TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES PROGRAM

(TANF)

Eighth Annual Report to Congress

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

TANF EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1996, Congress created the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. This $16.5 billion a year block grant was enacted 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 required States to meet minimum levels of work participation. States have been given significant flexibility in designing their own eligibility criteria and benefit rules, which required work in exchange for time-limited assistance. The emphasis on work was strengthened with the reauthorization of the TANF program. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA) requires States to engage more TANF cases in productive work activities, increases funding for child care, and retains the five-year cumulative lifetime limit for Federal TANF cash 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 document reports on Fiscal Years 2004 through 2006 and 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, 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 FY 2006. 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 2006. This decline has occurred as 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 2006, child-only cases represented 47.2 percent of the total TANF caseload.

The average length of TANF assistance received by families in FY 2006 was 35.4 months, up from 33.5 months in FY 2005 and 31.2 months in FY 2004. 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 35 States show that less than one half of one percent of cases had been closed due to the five-year limitation during FY 2006. In addition, although up to 20 percent of the State caseload can be exempted from this limit, only 6.6 percent of families were receiving assistance beyond the 60-month limitation.

Expenditures and Balances

In FY 2006, combined Federal and State expenditures for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program totaled $25.6 billion. States spent $10.5 billion, or 40.9 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 ($2.4 billion), child care ($3.5 billion), transportation and work supports ($472 million), administrative and systems costs ($2.4 billion), and a wide range of other benefits and services ($6.3 billion). This latter category includes $940 million 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 – an 11.9 percent increase over FY 2005 levels. 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 can also 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 2006, States transferred $1.9 billion into the CCDF and $974 million into the SSBG.

At the beginning of FY 2006, States had $3.8 billion in unspent TANF funds – $2.1 billion in unobligated funds and $1.7 billion in unliquidated obligations. By the end of the year, the amount of unspent funds increased to $4.0 billion – $2.2 in unobligated funds and $1.9 billion in unliquidated obligations.

Work Participation Rates

All States (except Indiana) met the overall participation rate standard in FY 2006, as did the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. An average of 32.5 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 0.5 percentage point decline from FY 2005, when average participation was 33.0 percent. The FY 2006 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 29 States and one Territory and declined in 21 States, the District of Columbia, and two Territories.

An additional 14.4 percent of TANF families required to participate had some hours of participation, but did not attain sufficient hours to qualify toward the work rate. States and

Territories reported zero hours of participation in qualified activities for 52.6 percent of families (although some likely participated in non-qualifying activities or were not reported as having any hours of participation, because they did not have sufficient hours to count toward the rate). This is 0.3 percentage points lower than in FY 2005.

In FY 2006, 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, the average (weighted) effective minimum work participation requirement in FY 2006 (because of the caseload reduction credit) was only 5.0 percent for all families and 18.7 percent for two-parent families. Seventeen States and two Territories had sufficient caseload reduction credits to reduce their effective required all-parent rate to zero, and only 21 States faced an effective minimum greater than ten percent.

Work and Earnings

In FY 2006, 57.7 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 is below its peak of 60.8 in FY 2000, it is still 6 percentage points higher than in 1996 –a remarkable achievement, particularly because of the brief recession in 2001. Also, among those in this group with children under six, the employment rate increased from the FY 2005 level of 52.7 percent to 55.4 percent in FY 2006.

Overall, earnings in female-headed families remain significantly higher than in 1996. For the one-fifth of families with the lowest income, single mother families' earnings rose to an average of $2,472 per year in 2005, remaining well above the average of $1,979 in 1996 (in 2005 dollars); this reflects the increase in employment of lower income single mothers. For the next 20 percent, earnings remained well above their 1996 levels where the average was $5,765; in 2005 the average earnings for the second quintile was $9,888.

In FY 2006, 31.7 percent of adult recipients were working or engaged in work preparation activities, up slightly from 31.2 percent in FY 2005. Sixty-eight 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 from $599 per month in FY 1996 (in 2006 dollars) to $707 in FY 2006, an 18 percent increase.

High Performance Bonus

The TANF High Performance Bonus (HPB) program provided cash awards to States for high relative achievement on certain measures related to the goals and purposes of the TANF program. The TANF program was reauthorized under the Deficit Deduction Act of 2005, and this statute eliminated the funding for HPB under Section 403(a)(4) of the Social Security Act (the Act). The last year for the HPB awards was for performance year FY 2004.

While performance awards are no longer authorized, the Department is still required under Section 413(d) of the Act to annually measure and rank State performance in moving TANF recipients into private sector employment. We continue to use this data source for measuring State performance in moving TANF recipients into employment.

Child Support Collections

Single parents receiving TANF are required to cooperate with child support enforcement efforts. FY 2006 efforts produced a two 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 56 percent of current assistance cases had orders established, and over 83 percent of former assistance cases had orders established.

In FY 2006, over $23.9 billion was collected for children by the Child Support Enforcement Program, an increase of four percent from FY 2005, and a 19 percent increase since FY 2004. Total collections included almost $1.6 billion in overdue child support intercepted from Federal tax refunds. In addition, the Passport Denial Program collected nearly $22.6 million in calendar year (CY) 2006, an increase of $5.7 million over the $16.9 million collected in CY 2005. There were also over 1.7 million paternities established in FY 2006.

In FY 2006, 54 percent of the total child support cases had a collection. About 70 percent of the cases with orders established reported a collection, an increase over the 69 percent achieved in FY 2005. Nationally, about $2,806 was collected per case for those with a collection. In FY 2006, States collected about $4.58 in child support for every $1 spent. Of the 15.8 million child support cases served by IV-D agencies, only 2.3 million are currently receiving public assistance, 6.2 million have never received assistance, and 7.3 million formerly received assistance.

Formation and Maintenance of Married Two-Parent Families

In May 2006, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Family Assistance (OFA) announced the availability of funds for both Healthy Marriage Demonstration and Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Grants.

Healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood grants were open to all levels of State governments, public institutions of education, Native American Tribal organizations, profit and non-profit organizations, small businesses, private institutions of higher education and faith-based groups. Applicants for either grant were also required to make themselves available to ACF evaluations, attend entrance and annual peer meetings and partner with on-site ACF sponsored technical assistance personnel. Approximately 1,650 marriage and fatherhood applications were received and 226 total grants (126 healthy marriage; 100 responsible fatherhood) were awarded.

The National Healthy Marriage Resource Center (NHMRC) provides a wealth of information for policymakers, State and community stakeholders, and the public at large. The NHMRC seeks to effectively disseminate information by improving practice through research and education, building and sustaining the capacity of the field, and fostering coalitions and partnerships. The NHMRC supports the field - specifically, ACF-funded grantees - through proven technical assistance strategies and methodologies. By putting research into practice, the NHMRC strengthens States and communities, as well as the overall field. Further, the NHMRC highlights marriage preparation, strategies for strengthening marriages and promoting healthy relationships, all of which are useful for the field and for the public at large.

The National Responsible Fatherhood Clearinghouse (NRFC) is charged with carrying out ACF's mission of assisting States and communities to promote and support responsible fatherhood and healthy marriages. The NRFC seeks to improve practice through research and education, building and sustaining the capacity of the field, fostering coalitions and partnerships, and effectively disseminating information. The NRFC supports the field - specifically, ACF-funded grantees - through proven technical assistance strategies and methodologies. The NRFC also includes the promotion and distribution of a national media campaign to elevate public concerns surrounding father absence and offers strategies to strengthen responsible fatherhood.

OFA has invested in the creation and management of the National Responsible Fatherhood Capacity-Building Initiative (NRFCBI). The NRFCBI is identifying and providing assistance to local community-based fatherhood organizations to expand their programs in four critical areas including: (1) leadership development, (2) organizational development, (3) program development, and (4) community engagement. These activities are expected to increase an organization's sustainability and effectiveness, enhance its ability to provide responsible fatherhood services, reach underserved and fragile populations, and create collaborations to better serve those most in need.

OFA also has invested in further promoting responsible fatherhood by creating the Fatherhood Community Access (FCA) Program. The purpose of the FCA is to promote responsible fatherhood by funding programs that support healthy marriage activities, promote responsible parenting, and foster economic stability. Different from the other programs, the FCA focuses on awarding grants to State agencies or other large organizations that have the capacity to ensure the delivery of services by developing and supporting faith-based and community organizations that promote responsible fatherhood at the local community level. These organizations serve as the lead for a network of faith-based and community organizations, who formally work together to coordinate the development and implementation of services at the grass-roots level. Furthermore, the lead organization provides technical and financial support through a collaborative approach with grass roots organizations and the Federal government, to support the development of a fatherhood service delivery network capable of expanding new and existing programs and services at the local level.

Out-of-Wedlock Births

PRWORA required the Department 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. The proportion of all births that were out-of-wedlock rose to 35.8 percent in 2004, compared with 34.6 in 2003. Since 1996, the proportion has increased 3.4 percentage points from 32.4 to 35.8 in 2004.

Child Poverty and TANF

The 2006 child poverty rate stood at 17.4 percent, down 0.2 percentage points from the prior year, 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 33.0 percent in 2006 compared with 39.9 percent in 1996 and the Hispanic child poverty rate was 26.9 percent in 2006 down from 40.3 percent in 1996. There are also significant differences in the child poverty rate by marital status. Children in married, two-parent families are more than one-fifth less likely to be poor as children in female-headed, single-parent families (6.4 percent vs. 36.5 percent).

If the 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 2005, no State has been 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 1,802,600 in FY 2006. The estimated average monthly number of TANF recipients was 996,300 adults and 3,203,600 children. The average monthly number of TANF families decreased in 50 States and reflects an overall 6 percent decrease from 1,914,000 families in FY 2005.

There has been little change in the racial composition of TANF families since FY 2005. African-American families comprised 36 percent of TANF families, white families comprised 33 percent, and 26 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 assistance of $275. Of closed-case families, about 79 percent received Food Stamp assistance 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.

On average, TANF families received cash and cash equivalent assistance, with an average monthly amount of $372. Monthly cash payments to TANF families averaged $314 for one child, $390 for two children, $465 for three children, and $558 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 2006, less than one in every five TANF families had non-TANF income. The average monthly amount of non-TANF income was $587 per family. Ten percent of the TANF families had earned income with an average monthly amount of $707, while seven percent of the TANF families had unearned income with an average monthly amount of $351. Of all closed-case families, 33 percent had non-TANF income with an average monthly amount of $915.

Of TANF recipient adults, 20 percent had earned income with an average monthly amount of $703. Six percent of adult recipients had unearned income averaging about $352 per month. Three percent of recipient children had unearned income with an average monthly amount of $294.

Tribal TANF

By the close of FY 2006, 52 Tribal TANF plans were approved to operate on behalf of 236 Tribes and Alaska Native villages. American Indian and Alaska Native families not served by Tribal TANF p`rograms continue to be served by State TANF programs. State governments in FY 2006 served about 24,000 American Indian families. Of the 11,198 Tribal TANF families reported, 6,989 (62.4 percent) were single parent families and 2,615 (23.4 percent) were child-only cases.

The full-year (not prorated) amount of grants approved/awarded to the 52 approved programs was $166,763,960. 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-eight Indian Tribes, Alaska Native organizations, and Tribal consortia operated Native Employment Works (NEW) programs during Program Year (PY) 2005-2006 (July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2006). The most frequently provided NEW program activities were classroom training, job search, 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, health, and financial management 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/technology centers and learning centers containing resource materials, classrooms, and computer labs provided job preparation and job search services, including individual needs assessments, case management, and classroom instruction.

Specific Provisions of State Programs

The tables in Chapter XII were derived from information collected in the Welfare Rules Databook. 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.

TANF Research and Evaluation

HHS undertakes several research and evaluation initiatives each year. This chapter summarizes recent research and evaluation findings and provides an overview of additional research and evaluation initiatives related to the TANF program undertaken by HHS. Major new reports include new research regarding the Employment Retention and Advancement Project, an updated report on the composition of the TANF caseload and TANF leavers, and an evaluation of marriage and relationship education programs.

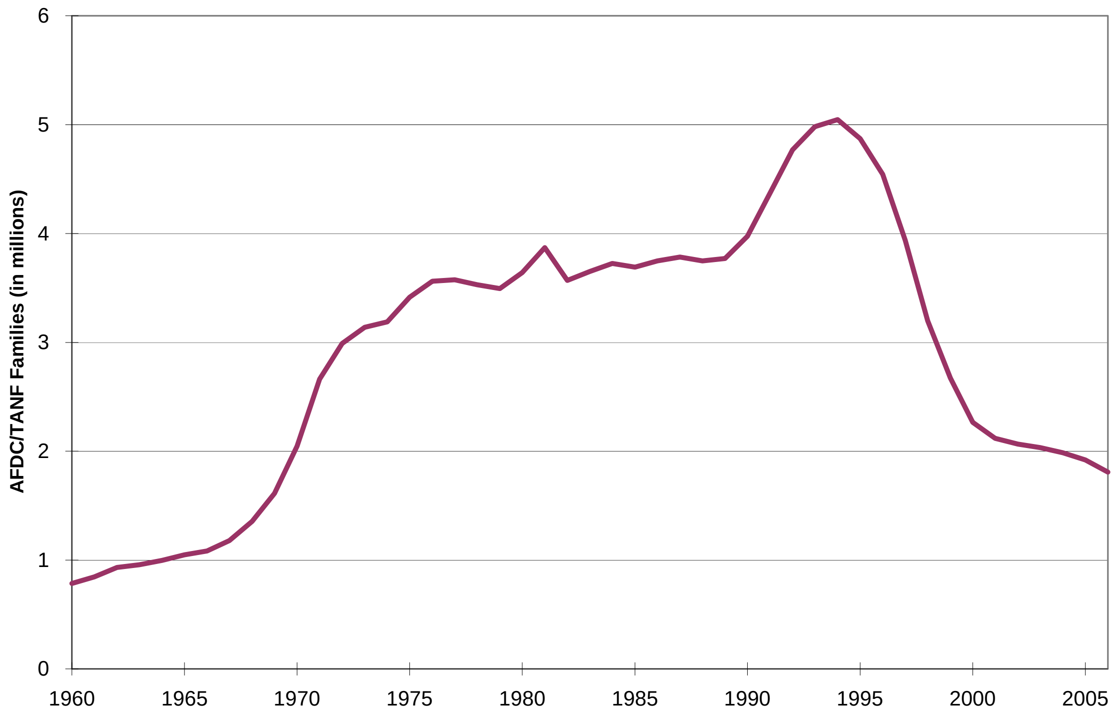
State Profiles

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, and participation rates.

I. CASELOAD

The national Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) caseload declined through FY 2006, 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 1936 through 2006, 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.

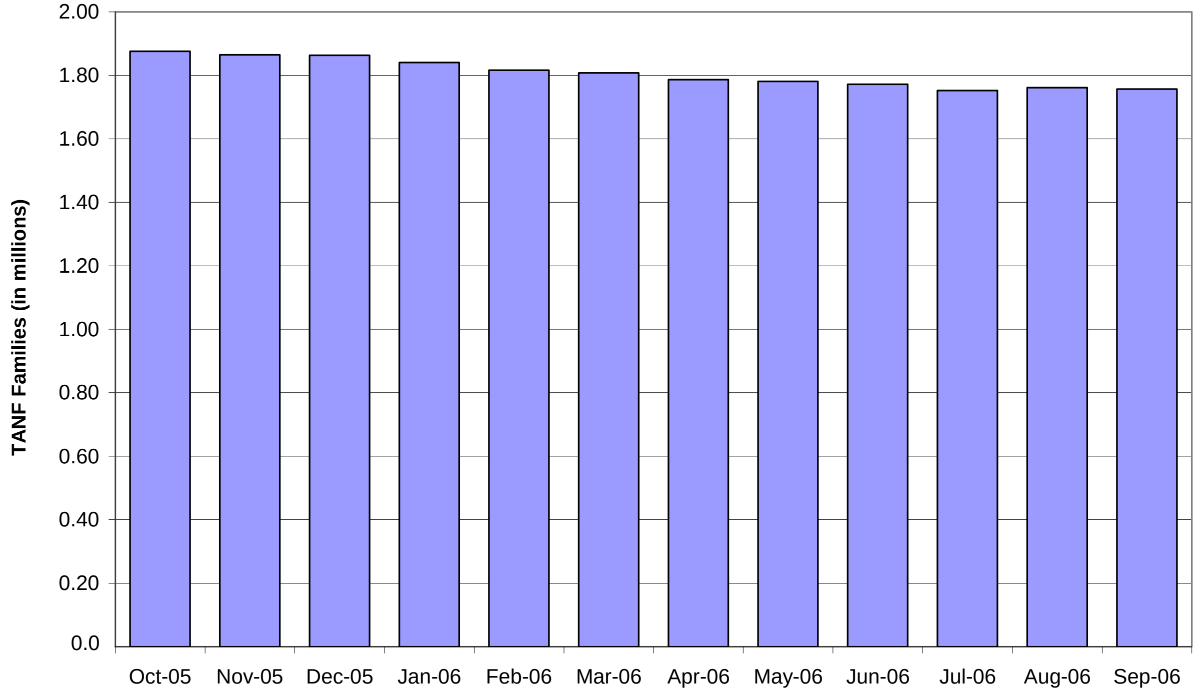
Figure A
AFDC/TANF Families
FY 1960 - FY 2006



Source: Appendix Table 1:1

Compared with the years immediately following the enactment of TANF, the caseload decline during FY 2006 was relatively modest. A total of 1,756,750 families were aided in September 2006, the last month of the fiscal year. This was 122,929 fewer families that received assistance than at the end of FY 2005, representing a 6.5 percent decline in TANF cases. Figure B shows the monthly number of families that received assistance in FY 2006.

Figure B
Average Monthly TANF Families
FY 2006



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). Families receiving assistance through SSPs are not subject to Federal participation requirements, the Federal five-year time limit, and various other rules (although the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 included work participation requirements for adults in SSPs beginning in FY 2007). 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. 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.

In FY 2006, 32 States[1] had established SSPs. Most State SSP programs are targeted to certain populations, the most common being two-parent families. In FY 2006, each State with an SSP program but Wyoming used their 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

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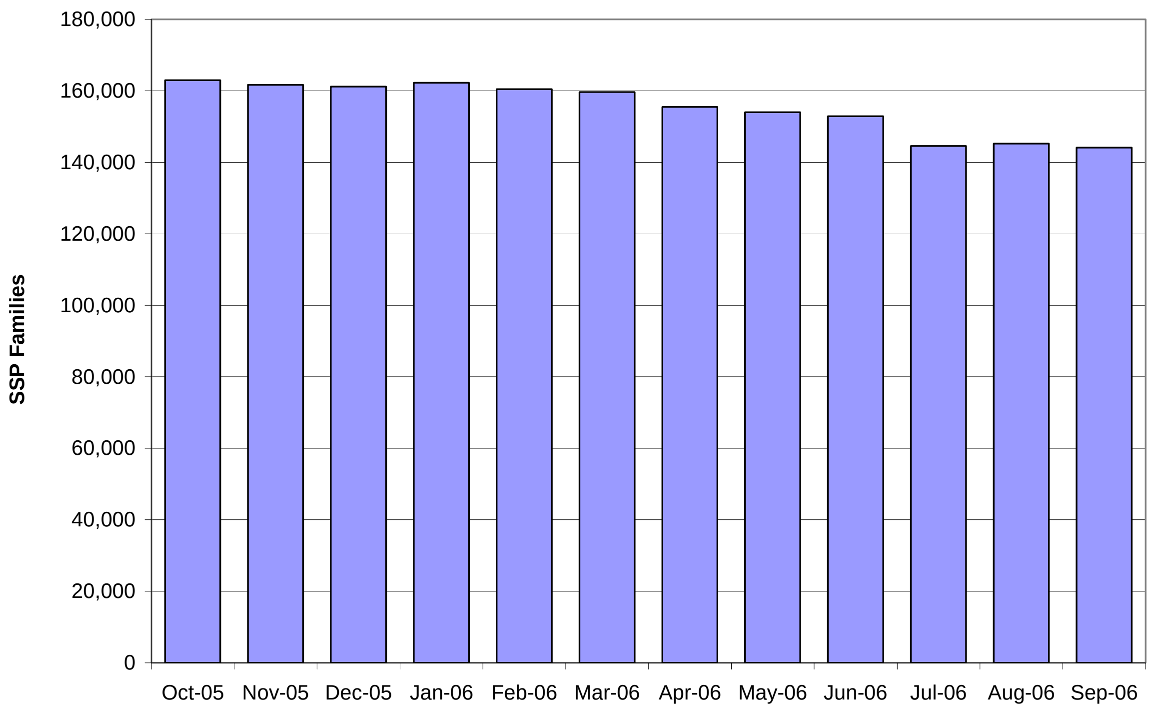
[1] The term "State" in this report includes the District of Columbia, which is included whenever the term is used unless specifically noted.

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.

Figure C shows the monthly number of families that received assistance in an SSP for FY 2006. As of September 2006, 144,110 families received assistance through an SSP, less than eight percent of the total TANF/SSP caseload. Most State programs are relatively small, and three States account for 71 percent of the families in SSPs nationwide: California (eight percent of combined caseload, primarily two-parent families), New York (24 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).

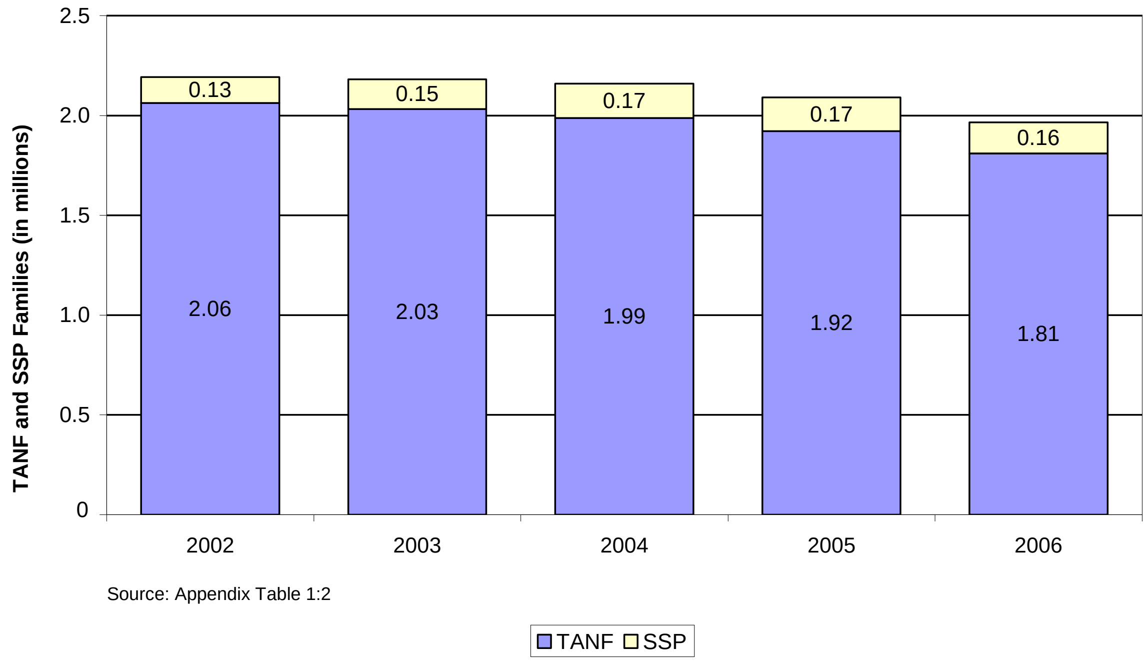
Figure C
Separate State Program Families by Month
FY 2006



Source: Appendix Table 1:2

Figure D shows the combined TANF and SSP caseload from FY 2002 to FY 2006. Despite the slight growth in the SSP caseload, the combined average monthly TANF/SSP caseload declined during this period.

Figure D
Average Monthly TANF and SSP Families
FY 2002 - FY 2006



TANF caseloads in all States and Territories remain substantially below their August 1996 caseload level. Thirty-seven States have reduced caseloads by more than 50 percent and 27 by more than 60 percent. While the number of people receiving cash assistance has dropped significantly, expenditures for people receiving employment-related services have grown considerably, reflecting the redirection of public assistance under TANF to a focus on work (see Chapter 2 for more detail).

Despite the steady national trend, there was considerable variation in TANF caseload changes among the States in FY 2006. Tables A and B show the number of families and recipients, respectively, by State as of September 2006, along with each State's percentage of the national caseload. These tables also compare and rank their change in caseload from both September 2005 and since the enactment of TANF in August 1996. During FY 2006, all but three States and Territories saw continuing caseload declines. One-year TANF caseload changes ranged from a 36 percent decline in Georgia to an 11 percent increase in Michigan, while the caseloads of 12 States remained quite stable with less than a five percent change. Understanding the significant variation across States is difficult, but we discuss some causal factors below. In addition, we present State-by-State profiles of TANF programs for FY 2006 in Chapter XIV.

Table A
Families - September 2006 TANF and SSP Caseload
Compared to September 2005 and August 1996

Families at end of FY 2006 September 2006				Change Over FY 2006 September 2005 to September 2006				Change Since TANF Enactment August 1996 to September 2006			
Rank[1]			% of U.S.	Rank[2]		Change		Rank[2]		Change	
	TANF	**1,756,068**			**TANF**	**(123,611)**	-6.6%		**TANF**	**(2,652,440)**	-60.2%
	SSP-MOE	**147,663**			**SSP-MOE**	**(14,110)**	-8.7%		**SSP-MOE**	**147,663**	-
	U.S. Total	**1,903,731**			**U.S. Total**	**(137,721)**	-6.7%		**U.S. Total**	**(2,504,777)**	-56.8%
	Families by State				**Change in Families by State**				**Change in Families by State[3]**		
24	**Alabama**	19,385	1.0%	32	**Alabama**	(1,172)	-5.7%	28	**Alabama**	(21,647)	-52.8%
48	**Alaska**	3,348	0.2%	36	**Alaska**	(178)	-5.0%	10	**Alaska**	(8,811)	-72.5%
14	**Arizona**	38,086	2.0%	13	**Arizona**	(4,453)	-10.5%	46	**Arizona**	(24,318)	-39.0%
41	**Arkansas**	8,596	0.5%	52	**Arkansas**	109	1.3%	21	**Arkansas**	(13,473)	-61.0%
1	**California**	477,436	25.1%	39	**California**	(21,638)	-4.3%	37	**California**	(402,942)	-45.8%
32	**Colorado**	12,972	0.7%	8	**Colorado**	(2,242)	-14.7%	18	**Colorado**	(21,514)	-62.4%
22	**Connecticut**	21,667	1.1%	27	**Connecticut**	(1,529)	-6.6%	19	**Connecticut**	(35,659)	-62.2%
45	**Delaware**	5,462	0.3%	29	**Delaware**	(357)	-6.1%	34	**Delaware**	(5,123)	-48.4%
30	**Dist. of Col.**	15,871	0.8%	30	**Dist. of Col.**	(1,036)	-6.1%	47	**Dist. of Col.**	(9,479)	-37.4%
9	**Florida**	50,308	2.6%	9	**Florida**	(7,340)	-12.7%	6	**Florida**	(150,614)	-75.0%
20	**Georgia**	27,553	1.4%	2	**Georgia**	(10,500)	-27.6%	5	**Georgia**	(95,776)	-77.7%
49	**Guam[3]**	3,072	0.2%	50	**Guam[3]**	0	0.0%	54	**Guam[3]**	829	37.0%
40	**Hawaii**	9,336	0.5%	31	**Hawaii**	(590)	-5.9%	25	**Hawaii**	(12,558)	-57.4%
52	**Idaho**	1,767	0.1%	45	**Idaho**	(48)	-2.6%	4	**Idaho**	(6,840)	-79.5%
15	**Illinois**	34,376	1.8%	11	**Illinois**	(4,446)	-11.5%	2	**Illinois**	(185,921)	-84.4%
12	**Indiana**	42,833	2.2%	26	**Indiana**	(3,315)	-7.2%	52	**Indiana**	(8,604)	-16.7%
23	**Iowa**	20,450	1.1%	21	**Iowa**	(1,698)	-7.7%	48	**Iowa**	(11,129)	-35.2%
28	**Kansas**	16,974	0.9%	28	**Kansas**	(1,152)	-6.4%	51	**Kansas**	(6,816)	-28.7%
17	**Kentucky**	32,436	1.7%	38	**Kentucky**	(1,646)	-4.8%	27	**Kentucky**	(38,828)	-54.5%
36	**Louisiana**	11,183	0.6%	3	**Louisiana**	(4,154)	-27.1%	3	**Louisiana**	(56,284)	-83.4%
38	**Maine**	11,000	0.6%	48	**Maine**	(64)	-0.6%	42	**Maine**	(9,007)	-45.0%
21	**Maryland**	21,784	1.1%	10	**Maryland**	(3,056)	-12.3%	14	**Maryland**	(48,881)	-69.2%
10	**Massachusetts**	49,034	2.6%	51	**Massachusetts**	64	0.1%	44	**Massachusetts**	(35,666)	-42.1%
4	**Michigan**	89,806	4.7%	54	**Michigan**	9,277	11.5%	36	**Michigan**	(80,191)	-47.2%
18	**Minnesota**	30,176	1.6%	46	**Minnesota**	(548)	-1.8%	35	**Minnesota**	(27,565)	-47.7%
34	**Mississippi**	12,594	0.7%	7	**Mississippi**	(2,234)	-15.1%	9	**Mississippi**	(33,834)	-72.9%
11	**Missouri**	43,520	2.3%	42	**Missouri**	(1,555)	-3.4%	38	**Missouri**	(36,603)	-45.7%
47	**Montana**	3,487	0.2%	16	**Montana**	(355)	-9.2%	16	**Montana**	(6,627)	-65.5%
33	**Nebraska**	12,653	0.7%	44	**Nebraska**	(401)	-3.1%	53	**Nebraska**	(1,782)	-12.3%
42	**Nevada**	6,548	0.3%	12	**Nevada**	(804)	-10.9%	29	**Nevada**	(7,164)	-52.2%
43	**New Hampshire**	6,251	0.3%	47	**New Hampshire**	(91)	-1.4%	49	**New Hampshire**	(2,849)	-31.3%
13	**New Jersey**	41,363	2.2%	22	**New Jersey**	(3,402)	-7.6%	24	**New Jersey**	(60,341)	-59.3%
29	**New Mexico**	16,175	0.8%	18	**New Mexico**	(1,516)	-8.6%	31	**New Mexico**	(17,178)	-51.5%
2	**New York**	169,727	8.9%	19	**New York**	(15,608)	-8.4%	22	**New York**	(248,611)	-59.4%
19	**North Carolina**	28,514	1.5%	15	**North Carolina**	(3,210)	-10.1%	7	**North Carolina**	(81,546)	-74.1%
51	**North Dakota**	2,409	0.1%	5	**North Dakota**	(446)	-15.6%	33	**North Dakota**	(2,364)	-49.5%
5	**Ohio**	77,746	4.1%	40	**Ohio**	(3,415)	-4.2%	20	**Ohio**	(126,494)	-61.9%
39	**Oklahoma**	9,534	0.5%	6	**Oklahoma**	(1,704)	-15.2%	8	**Oklahoma**	(26,452)	-73.5%
25	**Oregon**	18,045	0.9%	33	**Oregon**	(1,015)	-5.3%	45	**Oregon**	(11,872)	-39.7%
3	**Pennsylvania**	89,967	4.7%	17	**Pennsylvania**	(8,481)	-8.6%	30	**Pennsylvania**	(96,375)	-51.7%
31	**Puerto Rico**	13,917	0.7%	41	**Puerto Rico**	(533)	-3.7%	11	**Puerto Rico**	(35,954)	-72.1%
35	**Rhode Island**	11,813	0.6%	20	**Rhode Island**	(1,032)	-8.0%	43	**Rhode Island**	(8,857)	-42.8%
27	**South Carolina**	17,889	0.9%	34	**South Carolina**	(991)	-5.2%	23	**South Carolina**	(26,171)	-59.4%
50	**South Dakota**	2,840	0.1%	49	**South Dakota**	(13)	-0.5%	32	**South Dakota**	(2,989)	-51.3%
7	**Tennessee**	67,487	3.5%	37	**Tennessee**	(3,549)	-5.0%	50	**Tennessee**	(29,700)	-30.6%
6	**Texas**	68,408	3.6%	4	**Texas**	(13,843)	-16.8%	12	**Texas**	(175,096)	-71.9%
44	**Utah**	6,247	0.3%	1	**Utah**	(2,383)	-27.6%	26	**Utah**	(7,974)	-56.1%
46	**Vermont**	4,792	0.3%	43	**Vermont**	(167)	-3.4%	40	**Vermont**	(3,973)	-45.3%
53	**Virgin Islands**	453	0.0%	53	**Virgin Islands**	14	3.2%	15	**Virgin Islands**	(918)	-67.0%
16	**Virginia**	33,908	1.8%	25	**Virginia**	(2,676)	-7.3%	41	**Virginia**	(27,997)	-45.2%
8	**Washington**	53,267	2.8%	24	**Washington**	(4,350)	-7.5%	39	**Washington**	(44,225)	-45.4%
37	**West Virginia**	11,051	0.6%	14	**West Virginia**	(1,265)	-10.3%	13	**West Virginia**	(25,993)	-70.2%
26	**Wisconsin**	17,910	0.9%	35	**Wisconsin**	(959)	-5.1%	17	**Wisconsin**	(34,014)	-65.5%
54	**Wyoming**	305	0.0%	23	**Wyoming**	(25)	-7.6%	1	**Wyoming**	(4,007)	-92.9%
	Total	**1,903,731**			**Total**	**(137,721)**			**Total**	**(2,504,777)**	

[1] Ranked by largest number of State and Territory TANF and SSP families.
[2] Ranked by largest percentage decline in caseload.
[3] 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 2006 TANF and SSP Caseload
Compared to September 2005 and August 1996

Recipients at end of FY 2006				Change Over FY 2006				Change Since TANF Enactment			
September 2006				September 2005 to September 2006				August 1996 to September 2006			
Rank[1]			% of U.S.	Rank[2]		Net Change		Rank[2]		Net Change	
	TANF	**4,095,452**			**TANF**	**(337,389)**	-7.6%		**TANF**	**(8,146,673)**	-66.5%
	SSP-MOE	**490,259**			**SSP-MOE**	**(47,067)**	-8.8%		**SSP-MOE**	**490,259**	-
	U.S. Total	**4,585,711**			**U.S. Total**	**(384,456)**	-7.7%		**U.S. Total**	**(7,656,414)**	-62.5%
	Recipients by State				**Change in Recipients by State**				**Change in Recipients by State**		
24	**Alabama**	45,722	1.0%	25	**Alabama**	(3,435)	-7.0%	30	**Alabama**	(54,940)	-54.6%
49	**Alaska**	8,921	0.2%	7	**Alaska**	(607)	-6.4%	19	**Alaska**	(26,623)	-74.9%
14	**Arizona**	83,434	1.8%	53	**Arizona**	(12,647)	-13.2%	51	**Arizona**	(86,008)	-50.8%
41	**Arkansas**	19,260	0.4%	11	**Arkansas**	721	3.9%	28	**Arkansas**	(37,083)	-65.8%
1	**California**	1,168,908	25.5%	25	**California**	(57,787)	-4.7%	26	**California**	(1,413,040)	-54.7%
32	**Colorado**	33,201	0.7%	51	**Colorado**	(6,369)	-16.1%	21	**Colorado**	(62,587)	-65.3%
23	**Connecticut**	47,047	1.0%	8	**Connecticut**	(4,025)	-7.9%	7	**Connecticut**	(112,199)	-70.5%
45	**Delaware**	12,295	0.3%	36	**Delaware**	(1,033)	-7.8%	40	**Delaware**	(11,359)	-48.0%
30	**Dist. of Col.**	38,803	0.8%	40	**Dist. of Col.**	(3,271)	-7.8%	46	**Dist. of Col.**	(30,489)	-44.0%
15	**Florida**	82,511	1.8%	30	**Florida**	(17,013)	-17.1%	5	**Florida**	(451,290)	-84.5%
20	**Georgia**	51,653	1.1%	38	**Georgia**	(28,656)	-35.7%	23	**Georgia**	(278,649)	-84.4%
47	**Guam[3]**	10,783	0.2%	27	**Guam[3]**	0	0.0%	54	**Guam[3]**	2,469	29.7%
36	**Hawaii**	26,240	0.6%	9	**Hawaii**	(1,799)	-6.4%	16	**Hawaii**	(40,242)	-60.5%
52	**Idaho**	2,881	0.1%	54	**Idaho**	(314)	-9.8%	3	**Idaho**	(18,899)	-86.8%
13	**Illinois**	84,244	1.8%	3	**Illinois**	(12,702)	-13.1%	2	**Illinois**	(558,400)	-86.9%
9	**Indiana**	124,631	2.7%	12	**Indiana**	(9,062)	-6.8%	53	**Indiana**	(17,973)	-12.6%
22	**Iowa**	47,279	1.0%	28	**Iowa**	(4,559)	-8.8%	44	**Iowa**	(38,867)	-45.1%
25	**Kansas**	44,290	1.0%	46	**Kansas**	(3,320)	-7.0%	47	**Kansas**	(19,493)	-30.6%
18	**Kentucky**	67,790	1.5%	35	**Kentucky**	(5,345)	-7.3%	29	**Kentucky**	(104,403)	-60.6%
38	**Louisiana**	25,200	0.5%	26	**Louisiana**	(10,343)	-29.1%	6	**Louisiana**	(202,915)	-89.0%
34	**Maine**	31,628	0.7%	52	**Maine**	257	0.8%	38	**Maine**	(22,245)	-41.3%
21	**Maryland**	51,062	1.1%	33	**Maryland**	(9,115)	-15.1%	10	**Maryland**	(143,065)	-73.7%
12	**Massachusetts**	100,047	2.2%	24	**Massachusetts**	(4,130)	-4.0%	35	**Massachusetts**	(125,983)	-55.7%
3	**Michigan**	238,766	5.2%	50	**Michigan**	24,410	11.4%	25	**Michigan**	(263,588)	-52.5%
17	**Minnesota**	78,884	1.7%	22	**Minnesota**	(2,764)	-3.4%	41	**Minnesota**	(90,860)	-53.5%
37	**Mississippi**	25,966	0.6%	34	**Mississippi**	(5,459)	-17.4%	15	**Mississippi**	(97,862)	-79.0%
10	**Missouri**	110,618	2.4%	10	**Missouri**	(4,189)	-3.6%	31	**Missouri**	(112,202)	-50.4%
48	**Montana**	8,978	0.2%	13	**Montana**	(1,157)	-11.4%	37	**Montana**	(20,152)	-69.2%
33	**Nebraska**	33,026	0.7%	42	**Nebraska**	(1,441)	-4.2%	50	**Nebraska**	(6,202)	-15.8%
42	**Nevada**	15,814	0.3%	4	**Nevada**	(2,224)	-12.3%	49	**Nevada**	(18,447)	-53.8%
44	**New Hampshire**	14,219	0.3%	20	**New Hampshire**	(520)	-3.5%	45	**New Hampshire**	(8,718)	-38.0%
11	**New Jersey**	105,527	2.3%	41	**New Jersey**	(7,016)	-6.2%	18	**New Jersey**	(170,110)	-61.7%
27	**New Mexico**	41,073	0.9%	39	**New Mexico**	(4,523)	-9.9%	32	**New Mexico**	(58,588)	-58.8%
2	**New York**	431,995	9.4%	19	**New York**	(43,905)	-9.2%	8	**New York**	(711,967)	-62.2%
19	**North Carolina**	55,095	1.2%	17	**North Carolina**	(7,693)	-12.3%	9	**North Carolina**	(212,231)	-79.4%
51	**North Dakota**	6,056	0.1%	37	**North Dakota**	(1,243)	-17.0%	48	**North Dakota**	(7,090)	-53.9%
6	**Ohio**	165,068	3.6%	29	**Ohio**	(9,893)	-5.7%	12	**Ohio**	(384,244)	-70.0%
40	**Oklahoma**	20,738	0.5%	23	**Oklahoma**	(4,732)	-18.6%	20	**Oklahoma**	(75,463)	-78.4%
28	**Oregon**	40,582	0.9%	32	**Oregon**	(2,465)	-5.7%	39	**Oregon**	(37,837)	-48.2%
4	**Pennsylvania**	230,646	5.0%	44	**Pennsylvania**	(26,437)	-10.3%	24	**Pennsylvania**	(300,413)	-56.6%
31	**Puerto Rico**	37,372	0.8%	21	**Puerto Rico**	(1,870)	-4.8%	13	**Puerto Rico**	(113,651)	-75.3%
35	**Rhode Island**	30,028	0.7%	15	**Rhode Island**	(3,210)	-9.7%	43	**Rhode Island**	(26,532)	-46.9%
26	**South Carolina**	41,900	0.9%	6	**South Carolina**	(2,751)	-6.2%	22	**South Carolina**	(72,373)	-63.3%
50	**South Dakota**	6,099	0.1%	14	**South Dakota**	(157)	-2.5%	17	**South Dakota**	(9,797)	-61.6%
5	**Tennessee**	179,319	3.9%	48	**Tennessee**	(10,000)	-5.3%	52	**Tennessee**	(75,499)	-29.6%
7	**Texas**	159,256	3.5%	5	**Texas**	(35,095)	-18.1%	27	**Texas**	(489,762)	-75.5%
43	**Utah**	14,910	0.3%	49	**Utah**	(6,752)	-31.2%	42	**Utah**	(24,163)	-61.8%
46	**Vermont**	11,882	0.3%	18	**Vermont**	(525)	-4.2%	36	**Vermont**	(12,449)	-51.2%
53	**Virgin Islands**	1,305	0.0%	2	**Virgin Islands**	(8)	-0.6%	11	**Virgin Islands**	(3,593)	-73.4%
16	**Virginia**	79,550	1.7%	1	**Virginia**	(7,487)	-8.6%	4	**Virginia**	(73,295)	-48.0%
8	**Washington**	128,595	2.8%	31	**Washington**	(13,095)	-9.2%	34	**Washington**	(140,332)	-52.2%
39	**West Virginia**	24,696	0.5%	43	**West Virginia**	(3,762)	-13.2%	33	**West Virginia**	(64,343)	-72.3%
29	**Wisconsin**	39,353	0.9%	47	**Wisconsin**	(3,897)	-9.0%	14	**Wisconsin**	(109,535)	-73.6%
54	**Wyoming**	565	0.0%	16	**Wyoming**	(42)	-6.9%	1	**Wyoming**	(10,833)	-95.0%
	Total	**4,585,711**			**Total**	**(384,456)**			**Total**	**(7,656,414)**	

