397	52%	\$ 3,073	51%
Services	\$ 1,879	29%	\$ 1,770	30%
Administration	\$ 475	7%	\$ 548	9%
Information Systems	\$ 101	2%	\$ 85	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 573	9%	\$ 423	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 82	1%	\$ 71	1%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003		FY 2002	
	STATE RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	449,650		462,328	
Exempt From Participation				
Child -Only	51%	19	53%	19
Child -Only	46%	11	44%	14
Child Under Age 1	5%	32	8%	30
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	34
Other	0%	na	3%	28
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	220,757		232,538	
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	54,956		63,515	
Participation Rate	24%	41	31%	36
Employment	80%	7	58%	11
On The Job Training	0%	18	0%	10
Work Exp./Community Service	5%	39	18%	36
Job Search	8%	42	15%	32
Vocational Education	14%	28	14%	32
Job Skills Training	0%	27	2%	34
School Attendance	3%	30	4%	26
Other	3%	26	14%	28
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	24%	39	28%	30
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate				
With Some Hours of Participation	36%		40%	
With No Hours of Participation	64%	38	60%	37

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003		FY 2002	
	STATE RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	na	na	34%	36%
Change from Previous Year	na	na	-2%	3%
Earnings Retention	na	na	59%	59%
Change from Previous Year	na	na	1%	-4%
Earnings Gain	na	na	33%	33%
Change from Previous Year	na	na	-1%	7%

Colorado

Bill Owens (R), Governor since January 1999

Marva Livingston Hammons, Executive Director, Dept. of Human Services

Kevin Richards, Division Director

Colorado Works

County Administered - 63 Counties

FY 2003

	Rank
Cases (September 2003):	14,210 35
FY 2003 Change:	14% 52
Change Since Enactment:	-58% 15
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 136 27
Participation Rate:	33% 27
Zero Participation:	58% 27

TANF Benefit Structure

Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$356	28%	31	8%	39
Max Earnings at Application	\$510	40%	41	11%	44
Max Earnings at Close	\$779	61%	34	17%	44

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

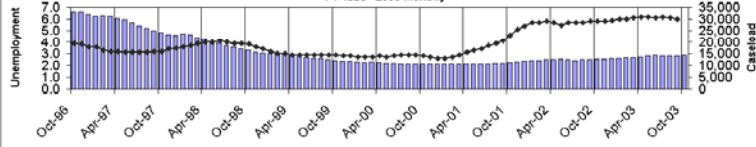
	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 60	\$ -	
Total Awarded	\$ 169		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 148		
Ending Balance	\$ 81	\$ -	
State MOE	\$ 126		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate

FY 2003 Monthly



FY 1996 - 2003 Monthly



FY 2003 Caseload

	During FY 2003		Percent	Rank
	Sept. 2003	Change		
All Cases	14,210	1,766	14%	52
Adult-Headed	9,109	1,239	16%	49
Child-Only	5,101	507	11%	48
Recipients	37,114	4,656	14%	51

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Denver - Denver Metropolitan Area	23%
Arapahoe - Aurora Denver Metropol	13%
El Paso - Colorado Springs	12%
Jefferson - Lakewood Denver Metr	10%
Pueblo - Pueblo	7%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	July 2002
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / 1-3 months

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 274			\$ 284		
Cash Benefits	\$ 51	38%	19%	\$ 53	37%	19%
Services	\$ 142	44%	52%	\$ 160	44%	56%
Administration	\$ 29	7%	11%	\$ 8	3%	3%
Information Systems	\$ 15	1%	5%	\$ 12	1%	4%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 22	6%	8%	\$ 34	7%	12%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 15	3%	5%	\$ 17	4%	6%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	13,534			12,086		
Exempt From Participation	45%	29	53%	47%	25	51%
Child - Only	35%	32	41%	38%	23	39%
Child Under Age 1	9%	14	8%	8%	21	6%
In Sanction Status	1%	28	1%	1%	25	2%
Other	0%	24	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	7,501			6,376		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	2,516			2,281		
Participation Rate	33%	27	31%	36%	27	33%
Employment	51%	31	58%	54%	31	63%
On The Job Training	0%	21	0%	1%	9	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	22%	16	18%	27%	13	16%
Job Search	8%	39	15%	12%	29	14%
Vocational Education	25%	13	14%	22%	14	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	2%	0%	na	2%
School Attendance	11%	7	4%	10%	8	4%
Other	6%	19	14%	6%	22	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	33%	21	28%	36%	19	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	42%		40%	49%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	58%	27	60%	51%	27	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	34%	31	34%	36%	28	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	30	-2%	-2%	22	3%
Earnings Retention	53%	43	59%	53%	42	59%
Change from Previous Year	0%	20	1%	1%	11	-4%
Earnings Gain	40%	23	33%	37%	20	33%
Change from Previous Year	2%	16	-1%	-3%	45	7%

Connecticut



FY 2003

John G. Rowland (R), Governor since January 1995

Patricia A Wilson-Coker, Commissioner, Department of Social Svcs.

Kevin Loveland, Director, Family Services Division

JOBS FIRST

State Administered - 8 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	20,967	Rank	24
FY 2003 Change:	-8%		8
Change Since Enactment:	-63%		9
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 267		16
Participation Rate:	31%		28
Zero Participation:	57%		25

TANF Benefit Structure

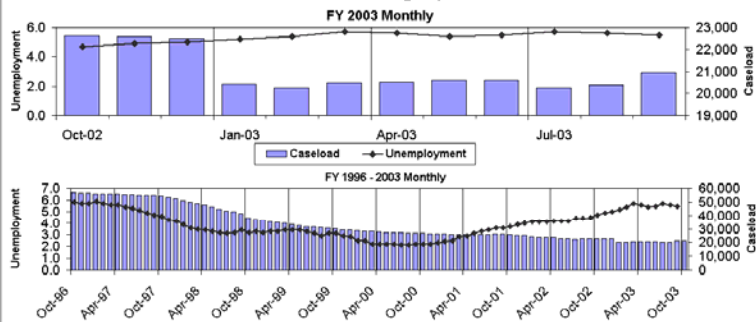
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$543	43%	10	9%	24
Max Earnings at Application	\$834	66%	19	14%	33
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,220	96%	12	21%	31

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 3	\$ -	
Total Awarded	\$ 279		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 282		
Ending Balance	\$ -	\$ -	
State MOE	\$ 195		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	During FY 2003		Percent	Rank
	Sept. 2003	Change		
All Cases	20,967	-1,852	-8%	8
Adult-Headed	12,457	-1,964	-14%	8
Child-Only	8,510	112	1%	26
Recipients	43,844	-6,626	-13%	7

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

New Haven - New Haven	35%
Hartford - Hartford	35%
Fairfield - Bridgeport	17%
New London - New London	5%
Windham - Windham	3%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	November 1997
Lifetime 21 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / 3 months

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003				FY 2002			
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg				
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 477		\$ 462					
	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds				
Cash Benefits	\$ 136	28%	\$ 131	28%				
Services	\$ 293	61%	\$ 279	60%				
Administration	\$ 21	4%	\$ 25	5%				
Information Systems	\$ -	0%	\$ 1	0%				
Transferred to CCDF	\$ -	0%	\$ -	0%				
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 27	6%	\$ 27	6%				

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	21,014			23,685		
Exempt From Participation	51%	20	53%	46%	29	51%
Child - Only	39%	23	41%	36%	28	39%
Child Under Age 1	10%	8	8%	9%	14	6%
In Sanction Status	1%	24	1%	1%	24	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	0%	27	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	10,377			12,873		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	3,168			3,391		
Participation Rate	31%	28	31%	27%	38	33%
Employment	78%	8	58%	87%	5	63%
On The Job Training	0%	19	0%	1%	16	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	1%	50	18%	0%	51	16%
Job Search	13%	28	15%	6%	42	14%
Vocational Education	22%	16	14%	15%	20	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	36	2%	1%	20	2%
School Attendance	0%	44	4%	1%	42	4%
Other	18%	11	14%	17%	9	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	31%	23	28%	27%	32	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	43%		40%	42%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	57%	25	60%	58%	35	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	33%	34	34%	36%	23	36%
Change from Previous Year	-3%	43	-2%	-4%	44	3%
Earnings Retention	65%	7	59%	65%	6	59%
Change from Previous Year	-1%	30	1%	0%	21	-4%
Earnings Gain	31%	36	33%	31%	38	33%
Change from Previous Year	0%	27	-1%	0%	30	7%



FY 2003

Delaware

Ruth Ann Minner (D), Governor since January 2001

Vincent P. Meconi, Secretary, Delaware Health & Social Svcs.

Elaine Archangelo, Director, Division of Social Services, Health & Human Services

A Better Chance (ABC)

State Administered - 3 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	5,699	Rank	45
FY 2003 Change:	2%		34
Change Since Enactment:	-46%		35
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 32		47
Participation Rate:	18%		45
Zero Participation:	72%		44

TANF Benefit Structure

Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$338	27%	35	7%	42
Max Earnings at Application	\$538	42%	39	11%	43
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,299	102%	9	27%	16

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

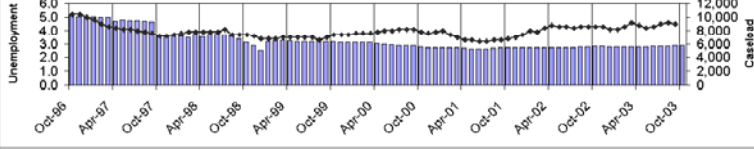
	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 2	\$ 0	
Total Awarded	\$ 34		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 30		
Ending Balance	\$ 5	\$ -	
State MOE	\$ 28		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate

FY 2003 Monthly



FY 1996 - 2003 Monthly



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	5,699	115	2%	34
Adult-Headed	3,109	46	2%	32
Child-Only	2,590	69	3%	34
Recipients	12,951	239	2%	35

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

New Castle - Wilmington	66%
Sussex - Seaford	17%
Kent - Dover	17%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	October 1999
Lifetime 48 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / Until compliance or 2 months

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003				FY 2002			
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	% of Total	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	% of Total
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 58				\$ 58			
Cash Benefits	\$ 20		35%	38%	\$ 19		33%	37%
Services	\$ 31		53%	44%	\$ 31		54%	44%
Administration	\$ 4		7%	8%	\$ 3		5%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 1		2%	1%	\$ 2		3%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 1		2%	6%	\$ 1		2%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 1		2%	3%	\$ 1		2%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	5,597			5,469		
Exempt From Participation	48%	24	53%	48%	24	51%
Child -Only	46%	13	41%	46%	10	39%
Child Under Age 1	1%	48	8%	1%	49	6%
In Sanction Status	1%	27	1%	1%	26	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	0%	26	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	2,922			2,133		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	531			549		
Participation Rate	18%	45	31%	26%	40	33%
Employment	76%	10	58%	60%	24	63%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	39	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	25%	14	18%	41%	8	16%
Job Search	0%	na	15%	0%	na	14%
Vocational Education	0%	na	14%	0%	na	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	2%	0%	na	2%
School Attendance	3%	32	4%	2%	35	4%
Other	0%	na	14%	1%	41	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	18%	43	28%	12%	47	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	28%		40%	35%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	72%	44	60%	65%	45	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	35%	20	34%	37%	16	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	35	-2%	-1%	20	3%
Earnings Retention	59%	28	59%	60%	27	59%
Change from Previous Year	-1%	31	1%	2%	9	-4%
Earnings Gain	37%	27	33%	31%	37	33%
Change from Previous Year	6%	4	-1%	-2%	39	7%



District of Columbia

Anthony A. Williams (D), Mayor

Yvonne Gilchrist, Director, Dept. of Human Services

Kate Jesberg, Administrator, Income Maintenance Administration

TANF

District Administered

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	16,825	Rank	
FY 2003 Change:	2%		31
Change Since Enactment:	-33%		45
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 92		36
Participation Rate:	23%		42
Zero Participation:	72%		45

TANF Benefit Structure

Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$379	30%	28	9%	32
Max Earnings at Application	\$427	34%	46	10%	50
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,604	126%	4	36%	6

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

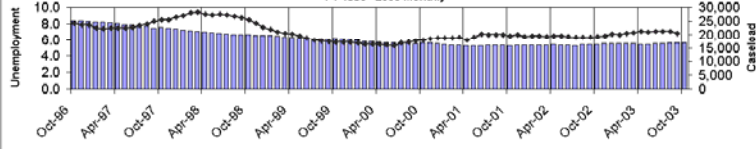
	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 41	\$ 24	
Total Awarded	\$ 117		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 114		
Ending Balance	\$ 44	\$ 43	
State MOE	\$ 75		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate

FY 2003 Monthly



FY 1996 - 2003 Monthly



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	16,825	391	2%	35
Adult-Headed	10,720	408	4%	36
Child-Only	6,105	-17	0%	18
Recipients	42,980	1,477	4%	39

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	March 2002
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 189			\$ 232		
Cash Benefits	\$ 68	36%	36%	\$ 67	29%	37%
Services	\$ 82	44%	44%	\$ 123	53%	44%
Administration	\$ 14	7%	7%	\$ 13	6%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 2	1%	1%	\$ 6	2%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 19	10%	6%	\$ 19	8%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 4	2%	3%	\$ 4	2%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	16,589			16,158		
Exempt From Participation	44%	31	53%	44%	31	51%
Child - Only	35%	31	41%	30%	36	39%
Child Under Age 1	8%	16	8%	10%	9	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	2%
Other	1%	17	3%	4%	11	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	9,209			9,599		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	2,125			1,563		
Participation Rate	23%	42	31%	16%	49	33%
Employment	86%	4	58%	84%	7	63%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	1%	15	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	3%	44	18%	3%	39	16%
Job Search	8%	40	15%	10%	34	14%
Vocational Education	4%	43	14%	5%	37	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	2%	0%	na	2%
School Attendance	0%	na	4%	0%	49	4%
Other	3%	29	14%	4%	25	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	23%	40	28%	16%	45	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	28%		40%	24%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	72%	45	60%	76%	49	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	33%	39	34%	34%	34	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	20	-2%	-5%	48	3%
Earnings Retention	60%	23	59%	57%	35	59%
Change from Previous Year	3%	9	1%	1%	13	-4%
Earnings Gain	19%	50	33%	18%	49	33%
Change from Previous Year	1%	22	-1%	-2%	41	7%



Florida

FY 2003

Jeb Bush (R), Governor since January 1999
 Jerry Regier, Secretary, Dept. of Children & Families
 Eileen Schilling, Welfare Reform Director, Dept. of Children & Families
 Welfare Transition Program
 State Administered - 67 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	58,555	Rank 8
FY 2003 Change:	0%	29
Change Since Enactment:	-71%	5
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 562	7
Participation Rate:	33%	25
Zero Participation:	62%	33

TANF Benefit Structure

Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$303	24%	38	8%	37
Max Earnings at Application	\$392	31%	49	10%	49
Max Earnings at Close	\$807	63%	31	21%	33

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

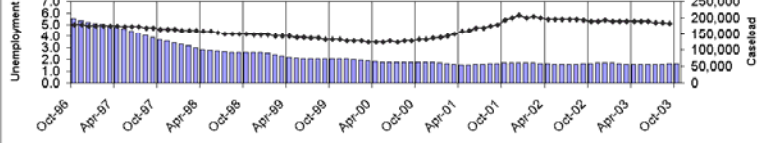
	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 179	\$ 130	
Total Awarded	\$ 661		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 659		
Ending Balance	\$ 160	\$ 160	
State MOE	\$ 368		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate

FY 2003 Monthly



FY 1996 - 2003 Monthly



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	58,555	240	0%	29
Adult-Headed	23,821	421	2%	33
Child-Only	34,734	-181	-1%	13
Recipients	121,921	1,954	1%	30

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Miami-Dade - Miami	22%
Broward - Ft. Lauderdale	8%
Orange - Orlando	7%
Hillsborough - Tampa	7%
Pinellas - St. Petersburg	5%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent 24 mo. in 60 or 36	February 1996
Lifetime 48 months	
Sanction Policy:	Full / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003				FY 2002			
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 1,027				\$ 1,177			
Cash Benefits	\$ 251		24%	38%	\$ 256		22%	37%
Services	\$ 546		53%	44%	\$ 643		55%	44%
Administration	\$ 53		5%	7%	\$ 69		6%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 2		0%	1%	\$ 25		2%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 123		12%	6%	\$ 123		10%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 52		5%	3%	\$ 62		5%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	58,118			59,013		
Exempt From Participation	68%	5	53%	68%	7	51%
Child - Only	59%	4	41%	57%	4	39%
Child Under Age 1	5%	31	8%	6%	25	6%
In Sanction Status	4%	3	1%	5%	2	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	0%	23	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	18,719			18,729		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	6,361			5,991		
Participation Rate	33%	25	31%	30%	30	33%
Employment	42%	39	58%	47%	38	63%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	27%	12	18%	17%	20	16%
Job Search	23%	18	15%	21%	18	14%
Vocational Education	19%	20	14%	25%	8	11%
Job Skills Training	1%	20	2%	1%	19	2%
School Attendance	11%	5	4%	10%	7	4%
Other	2%	33	14%	3%	27	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	33%	18	28%	30%	24	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	38%		40%	43%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	62%	33	60%	57%	32	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	33%	33	34%	33%	43	36%
Change from Previous Year	1%	8	-2%	-3%	39	3%
Earnings Retention	47%	48	59%	61%	25	59%
Change from Previous Year	-14%	49	1%	-4%	43	-4%
Earnings Gain	52%	5	33%	54%	5	33%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	40	-1%	7%	4	7%



Georgia

FY 2003

Sonny Perdue (R), Governor since January 2003

Beverly J. Walker, Commissioner, Dept. of Human Resources
Dr. Janet R. Oliva, Director, Division of Family & Children Services

TANF

County Administered - 159 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	56,496	Rank	9
FY 2003 Change:	3%		37
Change Since Enactment:	-53%		23
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 331		12
Participation Rate:	11%		49
Zero Participation:	79%		49

TANF Benefit Structure

Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$280	22%	42	7%	45
Max Earnings at Application	\$513	40%	40	12%	41
Max Earnings at Close	\$756	59%	36	18%	38

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

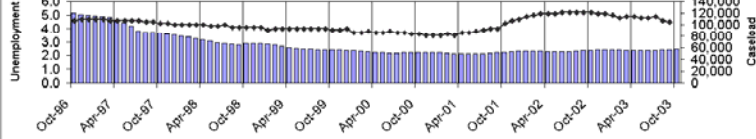
	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 186	\$ 167
Total Awarded	\$ 372	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 377	
Ending Balance	\$ 182	\$ 161
State MOE	\$ 174	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate

FY 2003 Monthly



FY 1996 - 2003 Monthly



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003	Percent	Rank
		Change		
All Cases	56,496	1,629	3%	37
Adult-Headed	31,636	1,294	4%	37
Child-Only	24,860	335	1%	27
Recipients	134,819	3,262	2%	37

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Fulton-Atlanta - Atlanta	16%
DeKalb - Decatur	7%
Richmond - Augusta	5%
Muscookee - Columbus	4%
Bibb - Macon	4%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	January 2001
Lifetime 48 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / Up to 3 months

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003				FY 2002			
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg				
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 551		\$ 571					
	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds				
Cash Benefits	\$ 169	31%	\$ 109	19%				
Services	\$ 312	57%	\$ 375	66%				
Administration	\$ 15	3%	\$ 24	4%				
Information Systems	\$ 4	1%	\$ 3	1%				
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 32	6%	\$ 23	4%				
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 19	3%	\$ 37	6%				

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	55,922			53,678		
Exempt From Participation	49%	23	53%	51%	19	51%
Child - Only	44%	14	41%	46%	11	39%
Child Under Age 1	5%	30	8%	5%	29	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	33	1%	0%	33	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	28,406			26,212		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	3,194			2,172		
Participation Rate	11%	49	31%	8%	52	33%
Employment	47%	35	58%	48%	34	63%
On The Job Training	2%	4	0%	2%	4	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	21%	17	18%	14%	26	16%
Job Search	8%	37	15%	5%	47	14%
Vocational Education	33%	5	14%	38%	2	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	31	2%	0%	37	2%
School Attendance	3%	34	4%	5%	19	4%
Other	2%	34	14%	2%	34	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	11%	48	28%	8%	51	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	21%		40%	20%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	79%	49	60%	80%	50	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	36%	16	34%	37%	14	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	21	-2%	3%	1	3%
Earnings Retention	52%	46	59%	35%	49	59%
Change from Previous Year	17%	2	1%	-8%	47	-4%
Earnings Gain	20%	48	33%	35%	25	33%
Change from Previous Year	-16%	49	-1%	-3%	43	7%

Hawaii



FY 2003

Linda Lingle (R), Governor since January 2003

Lillian Koller, Director, Dept. of Human Services

Pat Murakami, Financial Assistance Administrator, Benefit, Employment, and Support Services Division

TANF

State Administered - 5 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	9,367	Rank	40
FY 2003 Change:	-9%		6
Change Since Enactment:	-57%		16
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 98		33
Participation Rate:	66%		5
Zero Participation:	62%		34

TANF Benefit Structure

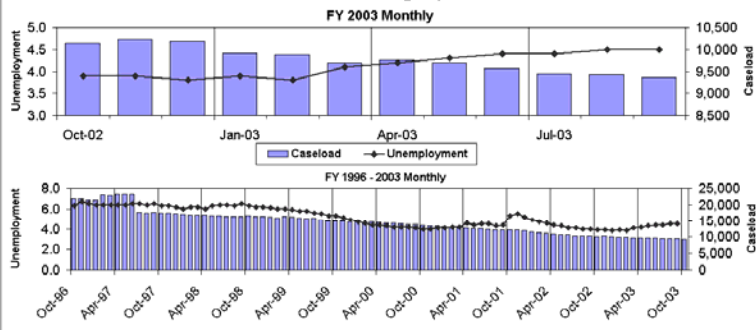
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$570	39%	13	12%	11
Max Earnings at Application	\$1,362	93%	5	30%	5
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,364	93%	15	30%	11

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 74	\$ 68
Total Awarded	\$ 100	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 79	
Ending Balance	\$ 95	\$ 91
State MOE	\$ 76	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		
		Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	9,367	-982	-9%	6
Adult-Headed	7,078	-1,031	-13%	9
Child-Only	2,289	49	2%	30
Recipients	24,384	-3,359	-12%	8

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Honolulu - Honolulu	66%
Hawaii - Hilo	21%
Maui - Kahului	9%
Kauai - Kapaa	5%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	December 2001
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Full / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 155			\$ 149		
Cash Benefits	\$ 91		59%	\$ 85		57%
Services	\$ 28		18%	\$ 40		27%
Administration	\$ 11		7%	\$ 11		7%
Information Systems	\$ 4		3%	\$ 1		1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 11		7%	\$ 9		6%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 10		6%	\$ 3		2%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	9,776			11,128		
Exempt From Participation	56%	14	53%	33%	45	51%
Child - Only	23%	46	41%	20%	47	39%
Child Under Age 1	14%	2	8%	13%	3	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	2%
Other	19%	3	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	4,289			5,695		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	2,799			3,369		
Participation Rate	66%	5	31%	59%	8	33%
Employment	85%	5	58%	84%	8	63%
On The Job Training	0%	25	0%	0%	32	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	13%	26	18%	34%	9	16%
Job Search	21%	20	15%	17%	23	14%
Vocational Education	14%	29	14%	11%	29	11%
Job Skills Training	2%	18	2%	1%	23	2%
School Attendance	4%	21	4%	0%	44	4%
Other	0%	47	14%	1%	44	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	35%	16	28%	33%	21	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	38%		40%	65%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	62%	34	60%	35%	15	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	27%	47	34%	27%	48	36%
Change from Previous Year	0%	12	-2%	-2%	23	3%
Earnings Retention	74%	1	59%	75%	1	59%
Change from Previous Year	-1%	34	1%	-1%	26	-4%
Earnings Gain	25%	43	33%	22%	45	33%
Change from Previous Year	2%	17	-1%	5%	11	7%



FY 2003

Idaho

Dirk Kempthorne (R), Governor since Jan. 1999

Karl B. Kurtz, Director, Dept. of Health and Welfare

Greg Kunz, Acting Administrator, Dept. of Welfare

Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho

State Administered - 44 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	1,727	Rank 52
FY 2003 Change:	22%	54
Change Since Enactment:	-79%	4
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 30	Rank 48
Participation Rate:	44%	15
Zero Participation:	30%	6

TANF Benefit Structure

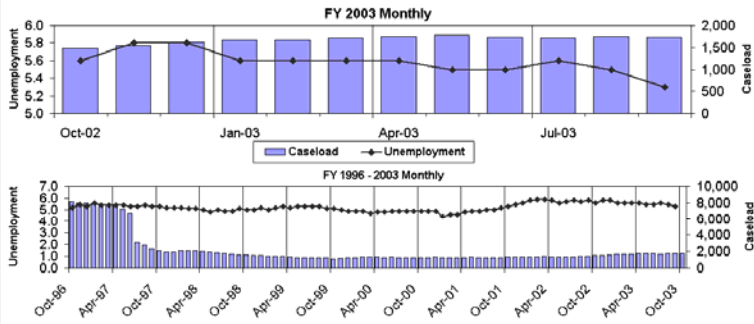
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$309	24%	37	8%	35
Max Earnings at Application	\$635	50%	29	17%	25
Max Earnings at Close	\$637	50%	45	17%	42

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 17	\$ 7	
Total Awarded	\$ 36		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 40		
Ending Balance	\$ 13	\$ 1	
State MOE	\$ 13		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	1,727	314	22%	54
Adult-Headed	586	137	37%	53
Child-Only	1,141	157	16%	51
Recipients	3,175	679	27%	53

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Canyon - Nampa	21%
Ada - Boise	18%
Kootenai - Coeur d'Alene	9%
Bannock - Pocatello	7%
Bonneville - Idaho Falls	5%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	July 1999
Lifetime 24 months	
Sanction Policy:	Full / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003				FY 2002			
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 53				\$ 50			
Cash Benefits	\$ 6		12%	38%	\$ 5		10%	37%
Services	\$ 22		41%	44%	\$ 32		64%	44%
Administration	\$ 14		26%	7%	\$ 2		4%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 1		2%	1%	\$ 1		2%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 9		17%	6%	\$ 9		18%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 1		2%	3%	\$ 1		3%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	1,681			1,369		
Exempt From Participation	68%	4	53%	207%	2	51%
Child - Only	65%	2	41%	72%	1	39%
Child Under Age 1	3%	44	8%	3%	46	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	132%	2	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	537			344		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	254			145		
Participation Rate	44%	15	31%	41%	20	33%
Employment	52%	29	58%	45%	40	63%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	13%	25	18%	15%	22	16%
Job Search	46%	3	15%	49%	2	14%
Vocational Education	44%	1	14%	38%	3	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	2%	0%	na	2%
School Attendance	0%	na	4%	1%	38	4%
Other	20%	9	14%	12%	15	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	44%	8	28%	41%	11	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	70%		40%	64%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	30%	6	60%	36%	17	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	37%	13	34%	36%	29	36%
Change from Previous Year	2%	6	-2%	-3%	34	3%
Earnings Retention	62%	18	59%	65%	7	59%
Change from Previous Year	-3%	44	1%	0%	16	-4%
Earnings Gain	79%	1	33%	73%	2	33%
Change from Previous Year	6%	5	-1%	2%	21	7%



Illinois

Rod R. Blagojevich (D), Governor since January 2003

Carol L. Adams, Ph.D., Secretary, Dept. of Human Services

Carla Sheppard, Director, Division of Transitional Services

TANF

State Administered - 102 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	34,688	Rank	19
FY 2003 Change:	-18%		2
Change Since Enactment:	-84%		3
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 585		6
Participation Rate:	58%		9
Zero Participation:	50%		14

TANF Benefit Structure

Monthly - Family of Three

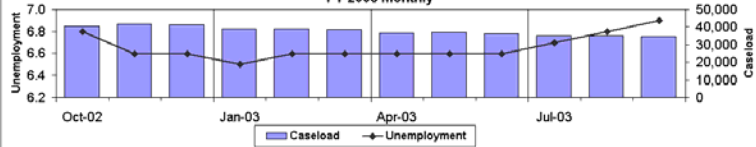
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$396	31%	26	8%	34
Max Earnings at Application	\$485	38%	43	10%	48
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,190	94%	14	25%	22

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

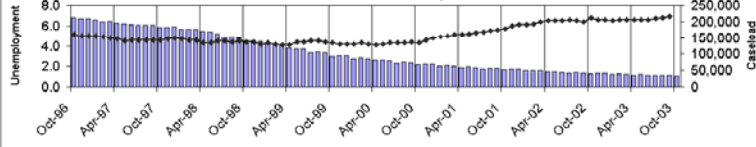
	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ -	\$ -
Total Awarded	\$ 585	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 586	
Ending Balance	\$ -	\$ -
State MOE	\$ 424	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate

FY 2003 Monthly



FY 1996 - 2003 Monthly



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		
		Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	34,688	-7,811	-18%	2
Adult-Headed	15,214	-6,839	-31%	2
Child-Only	19,474	-972	-5%	7
Recipients	87,545	-27,353	-24%	3

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Cook - Chicago	67%
St. Clair - Belleville	5%
Madison - Granite City	3%
Peoria - Peoria	2%
Rock Island - Moline	2%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	July 2002
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 1,010			\$ 1,015		
Cash Benefits	\$ 115	11%	38%	\$ 146	14%	37%
Services	\$ 849	84%	44%	\$ 782	77%	44%
Administration	\$ 23	2%	7%	\$ 39	4%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 2	0%	1%	\$ 3	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ -	0%	6%	\$ -	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 21	2%	3%	\$ 44	4%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	37,895			48,091		
Exempt From Participation	68%	3	53%	58%	13	51%
Child - Only	52%	7	41%	45%	13	39%
Child Under Age 1	12%	3	8%	11%	6	6%
In Sanction Status	2%	19	2%	2%	14	2%
Other	3%	10	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	12,043			19,199		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	7,044			11,232		
Participation Rate	58%	9	31%	58%	9	33%
Employment	60%	21	58%	65%	19	63%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	18%	20	18%	18%	17	16%
Job Search	2%	51	15%	1%	51	14%
Vocational Education	27%	10	14%	23%	12	11%
Job Skills Training	2%	16	2%	2%	17	2%
School Attendance	0%	47	4%	0%	46	4%
Other	16%	12	14%	14%	13	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	58%	4	28%	58%	3	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	50%		40%	67%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	50%	14	60%	33%	10	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	32%	42	34%	35%	32	36%
Change from Previous Year	-3%	47	-2%	-4%	43	3%
Earnings Retention	66%	4	59%	68%	2	59%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	40	1%	0%	25	-4%
Earnings Gain	24%	44	33%	22%	46	33%
Change from Previous Year	2%	18	-1%	3%	18	7%



Indiana

FY 2003

Joseph E. Kernan (D), Governor since Septmeber 2003

Cheryl Sullivan, Secretary, Family and Social Services

Beryl Cohen, Deputy Director, Bureau of Family Resources

Indiana Manpower Placement and Comprehensive Training (IMPACT) Work Prog./TANF Cash Assistance

TANF

State Administered - 92 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	51,711	Rank	11
FY 2003 Change:	-1%		24
Change Since Enactment:	4%		53
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 205		19
Participation Rate:	40%		19
Zero Participation:	51%		15

TANF Benefit Structure

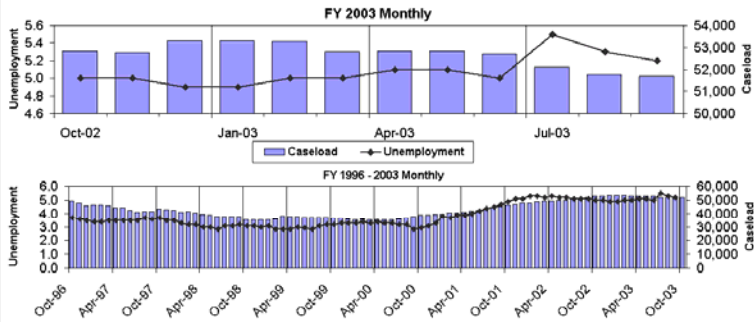
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$288	23%	41	7%	47
Max Earnings at Application	\$591	46%	32	14%	37
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,948	153%	3	45%	3

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 21	\$ 1	
Total Awarded	\$ 226		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 220		
Ending Balance	\$ 27	\$ -	
State MOE	\$ 113		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	51,711	-367	-1%	24
Adult-Headed	31,651	-10,215	-24%	5
Child-Only	20,060	9,848	96%	53
Recipients	135,339	-11,924	-8%	11

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Marion - Indianapolis	25%
Lake - Gary	19%
Allen - Fort Wayne	6%
St. Joseph - South Bend	6%
Vanderburgh - Evansville	4%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	July 1997
Lifetime 24 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / 2 months

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 333			\$ 358		
Cash Benefits	\$ 139	42%	38%	\$ 146	41%	37%
Services	\$ 138	41%	44%	\$ 144	40%	44%
Administration	\$ 28	8%	7%	\$ 29	8%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 8	2%	1%	\$ 8	2%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 18	5%	6%	\$ 21	6%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 2	1%	3%	\$ 9	2%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	52,686			49,265		
Exempt From Participation	41%	38	53%	28%	48	51%
Child -Only	35%	33	41%	20%	49	39%
Child Under Age 1	4%	35	8%	4%	35	6%
In Sanction Status	2%	18	2%	2%	17	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	2%	14	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	31,084			29,991		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	12,557			17,545		
Participation Rate	40%	19	31%	63%	5	33%
Employment	90%	1	58%	89%	3	63%
On The Job Training	0%	31	0%	0%	33	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	1%	51	18%	1%	48	16%
Job Search	8%	41	15%	5%	45	14%
Vocational Education	2%	46	14%	2%	44	11%
Job Skills Training	1%	21	2%	1%	22	2%
School Attendance	3%	28	4%	2%	33	4%
Other	3%	31	14%	15%	12	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	40%	11	28%	45%	7	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	49%		40%	69%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	51%	15	60%	31%	8	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	39%	5	34%	41%	3	36%
Change from Previous Year	-1%	17	-2%	-1%	14	3%
Earnings Retention	67%	2	59%	67%	4	59%
Change from Previous Year	0%	18	1%	0%	15	-4%
Earnings Gain	23%	46	33%	22%	47	33%
Change from Previous Year	1%	25	-1%	2%	20	7%

Iowa



FY 2003

Thomas J. Vilsack (D), Governor since January 1999
 Kevin Concannon, Director, Dept. of Human Services
 Ann Wiebers, Administrator, Employment and Training Service
 Family Investment Program (FIP)
 State Administered - 89 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	20,135	Rank 25
FY 2003 Change:	1%	31
Change Since Enactment:	-35%	44
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 132	28
Participation Rate:	45%	13
Zero Participation:	47%	12

TANF Benefit Structure

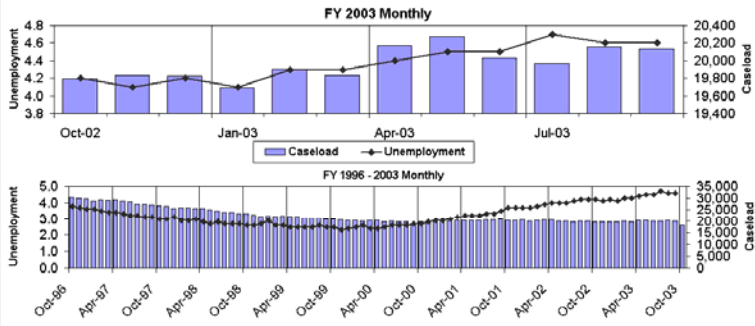
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$426	33%	22	11%	21
Max Earnings at Application	\$1,061	83%	8	26%	11
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,065	84%	21	26%	19

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 26	\$ 20	
Total Awarded	\$ 139		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 133		
Ending Balance	\$ 30	\$ 25	
State MOE	\$ 62		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	20,135	267	1%	31
Adult-Headed	14,987	161	1%	29
Child-Only	5,148	106	2%	29
Recipients	52,528	199	0%	28

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Polk - Des Moines	14%
Scott - Davenport	8%
Black Hawk - Waterloo	7%
Linn - Cedar Rapids	7%
Pottawattamie - Council Bluffs	5%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	January 2002
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Full / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 195			\$ 189		
Cash Benefits	\$ 81	41%	38%	\$ 76	40%	37%
Services	\$ 64	33%	44%	\$ 59	31%	44%
Administration	\$ 9	5%	7%	\$ 13	7%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 2	1%	1%	\$ 2	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 28	14%	6%	\$ 27	14%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 11	6%	3%	\$ 12	6%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	19,969			20,154		
Exempt From Participation	34%	46	53%	66%	8	51%
Child - Only	25%	45	41%	24%	44	39%
Child Under Age 1	7%	21	8%	7%	22	6%
In Sanction Status	2%	17	1%	1%	18	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	33%	4	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	13,235			13,546		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	5,974			6,931		
Participation Rate	45%	13	31%	51%	12	33%
Employment	88%	3	58%	93%	1	63%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	0%	53	18%	1%	49	16%
Job Search	2%	50	15%	2%	50	14%
Vocational Education	18%	21	14%	13%	25	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	2%	0%	na	2%
School Attendance	4%	23	4%	4%	25	4%
Other	3%	27	14%	5%	23	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	45%	7	28%	51%	5	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	53%		40%	65%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	47%	12	60%	35%	13	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	38%	11	34%	40%	8	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	31	-2%	-1%	15	3%
Earnings Retention	65%	6	59%	64%	11	59%
Change from Previous Year	1%	13	1%	-1%	32	-4%
Earnings Gain	37%	28	33%	37%	21	33%
Change from Previous Year	0%	29	-1%	5%	10	7%

Kansas



Kathleen Sebelius (D), Governor since January 2003

Janet Schalansky, Secretary, Dept. of Social and Rehabilitation Services

Bobbie Mariani, Director, Economic Development and Support Division

Kansas Works

State Administered - 105 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	15,859	Rank	33
FY 2003 Change:	8%		46
Change Since Enactment:	-32%		46
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 101		31
Participation Rate:	88%		1
Zero Participation:	19%		3

TANF Benefit Structure

Monthly - Family of Three

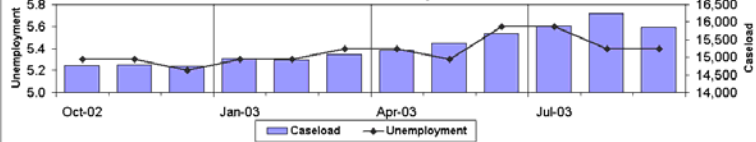
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$403	32%	24	10%	22
Max Earnings at Application	\$492	39%	42	12%	40
Max Earnings at Close	\$805	63%	33	20%	35

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

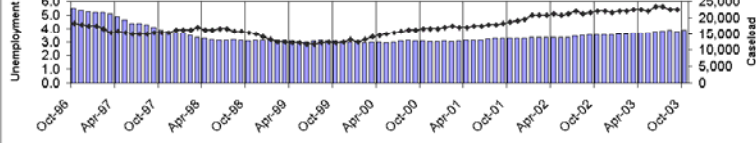
	Amount		Unobligated Balance
	\$	\$	
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 8	\$ 8	
Total Awarded	\$ 112		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 99		
Ending Balance	\$ 22	\$ 22	
State MOE	\$ 68		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate

FY 2003 Monthly



FY 1996 - 2003 Monthly



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		
		Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	15,859	1,166	8%	46
Adult-Headed	11,359	1,148	11%	45
Child-Only	4,500	18	0%	21
Recipients	41,288	3,340	9%	46

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Sedgewick - Wichita	30%
Wyandotte - Kansas City	13%
Shawnee - Topeka	7%
Johnson - KANSAS CITY METRO	4%
Reno - Hutchinson	3%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	October 2001
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Full / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003				FY 2002			
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 167				\$ 162			
Cash Benefits	\$ 71	42%	38%		\$ 77	47%	37%	
Services	\$ 69	42%	44%		\$ 51	31%	44%	
Administration	\$ 9	5%	7%		\$ 8	5%	8%	
Information Systems	\$ 1	1%	1%		\$ 1	1%	1%	
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 13	8%	6%		\$ 15	9%	7%	
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 4	2%	3%		\$ 10	6%	4%	