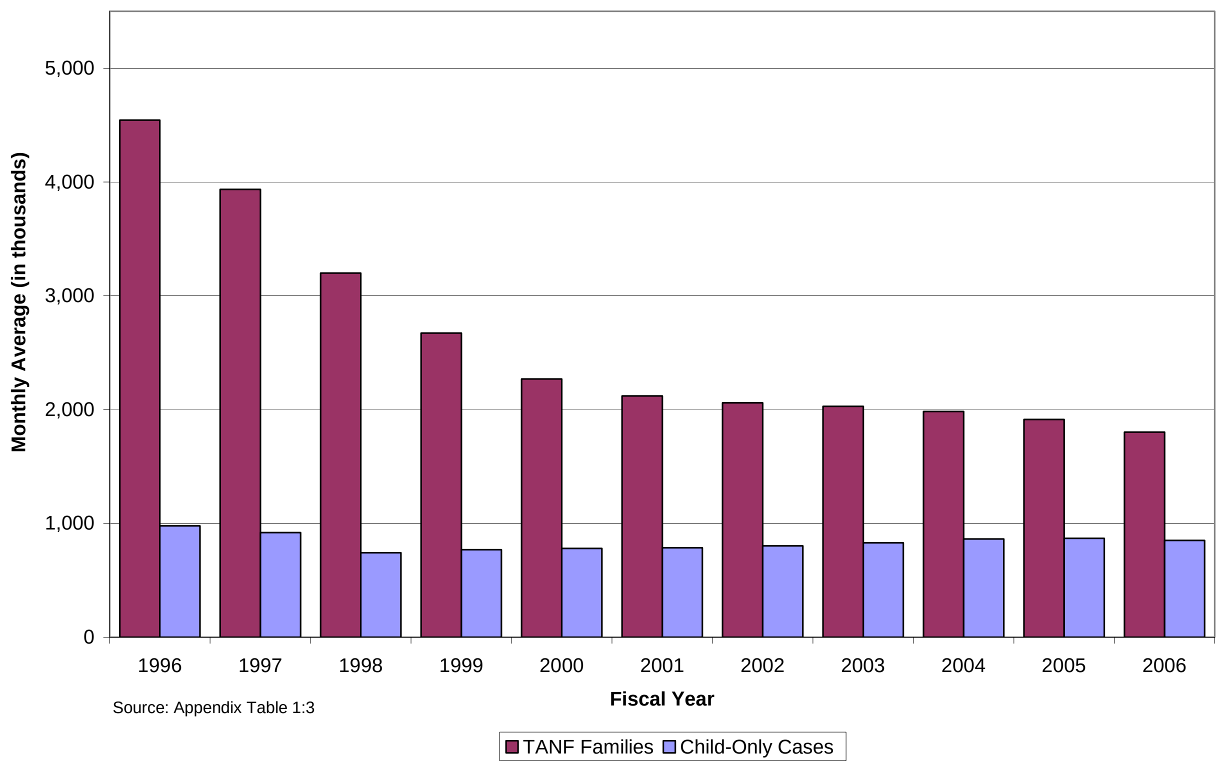
[1] Ranked by largest number of State and Territory TANF recipients.
[2] Ranked by largest percentage decline in caseload.
[3] Guam caseload data is estimated based on the first quarter of FY 2002.
Sources: Statistical Report on Recipients Under Public Assistance, TANF Data Report, SSP-MOE Data Report, Tribal TANF Data Report.

Child-Only Cases

Although the overall TANF caseload continued to decline in FY 2006, a large and growing proportion of cases have been designated "child-only" cases. At the end of FY 2006, there were 850,881 cases receiving assistance that were families where no adult was included in the benefit calculation and only children were aided (Appendix Table 10:12). Such child-only cases are exempted from Federal work requirements and time limits (although the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 applied work participation requirements to many adults in "child-only" cases beginning in FY 2007). About 50,000 of these cases with no adults included parents who did not receive assistance because of a sanction.

As reflected in Figure E, the proportion of child-only cases in the caseload has been increasing over the last decade, growing from 21.5 percent in FY 1996 to 47.2 percent in FY 2006. The increase in the proportion of these cases is due to the decline in adult-headed cases.

Figure E
Trend in TANF Families and Child-Only Cases
FY 1996 - FY 2006



Source: Appendix Table 1:3

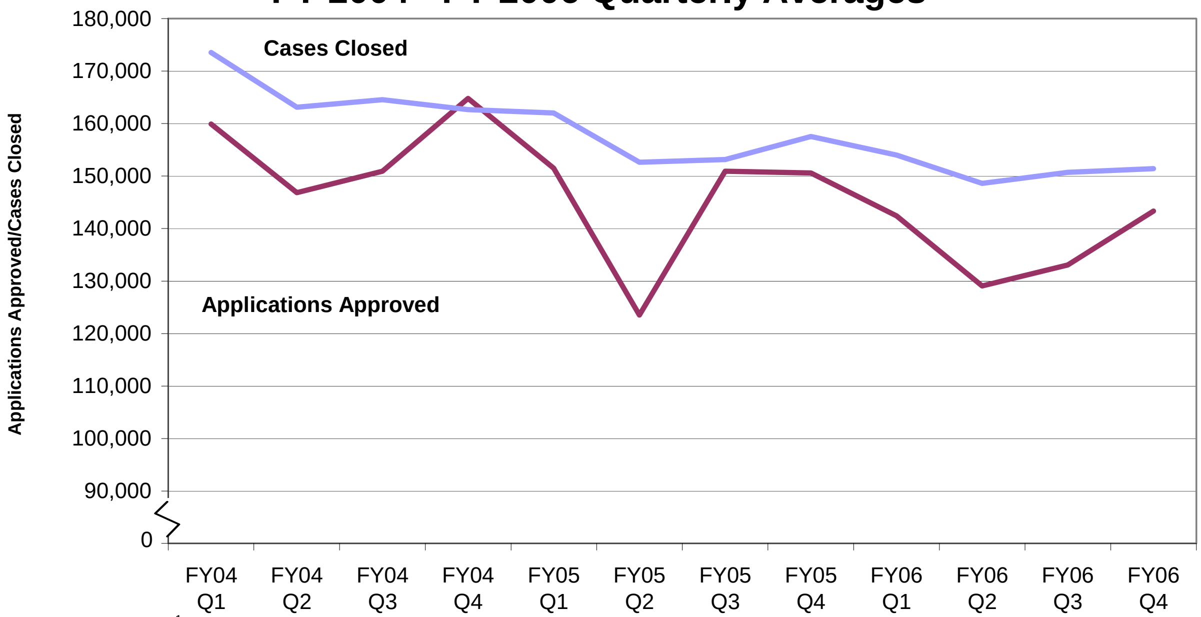
State Policies and Management

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.

Case Flow

Critical to understanding the TANF program and the tremendous achievement of States is the dynamic nature of the caseload. Figure F shows the quarterly averages of the average monthly number of new cases opened (applications approved) and cases closed during FY 2004 through FY 2006.

Figure F
TANF Applications Approved and Cases Closed
FY 2004 - FY 2006 Quarterly Averages[1]



[1]Data points represent quarterly averages of the average monthly number of opened/closed cases.
Source: Appendix Table 1:6

During this three-year period, States approved between 115,092 and 177,248 applications each month and a total of 1,643,582 in FY 2006. States also closed between 145,053 and 180,412 cases each month and a total of 1,814,286 in FY 2006. (See Appendix Table 1:9 for the detailed State information.)

The average length of TANF assistance received by families in FY 2006 was 35.4 months, up from 33.5 months in FY 2005 and 31.2 months in FY 2004. Again, there is considerable State variation, ranging from an average of eight months in Idaho to an average of 57 months in the District of Columbia. Appendix Table 10:43 shows this breakdown by State. 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 2006 case closure data for 35 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 22,000 cases that had reached the Federal lifetime limit. Seventy-six percent of these cases were in two States and one Territory – New York, Missouri, and Puerto Rico. New York closed almost 13,000 cases, 59 percent of the national total. However, while these cases were closed from the TANF program, most were reopened under New York's "Safety Net Assistance" program funded through MOE funds spent in a SSP. Missouri closed over 2,300 cases, and Puerto Rico closed over 1,400.

In FY 2006, 6.6 percent of families nationally with a head of household that has received assistance are receiving Federal assistance beyond the five-year limitation, far below the 20 percent allowed (See Appendix Table 1:11). Thirty-three States report that less than one percent of families receiving assistance beyond 60 months are the result of the family receiving a hardship exemption. Only four States had more than 10 percent of cases receiving assistance beyond 60 months as being in hardship status (See Appendix Table 1:10). 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 1.2 percent of the over 1.8 million case closings in FY 2006 were due to families meeting Federal time limits.

Second, over 47 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. Thirty-eight percent of cases on assistance in FY 2006 that were subject to the Federal time limit are in the first year of assistance, 21 percent in the second year, 14 percent in the third year, and 9 percent in the fourth year (See Appendix Table 10:17). States may also establish shorter time limits than five years, and many States do so (See Appendix Table 12:10). During FY 2006, States reported closing nearly 14,700 cases due to State time limits, in addition to those closed due to the Federal time limit.

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, teen school attendance, and other requirements.

Sanctions can impact caseloads in different ways. Many 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 (See Appendix Table 12:11 for a specific listing of States with this policy). 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 impact caseload dynamics.

II. TANF EXPENDITURES AND BALANCES

In fiscal year (FY) 2006, combined Federal and State expenditures for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program totaled $25.6 billion. In FY 2006, States received Federal TANF grants totaling $16.7 billion nationally, which included each State's base TANF grant 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 2006 expenditures and balances.

Table A

Total TANF Expenditures in FY 2006

Beginning of Year Carryover	$3,811,669,211		
FY 2006 New Federal Grants	16,656,906,974		
Total Federal Funds Available	20,468,576,185		
Total Federal Expenditures	$13,570,132,221		
Federal Funds Transferred to CCDF	1,877,890,458		
Federal Funds Transferred to SSBG	974,038,036		
Total Federal Funds Used[1]	16,422,060,715		
Federal Unliquidated Obligations	1,896,061,682		
Federal Unobligated Balance	2,150,796,068		
Assistance Expenditures	**Federal**	**State[2]**	**Total**
Basic Assistance	$4,925,829,574	$4,980,209,108	$9,906,038,682
Child Care	220,878,088	279,363,414	500,241,502
Transportation & Other Support Services	237,887,759	80,021,305	317,909,064
Assistance Under Prior Law	563,112,172	N/A	563,112,172
Total Assistance	**$5,947,707,593**	**$5,339,593,827**	**$11,287,301,420**

(continued next page)

Non-Assistance Expenditures			
Child Care	1,017,381,644	2,024,405,189	3,041,786,833
Transportation	103,299,169	51,196,489	154,495,658
Work Related Activities	1,680,902,438	683,376,519	2,364,278,957
Individual Development Accounts	752,768	900,243	1,653,011
Refundable Earned Income Credits	114,972,858	919,238,550	1,034,211,408
Other Refundable Tax Credits	0	208,047,750	208,047,750
Non-Recurrent Short Term Benefits	169,081,984	120,313,964	289,395,948
Non-Assistance Under Prior Law	749,946,846	N/A	749,946,846
Administration & Systems	1,524,671,979	886,165,182	2,410,837,161
Other Non-Assistance	2,261,414,942	1,790,439,128	4,051,854,070
Total Non-Assistance	**$7,622,424,628**	**$6,684,083,014**	**$14,306,507,642**
Total Expenditures	**13,570,132,221**	**12,023,676,841**	**$25,593,809,062**
Total Funds Used	**16,422,060,715**		**28,445,737,556**

[1] Funds used includes both TANF expenditures and transfers to the Child Care 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.
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 child care, transportation, and supports provided to employed families, non-recurrent short-term benefits, Individual Development Accounts (IDAs), 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 2006, total Federal and State TANF expenditures on “assistance” amounted to $11.3 billion, compared with $14.3 billion that was spent on “non-assistance.”

At the beginning of FY 2006, States reported having about $2.1 billion in unobligated Federal TANF funds and $1.8 billion in unliquidated obligations from prior years, for a total of about $3.9 billion in unspent TANF funds. By the end of FY 2006, about $2.2 billion remained unobligated and $1.9 billion remained unliquidated, leaving about $4.0 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). Of this 30 percent, during FY 2006 States were limited to transferring no more than 10 percent to the SSBG. In FY

2006, States transferred $1.9 billion into the CCDF and $982 million into the SSBG of their FY 2006 Federal award.[2]

States spent and transferred a total of $16.4 billion in Federal TANF funds in FY 2006. State MOE expenditures totaled $12.0 billion in FY 2006, $2.9 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, and because of this 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.

[2] Both the $1.9 billion and $982 million represent transfers of FY 2006 funds and exclude adjustments from prior year spending. Entries for CCDF and SSBG in table A ($1,877,890,458 for CCDF and $974,038,036 for SSBG) include funds from other fiscal years.

Table B
TANF Financial Data - Combined Federal Funds Spent in FY 2006

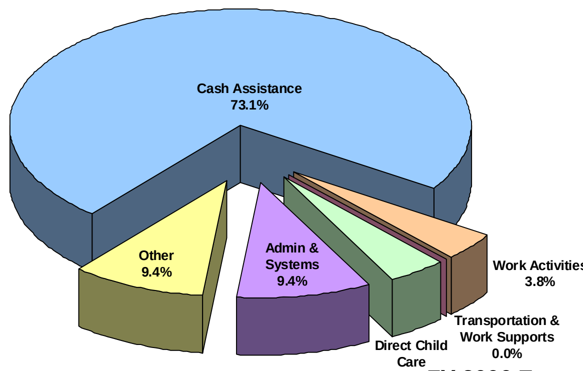
STATE	Start of Year Balance								End of Year Balance		
	UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE	TOTAL NEW FEDERAL FUNDS FY 2006	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	TOTAL TRANSFERRED TO CCDF	TOTAL TRANSFERRED TO SSBG	AVAILABLE FOR TANF	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Assistance and Non-Asstance)	UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE	TOTAL UNDRAWN FEDERAL FUNDS[1]
ALABAMA	6,086,923	31,600,419	104,408,461	142,095,803	8,642,319	10,440,846	123,012,638	67,050,479	3,525,500	52,436,659	55,962,159
ALASKA	8,352,097	22,420,868	54,836,834	85,609,799	12,351,070	4,100,000	69,158,729	30,788,651	37,340,418	1,029,660	38,370,078
ARIZONA	28,058,782	0	226,130,536	254,189,318	0	22,613,053	231,576,265	215,260,515	16,315,750	0	16,315,750
ARKANSAS	220,695	97,792,539	62,951,233	160,964,467	7,500,000	(1,701,000)	155,165,467	51,206,773	4,029,065	99,929,629	103,958,694
CALIFORNIA	387,334,927	0	3,669,880,834	4,057,215,761	89,780,000	181,395,121	3,786,040,640	3,377,175,035	408,865,605	0	408,865,605
COLORADO	0	77,465,464	149,626,381	227,091,845	12,142,775	14,623,396	200,325,674	115,243,558	0	85,082,116	85,082,116
CONNECTICUT	0	0	264,387,014	264,387,014	0	26,438,701	237,948,313	237,948,313	0	0	0
DELAWARE	1,465,891	6,244,260	31,410,514	39,120,665	0	2,762,513	36,358,152	33,197,627	1,023,458	2,137,067	3,160,525
DIST.OF COLUMBIA	9,647,347	53,636,722	90,505,329	153,789,398	18,521,964	3,995,543	131,271,891	84,852,723	11,020,332	35,398,836	46,419,168
FLORIDA	33,695,578	0	622,745,788	656,441,366	122,549,156	62,274,578	471,617,632	436,000,488	35,617,143	1	35,617,144
GEORGIA	44,375,303	146,790,241	368,024,967	559,190,511	(29,700,000)	20,114,508	568,776,003	405,514,192	39,265,098	123,996,713	163,261,811
HAWAII	67,160,519	79,563,430	98,904,788	245,628,737	5,000,000	9,832,602	230,796,135	85,253,943	37,352,551	108,531,922	145,542,192
IDAHO	6,791,930	0	33,910,608	40,702,538	8,731,982	1,441,201	30,529,355	24,028,548	6,500,807	0	6,500,807
ILLINOIS	0	0	585,056,960	585,056,960	0	33,426,628	551,630,332	551,630,332	0	0	0
INDIANA	44,371,138	21,373,235	206,799,109	272,543,482	11,000,000	2,000,000	259,543,482	194,813,209	64,730,273	0	64,730,273
IOWA	6,367,189	19,912,449	131,524,959	157,804,597	21,806,560	13,019,471	122,978,566	98,548,159	5,233,328	19,197,079	24,430,407
KANSAS	0	775,692	101,931,061	102,706,753	21,684,317	7,191,254	73,831,182	72,574,301	0	1,256,881	1,256,881
KENTUCKY	0	48,705,443	181,287,669	229,993,112	54,386,400	0	175,606,712	118,097,176	0	57,509,536	57,509,536
LOUISIANA	29,049,764	6,342,264	180,998,997	216,391,025	37,902,500	16,397,196	162,091,329	127,988,239	34,103,090	0	34,103,090
MAINE	0	5,543,134	78,120,889	83,664,023	15,105,735	3,263,486	65,294,802	59,751,668	0	5,543,134	5,543,134
MARYLAND	7,807,431	101,532,554	227,524,995	336,864,980	10,285,667	22,752,450	303,826,863	180,075,392	13,545,547	110,205,924	123,751,471
MASSACHUSETTS	0	7,746,024	459,371,116	467,117,140	91,874,225	45,937,111	329,305,804	322,252,347	7,053,457	0	7,053,457
MICHIGAN	90,653	45,680,765	775,352,858	821,124,276	134,344,205	67,987,100	618,792,971	618,792,971	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	77,157,961	34,121,238	263,434,070	374,713,269	74,263,700	4,763,750	295,685,819	226,044,587	69,641,232	0	69,641,232
MISSISSIPPI	3,699,965	15,792,989	95,803,252	115,296,206	19,160,650	9,001,204	87,134,352	51,700,545	5,003,970	30,429,836	35,433,807
MISSOURI	38,718,619	(3)	217,051,740	255,770,356	23,000,000	21,705,174	211,065,182	195,343,802	15,721,383	(3)	15,721,380
MONTANA	0	33,364,294	39,171,817	72,536,111	5,061,288	1,998,226	65,476,597	29,190,404	600,000	35,686,193	36,286,193
NEBRASKA	0	8,661,046	57,769,382	66,430,428	9,000,000	0	57,430,428	51,513,903	752,085	5,164,440	5,916,525
NEVADA	0	19,844,728	46,361,741	66,206,469	0	827,875	65,378,594	39,767,333	0	25,611,261	25,611,261
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	48,382,635	38,521,261	86,903,896	4,192,138	1,147,874	81,563,884	38,197,820	0	43,366,064	43,366,064
NEW JERSEY	51,873,992	0	404,034,823	455,908,815	54,927,000	15,630,000	385,351,815	238,921,037	9,649,982	136,780,796	146,430,778
NEW MEXICO	1,041,000	20,727,451	117,131,204	138,899,655	33,797,139	0	105,102,516	75,897,373	0	29,205,143	29,205,143
NEW YORK	184,768,239	221,255,599	2,442,930,602	2,848,954,440	548,582,508	123,503,788	2,176,868,144	1,818,912,950	200,567,685	157,387,509	357,955,194
NORTH CAROLINA	57,879,742	0	338,349,547	396,229,289	72,231,724	4,507,418	319,490,147	76,978,139	238,994,344	3,517,664	242,512,008
NORTH DAKOTA	0	15,590,154	26,399,809	41,989,963	0	0	41,989,963	22,678,986	29,781	19,281,196	19,310,977
OHIO	420,316,145	473,273,557	727,968,260	1,621,557,962	0	72,796,826	1,548,761,136	714,606,143	403,044,718	431,110,275	834,154,993
OKLAHOMA	0	86,882,755	147,594,230	234,476,985	29,518,846	14,759,423	190,198,716	89,895,838	0	100,302,878	100,302,878
OREGON	0	36,827,063	166,798,629	203,625,692	0	0	203,625,692	159,782,494	0	43,843,198	43,843,198
PENNSYLVANIA	867,410	18,200	719,499,305	720,384,915	92,677,000	15,110,000	612,597,915	586,645,290	23,564,107	2,388,518	25,952,625
RHODE ISLAND	0	6,106,193	95,021,587	101,127,780	20,020,859	4,328,783	76,778,138	71,256,385	0	5,521,753	5,521,753
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	39,987,130	99,967,824	139,954,954	0	9,996,782	129,958,172	80,782,416	0	49,175,756	49,175,756
SOUTH DAKOTA	677,650	19,892,480	21,279,651	41,849,781	0	2,127,965	39,721,816	20,362,434	0	19,359,382	19,359,382
TENNESSEE	2,052,929	117,889,828	232,241,316	352,184,073	53,626,681	10,300,000	288,257,392	128,102,386	0	160,155,006	160,155,006
TEXAS	181,735,563	0	538,964,526	720,700,089	0	31,235,772	689,464,317	491,944,001	197,520,316	0	197,520,316
UTAH	0	44,562,584	84,313,871	128,876,455	0	5,307,000	123,569,455	70,907,649	0	52,661,806	52,661,806
VERMONT	0	0	47,353,181	47,353,181	9,224,074	4,735,318	33,393,789	33,393,789	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	0	14,677,162	158,285,172	172,962,334	3,000,000	14,581,500	155,380,834	150,551,946	2,911,000	1,917,888	4,828,888
WASHINGTON	0	18,404,574	382,853,771	401,258,345	105,098,000	9,733,928	286,426,417	267,917,914	0	18,508,503	18,508,503
WEST VIRGINIA	0	13,579,408	109,184,723	122,764,131	0	10,918,472	111,845,659	80,603,228	0	31,242,431	31,242,431
WISCONSIN	0	0	314,499,354	314,499,354	62,899,870	14,715,200	236,884,284	236,884,284	0	0	0
WYOMING	5,736,339	41,300,922	18,430,426	65,467,687	3,700,106	0	61,767,581	13,304,506	2,539,657	45,923,418	48,463,075
Total	**1,707,401,721**	**2,104,267,490**	**16,656,906,974**	**20,468,576,185**	**1,877,890,458**	**974,038,036**	**17,616,647,691**	**13,570,132,221**	**1,896,061,682**	**2,150,796,068**	**4,046,515,470**

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

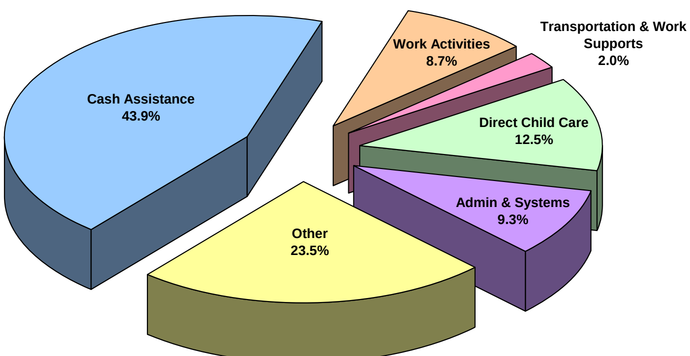
Expenditures

State expenditure trends are broken down into six general spending categories: cash assistance, work activities, transportation and work supports, child care, administration and systems costs, and expenditures for other benefits and services.

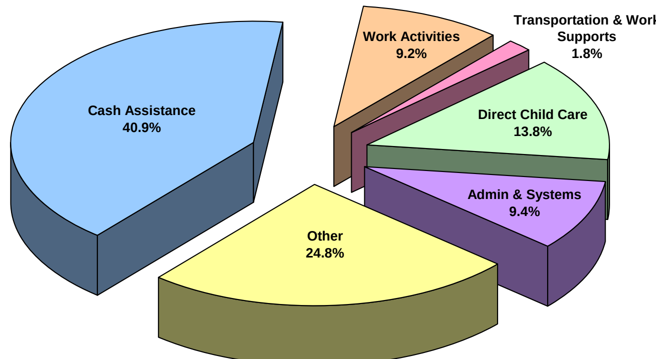
Figure A
FY 1997 Expenditures by Category



FY 2005 Expenditures by Category



FY 2006 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 2005 and FY 2006 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 $10.5 billion, or 40.9 percent, of their total Federal TANF and State MOE funds in FY 2006 on cash assistance. This represents a decrease of 6.2 percent when compared with the $11.2 billion spent on cash assistance during FY 2005. 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). 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 $2.4 billion in combined funds (9.2 percent) on work activities in FY 2006, 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 an increase of 6.6 percent from levels reported for work activities during FY 2005.

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 $472 million (1.8 percent) in FY 2006. This represents a decline of 8.0 percent from FY 2005. 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 on child care totaled $3.5 billion, or 13.8 percent of all spending. This was an increase of 11.2 percent from the prior year. In addition, States transferred a net of $1.9 billion in Federal TANF funds from the TANF program into the CCDF. Taken together, States continued to spend significant Federal TANF and State MOE funds on child care. During FY 2006, States devoted just over $5.4 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 the CCDF are not necessarily spent during the current fiscal year and can be returned to TANF at a later time). It should be noted that States spent a considerable amount of additional non-TANF funds on child care for low-income working families, many of whom may have previously been on welfare.

Administrative and Systems Costs

Administrative and information systems expenditures in FY 2006 totaled $2.4 billion, or 9.4 percent, of total expenditures. Of the $2.4 billion, States claimed $2.1 billion for administrative costs that fall within the 15 percent administrative spending cap and $273 million on information systems. Combined, these amounts were 1.4 percent higher than in FY 2005.

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 2006. Refundable tax credit program spending was $1.2 billion, which was an increase of 10.2 percent over the prior year. 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 for foster care and juvenile justice services allowed under prior law decreased 20.7 percent to $750 million. Individual Development Account programs accounted for $1.7 million.

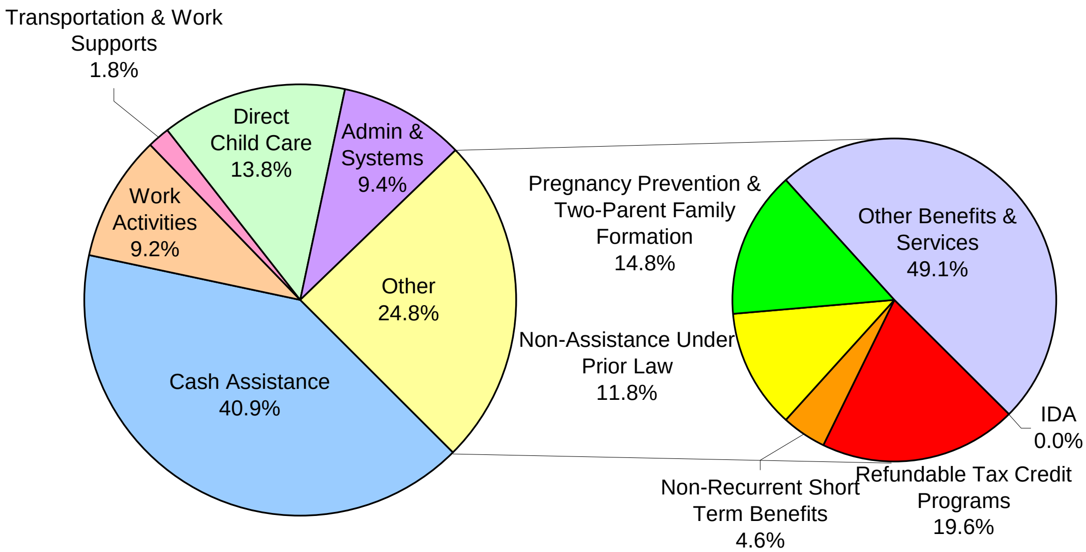
Spending on non-recurrent short term benefits increased 8.3 percent to $289 million in FY 2006. Non-recurrent short term benefits include expenditures on one-time, short-term benefits to families in the form of cash, vouchers, subsidies, or similar forms of payment to deal with a specific crisis situation 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 $940 million, an 11.9 percent increase over FY 2005 levels. 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 miscellaneous other activities totaled $3.1 billion, representing an 11.1 percent increase over the prior year. 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 2006 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, and part-time student grant programs.

Figure B breaks down the "other" category, to show how States expended combined Federal TANF and State MOE funds for the activities during FY 2006.

Figure B
FY 2006 - Breakdown of Other Expenditures



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

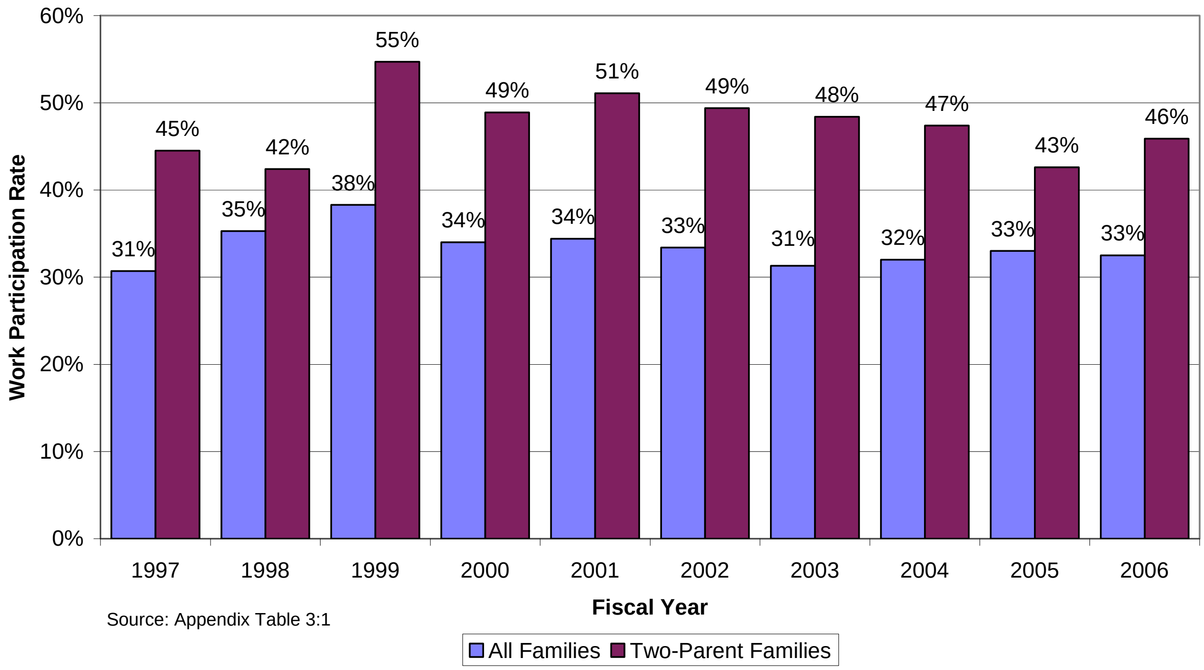
Additional MOE Expenditure Information

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 (SSI); 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 SSI) or families that consist of a non-parent caretaker relative (although the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 included work participation requirements for adults in SSPs beginning in FY 2007 which will likely change the composition of these programs).

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) 2006, the national average all families participation rate was 32.5 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 had a child under six years of age (Appendix Table 3:1). This represents a 0.5 percentage point decline from the FY 2005 national average participation rate of 33.0 percent. The FY 2006 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 29 States, but declined in 21 States, the District of Columbia, and two Territories (Appendix Table 3:3).

Figure A
TANF Work Participation Rates, FY 1997 - FY 2006

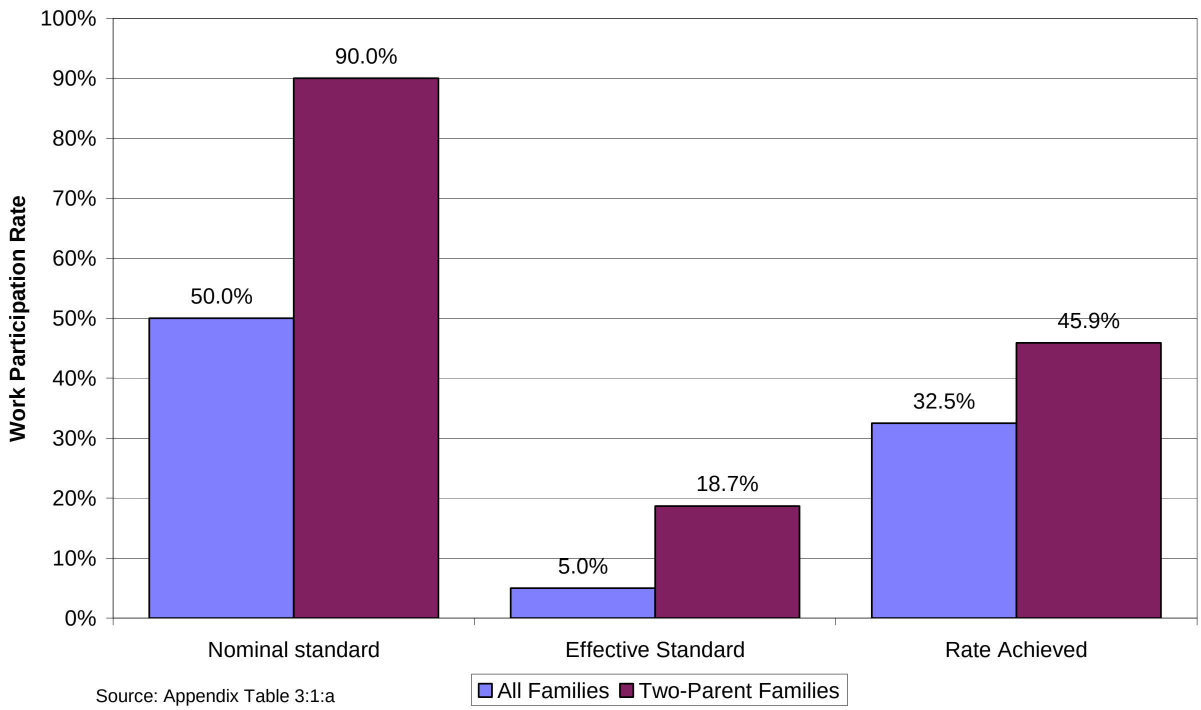


An additional 14.4 percent of TANF families required to participate had some hours of participation, but did not attain sufficient hours to qualify toward the work rate.

States and Territories reported zero hours of participation in qualified activities for 52.6 percent of families (although some likely participated in non-qualifying activities or were not reported as having any hours of participation, because they did not have sufficient hours to count toward the rate). This is 0.3 percentage points lower than in FY 2005 (Appendix Table 3:1 and Appendix Table 3:16).