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	15,300			13,958		
Exempt From Participation	38%	44	53%	42%	35	51%
Child - Only	29%	39	41%	32%	34	39%
Child Under Age 1	9%	13	8%	10%	8	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	2%
Other	0%	25	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	9,486			8,065		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	8,343			6,847		
Participation Rate	88%	1	31%	85%	1	33%
Employment	28%	47	58%	35%	46	63%
On The Job Training	0%	32	0%	0%	35	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	8%	30	18%	10%	27	16%
Job Search	0%	na	15%	0%	na	14%
Vocational Education	2%	45	14%	2%	45	11%
Job Skills Training	1%	24	2%	0%	29	2%
School Attendance	1%	39	4%	5%	18	4%
Other	76%	3	14%	71%	3	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	32%	22	28%	38%	16	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	81%		40%	88%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	19%	3	60%	12%	4	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	37%	14	34%	40%	9	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	37	-2%	-3%	40	3%
Earnings Retention	60%	24	59%	61%	23	59%
Change from Previous Year	-1%	27	1%	-3%	39	-4%
Earnings Gain	41%	19	33%	43%	14	33%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	37	-1%	1%	27	7%

Kentucky



Ernie Fletcher (D), Governor since December 2003

Dr. James Holsinger, Jr., Secretary, Cabinet for Families & Children

Rosanne Barkley, Director, Division of Policy Development

Kentucky Transitional Assistance Program (K-TAP)

State Administered - 120 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	35,252	Rank 18
FY 2003 Change:	1%	32
Change Since Enactment:	-50%	31
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 181	22
Participation Rate:	33%	26
Zero Participation:	61%	30

TANF Benefit Structure

Monthly - Family of Three

	Amount	As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$262	21%	44	7%	40
Max Earnings at Application	\$973	77%	15	27%	7
Max Earnings at Close	\$974	77%	29	27%	14

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

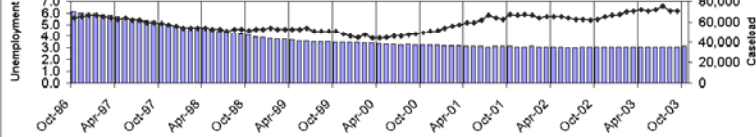
	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 23	\$ 9
Total Awarded	\$ 196	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 166	
Ending Balance	\$ 52	\$ 8
State MOE	\$ 72	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate

FY 2003 Monthly



FY 1996 - 2003 Monthly



FY 2003 Caseload

	During FY 2003		Percent	Rank
	Sept. 2003	Change		
All Cases	35,252	514	1%	32
Adult-Headed	19,138	188	1%	28
Child-Only	16,114	326	2%	28
Recipients	77,697	854	1%	34

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Jefferson - Louisville	20%
Fayette - Lexington	5%
Kenton - Covington	3%
Pike - Pikeville	2%
McCracken - Paducah	2%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	November 2001
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 238			\$ 242		
Cash Benefits	\$ 102	43%	38%	\$ 101	42%	37%
Services	\$ 70	29%	44%	\$ 84	35%	44%
Administration	\$ 16	7%	7%	\$ 18	7%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 3	1%	1%	\$ 3	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 47	20%	6%	\$ 36	15%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ -	0%	3%	\$ (1)	0%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	34,923			34,904		
Exempt From Participation	54%	17	53%	53%	18	51%
Child -Only	46%	12	41%	45%	12	39%
Child Under Age 1	5%	27	8%	5%	31	6%
In Sanction Status	3%	9	1%	3%	6	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	0%	30	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	15,918			16,268		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	5,994			5,391		
Participation Rate	33%	26	31%	32%	28	33%
Employment	46%	36	58%	47%	36	63%
On The Job Training	0%	17	0%	0%	25	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	17%	21	18%	18%	16	16%
Job Search	6%	46	15%	6%	43	14%
Vocational Education	41%	2	14%	39%	1	11%
Job Skills Training	3%	13	2%	3%	15	2%
School Attendance	3%	30	4%	0%	na	4%
Other	2%	32	14%	2%	33	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	33%	20	28%	32%	22	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	39%		40%	41%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	61%	30	60%	59%	38	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	35%	22	34%	37%	20	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	26	-2%	-1%	18	3%
Earnings Retention	52%	45	59%	57%	36	59%
Change from Previous Year	-4%	47	1%	4%	4	-4%
Earnings Gain	37%	29	33%	37%	22	33%
Change from Previous Year	0%	31	-1%	-6%	48	7%



Louisiana

FY 2003

Kathleen Babineaux Blanco (D), Governor since January 2004

Ann S. Williams, Secretary, Dept. of Social Svcs.

Mary Joseph, Assistant Secretary Office of Family Support

Family Independence Temporary Assistance Program (FITAP)

State Administered - 64 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	23,069	Rank	21
FY 2003 Change:	0%		25
Change Since Enactment:	-65%		6
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 163		24
Participation Rate:	35%		23
Zero Participation:	64%		36

TANF Benefit Structure

Monthly - Family of Three

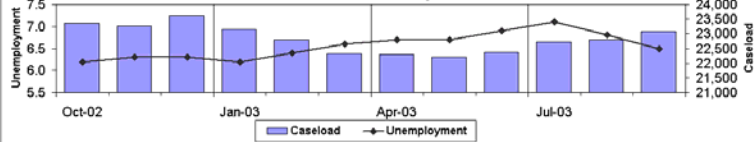
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$240	19%	46	7%	41
Max Earnings at Application	\$359	28%	50	11%	46
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,260	99%	11	38%	4

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

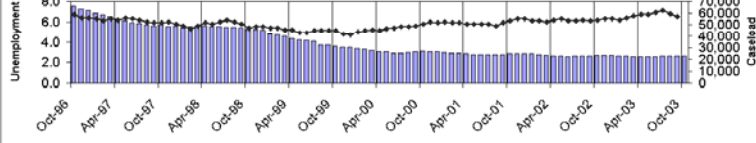
	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 170	\$ 49	
Total Awarded	\$ 185		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 283		
Ending Balance	\$ 72	\$ -	
State MOE	\$ 39		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate

FY 2003 Monthly



FY 1996 - 2003 Monthly



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	23,069	-22	0%	25
Adult-Headed	11,562	34	0%	25
Child-Only	11,507	-56	0%	15
Recipients	58,504	-266	0%	27

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Orleans - New Orleans	26%
Caddo - Shreveport	6%
Jefferson - New Orleans	5%
E. Baton Rouge - Baton Rouge	5%
Ouachita - Monroe	3%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent 24 months in 60 n	January 1999
Lifetime 60 months	

Sanction Policy: Partial / 3 months

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 322			\$ 297		
Cash Benefits	\$ 67	21%	38%	\$ 67	22%	37%
Services	\$ 171	53%	44%	\$ 156	53%	44%
Administration	\$ 26	8%	7%	\$ 14	5%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 3	1%	1%	\$ 4	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 39	12%	6%	\$ 40	14%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 16	5%	3%	\$ 16	6%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	22,834			23,700		
Exempt From Participation	62%	8	53%	61%	11	51%
Child - Only	51%	8	49%	49%	8	39%
Child Under Age 1	11%	6	8%	12%	5	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	8,715			9,189		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	3,017			3,557		
Participation Rate	35%	23	31%	39%	23	33%
Employment	63%	20	58%	66%	18	63%
On The Job Training	0%	11	0%	0%	26	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	19%	18	18%	18%	18	16%
Job Search	5%	48	15%	5%	44	14%
Vocational Education	21%	17	14%	20%	16	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	2%
School Attendance	11%	7	4%	4%	22	4%
Other	0%	44	14%	0%	49	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	35%	16	28%	39%	13	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	36%		40%	49%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	64%	36	60%	51%	26	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	35%	18	34%	37%	18	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	28	-2%	0%	6	3%
Earnings Retention	38%	50	59%	48%	45	59%
Change from Previous Year	-9%	48	1%	6%	2	-4%
Earnings Gain	38%	25	33%	37%	24	33%
Change from Previous Year	2%	19	-1%	4%	14	7%



Maine

FY 2003

John E. Baldacci (D), Governor since January 2003
 John R. Nicholas, Commissioner Dept. of Human Sves.
 Rose Masure, Program Director, TANF Program
 TANF
 State Administered - 16 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	9,072	Rank 41
FY 2003 Change:	-3%	18
Change Since Enactment:	-54%	22
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 78	38
Participation Rate:	28%	34
Zero Participation:	55%	20

TANF Benefit Structure

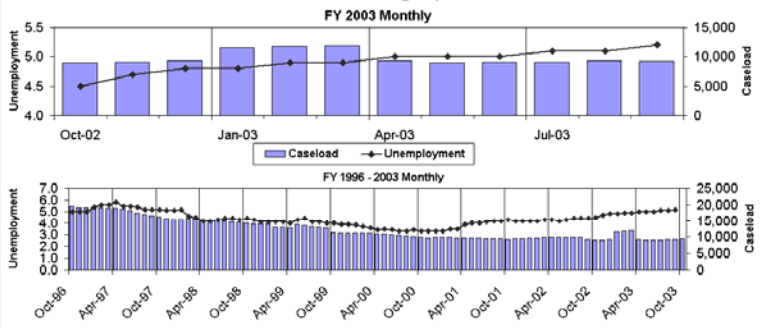
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$485	38%	14	12%	12
Max Earnings at Application	\$1,022	80%	9	26%	12
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,023	80%	24	26%	20

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 36	\$ 28	
Total Awarded	\$ 82		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 73		
Ending Balance	\$ 46	\$ 37	
State MOE	\$ 46		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	During FY 2003			
	Sept. 2003	Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	9,072	-273	-3%	18
Adult-Headed	6,877	-159	-2%	23
Child-Only	2,195	-114	-5%	6
Recipients	26,144	1,548	6%	43

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Cumberland - Portland	16%
Penobscot - Bangor	14%
Androscoggin - Auburn-Lewiston	13%
Knox - Rockland	9%
Kennebec - Augusta/Sanford	9%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	November 2001
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial/Full (varies) / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 119			\$ 113		
Cash Benefits	\$ 66		56%	\$ 66		59%
Services	\$ 31		26%	\$ 29		26%
Administration	\$ 4		3%	\$ 3		3%
Information Systems	\$ -		0%	\$ 6		5%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 11		9%	\$ 6		6%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 7		6%	\$ 2		2%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	9,160			9,692		
Exempt From Participation	28%	50	53%	27%	49	51%
Child -Only	25%	43	41%	24%	45	39%
Child Under Age 1	1%	49	8%	4%	39	6%
In Sanction Status	1%	21	1%	0%	na	2%
Other	0%	21	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	6,573			7,022		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	1,818			3,125		
Participation Rate	28%	34	31%	45%	14	33%
Employment	70%	15	58%	64%	20	63%
On The Job Training	0%	29	0%	0%	29	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	7%	34	18%	16%	21	16%
Job Search	32%	7	15%	36%	6	14%
Vocational Education	1%	50	14%	5%	38	11%
Job Skills Training	2%	15	2%	4%	13	2%
School Attendance	0%	44	4%	0%	15	4%
Other	0%	46	14%	0%	50	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	28%	32	28%	45%	8	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	45%		40%	67%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	55%	20	60%	33%	9	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	34%	27	34%	36%	27	36%
Change from Previous Year	-1%	18	-2%	-3%	32	3%
Earnings Retention	66%	5	59%	67%	3	59%
Change from Previous Year	-1%	36	1%	1%	14	-4%
Earnings Gain	26%	42	33%	26%	41	33%
Change from Previous Year	0%	28	-1%	2%	19	7%

Maryland



Robert L Ehrlich Jr. (R), Governor since January 2003

Christopher J. McCabe, Secretary, Dept. of Humans Resources

Kevin McGuire, Director, Office of Policy and Research

Family Investment Program (FIP)

County Administered - 24 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	25,678	Rank	20
FY 2003 Change:	-1%		22
Change Since Enactment:	-63%		10
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 229		17
Participation Rate:	9%		51
Zero Participation:	79%		50

TANF Benefit Structure

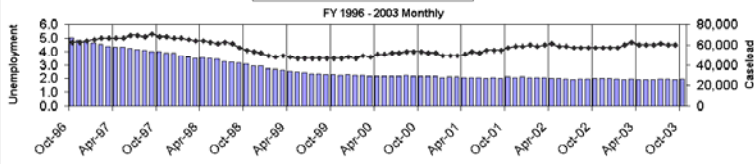
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$473	37%	17	9%	28
Max Earnings at Application	\$590	46%	33	11%	45
Max Earnings at Close	\$728	57%	37	13%	51

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 70	\$ 69	
Total Awarded	\$ 251		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 255		
Ending Balance	\$ 34	\$ 19	
State MOE	\$ 183		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	25,678	-225	-1%	22
Adult-Headed	17,123	371	2%	34
Child-Only	8,555	-596	-7%	3
Recipients	59,975	-597	-1%	26

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Baltimore City - Baltimore City	61%
Prince Georges - Camp Springs	14%
Baltimore County - Essex	9%
Anne Arundel - Glen Burnie	5%
Montgomery - Silver Spring	4%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	January 2002
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Full / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003				FY 2002			
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg				
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 438		\$ 428					
	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds				
Cash Benefits	\$ 32	7%	\$ 227	53%				
Services	\$ 295	67%	\$ 156	36%				
Administration	\$ 36	8%	\$ 42	10%				
Information Systems	\$ 3	1%	\$ 3	1%				
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 49	11%	\$ (23)	-5%				
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 23	5%	\$ 23	5%				

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	26,134			27,132		
Exempt From Participation	42%		53%	40%	37	51%
Child -Only	39%	25	41%	37%	27	39%
Child Under Age 1	3%	40	8%	4%	40	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	34	1%	0%	na	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	0%	29	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	15,105			16,210		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	1,403			1,345		
Participation Rate	9%	51	31%	8%	51	33%
Employment	46%	38	58%	64%	21	63%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	1%	12	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	11%	29	18%	2%	45	16%
Job Search	37%	5	15%	23%	15	14%
Vocational Education	27%	9	14%	21%	15	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	2%	0%	na	2%
School Attendance	2%	38	4%	0%	na	4%
Other	1%	39	14%	0%	na	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	9%	50	28%	8%	50	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	21%		40%	8%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	79%	50	60%	92%	52	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	35%	23	34%	36%	24	36%
Change from Previous Year	-1%	15	-2%	-3%	36	3%
Earnings Retention	58%	31	59%	58%	33	59%
Change from Previous Year	0%	19	1%	2%	8	-4%
Earnings Gain	41%	20	33%	38%	18	33%
Change from Previous Year	3%	14	-1%	-2%	38	7%

Massachusetts



Mitt Romney (R), Governor since January 2003

John A. Wagner, Commissioner, Dept. of Transitional Assistance

John Wagner, Director Policy, Procedure and Program Management

Transitional Aid to Families with Dependent Children

State Administered - 14 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	50,875	Rank 13
FY 2003 Change:	5%	41
Change Since Enactment:	-40%	39
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 459	9
Participation Rate:	61%	7
Zero Participation:	80%	51

TANF Benefit Structure

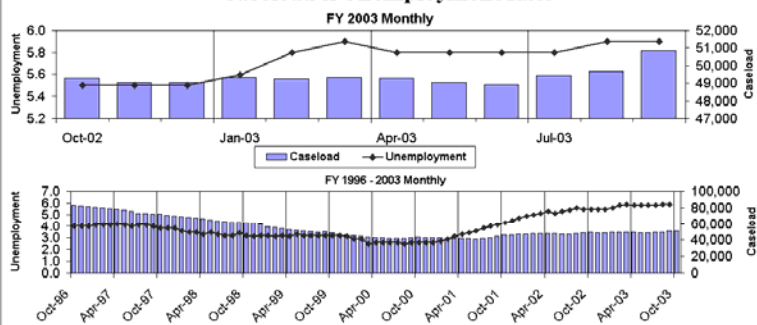
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$633	50%	5	12%	16
Max Earnings at Application	\$722	57%	23	13%	38
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,047	82%	22	19%	36

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 10	\$ -	
Total Awarded	\$ 462		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 472		
Ending Balance	\$ -	\$ -	
State MOE	\$ 359		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	50,875	2,519	5%	41
Adult-Headed	33,219	2,586	8%	41
Child-Only	17,656	-67	0%	17
Recipients	112,810	-2,833	-2%	24

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Suffolk - Boston	20%
Hampden - Springfield, Holyoke	19%
Bristol - Fall River, New Bedford	12%
Essex - Lawrence	12%
Worcester - Worcester	12%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent 24 months in 60 n	December 1998
Lifetime No	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 831			\$ 808		
Cash Benefits	\$ 339	41%	38%	\$ 279	35%	37%
Services	\$ 322	39%	44%	\$ 349	43%	44%
Administration	\$ 36	4%	7%	\$ 42	5%	8%
Information Systems	\$ -	0%	1%	\$ -	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 92	11%	6%	\$ 92	11%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 42	5%	3%	\$ 46	6%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	49,377			47,264		
Exempt From Participation	85%	1	53%	38%	40	51%
Child - Only	37%	27	41%	35%	29	39%
Child Under Age 1	2%	46	8%	3%	45	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	2%
Other	46%	1	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	7,221			6,947		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	4,439			4,231		
Participation Rate	61%	7	31%	61%	7	33%
Employment	57%	24	58%	63%	22	63%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	11%	27	18%	3%	42	16%
Job Search	8%	38	15%	7%	40	14%
Vocational Education	7%	39	14%	5%	39	11%
Job Skills Training	13%	4	2%	11%	5	2%
School Attendance	0%	na	4%	15%	4	4%
Other	1%	35	14%	1%	39	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	8%	51	28%	9%	49	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	20%		40%	70%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	80%	51	60%	30%	6	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	24%	50	34%	26%	49	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	19	-2%	-5%	47	3%
Earnings Retention	46%	49	59%	48%	44	59%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	39	1%	-4%	44	-4%
Earnings Gain	35%	30	33%	33%	29	33%
Change from Previous Year	2%	15	-1%	-8%	49	7%



Michigan

FY 2003

Jennifer Granholm (D), Governor since January 2003

Marianne Udow, Director, Family Independence Agency

Janet Strobe, Family Independence Services Administration

Family Independence Program (FIP)

State Administered - 83 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	78,549	Rank	6
FY 2003 Change:	13%		51
Change Since Enactment:	-53%		25
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 775		3
Participation Rate:	25%		37
Zero Participation:	68%		41

TANF Benefit Structure

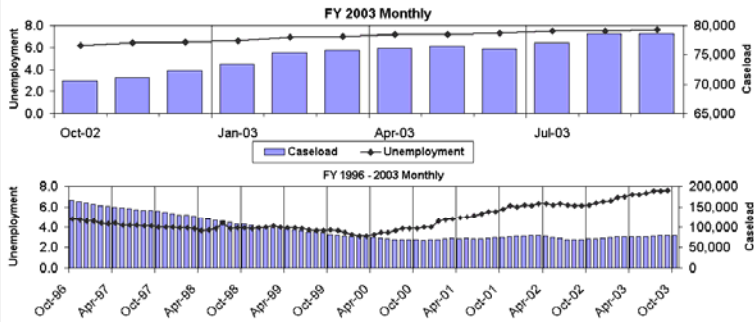
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$459	36%	19	10%	23
Max Earnings at Application	\$773	61%	21	16%	27
Max Earnings at Close	\$774	61%	35	16%	46

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 115	\$ 115	
Total Awarded	\$ 797		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 755		
Ending Balance	\$ 113	\$ 113	
State MOE	\$ 469		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	78,549	9,189	13%	51
Adult-Headed	52,547	8,305	19%	51
Child-Only	26,002	884	4%	38
Recipients	210,154	25,125	14%	50

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Wayne - Detroit	43%
Genesee	8%
Kent - Grand Rapids	6%
Oakland - Pontiac	4%
Saginaw - Saginaw	4%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent: No	October 2001
Lifetime: No	
Sanction Policy:	Full / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 1,224			\$ 1,294		
Cash Benefits	\$ 390	32%	38%	\$ 353	27%	37%
Services	\$ 716	59%	44%	\$ 789	61%	44%
Administration	\$ 91	7%	7%	\$ 115	9%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 7	1%	1%	\$ 9	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ -	0%	6%	\$ -	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 20	2%	3%	\$ 27	2%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	75,111			74,337		
Exempt From Participation	47%	26	53%	75%	6	51%
Child - Only	36%	29	41%	34%	31	39%
Child Under Age 1	12%	4	8%	10%	7	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	32	2%
Other	0%	26	3%	30%	5	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	39,677			41,187		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	9,962			11,867		
Participation Rate	25%	37	31%	29%	32	33%
Employment	76%	11	58%	90%	2	63%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	2%	48	18%	0%	53	16%
Job Search	29%	11	15%	11%	31	14%
Vocational Education	7%	38	14%	3%	43	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	32	2%	0%	na	2%
School Attendance	11%	5	4%	3%	30	4%
Other	0%	41	14%	0%	45	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	25%	34	28%	29%	27	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	32%		40%	43%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	68%	41	60%	57%	34	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	35%	24	34%	37%	15	36%
Change from Previous Year	-3%	41	-2%	3%	2	3%
Earnings Retention	59%	30	59%	40%	47	59%
Change from Previous Year	19%	1	1%	-10%	48	-4%
Earnings Gain	43%	15	33%	37%	23	33%
Change from Previous Year	6%	6	-1%	-1%	35	7%