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. In FY 2006, 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 2006 was only 5.0 percent for all families and 18.7 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 2006

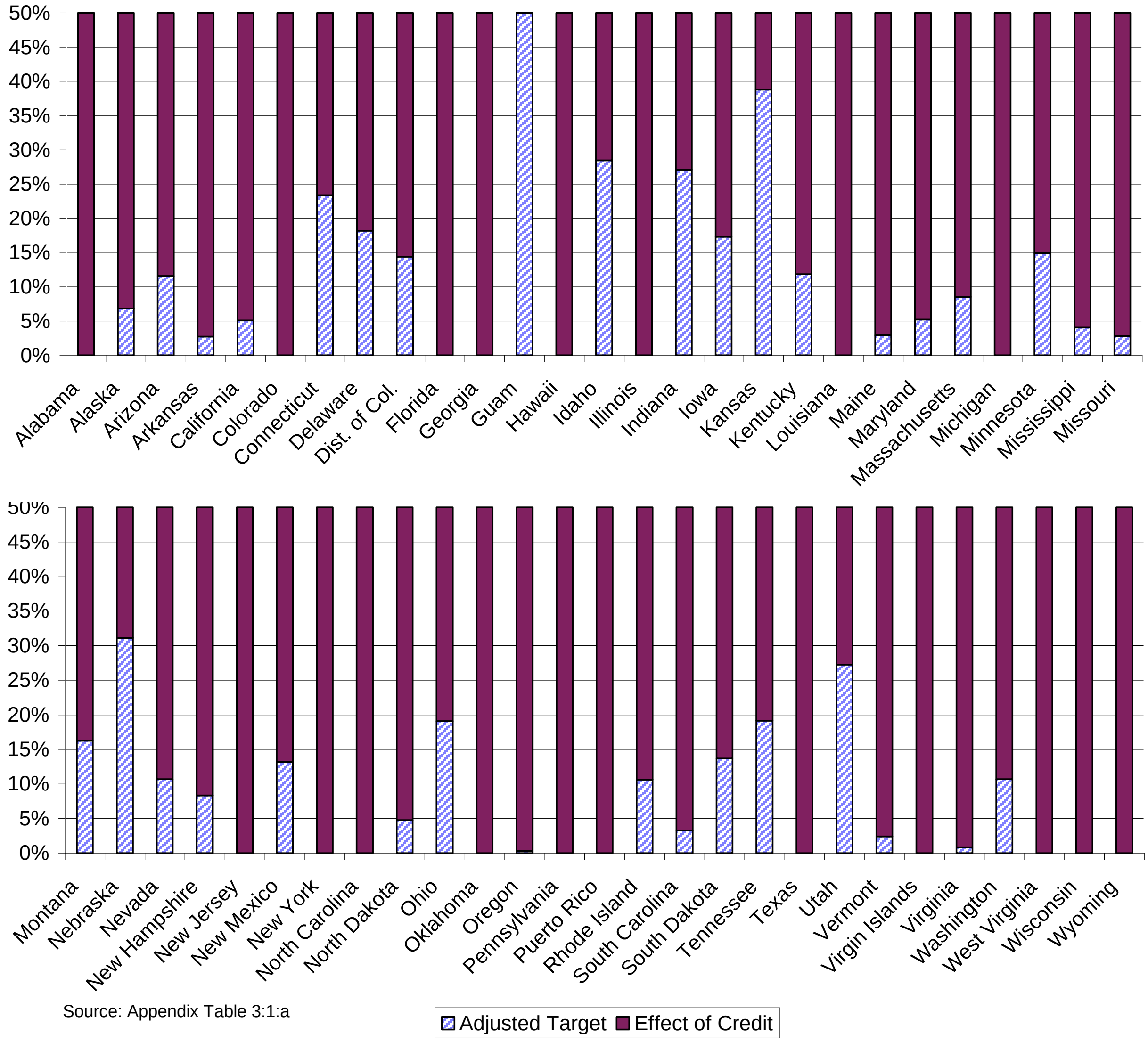


Source: Appendix Table 3:1:a

In FY 2006, ten States achieved all families work participation rates of over 50 percent, and one did so because it was 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 3:2). All States and Territories met their required all-families rate except for Indiana and Guam. Seventeen States and two Territories had sufficient caseload reduction credits to reduce their effective required all-families rate to zero. Only 21 States faced an effective minimum greater than 10 percent

(Appendix Table 3:2). The effect of the caseload reduction credits on individual State minimums for FY 2006 is displayed in Figure C.

Figure C
Effect of Caseload Reduction Credits on
All-Families Participation Rates
FY 2006

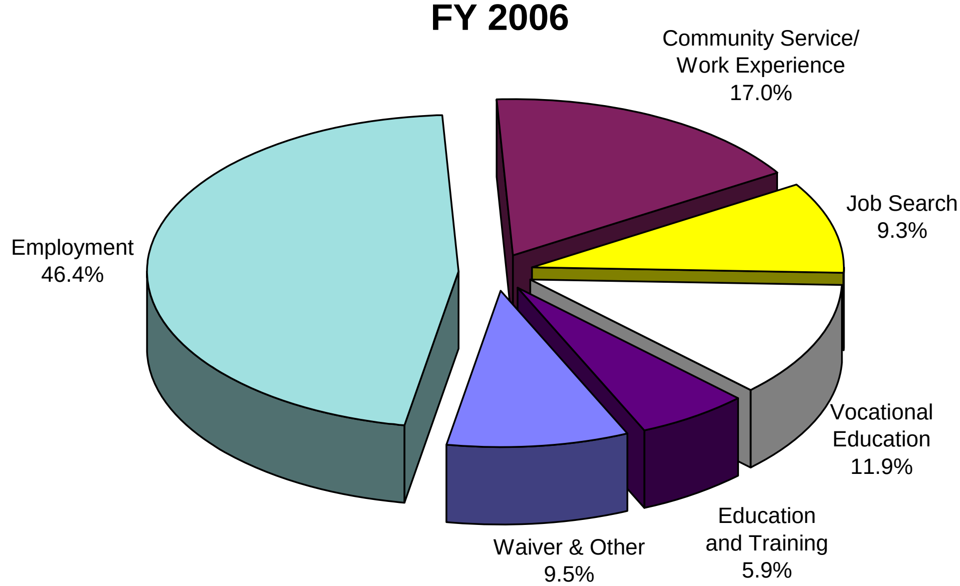


The FY 2006 two-parent national average participation rate was 45.9 percent, up from 42.6 percent in FY 2005. Five jurisdictions – Mississippi, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, and the Virgin Islands – did not serve two-parent families. Twenty-five jurisdictions served all of their two-parent families through a Separate State Program (SSP) and were not subject to the two-parent work participation requirements. Twenty-four jurisdictions served two-parent families through TANF, and three (Arkansas, Washington, D.C., and Guam) failed to meet their required two-parent rate in FY 2006 (Appendix Table 3:2).

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 while sanctioned, 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, covered under an approved welfare reform waiver that is inconsistent with current law, and cases that are participating in a Tribal work program (see Appendix Table 3:5). These excluded cases accounted for approximately 54.5 percent of the full TANF caseload in FY 2006, an increase of 0.9 percentage points from FY 2005.

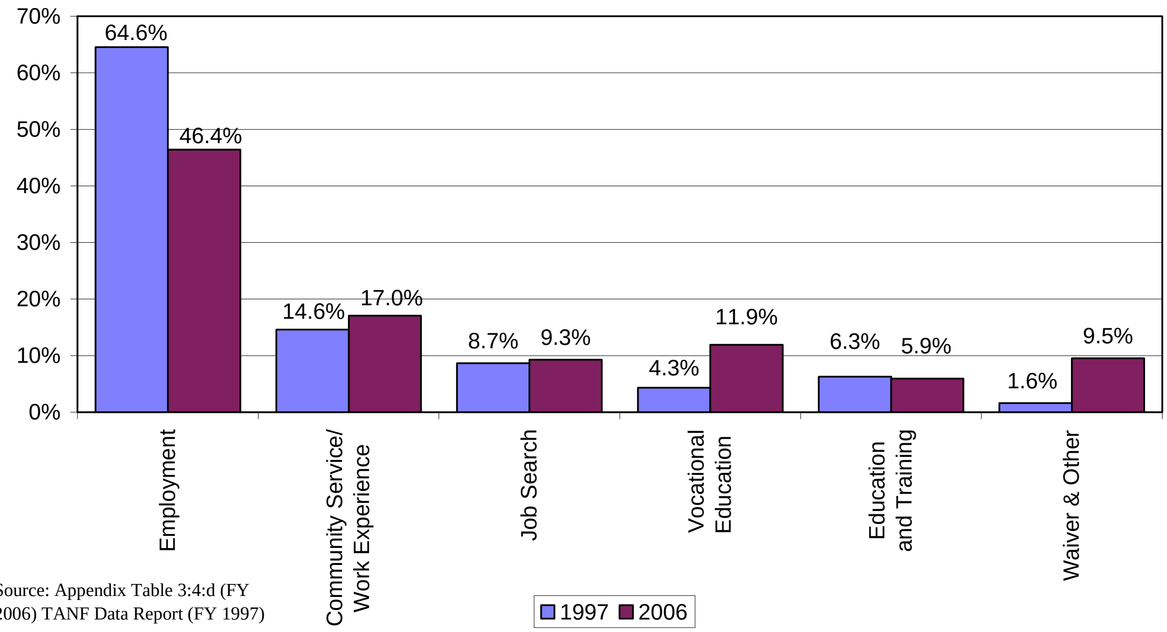
During FY 2006, 44.7 percent of adults nationally participated in qualified work activities for at least one hour per week in an average month (Appendix Table 3:11). As a group, they averaged 27.9 hours of qualified participation per week (Appendix Table 3:15). Figure D displays the breakdown of these hours by work activity. Figure E compares the proportions in each category in FY 2006 and FY 1997.

Figure D
Average Hours of Participation for All Adults by Work Activity
FY 2006



Source: Appendix Table 3:4:d

Figure E
Percent of Total Hours of Participation by Work Activity
Comparison of FY 1997 and FY 2006



Source: Appendix Table 3:4:d (FY 2006) TANF Data Report (FY 1997)

Sixty-four 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 3:14). One State operating under a former Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) waiver that was continued under TANF was able to count certain activities that otherwise would not meet the Federal work definition. During the year, these activities accounted for less than 10 percent of all reported hours (Appendix Table 3:14).

FY 2006 Work Participation in Separate State Programs (SSPs)

Through FY 2006, there were no statutory work requirements or minimum participation rate standards for families in SSPs. Technically, reporting on work participation is optional unless the State wants to receive a caseload reduction credit. Thirty-two jurisdictions have established SSPs that provide assistance, and twenty-nine States are serving two-parent families to SSPs (Appendix Table 3:17). The FY 2006 National average all-family work participation rate for these programs is 31.1 percent and the FY 2006 National average two-parent work participation rate is 32.6 percent. 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 we do not impose the penalty. Table A summarizes this information for FY 2002 through FY 2006.

Table A

Received Penalty Notice	Reasonable Cause Exception	Submitted Corrective Compliance Plan	Achieved Compliance	Failed Compliance	Other Outcome
FY 2002					
Arkansas Dist. of Columbia Guam Missouri West Virginia	None requested	Arkansas Dist. of Columbia Missouri	Missouri	Arkansas Dist. of Columbia	Guam - accepted peanalty West Virginia - moved two-parent families into a Separate State Program (SSP), no penalty
FY 2003					
Arkansas Dist. of Columbia Guam Nevada West Virginia	None	Arkansas Dist. of Columbia Nevada	Arkansas Nevada	Dist. of Columbia	Guam - imposing penalty West Virginia - moved two-parent families into a Separate State Program (SSP), no penalty
FY 2004					
Arkansas Dist. of Columbia Guam Indiana Mississippi Washington	None	Arkansas Dist. of Columbia		Arkansas Dist. of Columbia	Guam - accepted penalty Indiana - revised data, no penalty Mississippi, Washington - revised caseload reduction credit, no penalty
FY 2005*					
Arkansas Dist. of Columbia Guam Indiana		Arkansas			
FY 2006*					
Arkansas Dist. of Columbia Guam Indiana		Arkansas			

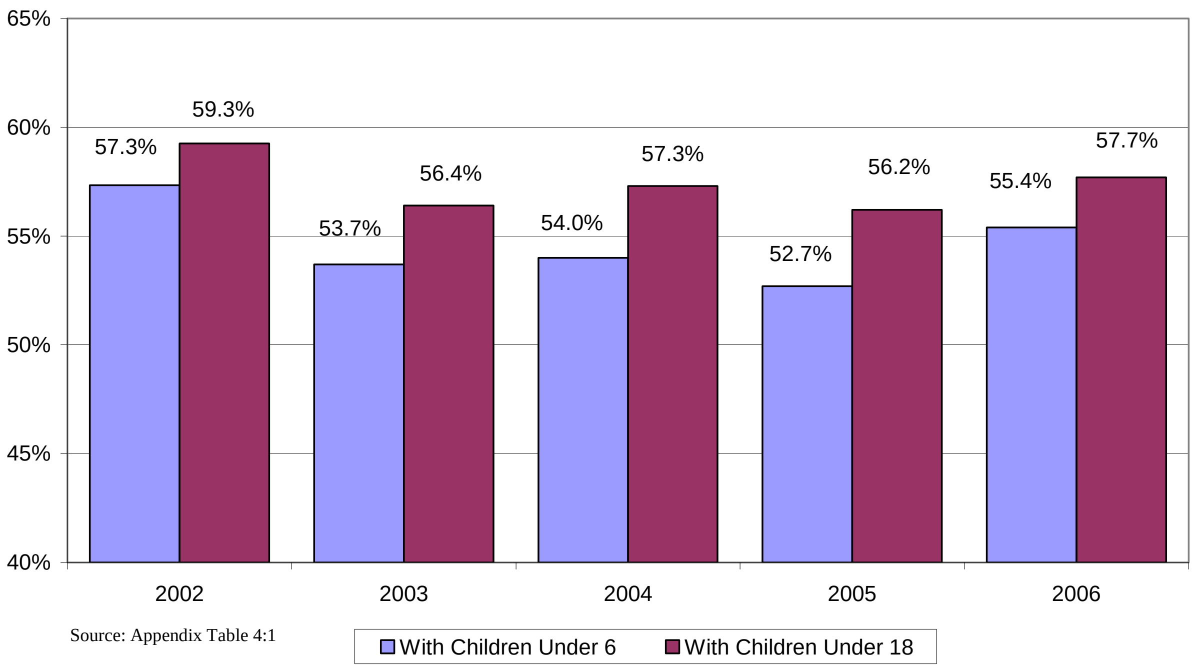
Table caption (title row): **Summary of Work Participation Rate Penalty Action**

* FY 2005 and FY 2006 information is preliminary as we expect all States to submit a Corrective Compliance Plan.

IV. WORK AND EARNINGS

Since the enactment of 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 57.7 percent in 2006. Although it has declined from its peak of 60.8 percent in 2000, it is still almost seven 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 11 percentage points higher than in 1996, although lower than their peak of 58.5 percent in 2000. The year to year trend is displayed in Figure A.

Figure A
Employment Rates for Single Mothers Under 200% of Poverty
2002 - 2006

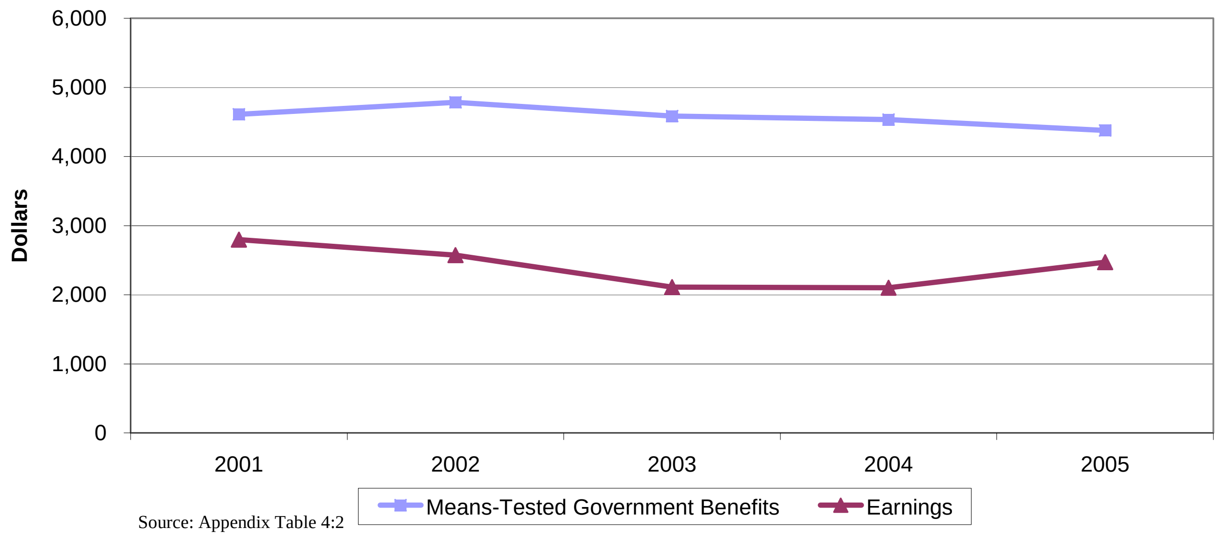


Source: Appendix Table 4:1

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 rose to an average of $2,472 in 2005, well above the average of $1,979 in 1996 (in 2005 dollars). For the next 20 percent, earnings remained well above their

1996 levels when the average was $5,765; in 2005 the average earnings for the second quintile was $9,888 (in 2005 dollars). Concomitant with these earnings increases since 1996 are declines in means-tested benefits (e.g., cash assistance, food stamps). For the lowest group, the average amount of means-tested benefits of $4,377 in 2005 remained below the 1996 level of $6,080 while for the next 20 percent of families the 2005 average decline was from $8,536 to $5,465. These results are shown in Figures B and C.

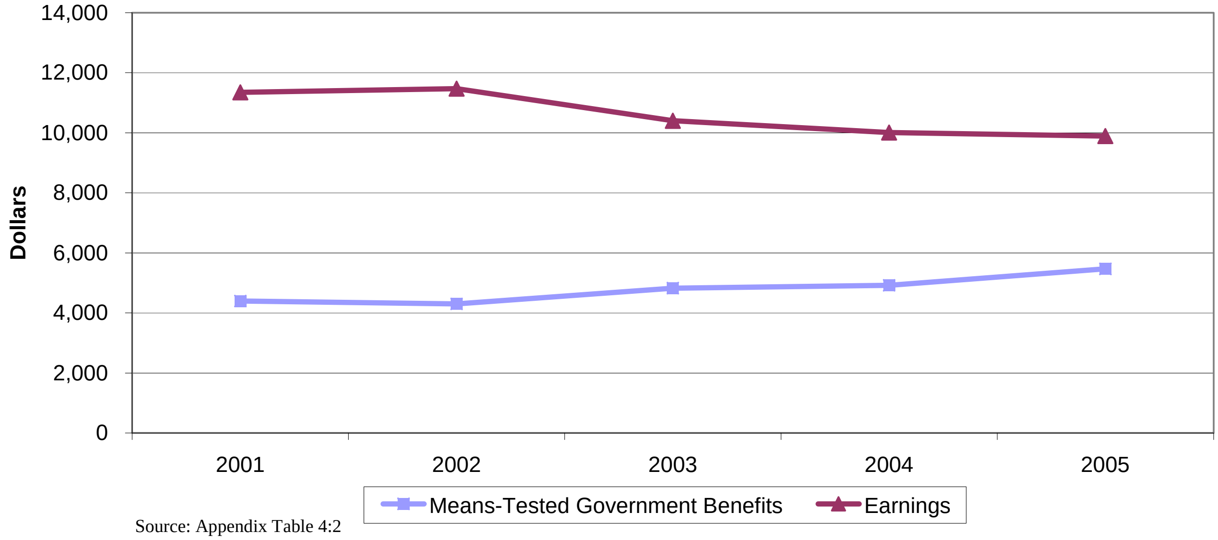
Figure B
Government Benefits and Earnings for Single-Mother Families with Children[1]
with Income in the Lowest 20th Percentile in 2005 dollars
2001 - 2005



Source: Appendix Table 4:2

[1]Means-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 Children[1]
with Income Between the 20th and 40th Percentiles in 2005 dollars
2001 - 2005



Source: Appendix Table 4:2

[1]Means-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 (including unsubsidized employment and work preparation) 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 2006, and this while the national caseload has been cut by more than a half since TANF's enactment (See Appendix

Table 10:29). The percentage of adult recipients who were working or involved in work preparation was 31.7 percent in FY 2006, up slightly from 31.2 percent in FY 2005. Sixty-eight percent of recipients who were working or who were involved in work preparation 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 from $599 per month in FY 1996 (in 2006 dollars) to $707 in FY 2006, an 18 percent increase (See Appendix Table 10:45).

V. HIGH PERFORMANCE BONUS AND STATE PERFORMANCE

The TANF High Performance Bonus (HPB) program provided 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. The TANF program was reauthorized under the Deficit Deduction Act of 2005, and this statute eliminated the funding for HPB under Section 403(a)(4). The last year for the HPB awards was for performance year Fiscal Year (FY) 2004. The FY 2004 performance results are presented in Appendix Tables 5:1 through 5:10. While performance awards are no longer authorized, the Department is still required under Section 413(d) of the Act to annually measure and rank State performance in moving TANF recipients into private sector employment. Beginning with performance year FY 2001, we have calculated State work performance i.e., job entry, job retention and earnings gain based on matching monthly listings of adult TANF recipient against the quarterly wage files on the National Directory of New Hires. We continue to use this data source for measuring State performance in moving TANF recipients into employment. The FY 2005 results are presented in Appendix Tables 5:11 through 5:15 and the FY 2006 results are presented in Appendix Tables 5:16 through 5:20.

Table A
TANF Work-Related High Performance Bonus Trend Information

	FY 2000[1]	FY 2001[1]*	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005[2]	FY 2006[2]
Competing States	45+DC	49+DC	48+DC	49+DC	49+DC	N/A	N/A
Average Monthly Adult Caseload	1,563,057	1,390,842	1,297,000	1,224,205	1,156,250	1,078,935	983,757
Job Entries	648,000	622,000	510,000	533,000	534,000	557,239	521,423
Job Entry Rate	39%	33%	36%	34%	35%	34%	36%
Job Retention Rate:							
One Following Quarter	78%	77%	75%	75%	75%	78%	78%
Two Following Quarters	64%	63%	59%	59%	59%	64%	65%
Earnings Gain Rate	28%	26%	33%	33%	37%	36%	34%
Average Earnings Gain	$575	$554	$644	$656	$753	$796	$785

[1] Under the final High Performance Bonus 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.

[2] For years prior to FY 2005, competing States submitted full population data in order to compete for bonuses. Because bonuses were not awarded for FY 2005 forward, some States have selected to submit sample rather than population data for use in computing these performance measures. As a result, measures reported for FY 2005 forward are not directly comparable to those reported in prior years.

VI. CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS

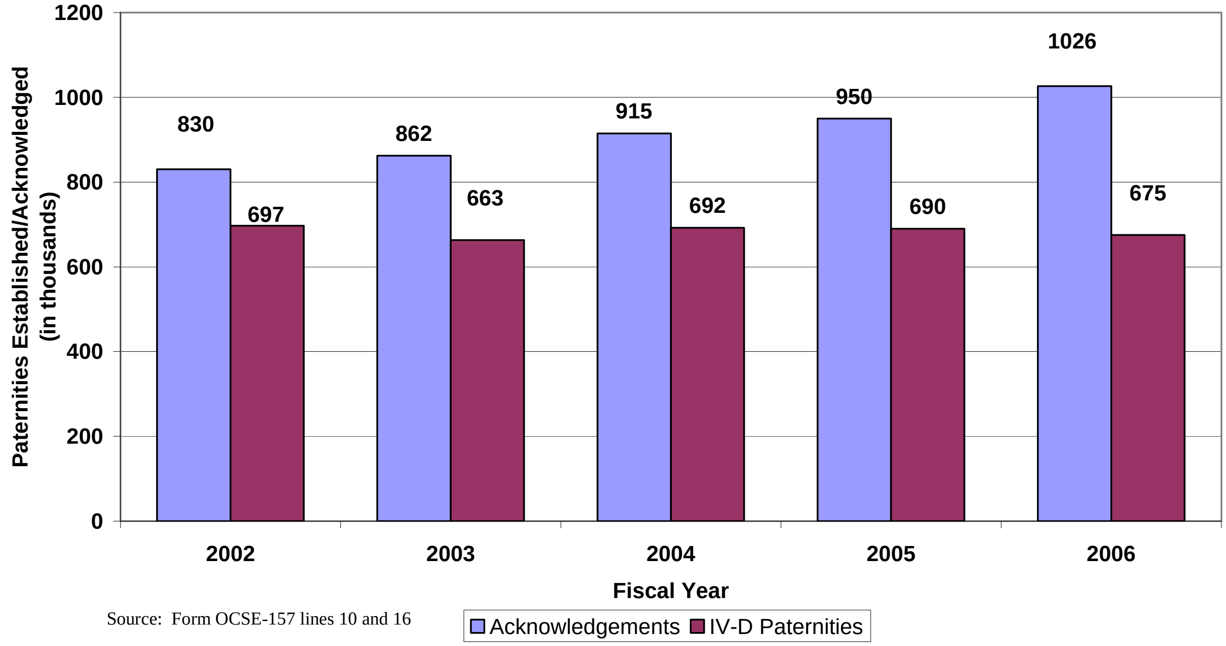
The goal of the nation's Child Support Enforcement Program is to ensure that children are supported financially and emotionally by both of their parents. Custodial parents receiving TANF are required to cooperate with child support enforcement efforts. The child support caseload is increasingly made up of former TANF recipient families for whom child support helps maintain self-sufficiency.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2006, States achieved a two percent increase in the percentage of current assistance cases for which orders were established and a one percent increase in the percentage of former assistance cases for which orders were established from FY 2005. This means that over 56 percent of current assistance cases had orders established, and over 83 percent of former assistance cases had orders established.

In FY 2006, over $23.9 billion was collected for children by the Child Support Enforcement Program, an increase of four percent from FY 2005, and a nine percent increase since FY 2004. Over 91 percent of distributed collections went to families in FY 2006, an increase of nearly five percent from FY 2005. Total collections included almost $1.6 billion in overdue child support intercepted from Federal tax refunds. In addition, the Passport Denial Program collected $22.6 million in calendar year (CY) 2006, an increase of $5.7 million over the $16.9 million collected in CY 2005.

Over 1.7 million paternities were established in FY 2006. Figure A shows the number of paternities established by IV-D (child support) agencies and by acknowledgement at birth in a hospital from 2002 to 2006. 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

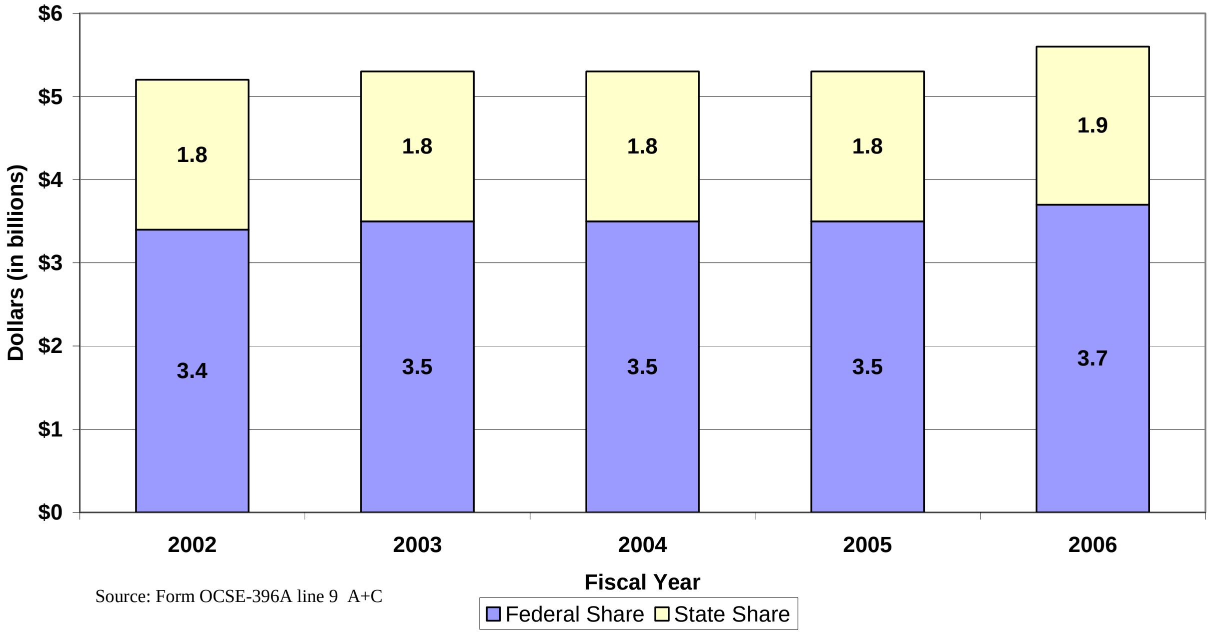


Source: Form OCSE-157 lines 10 and 16

Data for FY 2006 show that:

- With a caseload of over 15.8 million, 54 percent of the total child support cases had a collection.
- About 70 percent of the cases with orders established reported a collection. This was an increase over the 69 percent achieved in FY 2005.
- Nationally, about $2,806 was collected per case for those with a collection. This was an increase of $35 per case from FY 2005 and an increase of $231 per case from FY 2002.
- Total administrative expenditures were $5.6 billion. In FY 2006 States collected about $4.58 in child support for every $1 spent. Figure B shows the Federal and State share of expenditures from FY 2002 to FY 2006. The Federal government pays the largest share of expenditures.

Figure B
Total Expenditures on the Child Support Enforcement Program

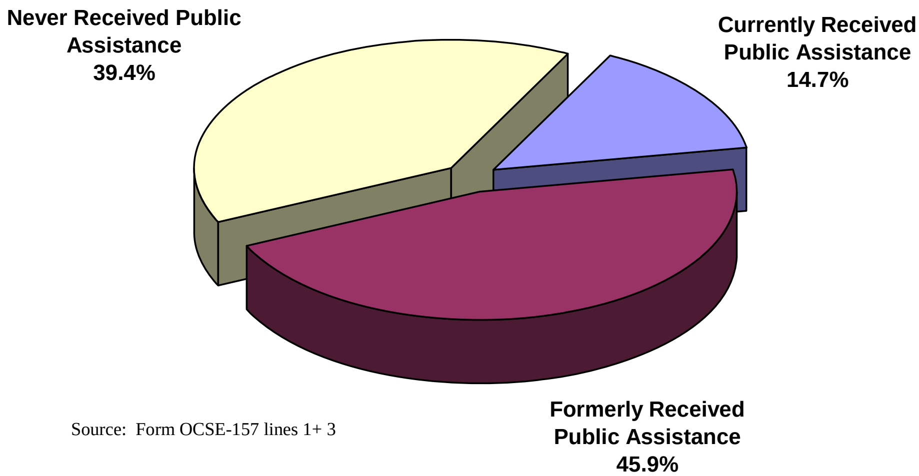


Source: Form OCSE-396A line 9 A+C

- Of the 15.8 million child support cases served by IV-D agencies, only 2.3 million involve families currently receiving public assistance[3], 6.2 million are those who never received public assistance, and the largest group is the 7.3 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 15 percent since FY 2003, and the former assistance caseload has decreased one percent from FY 2003. This shift represents a 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 either recipients of TANF or entitled to Foster Care maintenance payments (IV-E).

Figure C
Total Child Support Caseload, FY 2006



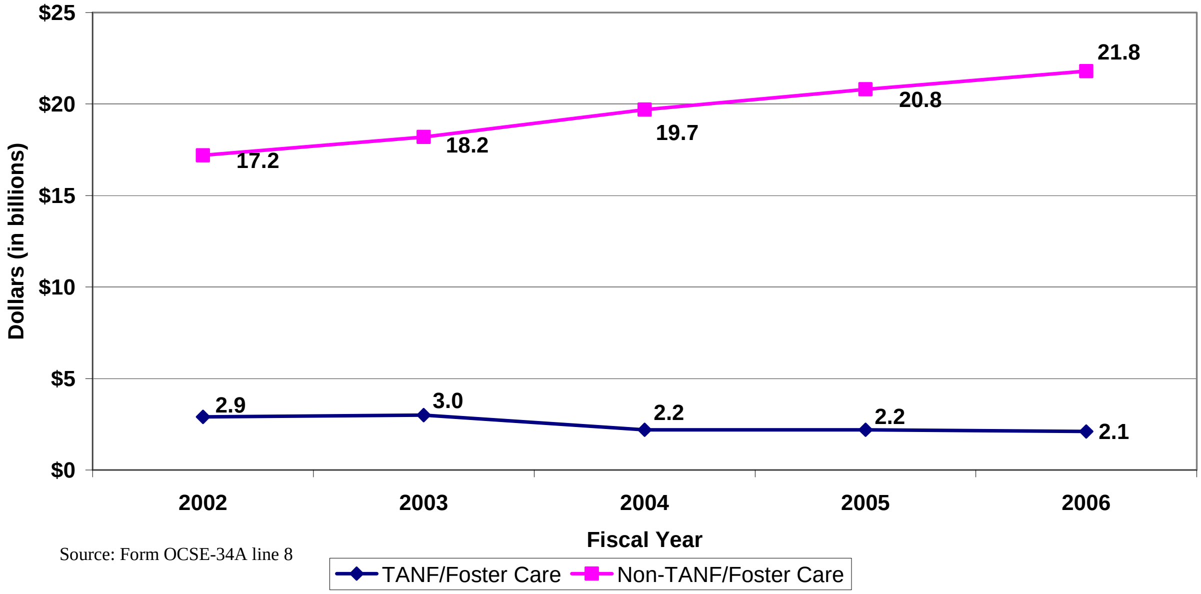
Source: Form OCSE-157 lines 1+ 3

- The Census Bureau's Current Population Survey on Child Support for CY 2005 indicates that 47 percent of parents who were owed child support payments received the full payment, and nearly 77 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 couple of years, while TANF-related cases have been declining. In FY 2006, non-TANF collections were $21.8 billion, which is a 27 percent increase from FY 2002. TANF collections were $2.1 billion in FY 2006, which is a 27 percent decrease from FY 2002.

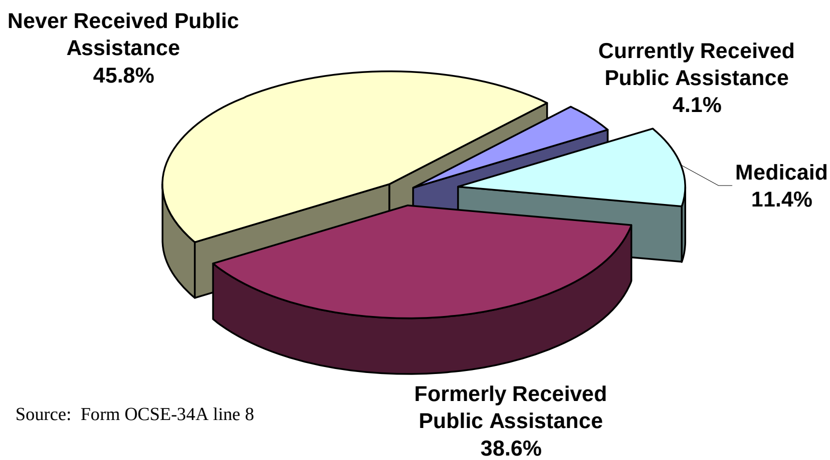
- Figure D shows the dollar value of child support collections distributed each year from 2002 to 2006 divided in terms of two categories of families, those on TANF or in Foster Care and those not on TANF. Figure E shows the distribution of child support collections, but in terms of the family’s recipient 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



Source: Form OCSE-34A line 8

Figure E
Total Distributed Collections, FY 2006



Source: Form OCSE-34A line 8

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

The Importance of Married Two-Parent Families

Among the purposes of TANF, the creation and maintenance of two-parent families, plays an important role in the advancement of child well-being, reduction of poverty, and health of communities. Mounting evidence from meta-analyses[4] and literature reviews[5] indicates that children raised in married two-parent families fare better, on average, than children raised in other family types. Specifically, 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, exhibit illegal behavior, 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 be physically healthier (See Waite & Gallagher, 2000, for a review[6]).

As States and counties focus on sustainable employment as the essential element in poverty reduction, it is critical to note that research has shown that stable marriages are associated with more stable employment and higher wages. For example, a 2003 U.S. Census Bureau report shows that married couple households are stronger economically than non-married households.[7] The median income of married households in 2003 was $62,405, compared with $43,318 for all households, $41,959 for male-headed households with no wife, and $29,307 for female-headed households with no husband. 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. In 2006, only 4.9 percent of married households live

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[4] Amato, P.R. (2001). Children of divorce in the 1990s: An update of the Amato and Keith (1991) meta-analysis. Journal of Family Psychology, 15, 355-370.

[5] Milardo, R.D. (Ed.) (2000). The decade in review. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 62(4); Waite, L.J. & Gallagher, M. (2000). The Case for Marriage. New York: Doubleday; Wilcox, W.B., Doherty, W.J., Fisher, H. et al. (2005). Why Marriage Matters, 2nd Edition. New York: The Institute for American Values.

[6] 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.

[7] 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.

below the poverty level, compared with 9.8 percent of all households, 13.2 percent of male-headed households with no wife, and 28.3 percent of female-headed households with no husband.

The purpose of healthy marriage education 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 for themselves to form and sustain a healthy marriage. The heart of the Healthy Marriage Initiative is to help people; to provide access – to those who want it – to activities that build relationship skills and knowledge that can help them form and sustain a healthy marriage.

Fostering the Formation and Maintenance of Married Two-Parent Families

As part of its ongoing efforts to alleviate poverty and foster economic self-sufficiency, the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) recognizes the power of healthy, two-parent married families to promote these objectives. The Promoting Responsible Fatherhood and Healthy Marriage Education grantee demonstration programs are part of this larger commitment.

Program Announcement and Competitive Grant Process

In May 2006, the Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Family Assistance (OFA) announced the availability of funds for both Healthy Marriage Demonstration and Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Grants. In issuing these grants, ACF sought to identify and support innovative approaches to delivering healthy marriage activities and services, promote responsible parenting and foster economic stability. While both grants possessed unique program purposes and priority areas, ACF also recognized that healthy marriages and responsible fatherhood are closely linked and mutually supportive.

Under the Healthy Marriage Demonstration Grant, ACF sought to fund healthy marriage education and enrichment activities and public awareness and education campaigns that promote the benefits and elements of healthy marriage. Teen programs that explore positive relationship models and that teach the core skills necessary for healthy marriages were also eligible for ACF support. Interested applicants were asked to provide in detail the scope, audience, and evaluation approach of their proposed service delivery project, and indicate if it would be replicable in other contexts. ACF was especially interested in projects that would produce transferable tools and lessons learned that could be implemented by other healthy marriage organizations. The scope for proposed healthy marriage projects could be broad and comprehensive or narrow and targeted to specific populations. Organizations that demonstrated previous experience delivering skills-based marriage education services received bonus points for their application. For example, projects areas ACF expressed interest in included: divorce reduction programs that teach relationship skills, education in high schools on the value of marriage, and pre-marital education and marriage skills training for engaged couples. Grants were offered for five-year projects with a maximum support level of $5,000,000 per year.

In making funds available for Responsible Fatherhood Grants, ACF looked to support programs that support healthy marriage activities, promote responsible parenting, foster economic stability, and help fathers remove barriers to reaching these objectives. As with the healthy marriage grants, ACF sought Responsible Fatherhood Grants that were innovative, provided transferable promising practices and targeted either a broad or specific population. Some of the potential target populations ACF indicated preference for included married fathers, single or unmarried fathers, young or teenage fathers, and new fathers. Organizations also were highly encouraged to submit proposals that were designed to work with fathers of children with disabilities. Proposals were asked to include thorough project descriptions, plans for marketing and outreach, partnership plans and descriptions of any curricula organizations intended to use. Examples provided by ACF of potential projects included: developing effective programs for incarcerated fathers; developing culturally-competent programs for minorities around fatherhood; and helping fathers improve their economic status by providing activities such as job search, job training, and subsidized employment. Grants were offered for five-year projects with a maximum funding ceiling of $1,000,000 per year.

Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants were open to all levels of State governments, public institutions of education, Native American Tribal organizations, profit and non-profit organizations, small businesses, private institutions of higher education and faith-based groups. Applicants for either grant also were required to make themselves available to ACF evaluations, attend entrance and annual peer meetings and partner with on-site ACF sponsored technical assistance personnel. Approximately 1,650 marriage and fatherhood applications were received and 226 total grants (126 healthy marriage; 100 responsible fatherhood) were awarded.

Geographic Representation of Grantees

As a result of the competitive process, OFA has funded grants across the country. Figures A, B, and C illustrate the geographic dispersion of the grantees.

Figure A
Healthy Marriage Education and Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Grantees

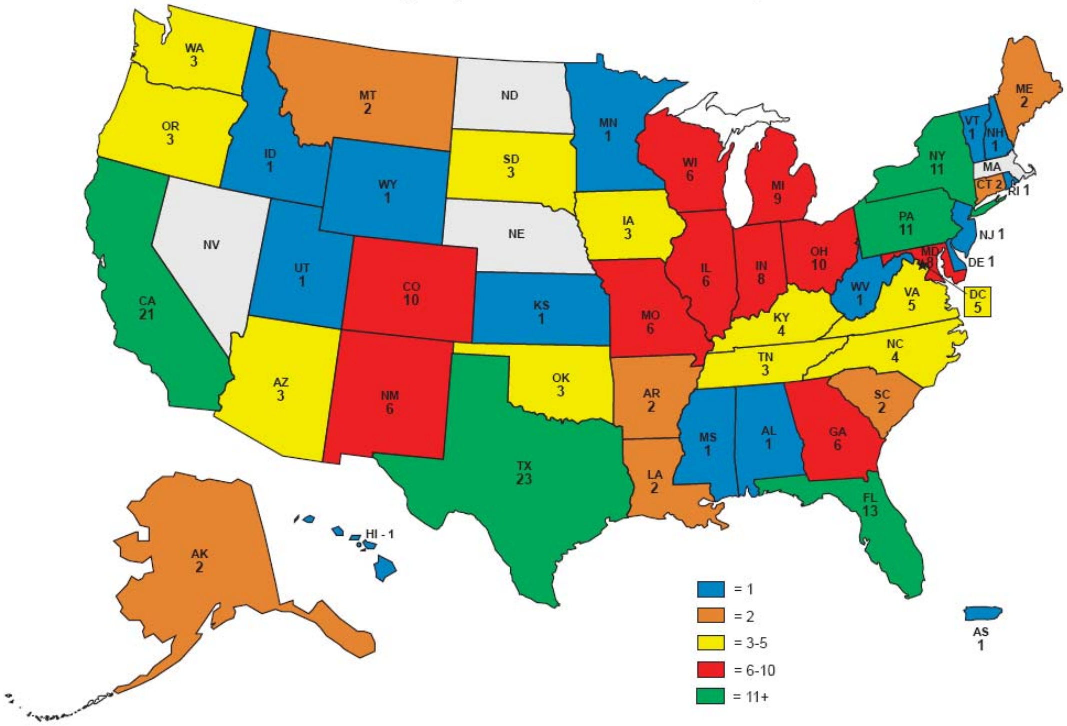


Figure B
Healthy Marriage Grantees

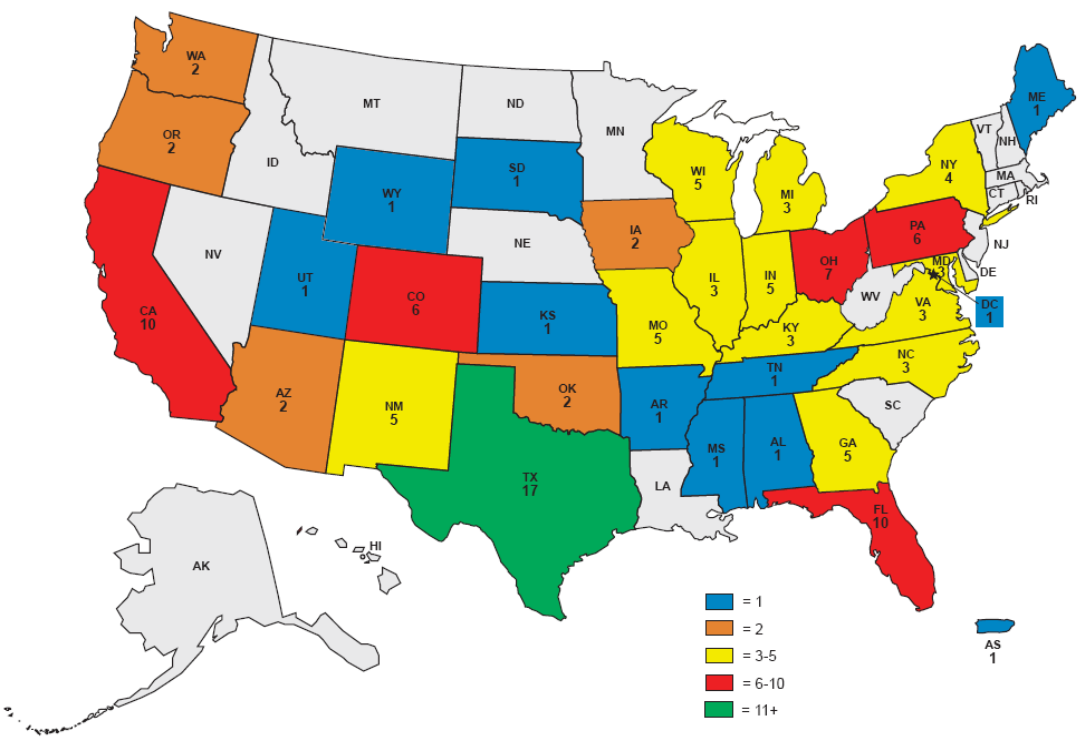
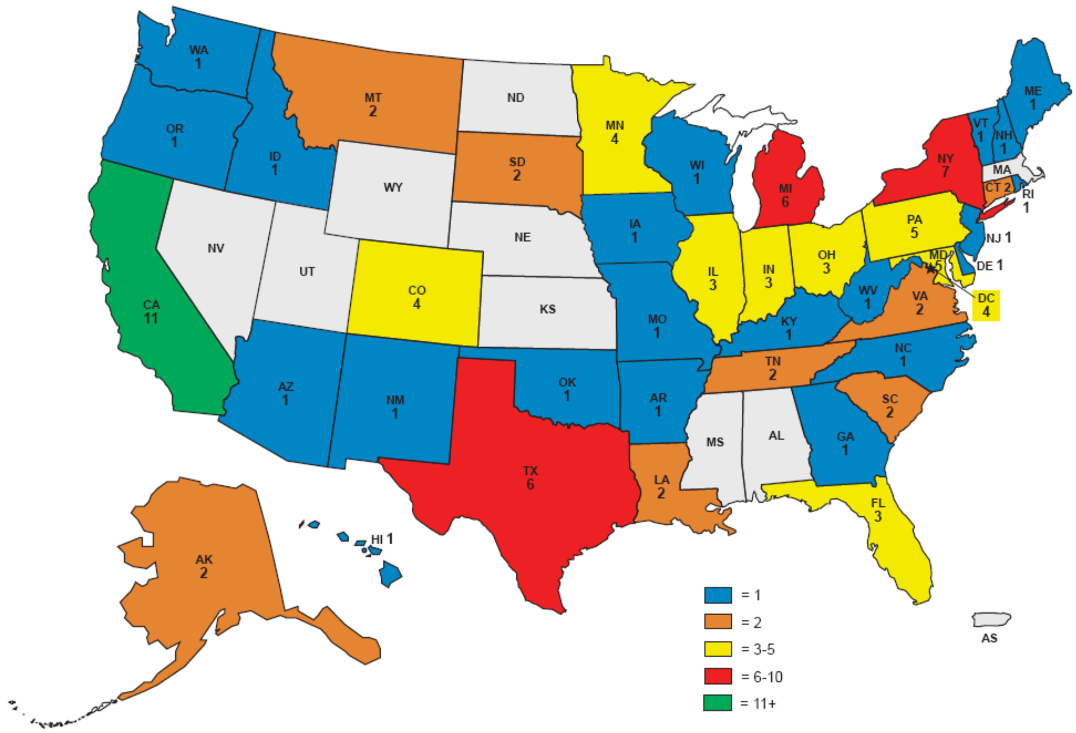


Figure C
Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Grantees



This geographic dispersion allows grantees to test Promoting Healthy Marriage Education and Responsible Fatherhood programs with a wide-variety of audiences. This variability will provide important insight about what works in these demonstrations and also gives strategic insight into appropriate next steps for these types of programs.

OFA Healthy Marriage Education Grantees

While research has clearly illustrated the importance of healthy marriage to child well-being, as of 2000 the rate of anticipated divorce remained at about 50 percent of marriages[8], half of all children could expect to live some time with a single parent[9], and one third of all births were to unmarried women.[10] In the face of these trends, however, research has also identified predictors of marital distress and divorce, many of which—such as destructive communication patterns and

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[8] Kreider, R. & Fields, J. (2002). Number, timing and duration of marriages and divorces: 1996. Current Populations Reports, Feb 2002.

[9] Haveman, R.H. & Wolfe, B.L. (1994). Succeeding Generations: On the Effects of Investments in Children. New York: Russell Sage.

[10] America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2005. http://childstats.gov/americanchildren/pop7.asp

ineffective conflict resolution skills—can be addressed by healthy marriage education programs. Emerging research suggests that marriage education can be effective, with studies showing short-term gains in interpersonal skills and relationship quality among premarital couples,[11] and some evidence suggesting improved communication and a lower likelihood of divorce five years later among married couples.[12]

About the OFA Healthy Marriage Education Grantees

This convergence of science and socio-political forces around strengthening marriage resulted, in 2002, in the ACF Healthy Marriage Initiative aimed at "help[ing] couples, who have chosen marriage for themselves, gain greater access to marriage education services, on a voluntary basis, where they can acquire the skills and knowledge necessary to form and sustain a healthy marriage." Since then, OFA has funded efforts to develop, implement, evaluate, and disseminate information on healthy marriage programs and community-wide healthy marriage initiatives.

Allowable Activities of Healthy Marriage Education Grantees

Under the Healthy Marriage Education Grants program, OFA sought to fund a wide range of programs that used innovative and effective projects to target diverse sets of stakeholders. Listed below is a description of the eight priority areas that received grant awards. To qualify for these grants, prospective grantees were asked to develop and implement projects that incorporated one or more of the following eight allowable activities:

1. Public advertising campaigns on the value of marriage and the skills need to increase marital stability and health.

2. Education in high schools on the value of marriage, relationship skills, and budgeting.

3. Marriage education, marriage skills, and relationship skills programs that may include parenting skills, financial management, conflict resolution, and job and career advancement for non-married pregnant women and non-married expectant fathers.

4. Pre-marital education and marriage skills training for engaged couples and for couples or persons interested in marriage.

5. Marriage enhancement and marriage skills training programs for married couples.

6. Divorce reduction programs that teach relationship skills.

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[11] Carroll, J.S. & Doherty, W.J. (2003). Evaluating the effectiveness of premarital prevention programs: A meta-analytic review of outcome research. Family Relations, 52(2): 105-118.

[12] Markman, H.J., Floyd, F., Stanley, S. & Storaasli, R. (1988). The prevention of marital distress: A longitudinal investigation. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 56, 210-217.

7. Marriage mentoring program, which use married couples as role models and mentors in at-risk communities.

8. Programs to reduce the disincentives to marriage in means-tested aid programs if offered in conjunction with any of the other seven activities.

The eight priority areas within the Healthy Marriage Grants program are:

1. Community Healthy Marriage Grants to Implement Multiple Allowable Activities, Level 1

   Under this priority area, grants were awarded to organizations to implement five or more of the eight allowable activities simultaneously to a broad audience. Funding was awarded between $1,500,000 and $5,000,000 annually to 6 organizations.

2. Community Healthy Marriage Grants to Implement Multiple Allowable Activities, Level 2

   Under this priority area, grants were awarded to organizations to implement five or more of the eight allowable activities simultaneously to a broad audience. Funding was awarded between $900,000 and $1,100,000 annually to 15 organizations.

3. Community Healthy Marriage Grants to Implement Multiple Allowable Activities, Level 3

   Under this priority area, grants were awarded to organizations to implement five or more of the eight allowable activities simultaneously to a broad audience. Funding was awarded between $450,000 and $550,000 annually to 15 organizations.

4. Healthy Marriage Grants to Serve Low-Income Married Couples, Level 1

   Under this priority area, grants were awarded to organizations to implement one allowable activity to low-income married couples (Allowable Activity #5). Funding was awarded between $450,000 and $550,000 annually to 9 organizations.

5. Healthy Marriage Grants to Serve Low-Income Married Couples, Level 2

   Under this priority area, grants were awarded to organizations to implement one allowable activity to low-income married couples (Allowable Activity #5). Funding was awarded between $225,000 and $275,000 annually to 13 organizations.

6. Healthy Marriage Grants to Serve Low-Income Unwed Expectant or New Parents, Level 1

   Under this priority area, grants were awarded to organizations to implement one allowable activity to low-income, unwed, expectant, or new parents (Allowable Activity #3). Funding was awarded between $900,000 and $1,100,000 annually to 3 organizations.

7. Healthy Marriage Grants to Serve Low-Income Unwed Expectant or New Parents, Level 2

   Under this priority area, grants were awarded to organizations to implement one allowable activity to low-income, unwed, expectant, or new parents (Allowable Activity #3). Funding was awarded between $450,000 and $550,000 annually to 20 organizations.

8. Healthy Marriage Grants to Implement any Allowable Activity

   Under this priority area, grants were awarded to organizations to implement one or two of the eight allowable activities, each activity to a particular primary audience. Funding was awarded between $450,000 and $550,000 annually to 44 organizations.

Appendix Table 7:1 illustrates the activities that each Healthy Marriage Education grantee is engaged in providing.

OFA Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Grantees

Research literature supports the finding that a loving and nurturing father improves outcomes for children, families, and communities. Recent research results show that fathers who live with their children are more likely to have a close, enduring relationship with their children. Other results show that children with involved, loving fathers are significantly more likely to do well in school, have healthy self-esteem, exhibit empathy and pro-social behavior, and avoid high-risk behaviors including drug use, truancy, and criminal activity. Research also indicates that children raised in homes with their fathers exhibit better developmental outcomes from an early age, and that active fathers improve child performance in verbal performance, problem solving, and adaptation to new social situations.

To contextualize the fatherhood research, much of this work has focused on father absence, which may be linked to demographic changes within families in the United States, with some of these shifts going as far back as the effects of World War II on the family unit; but since the 1970s, father absence has been more powerfully felt and recognized as an important phenomenon by researchers. Thus, the issues of father absence, as well as father presence, have been acknowledged as significant factors in family and child development for some time. Since the late 1980s, much of the interest in father absence has been replaced by a focus on father-specific parenting roles, relations, and involvement. Looking at how children fare with their fathers actively involved in their lives, whether or not their parents have chosen to marry, has become an important lens for researchers to study. Characteristics, such as nurturance, have emerged as key indicators of the effects of fathers' involvement in their children's lives in research studies.

Fathers have an important role in supporting their children to grow into healthy and contributing adults. By supporting local grantees that are strengthening father involvement over the last few years, this program ultimately seeks to strengthen positive outcomes for children.

About the OFA Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Grantees

With research and on the ground experience confirming the importance of fathers, ACF formed the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Initiative as a result of the President's "A Blueprint For New Beginnings: Statement on Responsible Fatherhood," delivered on February 28, 2001. As stated by the President, "the presence of two committed, involved parents contributes directly to better school performance, reduced substance abuse, less crime and delinquency, fewer emotional and other behavioral problems, less risk of abuse or neglect, and lower risk of teen suicide. The research is clear: Fathers factor significantly in the lives of their children. There is simply no substitute for the love, involvement, and commitment of a responsible father."[13]

The demonstration grants funded as part of the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood initiative recognize the importance of responsible, present, and engaged fathers in the well-being of their children. Because of the research of the importance of fathers in their children's lives, OFA has funded efforts to develop, implement, evaluate, and disseminate information on programs that promote responsible fatherhood and community-wide initiatives that underscore the importance of fathers taking their fatherhood seriously. The grantees range from small, locally-based non-profits and community and faith-based organizations to larger organizations. All of them serve specific target populations with tools to become stronger and better fathers to their children. The grantees' activities focus on one or more of the following authorized activity areas: Healthy Marriage, Economic Stability, or Responsible Parenting.

Allowable Activities of Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Grantees

The fatherhood grant program funded a number of efforts, ranging from small to large, across a variety of diverse communities. Listed below is a description of the five priority areas that received grant awards. To qualify for these grants, prospective grantees were asked to develop and implement projects that supported any of the following three authorized activity areas: Healthy Marriage, Responsible Parenting, and Economic Stability.

1. Responsible Fatherhood Multiple Activity Grants, Level 1

   Under this priority area, grants were awarded to organizations to implement two or more of the three authorized activity areas as listed above. The maximum funding level was up to $1,000,000 each for up to 5 grants.

2. Responsible Fatherhood Multiple Activity Grants, Level 2

   Under this priority area, grants were awarded to organizations to implement two or more of the three authorized activity areas as listed above. The maximum funding level was up to $500,000 each for up to 15 grants.

3. Responsible Fatherhood Single Activity Grants, Level 1

[13] A Blueprint for New Beginnings: A Responsible Budget for America's Priorities. February 28, 2001.

Under this priority area, grants were awarded to organizations to implement any one of the three authorized activity areas. The maximum funding level was up to $250,000 each for up to 52 grants.

4. Responsible Fatherhood Single Activity Grants, Level 2

   Under this priority area, grants were awarded to organizations to implement any one of the three authorized activity areas. The maximum funding level was up to $500,000 each for up to 7 grants.

5. Responsible Fatherhood, Marriage, and Family Strengthening Grants for Incarcerated Fathers and their Partners

   Under this priority area, grants were awarded to organizations to implement any of the three authorized activity areas. The maximum funding level was up to $500,000 each for up to 15 grants.

Appendix Table 7:2 illustrates the activities that each OFA Responsible Fatherhood grantee is engaged in providing.

OFA Field Enrichment Activities

In addition to the Promoting Healthy Marriage Education and Responsible Fatherhood grants discussed above, OFA has also provided three field enrichment resources designed to assist demonstration grantees in operating their grants and improving services to targeted customers. These field enrichment activities include the National Healthy Marriage Resource Center, the National Responsible Fatherhood Clearinghouse, the National Responsible Fatherhood Capacity Building Initiative, and the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Community Access Program. Each of these is discussed below.

The National Healthy Marriage Resource Center

In order to carry out ACF's mission of assisting States and communities promote and support healthy marriages for those who choose them, the National Healthy Marriage Resource Center (NHMRC) provides a wealth of information for policymakers, State and community stakeholders, and the public at large. The NHMRC seeks to effectively disseminate information by improving practice through research and education, building and sustaining the capacity of the field, and fostering coalitions and partnerships. The NHMRC supports the field – specifically, ACF-funded grantees – through proven technical assistance strategies and methodologies. By putting research into practice, the NHMRC strengthens States and communities, as well as the overall field. Further, the NHMRC highlights marriage preparation, strategies for strengthening marriages and promoting healthy relationships, all of which are useful for the field and for the public at large.

The NHMRC Website, located at www.healthymarriageinfo.org, serves as a comprehensive clearinghouse for information about healthy marriage, as well as targeted resources and interactive features that support ACF-funded grantees, including an online Community of Practice, Technical Assistance, and a Healthy Marriage Online Library. The NHMRC Web site also provides essential information for other audiences interested in marriage issues. The information on the site is organized by special area or resources, which are listed down the left hand side of the Web site. Each section has news, library resources, and subject-specific directives relevant to that topic or audience.

The NHMRC also sends weekly email updates to stakeholders announcing information that has been added to the Web site, including updates to topics and tools, news, and new publications available via the online library search. The NHMRC provides technical assistance (TA) specifically to serve OFA-funded responsible fatherhood grantees. Various technical assistance methodologies are available from the NHMRC, depending on the specific needs of the grantee. Types of TA delivered include capacity-building workshops, community mobilization models, coalition building meetings, webinars (is a seminar-type presentation provided over the web), moderated teleconferences, site visits, best practice summaries/compendium, peer exchanges, and learning opportunities through the online Community of Practice.

The National Responsible Fatherhood Clearinghouse

The National Responsible Fatherhood Clearinghouse (NRFC) is charged with carrying out ACF's mission of assisting States and communities to promote and support responsible fatherhood and healthy marriages. The NRFC seeks to improve practice through research and education, building and sustaining the capacity of the field, fostering coalitions and partnerships, and effectively disseminating information. The NRFC supports the field – specifically, ACF-funded grantees – through proven technical assistance strategies and methodologies. The NRFC also includes the promotion and distribution of a national media campaign to elevate public concerns surrounding father absence and offers strategies to strengthen responsible fatherhood.

The NRFC website, located at www.fatherhood.gov, provides the central access point for print and electronic publications on fatherhood and healthy marriage, as well as targeted resources and interactive features that support ACF-funded grantees, including an online Community of Practice, Technical Assistance, and a Fatherhood Online Library. The NRFC website also provides essential information for other audiences interested in fatherhood issues. The information on the site is organized by special area or hot topic, which are listed down the left hand side of the web site. Each section has news, library resources, and subject-specific directives relevant to that topic or audience. The NRFC also sends weekly email updates to stakeholders announcing information that has been added to the web site, including updates to topics and tools, news, and new publications available via the online library search.

The NRFC provides technical assistance specifically to serve OFA-funded responsible fatherhood grantees. Various technical assistance methodologies are available from the NRFC, depending on the specific needs of the grantee. Types of TA delivered include capacity-building workshops, community mobilization models, coalition building meetings, moderated teleconferences, site visits, best practice summaries/compendium, peer exchanges, and learning opportunities through the online Community of Practice.

The National Responsible Fatherhood Capacity Building Initiative

OFA has invested in the creation and management of the National Responsible Fatherhood Capacity-Building Initiative (NRFCBI). ACF awarded funds to National Fatherhood Initiative (NFI), an experienced national organization, to deliver organizational capacity building services to community-based organizations focusing on empowering lives, fostering families and contributing to community well-being. The NRFCBI will identify and provide assistance to local community-based fatherhood organizations to expand their programs in four critical areas including: (1) leadership development, (2) organizational development, (3) program development, and (4) community engagement. These activities are expected to increase an organization's sustainability and effectiveness, enhance its ability to provide responsible fatherhood services, reach underserved and fragile populations, and create collaborations to better serve those most in need. Specifically, the team will: (1) identify and perform needs assessments for local community organizations to expand organizational capacity, (2) provide training and technical assistance to build the capacity of local fatherhood programs, and (3) support the development of an infrastructure capable of building and expanding new and existing programs. NRFCBI will deliver on-site training and technical assistance in areas including organizational, professional, program and fund development.

Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Community Access Program

Finally, OFA has invested in further promoting responsible fatherhood by creating the Fatherhood Community Access (FCA) Program. The FCA's purpose is to promote responsible fatherhood by funding programs that support healthy marriage activities, promote responsible parenting, and foster economic stability. Different from the other programs, the FCA focuses on awarding grants to State agencies or other large organizations that have the capacity to ensure the delivery of services by developing and supporting faith-based and community organizations that promote responsible fatherhood at the local community level. These organizations serve as the lead for a network of faith-based and community organizations, who formally work together to coordinate the development and implementation of services at the grass-roots level. Furthermore, the lead organization provides technical and financial support through a collaborative approach with grass roots organizations and the Federal government, to support the development of a fatherhood service delivery network capable of expanding new and existing programs and services at the local level. Each FCA grantee coordinates with local organizations to ensure the delivery of services that help fathers overcome obstacles and barriers that often prohibit them from being effective and nurturing parents. While the primary goal of the initiative is to promote responsible fatherhood in all of its various forms, an essential point is to provide services that encourage responsible fatherhood within the context of marriage.

Examples of Technical Assistance (TA) and Monitoring

Both the Healthy Marriage and Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Initiatives use a number of methods of technical assistance to help grantees further their learning and have accessible best practice models, as well as addressing specific grantee needs as they arise. To address broad based grantee needs, OFA, the NHMRC, and the NRFC hold monthly interactive webinars, specific for each initiative. To directly respond to grantee needs OFA, NHMRC, and NRFC TA staff have conducted site visits, peer roundtable discussions, and TA conferences. To guide these efforts and monitor grantee progress and development, OFA has developed a set of site visit protocols to follow, and requires grantees to submit progress reports at regular intervals, including 30-days, 90-days, and 6-months.

Following established site visit protocols, a series of targeted technical assistance site visits were conducted by NHMRC and NRFC staff and Federal Project Officers during FY 2006. The NHMRC also hosted a peer roundtable event in Oklahoma where grantees shared common experiences and advice and received individualized TA based on specific challenges that they worked to identify during the event. Promoting Responsible Fatherhood grantee site visits included trips to grantees in Vermont, curriculum guidance in Arizona, and providing web-building support in Alaska.

States in the Spotlight: TANF Activities Supporting Two-Parent Married Families

Seeing the same potential for fostering self-sufficiency by supporting the development and maintenance of two-parent married families, States have utilized various approaches and funding strategies. This section of the report provides an overview of these types of activities in a selection of eleven States.

Alabama

The Alabama Department of Human Resources (DHR) provides for the protection, well-being, and self-sufficiency of children and adults in a multitude of ways. Activities around promoting responsible fatherhood and healthy marriage are two of the strategies DHR uses to support children, families, and individuals.

In the area of promoting responsible fatherhood, Alabama organized a conference on fatherhood to help fathers develop skills over the course of this past year. Alabama's Third Annual Fatherhood Conference was held May 3 – 5, 2006. The theme was expanded this year to include healthy marriage issues, an area which is closely related to the fatherhood area. At this conference, topics and speakers included Patsy Riley, the First Lady of Alabama, who spoke on the importance of healthy marriages to nurture children and build strong communities. Dr. Rozario Slack, from the organization First Things First, described how this nonprofit organization promotes fatherhood and healthy marriages in Chattanooga and Hamilton County, Tennessee, as a model for the attendees to consider in their own cities in Alabama. From Auburn University, Dr. Francesca Adler-Baeder spoke, with other panel members about the role that love plays in healthy marriages and responsible fatherhood. Lastly, Carol Gundlach from the Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence presented information on identifying and responding to domestic violence in fatherhood and healthy marriage programs.

Moreover, the Alabama Fatherhood Initiative (AFI) program funded 31 local fatherhood programs to prevent unwed fatherhood, to encourage participation in children's lives and address other issues related to fatherhood. AFI is a network of agencies and organizations that assists non-custodial parents in enhancing their ability to provide financial support to their children. AFI developed a Short-Term Skills Training Pilot Project to help non-custodial fathers who suffer from unemployment and underemployment to be able to make their child support payments. Working with AFI core partners, DHR built capacity for the project by securing commitments from partners for funding and the development of short-term training courses for non-custodial parents at two community colleges.

In the area of promoting healthy marriages, in addition to the dual focus of the Fatherhood Conference detailed above, DHR assisted Francesca Adler-Baeder of Auburn University with the publication of a Marriage Handbook which will be given out to couples getting marriage licenses at court houses. The publication was unveiled by the Governor and First Lady on Valentine's Day 2006 at a special marriage ceremony. The healthy marriage project at the SAFE Family Services Center in Sylacauga continues to serve couples and families with counseling and support services.

Connecticut

Connecticut's Fatherhood Initiative is a broad-based, statewide program led by the Department of Social Services. The initiative focuses on changing the systems that can improve fathers' abilities to be fully and positively involved in the lives of their children. In order to promote responsible fatherhood, Connecticut's program encourages the emotional and financial involvement of fathers in their children's lives, and works to create supports for fathers to take that role of responsible parent.

By encouraging the emotional and financial involvement of fathers in their children's lives, the program seeks to emphasize the overall importance of fathers for their children and families. For example, the Fatherhood Initiative assists men in preparing for the legal, financial, and emotional responsibilities of fatherhood. Non-custodial parents have more challenges with all three of these areas of responsibility.

Another important aspect of the Connecticut objectives involves promoting the establishment of paternity at childbirth. By doing so, fathers know from the start what their responsibilities are towards their child. Lastly, the initiative encourages fathers, regardless of marital status, to foster their emotional connection to and financial support of their children. Children depend on their fathers both emotionally and financially, so the program seeks to instill a sense of these dual responsibilities in the fathers with whom they work.

By working to create supports for fathers to be truly involved in their children's lives, Connecticut's Fatherhood Initiative seeks to create a culture of responsible fatherhood. One way the initiative is encouraging the establishment of this culture is by promoting public education concerning the financial and emotional responsibilities of fatherhood. The Fatherhood Initiative is creating support mechanisms for fathers in their relationship with their children, regardless of their marital and financial status, and is integrating State and local services available for families.

Florida

Florida has made significant progress in promoting responsible fatherhood and healthy marriages for couples who choose to make this commitment through their Healthy Marriage Initiative.

Within the State, a total of 217 organizations (68 faith-based, 133 community-based) were involved in working on the fatherhood and marriage initiatives. Of these 217 organizations, Florida's Department of Children and Families (DCF) supports the 13 community and faith-based organizations that are working on federal grants on these issues, ultimately contributing to family strengthening efforts and the well-being of the State's children.

Specifically, the DCF's Strengthening Families Initiative Office actively supported public awareness campaigns, worked on capacity building, offered training activities, and conducted research on fatherhood and healthy marriage issues. It will continue to be supportive with technical assistance as needed to the 13 Florida organizations that were awarded grants. Some of the project highlights for the past year follow.

Through the Building Hispanic Healthy Marriage Project (BHHMP), a series of Strengthening Hispanic Families training events have increased the number of faith-based and community child and family service providers that have been exposed to Strengthening Families curriculum. BHHMP delivers healthy marriage education to Hispanic families in Tampa, Miami, and Orlando. The Miami-Dade Head Start Collaboration was the impetus for the BHHMP.

In May 2006, Florida sent a delegation of nine representatives to the National Hispanic Healthy Marriage conference in San Antonio, Texas. The delegation represented the Strengthening Hispanic Families coalitions from Ft. Lauderdale, Miami, Orlando, Tallahassee, and Tampa.

Another success for the healthy marriage program has been the Building African American Healthy Marriage Project (BAAHMP). BAAHMP delivers healthy marriage education to African American families in Jacksonville, Pensacola, and Broward, Florida. Through this important series of training classes, greater numbers of community and faith-based organizations have built their capacity and their knowledge of the Strengthening Families curriculum.

Lastly, the Strengthening Families/Head Start Connection Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the Florida Department of Children and Families, Florida's Head Start State Collaboration Office, Florida Head Start Association, Florida Department of Community Affairs, and Florida Association for Community Action, Inc., in April 2006. The purpose of this State MOU is to build capacity for relationship skills and healthy marriage education for couples and to increase awareness within the Community Action Agencies, Head Start Programs, and the broader community statewide.

Georgia

Georgia also has established the Fatherhood Initiative, which focuses on providing non-custodial parents with job skills so that they are able to find employment and contribute to the support of their children. The two major focuses for the State of Georgia in their fatherhood initiative efforts have been to enhance job skills and communicate the importance of parents in children's lives.

It is important for non-custodial parents to develop job skills and financial literacy to help them support their children and themselves. Training for specific types of job skills are important, such as internet and general computer skills, which may be new to some non-custodial parents who may be re-entering the workforce or entering professional office work environments for the first time. In order to promote economic stability, Georgia's program offers such services as financial planning seminars, employment materials, and coordination with existing employment services.

Furthermore, an important part of reaching non-custodial parents is to encourage them to spend time with their children and become a part of their lives. Throughout the State, billboards, posters, and public service announcements utilizing well-known athletes have been used to foster the support of both parents for their children. These celebrities help to convey the message that both parents are important in the lives of their children. This type of advertising reinforces the work that local programs are doing in their fatherhood outreach efforts. Such messages help to reinforce an overall culture of the importance of non-custodial parents continuing to be part of, and contributing to, the lives of their children. In some instances these efforts have resulted in the marriage of the parents, but even if the parents do not live together the child benefits from the involvement of both parents. The State also provides adoption subsidy assistance to support the formation of two-parent families, thereby creating financial incentives for parents to come together to support their children as a family unit.

Indiana

Indiana's Fatherhood Initiative uses TANF funds to support community based efforts that promote and restore fatherhood. Indiana has chosen to work with local community based organizations to promote fatherhood throughout the State.

The State of Indiana has chosen to invest in projects that establish or expand effective fatherhood involvement strategies. Such strategies are broad based and serve to promote fathers' emotional and financial involvement in their children's lives. Emotionally, fathers learn the importance of doing simple things while spending time with their children, such as reading to them and eating meals together. Financial involvement in their children's lives often means a multi-faceted approach to employment and education. For example, job readiness training, employment placement, GED preparation, parenting education, and other educational support are all part of such financial involvement.

Other services provided to Indiana parents include child development and responsible parenting classes. Skill-based parenting education is an important means of teaching parents how to parent effectively. Other issues that may be covered in responsible parenting classes include disseminating information on the causes of domestic violence and child abuse, counseling and mentoring to the parents involved, and offering mediation training and skill building. Lastly, the State offers supervised visitation for non-custodial parents to have opportunities to spend time with their children.

Louisiana

The State of Louisiana has a strong commitment to children, youth, and families. The Department of Social Services (DSS) seeks to build a stronger Louisiana by helping individuals, children, and families achieve safer and more independent lives. Knowing that 24 million children (34 percent) live absent their biological father, and that 1.35 million births (33 percent of all births) in 2000 occurred out of wedlock, the State has undertaken initiatives towards supporting families by promoting responsible parenting and fatherhood, as well as promoting family strengthening.

Around the issue of responsible parenting and fatherhood, Louisiana's DSS has entered into contracts with public agencies, non-profit, and for-profit organizations to create programs that will assist low income fathers with various skills. Such skill building programs range from employment training and opportunities to life skills, responsible parenting, and other skills in order to increase their ability to provide emotional and financial support for their children. The State also has worked to create a network of community and faith-based programs that will provide additional support for low income fathers. This network also is designed to link State entities in this effort.

Family strengthening is an important strategy for supporting children and parents to lead full, healthy lives together. Louisiana provides services to improve and promote family relationships, such as counseling and relationship building training. In addition, the State encourages marriage and seeks to reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock births. Such programs also seek to decrease the divorce rate. DSS is dedicated to working with and supplying young people with guidance to break out of the cycle of living in fatherless homes.

Mississippi

Recognizing the importance of healthy marriage, Mississippi has worked to foster collaboration and understanding of healthy marriages and healthy families. Mississippi's Department of Human Services (MDHS) has been leading these efforts.

Fostering the creation of coalitions has been important in expanding knowledge of and services to support, healthy marriage within Mississippi. On February 14, 2006, the Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS) Division of Economic Assistance, Healthy Marriage Unit, hosted a Healthy Marriage Coalition meeting. Forty-seven representatives from State, local, and faith-based organizations from across the State were in attendance. MDHS staff and the other coalition members have had ongoing meetings to further define roles within the coalition, such as assessing the resources each organization can provide, and identifying other organizations and individuals as potential members of the coalition. They also have drafted a mission statement. As a result of the February 2006 meeting, Catholic Charities in Jackson and Outreach Ministries in Brookhaven established coalitions in their areas. Defining roles for government agencies and offices is important for any new initiative that is being implemented statewide. The MDHS Division of Economic Assistance continues to meet with the divisions of Family and Children Services, Child Support Enforcement, and Community Services to fully define the agency's role in the Healthy Marriage Initiative. After each group's role is established, the Healthy Marriage Initiative will be further integrated into the work of these groups.

Lastly, training and educational opportunities are an important part of supporting and sustaining healthy marriages in Mississippi. TANF FY 2006 funds are being used to provide 100 percent funding for 39 Family Resource Centers located throughout the State. Healthy marriage education and counseling is included in the scope of services available through the Centers. During the last two weeks of February 2006, MDHS staff and the Families First Resource Center subgrantees received training on Franklin Covey's The 8 Habits of a Successful Marriage. This training further helped these leaders to implement healthy marriage educational opportunities in their work. MDHS staff created an innovative educational opportunity for visitors.

In observance of Marriage Week, MDHS staff displayed their wedding pictures on the first floor of their building. Also, a similar display was set up at the Mississippi Capitol Rotunda during the afternoon of February 14, 2006.

New Mexico

New Mexico has made significant strides towards supporting responsible fatherhood and strengthening families over the past year. Through the New Mexico Department of Health, the State has done outreach to parents around the importance of sound parenting skills and relationship skills. Recognizing that families and communities play a critical role in helping parents stay involved with, and supportive of, their children, New Mexico has designed programs to help parents learn about why being an actively involved parent is so important to their children and to address family dysfunction, as well as to learn creative and effective strategies for strengthening their families.

New Mexico's Health Services Department (HSD) has entered into an agreement with the New Mexico State University Family and Consumer Sciences Department of Extension Home Economics to provide services for and address family dysfunction. In this partnership, the program provides training on parenting and relationship skills. They also offer many other services that address barriers that parents and families face. Services are available in most counties throughout the State.

Secondly, the Strengthening Families Initiative offers important resources to parents and families. Parents who participate in this program receive intensive parenting education enhanced with life skills education. Each class series met once a week for 2.5 hours for 15-24 weeks. During this comprehensive class experience, parents received at least 3 hours of life skills and 3 hours of nutrition education. While parents were attending classes, children participated in a children's program.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma has worked to promote responsible fatherhood through their Fatherhood Initiative and to promote healthy marriages for couples who choose to make this commitment through their Healthy Marriage Initiative. Both programs ultimately serve to support children and foster healthy development within their family unit. Working with parents who are being released from prison has been the major focus for Oklahoma's fatherhood initiative effort, while responsible parenting and relationship skill training have been the focus of the State's Healthy Marriage Initiative.

In Oklahoma, the fatherhood initiative has sought to partner with outside agencies, including the Department of Corrections and faith-based organizations, to prepare parents who are released from prison for reunification with family and to prepare for employment. Re-entry of such parents poses challenges both for the individual and for the family. The initiative seeks to give those parents the skills and supports they need to transition successfully into the job force and re-integrate them into their family lives. Employment preparation can include programs offering services such as training clients in specific job skills, offering financial planning seminars, disseminating employment materials, coordinating with existing services, and helping fathers improve their economic status.

Training around the issue of domestic violence is an important aspect of many responsible fatherhood programs. In Oklahoma, domestic violence interactive training is provided to assist staff in recognizing domestic violence and offering help to both batterers and victims through interventions and referrals.

For the Marriage Initiative, Oklahoma has implemented a training workshop series called the Prevention and Relationship Enhancement Program (PREP). Since December 2005, approximately 558 PREP workshops have been completed throughout the State, serving 24,520 participants. An additional 294 individuals also have been trained in PREP workshops offered statewide. These workshops provide instructional guidance to families on how to build healthy relationships and how to parent effectively and responsibly. The workshops provide a format for families to follow in the development of their relationships and interactions with others. These guidelines offer a structure for families to compare their behavior against and make modifications for healthy living.

In an effort to promote marriage and provide a more secure and stable family situation, an adjustment period of up to three months of the existing TANF benefit can be approved by State employees. The intent of the adjustment period is to assist the family in the payment of outstanding bills and to allow for the gradual assumption of financial responsibilities. When a TANF recipient marries and the income of the spouse will close the case, an adjustment period can be made available to the family. This financial incentive also is meant to support these families as they are reunified.

Utah

Utah has funded a number of initiatives to stabilize and support families, marriage, and employment of TANF eligible families with various needed services. For those who choose marriage, the State of Utah provided several innovative programs for support and education. Some of Utah's strategies for promoting healthy marriages include in-person training, educational opportunities, and internet resources. These programs and activities reach approximately 63,615 families and individuals.

For example, Utah sponsored several educational seminars and opportunities around promoting healthy marriages. In 2006-2007, 560 professional counselors and faith leaders attended educational seminars held in the State. These community leaders work directly with hundreds of couples in their different settings throughout the year. This healthy marriage training had great benefits for larger numbers of Utah citizens served by these counselors and faith leaders. Further, 500 individuals attended another healthy marriage conference organized by the State.

The State also decided to reach couples with an educational opportunity at the moment of their official commitment to one another, and 24,109 people received a marriage booklet with their marriage licenses. Such outreach to couples at the time of their marriage licensing is an innovative way to impact couples' knowledge of, and access to, healthy marriage practices.

Lastly, Utah used the internet to effectively reach a number of citizens over the course of the year. The State created a unique website with tools and information specifically for couples within Utah to learn more about how to build healthy marriages, dating and marriage preparation, and suggestions on how to make marriages succeed, including issues such as communication, handling finances, etc. This website, www.Utahmarriage.org, received an average of 2,882 visits per month. Furthermore, a healthy marriage online course, Marriage Moments, offered though the website www.Utahmarriage.org, had a successful year: individuals made 3,862 unique visits to the Marriage Moments on-line course, learning skills for building and maintaining healthy marriages.