Minnesota

FY 2003

Tim Pawlenty (R), Governor since January 2003
 Kevin Goodno, Commissioner, Dept. of Human Services
 Chuck Johnson, Director, Families With Children Division
 Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)
 County Administered - 87 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	36,096	Rank 17
FY 2003 Change:	-2%	19
Change Since Enactment:	-37%	40
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 267	15
Participation Rate:	25%	38
Zero Participation:	56%	21

TANF Benefit Structure

Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$532	42%	11	11%	20
Max Earnings at Application	\$976	77%	14	20%	21
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,421	112%	7	29%	12

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

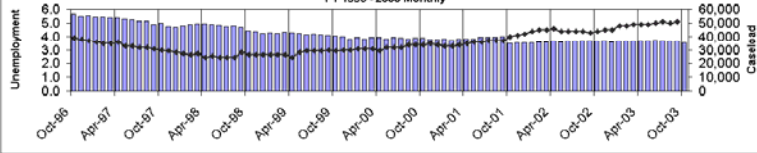
	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 108	\$ 28	
Total Awarded	\$ 281		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 347		
Ending Balance	\$ 41	\$ 41	
State MOE	\$ 181		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate

FY 2003 Monthly



FY 1996 - 2003 Monthly



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003	Percent	Rank
		Change		
All Cases	36,096	-831	-2%	19
Adult-Headed	26,899	-612	-2%	24
Child-Only	9,197	-219	-2%	10
Recipients	93,508	-3,292	-3%	22

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Hennepin - Minneapolis	31%
Ramsey - St. Paul	20%
St. Louis - Duluth	5%
Anoka - Bloomington	5%
Dakota	4%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	July 2002
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 528			\$ 505		
Cash Benefits	\$ 193	37%	37%	\$ 184	36%	37%
Services	\$ 247	47%	44%	\$ 222	44%	44%
Administration	\$ 55	10%	7%	\$ 55	11%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 3	1%	1%	\$ 5	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 27	5%	6%	\$ 18	4%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 3	1%	3%	\$ 21	4%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	36,500			35,859		
Exempt From Participation	35%	45	53%	31%	46	51%
Child - Only	25%	44	41%	25%	43	39%
Child Under Age 1	3%	39	8%	3%	42	6%
In Sanction Status	4%	5	1%	3%	5	2%
Other	3%	11	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	23,593			21,675		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	6,012			8,754		
Participation Rate	25%	38	31%	40%	21	33%
Employment	58%	23	58%	48%	35	63%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	3%	46	18%	0%	52	16%
Job Search	24%	17	15%	38%	4	14%
Vocational Education	10%	33	14%	8%	34	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	28	2%	0%	38	2%
School Attendance	3%	34	4%	20%	2	4%
Other	20%	10	14%	25%	6	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	25%	36	28%	31%	23	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	44%		40%	64%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	56%	21	60%	36%	16	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	38%	8	34%	40%	5	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	36	-2%	0%	8	3%
Earnings Retention	62%	19	59%	58%	29	59%
Change from Previous Year	4%	6	1%	-2%	38	-4%
Earnings Gain	32%	34	33%	33%	31	33%
Change from Previous Year	-1%	33	-1%	7%	6	7%



Mississippi

Haley Barbour (R), Governor since January 2004

Don Taylor, Executive Director, Dept. of Human Services

Cheryl Sparkman, Director, Division of Economic Assistance

TANF

State Administered - 82 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	19,722	Rank	26
FY 2003 Change:	2%		36
Change Since Enactment:	-56%		20
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 87		37
Participation Rate:	17%		46
Zero Participation:	73%		46

TANF Benefit Structure

Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$170	13%	52	5%	51
Max Earnings at Application	\$457	36%	45	14%	34
Max Earnings at Close	\$704	55%	39	22%	30

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

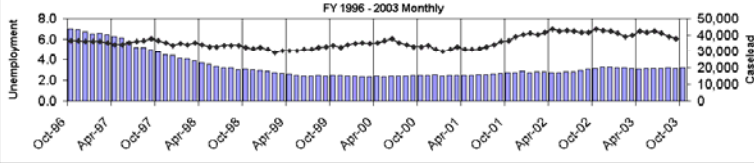
	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 25	\$ 0
Total Awarded	\$ 97	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 117	
Ending Balance	\$ 3	\$ 2
State MOE	\$ 22	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate

FY 2003 Monthly



FY 1996 - 2003 Monthly



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	19,722	460	2%	36
Adult-Headed	11,749	495	4%	38
Child-Only	7,973	-35	0%	16
Recipients	45,182	495	1%	33

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Hinds - Jackson	16%
Washington - Greenville	8%
Harrison - Gulfport	4%
Holmes - Lexington	4%
Sunflower - Indianola	4%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	October 2001
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Full / 2 months

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 139			\$ 173		
Cash Benefits	\$ 36	38%	26%	\$ 37	22%	37%
Services	\$ 77	44%	55%	\$ 98	44%	57%
Administration	\$ 6	7%	4%	\$ 7	4%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 1	1%	1%	\$ 1	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 19	6%	14%	\$ 19	7%	11%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ -	3%	0%	\$ 10	4%	6%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	19,833			17,643		
Exempt From Participation	57%	13	53%	75%	5	51%
Child - Only	41%	21	41%	44%	15	39%
Child Under Age 1	16%	1	8%	14%	1	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	2%
Other	0%	23	3%	17%	7	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	8,597			7,401		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	1,524			1,371		
Participation Rate	17%	46	31%	19%	47	33%
Employment	53%	28	58%	56%	28	63%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	18	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	25%	13	18%	20%	15	16%
Job Search	10%	34	15%	9%	35	14%
Vocational Education	16%	23	14%	19%	19	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	2%	0%	30	2%
School Attendance	3%	33	4%	2%	31	4%
Other	1%	38	14%	2%	37	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	17%	44	28%	19%	43	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	27%		40%	37%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	73%	46	60%	63%	40	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	35%	19	34%	33%	41	36%
Change from Previous Year	2%	2	-2%	-2%	27	3%
Earnings Retention	57%	39	59%	52%	43	59%
Change from Previous Year	5%	5	1%	0%	22	-4%
Earnings Gain	35%	31	33%	34%	27	33%
Change from Previous Year	1%	23	-1%	3%	17	7%



Missouri

FY 2003

Bob Holden (D), Governor Jan. 2001
 Steve Roling, Director, Dept. of Social Services
 Janel R. Luck, Deputy Director, Dept. of Social Services
 Beyond Welfare
 State Administered - 115 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	41,494	Rank 15
FY 2003 Change:	-5%	12
Change Since Enactment:	-48%	33
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 217	18
Participation Rate:	28%	33
Zero Participation:	65%	39

TANF Benefit Structure

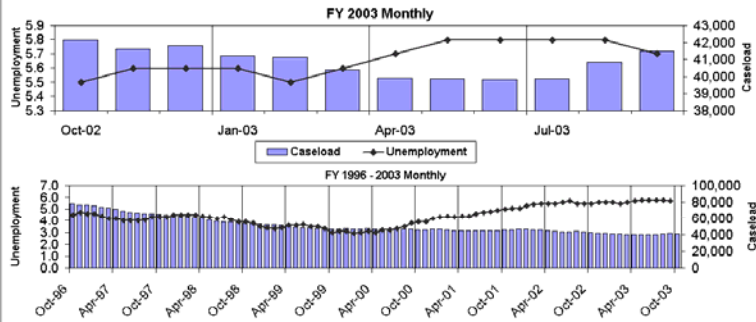
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$292	23%	39	7%	43
Max Earnings at Application	\$558	44%	36	13%	39
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,148	90%	16	27%	15

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 25	\$ 10
Total Awarded	\$ 239	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 217	
Ending Balance	\$ 23	\$ 1
State MOE	\$ 128	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003	Percent	Rank
		Change		
All Cases	41,494	-2,218	-5%	12
Adult-Headed	29,569	-2,650	-8%	14
Child-Only	11,925	432	4%	39
Recipients	102,031	-12,144	-11%	9

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

St. Louis City - St. Louis	26%
Jackson - Kansas City	18%
St. Louis County - Clayton	13%
Greene - Springfield	3%
Jasper - Joplin	2%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	July 2002
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 345			\$ 361		
Cash Benefits	\$ 130		38%	\$ 205		57%
Services	\$ 148		43%	\$ 99		28%
Administration	\$ 12		3%	\$ 15		4%
Information Systems	\$ 8		2%	\$ 8		2%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 25		7%	\$ 13		4%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 22		6%	\$ 22		6%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	40,845			45,001		
Exempt From Participation	40%	40	53%	37%	43	51%
Child - Only	29%	40	41%	25%	42	39%
Child Under Age 1	9%	10	8%	9%	13	6%
In Sanction Status	2%	14	1%	3%	13	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	0%	25	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	24,403			28,341		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	7,711			7,169		
Participation Rate	28%	33	31%	25%	41	33%
Employment	51%	30	58%	85%	6	63%
On The Job Training	0%	22	0%	0%	22	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	4%	41	18%	3%	41	16%
Job Search	7%	43	15%	5%	46	14%
Vocational Education	33%	4	14%	0%	na	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	2%	0%	na	2%
School Attendance	4%	25	4%	6%	17	4%
Other	21%	8	14%	14%	14	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	28%	31	28%	25%	34	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	35%		40%	34%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	65%	39	60%	66%	46	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	40%	2	34%	44%	1	36%
Change from Previous Year	-4%	49	-2%	-1%	16	3%
Earnings Retention	63%	10	59%	65%	9	59%
Change from Previous Year	-1%	35	1%	0%	23	-4%
Earnings Gain	24%	45	33%	26%	42	33%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	38	-1%	4%	16	7%

Montana



Judy Martz (R), Governor since January 2001

Gail Gray, EDD, Director, Dept. of Public Health & Humans Services

Hank Hudson, Services Division

Families Achieving Independence in Montana (FAIM)

County Administered - 57 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	5,465	Rank 46
FY 2003 Change:	-6%	10
Change Since Enactment:	-44%	38
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 43	45
Participation Rate:	86%	2
Zero Participation:	6%	1

TANF Benefit Structure

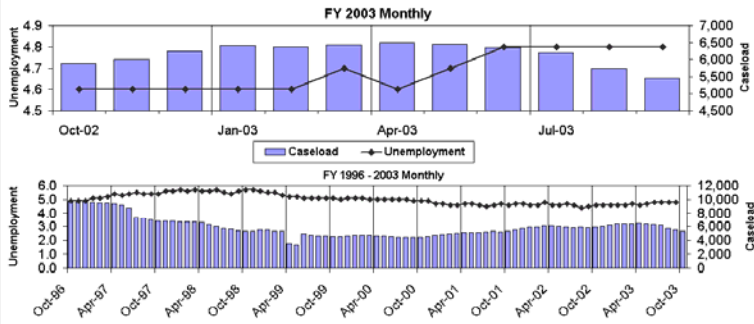
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$507	40%	12	16%	2
Max Earnings at Application	\$858	67%	18	27%	10
Max Earnings at Close	\$589	46%	48	18%	37

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 14	\$ 14
Total Awarded	\$ 48	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 54	
Ending Balance	\$ 9	\$ 8
State MOE	\$ 15	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	During FY 2003		Percent	Rank
	Sept. 2003	Change		
All Cases	5,465	-358	-6%	10
Adult-Headed	3,935	-375	-9%	13
Child-Only	1,530	17	1%	25
Recipients	15,017	-1,296	-8%	12

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Yellowstone - Billings	13%
Glacier - Cut Bank Blackfeet Indian	13%
Roosevelt - Wolf Point Ft. Peck Indian	11%
Cascade - Great Falls	9%
Big Horn - Hardin Crow Indian Re:	7%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	February 2002
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 69			\$ 74		
Cash Benefits	\$ 32	47%	38%	\$ 34	46%	37%
Services	\$ 17	24%	44%	\$ 19	25%	44%
Administration	\$ 6	9%	7%	\$ 7	9%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 1	1%	1%	\$ 1	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 9	13%	13%	\$ 9	13%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 4	6%	3%	\$ 4	6%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	6,169			5,828		
Exempt From Participation	23%	51	53%	21%	52	51%
Child - Only	21%	50	41%	20%	46	39%
Child Under Age 1	0%	na	8%	0%	na	6%
In Sanction Status	2%	13	1%	1%	21	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	4,720			4,585		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	4,054			3,864		
Participation Rate	86%	2	31%	84%	2	33%
Employment	23%	49	58%	20%	50	63%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	28%	11	18%	28%	12	16%
Job Search	18%	23	15%	17%	24	14%
Vocational Education	0%	52	14%	0%	49	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	29	2%	0%	36	2%
School Attendance	1%	43	4%	1%	43	4%
Other	61%	4	14%	61%	4	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	37%	12	28%	38%	15	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	94%		40%	96%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	6%	1	60%	4%	1	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	41%	1	34%	40%	7	36%
Change from Previous Year	1%	7	-2%	0%	4	3%
Earnings Retention	56%	40	59%	58%	28	59%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	41	1%	3%	5	-4%
Earnings Gain	42%	17	33%	48%	7	33%
Change from Previous Year	-6%	46	-1%	-2%	37	7%

Nebraska



Mike Johanns (R), Governor since January 1999

Nancy Montanez, Policy Secretary, Health & Human Services System

Mike Harris, Administrator, Dept. of Health and Human Services

Employment First

State Administered - 93 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	11,049	Rank	37
FY 2003 Change:	4%		39
Change Since Enactment:	-23%		51
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 58		40
Participation Rate:	33%		24
Zero Participation:	60%		29

TANF Benefit Structure

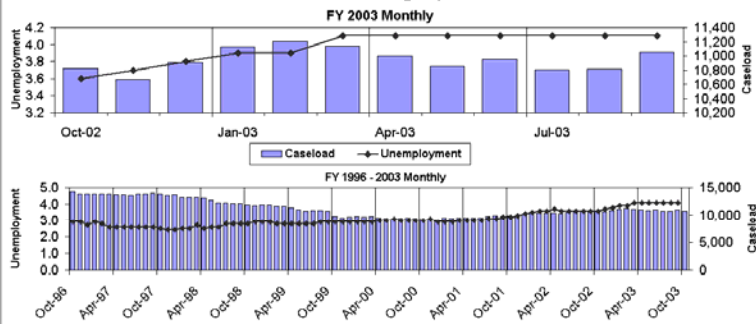
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$364	29%	30	9%	25
Max Earnings at Application	\$692	54%	26	17%	24
Max Earnings at Close	\$694	55%	43	17%	41

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 21	\$ 12	
Total Awarded	\$ 64		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 59		
Ending Balance	\$ 16	\$ 16	
State MOE	\$ 29		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	During FY 2003		Percent	Rank
	Sept. 2003	Change		
All Cases	11,049	438	4%	39
Adult-Headed	7,571	348	5%	39
Child-Only	3,478	90	3%	33
Recipients	27,533	1,424	5%	41

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Douglas - Omaha	49%
Lancaster - Lincoln	12%
Hall - Grand Island	5%
Sarpy - Papillion	4%
Scottsbluff - Scottsbluff	3%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent 24 months in 48 m	December 1998
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Full / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 88			\$ 90		
Cash Benefits	\$ 59	67%	38%	\$ 52	58%	37%
Services	\$ 16	19%	44%	\$ 19	21%	44%
Administration	\$ 3	3%	7%	\$ 5	6%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 1	1%	1%	\$ 0	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 9	10%	6%	\$ 9	10%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ -	0%	3%	\$ 4	5%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	10,945			9,254		
Exempt From Participation	43%	33	53%	45%	30	51%
Child - Only	31%	36	41%	32%	33	39%
Child Under Age 1	11%	7	8%	13%	2	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	2%
Other	1%	18	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	6,277			5,038		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	2,109			1,391		
Participation Rate	33%	24	31%	28%	33	33%
Employment	38%	42	58%	47%	37	63%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	20	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	1%	52	18%	1%	50	16%
Job Search	47%	2	15%	30%	8	14%
Vocational Education	10%	34	14%	10%	30	11%
Job Skills Training	9%	6	2%	7%	9	2%
School Attendance	10%	9	4%	12%	5	4%
Other	6%	18	14%	10%	19	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	29%	25	28%	23%	36	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	40%		40%	35%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	60%	29	60%	65%	43	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	38%	9	34%	39%	10	36%
Change from Previous Year	-1%	14	-2%	-3%	35	3%
Earnings Retention	63%	12	59%	63%	14	59%
Change from Previous Year	0%	23	1%	-3%	42	-4%
Earnings Gain	41%	21	33%	41%	16	33%
Change from Previous Year	0%	30	-1%	-2%	36	7%



Nevada

Kenny C. Guinn (R), Governor since January 1999

Michael J. Wilden, Director, Dept. of Human Resources

Leslie Danihel, Welfare Administrator

TANF

State Administered - 17 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	9,547	Rank 39
FY 2003 Change:	-18%	3
Change Since Enactment:	-28%	49
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 44	44
Participation Rate:	22%	44
Zero Participation:	61%	31

TANF Benefit Structure

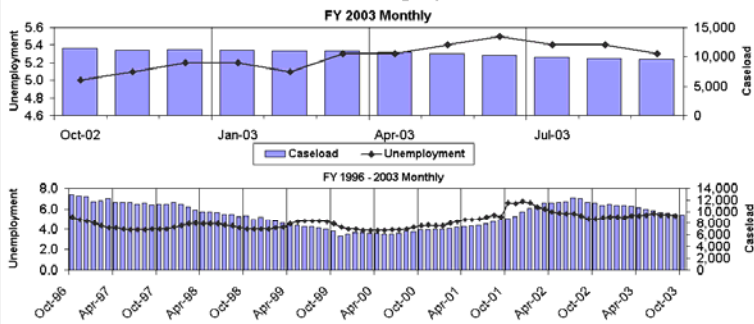
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$348	27%	32	8%	33
Max Earnings at Application	\$694	55%	25	17%	26
Max Earnings at Close	\$696	55%	41	17%	45

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 20	\$ 15	
Total Awarded	\$ 50		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 59		
Ending Balance	\$ 11	\$ 10	
State MOE	\$ 27		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	During FY 2003		Percent	Rank
	Sept. 2003	Change		
All Cases	9,547	-2,091	-18%	3
Adult-Headed	5,079	-1,652	-25%	4
Child-Only	4,468	-439	-9%	2
Recipients	22,874	-5,131	-18%	4

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Clark - Las Vegas	48%
Washoe - Reno	7%
Carson - Carson City	1%
Nye - Tonopah	1%
Churchill - Fallon	1%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent 24 mo. followed by	January 2000
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003				FY 2002			
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 86				\$ 91			
Cash Benefits	\$ 52		60%	38%	\$ 51		56%	37%
Services	\$ 15		18%	44%	\$ 18		20%	44%
Administration	\$ 13		15%	7%	\$ 13		14%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 5		6%	1%	\$ 7		8%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ -		0%	6%	\$ -		0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 1		1%	3%	\$ 1		1%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	10,636			11,015		
Exempt From Participation	53%	18	53%	43%	34	51%
Child - Only	42%	19	41%	37%	24	39%
Child Under Age 1	6%	23	8%	5%	33	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	2%
Other	4%	9	3%	0%	20	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	5,050			6,052		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	1,130			1,302		
Participation Rate	22%	44	31%	22%	43	33%
Employment	89%	2	58%	72%	15	63%
On The Job Training	0%	12	0%	0%	48	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	4%	42	18%	3%	43	16%
Job Search	13%	27	15%	23%	16	14%
Vocational Education	7%	36	14%	15%	21	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	2%	1%	24	2%
School Attendance	1%	41	4%	2%	37	4%
Other	0%	45	14%	2%	38	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	22%	42	28%	22%	38	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	39%		40%	37%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	61%	31	60%	63%	39	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	37%	15	34%	37%	19	36%
Change from Previous Year	0%	13	-2%	0%	12	3%
Earnings Retention	63%	13	59%	63%	13	59%
Change from Previous Year	0%	25	1%	2%	7	-4%
Earnings Gain	29%	39	33%	35%	26	33%
Change from Previous Year	-5%	45	-1%	7%	3	7%