West Virginia

In fulfilling a purpose of the TANF program to encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families, West Virginia continues to develop and expand the State Healthy Marriage/Healthy Families Initiative. West Virginia has developed a plan to provide marriage and relationship trainings to improve relationships between parents and between parents and their children. Important stakeholders from government agencies, community based organizations, and faith based organizations are leaders for the State's Healthy Marriage/Healthy Families Initiative Steering Committee which is implementing programming throughout the State.

The steering committee for the West Virginia Healthy Marriage/Healthy Families Initiative represents a diverse group of stakeholders. From West Virginia's State government, representatives serve as leaders from the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, West Virginia Bureau for Child Support Enforcement and WV WORKS, which is West Virginia's TANF Program. WV WORKS is based on the goals of assisting economically dependent and at-risk families to become self supporting, enhancing the well-being of children, and assisting families near the poverty level to remain self-sufficient. Representatives from the West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence, West Virginia University's Extension Department, West Virginia State University Extension Service, and other private and faith-based groups within the State also serve as leaders to plan for and implement marriage and relationship trainings to improve relationships between parents, as well as relationships between parents and children.

Currently, eight counties are actively involved in the State Healthy Marriage/Healthy Families Initiative. West Virginia plans to expand the program to provide services to families throughout the State. Programs have been funded through grants to West Virginia University and West Virginia State University. For example, West Virginia University's Extension program has created a "Healthy Marriage and Healthy Family Coalition." This coalition helps couples and families find ways to communicate better, to develop healthy relationships, and to learn effective problem-solving skills.

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) 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) 2006 data and net changes between FY 2005 and FY 2006.

Out-of-Wedlock Births Among the General Population

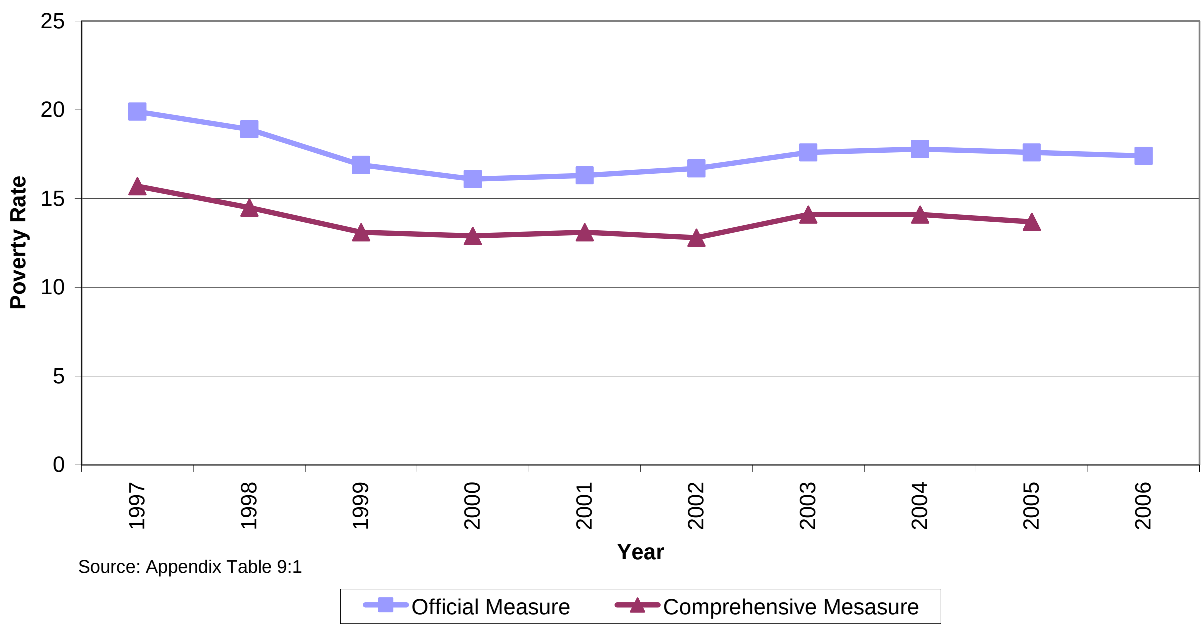
NCHS at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in HHS is responsible for collecting and analyzing vital statistics data. Based on the final numbers of births for 2005, NCHS data show that the birth rate for unmarried women aged 15-44 years increased in 2005 to 47.5 births per 1,000 women, up 3 percent compared with 46.1 in 2004. The 2005 birth rate has surpassed the level of its previous peak in 1994 of 46.2, and preliminary data for 2006 indicate that it will show a further increase. The proportion of all births that were out-of-wedlock rose to 36.9 percent in 2005, compared with 35.8 in 2004. Preliminary data for 2006 indicate that the proportion of out-of-wedlock births will reach about 38.5 percent. Since 1996, the proportion has increased 4.5 percentage points from 32.4 to 36.9 in 2005 (Appendix Tables 8:2 through 8:4). After several decades of sharp increases, non-marital childbearing increased much more slowly during the second half of the 1990s and through 2003. The last three years, however, have seen rates rise sharply again.

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 2006, the Federal poverty threshold for a family of four (two adults plus two children) was $20,444.

The 2006 child poverty rate stood at 17.4 percent, down 0.2 percentage points from the prior year and well below both the 1996 level of 20.5 percent and the previous peak of 22.7 percent in 1993. The reduction in poverty since 1996 is even more marked for specific groups: the African American child poverty rate was 33.0 percent in 2006 compared with 39.9 percent in 1996 and the Hispanic child poverty rate was 26.9 percent in 2006 down from 40.3 percent in 1996.

Figure A
Poverty Rate for All Children
1997 - 2006



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 (8.5 percent vs.42.7 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 2005 child poverty rate is reduced to 13.7 percent from 17.6 percent based on the official definition of cash income.

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 1997 to 2005 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 A
Income Poverty Gap[1] for All Families with Children 1997 - 2005
Official and Comprehensive Definitions of Income[2]
(Dollars in Billions)

YEAR	Official Poverty Measure Gap	Pre-Transfer Poverty Gap	Comprehensive Measure of Poverty Gap	Reduction in Gap Between Pre-Transfer and Official (pretransfer - official)	Reduction in Gap Between Pre-Transfer and Comprehensive (pretransfer - comprehensive)
1997	84.0	52.9	32.4	-31.1	-51.6
1998	74.4	49.7	30.6	-24.7	-43.8
1999	67.6	44.8	28.0	-22.8	-39.6
2000	63.0	43.7	28.3	-19.3	-34.7
2001	66.2	45.8	30.0	-20.4	-36.2
2002	69.7	47.3	30.7	-22.4	-39.0
2003	75.0	51.8	34.4	-23.3	-40.7
2004	75.1	52.8	34.2	-22.3	-40.8
2005	73.8	51.7	32.6	-22.1	-41.2

[1]The poverty gap indicated 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 1997 to 2005 using the official measure of income poverty, a pretransfer measure of the poverty gap, and an 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.

[2]constant 2005 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;
- 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, such as child-only families where a caretaker relative is not receiving TANF assistance but is seeking employment; 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 2004, no State has been 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 9:9 in the Appendix.

X. CHARACTERISTICS AND FINANCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF TANF RECIPIENTS

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) 2006.

The FY 2006 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 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.

Tables 10:60 through 10:74 in the Appendix contain data on SSP-MOE recipient characteristics for the 32 States that reported on their SSP-MOE families. SSP-MOE eligible families may be quite different among the 32 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. Because of this, it is not possible 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. Thirty 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 23 States submitted sample data. A total sample of 204,680 active cases and 58,097 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 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.

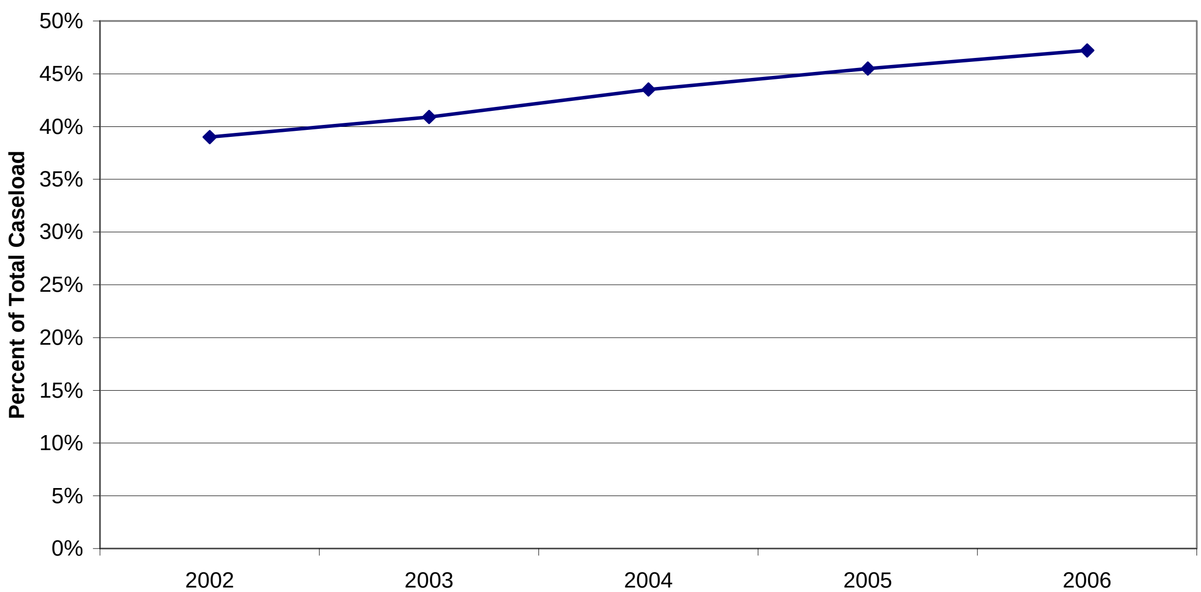
Trends in AFDC/TANF Characteristics

Because of the rapid decline in the caseload beginning from a record high of 5.0 million families in FY 1994 to 1.8 million families in FY 2006, 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

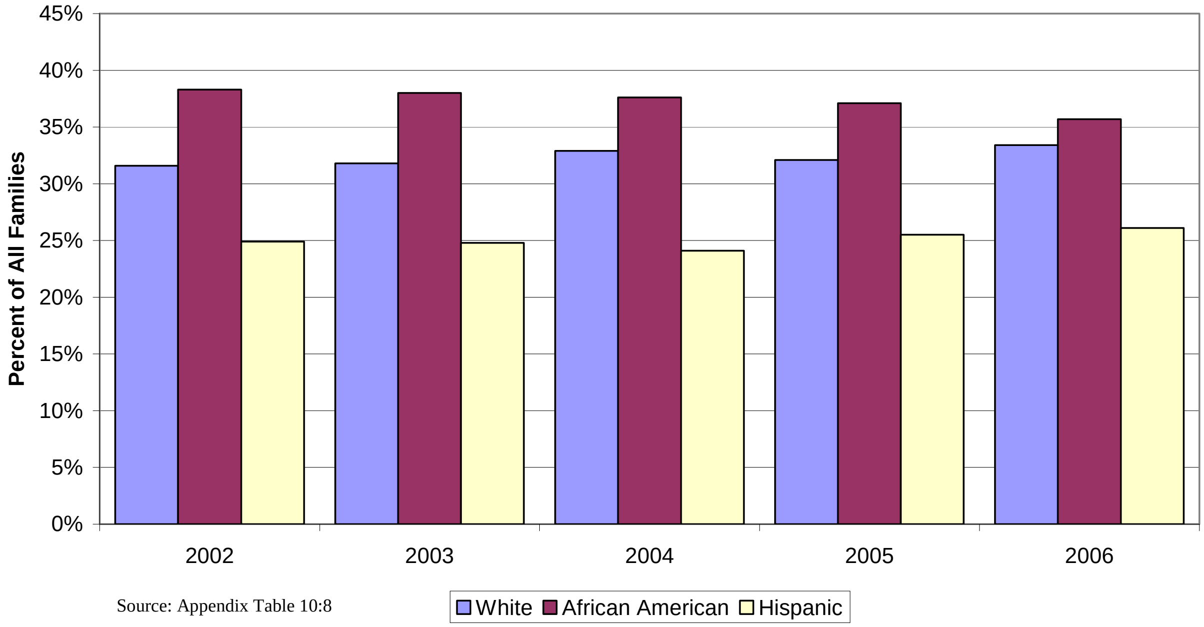
The number of child-only families (those where no adult is receiving assistance) increased steadily throughout the mid 1990s, reaching a peak of 978,000 such families in FY 1996. In FY 2000, the number of child-only families decreased to 782,000, but their proportion of the caseload increased significantly to 34.5 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 2006, there were about 851,000 child-only cases, which accounted for 47.2 percent of the total caseload.

Figure A
Trend in AFDC/TANF Child-Only Cases
FY 2002 - FY 2006



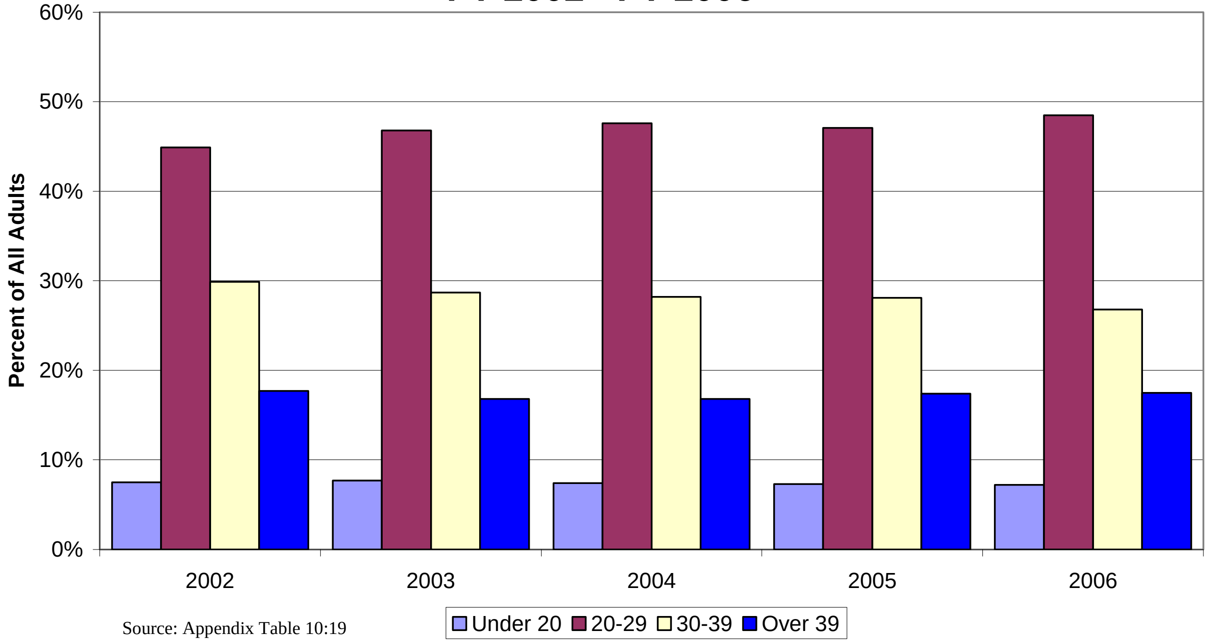
A number of other major changes in the characteristics of welfare recipients occurred in the 1990's including the racial composition of welfare families, the age of adult recipients, the age of the youngest child, and the employment rate of adults. The trends in AFDC/TANF recipient characteristics since 2002 are presented in Figure B through Figure D.

Figure B
Trend in TANF Families by Race/Ethnicity
FY 2002 - FY 2006



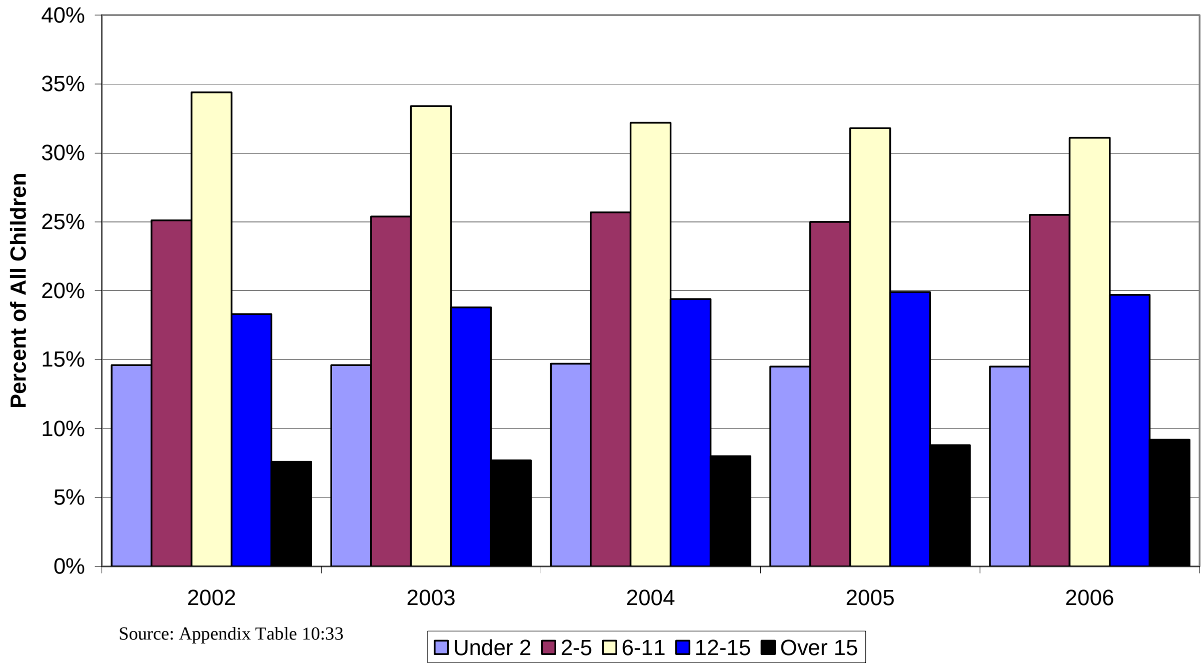
Source: Appendix Table 10:8

Figure C
Trend in TANF Adult Recipients by Age Group
FY 2002 - FY 2006



Source: Appendix Table 10:19

Figure D
Trend in TANF Recipient Children by Age Group
FY 2002 - FY 2006

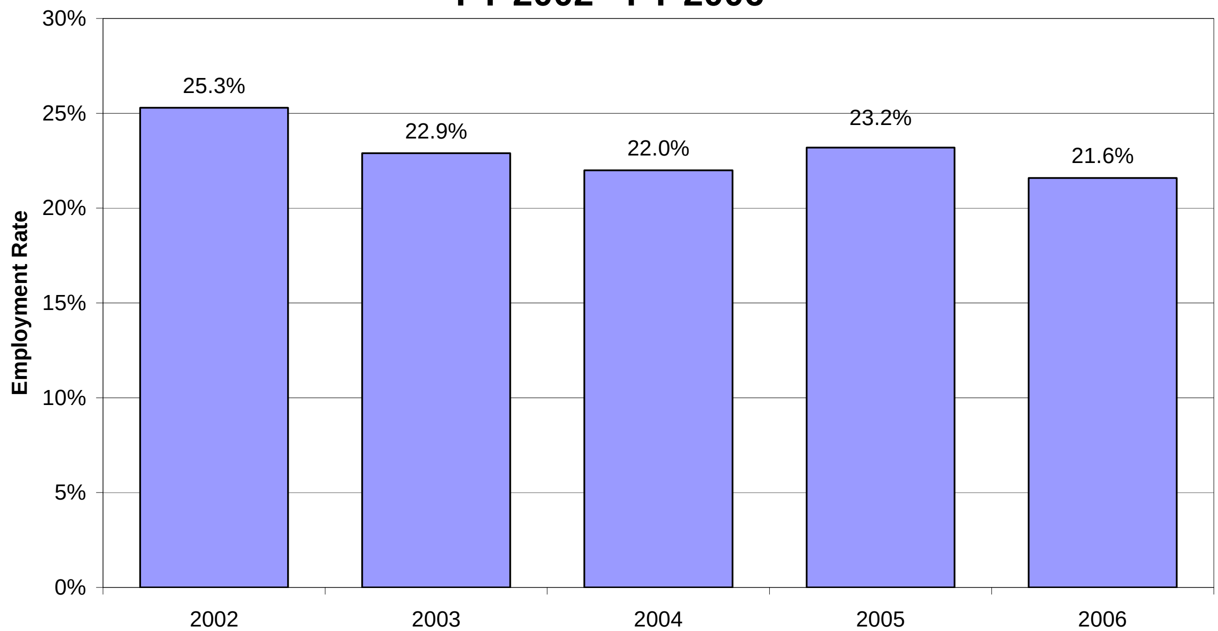


Source: Appendix Table 10:33

Employment Rate

The employment rate of adult recipients has increased significantly since the early 1990's. 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 21.6 percent. However, this rate is still twice the rate achieved in FY 1996. It is important to note that the employment data presented here is somewhat different from those presented in the "Work Participation Rates" and "Work and Earnings" sections of the report. The data presented here represents the labor market status of adult TANF recipients and classifies individuals as employed, not employed, or not in the labor force. Data presented elsewhere displays the type of work activities TANF adults are participating in using additional activity categories.

Figure E
Trend in Employment Rate of TANF Adult Recipients
FY 2002 - FY 2006



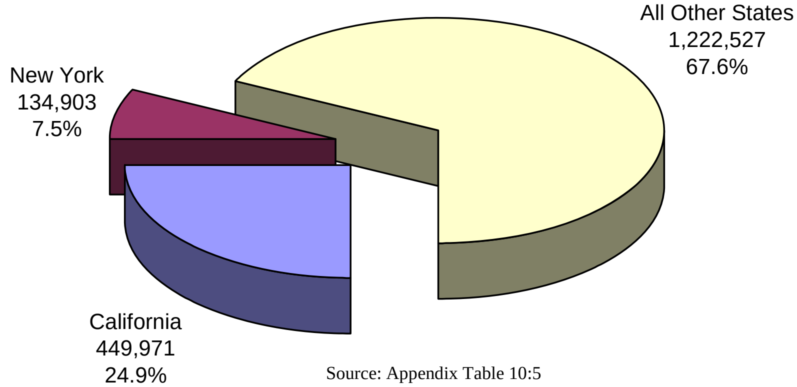
Source: Appendix Table 10:31

TANF Families

The average monthly number of TANF families was 1,802,600 in FY 2006. The estimated average monthly number of TANF recipients was 996,300 adults and 3,203,600 children. The average monthly number of TANF families decreased in 50 States and reflects an overall six percent decrease from 1,914,000 families in FY 2005.

California had the largest number of TANF families with a monthly average of 449,200, almost a quarter of the U.S. total. New York ranked second with an average monthly caseload of 134,900. California and New York had a combined monthly average of 584,100, accounting for about 32 percent of the U.S. total. This information is presented in Figure F.

Figure F
TANF Caseload
FY 2006



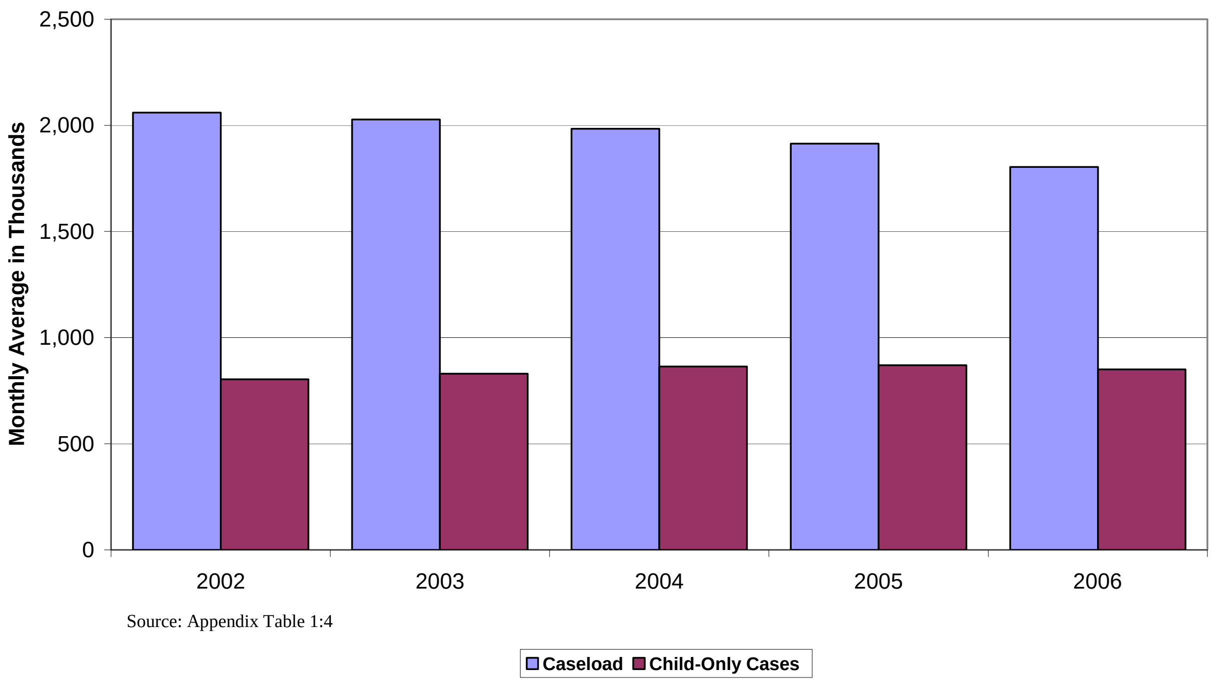
Source: Appendix Table 10:5

The average number of persons in TANF families was 2.3, including an average of 1.8 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 six percent had more than three children.

About 47 percent of TANF families had no adult recipients. About 50 percent of TANF families had only one adult recipient, and only six percent had two or more adult recipients.

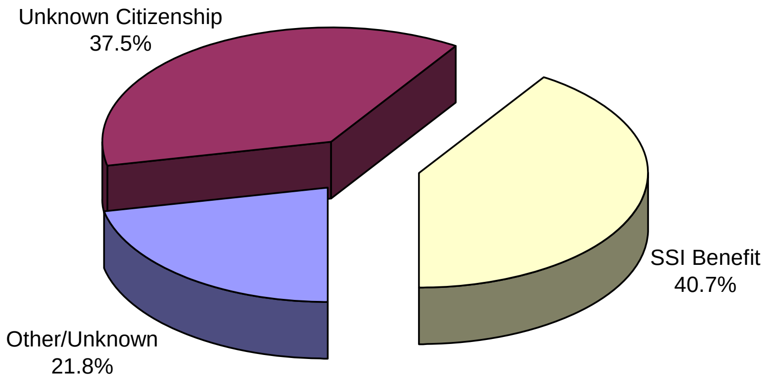
Over 47 percent of TANF families were child-only cases, up about two percentage points from FY 2005. Although the percentage of child-only cases on the welfare rolls has increased in the past several years, the total number of child-only cases has actually declined by about 127,000 since FY 1996. Of the total families with no adult recipients, half had a parent living in the household but not receiving benefits. Of these families with a parent present (not including those with non-recipient adults due to sanctions), about 41 percent had a parent receiving SSI and 38 percent had a parent in unknown citizenship/alienage status. Only 11 percent of all families with no adult recipient had a parent removed from the case (sanctioned) for failure to comply with work requirements, attend school, or cooperate with child support. Figure H illustrates the reasons parents living in the household are not included in the assistance unit.

Figure G
Trend in Caseload and Child-Only Cases
FY 2002 - FY 2006



Source: Appendix Table 1:4

Figure H
Reason for Parents Living in the Household but not in the Assistance Unit
FY 2006

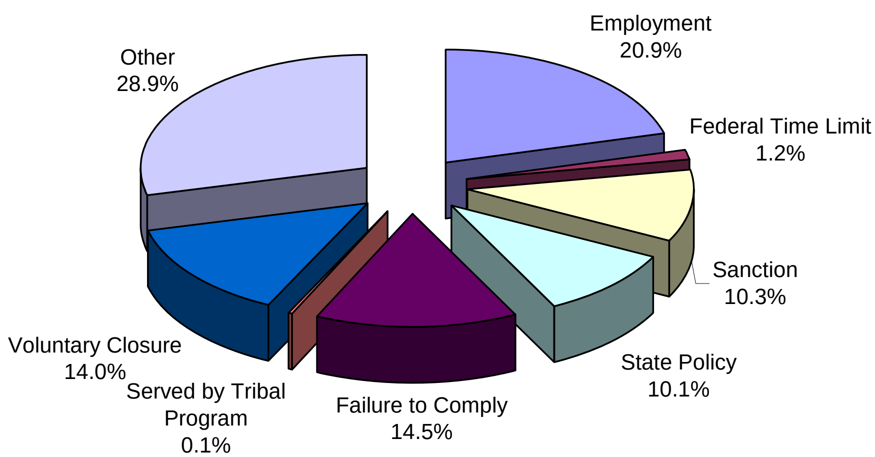


Source: Appendix Table 10:12

Eighty percent of TANF families received Food Stamp assistance, which is consistent with previous levels. These families received average monthly Food Stamp assistance of $275. Of closed-case families, 79 percent received Food Stamp assistance 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 2006. However, understanding the reasons for case closure is limited by the fact that States reported 28.9 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 20.9 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 2006



Source: Appendix Table 10:48

<u>*TANF Adults*</u>

There were about 2.0 million adults living in TANF households in FY 2006. Of all those adults, 52 percent were TANF recipients and 48 percent were not. Of those not receiving assistance, 63 percent were parents, 32 percent were caretakers, and 5 percent were other persons whose income was considered in determining eligibility (see Appendix Table 10:9).

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 74,000 teen parents whose child was also a member of the TANF family, representing about 9 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-eight percent of adult recipients were white, 37 percent were African-American, 20 percent were Hispanic, 1.7 percent were Asian, and 1.5 percent were Native American. Most TANF adult recipients were U.S. citizens. There were about 60,000 non-citizens (i.e., 5.9 percent of TANF adults) residing legally in this country.

Of TANF adult recipients, an average of 21.6 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 23.2 percent who were employed in FY 2005. 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, and 11 percent of TANF adult recipients were deemed to be engaged in work activities. About 11 percent were disregarded from work participation because they were single custodial parents with a child less than 12 months old. Three 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. Thirteen percent were exempt from the 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, 45 percent of all TANF adult recipients participated in some type of work activity during the reporting month. Twenty-one percent worked in unsubsidized jobs, seven percent did job search, and another 19 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, about 30 percent were disregarded or exempt from work participation, and 40 percent participated in work activities. Therefore, it appears that almost 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 7.8 years old. Fifteen percent of recipient children were under two years of age, while 40 percent were of preschool age under six. Only nine 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 10 percent were grandchildren of the head of the household. Of all recipient children in TANF families with no adult recipients, 66 percent lived with parents and 21 percent with grandparents who did not themselves receive assistance. Most TANF recipient children were U.S. citizens, and only 1.2 percent were qualified aliens.

The racial distribution of TANF recipient children has not significantly changed when compared with FY 2005. African-American children continued to be the largest group of welfare children, comprising about 36 percent of recipient children. Almost 29 percent of TANF recipient children were white, and 29 percent were Hispanic.

Financial Circumstances

Of TANF families, 99.5 percent received cash and cash equivalent assistance, with an average monthly amount of $372. Monthly cash payments to TANF families averaged $314 for one child, $390 for two children, $465 for three children, and $558 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.

Less than one in every five TANF families had non-TANF income. The average monthly amount of non-TANF income was $587 per family. Ten percent of the TANF families had earned income with an average monthly amount of $707, while seven percent of the TANF families had unearned income with an average monthly amount of $351. Of all closed-case families, 33 percent had non-TANF income with an average monthly amount of $915.

Of TANF recipient adults, 20 percent had earned income with an average monthly amount of $703. Six percent of adult recipients had unearned income averaging about $352 per month. Three percent of recipient children had unearned income with an average monthly amount of $294.

As in FY 2005, one in ten TANF families received child support with an average monthly amount of $182. Eleven percent of TANF families had some cash resources (e.g., cash on hand, bank accounts, or certificates of deposit) with an average amount of $236. Such family cash resources were defined by the State for determining eligibility for and/or amount of benefits.

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 2006, 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 13,515 cases out of a total of 1,802,567 cases or 0.74944690 percent of the average monthly caseload. California has the smallest 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 0.8428 percentage points (0.43 x 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 have also 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 0.0074977690; (b) divide the sample size of all families (13,515) 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 13,515/6,038 or 1.4961. The sample size of 6,038 is determined by 850,881 x 0.74944690.

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 (13,515) 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 13,515/3,233 or 2.0446.

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) 2006, 52 Tribal TANF plans were approved to operate on behalf of 236 Tribes, Alaska Native villages, and the non-reservation American Indian/Alaskan Native populations of 105 counties.

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) 2005-2006 (July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2006), there were 78 NEW grantees.

The Tribal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program

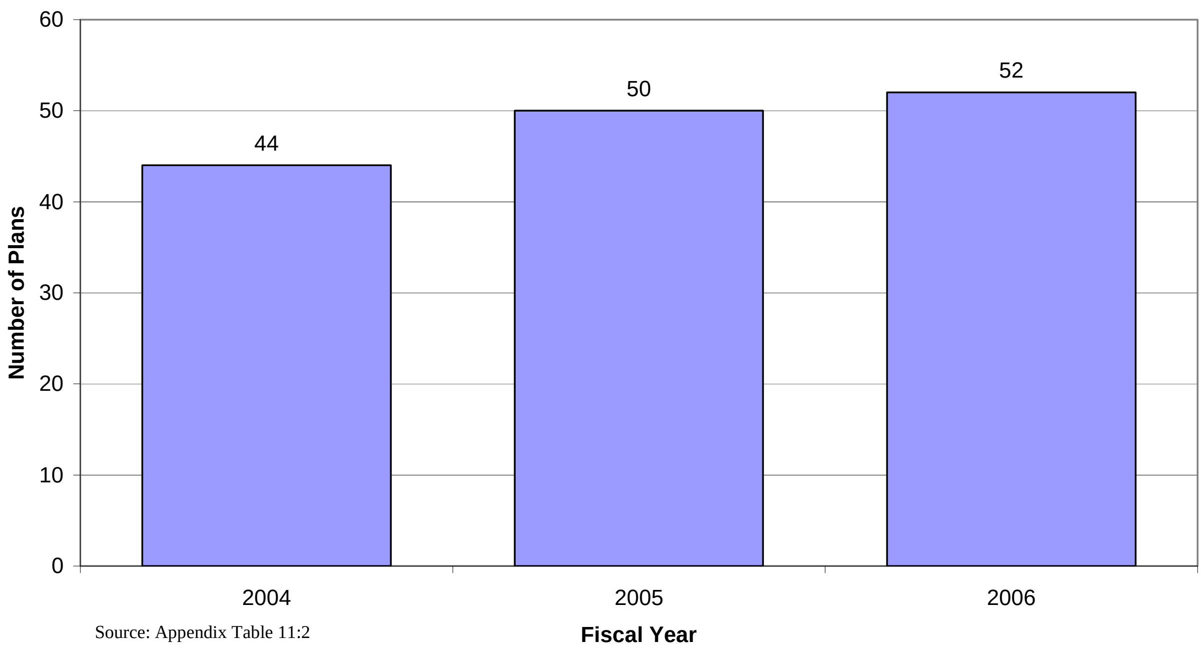
Each eligible Tribe or Alaska Native organization that wants to administer its own TANF program must submit a Tribal TANF Family Assistance Plan (TFAP) to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for review and approval. Although no specific format is required, a TFAP must contain elements specified 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 also are serving significant non-reservation Indian populations in adjacent urban, suburban and rural areas. 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 in California and one county in Nevada, the California Tribal Partnership is serving the non-reservation Indian population in seven counties, and the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe in Minnesota is serving the non-reservation Indian population in nine counties. The number of approved Tribal TANF Programs from FY 2004 through FY 2006 is displayed in Figure A.

Figure A
Number of Approved Tribal TANF Programs
Fiscal Years 2004 - 2006



Source: Appendix Table 11:2

American Indian and Alaska Native families not served by Tribal TANF programs continue to be served by State TANF programs. In FY 2006, State governments served almost 24,000 American Indian families.

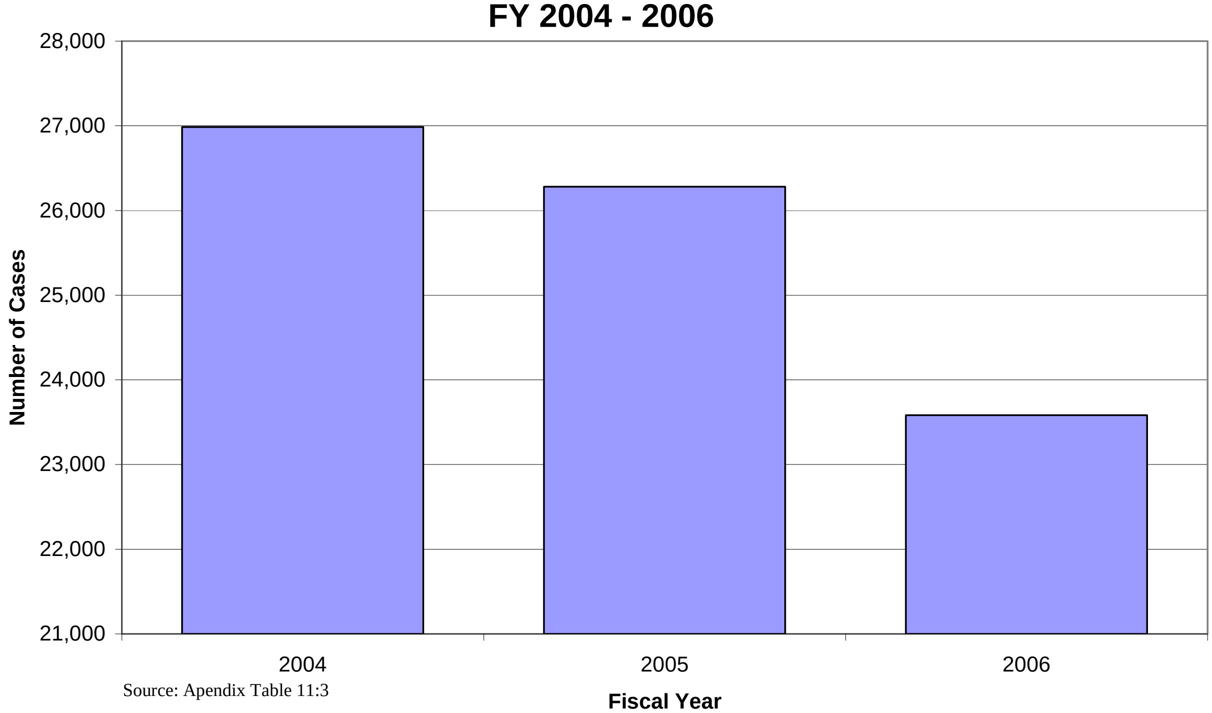
Tribal TANF Background Data

Table 11:1 in the Appendix shows grant amounts allocated to American Indian entities for the TANF and NEW programs in FY 2006. The TANF amount allocated/approved differs slightly from the grants awarded because for one tribe the amount awarded was a prorated portion of the approved annual Tribal TANF grant. This prorating occurred because this tribe's Tribal TANF program was not operational for the full fiscal year. The full-year (not prorated) amount of grants allocated/approved for the 52 approved Tribal TANF programs was $166,763,960. 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 2004 through FY 2006. 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.

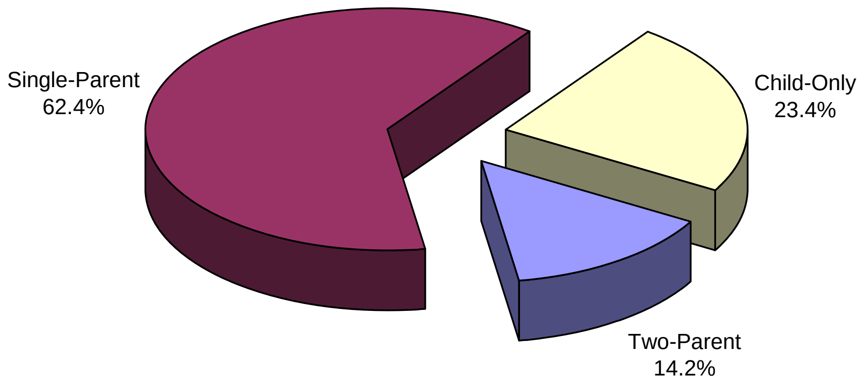
Figure B
American Indian Families Served by State TANF Programs
FY 2004 - 2006



Source: Apendix Table 11:3

Figure C indicates that of the 11,198 Tribal TANF families reported in FY 2005 (the most recent year for which detailed data is available), 6,989, or 62.4 percent were single parent families and 2,615 or 23.4 percent were child-only cases.

Figure C
Tribal TANF Families, FY 2005
By Type of Family



Source: Appendix Table 11:7

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. Data reported for FY 2005 are summarized below.

Table 11:4 in the appendix shows that 48 percent of adult TANF recipients were reported as engaged in work activities. Although this percentage is based on an unduplicated number of adults, some of the participants were engaged in more than one work activity. Within this limitation, Table 11:4 also shows that slightly more than 21 percent of these adults were working in unsubsidized employment, while about eight percent had unpaid work experience and that 52 percent were involved in other activities.

Table 11:5 in the Appendix shows that, of the total 9,991 adult TANF recipients reported, 40 percent met the work requirements. An additional 17 percent were exempt from work, and about eight 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 less than 13 percent were the spouse of the head of the household. Table 11:7 in the Appendix shows that about 62 percent of families were single parent families, 23 percent were child only families, and 14 percent were two parent families. Table 11:8 in the Appendix shows that about 29 percent of the children were less than five years old.

Table 11:9 shows the work participation rates achieved for each Tribe from FY 2003 through FY 2005. Each Tribe has negotiated with HHS to determine what activities will count toward their participation rates and to determine 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. Table 11:10 shows the details of the negotiated work participation rates and hourly work requirements for FY 2005

The Native Employment Works Program

The statutory purpose of the 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 the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). It is authorized through September 30, 2010, under the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. 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, 2006, there were 78 NEW grantees, 26 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/Tribal organization. In each of PY 2004-2005 and PY 2005-2006, a total of $7,558,020 was awarded to NEW grantees.

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 lack of support services such as transportation and child care. 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, other Tribal programs, Tribal and other colleges, and local businesses.

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

- Educational activities, including GED preparation and remedial, vocational, 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, community work experience, community service programs, 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/gear, 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 2004-2005 and PY 2005-2006

Seventy-eight Indian Tribes, Alaska Native organizations, and Tribal consortia operated NEW programs during PY 2004-2005 (July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005) and PY 2005-2006 (July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2006). Of the 78 NEW grantees, 28 grantees included their PY 2004-2005 NEW funds in demonstration projects under Pub. L. 102-477, the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992, and 30 grantees included their PY 2005-2006 NEW funds in Pub. L. 102-477 projects. These grantees reported to the lead agency for Pub. L. 102-477 projects, the Department of the Interior. The remaining NEW grantees did not include their NEW funding under a Pub. L. 102-477 project. These grantees reported directly to HHS on their NEW programs.

Tables 11:11 through 11:14 in the Appendix contain data reported for PY 2004-2005 and PY 2005-2006 by the NEW grantees that did not include their NEW programs in Pub. L. 102-477 projects. Separate tables are included for each of these program years. Data reported by grantees for PY 2005-2006 are summarized below.

In PY 2005-2006, 48 of the 78 NEW grantees did not include NEW in a 102-477 project. For PY 2005 -2006, Appendix Table 11:11 (PY 2005-2006) indicates that these 48 grantees served a total of 5,225 participants. Of these clients, about 59.2 percent (3,095 clients) were adult females, 27.3 percent (1,426 clients) were adult males, 9 percent (471 clients) were females under age 21, and 4.5 percent (233 clients) were males under age 21.

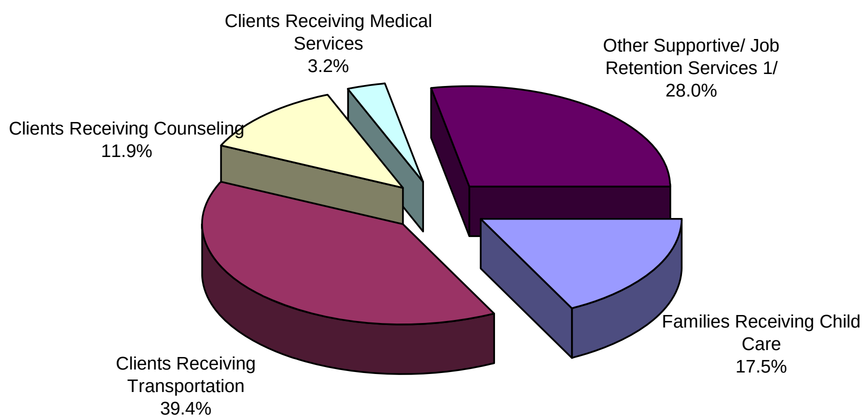
Most NEW program participants also received TANF assistance. Appendix Table 11:12 (PY 2005-2006) shows that 71.1 percent of NEW participants (3,716 clients) also received TANF cash assistance and/or other TANF services through Tribal or State TANF programs.

Appendix Table 11:12 (PY 2005-2006) shows that about 21.7 percent of NEW program participants (1,132 clients) completed the program by entering unsubsidized employment. Of those who entered unsubsidized employment, 55.7 percent (631 clients) were TANF recipients.

The most frequently provided NEW program work activities were classroom training/education, job search, and work experience, as reported in Appendix Table 11:13 (PY 2005-2006). In PY 2005-2006, 37.6 percent of participants (1,967 clients) participated in classroom training/ education, 36.2 percent (1,892 clients) engaged in job search, and 32 percent (1,672 clients) participated in work experience.

Appendix Table 11:14 (PY 2005-2006) shows that the most frequently provided supportive and job retention service was transportation. About 39.4 percent of participants (1,786 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 2005-2006.

Figure D
Support and Job Retention Services Provided to NEW Program Clients, July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006[1]



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

Tribes participating in Pub. 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 Pub. L. 102-477 projects to the Department of the Interior.

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, health, and financial management 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/technology centers and learning centers containing resource materials, classrooms, and computer labs provided job preparation and job search 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 General Education Degree (GED) or Associate of Arts degree (AA). Grantees provided basic education and 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, forestry workers, auto mechanics, machinists, plumbers, electricians, cooking/catering/food service workers/providers, tourism and casino workers, 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 helped clients prepare to run small arts and crafts, woodcutting, and fishing businesses. They provided vans and other transportation assistance such as vouchers and bus tickets to enable clients to attend classes, training, and work experience, and to help with job search. They helped clients purchase eyeglasses, clothing, and tools/gear needed for employment, and they helped clients pay costs for job-related tests and licenses. 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, 12 of the non-102-477 grantees were able to place 50 percent or more of their NEW clients in permanent, unsubsidized employment in both PY 2004-2005 and PY 2005-2006.

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.

Through a series of contracts, ACF has for several years provided resources to facilitate updating and expanding the Welfare Rules Database (WRD). The Urban Institute began developing the WRD in early 1997, as part of the Assessing New Federalism project. The database was conceived as a single location where information on program rules could be researched across States and/or across years, without the need to consult multiple documents, and it was intended to provide a resource for researchers working on both descriptive and quantitative projects. ACF has funded updates to the database, as well as publication of tables summarizing State TANF policies for each year since then. Unless otherwise noted, the information in the following tables is current as of July 2006.

Form of Administration

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

Table 12:1
State TANF Implementation

State	Form of Administration	State or County Discretion	
		Eligibility and Benefits	**Available Services**
Alabama	State Supervised/ County Administered	State	State
Alaska	State	State	State
Arizona	State	State	State
Arkansas	State	State	State
California	State Supervised/ County Administered	State	State
Colorado	State Supervised/ County Administered	County	County
Connecticut	State	State	State
Delaware	State	State	State
District of Columbia	State	State	State
Florida	State	State	State
Georgia	State	State	County
Guam	Territory	Territory	Territory
Hawaii	State	State	State
Idaho	State	State	State
Illinois	State	State	State
Indiana	State	State	State
Iowa	State	State	County
Kansas	State	State	County
Kentucky	State	State	State
Louisiana	State	State	State
Maine	State	State	State
Maryland	State Supervised/ County Administered	State	County
Massachusetts	State	State	State
Michigan	State	State	State
Minnesota	State Supervised/ County Administered	County	State or County
Mississippi	State	State	State
Missouri	State	State	State
Montana	State Supervised/ County Administered	State	State
Nebraska	State	State	State
Nevada	State	State	State
New Hampshire	State	State	State
New Jersey	State Supervised/ County Administered	State	State
New Mexico	State	State	State
New York	State Supervised/ County	State	County

Table 12:1
State TANF Implementation

State	Form of Administration	State or County Discretion	
		Eligibility and Benefits	**Available Services**
	Administered		
North Carolina	County	County[1]	County
North Dakota	State Supervised/ County Administered	State	State
Ohio	State Supervised/ County Administered	State	County
Oklahoma	State	State	State
Oregon	State	State	County
Pennsylvania	State	State	State
Puerto Rico	Territory	Territory	Territory
Rhode Island	State	State	State
South Carolina	State	County	State
South Dakota	State	State	State
Tennessee	State	State	State
Texas	State	State	County
Utah	State	State	State
Vermont	State	State	State
Virginia	County	State	State
Virgin Islands	Territory	Territory	Territory
Washington	State	State	State
West Virginia	State	State	State
Wisconsin	County	State	County[2]
Wyoming	State	State	State

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

TANF Eligibility

Table 12:2 describes States' income eligibility tests for determining whether an applicant can begin receiving benefits. The table indicates which State income standard is used for each test. Table 12:3 explains the value of the particular standard for a three-person family. States that impose a net income test generally disregard a portion of the unit's earned income before comparing the income to the State's income standard. These maximum earnings for initial eligibility are captured in table 12:4.

Table 12:2
Income Eligibility Tests for Applicants, July 2006

State	Type of test	Income must be less than
Alabama	Net income	100% of Payment Standard
Alaska	Gross income	185% of Need Standard
	Net income	100% of Need Standard
Arizona	Gross income	185% of Need Standard
	Net income	100% of Need Standard
Arkansas	Net income	100% of Income Eligibility Standard
California	Net income	100% of Minimum Basic Standard of Adequate Care
Colorado	Gross income	185% of Need Standard
	Net income	100% of Need Standard
Connecticut	Net income	100% of Need Standard
	Unearned income	100% of Payment Standard
Delaware	Gross income	185% of Standard of Need
	Net income	100% of Payment Standard
District of Columbia	Net income	100% of Payment Level
Florida	Gross income	185% of Federal Poverty Level
	Net income	100% of Payment Standard
Georgia	Gross income	185% of Standard of Need
	Net income	100% of Standard of Need
Hawaii	Gross income	185% of Standard of Need
	Net income	100% of Standard of Need
Idaho	No explicit tests	
Illinois	Net income	100% of Payment Standard
Indiana	Gross income	185% of Need Standard
	Net income	100% of Net Income Standard
Iowa	Gross income	185% of Need Standard
	Net income	100% of Need Standard
Kansas	Net income	100% of Budgetary Standards
Kentucky	Gross income	185% of Standard of Need
Louisiana	Net income	100% of Flat Grant Amount
Maine	Gross income	100% of Gross Income Test
Maryland	Net income	100% of Allowable Payment
Massachusetts	Gross income	185% of Need Standard and Payment Standard
	Net income	100% of Need Standard and Payment Standard
Michigan	No explicit tests	

Table 12:2 Income Eligibility Tests for Applicants, July 2006		
State	**Type of test**	**Income must be less than**
Minnesota	Net income	100% of Transitional Standard
Mississippi	Gross income	185% of Need Standard and Payment Standard
	Net income	100% of Need Standard and Payment Standard
Missouri	Gross income	185% of Need Standard
	Net income	100% of Need Standard
Montana	Gross income	185% of Net Monthly Income Standard
	Net income	100% of Benefit Standard
Nebraska	No explicit tests	
Nevada	Gross income	185% of Need Standard
	Net income	100% of Need Standard
New Hampshire	Net income	100% of Payment Standard
New Jersey[1]	Gross income	150% of Maximum Benefit Payment Schedule
New Mexico	Gross income	85% of Federal Poverty Level
New York	Gross income	185% of Need Standard and 100% of Federal Poverty Level
	Net income	100% of Need Standard
North Carolina	No explicit tests	
North Dakota	No explicit tests	
Ohio	Net income	100% of Allocation Allowance Standard
Oklahoma	Gross income	185% of Need Standard
	Net income	100% of Need Standard
Oregon		
All, except JOBS Plus	Gross income	100% of Countable Income Limit
JOBS Plus	Gross income	100% of Food Stamp Countable Income Limit
Pennsylvania	Net income	100% of Family Size Allowance
Rhode Island	No explicit tests	
South Carolina	Gross income	185% of Need Standard
	Net income	100% of Need Standard
South Dakota	No explicit tests	
Tennessee	Gross income	185% of Consolidated Need Standard
Texas	Net income	100% of Budgetary Needs Standard[2]
	Net income	100% of Recognizable Needs[3]
Utah	Gross income	185% of Adjusted Standard Needs Budget
	Net income	100% of Adjusted Standard Needs Budget
Vermont	Gross income	185% of Need Standard
	Net income	100% of Need Standard
Virginia		
VIEW[4]	Gross earnings	100% of Federal Poverty Level
	Unearned income	100% of Standard of Assistance
All, except VIEW	Gross income	185% of Standard of Need
	Net income	100% of Standard of Assistance
Washington	Gross earnings	100% of Maximum Gross Earned Income
West Virginia	Gross income	100% of Standard of Need
Wisconsin	Gross income	115% of Federal Poverty Level
Wyoming	No explicit tests	

Source: Table I.E.1 Income Eligibility Tests for Applicants, July 2006 from the Urban Institute's Welfare Rules Database.

Notes: "No explicit tests" indicates that either the State imposes no income tests on applicants or the State imposes an income test, but the calculation of the test and disregards allowed for the test are no different from those used to calculate the benefit.

[1] In households where the natural or adoptive parent is married to a non-needy stepparent, the gross household income may not exceed 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

[2] Apply only the $120 disregard for this test.

[3] Apply both the $120 disregard and the 33.3 percent disregard for this test.

[4] Two-parent units' gross earned income must be below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level and their unearned income must be below 100 percent of Standard of Assistance.

Table 12:3
Eligibility Standards

State	State name	Amount for a family of three
Alabama	Payment Standard	$215
Alaska	Need Standard	$1,311
Arizona	Need Standard	$964
Arkansas	Income Eligibility Standard	$223
California	Minimum Basic Standard of Adequate Care	$891
Colorado	Need Standard	$421
Connecticut	Federal Poverty Level	$1,383
	Need Standard	$745
	Payment Standard	$543
Delaware	2005 Federal Poverty Level	$1,341
	Standard of Need	$1,005
	Payment Standard	$338
District of Columbia	Standard of Assistance	$712
	Payment Level	$379
Florida	Federal Poverty Level	$1,383
	Payment Standard	$303
Georgia	Standard of Need	$424
Hawaii	Standard of Need	$1,140
Idaho	— —	— —
Illinois	Payment Standard	$396
Indiana	Federal Poverty Level	$1,383
	Need Standard	$320
	Net Income Standard	$288
Iowa	Need Standard	$849
Kansas	Budgetary Standards	$429
Kentucky	Standard of Need	$526
Louisiana	Flat Grant Amount	$240
Maine	Gross Income Test	$1,023
Maryland	Allowable Payment	$490
Massachusetts		
Exempt	Federal Poverty Level	$1,383
	Need Standard and Payment Standard	$633
Nonexempt	Federal Poverty Level	$1,383
	Need Standard and Payment Standard	$618
Michigan	— —	—
Minnesota	Federal Poverty Level	$1,383
	Transitional Standard	$884
Mississippi	Need Standard and Payment Standard	$368
Missouri	Federal Poverty Level	$1,383
	Need Standard	$846
Montana	Net Monthly Income Standard	$478
	Benefit Standard	$375
Nebraska	Federal Poverty Level	$1,383
Nevada	Need Standard	$984
New Hampshire	Standard of Need	$2,754
	Payment Standard	$625

Table 12:3
Eligibility Standards

State	State name	Amount for a family of three
New Jersey	Maximum Benefit Payment	$424
	Federal Poverty Level	$1,383
New Mexico	Federal Poverty Level	$1,383
New York	Federal Poverty Level	$1,383
	Need Standard	$691
North Carolina	— —	—
North Dakota	Standard of Need	$477
Ohio	Allocation Allowance Standard	$980
Oklahoma	Need Standard	$645
Oregon		
All, except JOBS Plus	Countable Income Limit	$616
	Adjusted Income/Payment Standard	$471
JOBS Plus	Food Stamp Countable Income Limit	$1,698
	Adjusted Income/Payment Standard	$471
Pennsylvania	Need Standard	$587
	Family Size Allowance	$403
Rhode Island	Cash Assistance Monthly Standard	$554
South Carolina	Need Standard	$670
South Dakota	Payment Standard	$508
Tennessee	Consolidated Need Standard	$963
Texas	Budgetary Needs Standard	$751
	Recognizable Needs	$188
Utah	Adjusted Standard Needs Budget	$568
Vermont	Need Standard	$1,291
Virginia		
VIEW	Standard of Need	$322
	Federal Poverty Level	$1,383
	Standard of Assistance	$320
All, except VIEW	Standard of Need	$322
	Standard of Assistance	$320
Washington	Maximum Gross Earned Income	$1,092
	Need Standard	$1,545
West Virginia	Standard of Need	$991
Wisconsin	Federal Poverty Level	$1,383
Wyoming	Maximum Benefit	$340

Source: Table I.E.3 Eligibility Standards, July 2006 from the Urban Institute's Welfare Rules Database.
Notes: The values in this table represent all standards used during the eligibility process, including those used for grandparent deeming, stepparent deeming, applicant income eligibility tests, and recipient income eligibility tests. See Tables I.D.1, I.D.2, I.E.1, and IV.A.4 in the Welfare Rules Database for more information on how these standards are used. Note that this table provides information on the standards only; to determine how the standards are applied, see the companion tables listed above.
The amounts in the table are based on the following assumptions about the assistance unit: there is one adult and two children; the children are not subject to a family cap; and the unit has no special needs, pays for shelter, and lives in the most populated area of the State.

Table 12:4
Maximum Income for Initial Eligibility for a Family of Three, 2006[1]

State	Maximum earnings an applicant can receive and still be eligible for assistance
Alabama	$269
Alaska	$1,401
Arizona	$586
Arkansas	$279
California	$981
Colorado	$511
Connecticut	$835
Delaware	$428
District of Columbia	$567
Florida	$393
Georgia	$514
Hawaii	$1,641[2]
Idaho	$648
Illinois	$486
Indiana	$378
Iowa	$1,061
Kansas	$519
Kentucky	$909
Louisiana	$360
Maine	$1,023
Maryland	$613
Massachusetts	
Exempt	$723
Nonexempt	$708
Michigan	$811
Minnesota	$1,076
Mississippi	$458
Missouri	$558
Montana	$700
Nebraska	$802
Nevada	$1,230
New Hampshire	$781
New Jersey	$636
New Mexico	$1,056[3]
New York	$781
North Carolina	$681
North Dakota	$1,252
Ohio	$980
Oklahoma	$704
Oregon	$616
Pennsylvania	$493
Rhode Island	$1,278
South Carolina	$670
South Dakota	$724
Tennessee	$1,112
Texas	$401

Table 12:4
Maximum Income for Initial Eligibility for a Family of Three, 2006[1]

State	Maximum earnings an applicant can receive and still be eligible for assistance
Utah	$573
Vermont	$1,003
Virginia	
VIEW[4]	$1,383
All, except VIEW	$494
Washington	$1,090
West Virginia	$565
Wisconsin	—[4]
Wyoming	$540

Source: Table I.E.4 Maximum Income for Initial Eligibility for a Family of Three, July 2006 from the Urban Institute's Welfare Rules Database.

Note: Initial eligibility is calculated assuming that the unit is employed at application, has only earned income, has no child care expenses, contains one adult and no children subject to a family cap, has no special needs, pays for shelter, and lives in the most populated area of the State.

[1] The values in this table represent the maximum amount of earnings an applicant can have and still be "technically" eligible for assistance in each State. Technical eligibility does not mean that the unit will necessarily receive a cash benefit, but they will have passed all of the eligibility tests and are eligible for some positive benefit. Most States only distribute a cash benefit equaling $10 or more.

[2] Applies to units that have received assistance for no more than two months in a lifetime. For units applying for their third and subsequent months of benefits, the eligibility threshold for a family of three is $1,363.

[3] For purposes of the State's earned income disregard, the adult head is assumed to be working 40 hours a week.

[4] Units with earnings at application will not receive a cash benefit in the State. However, applicants may earn up to $1,590 and still be eligible for nonfinancial assistance.

Treatment of Earnings

PRWORA does not specify how States should treat earnings in calculating TANF benefits. Thus, States have the flexibility to establish rules regarding the treatment of income 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 (see Table 12:5).

Table 12:5
Earned Income Disregards for Benefit Computation

State	Earned Income Disregards
Alabama	100% for first 6 months
	20% in subsequent months[1]
Alaska	$150 and 33% of the remainder for first 12 months
	$150 and 25% of the remainder in months 13-24
	$150 and 20% of the remainder in months 25-36
	$150 and 15% of the remainder in months 37-48
	$150 and 10% of the remainder in months 49-60
	$150 thereafter
Arizona	$90 and 30% of the remainder
All, Except JOBSTART	$90 and 30% of remainder
JOBSTART	100% of subsidized wages[2]
Arkansas	No disregards--flat grant amount
California	$225 and 50% of the remainder
Colorado	66.7% in first 12 months
	$120 and 33.3% of remainder in next four months
	$120 in next eight months
	$90 thereafter
Connecticut	100% up to the Federal poverty level
Delaware	$120 and 33.3% of remainder in first four months
	$120 in next eight months
	$90 thereafter
District of Columbia	$160 and 66.7% of the remainder
Florida	$200 and 50% of the remainder
Georgia	$120 and 33.3% of the remainder in first 4 months
	$120 in next 8 months
	$90 thereafter
Hawaii	20%, $200, and 36% of the remainder
Idaho	40%
Illinois	66.7%
Indiana	75%
Iowa	20% and 50% of the remainder
Kansas	$90 and 40% of the remainder
Kentucky	100% for 2 months[3]
	$120 and 33.3% of the remainder in next 4 months
	$120 in next 8 months
	$90 thereafter
Louisiana	$1,020 in first 6 months[4]

Table 12:5
Earned Income Disregards for Benefit Computation

State	Earned Income Disregards
	$120 thereafter
Maine	$108 and 50% of the remainder
Maryland	40%
Massachusetts	
Exempt	$120 and 33.3% of remainder
Nonexempt	$120 and 50% of remainder
Michigan	$200 and 20% of the remainder
Minnesota	37%[5]
Mississippi	100% in first 6 months[6]
	$90 thereafter
Missouri	66.7% and $90 of remainder in first 12 months
	$90 thereafter[7]
Montana	$200 and 25% of remainder
Nebraska	20%
Nevada	100% in first 3 months
	50% in months 4-12
	$90 or 20% (whichever is greater) thereafter
New Hampshire	50%
New Jersey	100% in the first month[8]
	50% thereafter
New Mexico	All earnings in excess of 34 hours a week, $125, and 50% of remainder in first 24 months
	$125 and 50% of remainder thereafter[9]
New York	$90 and 47% of the remainder
North Carolina	100% in first 3 months of employment[10]
	27.5% thereafter
North Dakota	$180 or 27% (whichever is greater) and 50% of the remainder in first 6 months
	$180 or 27% (whichever is greater) and 35% of the remainder in months 7-9
	$180 or 27% (whichever is greater) and 25% of the remainder in months 10-13
	$180 or 27% (whichever is greater) and 27% thereafter[11]
Ohio	$250 and 50% of the remainder
Oklahoma	$120 and 50% of the remainder
Oregon	50%
Pennsylvania	50%
Rhode Island	$170 and 50% of the remainder
South Carolina	50% in first 4 months[12]
	$100 thereafter
South Dakota	$90 and 20% of the remainder
Tennessee	$150[13]
Texas	$120 and 90% of the remainder for 4 months[14]
	$120 thereafter
Utah	$100 and 50% of the remainder[15]
Vermont	$150 and 25% of the remainder
Virginia	$134 and 20% of the remainder[16]
Washington	50%
West Virginia	40%
Wisconsin	No disregards--flat grant amount

Table 12:5 Earned Income Disregards for Benefit Computation	
State	**Earned Income Disregards**
Wyoming	$200[17]

Source: Table II.A.1 Earned Income Disregards for Benefit Computation, July 2006 from the Urban Institute's Welfare Rules Database.

[1] The earned income disregard cannot be applied to the earnings of an individual receiving assistance beyond the 60th month under an exemption or extension.

[2] In addition to the 100 percent disregard of all subsidized JOBSTART wages, recipients can also disregard the standard $90 and 30 percent of the remainder for any non-JOBSTART earned income.

[3] Recipients are eligible for the one-time 100 percent disregard if they become newly employed or report increased wages acquired after approval.

[4] The six months in which the extra $900 is disregarded need not be consecutive; however, the recipient may use this extra disregard in no more than six months over the course of his or her lifetime.

[5] This disregard applies to regular TANF recipients with earned income. Different disregards apply during the four-month mandatory diversion program. See Table I.A.1 in the Welfare Rules Database for details.

[6] Recipients are eligible for the one-time 100 percent disregard if they find employment of 35 hours per week within 30 days of either their initial approval for TANF or the beginning of job readiness training. If work is not found, the recipient will never be eligible to receive the disregard again. An additional 100 percent disregard is available to units for three months when the unit's case is subject to closure due to increased earnings and the individual is employed for at least 25 hours a week at the federal minimum wage or higher. The recipient may not have already received the six-month disregard, unless there has been at least a 12-month break in receipt of TANF benefits. The three-month disregard may be received more than once during the 60-month TANF benefit period, provided that there is a period of at least 12 consecutive months in which a family does not receive TANF benefits before the family reapplies for assistance. If a recipient marries for the first time, his or her new spouse may receive a one-time, 100 percent disregard for six consecutive months.

[7] These disregards only apply to recipients who become employed while receiving TANF. Applicants and those recipients who gained employment before receiving TANF are allowed to disregard $120 and 33.3 percent of remainder for first four months, $120 next eight months, and $90 thereafter.

[8] The 100 percent disregard is only applicable once every 12 months, even if employment is lost and then regained. Also, applicants are not eligible for the 100 percent disregard in the first month of benefit computation; they may disregard 50 percent of earnings only.

[9] Two-parent units may disregard all earnings in excess of 35 hours a week for one parent and 24 hours a week for the other parent and $225 and 50 percent in the first 24 months. Thereafter, they may disregard $225 and 50 percent of the remainder. The disregard for earnings in excess of the participation requirement only applies to recipients for the first 24 months of benefit receipt, for both single- and two-parent units.

[10] The 100 percent disregard is only available once in a lifetime and may be received only if the recipient is newly employed at a job that is expected to be permanent for more than 20 hours a week.

[11] If a parent marries while receiving assistance, the income of his or her new spouse is disregarded for the first six months. The disregard for the new spouse only applies if his or her needs were not previously included in the unit.

[12] The 50 percent disregard is only available once in a lifetime.

[13] If a parent marries while receiving assistance, and the new spouse's gross income (minus any court-ordered child support) is less than 185 percent of the Consolidated Need Standard for the entire assistance unit including the spouse, the unit may choose to include the new spouse in the unit. If the spouse is included, all of his or her income is excluded for eligibility purposes and benefit computation. If he or she is not in the unit, all of the spouse’s income and resources are excluded for eligibility and benefit computation.

[14] Once the recipient has received four months (they need not be consecutive) of the 90 percent disregard, he or she is not eligible to receive the disregard again until the TANF case has been denied and remains denied for one full month, and 12 calendar months have passed since the denial. The 12-month ineligibility period begins with the first full month of denial after the client used the fourth month of the 90 percent disregard.

Also, the earnings of a TANF recipient's new spouse are disregarded for six months if the total gross income of the budget group does not exceed 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

[15] To be eligible for the 50 percent disregards, the recipient must have received benefits in at least one of the previous four months.

[16] The disregard varies by family size; for one to four family members, the disregard is $134. For five members, the disregard is $157, and for six or more family members $179 may be disregarded.

[17] Married couples with a child in common may disregard $400.

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
Asset Limits for Applicants

State	Asset Limit	Vehicle Exemption
Alabama	$2,000/$3,000[1]	All vehicles owned by household
Alaska	$2,000/$3,000[1]	All vehicles owned by household [2]
Arizona	$2,000	All vehicles owned by household [3]
Arkansas	$3,000	One vehicle per household
California	$2,000/$3,000[1]	$4,650[F]/One vehicle per licensed driver[4E]
Colorado	$2,000	One vehicle per household
Connecticut	$3,000	9,500[5E]
Delaware	$1,000	4,650[E]
District of Columbia	$2,000/$3,000[1]	All vehicles owned by household
Florida	$2,000	$8,500[E]
Georgia	$1,000	$1,500/$4,650[6E]
Hawaii	$5,000	All vehicles owned by household
Idaho	$2,000	$4,650[7F]
Illinois	$2,000/$3,000/+50[8]	One vehicle per household[9]
Indiana	$1,000	$5,000[E]
Iowa	$2,000	One vehicle per household[10]
Kansas	$2,000	All vehicles owned by household[11]
Kentucky	$2,000[12]	All vehicles owned by household
Louisiana	$2,000	All vehicles owned by household
Maine	$2,000	One vehicle per household
Maryland	$2,000	All vehicles owned by household
Massachusetts	$2,500	$10,000[E]/$5,000[13F]
Michigan	$3,000	All vehicles owned by household
Minnesota	$2,000[14]	$7,500[15E]
Mississippi	$2,000	All vehicles owned by household[16]
Missouri	$1,000	One vehicle per household[17]
Montana	$3,000	One vehicle per household[18]
Nebraska	$4,000/$6,000[19]	One vehicle per household[20]
Nevada	$2,000	One vehicle per household
New Hampshire	$1,000	One vehicle per licensed driver
New Jersey	$2,000	$9,500[21F]
New Mexico	$3,500[22]	All vehicles owned by household[23]
New York	$2,000/$3,000	$4,650[24F]
North Carolina	$3,000	One vehicle per adult
North Dakota	$3,000/$6,000/+25[25]	One vehicle per household
Ohio	No limit[26]	All vehicles owned by household
Oklahoma	$1,000	5,000[E]
Oregon	$2,500[27]	$10,000[E]
Pennsylvania	$1,000	One vehicle per household[E]

Table 12:6 Asset Limits for Applicants		
State	**Asset Limit**	**Vehicle Exemption**
Rhode Island	$1,000	One vehicle per adult[28]
South Carolina	$2,500	One vehicle per licensed driver[29]
South Dakota	$2,000	One vehicle per household[30]
Tennessee	$2,000	$4,600[E]
Texas	$1,000	$4,650[31F]
Utah	$2,000	$8,000[32E]
Vermont	$1,000	One vehicle per adult
Virginia	No limit[26]	All vehicles owned by household
Washington	$1,000	$5,000[32E]
West Virginia	$2,000	One vehicle per household
Wisconsin	$2,500	$10,000[E]
Wyoming	$2,500	$15,000[33F]

Source: Table I.C.1 Asset limits for applicants, July 2006 from the Urban Institute's Welfare Rules Database, funded by DHHS/ACF and DHHS/ASPE.

[E] Equity value of the vehicle.

[F] Fair market value of the vehicle.

[1] Units including an elderly person may exempt $3,000; all other units exempt $2,000.

[2] Vehicles are exempt if used for one of the following: (1) to meet the family's basic needs, such as getting food and medical care or other essentials; (2) to go to and from work, school, training or work activity (such as job search or community service); (3) as the family's house; (4) to produce self-employment income; or (5) to transport a disabled family member, whether or not they are a part of the assistance unit. If the vehicle does not meet one of these requirements, the equity value of the vehicle is counted in the determination of resources.

[3] Recreational vehicles are not exempt.

[4] Each vehicle must be evaluated for both its equity and fair market value; the higher of the two values counts against the family's asset limit. Before this calculation, all of the following vehicles are completely excluded: (1) used primarily for income producing purposes; (2) produces annual income that is consistent with its fair market value; (3) is necessary for long distance travel that is essential for employment; (4) used as the family's residence; (5) is necessary to transport a physically disabled household member; (6) would be exempt under previously stated exemptions but the vehicle is not in use because of temporary unemployment; (7) used to carry fuel or water to the home and is the primary method of obtaining fuel or water; and (8) the equity value of the vehicle is $1,501 or less. To determine the countable fair market value of each remaining vehicle, exclude $4,650 from the vehicle's fair market value. To determine the countable equity value of each remaining vehicle, exclude one additional vehicle per adult and one additional vehicle per licensed child who uses the vehicle to travel to school, employment, or job search. The full equity value of each remaining vehicle is counted. For each vehicle not completely excluded, the higher of the fair market value or the equity value counts against the family's asset limit.

[5] The unit may exempt $9,500 of the equity value of a vehicle or the entire value of one vehicle used to transport a handicapped person.

[6] If the vehicle is used to look for work, or to travel to work or education and training, the unit may exclude $4,650 of the value. If the vehicle is not used for these purposes, $1,500 of the equity value will be excluded. If the vehicle is used more than 50 percent of the time to produce income or as a dwelling, it is totally excluded.

[7] The value of one specially equipped vehicle used to transport a disabled family member is exempt. Also, all vehicles with a fair market value under $1,500 are exempt.

[8] The asset limit is based on unit size: one person receives $2,000, two people receive $3,000, and three or more people receive another $50 for every additional person.

[9] When there is more than one vehicle, the equity value of the vehicle of greater value is exempt. If a vehicle has special equipment for the disabled, the added value of the special equipment is exempt and does not increase the vehicle's value.

[10] Additionally, $4,435 of the equity value of an additional vehicle is exempt for each adult and working teenager

whose resources must be considered in determining eligibility.

[11] Campers and trailers are also considered excludable vehicles.

[12] Only liquid resources are considered for eligibility determinations. Liquid resources include cash, checking and savings accounts, CDs, stocks and bonds, and money market accounts.

[13] The State compares the value of the vehicle to two standards: $10,000 of the fair market value and $5,000 of the equity value. If the value of the vehicle exceeds either limit, the excess counts towards the asset limit; however, if the value of the vehicle exceeds both limits, only the excess of the greater amount counts toward the asset limit.

[14] The assets of a person on active military duty are not counted.

[15] Note that Minnesota uses the loan value of the vehicle as listed in the current NADA Used Car Guide, Midwest edition instead of the fair market value. The loan value is generally slightly less than the estimated fair market value.

[16] Recreational vehicles (unless used as a home), all terrain vehicles (ATVs), and other off-road vehicles are not exempt. Additionally, industrial vehicles (i.e., heavy haulers, pulpwood trucks, etc.) are exempt as long as they are used for income-producing purposes over 50 percent of the time, or as long as they annually produce income consistent with their fair market value. Determination of whether to count a vehicle is made on a case-by-case basis.

[17] $1,500 of the equity value of the unit's second vehicle is exempt.

[18] All income-producing vehicles or vehicles that are used as a home are also exempt.

[19] The asset limit is based on unit size: one person receives $4,000; two or more people receive $6,000.

[20] The entire vehicle is exempt only if used for employment, training, or medical transportation; any motor vehicle used as a home is also exempt. If a unit has more than one vehicle that meets the exemption criteria, only the vehicle with the greatest equity value will be exempt.

[21] Units with two adults or one adult and a minor child at least 17 years old may exempt up to $4,650 of the fair market value of a second vehicle if it is essential for work, training, or transporting a handicapped individual.

[22] The total limit is $3,500; however, only $1,500 of that amount can be in liquid resources and only $2,000 can be in nonliquid resources. Liquid resources include the (convertible) cash value of life insurance policies, cash, stocks, bonds, negotiable notes, purchase contracts, and other similar assets. Nonliquid resources include non-exempt vehicles, equipment, tools, livestock (with the exception of nonsalable domestic pets), one-time sale asset conversion, and lump-sum payments.

[23] The entire vehicle is exempt only if used for transportation to work, work activities, or daily living requirements. If the vehicle is not used for these purposes, the entire equity value of the vehicle is subject to the asset test.

[24] If the vehicle is needed to seek or retain employment, $9,300 of the vehicle is exempt.

[25] The asset limit is based on unit size: one person receives $3,000, two people receive $6,000, and another $25 is allowed for each additional person thereafter.

[26] The asset test has been eliminated.

[27] There is more than one phase of the application process in Oregon. The asset limit for applicants first applying for TANF is $2,500. If the applicant makes it through the first stage of application, he or she must participate in the "Assessment Program" in which he or she is assessed and given a case plan to follow. If the applicant does not follow the case plan, he or she maintains the $2,500 asset limit as long as he or she is in the Assessment Program. If the applicant complies with the case plan, he or she is allowed a $10,000 asset limit.

[28] Exemptions for adult drivers cannot exceed two vehicles per household. Additionally, the entire value of a vehicle used primarily for income producing purposes, that is used as a family home, or that is used to provide transportation for a disabled family member is exempt.

[29] Vehicles owned by or used to transport disabled individuals, essential to self-employment, income-producing vehicles, and vehicles used as a home are also exempt.

Benefits

States are free to set the benefit levels that apply under their TANF programs. Many States have modified their benefit levels since 1996, and changes to State benefit levels are shown below in Table 12:7.