FY 2003

New Hampshire

Craig Benson (R), Governor since January 2003

Nicholas Vallas, Commissioner, Dept. of Health & Human Services

Mary Anne Broshek, Director, Division of Family Assistance

Family Assistance Program (FAP)

State Administered - 10 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	6,077	Rank 44
FY 2003 Change:	-1%	23
Change Since Enactment:	-32%	47
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 38	46
Participation Rate:	28%	30
Zero Participation:	52%	16

TANF Benefit Structure

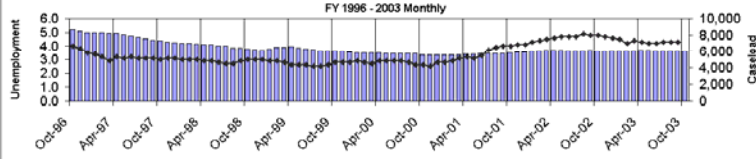
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$600	47%	6	12%	14
Max Earnings at Application	\$749	59%	22	15%	30
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,200	94%	13	24%	24

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 14	\$ 14	
Total Awarded	\$ 41		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 44		
Ending Balance	\$ 11	\$ 11	
State MOE	\$ 32		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003	Percent	Rank
		Change		
All Cases	6,077	-49	-1%	23
Adult-Headed	4,230	-117	-3%	21
Child-Only	1,847	68	4%	40
Recipients	14,044	-600	-4%	20

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Hillsborough - Manchester	33%
Strafford - Rochester	13%
Rockingham - Derry	13%
Merrimack - Concord	11%
Belknap - Laconia	6%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	October 2001
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / 1/2 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003				FY 2002			
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 76				\$ 72			
Cash Benefits	\$ 37		48%	38%	\$ 37		52%	37%
Services	\$ 23		31%	44%	\$ 23		32%	44%
Administration	\$ 7		9%	7%	\$ 6		9%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 5		7%	1%	\$ 6		8%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 1		1%	6%	\$ -		0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 3		4%	3%	\$ -		0%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	6,079			6,055		
Exempt From Participation	43%	34	53%	46%	28	51%
Child -Only	30%	38	41%	29%	38	39%
Child Under Age 1	9%	15	8%	8%	18	6%
In Sanction Status	4%	4	1%	3%	9	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	5%	10	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	3,491			3,006		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	983			1,218		
Participation Rate	28%	30	31%	42%	18	33%
Employment	57%	25	58%	49%	33	63%
On The Job Training	0%	16	0%	0%	27	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	6%	35	18%	4%	38	16%
Job Search	31%	10	15%	54%	1	14%
Vocational Education	9%	35	14%	6%	36	11%
Job Skills Training	17%	2	2%	15%	3	2%
School Attendance	14%	3	4%	12%	6	4%
Other	13%	13	14%	16%	10	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	28%	28	28%	33%	20	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	48%		40%	66%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	52%	16	60%	34%	12	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	33%	35	34%	34%	38	36%
Change from Previous Year	0%	11	-2%	-3%	38	3%
Earnings Retention	60%	26	59%	62%	20	59%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	37	1%	-1%	31	-4%
Earnings Gain	44%	11	33%	38%	19	33%
Change from Previous Year	6%	7	-1%	-3%	46	7%



FY 2003

New Jersey

Richard Codey (D), Governor since November 2004

James M. Davy, Acting Commissioner, Dept. of Human Services

Jeanette Page-Hawkins, Division of Family Development

Work First New Jersey (WFNJ)

County Administered - 21 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	43,656	Rank 14
FY 2003 Change:	6%	42
Change Since Enactment:	-57%	18
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 404	10
Participation Rate:	35%	22
Zero Participation:	56%	23

TANF Benefit Structure

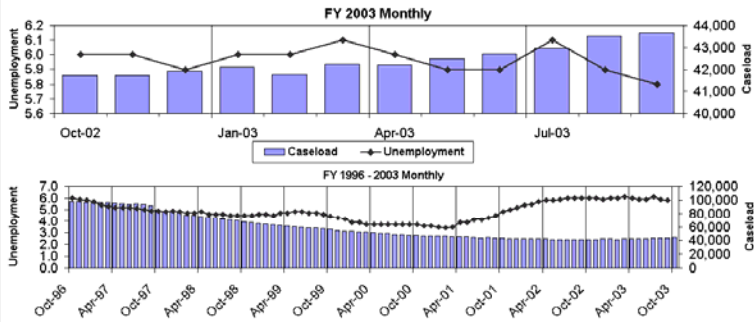
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$424	33%	23	8%	38
Max Earnings at Application	\$635	50%	29	12%	42
Max Earnings at Close	\$848	67%	30	15%	47

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 326	\$ 128	
Total Awarded	\$ 408		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 485		
Ending Balance	\$ 249	\$ 200	
State MOE	\$ 397		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	During FY 2003			Rank
	Sept. 2003	Change	Percent	
All Cases	43,656	2,388	6%	42
Adult-Headed	26,759	2,259	9%	42
Child-Only	16,897	129	1%	22
Recipients	105,702	5,416	5%	40

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Essex - Newark	28%
Hudson - Jersey City	14%
Camden - Camden	11%
Passaic - Patterson	8%
Union - Elizabeth	6%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	February 2002
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 882			\$ 993		
Cash Benefits	\$ 222	25%	38%	\$ 207	21%	37%
Services	\$ 528	60%	44%	\$ 655	66%	44%
Administration	\$ 81	9%	8%	\$ 79	8%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 10	1%	1%	\$ 11	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 26	3%	6%	\$ -	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 15	2%	3%	\$ 40	4%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	42,418			41,986		
Exempt From Participation	46%	28	53%	47%	27	51%
Child - Only	40%	22	41%	39%	22	39%
Child Under Age 1	6%	24	8%	6%	24	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	1%	17	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	22,843			22,894		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	7,993			8,348		
Participation Rate	35%	22	31%	36%	26	33%
Employment	40%	40	58%	38%	43	63%
On The Job Training	0%	28	0%	0%	28	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	39%	8	18%	41%	7	16%
Job Search	11%	30	15%	12%	28	14%
Vocational Education	25%	12	14%	24%	9	11%
Job Skills Training	8%	8	2%	7%	8	2%
School Attendance	2%	37	4%	2%	36	4%
Other	13%	14	14%	12%	17	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	35%	15	28%	36%	18	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	44%		40%	48%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	56%	23	60%	52%	28	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	35%	25	34%	33%	44	36%
Change from Previous Year	2%	4	-2%	-4%	45	3%
Earnings Retention	59%	27	59%	55%	39	59%
Change from Previous Year	4%	7	1%	-5%	46	-4%
Earnings Gain	38%	26	33%	34%	28	33%
Change from Previous Year	3%	11	-1%	5%	12	7%



New Mexico

Bill Richardson (D), Governor since January 2003

Pamela S. Hyde, Deputy Secretary, Human Services Dept.

Katie Falls, Director, Income Support Division

NM Works

State Administered - 33 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	17,421	Rank	30
FY 2003 Change:	5%		40
Change Since Enactment:	-47%		34
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 110		30
Participation Rate:	42%		17
Zero Participation:	57%		24

TANF Benefit Structure

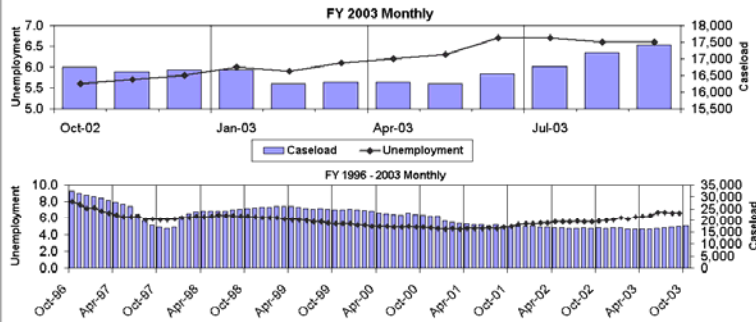
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$389	31%	27	12%	15
Max Earnings at Application	\$901	71%	17	27%	6
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,037	82%	23	31%	9

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 51	\$ 51	
Total Awarded	\$ 123		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 122		
Ending Balance	\$ 46	\$ 9	
State MOE	\$ 33		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	17,421	798	5%	40
Adult-Headed	12,288	400	3%	35
Child-Only	5,133	398	8%	44
Recipients	45,885	1,502	3%	38

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Bernalillo - Albuquerque	33%
Dona Ana - Las Cruces	17%
Valencia - Belen	5%
Chaves - Roswell	4%
Santa Fe - Santa Fe	4%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	July 2002
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 155			\$ 154		
Cash Benefits	\$ 78	50%	38%	\$ 82	53%	37%
Services	\$ 38	25%	44%	\$ 35	22%	44%
Administration	\$ 6	4%	7%	\$ 5	3%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 1	1%	1%	\$ 1	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 30	19%	6%	\$ 29	19%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 2	1%	3%	\$ 2	1%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	16,638			17,045		
Exempt From Participation	42%	36	53%	39%	39	51%
Child - Only	28%	41	27%	40	39%	39%
Child Under Age 1	10%	9	8%	9%	12	6%
In Sanction Status	3%	12	3%	3%	11	2%
Other	0%	20	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	9,722			10,186		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	4,094			4,345		
Participation Rate	42%	17	31%	43%	16	33%
Employment	66%	18	58%	73%	14	63%
On The Job Training	1%	7	0%	1%	7	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	17%	22	18%	14%	25	16%
Job Search	11%	31	15%	12%	30	14%
Vocational Education	16%	24	14%	15%	22	11%
Job Skills Training	2%	17	2%	2%	16	2%
School Attendance	6%	16	4%	1%	39	4%
Other	5%	21	14%	3%	29	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	42%	9	28%	43%	9	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	43%		40%	51%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	57%	24	60%	49%	24	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	33%	38	34%	35%	30	36%
Change from Previous Year	-3%	40	-2%	-2%	24	3%
Earnings Retention	57%	38	59%	61%	22	59%
Change from Previous Year	-4%	46	1%	0%	17	-4%
Earnings Gain	30%	38	33%	33%	30	33%
Change from Previous Year	-3%	43	-1%	7%	5	7%



New York

George E. Pataki (R), Governor since January 1995

Robert Doar, Commissioner Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance

Patricia Stevens, Deputy Commissioner, Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance

Family Assistance Program (FA)

County Administered - 62 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	145,627	Rank 2
FY 2003 Change:	-4%	16
Change Since Enactment:	-65%	7
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 2,443	2
Participation Rate:	37%	20
Zero Participation:	61%	32

TANF Benefit Structure

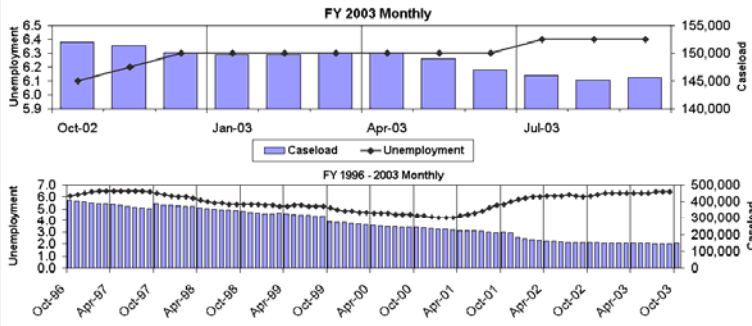
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$577	45%	7	13%	8
Max Earnings at Application	\$810	64%	20	18%	22
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,068	84%	20	24%	26

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 1,062	\$ 554	
Total Awarded	\$ 2,466		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 3,067		
Ending Balance	\$ 461	\$ 261	
State MOE	\$ 1,680		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	145,627	-5,823	-4%	16
Adult-Headed	82,962	-5,502	-6%	17
Child-Only	62,665	-321	-1%	14
Recipients	331,144	-18,133	-5%	19

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

New York City - New York City	63%
Monroe - Rochester	5%
Erie - Buffalo	5%
Westchester - Yonkers	3%
Onondaga - Syracuse	3%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent: No	December 2001
Lifetime: No	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 4,747			\$ 4,490		
Cash Benefits	\$ 1,995	38%	42%	\$ 1,797	37%	40%
Services	\$ 2,004	44%	42%	\$ 1,595	44%	36%
Administration	\$ 435	7%	9%	\$ 440	8%	10%
Information Systems	\$ 29	1%	1%	\$ 19	1%	0%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 40	6%	1%	\$ 394	7%	9%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 244	3%	5%	\$ 244	4%	5%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	148,749			170,258		
Exempt From Participation	50%	22	53%	44%	32	51%
Child - Only	44%	15	37%	41%	26	39%
Child Under Age 1	3%	43	8%	4%	37	6%
In Sanction Status	3%	10	1%	3%	8	2%
Other	1%	19	3%	0%	24	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	73,819			95,100		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	27,531			36,850		
Participation Rate	37%	20	31%	39%	24	33%
Employment	49%	34	58%	62%	23	63%
On The Job Training	0%	14	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	36%	9	18%	29%	11	16%
Job Search	4%	49	15%	4%	48	14%
Vocational Education	17%	22	14%	7%	35	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	35	2%	0%	35	2%
School Attendance	1%	42	4%	1%	40	4%
Other	1%	40	14%	0%	51	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	37%	13	28%	39%	14	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	39%		40%	46%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	61%	32	60%	54%	30	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	26%	48	34%	na	na	36%
Change from Previous Year	0%	-	-2%	na	na	3%
Earnings Retention	57%	35	59%	na	na	59%
Change from Previous Year	0%	-	1%	na	na	-4%
Earnings Gain	27%	41	33%	na	na	33%
Change from Previous Year	0%	-	-1%	na	na	7%

North Carolina



Mike Easley (D), Governor since January 2001

Carmen Hooker Odom, Secretary, Dept. of Health & Human Services

Pheon Beal, TANF Director, Division of Social Services

Work First

County Administered - 100 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	39,201	Rank	16
FY 2003 Change:	-5%		13
Change Since Enactment:	-64%		8
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 302		14
Participation Rate:	25%		36
Zero Participation:	64%		37

TANF Benefit Structure

Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$272	21%	43	7%	44
Max Earnings at Application	\$1,489	117%	2	37%	2
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,491	117%	6	37%	5

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

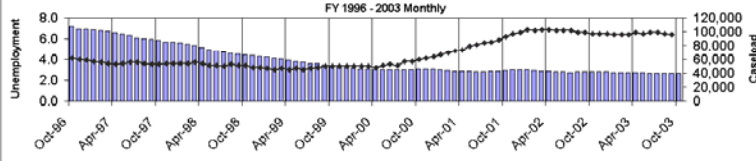
	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 64	\$ 15	
Total Awarded	\$ 342		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 331		
Ending Balance	\$ 60	\$ 4	
State MOE	\$ 205		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate

FY 2003 Monthly



FY 1996 - 2003 Monthly



FY 2003 Caseload

	During FY 2003		Percent	Rank
	Sept. 2003	Change		
All Cases	39,201	-2,016	-5%	13
Adult-Headed	17,535	-1,494	-8%	15
Child-Only	21,666	-522	-2%	9
Recipients	80,956	-5,548	-6%	16

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Mecklenburg - Charlotte	15%
Guilford - Greensboro	6%
Wake - Raleigh	6%
Cumberland - Fayetteville	5%
Forsyth - Winston-Salem	5%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent 24 mo. followed by	August 1998
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / 3 months

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 536			\$ 553		
Cash Benefits	\$ 136	25%	38%	\$ 139	25%	37%
Services	\$ 282	53%	44%	\$ 290	52%	44%
Administration	\$ 38	7%	8%	\$ 38	7%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 1	0%	1%	\$ 4	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 74	14%	6%	\$ 75	14%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 5	1%	3%	\$ 7	1%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	40,432			42,872		
Exempt From Participation	61%	11	53%	59%	12	51%
Child - Only	52%	6	41%	49%	7	39%
Child Under Age 1	6%	26	8%	7%	23	6%
In Sanction Status	1%	25	1%	1%	20	2%
Other	2%	15	3%	1%	19	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	15,894			17,420		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	4,642			4,923		
Participation Rate	25%	36	31%	27%	35	33%
Employment	55%	27	58%	56%	29	63%
On The Job Training	0%	27	0%	0%	18	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	11%	28	18%	9%	31	16%
Job Search	15%	26	15%	18%	20	14%
Vocational Education	32%	6	14%	33%	5	11%
Job Skills Training	2%	19	2%	1%	21	2%
School Attendance	5%	18	4%	4%	24	4%
Other	3%	30	14%	2%	36	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	25%	34	28%	27%	29	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	36%		40%	41%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	64%	37	60%	59%	36	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	34%	28	34%	37%	17	36%
Change from Previous Year	-3%	46	-2%	-1%	19	3%
Earnings Retention	57%	33	59%	58%	30	59%
Change from Previous Year	-1%	28	1%	2%	6	-4%
Earnings Gain	45%	9	33%	43%	13	33%
Change from Previous Year	3%	13	-1%	6%	9	7%

North Dakota



John Hoeven (R), Governor since January 2000

Carol K. Olsen, Executive Director, Dept. of Human Services

John Hougen, Director, Public Assistance Division

Training, Employment, Education Management (TEEM)

County Administered - 53 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	3,336	Rank 49
FY 2003 Change:	0%	28
Change Since Enactment:	-29%	48
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 26	49
Participation Rate:	27%	35
Zero Participation:	54%	18

TANF Benefit Structure

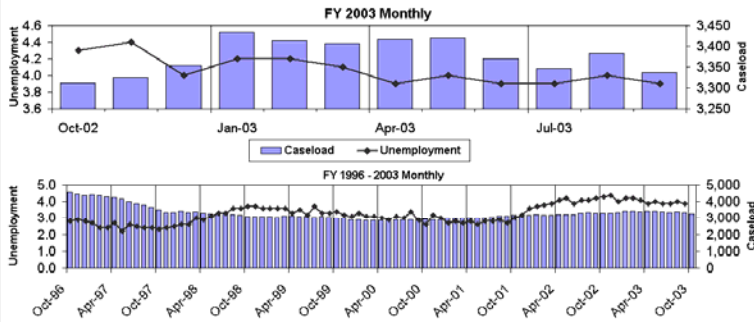
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$477	38%	16	13%	7
Max Earnings at Application	\$2,071	163%	1	56%	1
Max Earnings at Close	\$2,074	163%	1	56%	1

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 15	\$ 15	
Total Awarded	\$ 28		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 33		
Ending Balance	\$ 10	\$ 10	
State MOE	\$ 9		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	3,336	13	0%	28
Adult-Headed	2,657	225	9%	43
Child-Only	679	-212	-24%	1
Recipients	8,667	162	2%	36

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Rolette - Rolla Turtle Mountain In	24%
Burleigh - Bismarek	10%
Grand Forks - Grand Forks	9%
Cass - Fargo	8%
Ward - Minot	7%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	July 2002
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 42			\$ 33		
Cash Benefits	\$ 26		61%	\$ 14		44%
Services	\$ 12		29%	\$ 14		42%
Administration	\$ 3		7%	\$ 3		9%
Information Systems	\$ 1		2%	\$ 2		5%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ -		0%	\$ -		0%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ -		0%	\$ -		0%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	3,376			3,232		
Exempt From Participation	42%	37	53%	57%	14	51%
Child - Only	22%	47	41%	26%	41	39%
Child Under Age 1	9%	11	8%	9%	15	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	2%
Other	10%	6	3%	22%	6	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	1,974			1,793		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	596			552		
Participation Rate	27%	35	31%	30%	31	33%
Employment	59%	22	58%	59%	25	63%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	7%	33	18%	10%	28	16%
Job Search	16%	25	15%	13%	27	14%
Vocational Education	34%	3	14%	30%	6	11%
Job Skills Training	1%	23	2%	1%	25	2%
School Attendance	4%	22	4%	3%	28	4%
Other	4%	23	14%	4%	24	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	27%	33	28%	30%	25	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	46%		40%	60%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	54%	18	60%	40%	21	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	39%	6	34%	37%	21	36%
Change from Previous Year	2%	3	-2%	0%	10	3%
Earnings Retention	63%	11	59%	63%	15	59%
Change from Previous Year	1%	16	1%	-5%	45	-4%
Earnings Gain	34%	32	33%	33%	33	33%
Change from Previous Year	1%	21	-1%	2%	22	7%