Table 12:7
Maximum Monthly Benefit for a Family of Three with No Income

State	1996	1999	2003	2006
Alabama	$164	$164	$215	$215
Alaska	$923	$923	$923	$923
Arizona	$347	$347	$347	$347
Arkansas	$204	$204	$204	$204
California	$596			
Nonexempt		$626	$704	$704
Exempt		$699	$786	$786
Colorado	$356	$356	$356	$356
Connecticut	$543	$543	$543	$543
Delaware	$338	$338	$338	$338
District of Columbia	$415	$379	$379	$407
Florida	$303	$303	$303	$303
Georgia	$280	$280	$280	$280
Hawaii	$712	$570[1]	$570[1]	$570[1]
Idaho	$317	$276	$309	$309
Illinois	$377	$377	$396	$396
Indiana	$288	$288	$288	$288
Iowa	$426	$426	$426	$426
Kansas	$429	$429	$429	$429
Kentucky	$262	$262	$262	$262
Louisiana	$190	$190	$240	$240
Maine	$418	$461	$485	$485
Maryland	$373	$399	$473	$490
Massachusetts				
Exempt	$579	$579	$633	$633
Nonexempt	$565	$565	$618	$618
Michigan	$459	$459	$459[2]	$489
Minnesota	$532	$532	$532	$532
Mississippi	$120	$170	$170	$170
Missouri	$292	$292	$292	$292
Montana	$425	$469	$507	$442
Nebraska	$364	$364	$364	$364
Nevada	$348	$348	$348	$348
New Hampshire	$550	$550	$625	$625
New Jersey	$424	$424	$424	$424
New Mexico	$389	$439	$389	$389
New York	$577	$577	$577	$691
North Carolina	$272	$272	$272	$272
North Dakota	$431	$457	$477	$477

Table 12:7
Maximum Monthly Benefit for a Family of Three with No Income

State	1996	1999	2003	2006
Ohio	$341	$362	$373	$410
Oklahoma	$307	$292	$292	$292
Oregon	$460	$503	$503	$514
Pennsylvania	$403	$403	$403	$403
Rhode Island	$554	$554	$554	$554
South Carolina	$200	$201	$205	$240
South Dakota	$430	$430	$483	$508
Tennessee	$185	$185[3]	$185[3]	$185[3]
Texas	$188	$188	$213	$223
Utah	$426	$451	$474	$474
Vermont	$597	$622	$639	$640
Virginia	$291	$291	$320	$320
Washington	$546	$546	$546	$546
West Virginia	$253	$303	$453	$340
Wisconsin				
W-2 Transition		$628	$628	$628
Community Service Jobs		$673	$673	$673
Trial Jobs/Unsubsidized Employment		----[4]	----[4]	----[4]
Wyoming	$360	$340	$340	$340

Source: Table L5 Maximum Monthly Benefit for a Family of Three with No Income, 1996-2006 (July) from the Urban Institute's Welfare Rules Database, funded by DHHS/ACF and DHHS/ASPE.

Note: Maximum benefits are calculated assuming that the unit contains one adult and two children who are not subject to a family cap, has no special needs, pays for shelter, and lives in the most populated area of the State.

[1] Applies to units that have received assistance for two or more months in a lifetime. For units applying for their first or second months of benefits, the maximum monthly benefit for a family of three is $712.

[2] Applies to units that have at least one employable adult. For units where all adults either receive SSI or are exempt from work requirements for reasons other than caring for a child under three months old, the maximum monthly benefit for a family of three is $477.

[3] For units where the caretaker is over 60, disabled, caring full-time for a disabled family member, or excluded from the assistance unit, the maximum monthly benefit for a family of three is $232.

[4] The benefits in these components are based on the wages earned by individual recipients.

[5] The calculations only include one value per State (the policy affecting the largest percent of the caseload).

Work Requirements

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. 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. State policies regarding work are listed in Table 12:8 below.

Table 12:8
Work-Related Activity Requirements for Single-Parent Head of Unit

State	Timing of requirement to benefit receipt	Allowable activities listed	Minimum hour requirement	Limit on hours allowed for education and training
Alabama	Immediately	All	32[3]	7[4]
Alaska	Immediately	All	30	—
Arizona				—
All, except JOBSTART	Immediately	Job-related, E&T, and CWEP	Case-by-case basis	—
JOBSTART	Immediately	Subsidized employment	40	—
Arkansas	Immediately	All	30	—
California	Immediately	All[5]	32	—[6]
Colorado[7]	*	All[5]	22	—
Connecticut	Immediately	All except postsecondary education and subsidized employment	Case-by-case basis	—
Delaware	Immediately	Education, Job-related and CWEP[8]	Case-by-case basis[8]	5
District of Columbia	Immediately	All	30[3]	10[9]
Florida	Immediately	All except postsecondary education	30[10]	10
Georgia	Immediately	All	30[11]	10
Hawaii	Immediately	All except postsecondary education	32	—
Idaho	Immediately	All except postsecondary education[12]	30	—
Illinois	After assessment	All	30	—
Indiana	Immediately	All except postsecondary education	Case-by-case basis	—
Iowa	Immediately	All except subsidized employment	Full-time employment[13]	—
Kansas	Immediately	All	30	10
Kentucky	Immediately	All	30	10
Louisiana	Immediately	All[5]	30	10

Table 12:8
Work-Related Activity Requirements for Single-Parent Head of Unit

State	Timing of requirement to benefit receipt	Allowable activities listed	Minimum hour requirement	Limit on hours allowed for education and training
Maine	Immediately	All	30[3]	10[14]
Maryland	Immediately	All	40	16
Massachusetts				—
Exempt[15]	—	—	—	—
Nonexempt	60 days	All	24[16]	—
Michigan	Immediately	All	40	10[17]
Minnesota	Immediately	All	30[3]	10[18]
Mississippi	24 months	All except subsidized employment	30[19]	5
Missouri	24 months	All	30[3]	—
Montana	Immediately	All except subsidized employment	30	10
Nebraska				—
Time limited assistance	Immediately	All	30	—
Non-time limited assistance	Immediately	Job-related	20	—
Nevada	Immediately	All	30[3]	10[9]
New Hampshire				—
New Hampshire Employment Program	Immediately	All except subsidized employment[5]	25[20]	—
Family Assistance Program[15]	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	Immediately	All	40	—
New Mexico				—
New Mexico Works Program	3 months after approval	All	34[21]	In excess of 20 hours
Educational Works Program	*	All[22]	20	—
New York				—
	30 days after orientation	High school not complete: E&T	Full-time as defined by school	—
	30 days after orientation	High school complete: All	30[3]	10[14]
North Carolina	12 weeks	All	35[3]	15[14]
North Dakota	Immediately	All	Case-by-case basis	—
Ohio	Immediately	All	20	—
Oklahoma	Immediately	All except postsecondary education	30	—
Oregon				—
JOBS	Immediately	All except subsidized employment[5]	Case-by-case basis	—
JOBS Plus[23]	*	E&T and employment	40	—
Pennsylvania	Immediately	All except postsecondary	20	—

Table 12:8 Work-Related Activity Requirements for Single-Parent Head of Unit				
State	**Timing of requirement to benefit receipt**	**Allowable activities listed**	**Minimum hour requirement**	**Limit on hours allowed for education and training**
		education[5]		
Rhode Island	Immediately	All[24]	30[3]	—
South Carolina				—
All, except STAR	Immediately	All except subsidized employment	30[3]	—
STAR (A)	Immediately	All	Case-by-case basis	—
STAR (B and C)[15]	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	Immediately	All	30[3]	10[25]
Tennessee	After assessment	All except subsidized employment	40	20
Texas	After orientation	All[5]	30[3]	10[9]
Utah	Immediately	All except subsidized employment	Case-by-case basis	—
Vermont	Immediately	All[5]	30[3]	—
Virginia				—
VIEW	Immediately	All	30	—
All except VIEW	—	—	—	—
Washington	Immediately	All	32	—
West Virginia	24 months	All	30[3]	—
Wisconsin				—
W-2 Transition	After assessment	Job-related, E&T, and community service	40	12
Unsubsidized Employment	After assessment[26]	Job-related and employment	40	—
Trial Jobs	After assessment	Subsidized employment	40	—
Community Service Jobs	After assessment	Job-related and E&T	40	10
Wyoming	Immediately	All	30[27]	In excess of 20 hours

Source: Table III.B.2 Work-Related Activity Requirements for Single-Parent Head of Unit from the Urban Institute's Welfare Rules Database, funded by DHHS/ACF and DHHS/ASPE.

[1] The table contains the activity requirements for single-parent recipients 21 years old or older.

[2] All possible activities include: (a) Job-related activities include one or more of the following: job skills training, job readiness activities, job development and placement, job search (b) Education and training (E&T) activities include one or more of the following: basic or remedial education, high school/GED, English as a second language, postsecondary education, on-the-job training (c) Employment activities include one or more of the following: unsubsidized job, work supplement/subsidized job, CWEP/AWEP, community service.

[3] The hours apply to recipients with children age six or older. Recipients with children under six years old are required to work 20 hours.

[4] Generally, recipients are required to participate in either job-related or employment activities for at least 25 hours per week. However, on a case-by-case basis, the caseworker may determine that educational activities are necessary for a recipient to overcome barriers to employment. In these cases, the limit on the number of hours

that may be spent in education may be waived.

[5] According to the State manuals, recipients move from one set of activities to another after a set period of time. Generally, they begin with job-related activities and end with employment; see the WRD for details.

[6] Non-exempt recipients who are already enrolled in an undergraduate program can participate in education for their entire requirement.

[7] Counties have the option to vary their activity requirements. These policies refer to Denver County.

[8] The hours requirement is 10 hours a week of job search plus participation in CWEP up to the number of hours equal to the benefit amount divided by the minimum wage. If the recipient is working 20 hours or more a week in an unsubsidized job, no additional work requirements apply.

[9] These hours apply to recipients with children age six or older. Recipients with children under six years old must spend all required hours in non-education related activities.

[10] On-the-job training and work supplementation require a full-time (32 to 40 hour) commitment.

[11] When the agency determines it possible, the recipient must participate for a minimum of 40 hours a week.

[12] Recipients with children under the age of 12 weeks are only required to participate in life skills training.

[13] Participation must be either equivalent to the level of commitment required for full-time employment or deemed significant enough to move the recipient toward the level of full-time employment.

[14] These hours apply to recipients with children age six or older. The number of hours which may be spent in education and training is not capped for parents of children less than six years old.

[15] Recipients in this component are not required to participate in work activities (see Appendix 1 for a description of components).

[16] This requirement applies to parents whose youngest child is between mandatory school age and nine years old. If the youngest child in the assistance unit is at least nine years old, 30 hours per week are required. If the youngest child is between age two and mandatory full-time school age, 20 hours per week are required. (Parents with children less than two years old are placed in the Exempt component and do not have work requirements).

[17] High School and GED education is available for up to 10 hours per week if the remaining participation hours come from unsubsidized employment. Post-secondary education or training is available for 10 hours if at least 10 hours per week is spent in unsubsidized employment. Otherwise, participation in educational activities is limited to five hours per week.

[18] To be eligible for education and training, the recipient must be working at least 20 hours per week in unsubsidized employment.

[19] The hours apply to recipients with children age six or older. Recipients with children under age six are required to work 20 hours. An individual must participate in educational programs (including vocational training) full time as defined by the school, and in job search/job readiness (combined) for 40 hours a week.

[20] The hours apply to recipients with children age six or older. Recipients with children under six years old are required to work 20 hours. Beginning in month 40, the hours requirement is increased to 30 hours a week for all recipients with children age six or older.

[21] Recipients with children under age six may not be required to work more than 24 hours a week.

[22] Educational Works Program activities are focused on education and training; however, with program approval, participants may also participate in any other activity relevant to their education and pursuant to the New Mexico Works Cash Assistance Program.

[23] Recipients volunteer for the JOBS Plus program. This program provides on-the-job training, while paying benefits as wages from a work-site assignment.

[24] For the first 24 months of benefit receipt, recipients may spend all required activity hours in education and/or training. For parents with children under the age of six, this is 20 hours. After 24 months of assistance, educational activities no longer count towards the participation requirement. According to the State manuals, recipients move from one set of activities to another after a set period of time. Generally, they begin with job-related activities and end with employment; see the WRD for details.

[25] These hours apply to recipients with children age six or older. The number of hours which may be spent in education and training is not capped for parents of children less than six years old. Individuals who have earned a high school diploma may participate in postsecondary education for up to 15 hours per week.

[26] Recipients participating in unsubsidized jobs receive wages and are ineligible for a cash benefit.

[27] The State stressed that recipients are required to work 40 hours a week, but in cases where the recipient is unable to work the full 40 hours, caseworkers can scale back the number of hours to a minimum of 30 hours per week. For recipients with children under age six, the minimum is 20 hours per week.

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 12:9). The following States had a waiver in effect during FY 2004, FY 2005, or FY 2006.

Table 12:9
Work-Related Waivers

State	Waiver Duration	Waiver Content
Hawaii	September 30, 2004	Work Participation Rate (Exemption) and (Hours--subset of Cases), JOBS, Additional Job Search, Education, All Hours
Massachusetts	September 30, 2005	Sanctions, Work Participation Rate (Exemption) and (Hours), JOBS, Job Search, Education, All Hours
Montana	December 31, 2003	Sanctions (subset of cases, JOBS, Job Search, Education, All Hours (subset of cases)
Ohio	December 31, 2003	Sanctions and Work Participation Rate (Exemption)--All Waiver Conditions Limited to Pregnant and Parenting Teens
Tennessee	June 30, 2007	Work Participation Rate (Exemption) and (Hours--subset of cases), Additional Job Search, Education, All Hours

Other Provisions

Sanction Policies

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 12:11). (For subsequent sanctions, many progress to full-family sanctions).

Table 12:11
Sanction Policies for Noncompliance with Work Requirements for Single-Parent Head of Unit

State	Initial Sanction:		Most Severe Sanction:	
	Reduction in benefit	**Length of sanction (months)**	**Reduction in benefit**	**Length of sanction (months)**
Alabama	50%[1]	3 months[+1]	Entire benefit	12 months
Alaska	40% of the maximum payment	4 months[+]	Case is closed	Must reapply
Arizona	25%	1 month	Entire benefit	1 month[+]
Arkansas	25%	Until in compliance for 2 weeks	Case is closed[2]	Until in compliance for 2 weeks
California	Adult portion of benefit	Until compliance	Adult portion of benefit	6 months[+]
Colorado[3]	25%	1 month	Entire benefit	3 months[+]
Connecticut	25%	3 months[+]	Case is closed	3 months and must reapply
Delaware	33.3%	Until compliance or 2 months (whichever is shorter)	Entire benefit	Permanent
District of Columbia	Adult portion of benefit	Until compliance	Adult portion of benefit	6 months[+]
Florida	Entire benefit	10 days[+]	Entire benefit	3 months[+4]
Georgia	25%	3 months	Entire benefit	12 months and must reapply
Hawaii	Entire benefit	Until compliance	Entire benefit	3 months[+]
Idaho	Entire benefit	1 month[+]	Entire benefit	Permanent
Illinois	50%[5]	Until compliance	Entire benefit	3 months[+]
Indiana	Adult portion of benefit	Until compliance or 2 months (whichever is shorter)	Case is closed	Until compliance
Iowa	Entire benefit	Must reapply	Entire benefit	6 months[+6]
Kansas	Entire benefit	Until compliance	Entire benefit	2 months[+]
Kentucky	Pro rata portion of benefit	Until compliance[7]	Entire benefit	Until compliance
Louisiana	Case is closed	1 month[+]	Case is closed	3 months[+]
Maine	Adult portion of benefit	Until compliance	Adult portion of benefit	6 months[+]
Maryland	Entire benefit	Until compliance	Entire benefit	Until in compliance for 30 days

Table 12:11
Sanction Policies for Noncompliance with Work Requirements for Single-Parent Head of Unit

State	Initial Sanction: Reduction in benefit	Initial Sanction: Length of sanction (months)	Most Severe Sanction: Reduction in benefit	Most Severe Sanction: Length of sanction (months)
Massachusetts				
Exempt[8]	—	—	—	—
Nonexempt	None[9]	None[9]	Entire benefit	Until in compliance for 2 weeks
Michigan	Entire benefit	1 month+	Entire benefit	1 month+
Minnesota	10% of the Transitional Standard	1 month+	Case is closed	1 month+
Mississippi	Entire benefit	2 months+	Entire benefit	Permanent
Missouri	25%	Until compliance	25%	3 months+
Montana	Adult portion of benefit[10]	1 month	Case is closed	1 month
Nebraska	Entire benefit	1 month+	Entire benefit	12 months or the remainder of 48 months (whichever is shorter)
Nevada	Entire benefit	Until compliance	Entire benefit	Until compliance
New Hampshire				
New Hampshire Employment Program	Adult portion of benefit	1 payment period+	66% of adjusted Payment Standard[11]	1 payment period+
Family Assistance Program[8]	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	Pro rata portion of benefit[12]	1 month+	Case is closed[12]	3 months+
New Mexico				
New Mexico Works Program	25%	Until compliance	Case is closed	6 months+
Educational Works Program	None[13]	None[13]	Participation is terminated[14]	*
New York	Pro rata portion of benefit	Until compliance	Pro rata portion of benefit	6 month+
North Carolina	Entire benefit	1 month+	Case is closed[12]	Must reapply
North Dakota	Adult portion of benefit[15]	Until compliance	Case is closed[15]	12 months
Ohio	Entire benefit	1 month+	Case is closed	6 months+
Oklahoma	Entire benefit	Until compliance	Entire benefit	Until compliance
Oregon	$50	Until compliance or 2 months (whichever is shorter)	Entire benefit	Until compliance
Pennsylvania	Adult portion of benefit[16]	30 days+	Entire benefit[17]	Permanent
Rhode Island	Adult portion of benefit[18]	Until in compliance for 2 weeks	Entire benefit	Until in compliance for 2 weeks
South Carolina				

Table 12:11
Sanction Policies for Noncompliance with Work Requirements for Single-Parent Head of Unit

State	Initial Sanction: Reduction in benefit	Initial Sanction: Length of sanction (months)	Most Severe Sanction: Reduction in benefit	Most Severe Sanction: Length of sanction (months)
All, except STAR	Case is closed	Must reapply and comply for 30 days	Case is closed	Must reapply and comply for one month
STAR (A)	Adult portion of benefit	Until compliance	Adult portion of benefit	Until compliance
STAR (B and C)[8]	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	None[9]	None[9]	Case is closed	1 month+ and must reapply
Tennessee	Entire benefit	Until in compliance for 2 weeks	Entire benefit	3 months+
Texas	Entire benefit	1 month+	Case is closed	Must reapply and comply for 30 days
Utah	$100 [19]	Until compliance	Entire benefit[20]	Until compliance
Vermont	$75	Until in compliance for 2 weeks	$225	Until in compliance for 2 weeks
Virginia				
VIEW	Entire benefit	1 month+	Entire benefit	6 months+
All, except VIEW[8]	—	—	—	—
Washington	Adult portion of benefit or 40% (whichever is greater)	Until in compliance for 4 weeks	Adult portion of benefit or 40% (whichever is greater)	Until in compliance for 4 weeks[21]
West Virginia	33.3%	3 months	Entire benefit	3 months
Wisconsin				
W-2 Transition and Community Service Jobs	Minimum wage times the number of hours of nonparticipation	Until compliance	Entire benefit	Permanent[22]
Unsubsidized Employment	—	—	—	—
Trial Jobs	Decrease in wages[23]	Until compliance[23]	Entire earnings	Permanent[22]
Wyoming	Entire benefit	Until compliance	Entire benefit	Until compliance

Source: Table III.B.3 Sanction Policies for Noncompliance with Work Requirements for Single-Parent Head of Unit, July 2006 from the Urban Institute's Welfare Rules Database, funded by DHHS/ACF and DHHS/ASPE.
Note: "Adult portion of benefit" describes the portion of the benefit the sanctioned individual would have received. Since the table only represents sanctions for single-parent adults, in all cases the sanctioned individual is an adult.
+ The unit is sanctioned for the specified number of months or until the sanctioned individual complies with the activity requirements, whichever is longer.
* Data not obtained.
[1] This sanction applies to noncompliance that occurs during the first 24 months of assistance. For noncompliances that occur after the first 24 months, the entire unit is ineligible for benefits for one month.
[2] For the seventh and subsequent months of noncompliance, the caseworker has discretion to either reduce the unit's benefits by 50 percent or close the case. If the case is closed, the unit may reapply for their full benefits, but the

application will be pending until the unit has complied with requirements for two weeks.
[3] Counties have the option to determine the amount and duration of sanctions. These policies refer to Denver County.
[4] Cash assistance may still be provided to the children in the unit who are under age 16; these benefits are issued to a protective payee.
[5] If noncompliance continues after three months of reduced benefits, the entire unit is ineligible for benefits until compliance.
[6] The sanctioned parent must also sign a family investment agreement and complete 20 hours of eligible education or work activities to become eligible again. The sanction continues until the parent fully complies.
[7] A caseworker's judgment may be used to determine whether the unit must be in compliance for two weeks before regaining benefits.
[8] Recipients in this component are not required to participate in work activities; therefore, they have no sanctions (see Appendix 1 for a description of components).
[9] The initial sanction does not reduce benefits. Recipients are given a written warning detailing the consequences of subsequent failures to comply.
[10] If noncompliance continues for more than a month after the end of the sanction period, the case is closed for noncompliance. The unit may reapply for benefits after a one-month period of ineligibility.
[11] The adjusted Payment Standard refers to the new benefit amount once the adult portion is removed. Additionally, the recipient must participate in an assessment of barriers to participation. If barriers are found, the recipient's training and support program is revised accordingly. If no barriers are found, financial assistance is terminated for the entire unit.
[12] If noncompliance continues after three months, the case is closed and the unit must reapply for further assistance.
[13] The individual is placed on probationary status for the following school term to improve GPA or meet the educational institution's standards.
[14] At the end of the probationary period, if standards have not been met or an overall GPA of 2.5 has not been achieved, the department may take action to terminate an individual's participation in the Educational Works Program.
[15] If the adult is noncompliant for one month or less, only the adult portion of the benefit is removed. If noncompliance continues after one month of reduced benefits, the case is closed.
[16] This sanction applies to noncompliance that occurs during the first 24 months of assistance. For noncompliances that occur after the first 24 months, the entire unit is ineligible for benefits for thirty days or until compliance, whichever is longer.
[17] This sanction applies to noncompliance that occurs after the first 24 months of assistance. For noncompliances that occur within the first 24 months of assistance, the needs of the sanctioned individual are permanently excluded for benefit calculation.
[18] In a two-person unit, the adult portion is equal to the difference between the benefit a family of three would have received and the benefit the two-person family actually received. For all other family sizes, the adult portion is computed normally, using the difference between the family's current monthly benefit and the monthly benefit for a family size excluding the sanctioned adult.
[19] If noncompliance continues after one month of reduced benefits, the entire unit is ineligible for benefits until compliance.
[20] The entire unit is ineligible if the adult is in noncompliance for two or more months. If the adult is noncompliant for less than two months, only $100 of the benefit is removed.
[21] The sanction remains in effect until the individual is compliant for four weeks; after four weeks of compliance, benefits are restored to their pre-sanction level and the individual is paid retroactively for the four weeks of compliance.
[22] If a recipient refuses to participate in an activity for the third time, the unit is ineligible to receive benefits in that component for life. The unit may receive benefits again if it becomes eligible for a different component (see Appendix 1 for a description of components).
[23] If a recipient has an unplanned and/or unexcused absence, the Trial Jobs employer has the discretion to decrease the recipient's wages. If a Trial Jobs recipient completely refuses to participate in the Trial Jobs component, he or she receives two warnings from the TANF agency and then becomes ineligible for the Trial Jobs component for life.

Diversion Payments

The majority of States now offer applicant diversion assistance to families as an alternative to ongoing TANF assistance. Generally, this assistance comes in the form of benefit payments designed to provide short-term financial assistance 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, other services, and/or referral to alternative assistance programs. (Table 12:12 highlights what TANF diversion programs the States administer).

Table 12:12
Formal Diversion Payments

State	Diversion program	Maximum diversion payment[1]	Form of payment	How often recipient can receive maximum payment	Period of TANF ineligibility without penalty after payment	Payment counts toward the time limit
Alabama	No	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	Yes	3 months[2]	Vendor or cash payment	Four times in a lifetime, but no more than once every 12 months	3 months[3]	No
Arizona	Yes[4]	3 months	Cash payment	Once every 12 months	3 months[5]	No
Arkansas	Yes	3 months	Cash loan[6]	Once in a lifetime	100 days	No[6]
California[7]	Yes[8]	Varies[9]	Cash payment or services[10]	As often as needed, up to $4,000 annual and $10,000 lifetime	Immediately eligible	Varies[11]
Colorado[12]	Yes	$1,000 [13]	Vendor or cash payment	Twice in a lifetime[14]	Determined by caseworker and client	No[15]
Connecticut	Yes	3 months	Cash payment	Three times in a lifetime, but no more than once every 12 months	3 months	Yes
Delaware	Yes[16]	$1,500	Vendor payment	Once every 12 months	Varies[17]	No
District of Columbia	Yes[18]	3 months	Vendor or cash payment	Once every 12 months	Diversion payment divided by the monthly benefit the unit would receive	No
Florida	Yes[19]	Varies[19]	Cash payment	Varies[19]	Varies[19]	Varies[19]
Georgia	Yes[20]	4 months	Cash payment	Once in a lifetime	12 months	No[21]

Table 12:12 Formal Diversion Payments						
State	**Diversion program**	**Maximum diversion payment**[1]	**Form of payment**	**How often recipient can receive maximum payment**	**Period of TANF ineligibility without penalty after payment**	**Payment counts toward the time limit**
Hawaii	Yes	8 months	Cash payment	Once in 60 months	Varies[22]	No
Idaho	Yes	3 months[23]	Cash payment	Once in a lifetime	Twice the number of months included in the payment	Yes
Illinois	Yes[24]	Varies[25]	Cash payment	Once in a lifetime	Determined by caseworker	No
Indiana	No	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	Yes[26]	$2,000	Vendor payment	Once every 12 months[27]	Twice the number of days included in the payment[28]	No
Kansas	No	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	Yes	$1,300	Vendor payment	Twice in a lifetime, but no more than once every 24 months	12 months	No
Louisiana	No[29]	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	Yes[30]	3 months	Vendor payment	Once in a lifetime	3 months[31]	No
Maryland	Yes	3 months	Cash payment	As often as needed	The number of months included in the payment	No
Massachusetts	No	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	No	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	Yes[32]	Varies[33]	Vendor and cash payments	Once every 12 months	4 months[34]	No
Mississippi	No	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	No	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	No	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	No	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	No	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	No	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	Yes[35]	$1,550 [36]	Cash payment	As often as needed[36]	Immediately eligible[37]	No
New Mexico	Yes[38]	$1,500	Cash payment	Twice in a lifetime	12 months[39]	No
New York	Yes[40]	Varies[25]	Vendor or cash payment[25]	Once in a lifetime	Immediately eligible	No
North Carolina	Yes	3 months	Cash payment	Once every 12 months	Immediately eligible	No
North Dakota	No	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	No	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	Yes[38]	3 months	Vendor payment	Once in a lifetime	12 months	No
Oregon	No	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	Yes[41]	3 months	Cash payment	Once every 12 months	Immediately eligible	No
Rhode Island	Yes[42]	3 months	Cash payment	Once in a lifetime	6 months[43]	No
South	No	—	—	—	—	—

State	Diversion program	Maximum diversion payment[1]	Form of payment	How often recipient can receive maximum payment	Period of TANF ineligibility without penalty after payment	Payment counts toward the time limit
Carolina						
South Dakota	Yes	2 months	Vendor or cash payment	As often as needed[44]	3 months[5]	No
Tennessee	No	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	Yes[45]	$1,000	Cash payment	Once every 12 months	12 months	No
Utah	Yes	3 months	Cash payment	As often as needed	3 months[5]	Yes[46]
Vermont	No	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	Yes	4 months	Vendor or cash payment	Once every 60 months	160 days	No
Washington	Yes	$1,500	Cash payment	Once every 12 months	12 months[47]	No
West Virginia	Yes	3 months	Cash payment	Once in a lifetime	3 months	No[48]
Wisconsin	Yes[49]	$1,600	Cash loan	Once every 12 months[50]	Immediately eligible	No
Wyoming	No	—	—	—	—	—

Table 12:12
Formal Diversion Payments

Source: Table I.A.1 Formal Diversion Payments, July 2006 from the Urban Institute's Welfare Rules Database, funded by DHHS/ACF and DHHS/ASPE.

[1] The Maximum Diversion Payment is either a flat payment, regardless of the family's size and the State's maximum benefit (represented in the table by a dollar amount), or a multiple of the maximum benefit the family would have received if it were receiving monthly TANF benefits (represented in the table by a number of months of benefits the family could receive). Note that if the State provides diversion payments based on a multiple of the maximum benefit, the amount will vary by the family size and the generosity of the State's maximum benefits.

[2] Additional diversion assistance can be issued if unexpected circumstances arise after the initial diversion payment has been issued. To qualify, the family must not have received the full amount of diversion for which they were initially eligible. If so, supplemental payments may be made to meet the additional short-term needs up to the total remaining balance.

[3] The entire payment is prorated over three months and counted as income if the unit applies for benefits within three months of receiving a payment.

[4] To be eligible, applicants must be attempting to obtain employment or have an offer of employment. Applicants must also have a short-term verified financial need that is a barrier to achieving self-sufficiency, such as needing car repairs, child care, work clothes, overdue housing expenses, or transportation assistance. Once assistance is approved, all child support payments received on behalf of the children in the unit are passed through to the unit during the diversion period.

[5] If the unit applies for benefits during the three-month ineligibility period, the unit must repay the diversion payment. The payment will be prorated over a three-month period and the amount of the repayment will be deducted from the unit's monthly assistance payment.

[6] The diversion payment is considered a loan; therefore the recipient must pay back any amount borrowed. Any amount paid back will not count toward the time limit; however, if all or a portion of the amount has not been repaid, the months will count.

[7] Counties have the option to vary their diversion programs. These policies refer to Los Angeles County.

[8] Diversion assistance is only offered to applicants.

[9] The maximum diversion cash payment is the greater of $2,000 or three times the Maximum Aid Payment for the family size. In cases where an applicant has a one-time expense that exceeds the standard maximum diversion payment, payments up to $4,000 may be issued if necessary to retain self-sufficiency.

[10] Diversion services may be made in the form of cash, vendor, or non-cash services. Diversion has been used to

provide payments and services for child and dependent care, clothing, housing deposit, medical expenses, work supports pending receipt of employment income, tools or other items for employment, transportation, payments for automobile repairs, and payment of utility bills.

[11] If the unit applies for monthly TANF benefits after the diversion period (diversion amount divided by the Maximum Aid Payment) ends, the State counts one month toward the time limit. If the unit applies during the diversion period, it can choose to count the diversion payment toward the time limit, or repay the diversion amount at a rate of 10 percent of the monthly benefit each month until the diversion is repaid. The number of months counted toward the 60-month time limit is calculated by dividing the total diversion payment by the Maximum Aid Payment for the apparently eligible assistance unit at the time the diversion payment was made. The month(s) resulting from the calculation less any partial month, is (are) counted toward the 60-month time limit.

[12] Counties have the option to vary their diversion programs. These policies refer to Denver County.

[13] If assistance greater than $1,000 is requested, it must be approved by a designated staffing team. If an individual is seeking employment and training services through the mayor's Office of Workforce Development, there will be no limit to the amount of money issued.

[14] If an individual is seeking employment and training services through the mayor's Office of Workforce Development, there will be no limit to the number of diversion applications approved.

[15] If the payment is intended to cover greater than 120 days worth of need, the additional time counts towards the time limit. If an individual is seeking employment and training services through the mayor's Office of Workforce Development, there will be no time frame for how long services can be provided.

[16] The State's diversion program is related to retaining or obtaining employment and is only for parents living with natural or adopted children.

[17] The period of ineligibility depends on the amount of the diversion payment. Units receiving $1-500.99 are ineligible for one month, units receiving $501-1,000.99 are ineligible for two months, and units receiving $1,001-$1,500 are ineligible for three months.

[18] If a TANF applicant is qualified for diversion but did not apply, a case worker will discuss diversion with the applicant, and if appropriate, recommend it over TANF.

[19] Florida has three separate diversion programs. An assistance unit may receive a one-time payment of up to $1,000 in Up-Front Diversion or Relocation Assistance, up to the amount needed to relocate, or a one-time $1,000 payment of Cash Severance Diversion. The unit is ineligible to receive assistance for three months after receiving Up-Front Diversion and for six months after receiving Relocation Assistance or Cash Severance Diversion. Up-Front Assistance is for individuals in need of assistance due to unexpected circumstances or emergency situations. Relocation Assistance is available for individuals who reside in an area with limited employment opportunities and experience one of the following: geographic isolation, formidable transportation barriers, isolation from extended family, or domestic violence that threatens the ability of a parent to maintain self-sufficiency. Cash Severance Diversion is available to TANF recipients if they meet the following criteria: are employed and receiving earnings; are able to verify their earnings; will remain employed for at least six months; have received cash assistance for at least six consecutive months since October 1996; and are eligible for at least one more month of TANF. Up-Front Diversion and Relocation Assistance do not count toward time limits. Cash Severance Diversion does not count toward time limits if the payment is made in a month in which the unit also receives a TANF payment. If the payment is made in a month in which the unit does not receive a TANF payment, the Cash Severance Diversion payment counts as a month toward the time limit.

[20] To receive diversion assistance, a participant must either have a full-time job, be on unpaid leave due to temporary illness (under four months) and meet the gross income test, or s/he must be employed, eligible for less than the maximum amount of cash assistance and decline the assistance the applicant is eligible for.

[21] Payments do not count against the time limit, unless the recipient applies for TANF during the 12-month ineligibility period. If the recipient receives a TANF payment, the diversion payment counts against the time limit. The unit can reapply and receive TANF during the period of ineligibility if they lost their job through no fault of their own and intensive job search does not yield a job. If they do receive TANF, they lose 4 months towards their lifetime limit.

[22] The period of ineligibility depends on the amount of the diversion payment. Units receiving a payment equaling three months of benefits are ineligible for five consecutive months, units receiving a payment equaling six months of benefits are ineligible for nine consecutive months, and units receiving a payment equaling eight months of benefits are ineligible for twelve consecutive months.

[23] All of the unit's income is disregarded for benefit computation, so it will always receive three times the Maximum Benefit.

[24] An applicant who has found a job that will make him or her ineligible for cash assistance or who wants to accept a

job and withdraw his or her application for assistance is eligible for a one-time payment in order to begin or maintain employment.

[25] The type and amount of the payment is determined on a case-by-case basis and is dependent upon the needs of the applicant.

[26] Applicants must either be in danger of losing employment or have evidence of barriers to accepting a verified offer of employment. Also, countable income must be at or below 200 percent of poverty.

[27] Additional benefits may be available to an individual who has already received diversion funds if (1) the individual has not already received the $2,000 maximum allowed in the program period; (2) the individual is still in the period of TANF ineligibility; (3) the individual is employed at the time; and (4) the expense is for an unforeseen job-related expense.

[28] Iowa calculates the period of TANF ineligibility in days rather than months. The total period of ineligibility is equal to two times the diversion payment divided by (maximum benefit for family size divided by 30 days).

[29] Although it still exists in the law, Louisiana's diversion program has not received funding since September 2002. According to that law, the recipient can receive a cash payment worth up to four months of TANF benefits, and they are ineligible for TANF for four months without a penalty after receiving diversion. They can receive it twice in a lifetime, but no more than once every 12 months.

[30] Diversion payments are only provided to caretaker relatives or parents who are employed or looking for work.

[31] Units that apply for benefits during the three-month ineligibility period must repay any diversion payment received for any period that was covered by both diversion and TANF.

[32] Minnesota's four month Diversionary Work Program (DWP) is mandatory for all TANF applicants except for the following units: (1) child only cases; (2) one-parent families that include a child under 12 weeks of age; (3) minor caregivers without a high school diploma or GED; (4) caregivers age 18 or 19 without a high school diploma or GED who choose to have an employment plan with an education option; and (5) caregivers age 60 or over. Two-parent families must participate in DWP unless both parents meet the exemption criteria listed above. In determining eligibility, a housing subsidy of $50 does not count as income and any unexpected increases in income while enrolled in DWP, will be disregarded. 100 percent of the earnings from a new job obtained while participating in DWP will be disregarded for the remainder of the four-month program. Other than these two items, DWP applicants and participants have the same income and eligibility criteria as TANF. This includes asset limits, income disregards, and income exclusions. For their activity requirements, DWP participants do not have the same requirements that they can only participate in a portion of their activities (such as education) for a restricted number of hours. In addition to receiving financial assistance, recipients participate in four months of intensive employment services focused on helping the participant obtain an unsubsidized job before entering welfare. Failure to comply with the employment services, which may include a structured job search, results in ineligibility for both DWP and TANF until compliance. However, once the participant cooperates, they can start receiving benefits immediately. They do not have a specific number of months they must cooperate with their activity requirements before their benefits resume. After the four months are complete, participants still requiring assistance may apply for TANF as applicants.

[33] DWP benefits are provided on a monthly basis and are equal to the difference between the unit's countable income and the sum of its actual housing costs, utility costs, $35 per month for telephone services, and up to $70 per unit member for personal needs. The total monthly grant amount cannot exceed the cash portion of the TANF Transitional Standard (see Table II.A.3). Unlike TANF, DWP recipients are eligible to receive food stamp benefits in addition to their diversion benefits. Also, they are not required to assign child support payments over to the State.

[34] The unit may apply for TANF at the completion of the four-month diversion program. If a unit applies to TANF anytime within 12 months of receiving either TANF or DWP assistance, the unit moves directly into TANF and is not eligible to participate in diversion.

[35] Applicants for WFNJ/TANF must participate in New Jersey's diversion program, Early Employment Initiative (EEI), if they (1) have a work history that equals or exceeds four months of full-time employment in the last 12 months; (2) appear to meet TANF eligibility requirements; (3) are not in immediate need; and (4) do not meet criteria for a deferral from work requirements. Participants receive a one-time, lump-sum payment and are required to pursue an intensive job search for 15 to 30 days while their WFNJ/TANF application is processed. If participants obtain employment and withdraw their application, they are eligible to receive a second lump-sum payment to assist in the transition to employment. If no employment is secured, the applicant is referred back to the WFNJ/TANF agency for cash assistance.

[36] The maximum amount a family would receive is relative to the number of persons in the unit. The amount included in the table is for a unit of eight or more people. The maximum diversion payment for a family of three is

$750. If the agency feels an individual may benefit, he or she may be considered suitable for repeated participation in EEI when determining subsequent eligibility for the program.

[37] If a participant is unable to find a job through the diversion program or loses employment and reapplies for TANF benefits within 60 days of the original application, TANF benefits will be retroactive to the date of application. Any lump-sum payment received under the EEI is prorated from the date of the original application to the date of the reactivation and subtracted from the monthly grant amount for which the assistance unit is eligible. If this lump sum exceeds the family's monthly grant amount, the excess is counted as unearned income when calculating the monthly assistance benefits for any subsequent month. If the applicant loses his or her employment after 60 days from the application date, the family will need to reapply for TANF.

[38] The diversion payment is only available to assist applicants in keeping a job or accepting a bona fide offer of employment.

[39] Units may apply for assistance during the 12-month period, but the benefits will be prorated to account for the diversion payment. Units receiving a diversion payment in another State may not receive a diversion payment or monthly benefits in New Mexico for 12 months or the length of the period of ineligibility in the other State, whichever is shorter.

[40] New York has three types of diversion payments: Diversion Payments (for crisis needs such as moving expenses, storage fees, or household structural or equipment repairs), Diversion Transportation Payments (for employment-related transportation expenses), and Diversion Rental Payments (for rental housing).

[41] To be eligible for Diversion, applicants must be currently employed, or have received earned income from employment within the 90-day period prior to application (in Two-Parent families, only one parent must meet this requirement). In addition, the unit must have verified financial needs that, if met, would prevent the family from applying for ongoing TANF. If the demonstrated financial need exceeds the maximum Diversion payment, the family may still receive Diversion payments if they verify that another source will take responsibility for the remaining financial need.

[42] Diversion assistance is only available to applicants. The unit must not have received assistance payments during the 12 months prior to the date of application and the adult member of the unit must not have terminated employment within 60 days of application for benefits.

[43] The six month period begins at the date of application. The six month waiver period may be reduced by up to three months if it is determined that the family will suffer undue and unforeseeable hardship during all or any portion of months four through six of the waiver period.

[44] South Dakota has no formal limit on the number of payments a unit may receive; however, a State source reports that it is unlikely that an assistance unit would receive a diversion payment more than once every 12 months.