Ohio

FY 2003

Bob Taft (R), Governor since January 1999
 Jeanne Carroll, Director, Dept. of Job & Family Services
 Jeanne Carroll, Assistant Deputy, Office of Family Stability
 Ohio Works First (OWF)
 County Administered - 88 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	85,008	Rank	4
FY 2003 Change:	2%		33
Change Since Enactment:	-58%		14
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 728		4
Participation Rate:	62%		6
Zero Participation:	28%		4

TANF Benefit Structure

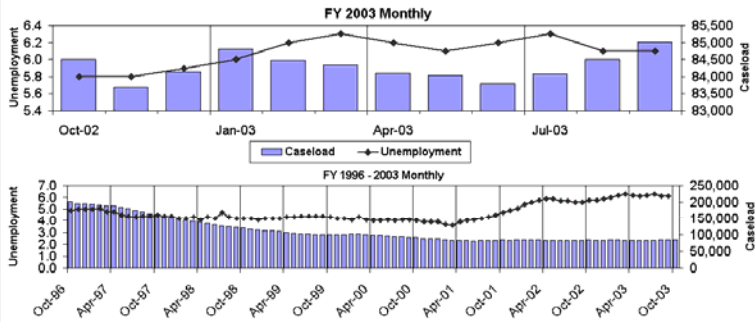
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$373	29%	29	9%	31
Max Earnings at Application	\$979	77%	12	22%	17
Max Earnings at Close	\$996	78%	26	23%	28

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 521	\$ 242
Total Awarded	\$ 749	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 689	
Ending Balance	\$ 582	\$ 342
State MOE	\$ 393	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003	Percent	Rank
		Change		
All Cases	85,008	1,485	2%	33
Adult-Headed	44,293	534	1%	30
Child-Only	40,715	951	2%	31
Recipients	188,226	1,399	1%	29

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Cuyahoga - Cleveland	17%
Franklin - Columbus	14%
Hamilton - Cincinnati	10%
Lucas - Toledo	8%
Montgomery - Dayton	7%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent 36 mo. followed by	October 2000
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Full / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003		FY 2002	
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 1,082		\$ 1,120	
	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	\$ 304	28%	\$ 336	30%
Services	\$ 614	57%	\$ 462	41%
Administration	\$ 77	7%	\$ 77	7%
Information Systems	\$ 12	1%	\$ 26	2%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ -	0%	\$ 146	13%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 75	7%	\$ 73	7%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003		FY 2002	
	STATE RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	84,292		84,031	
Exempt From Participation				
Child - Only	50%	21	51%	21
Child Under Age 1	48%	10	47%	9
In Sanction Status	2%	45	3%	47
Other	0%	32	0%	29
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	41,801		41,623	
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	26,040		23,397	
Participation Rate	62%	6	56%	10
Employment	33%	45	37%	44
On The Job Training	0%	37	0%	08
Work Exp./Community Service	57%	5	50%	6
Job Search	6%	47	7%	41
Vocational Education	20%	18	22%	13
Job Skills Training	0%	26	1%	26
School Attendance	6%	14	7%	12
Other	4%	22	4%	26
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	62%	3	56%	4
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate				
With Some Hours of Participation	72%		69%	
With No Hours of Participation	28%	4	31%	7

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003		FY 2002	
	STATE RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	31%	44	33%	42
Change from Previous Year	-2%	24	-2%	25
Earnings Retention	62%	22	62%	19
Change from Previous Year	0%	24	0%	24
Earnings Gain	42%	16	44%	10
Change from Previous Year	-2%	36	6%	7

Oklahoma



Brad Henry (D), Governor since January 2003

Howard H. Hendrick, Director Dept. of Human Services
Linda Hughes, Programs Administrator TANF Eligibility and Education, Training, and Employment

TANF

State Administered - 77 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	15,154	Rank 34
FY 2003 Change:	-1%	20
Change Since Enactment:	-57%	17
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 148	26
Participation Rate:	29%	29
Zero Participation:	54%	19

TANF Benefit Structure

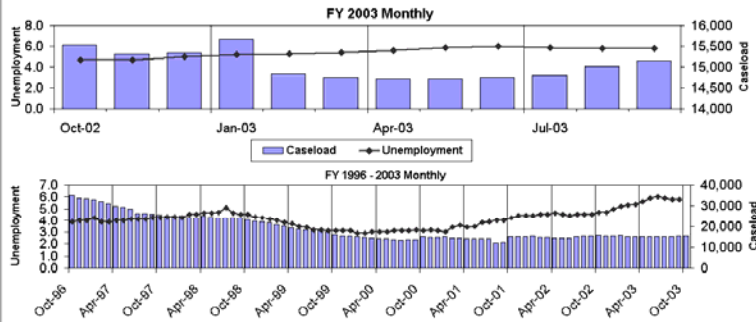
Monthly - Family of Three

	Amount	As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$292	23%	39	9%	30
Max Earnings at Application	\$704	55%	24	21%	19
Max Earnings at Close	\$705	55%	38	21%	34

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 154	\$ 154
Total Awarded	\$ 154	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 188	
Ending Balance	\$ 120	\$ 120
State MOE	\$ 61	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	15,154	-175	-1%	20
Adult-Headed	8,614	-232	-3%	22
Child-Only	6,540	57	1%	23
Recipients	37,169	-1,158	-3%	23

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Oklahoma - Oklahoma City	38%
Tulsa	14%
Cleveland - Norman	4%
Comanche - Lawton	3%
Pottawatomie - Shawnee	3%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	October 2001
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Full / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 249			\$ 192		
Cash Benefits	\$ 76	30%	38%	\$ 52	27%	37%
Services	\$ 115	46%	44%	\$ 79	41%	44%
Administration	\$ 9	4%	7%	\$ 15	8%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 3	1%	1%	\$ 2	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 31	12%	6%	\$ 30	15%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 15	6%	3%	\$ 15	8%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	15,049			14,988		
Exempt From Participation	55%	16	53%	56%	15	51%
Child -Only	43%	17	41%	43%	16	39%
Child Under Age 1	12%	5	8%	12%	4	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	0%	18	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	6,804			6,711		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	1,989			1,789		
Participation Rate	29%	29	31%	27%	37	33%
Employment	36%	43	58%	40%	42	63%
On The Job Training	0%	23	0%	1%	8	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	3%	45	18%	2%	44	16%
Job Search	32%	8	15%	30%	9	14%
Vocational Education	15%	26	14%	13%	24	11%
Job Skills Training	8%	9	2%	9%	6	2%
School Attendance	2%	36	4%	2%	32	4%
Other	3%	25	14%	2%	32	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	29%	26	28%	27%	31	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	46%		40%	48%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	54%	19	60%	52%	29	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	33%	37	34%	36%	22	36%
Change from Previous Year	-3%	45	-2%	-5%	46	3%
Earnings Retention	50%	47	59%	39%	48	59%
Change from Previous Year	11%	3	1%	-19%	49	-4%
Earnings Gain	39%	24	33%	31%	39	33%
Change from Previous Year	8%	2	-1%	-1%	33	7%



Oregon

Ted Kulongoski (D), Governor since January 2003

Gary Weeks, Director Dept. of Human Services

Michael Buckley, Jobs Workforce Manager, Adult and Family Services Division

Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Program (JOBS)

State Administered - 36 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	18,093	Rank	29
FY 2003 Change:	1%		30
Change Since Enactment:	-37%		42
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 167		23
Participation Rate:	60%		8
Zero Participation:	29%		5

TANF Benefit Structure

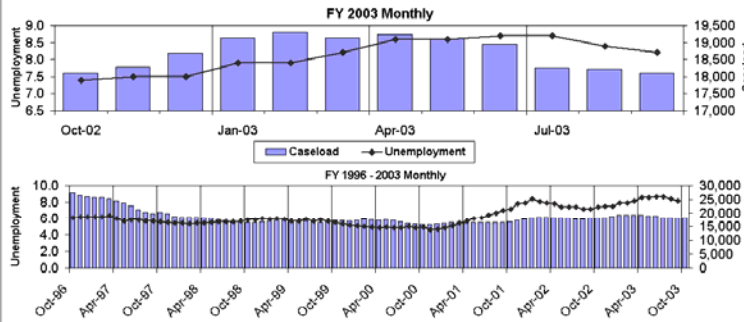
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$460	36%	18	11%	19
Max Earnings at Application	\$615	48%	31	15%	28
Max Earnings at Close	\$616	48%	46	15%	48

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 15	\$ 4
Total Awarded	\$ 173	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 155	
Ending Balance	\$ 28	\$ -
State MOE	\$ 70	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		
		Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	18,093	126	1%	30
Adult-Headed	9,931	-447	-4%	20
Child-Only	8,162	573	8%	42
Recipients	41,302	391	1%	32

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Multnomah - Portland	29%
Marion - Salem	12%
Lane - Eugene	11%
Washington - Beaver	9%
Clackamas - Oregon City	5%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent 24 months in 84 n	July 1998
Lifetime No	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003				FY 2002			
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg				
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 225		\$ 258					
	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds				
Cash Benefits	\$ 87	39%	\$ 75	29%				
Services	\$ 105	47%	\$ 156	60%				
Administration	\$ 29	13%	\$ 22	8%				
Information Systems	\$ 4	2%	\$ 5	2%				
Transferred to CCDF	\$ -	0%	\$ -	0%				
Transferred to SSBG	\$ -	0%	\$ -	0%				

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	18,708			17,946		
Exempt From Participation	45%	30	53%	43%	33	51%
Child -Only	43%	18	41%	43%	17	39%
Child Under Age 1	2%	47	8%	0%	na	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	36	1%	0%	na	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	10,370			10,287		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	6,381			6,300		
Participation Rate	60%	8	31%	61%	6	33%
Employment	13%	51	58%	14%	51	63%
On The Job Training	0%	30	0%	0%	30	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	14%	24	18%	10%	29	16%
Job Search	37%	6	15%	35%	7	14%
Vocational Education	0%	51	14%	0%	na	11%
Job Skills Training	6%	11	2%	6%	10	2%
School Attendance	3%	27	4%	3%	27	4%
Other	93%	1	14%	107%	1	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	15%	45	28%	8%	52	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	71%		40%	63%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	29%	5	60%	37%	20	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	25%	49	34%	28%	47	36%
Change from Previous Year	-3%	42	-2%	-2%	29	3%
Earnings Retention	54%	41	59%	56%	38	59%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	38	1%	1%	10	-4%
Earnings Gain	54%	3	33%	59%	4	33%
Change from Previous Year	-5%	44	-1%	6%	8	7%

Pennsylvania



Edward G. Rendell (D), Governor since January 2003

Estelle B. Richman, Secretary Dept. of Public Welfare

Kathryn Yorkievtz, Deputy Secretary, Office of Income Maintenance

Pennsylvania TANF

State Administered - 67 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	84,288	Rank	5
FY 2003 Change:	7%		43
Change Since Enactment:	-53%		24
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 719		5
Participation Rate:	10%		50
Zero Participation:	74%		47

TANF Benefit Structure

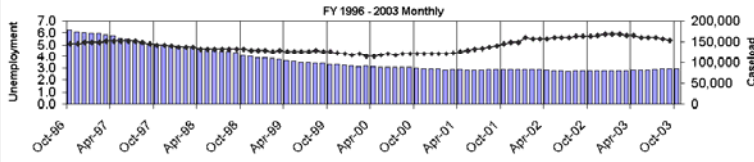
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$403	32%	24	9%	27
Max Earnings at Application	\$676	53%	27	15%	31
Max Earnings at Close	\$806	63%	32	18%	40

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 538	\$ 51	
Total Awarded	\$ 751		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 856		
Ending Balance	\$ 432	\$ 155	
State MOE	\$ 407		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	During FY 2003			Rank
	Sept. 2003	Change	Percent	
All Cases	84,288	5,573	7%	43
Adult-Headed	56,644	5,591	11%	44
Child-Only	27,644	-18	0%	19
Recipients	220,136	15,005	7%	44

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Philadelphia - Philadelphia	43%
Allegheny - Pittsburgh	11%
Erie - Erie	3%
Delaware - Philadelphia (Area)	3%
Lancaster - Lancaster	2%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	March 2002
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial/Full (varies) / 30 days

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003		FY 2002	
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 1,263		\$ 1,125	
	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	\$ 324	26%	\$ 338	30%
Services	\$ 670	53%	\$ 616	55%
Administration	\$ 100	8%	\$ 97	9%
Information Systems	\$ 14	1%	\$ 12	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 124	10%	\$ 31	3%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 31	2%	\$ 31	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	80,857			81,414		
Exempt From Participation	39%	43	53%	39%	38	51%
Child - Only	32%	34	41%	34%	30	39%
Child Under Age 1	4%	34	8%	5%	32	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	2%
Other	2%	13	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	49,517			48,679		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	4,882			5,070		
Participation Rate	10%	50	31%	10%	50	33%
Employment	77%	9	58%	87%	4	63%
On The Job Training	0%	35	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	8%	31	18%	18%	19	16%
Job Search	12%	29	15%	10%	32	14%
Vocational Education	6%	40	14%	1%	46	11%
Job Skills Training	9%	7	2%	5%	12	2%
School Attendance	0%	na	4%	0%	na	4%
Other	6%	20	14%	3%	30	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	10%	49	28%	10%	48	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	26%		40%	28%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	74%	47	60%	72%	48	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	34%	30	34%	35%	31	36%
Change from Previous Year	-1%	16	-2%	0%	5	3%
Earnings Retention	54%	42	59%	54%	41	59%
Change from Previous Year	0%	26	1%	-1%	33	-4%
Earnings Gain	44%	10	33%	43%	11	33%
Change from Previous Year	1%	24	-1%	-2%	42	7%

Puerto Rico



Anibal Acevedo Vila (D), Governor since November 2004

Yolanda Zayas Santana, Secretary, Puerto Rico Dept. of the Family

Laura Alvarez, Director, TANF Program

TANF

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	18,601	Rank	28
FY 2003 Change:	0%		27
Change Since Enactment:	-62%		11
SFAG (in Millions):			
Participation Rate:	6%		52
Zero Participation:	92%		53

TANF Benefit Structure

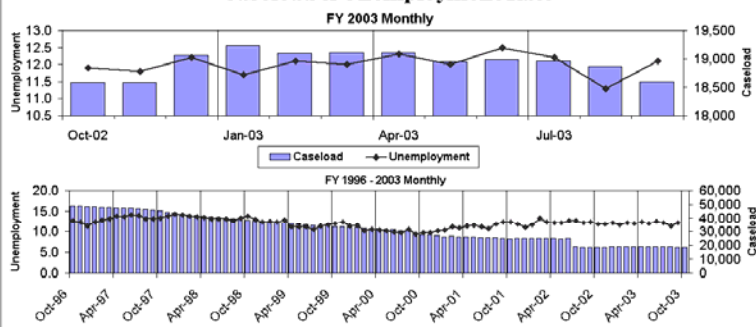
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$102	8%	53	8%	36
Max Earnings at Application	\$268	21%	52	21%	18
Max Earnings at Close	\$269	21%	52	21%	32

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance		
Total Awarded		
Expended/Transferred		
Ending Balance		
State MOE		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		
		Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	18,601	23	0%	27
Adult-Headed	12,759	125	1%	27
Child-Only	5,842	-102	-2%	11
Recipients	52,295	-2,038	-4%	21

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Northwest	10%
San Juan	9%
North Central-Arecibo	9%
South Central	9%
Caguas/Guayama	8%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	June 2002
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Full / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003		FY 2002	
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE				
	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits		38%		37%
Services		44%		44%
Administration		7%		8%
Information Systems		1%		1%
Transferred to CCDF		6%		7%
Transferred to SSBG		3%		4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	18,929			23,363		
Exempt From Participation						
Child -Only	20%	51	53%	17%	53	51%
Child Under Age 1	11%	53	41%	11%	53	39%
In Sanction Status	4%	37	8%	2%	48	6%
Other	0%	35	0%	0%	35	2%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	5%	8	3%	4%	12	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	15,121			20,036		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	944			1,138		
Participation Rate	6%	52	31%	6%	53	33%
Employment	15%	50	58%	26%	49	63%
On The Job Training	3%	2	0%	1%	14	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	60%	3	18%	30%	10	16%
Job Search	6%	45	15%	24%	14	14%
Vocational Education	25%	11	14%	20%	18	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	2%	0%	na	2%
School Attendance	70%	1	4%	1%	41	4%
Other	0%	na	14%	2%	35	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	6%	52	28%	6%	53	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	8%		40%	8%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	92%	53	60%	92%	53	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	0%	-	34%	na	na	36%
Change from Previous Year	0%	-	-2%	na	na	3%
Earnings Retention	0%	-	59%	na	na	59%
Change from Previous Year	0%	-	1%	na	na	-4%
Earnings Gain	0%	-	33%	na	na	33%
Change from Previous Year	0%	-	-1%	na	na	7%



Rhode Island

Don Carcieri (R), Governor since January 2003

Janet Hayward, Director, Dept. of Human Services

Ronald Lebel, Esq., Acting Associate Director Division of Individual and Family Support

Family Independence Program (FIP)

State Administered - 5 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	12,961	Rank	36
FY 2003 Change:	-6%		11
Change Since Enactment:	-37%		41
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 94		34
Participation Rate:	24%		40
Zero Participation:	64%		35

TANF Benefit Structure

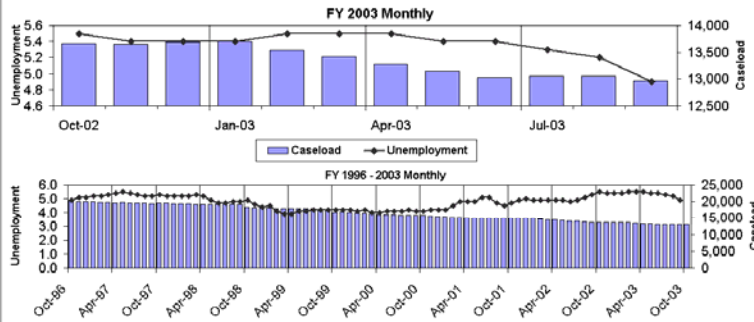
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$554	44%	8	12%	17
Max Earnings at Application	\$1,277	100%	4	27%	8
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,279	101%	10	27%	17

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ -	\$ -	
Total Awarded	\$ 98		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 95		
Ending Balance	\$ 3	\$ 3	
State MOE	\$ -76		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	During FY 2003			
	Sept. 2003	Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	12,961	-762	-6%	11
Adult-Headed	10,003	-837	-8%	16
Child-Only	2,958	75	3%	32
Recipients	34,187	-2,826	-8%	14

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Providence - Providence	84%
Kent - Warwick	7%
Newport - Newport	4%
Washington - Washington	4%
Bristol	1%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	May 2002
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003				FY 2002			
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg				
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 171		\$ 174					
	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds				
Cash Benefits	\$ 83	48%	\$ 89	51%				
Services	\$ 64	38%	\$ 71	41%				
Administration	\$ 12	7%	\$ 11	6%				
Information Systems	\$ 3	2%	\$ 3	2%				
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 9	5%	\$ -	0%				
Transferred to SSBG	\$ -	0%	\$ 1	0%				

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	13,348			14,405		
Exempt From Participation	33%	47	53%	33%	44	51%
Child - Only	22%	49	41%	20%	48	39%
Child Under Age 1	9%	12	8%	9%	10	6%
In Sanction Status	2%	15	2%	2%	16	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	2%	15	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	8,900			9,915		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	2,161			2,446		
Participation Rate	24%	40	31%	25%	42	33%
Employment	73%	13	58%	77%	13	63%
On The Job Training	0%	26	0%	0%	24	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	4%	43	18%	3%	40	16%
Job Search	9%	36	15%	9%	36	14%
Vocational Education	23%	14	14%	24%	10	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	2%	0%	na	2%
School Attendance	0%	46	4%	0%	na	4%
Other	3%	28	14%	2%	31	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	24%	37	28%	25%	35	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	36%		40%	43%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	64%	35	60%	57%	33	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	32%	41	34%	34%	35	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	25	-2%	-3%	31	3%
Earnings Retention	63%	9	59%	64%	10	59%
Change from Previous Year	-1%	33	1%	-1%	34	-4%
Earnings Gain	27%	40	33%	24%	43	33%
Change from Previous Year	3%	12	-1%	0%	28	7%



South Carolina

FY 2003

Mark Sanford (R), Governor since January 2003
 Kim Aydlette, State Director Dept. of Social Service
 Linda Martin, Director, Family Independence
 Family Independence
 County Administered - 46 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	21,177	Rank 23
FY 2003 Change:	-4%	14
Change Since Enactment:	-51%	30
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 100	32
Participation Rate:	54%	10
Zero Participation:	56%	22

TANF Benefit Structure

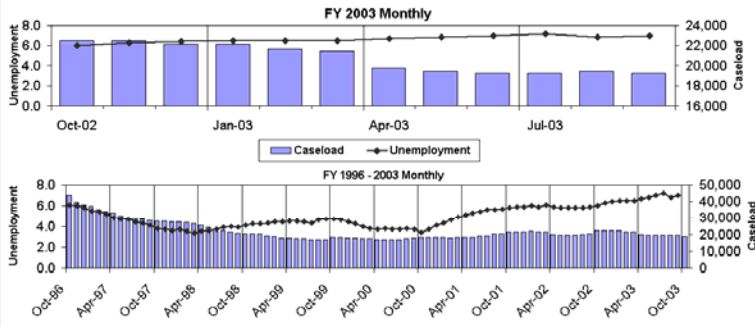
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$204	16%	49	5%	52
Max Earnings at Application	\$577	45%	35	15%	32
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,070	84%	19	27%	13

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 21	\$ -
Total Awarded	\$ 102	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 119	
Ending Balance	\$ -	\$ -
State MOE	\$ 36	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	21,177	-916	-4%	14
Adult-Headed	12,005	-611	-5%	19
Child-Only	9,172	-305	-3%	8
Recipients	51,616	-2,938	-5%	18

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Richland - Columbia	8%
Charleston - Charleston	7%
Florence - Florence	5%
Spartanburg - Spartanburg	5%
Greenville - Greenville	5%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent 24 months in 120	October 1998
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Full / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003				FY 2002			
	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 155				\$ 145			
Cash Benefits	\$ 49	31%	38%	31%	\$ 35	24%	37%	37%
Services	\$ 86	56%	44%	44%	\$ 85	58%	44%	44%
Administration	\$ 10	6%	7%	7%	\$ 10	7%	8%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 4	3%	1%	1%	\$ 4	3%	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 1	1%	6%	6%	\$ 2	1%	7%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 5	3%	3%	3%	\$ 10	7%	4%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	20,003			19,788		
Exempt From Participation	61%	9	53%	47%	26	51%
Child -Only	38%	26	41%	40%	21	39%
Child Under Age 1	5%	29	8%	6%	26	6%
In Sanction Status	1%	23	1%	1%	28	2%
Other	16%	4	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	7,763			7,475		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	4,236			3,905		
Participation Rate	54%	10	31%	52%	11	33%
Employment	55%	26	58%	59%	26	63%
On The Job Training	0%	10	0%	0%	19	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	2%	47	18%	1%	46	16%
Job Search	10%	35	15%	9%	37	14%
Vocational Education	15%	25	14%	12%	26	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	30	2%	1%	27	2%
School Attendance	7%	11	4%	8%	10	4%
Other	27%	7	14%	22%	8	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	29%	27	28%	30%	26	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	44%		40%	66%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	56%	22	60%	34%	11	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	38%	12	34%	32%	46	36%
Change from Previous Year	6%	1	-2%	-2%	26	3%
Earnings Retention	62%	20	59%	65%	8	59%
Change from Previous Year	-3%	45	1%	4%	3	-4%
Earnings Gain	32%	33	33%	32%	35	33%
Change from Previous Year	0%	26	-1%	-2%	40	7%

South Dakota



Mike Rounds (R), Governor since January 2003

James W. Ellenbecker, Secretary, Dept. of Social Services

Judy Thompson, Administrator, TANF and Work Programs

TANF

State Administered - 66 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	2,690	Rank	51
FY 2003 Change:	-3%		17
Change Since Enactment:	-53%		26
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 21		50
Participation Rate:	46%		12
Zero Participation:	42%		9

TANF Benefit Structure

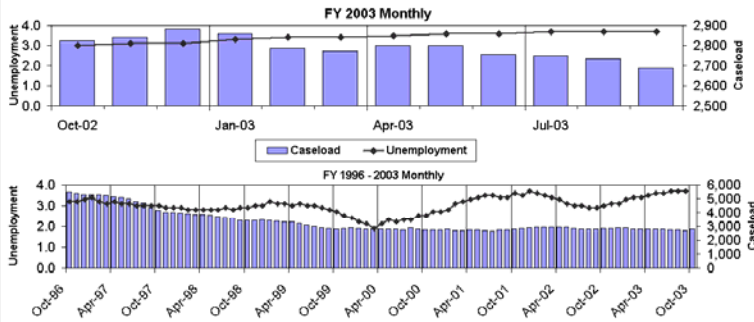
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$483	38%	15	13%	9
Max Earnings at Application	\$675	53%	28	17%	23
Max Earnings at Close	\$695	55%	42	18%	39

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 23	\$ 22
Total Awarded	\$ 23	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 22	
Ending Balance	\$ 23	\$ 23
State MOE	\$ 9	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003	Percent	Rank
		Change		
All Cases	2,690	-83	-3%	17
Adult-Headed	1,000	-138	-12%	10
Child-Only	1,690	55	3%	36
Recipients	5,919	-497	-8%	13

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Shannon - Pine Ridge Indian Reser	16%
Minnehaha - Sioux Falls	12%
Todd - Rosebud Indian Reservation	11%
Pennington - Rapid City	8%
Dewey - Eagle Butte Cheyenne Riv	6%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	December 2001
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003		FY 2002	
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 31		\$ 27	
	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	\$ 18	59%	\$ 15	53%
Services	\$ 6	19%	\$ 6	21%
Administration	\$ 3	10%	\$ 3	10%
Information Systems	\$ -	0%	\$ -	0%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 2	6%	\$ 2	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 2	6%	\$ 2	4%

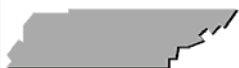
All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003		FY 2002	
	STATE RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	2,791		2,851	
Exempt From Participation	68%	53%	172%	51%
Child - Only	59%	41%	58%	39%
Child Under Age 1	8%	8%	8%	6%
In Sanction Status	1%	1%	1%	2%
Other	0%	3%	105%	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	900		932	
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	414		398	
Participation Rate	46%	31%	43%	33%
Employment	30%	58%	32%	63%
On The Job Training	2%	0%	3%	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	57%	18%	52%	16%
Job Search	10%	15%	7%	14%
Vocational Education	12%	14%	11%	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	2%	1%	2%
School Attendance	3%	4%	5%	4%
Other	8%	14%	7%	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	46%	28%	43%	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate				
With Some Hours of Participation	58%	40%	65%	46%
With No Hours of Participation	42%	60%	35%	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003		FY 2002	
	STATE RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	30%	34%	34%	36%
Change from Previous Year	-3%	-2%	2%	3%
Earnings Retention	57%	59%	58%	59%
Change from Previous Year	-1%	1%	-1%	-4%
Earnings Gain	65%	33%	73%	33%
Change from Previous Year	-8%	-1%	1%	7%

Tennessee



Phil Bredezen (D), Governor since January 2003

Virginia T. Lodge, Commissioner Dept. of Human Services

Susan Cowden, Director, Families First Policy

Families First

County Administered - 95 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	72,345	Rank 7
FY 2003 Change:	10%	47
Change Since Enactment:	-25%	50
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 192	21
Participation Rate:	43%	16
Zero Participation:	43%	10

TANF Benefit Structure

Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$185	15%	51	5%	53
Max Earnings at Application	\$979	77%	12	25%	13
Max Earnings at Close	\$980	77%	28	26%	21

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

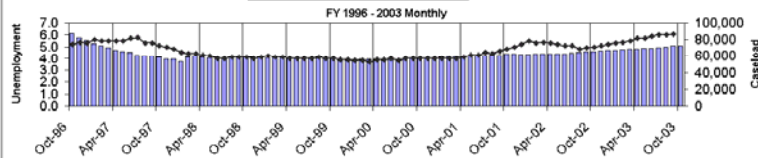
	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 19	\$ 10	
Total Awarded	\$ 224		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 243		
Ending Balance	\$ -	\$ -	
State MOE	\$ 88		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate

FY 2003 Monthly



FY 1996 - 2003 Monthly



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		
		Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	72,345	6,752	10%	47
Adult-Headed	54,536	7,706	16%	50
Child-Only	17,809	-954	-5%	4
Recipients	191,652	19,645	11%	48

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Shelby - Memphis	34%
Davidson - Nashville	14%
Hamilton - Chattanooga	6%
Knox - Knoxville	5%
Madison - Jackson	2%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent 18 mo. followed by	April 1998
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Full / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003				FY 2002			
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg				
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 331		\$ 364					
	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds				
Cash Benefits	\$ 138	42%	\$ 132	36%				
Services	\$ 108	33%	\$ 146	40%				
Administration	\$ 21	6%	\$ 25	7%				
Information Systems	\$ 7	2%	\$ 9	2%				
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 52	16%	\$ 44	12%				
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 5	2%	\$ 9	2%				

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	68,660			63,036		
Exempt From Participation	41%	39	53%	37%	42	51%
Child - Only	26%	42	41%	28%	39	39%
Child Under Age 1	7%	20	8%	9%	16	6%
In Sanction Status	1%	26	1%	1%	23	2%
Other	7%	7	3%	0%	31	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	40,552			35,218		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	17,314			14,539		
Participation Rate	43%	16	31%	41%	19	33%
Employment	39%	41	58%	37%	45	63%
On The Job Training	0%	34	0%	0%	08	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	1%	49	18%	1%	47	16%
Job Search	50%	1	15%	43%	3	14%
Vocational Education	6%	41	14%	11%	27	11%
Job Skills Training	3%	14	2%	5%	11	2%
School Attendance	5%	20	4%	0%	16	4%
Other	80%	2	14%	75%	2	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	13%	47	28%	14%	46	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	57%		40%	63%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	43%	10	60%	37%	18	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	40%	3	34%	38%	11	36%
Change from Previous Year	2%	5	-2%	-4%	41	3%
Earnings Retention	67%	3	59%	64%	12	59%
Change from Previous Year	3%	10	1%	0%	20	-4%
Earnings Gain	19%	49	33%	22%	48	33%
Change from Previous Year	-3%	42	-1%	0%	29	7%



Texas

FY 2003

Rick Perry (R), Governor since January 2000

Diane D. Rath, Commissioner, Dept. of Human Services

Larry Temple, Director Texas Works Programs

Texas Works

State Administered - 254 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	117,532	Rank	3
FY 2003 Change:	-11%		5
Change Since Enactment:	-51%		29
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 486		8
Participation Rate:	28%		32
Zero Participation:	71%		43

TANF Benefit Structure

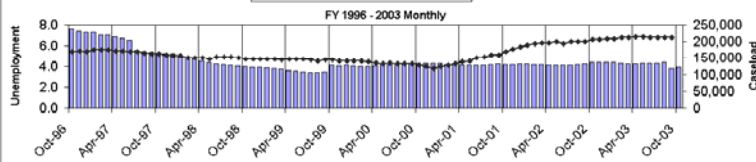
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$213	17%	48	6%	50
Max Earnings at Application	\$401	32%	48	11%	47
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,959	154%	2	52%	2

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 284	\$ 231
Total Awarded	\$ 567	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 689	
Ending Balance	\$ 166	\$ 133
State MOE	\$ 247	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		
		Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	117,532	-14,151	-11%	5
Adult-Headed	56,244	-21,101	-27%	3
Child-Only	61,288	6,950	13%	50
Recipients	281,765	-53,413	-16%	5

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Harris - Houston	16%
Dallas	12%
Hidalgo - Edinburg	11%
Bexar - San Antonio	7%
El Paso	7%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent 12, 24, or 36 mo. f	June 1997
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 936			\$ 774		
Cash Benefits	\$ 397	42%	38%	\$ 264	34%	37%
Services	\$ 417	45%	44%	\$ 361	47%	44%
Administration	\$ 85	9%	7%	\$ 106	14%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 12	1%	1%	\$ 11	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ (2)	0%	0%	\$ 2	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 27	3%	3%	\$ 31	4%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	135,861			133,110		
Exempt From Participation	55%	15	53%	51%	20	51%
Child - Only	43%	16	41%	37%	25	39%
Child Under Age 1	3%	42	8%	3%	41	6%
In Sanction Status	6%	1	1%	7%	1	2%
Other	3%	12	3%	3%	13	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	61,228			51,834		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	17,116			15,340		
Participation Rate	28%	32	31%	31%	29	33%
Employment	70%	14	58%	67%	17	63%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	16%	23	18%	6%	33	16%
Job Search	21%	19	15%	29%	11	14%
Vocational Education	7%	37	14%	10%	31	11%
Job Skills Training	1%	22	2%	0%	32	2%
School Attendance	6%	15	4%	4%	23	4%
Other	4%	24	14%	16%	11	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	28%	29	28%	21%	41	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	29%		40%	36%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	71%	43	60%	64%	41	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	35%	17	34%	38%	12	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	39	-2%	0%	11	3%
Earnings Retention	62%	16	59%	62%	17	59%
Change from Previous Year	0%	17	1%	-1%	28	-4%
Earnings Gain	22%	47	33%	24%	44	33%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	39	-1%	1%	24	7%

Utah

FY 2003

Olene S. Walker (R), Governor since November 2003
 Raylene Ireland, Executive Director, Dept. of Workforce Services
 Helen Thatcher, Assistant Director, Service Delivery Support Division
 Family Employment Program (FEP)
 State Administered - 29 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	8,944	Rank	42
FY 2003 Change:	12%		50
Change Since Enactment:	-36%		43
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 76		39
Participation Rate:	28%		31
Zero Participation:	44%		11

TANF Benefit Structure

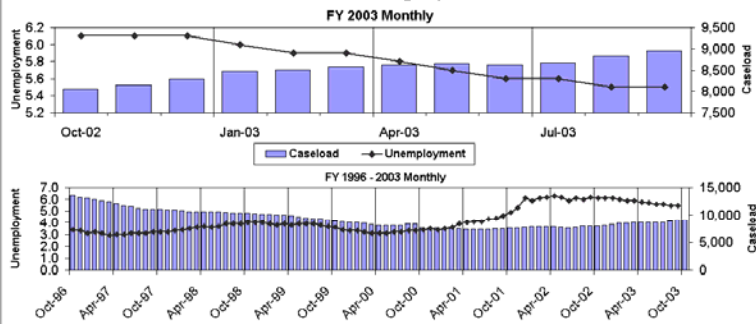
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$451	35%	21	11%	18
Max Earnings at Application	\$550	43%	37	14%	36
Max Earnings at Close	\$668	53%	44	17%	43

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 48	\$ 20
Total Awarded	\$ 90	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 118	
Ending Balance	\$ 20	\$ 20
State MOE	\$ 25	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	8,944	972	12%	50
Adult-Headed	6,210	706	13%	46
Child-Only	2,734	266	11%	46
Recipients	22,944	2,485	12%	49

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Salt Lake - Salt Lake City	44%
Weber - Ogden	14%
Utah - Provo	10%
Davis - Farmington	10%
Washington - St. George	4%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	January 2000
Lifetime 36 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial/ Full / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003				FY 2002			
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	% of Total	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	% of Total
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 143				\$ 115			
Cash Benefits	\$ 44		30%	38%	\$ 41		35%	37%
Services	\$ 49		35%	44%	\$ 49		42%	44%
Administration	\$ 16		11%	7%	\$ 17		15%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 22		15%	1%	\$ 3		3%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ -		0%	6%	\$ -		0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 12		8%	3%	\$ 5		5%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	8,537			7,771		
Exempt From Participation	33%	48	53%	26%	1	51%
Child - Only	31%	37	41%	32%	35	39%
Child Under Age 1	0%	na	8%	0%	na	6%
In Sanction Status	2%	16	1%	2%	15	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	228%	1	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	5,717			5,164		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	1,605			1,439		
Participation Rate	28%	31	31%	28%	34	33%
Employment	50%	33	58%	51%	32	63%
On The Job Training	0%	15	0%	1%	11	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	6%	37	18%	4%	35	16%
Job Search	38%	4	15%	37%	5	14%
Vocational Education	23%	15	14%	24%	11	11%
Job Skills Training	12%	5	2%	12%	4	2%
School Attendance	8%	10	4%	8%	11	4%
Other	0%	43	14%	0%	48	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	28%	29	28%	28%	28	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	56%		40%	57%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	44%	11	60%	43%	22	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	33%	40	34%	35%	33	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	29	-2%	0%	13	3%
Earnings Retention	62%	21	59%	58%	31	59%
Change from Previous Year	4%	8	1%	-1%	30	-4%
Earnings Gain	50%	6	33%	47%	8	33%
Change from Previous Year	3%	10	-1%	1%	25	7%



FY 2003

Vermont

James H. Douglas (R), Governor January 2003

James Morse, Secretary Agency of Human Services

Betsy Forrest, Commissioner, Dept. of Prevention, Assistance, Training and Health Access

Aid to Needy Families with Children (ANFC)

State Administered - 24 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	4,815	Rank 48
FY 2003 Change:	-4%	15
Change Since Enactment:	-45%	37
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 47	43
Participation Rate:	24%	39
Zero Participation:	53%	17

TANF Benefit Structure

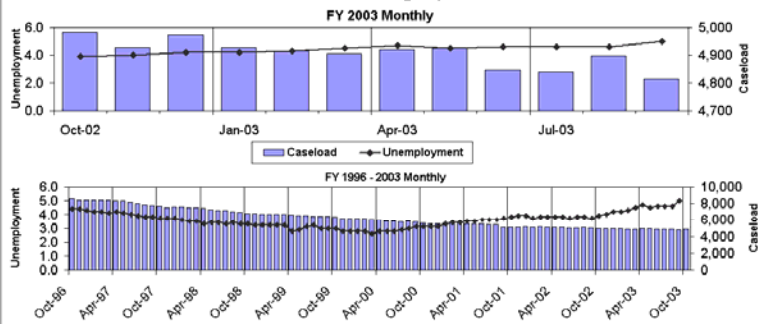
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$639	50%	4	15%	3
Max Earnings at Application	\$988	78%	11	24%	15
Max Earnings at Close	\$989	78%	27	24%	25

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ -	\$ -	
Total Awarded	\$ 49		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 49		
Ending Balance	\$ -	\$ -	
State MOE	\$ 32		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	During FY 2003			Rank
	Sept. 2003	Change	Percent	
All Cases	4,815	-207	-4%	15
Adult-Headed	3,817	-240	-6%	18
Child-Only	998	33	3%	37
Recipients	12,243	-825	-6%	17

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Chittenden - Burlington	21%
Rutland - Rutland	14%
Franklin - St. Albans	9%
Windham - Brattleboro	8%
Windsor - Springfield	8%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent: No	September 2002
Lifetime: No	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 81			\$ 81		
Cash Benefits	\$ 34	43%	38%	\$ 38	47%	37%
Services	\$ 25	30%	44%	\$ 22	27%	44%
Administration	\$ 7	9%	7%	\$ 8	10%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 1	1%	1%	\$ 1	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 9	11%	6%	\$ 8	9%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 5	6%	3%	\$ 5	6%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	4,907			5,113		
Exempt From Participation	29%	49	53%	28%	47	51%
Child - Only	20%	52	41%	19%	51	39%
Child Under Age 1	8%	18	8%	9%	17	6%
In Sanction Status	1%	22	1%	1%	19	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	3,471			3,656		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	844			782		
Participation Rate	24%	39	31%	21%	45	33%
Employment	51%	32	58%	59%	27	63%
On The Job Training	1%	5	0%	3%	2	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	22%	15	18%	14%	24	16%
Job Search	20%	22	15%	18%	21	14%
Vocational Education	5%	42	14%	4%	40	11%
Job Skills Training	15%	3	2%	16%	2	2%
School Attendance	20%	2	4%	21%	1	4%
Other	29%	6	14%	22%	7	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	24%	37	28%	21%	40	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	47%		40%	44%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	53%	17	60%	56%	31	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	34%	29	34%	36%	26	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	23	-2%	-1%	21	3%
Earnings Retention	62%	17	59%	62%	16	59%
Change from Previous Year	0%	22	1%	-2%	36	-4%
Earnings Gain	40%	22	33%	33%	32	33%
Change from Previous Year	7%	3	-1%	-1%	32	7%



Virgin Islands

FY 2003

Vargrave A. Richards, Lt. Governor
 Sedonie Halbert, Commissioner, Virgin Islands Dept. of Human Services
 Erwin S. Boschulte, Administrator, Virgin Islands Dept. of Human Services

TANF

Cases (September 2003):	526	Rank 53
FY 2003 Change:	11%	48
Change Since Enactment:	-61%	12
SFAG (in Millions):		
Participation Rate:	5%	53
Zero Participation:	92%	52

TANF Benefit Structure

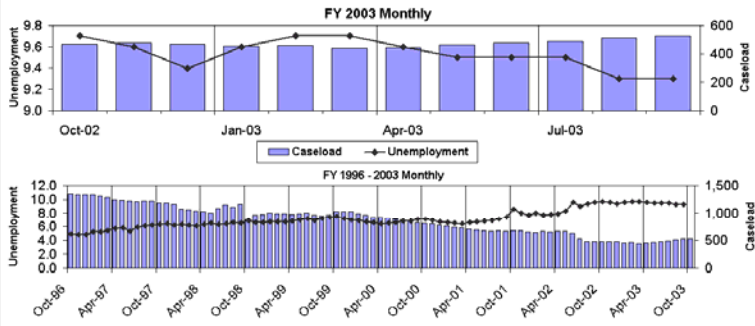
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$251	20%	45	12%	10
Max Earnings at Application	\$464	36%	44	23%	16
Max Earnings at Close	\$465	37%	51	23%	27

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance		
Total Awarded		
Expended/Transferred		
Ending Balance		
State MOE		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	526	52	11%	48
Adult-Headed	399	2	1%	26
Child-Only	127	50	65%	52
Recipients	1,591	-785	-33%	2

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	June 2002
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003		FY 2002	
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE				
	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits		38%		37%
Services		44%		44%
Administration		7%		8%
Information Systems		1%		1%
Transferred to CCDF		6%		7%
Transferred to SSBG		3%		4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	473			618		
Exempt From Participation						
Child - Only	21%	50	53%	22%	51	51%
Child Under Age 1	21%	51	12%	12%	52	39%
In Sanction Status	0%	50	8%	9%	11	6%
Other	0%	na	1%	0%	na	2%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	372		3%	484		4%
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	19			82		
Participation Rate	5%	53	31%	18%	48	33%
Employment	5%	53	58%	5%	53	63%
On The Job Training	16%	1	0%	26%	1	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	58%	4	18%	81%	1	16%
Job Search	11%	32	15%	2%	49	14%
Vocational Education	11%	32	14%	0%	na	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	2%	1%	18	2%
School Attendance	0%	na	4%	0%	na	4%
Other	0%	na	14%	12%	16	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	5%	53	28%	18%	44	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	8%		40%	19%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	92%	52	60%	81%	51	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	0%	-	34%	na	na	36%
Change from Previous Year	0%	-	-2%	na	na	3%
Earnings Retention	0%	-	59%	na	na	59%
Change from Previous Year	0%	-	1%	na	na	-4%
Earnings Gain	0%	-	33%	na	na	33%
Change from Previous Year	0%	-	-1%	na	na	7%

Virginia



Mark Warner (D), Governor since January 2002

Maurice A. Jones, Commissioner Dept. of Social Services

Stephen Duke Storen, Director, Division of Benefit Programs, Dept. of Social Security

Virginia Initiative for Employment, Not Welfare (VIEW)

State Administered - 136 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	8,225	Rank 43
FY 2003 Change:	-73%	1
Change Since Enactment:	-86%	2
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 158	25
Participation Rate:	45%	14
Zero Participation:	59%	28

TANF Benefit Structure

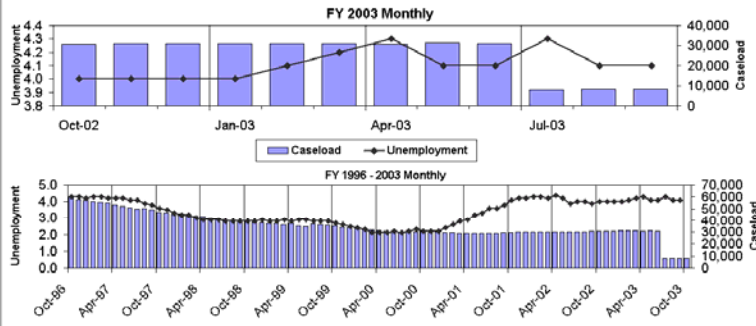
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$320	25%	36	7%	46
Max Earnings at Application	\$411	32%	47	9%	52
Max Earnings at Close	\$600	47%	47	13%	52

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 10	\$ -	
Total Awarded	\$ 174		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 153		
Ending Balance	\$ 31	\$ 18	
State MOE	\$ 128		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003	Percent	Rank
		Change		
All Cases	8,225	-22,177	-73%	1
Adult-Headed	8,225	-10,115	-55%	1
Child-Only	0	-12,062	0%	20
Recipients	23,527	-44,876	-66%	1

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Richmond	10%
Norfolk	7%
Newport News - Newport News	5%
Portsmouth - Portsmouth	4%
Hampton	4%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent 24 mo. followed by	July 1997
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Full / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 281			\$ 309		
Cash Benefits	\$ 129	46%	38%	\$ 101	33%	37%
Services	\$ 128	46%	44%	\$ 125	40%	44%
Administration	\$ 14	5%	7%	\$ 32	10%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 2	1%	1%	\$ 6	2%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ (8)	-3%	6%	\$ 29	9%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 16	6%	3%	\$ 16	5%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	25,245			30,051		
Exempt From Participation	61%	10	53%	41%	36	51%
Child - Only	36%	28	41%	20	39%	39%
Child Under Age 1	0%	na	8%	na	6%	6%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	na	2%	2%
Other	25%	2	3%	na	4%	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	9,895			9,579		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	4,383			4,106		
Participation Rate	45%	14	31%	43%	15	33%
Employment	81%	6	58%	33%	10	63%
On The Job Training	1%	6	0%	1%	6	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	5%	40	18%	4%	37	16%
Job Search	31%	9	15%	29%	12	14%
Vocational Education	1%	49	14%	1%	47	11%
Job Skills Training	3%	12	2%	4%	14	2%
School Attendance	0%	48	4%	0%	47	4%
Other	1%	36	14%	1%	42	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	30%	24	28%	23%	37	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	41%		40%	63%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	59%	28	60%	37%	19	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	38%	7	34%	41%	4	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	33	-2%	0%	9	3%
Earnings Retention	64%	8	59%	62%	21	59%
Change from Previous Year	2%	12	1%	-3%	41	-4%
Earnings Gain	32%	35	33%	31%	40	33%
Change from Previous Year	1%	20	-1%	1%	26	7%



Washington

Gary Locke (D), Governor since January 1997

Dennis Braddock, Assistant Secretary for Economic Services
 Deb Ringaman, Assistant Secretary for Economic Services, Department of Social and Health Services

Work First

State Administered - 39 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	53,534	Rank 10
FY 2003 Change:	3%	38
Change Since Enactment:	-45%	36
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 389	11
Participation Rate:	46%	11
Zero Participation:	31%	7

TANF Benefit Structure

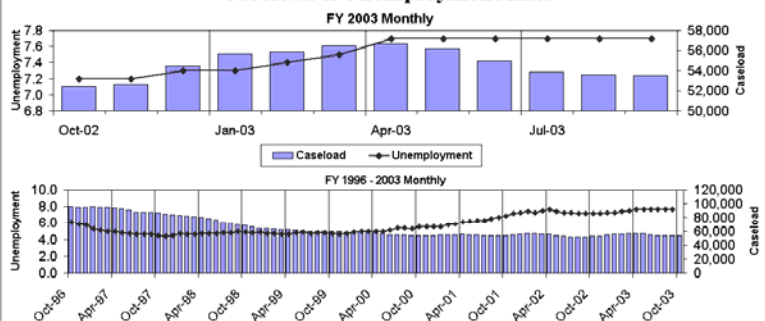
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$546	43%	9	12%	13
Max Earnings at Application	\$1,091	86%	7	25%	14
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,092	86%	18	25%	23

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 54	\$ 31	
Total Awarded	\$ 401		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 424		
Ending Balance	\$ 30	\$ -	
State MOE	\$ 264		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	During FY 2003		Percent	Rank
	Sept. 2003	Change		
All Cases	53,534	1,578	3%	38
Adult-Headed	34,258	417	1%	31
Child-Only	19,276	1,161	6%	41
Recipients	131,721	1,224	1%	31

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

King - Seattle	22%
Pierce - Tacoma	15%
Yakima - Yakima	8%
Spokane - Spokane	8%
Clark County - Vancouver	7%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	August 2002
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003				FY 2002			
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 688				\$ 748			
Cash Benefits	\$ 269		39%	38%	\$ 295		39%	37%
Services	\$ 252		37%	44%	\$ 283		38%	44%
Administration	\$ 41		6%	7%	\$ 41		6%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 9		1%	1%	\$ 9		1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 107		16%	6%	\$ 110		15%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 10		1%	3%	\$ 11		1%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	54,699			54,188		
Exempt From Participation	44%	32	53%	56%	16	51%
Child - Only	35%	30	41%	34%	32	39%
Child Under Age 1	5%	33	8%	4%	38	6%
In Sanction Status	4%	6	3%	3%	7	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	15%	8	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	30,608			32,166		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	14,139			16,006		
Participation Rate	46%	11	31%	50%	13	33%
Employment	68%	17	58%	55%	30	63%
On The Job Training	0%	20	0%	0%	23	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	42%	7	18%	52%	5	16%
Job Search	18%	24	15%	17%	22	14%
Vocational Education	4%	44	14%	3%	42	11%
Job Skills Training	6%	10	2%	7%	7	2%
School Attendance	7%	13	4%	8%	9	4%
Other	7%	17	14%	11%	18	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	46%	5	28%	50%	6	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	69%		40%	82%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	31%	7	60%	18%	5	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	33%	32	34%	36%	25	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	38	-2%	-3%	33	3%
Earnings Retention	60%	25	59%	61%	24	59%
Change from Previous Year	-1%	29	-1%	-1%	27	-4%
Earnings Gain	43%	14	33%	43%	12	33%
Change from Previous Year	0%	32	-1%	4%	13	7%



West Virginia

Joe Manchin (D), Governor since January 2005

Paul Nusbaum, Secretary, Dept. of Health & Human Resources

Sue Ellen Buster, Director Office of Family Support

West Virginia Works

State Administered - 55 Counties

FY 2003

	Rank
Cases (September 2003):	16,405 32
FY 2003 Change:	7% 44
Change Since Enactment:	-56% 21
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 110 29
Participation Rate:	14% 47
Zero Participation:	71% 42

TANF Benefit Structure

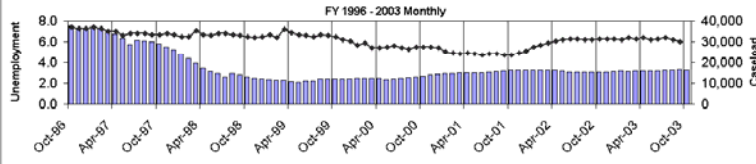
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$453	36%	20	14%	6
Max Earnings at Application	\$1,130	89%	6	35%	3
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,133	89%	17	35%	8

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 29	\$ 29
Total Awarded	\$ 113	
Expended/Transferred	\$ 129	
Ending Balance	\$ 13	\$ 13
State MOE	\$ 34	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		Rank
		Change	Percent	
All Cases	16,405	1,127	7%	44
Adult-Headed	11,136	612	6%	40
Child-Only	5,269	515	11%	47
Recipients	41,750	2,223	6%	42

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Kanawha - Charleston	9%
Mercer - Bluefield / Princeton	5%
McDowell - Welch	4%
Cabell - Huntington	4%
Raleigh - Beckley	4%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	January 2002
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / 3 months

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg	STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 163			\$ 216		
Cash Benefits	\$ 68	42%	38%	\$ 71	33%	37%
Services	\$ 64	39%	44%	\$ 119	55%	44%
Administration	\$ 17	10%	7%	\$ 17	8%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 7	4%	1%	\$ 7	3%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ -	0%	6%	\$ -	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 7	4%	3%	\$ 1	1%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	15,822			15,855		
Exempt From Participation	40%	41	53%	38%	41	51%
Child - Only	31%	35	41%	30%	37	39%
Child Under Age 1	6%	25	8%	6%	28	6%
In Sanction Status	3%	11	2%	3%	12	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	9,477			9,788		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	1,452			1,896		
Participation Rate	14%	47	31%	19%	46	33%
Employment	35%	44	58%	46%	39	63%
On The Job Training	0%	13	0%	0%	21	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	33%	10	18%	26%	14	16%
Job Search	7%	44	15%	8%	38	14%
Vocational Education	30%	7	14%	26%	7	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	34	2%	0%	na	2%
School Attendance	5%	19	4%	4%	21	4%
Other	0%	48	14%	0%	46	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	14%	46	28%	19%	42	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	29%		40%	32%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	71%	42	60%	68%	47	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	30%	45	34%	32%	45	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	27	-2%	0%	7	3%
Earnings Retention	57%	34	59%	60%	26	59%
Change from Previous Year	-3%	43	1%	0%	19	-4%
Earnings Gain	44%	12	33%	32%	36	33%
Change from Previous Year	12%	1	-1%	-4%	47	7%



Wisconsin

FY 2003

Jim Doyle (D), Governor since January 2003

Roberta Grassman, Secretary, Dept. of Workforce Development

Bill Clingan, Director, Division of Workforce Solutions

Wisconsin Works W-2

County Administered - 72 Counties

Cases (September 2003):	21,708	Rank	22
FY 2003 Change:	12%		49
Change Since Enactment:	-57%		19
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 315		13
Participation Rate:	67%		4
Zero Participation:	13%		2

TANF Benefit Structure

Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$673	53%	3	14%	5
Max Earnings at Application	\$1,401	110%	3	30%	4
Max Earnings at Close	\$1,403	110%	8	30%	10

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

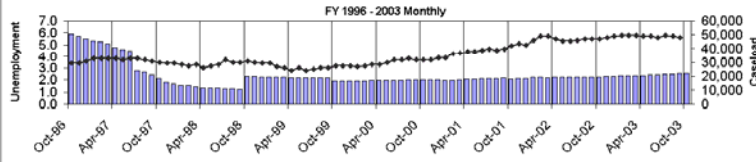
	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 174	\$ 120	
Total Awarded	\$ 327		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 398		
Ending Balance	\$ 100	\$ 85	
State MOE	\$ 168		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate

FY 2003 Monthly



FY 1996 - 2003 Monthly



FY 2003 Caseload

	During FY 2003		Percent	Rank
	Sept. 2003	Change		
All Cases	21,708	2,313	12%	49
Adult-Headed	10,346	1,330	15%	48
Child-Only	11,362	983	9%	45
Recipients	52,280	5,350	11%	47

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Milwaukee	67%
Dane - Madison	5%
Kenosha - Kenosha	3%
Rock - Janesville/Beloit	2%
Racine - Racine	2%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	October 2001
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003				FY 2002			
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 566				\$ 566			
Cash Benefits	\$ 109		19%	38%	\$ 126		22%	37%
Services	\$ 339		60%	44%	\$ 336		59%	44%
Administration	\$ 30		5%	7%	\$ 18		3%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 10		2%	1%	\$ 10		2%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 65		11%	6%	\$ 63		11%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 13		2%	3%	\$ 13		2%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	20,460			18,955		
Exempt From Participation	62%	7	53%	64%	9	51%
Child - Only	54%	5	41%	56%	5	39%
Child Under Age 1	3%	41	8%	3%	44	6%
In Sanction Status	6%	2	4%	4%	4	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	0%	22	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	7,702			6,878		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	5,184			4,761		
Participation Rate	67%	4	31%	69%	4	33%
Employment	10%	52	58%	10%	52	63%
On The Job Training	0%	36	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	77%	1	18%	76%	2	16%
Job Search	29%	12	15%	30%	10	14%
Vocational Education	1%	48	14%	0%	48	11%
Job Skills Training	29%	1	2%	34%	1	2%
School Attendance	13%	4	4%	19%	3	4%
Other	36%	5	14%	33%	5	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	67%	2	28%	69%	2	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	87%		40%	90%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	13%	2	60%	10%	2	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	31%	43	34%	33%	39	36%
Change from Previous Year	-2%	22	-2%	-3%	37	3%
Earnings Retention	59%	29	59%	58%	34	59%
Change from Previous Year	1%	14	1%	0%	18	-4%
Earnings Gain	50%	7	33%	51%	6	33%
Change from Previous Year	-1%	35	-1%	-3%	44	7%

Wyoming

Dave Freudenthal (D), Governor since January 2003

Rodger McDaniel, Director, Dept. of Family Services

Ken Kaz, Economic Assistance Manager, Economic and Child Support Division

Personal Opportunities With Employment Responsibility (POWER)

State Administered - 23 Counties

FY 2003

Cases (September 2003):	388	Rank	54
FY 2003 Change:	-7%		9
Change Since Enactment:	-91%		1
SFAG (in Millions):	\$ 19		51
Participation Rate:	83%		3
Zero Participation:	35%		8

TANF Benefit Structure

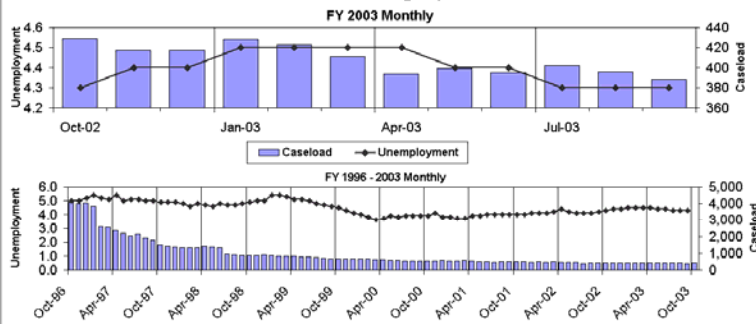
Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	\$340	27%	34	9%	29
Max Earnings at Application	\$539	42%	38	14%	35
Max Earnings at Close	\$540	42%	50	14%	50

FY 2003 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	\$ 57	\$ 45	
Total Awarded	\$ 39		
Expended/Transferred	\$ 62		
Ending Balance	\$ 67	\$ 37	
State MOE	\$ 29		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate



FY 2003 Caseload

	Sept. 2003	During FY 2003		
		Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	388	-28	-7%	9
Adult-Headed	85	-25	-23%	6
Child-Only	303	-3	-1%	12
Recipients	694	-48	-6%	15

Sub-State Category as % of State (Sept. 2003)

Natrona - Casper	29%
Laramie - Cheyenne	22%
Fremont - Lander Wind River Indi	7%
Sweetwater - Rock Springs	6%
Gillette - Campbell	6%

TANF Time Limit:	Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent No	January 1999
Lifetime 60 months	
Sanction Policy:	Full / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds	STATE (in Millions)	U.S. Avg	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	\$ 91			\$ 28		
Cash Benefits	\$ 15	16%	38%	\$ 2	7%	37%
Services	\$ 49	54%	44%	\$ 16	59%	44%
Administration	\$ 3	3%	7%	\$ 1	4%	8%
Information Systems	\$ 4	4%	1%	\$ 3	10%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	\$ 12	13%	6%	\$ 4	14%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	\$ 8	9%	3%	\$ 2	7%	4%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	408			453		
Exempt From Participation	84%	2	53%	79%	4	51%
Child - Only	76%	1	41%	71%	2	39%
Child Under Age 1	4%	36	8%	3%	43	6%
In Sanction Status	4%	7	5%	3%	3	2%
Other	0%	na	3%	0%	na	4%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	67			96		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	56			80		
Participation Rate	83%	3	31%	83%	3	33%
Employment	27%	48	58%	28%	48	63%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	1%	5	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	73%	2	18%	74%	3	16%
Job Search	27%	15	15%	23%	17	14%
Vocational Education	2%	47	14%	4%	41	11%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	2%	0%	na	2%
School Attendance	5%	17	4%	6%	14	4%
Other	0%	na	14%	0%	na	13%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	83%	1	28%	83%	1	29%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	65%		40%	89%		46%
With No Hours of Participation	35%	8	60%	11%	3	54%

HPB Earnings Performance

	FY 2003			FY 2002		
	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Earnings Initiation	34%	26	34%	34%	36	36%
Change from Previous Year	0%	9	-2%	-4%	42	3%
Earnings Retention	53%	44	59%	46%	46	59%
Change from Previous Year	7%	4	1%	-1%	35	-4%
Earnings Gain	52%	4	33%	67%	3	33%
Change from Previous Year	-15%	48	-1%	17%	1	7%

APPENDIX