[45] To qualify for the State's diversion program, the assistance unit must meet one of the "Crisis Criteria" including: (1) the caretaker or second parent lost employment in the process month, application month, or two months before application; (2) a dependent child experienced a loss of financial support from the legal parent or stepparent within the past 12 months due to death, divorce, separation, abandonment, or termination of child support and the caretaker was employed within 12 months of the application or process month; (3) the caretaker or second parent graduated from a university, college, junior college, or technical training school within 12 months of the application or process month and was underemployed or unemployed; or (4) the caretaker and/or second parent was employed but faced the loss or potential loss of transportation and/or shelter or faced a medical emergency temporarily preventing them from continuing to work. If the unit has an unresolved TANF activity requirement sanction or is not eligible for a TANF grant of at least, the unit is ineligible for diversion assistance

[46] The first diversion payment in a 12-month period will not count as a month of financial assistance against the 36-month time limit; the second and subsequent diversion payments in a 12-month period will count.

[47] If the unit applies for benefits during the 12-month ineligibility period, the diversion payment becomes a loan. The amount of the loan is calculated by dividing the diversion payment by 12 and multiplying the quotient by the number of months remaining of the 12-month period since the diversion payment was received. The unit's monthly benefit is decreased by five percent each month until the loan is repaid.

[48] For units that received diversion assistance before July 2000, three months are counted toward the lifetime limit.

[49] The diversion payment is considered a loan to assist with expenses related to obtaining or maintaining employment and it must be repaid. Repayments are expected within 12 months but may be extended to 24 months. The loan may be paid back in cash or through a combination of cash and volunteer community service (valued at the higher of the State or federal minimum wage).

[50] The caseworker may issue loans for between $25 and $1,600. In a 12-month period, a unit may receive several loans, but they may not receive more than $1,600 in total loans or have an outstanding loan balance of more than $1,600.

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 12:13 and Table 12:14).

Table 12:13
State Lifetime Time Limit Policies

State	Lifetime limit	Whose Benefits Are Terminated	
		Entire unit	Adult only
Alabama	60 months	X	—
Alaska	60 months	X	—
Arizona	60 months	X	—
Arkansas	24 months	X	—
California	60 months[1]	—	X
Colorado	60 months	X	—
Connecticut	21 months[2]	X	—
Delaware	36 months[3]	X	—
District of Columbia	—[4]	—	—
Florida	48 months	X	—
Georgia	48 months	X	—
Hawaii	60 months	X	—
Idaho	24 months	X	—
Illinois	60 months	X[5]	—
Indiana	24 months	—	X
	60 months	X	—
Iowa	60 months[6]	X	—
Kansas	60 months	X	—
Kentucky	60 months	X	—
Louisiana	60 months	X	—
Maine	—[7]	—	—
Maryland	60 months	X	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—
Minnesota	60 months	X	—
Mississippi	60 months	X	—

Table 12:13
State Lifetime Time Limit Policies

State	Lifetime limit	Whose Benefits Are Terminated	
		Entire unit	Adult only
Missouri	60 months	X	—
Montana	60 months	X	—
Nebraska			
Time limited assistance	60 months	X	—
Non-time limited assistance	—	—	—
Nevada	60 months	X	—
New Hampshire			
Employment Program	60 months	X	—
Family Assistance Program	—	—	—
New Jersey	60 months	X	—
New Mexico	60 months	X	—
New York	—[8]	—	—
North Carolina	60 months[9]	X	—
North Dakota	60 months	X	—
Ohio	60 months[10]	X	—
Oklahoma	60 months	X	—
Oregon	—[11]	—	—
Pennsylvania	60 months	X	—
Rhode Island	60 months	—	X
South Carolina			
All, except STAR	60 months	X	—
STAR	—	—	—
South Dakota	60 months	X	—
Tennessee	60 months	X	—
Texas	60 months	X	—
Utah	36 months	X	—
Vermont	—	—	—
Virginia			
VIEW	60 months	X	—
All, except VIEW	—	—	—
Washington	—[12]	—	—
West Virginia	60 months	X	—
Wisconsin	60 months	X	—
Wyoming	60 months	X	—

Source: Table IV.C.1 Formal Diversion Payments, July 2006 from the Urban Institute's Welfare Rules Database, funded by DHHS/ACF and DHHS/ASPE.

[1] California's TANF funding began December 1996; however, recipients' benefit months did not begin to count against units' 60-month limit until January 1998. Using State funds, California will extend recipients' benefits beyond 60 months if the units received assistance between December 1996 and January 1998. The length of the extension equals the number of months the unit received benefits during this time period.

[2] Recipients may apply for extensions after 21 months of benefits, however, they may not receive more than 60 total months of assistance. See Table IV.C.4 for more information on extensions.

[3] The 36-month time limit applies to assistance units that apply for benefits on or after January 1, 2000. Units that received benefits before this date are eligible for 48 months of assistance.

[4] The District of Columbia uses local money to fund assistance units that have reached the 60-month federal lifetime time limit. All units that are either in compliance with program requirements or are exempt from requirements are automatically eligible for continued assistance. If the unit is not in compliance upon reaching

the 60-month mark, the noncompliant adult(s) will be removed from the grant, while other unit members will continue to receive assistance.

[5] If the adult who has reached the 60-month lifetime limit is not the parent of any child in the assistance unit, only the adult is ineligible for benefits. Children who do not live with a parent can therefore continue to receive assistance after their caretaker reaches the 60-month limit.

[6] In addition to the 60-month lifetime limit, units must establish a time frame, with a specific ending date, during which the recipient expects to become self-sufficient (i.e., when income is above eligibility limits).

[7] Units in compliance with TANF program rules may continue to receive benefits beyond 60 months. If members of the unit have been sanctioned three or more times during their 60 months of assistance, the adult's needs are not considered for benefit computation for an amount of time equal to the length of the adult's last sanction period.

[8] After 60 months, the unit is still eligible to receive noncash assistance through the State's Safety Net Assistance program.

[9] In certain circumstances, a child may be able to continue receiving benefits after the 60 months. Since the time limit follows the adult, a child may enter a new household and become eligible in a new assistance unit.

[10] After receiving 36 months of assistance, the case is closed; however, it is possible to receive 24 additional months of benefits if the unit has not received benefits for at least 24 months and can demonstrate good cause for reapplying.

[11] Although the State does not discuss the federal lifetime limit (60 months), the final TANF regulations, published April 1999, indicate that any months during which a nonexempt head of household receives TANF-funded assistance under a waiver will count toward the federal time limit. Therefore, in addition to the State time limit, a 60-month lifetime limit that applies retroactively to all recipients as of the date TANF began or the first month of receipt under the waiver, whichever is later.

[12] Units in compliance with TANF program rules may continue to receive benefits beyond 60 months.

Table 12:14
Other State Time Limit Policies

State	Lifetime limit	Whose Benefits Are Terminated	
		Entire unit	Adult only
Alabama	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—
Arizona	—[1]	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—
California	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	—
Indiana	—	—	—
Iowa	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—
Louisiana	24 of 60 months	X	—
Maine	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—
Massachusetts			

	Table 12:14 **Other State Time Limit Policies**		
		Whose Benefits Are Terminated	
State	**Lifetime limit**	**Entire unit**	**Adult only**
Exempt	—	—	—
Nonexempt	24 of 60 months	X	—
Michigan	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—
Time limited assistance	24 of 48 months	X	—
Non-time limited assistance	—	—	—
Nevada	24 months; followed by 12 months of ineligibility	X	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—
New Jersey	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—
North Carolina	24 months; followed by 36 months of ineligibility	X	—
North Dakota	—	—	—
Ohio	36 months; followed by 24 months of ineligibility[2]	X	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—
Oregon	24 of 84 months	X	—
Pennsylvania	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—
South Carolina			
All, except STAR	24 of 120 months	X	—
STAR	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—
Tennessee	18 months; followed by 3 months of ineligibility	X	—
Texas	12, 24, or 36 months; followed by 60 months of ineligibility[3]	—	X
Utah	—[4]	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—
Virginia			
VIEW	24 months; followed by 24 months of ineligibility[5]	X	—
All, except VIEW	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—

Source: Table IV.C.1 Formal Diversion Payments, July 2006 from the Urban Institute's Welfare Rules Database, funded by DHHS/ACF and DHHS/ASPE.

[1] Two-parent families in which neither parent is disabled are eligible for only six months of assistance in any 12-

month period.

[2] In order to receive benefits after the 24 month period of ineligibility, the family must demonstrate good cause for reapplying. Good cause may include loss of employment, inability to find employment, divorce, domestic violence, or other reasons determined by the caseworker.

[3] The 12-month limit applies to nonexempt recipients who (1) did not complete the 11th grade and have 18 months or more of recent work experience, or (2) have either a high school diploma or GED, certificate from post-secondary school, or a certificate or degree from vocational or technical school, and any work experience. The 24-month limit applies to nonexempt recipients who (1) have not completed the 11th grade and have between six and 17 months of recent work experience, or (2) have completed the 11th grade but not the 12th grade or have a GED, and have completed 17 or fewer months of work experience. The 36-month limit applies to nonexempt recipients who (1) have less than six months of recent work experience and (2) have not completed the 11th grade.

[4] Two-parent families in which the principle wage earner is unemployed are only eligible for seven months of assistance in a 13-month period.

[5] After receiving 24 months of assistance, the unit may receive up to 12 months of transitional benefits. The 24 months of ineligibility begins with the month in which the case was closed or the month in which transitional benefits were terminated, whichever is later.

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, business capitalization, medical expenses, and other expenses. 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 12:10).

Table 12:10
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
Florida	YES	YES (1:1)	YES	YES	YES	NO	(Limit: $1,000 per year; $3,000

Table 12:10 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**
							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
New Hampshire	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
New Jersey	YES[9]	YES (1:1)	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
New Mexico	YES $1,500	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES[10]
New York	YES (no limit)	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO

Table 12:10
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
North Carolina	YES $2,000	YES (1:1 up to $2,000)	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
North Dakota	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ohio	NO	County Discretion (up to 2:1)	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Oklahoma	YES $2,000	YES[11]	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Oregon	YES (no limit)	YES ($1.00 per hour worked)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
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 $10,000	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES[1]
South Dakota	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	YES $5,000	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES[3]
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 ($500)[13]	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Virginia	YES $5,000	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES[1,10]
Virgin Islands	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington	YES Client $2,000, contractor $4,000--max $6,000	YES (2:1 up to $4,000)	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
West Virginia	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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.

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

Five States claimed waiver inconsistencies for waivers that extended beyond FY 2003. Waivers for three States (MT, OH, and HI) expired in FY 2004, Massachusetts' waiver expired September 30, 2005, and Tennessee's waivers expired June 30, 2007.

Table 12:15 summarizes the waiver inconsistency claims by States.

Table 12:15
Federal Time Limit Waivers

State	Work Participation	Time-Limited Assistance	Authority Expires[1]
Hawaii	X	X	9/30/04
Massachusetts	X		9/30/05
Montana	X		12/31/03
Ohio	X	X[2]	12/31/03
Tennessee	X	X	6/30/07

[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.

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 12:16).

Table 12:16
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
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

Table 12:16
Domestic Violence Provisions

State	Federal Certification[1] or State Program[2]
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 many States have adopted this provision (see Table 12:17).

Table 12:17
Family Cap Policies

State	Special treatment of additional children	Special treatment if child born more than X months after case opening	Increase in cash benefit for an additional child (and special provisions)	Special treatment discontinued if case closed X months[1]
Alabama	No	—	—	—
Alaska	No	—	—	—
Arizona	Yes	10	None (disregard)[2]	Always capped
Arkansas	Yes	1	None	6
California	Yes	10 [3]	None	24
Colorado	No	—	—	—
Connecticut	Yes	10	$50	Always capped
Delaware	Yes[4]	10	None	Always capped
District of Columbia	No	—	—	—
Florida	Yes	10	Half of normal increment for first child subject to cap[5]	Always capped
Georgia	Yes	10	Varies[6]	Always capped
Hawaii	No	—	—	—
Idaho	No[7]	—	—	—
Illinois	No[8]	—	—	—
Indiana	Yes	10	None	Always capped
Iowa	No	—	—	—
Kansas	No	—	—	—
Kentucky	No	—	—	—
Louisiana	No	—	—	—
Maine	No	—	—	—
Maryland	Yes[9]	10	None (third-party payment)[10]	Always third-party payment
Massachusetts	Yes	10	None (disregard)[11]	Always capped
Michigan	No	—	—	—
Minnesota	Yes	10	None[12]	10
Mississippi	Yes	10	None	Always capped
Missouri	No	—	—	—
Montana	No	—	—	—
Nebraska	Yes	10	None	6
Nevada	No	—	—	—
New Hampshire	No	—	—	—
New Jersey	Yes	10	None (earner exemption)[13]	12 [14]
New Mexico	No	—	—	—

Table 12:17 Family Cap Policies				
State	Special treatment of additional children	Special treatment if child born more than X months after case opening	Increase in cash benefit for an additional child (and special provisions)	Special treatment discontinued if case closed X months[1]
New York	No	—	—	—
North Carolina	Yes	10	None	Always capped
North Dakota	Yes	8	None	12
Ohio	No	—	—	—
Oklahoma	Yes	10	None (voucher)[15]	Always capped
Oregon	No	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	No	—	—	—
Rhode Island	No	—	—	—
South Carolina	Yes	10	None (voucher)[16]	Always capped
South Dakota	No	—	—	—
Tennessee	Yes	10	None	3 [17]
Texas	No	—	—	—
Utah	No	—	—	—
Vermont	No	—	—	—
Virginia	Yes	10	None	Always capped
Washington	No	—	—	—
West Virginia	No	—	—	—
Wisconsin	No[18]	—	—	—
Wyoming[19]	Yes	10	None	Always capped

Source: Table IV.B.1 Family Cap Policies, July 2006 from the Urban Institute's Welfare Rules Database, funded by DHHS/ACF and DHHS/ASPE.

Note: Some units may be exempt from the family cap policies. See the WRD for more details on exemption policies.

1 This column describes the number of months a unit must remain off assistance to regain eligibility for a previously capped child. Some States permanently exclude capped children even if the unit cycles on and off assistance, while other States may include previously capped children in benefit and eligibility calculations if the unit has not received assistance for a specified period.

2 Units subjected to the family cap receive an additional earned income disregard equal to the lost benefit amount. This additional disregard is allowed for each month the member is excluded due to a cap.

3 Children born less than 10 months after case opening are not subject to the family cap provided the unit leaves assistance for two months during the 10-month period leading up to the birth.

4 In addition to the family cap policy, any child born after December 31, 1998, to an unmarried minor parent is ineligible for cash assistance, regardless of whether the minor was receiving aid at the time of the birth. If the minor received benefits within 10 months of the birth of the child, the child will always be capped. If the minor did not receive benefits within 10 months of the birth of the child, the child will be eligible for assistance once the minor turns 18. Units in which the child is not permanently capped may receive noncash assistance services in the form of vouchers upon request, but they will not be automatically given each month. Receipt is based on need, and the total monthly value of the vouchers is capped at $69.

5 The normal increment is the additional amount a unit receives for adding a person to the unit. For instance, a two-person unit that adds a child may receive another $30 each month since it is now a three-person unit. There is no increase in cash benefits for the second child or subsequent children subject to the cap.

6 The additional child increases the Standard of Need but not the Family Maximum. If the family has no income, the cash benefit will not increase. However, if the family has income, the benefit may increase but cannot

increase higher than the maximum payment for the family size excluding the capped child.
7 The State provides a flat maximum benefit, regardless of family size. However, the Work Incentive Payment increases with family size, so the benefit for a unit with income may increase with an additional child, but never beyond the maximum benefit level.
8 Illinois no longer has a family cap; however, the State applied a cap to children born more than 10 months after case opening between January 1, 1996 and January 1, 2004. Children who were capped during this period continue to be capped. The cap may be removed for these children if the unit does not receive benefits for a minimum of nine months and has not previously experienced an increase in the Payment Standard as the result of a birth while receiving TANF.
9 Although the family cap still exists in State law, all local offices have implemented waivers to discontinue the family cap policy. In addition, formerly capped children are no longer subject to the cap.
10 The money the unit would have received for the additional child will instead go to a third party (e.g., church, charitable organization, relative) to purchase necessary care requirements for the affected child.
11 Units subject to the family cap receive an additional earned income disregard equal to the first $90 of income received by or on behalf of a capped child in any month.
12 The family cap only applies to the cash assistance portion of MFIP the additional child would receive. The child will still be eligible for the food portion of MFIP.
13 Units in which at least one adult member of the unit is working (any number of hours) are not subject to the family cap.
14 After case closure, if the recipient is employed for three months and loses the job by no fault of his or her own, the previously capped child is included in the unit. These units do not receive a new 10-month grace period for any subsequent pregnancies.
15 The unit will not receive cash for an additional child; however, the unit will receive a voucher for the amount it would have received during the first 36 months to pay for expenses associated with the child. Vouchers are similar to cash. The capped portion of the benefit is distributed every month, divided into two vouchers that can be used at any store to purchase things necessary for the capped child.
16 Benefits are available in the form of vouchers up to the amount of increase in cash benefits the unit would have received for the child.
17 This period only applies if the family has previously reached the periodic limit of 18 months and the case was closed without a sanction. If the unit reapplies and has not previously reached the periodic limit, or the case was previously closed for a sanction, then the child who was previously subject to a family cap will remain capped until the unit has completed whatever time is left on their 18 month assistance period.
18 The State provides a flat benefit, regardless of family size.
19 The State does not allow any individual, including adult relatives, to be added to the unit's payment 10 months after the initial qualification for assistance. A new individual's income and resources will be counted for eligibility and benefit determination.

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 takes 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's) 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 including better data on marriage and divorce. Projects to improve the usefulness of State-level administrative data have been undertaken. HHS issued regulations to implement expansions in State data reporting to include recipients of State-funded TANF assistance as called for by the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA). State-specific data sets produced by each of the grantees studying welfare leavers and current recipients were made available for secondary data analyses of welfare outcome measures, and synthesis reports were published based on administrative data findings from all of the ASPE-funded leavers studies and survey data analyses of all of the ASPE-funded TANF caseload 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 TANF program undertaken by HHS.

Highlights of Major Research and Evaluation Findings

Increasing Employment Stability and Earnings for Low-Wage Workers: Promising Programs in the Employment Retention and Advancement Project

One of ACF's major initiatives is the *Employment Retention and Advancement Project*, which is experimentally evaluating a number of alternative approaches to help current or former TANF recipients and other low-income individuals sustain attachment to and advancement in the labor market. ACF's contractor, MDRC, has been evaluating 16 intervention strategies implemented in sites in eight States (California, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, and Texas). The study also includes an implementation evaluation in each site to document the challenges and successes in implementing and operating the strategies designed.

All of the ERA strategies, including those described in the interim report, are evaluated using a similar evaluation design. Individuals who met the site-specific ERA eligibility criteria were randomly assigned to a program group, usually called the ERA group, or to a control group. Those assigned to the ERA group were eligible to receive the special retention and advancement services (and in some programs, required to participate), while those assigned to the control group were not eligible for the special ERA services but were eligible for other services and supports available from the agency or in the community – including the services provided through the sites' standard welfare-to-work or post-employment program. Each site's control group thus represented the benchmark against which the site's ERA approach was assessed.

Most of the ERA strategies examined were found to be well implemented in accordance with the project plan. Nonetheless, eight of the twelve strategies examined in the interim report have not shown systematic positive impacts on the economic outcomes examined. The four strategies included in this report that were found to have produced positive impacts were operated in Chicago (Illinois), Riverside (California), Corpus Christi and Fort Worth (Texas) and New York City (New York).

The Chicago strategy focused on providing career advancement services through an experienced community-based organization. The strategy focused on individuals who remained on TANF even though they worked 30 hours per week and had maintained employment for at least six consecutive months. It provided a combination of services, including targeted job search assistance and assistance in identifying and accessing career ladders. Riverside implemented two strategies; findings from the Post-Assistance Self-Sufficiency (PASS) program are included in this report. PASS targeted individuals who left TANF due to earned income and provided retention and advancement services and family-based support services delivered by community-based organizations. Texas implemented the new strategy in Corpus Christi, Fort Worth and Houston and targeted TANF applicants and recipients. This strategy provided individualized team-based case management as well as monthly stipends of $200 to those who maintained full-time employment and completed activities related to their employment plan. The New York City PRIDE program was a mandatory employment program targeting welfare recipients with physical or mental health problems that was operated through four nonprofit, community-based organizations experienced in working with people with health problems. It included adult basic education, unpaid work experience and job search/job placement services tailored to account for health problems.

The Chicago, Riverside (PASS) sites and two of the Texas sites, Corpus Christi and Fort Worth, increased two-year average quarterly employment rates by 2.8 to 3.8 percentage points above control group levels, boosted average total (2-year) earnings by $823 to $1,755, produced gains in the percentage of people employed four consecutive quarters ranging from 3.8 to 4.1 percentage points, and increased the percentage earning more than $20,000 during the two-year period by 2.8 to 4.6 percentage points. The New York City PRIDE program produced economic impacts similar in size to those in the other three promising programs in absolute terms. These results were very large in percentage terms due to the control group's very low employment levels. Subgroup analysis found that impacts tend to be concentrated among sample group members with recent work experience.

While most ERA programs were able to recruit and initially engage substantial proportions of program group members, sustained engagement was difficult to achieve. The Chicago, New York City PRIDE, and the two Texas sites produced positive impacts on measures of ongoing engagement; these impacts were concentrated among sample members with recent work experience.

The report's findings are based on two to three years of data and patterns are beginning to emerge. However, these findings do not represent the final word on these programs, as the evaluation will ultimately track employment and earnings outcomes for at least three years in every program and longer in selected programs. The experience of the 12 interventions strategies included in this report illustrates the challenges faced by agencies attempting to assist TANF applicants and recipients sustain employment and advance in the labor market. The study found high rates of job loss and limited advancement during the follow-up periods. The positive impacts found in the four sites highlighted here suggest that some strategies can produce positive results.

TANF Caseload Composition and Leavers Synthesis

The *TANF Caseload Composition and Leavers Synthesis* updated past assessments of the characteristics and success in work engagement of both (a) the TANF caseload and (b) those who have left the TANF caseload (or "leavers"). The purpose of the update was to determine if the caseload of TANF recipients and the population of leavers have become more or less disadvantaged in the last 5 and 10 years. More specifically, this investigation was prompted by two questions:

(1) How do the characteristics of the TANF caseload compare with the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)/TANF caseload characteristics 5 and 10 years ago? Is it more or less disadvantaged?
(2) What are the characteristics and outcomes for families that recently left the TANF rolls compared with families on TANF, and compared with families that left the TANF rolls 5 and 10 years ago? Are TANF leavers today more or less disadvantaged?

This update was necessary because many recent studies on caseload composition and leavers have concentrated only on the early TANF period (approximately 1997 to 2001), and most of these studies do not use national data sets.

ACF contracted with the Urban Institute to conduct the study, which has two main components. First, the Urban Institute carried out a new synthesis of TANF caseload and leavers research with the most recent studies. Second, to obtain more recent national results, the Urban Institute performed secondary analyses of more recent data from three national data sets: the National Survey of America's Families (NSAF), the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

The study found that, in general, there were few changes to the composition of the caseload and the characteristics of leavers in the last 5 to 10 years. Changes that did occur for both recipients and leavers were concentrated in the early TANF period (1997-2001). Typically, changes in the early period were either partially reversed or slowed in the later TANF period (1999-2005).

More specifically, despite the massive decrease in welfare caseloads (more than 50 percent reduction from 1996 to 2006) and the very different economic climate during the early (1997-2001) and late (1999-2005) TANF periods, the demographic characteristics of families on welfare are remarkably stable. Similarly, data on different cohorts of welfare leavers indicate that, in most respects, the personal and family characteristics of leavers are fairly stable. Additionally, with some exceptions (specifically health-related issues), there has been little change in barriers to employment among recipients and leavers (e.g. having less than a high school degree, having a child on SSI) over time. Over time, work participation increased for female recipients in the early TANF period (1997-2001). The trend partially reversed in the later period (1999-2005). Meanwhile, over time, employment decreased among leavers. Nevertheless, TANF recipients are better off, in terms of income, after leaving welfare than while on welfare. The authors add, "the key transition for raising household income seems to be moving from non-work to work." This transition may not coincide precisely with the transition off welfare. The report may be viewed at: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/tanf_caseload/index.html.

Implementing Healthy Marriage Programs for Unmarried Parents: Early Lessons from the Building Strong Families Project

The *Building Strong Families (BSF) Demonstration and Evaluation* is a large-scale, multi-site test of marriage and relationship education programs for low-income unmarried parents (adults

18 or over) who are expecting or have just had a child (within the last 3 months). The BSF evaluation provides for implementation evaluation as well as impact evaluation. This specific report documents the early lessons from the program development and pilot stages of the demonstration sites during early 2005 through early 2006. The demonstrations are in Florida (Broward and Orange counties), Georgia (Atlanta), Indiana (Allen, Lake, Marion and Miami counties), Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Maryland (Baltimore), Oklahoma (Oklahoma City), and Texas (Houston and San Angelo).

The report presents information on the number and characteristics of couples enrolled in the demonstration pilot period.[14] The BSF data indicate that the sites are succeeding in enrolling couples during pregnancy (46 percent) and after delivery (54 percent). On average, BSF mothers and fathers in the pilots were in their mid-twenties (24 and 26, respectively) at the time they enrolled in the program. More than three-quarters of BSF couples were cohabiting at intake and almost six percent had married post-conception. In about half the couples, one parent had a child by another partner and about one-quarter of the couples had other children in common (in addition to the child that made them eligible for BSF). About 79 percent of fathers and 21 percent of mothers were working at intake. The percent of fathers working ranged from a high of 90 percent in Texas to a low of 63 percent in Baltimore. Across all sites, 57 percent of the working fathers reported total earnings in the past 12 months of less than $15,000, 28 percent reported earnings between $15,000 and $24,999, and 10 percent reported earnings over $25,000. Across the sites, 46 percent of mothers and 52 percent of fathers entering the BSF pilots indicated they were “almost certain” they would marry their current partner; another 26 percent of mothers and 27 percent of fathers said they had a “pretty good chance” of marrying.

The report also describes how the different sites have implemented services. According to the report, the early BSF experience suggests that, although there are varied ways to develop and implement healthy marriage programs, certain characteristics of host agencies and staff may be particularly helpful, including: a strong commitment to the importance of healthy marriage; organizational experience in delivering services in a group format; utilization of male and female staff and teams; and employing staff with similar cultural backgrounds as their participants. The report also notes that, in order to enroll sufficient numbers of couples, programs must identify sources with a steady flow of potentially eligible couples. The report indicates that for pilot sites, the maternal health care system was a major and efficient recruitment source for the BSF target population, and the most effective recruitment may be achieved with outreach staff who are excited about the program and able to convey that excitement to eligible couples. Nonetheless, the data illustrate the challenge of engaging couples and maintaining participation in a program that requires ongoing attendance. The rate of participant attendance in marriage education classes across all sites was 53 percent. The evaluators conclude that although there were significant drop-offs in attendance, the overall pattern was one of steady but intermittent participation.

Lastly, the early BSF experience provides evidence that unmarried new parents are, indeed, interested in programs that focus on healthy marriage. The report indicates that overall couples

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[14] Some of the findings presented related to individual characteristics exclude some or all of the cases in Oklahoma and Indiana because data were not available in time for the report.

were responding positively to the BSF programs, valued the group format and learning from other couples' experiences, and demonstrated a basic understanding of what they had been taught. The report may be viewed at: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/strengthen/build_fam/index.html

The Effects of Marriage on Health: A Synthesis of Recent Research Evidence

A growing body of literature suggests that for people at all economic levels, marriage may have a broad range of benefits including improvements in individual economic well-being, mental and physical health, and children well-being. To investigate the complex relationship between marriage and health, ASPE contracted with Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. to review recent research, and examine the extent to which marriage is a cause of better health outcomes.

The study synthesized recent literature across several fields, including public health, the social sciences, and medical science, focusing on research published in peer-reviewed journals and on studies using the most rigorous statistical methods for determining whether or not the link between marriage and health is a causal one. Focusing on research that is most relevant to the U.S. policy community, the study focused on research conducted with U.S. populations and completed since 1990.

The findings based on this synthesis suggest that marriage has positive effects on certain health-related outcomes. The studies found, for example, that marriage improves certain mental health outcomes, reduces the use of some high-cost health services (such as nursing home care), and increases the likelihood of individuals having health insurance coverage. In addition, the emerging literature suggests that growing up with married parents is associated with better health as an adult. However, marriage has mixed effects on health behaviors — leading to healthier behaviors in some cases (e.g. reduced heavy drinking) and less healthy behaviors in others (e.g. weight gain). For other key health outcomes — in particular, measures of specific physical health conditions— the effects of marriage remain largely unaddressed by rigorous research. The report and research brief from the study can both be found at: http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/07/marriageonhealth/index.htm

Overview of Research and Evaluation Efforts

Evaluating Welfare Reform

Over the past two decades, 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 passage of TANF, 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 a 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 the States completed their demonstrations; most were released during the period 2000-2003. Findings from the waiver evaluations are particularly relevant to TANF, since these demonstrations first implemented many of the policies now incorporated under State TANF plans.

In recent years, ACF has funded a number of projects related to welfare reform that synthesize results across studies:

- A contract with the Rand Corporation produced *Consequences of Welfare Reform: A Research Synthesis* (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/res_systhesis/reports/consequences_of_wr/rand_report.pdf). This report describes and synthesizes the results of non-experimental and experimental studies, mainly from the 1990s, related to welfare reform. The topics covered include employment and earnings, use of government programs other than AFDC/TANF, family structure, income and poverty, measures of well-being, and child outcomes.

- In *What Works Best for Whom? Effects of Welfare and Work Policies by Subgroup* (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/what_wksbest/reports/whatw_best/whatw_best.pdf) MDRC examines the effects of welfare and work policies on earnings, welfare benefits, income, stable employment, and stable welfare exits across a range of subgroups using information from random assignment studies of 26 welfare and work policies.

- Also looking at employment programs, researchers at the Maryland Institute for Policy Analysis and Research produced the *Report on a Meta-Analysis of Welfare-to-Work Programs* (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/meta_analysis/reports/report_wtw/meta_analysis.pdf). This report uses meta-analysis, a set of statistically based techniques for combining quantitative findings from different studies, to synthesize estimates of program effects from random assignment evaluations of welfare-to-work programs and to explore the factors that best explain differences in the programs' performance. Using data on programs targeting AFDC recipients, extracted from published evaluation reports and from official sources, the analysis aims to establish the principal characteristics of welfare-to-work programs that were associated with differences in success, distinguishing between variations in the services received, differences in the characteristics of those who participated in each program, and variations in the socio-economic environment in which the programs operated.

- Finally, 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/wel_ref_child.pdf), compiled by researchers from Abt Associates, Child Trends, MDRC, and Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. pulls together the results from the *Project on State-Level Child Outcomes.* This project, jointly funded by 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.

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 in 2002 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 that was used in all five State studies.

These studies document demographic and economic characteristics as well as potential assets and liabilities for employment among TANF recipients in four States and the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia found that although virtually all TANF recipients faced at least one liability, over one-quarter of the caseload was working. Having little work experience and experiencing child care problems, however, are linked with not working, even after separating out the effect on work of other barriers (see http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/leavers99/state-rpts/dc/TANF-Caseload.pdf). Maryland compared recipients in Baltimore City with those in other counties and found some differences in employment liabilities, such as physical and mental health problems, but no differences in current work status or past employment history (see http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/leavers99/state-rpts/md/Life-on-Welfare.pdf). South Carolina found that health issues (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) were most closely related to employment status (see http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/leavers99/state-rpts/sc/emp-assets-liab-223E.pdf). Colorado found that mental health problems and family health needs were particularly common employment liabilities, especially among long-term recipients (see http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/leavers99/state-rpts/co/Welfare-Barriers.pdf). Missouri found that lack of job experience, having caretaking responsibilities for a family member or friend, or having a physical health problem were barriers for several economic outcomes (see http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/leavers99/state-rpts/mo/families).

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 indicate that a wide range of potential liabilities to employment are common among TANF recipients – including human capital deficits, personal and family challenges, and logistical challenges. Fewer liabilities, however, are significantly related to 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. Follow-up research focused on a range of potential health-related challenges and employment among TANF recipients is currently underway.

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 cyclers during the four-year observation period); however, the incidence of cycling increased during the years following implementation of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA).

As discussed more fully above under "Highlights of Major Research and Evaluation Findings," the *TANF Caseload Composition and Leavers Synthesis* report reviewed changes in the TANF caseload – and among those leaving the caseload – during the 10 years after welfare reform. The report found that, with the exception of some changes right after the passage of welfare reform, the demographic characteristics, employment, and earnings of both groups have remained relatively stable.

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. For the Urban Change study, MDRC collected longitudinal administrative data and survey data, conducted an implementation study and an ethnographic study, and observed neighborhood indicators from before welfare reform to 2002. Detailed reports combining findings from all of these components were issued on the effects of welfare reform in 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 receiving welfare decreased sharply, the percentage working increased, and 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.

- 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. This analysis shows some positive and negative impacts on welfare entry, exit, and recidivism, and on employment, but there is not a consistent pattern of impacts across sites.

In March 2007, MDRC released a follow-up report which looked at the continued effects of welfare reform in the two earliest Urban Change sites, Cleveland, Ohio and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The follow-up extended three of the analyses from the original study—implementation, administrative records, and neighborhood indicators. Of particular interest was the impact of the economic downturn that began in 2001, which led to State budget deficits and increased unemployment across the US and was not examined in the earlier study.

The follow-up study found:

- Over the period observed by MDRC, the number of open welfare cases with adults declined in both counties, even during the economic recession. Although the caseload decline was not as rapid as in the late 1990s, it was consistent with the trend found in the earlier reports. Additionally, case closures for long-term welfare recipients exceeded the rates predicted by MDRC's estimated counter-factual.

- The recidivism rate of former welfare recipients in Cleveland dropped below the rate predicted by previous trends. Data for Philadelphia was not available for this period.

ACF and ASPE have funded a number of projects to better understand specific aspects of how States are implementing the TANF program. These include projects described more fully in previous reports such as:

A two-part report titled: *Study of the TANF Application Process* (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/ifr/index.htm) 2003 (ACF)

The final report from: *A Study of Work Participation and Full Engagement Strategies* (see http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/full-engagement04/index.htm) September 2004 (ASPE)

The final report from: *Spending on Social Welfare Programs in Rich and Poor States* (see http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/social-welfare-spending04/index.htm) August 2004 (ASPE)

The final report from: *The Use of TANF Work-Oriented Sanctions in Illinois, New Jersey, and South Carolina* (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/sanction_pol/reports/sanction_pol/sanction_pol_title.html) April 2004 (ACF).

ACF subsequently contracted with Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. (MPR) to do a follow-up to the study cited above. In this study MPR went to local welfare offices in eight sites to determine how sanction policies were being implemented at the local level. The major focus of this study was to look at the relationship between sanction policies and State efforts to meet the work participation rate requirements as defined in the DRA. The major findings of this study include: (1) several States switched from partial to full-family sanctions, and none switched from a full-family to partial-family sanctions; (2) in Texas and in Georgia more stringent sanction requirements appeared to increase work participation rates by closing cases, but did not increase the number of persons meeting the work participation requirements; (3) several sites sought ways to streamline the sanction process so that sanctions could be imposed more quickly, and several dedicated workers specifically to the sanction process; and (4) several sites made greater efforts to re-engage noncompliant recipients (some by a home visit) before a sanction was imposed, and several increased efforts to reengage recipients after they had been sanctioned in order to bring them back into compliance as quickly as possible. The final report from this study, *Using Work-Oriented Sanctions to Increase TANF Program Participation* (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/sanction_pol/reports/sanction_pol/sanction_pol_title.html) was issued in late 2007.

ACF contracted with the Lewin Group to conduct the *Local Implementation of TANF: A Description of Local Practices* project. This project involved a study of the local management of TANF programs in five sites now that the program has reached a relatively mature stage of implementation, including how programs are organized; the nature, quality, and frequency of staff training; management of contracted services; and outcome measurement and reporting. The sites selected were among locations where field research was conducted several years prior in order to gauge changes since the early years of TANF implementation. A report from the study released in 2007 found that most changes in policies and procedures affecting the local implementation of TANF originated at the State level; locally initiated changes most often involved office procedures; State and local policies and procedures have been adopted that by design or otherwise, have limited participation in TANF cash assistance; and institutional structures have become more complex in most of the local sites in recent years (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/local_impl/reports/local_impl/local_implementation.pdf). The project was extended because as field work was nearing completion, TANF was reauthorized under the DRA. The new legislation includes several provisions that significantly increase the effective work participation rate requirements States must achieve and removes the option previously available to States of moving disadvantaged clients into separate State programs to exclude them from the rate calculation. Beginning in June 2006, States and local jurisdictions were also required to bring their TANF program under compliance with new regulations under the DRA. Adapting to these new requirements is likely to result in different local management practices. A follow-up report to explore local adaptations to provisions of the DRA was published in March 2008 (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/local_impl/index.html).

In late 2006, ASPE, with ACF support, contracted with Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. (MPR) to identify, describe, and assess strategies that States and localities are using the increase the work participation of TANF clients. The work is being undertaken in response to the increases in effective State participation rate requirements under the DRA. After soliciting input from experts on the range of efforts that States and local offices are undertaking, site visits were conducted to identify and document promising strategies. Practice briefs will describe barriers, population targeting, services provided, staffing plans, costs, and timelines for exemplary strategies. These briefs are expected in early 2009.

In 2006, ACF contracted with the Lewin Group for a project to titled *TANF Time Limits, Separate State Programs, and Participation Requirements*. The study provides comprehensive examination of what has been learned to date about time limits, including: the number of families affected, the effect of time limits on employment and welfare receipt, the circumstances of families whose welfare cases have been closed because they reach time limits the implementation of State policies related to time limits, including establishment of separate State programs. The study is based on three activities: (1) a synthesis of the existing research on time limits; (2) an analysis of monthly TANF administrative data States report to ACF; and (3) site visits to eight States. A final report was published in April 2008 (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/sep_state/index.html).

In 2007, ACF contracted with MPR for a project to titled *Identifying Promising TANF Diversion Practices*. The study will examine State and local efforts to divert TANF applicants from applying for cash assistance. Information on diversion practices will be obtained through a survey of State TANF directors and site visits to three States. The main objective of this study is to provide State and local TANF offices with information on promising strategies for diverting TANF applicants to employment, or otherwise meeting their need for assistance, and to identify and recommend potential approaches for further study and evaluation of diversion practices. A final report is expected in early 2009.

ASPE is currently examining the characteristics and caseload trends of American Indians and Alaska Natives in State and Tribal TANF programs. The project will produce a more in-depth look at TANF receipt among these populations in the State and Tribal programs since the addition of Tribal programs after welfare reform.

Promoting Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood

ACF and ASPE have developed a multi-pronged approach to increasing knowledge in this important subject area and have built the knowledge base in this priority area through examination of a range of issues and the conduct on rigorous evaluations to test interventions since FY 2002. Among the early projects, ACF 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. The final reports were released in winter 2004 (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/strengthen/serv_delivery/index.html). ASPE funded a project to examine differences among single- and married-parent family types in the TANF and Food Stamp programs. 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 are continuing research in this field. A broad range of projects are described in this section. Ongoing healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood projects include the *Building Strong Families (BSF) Demonstration and Evaluation Project*, which is being conducted under contract to Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. and is funded by ACF. This large-scale multi-site evaluation 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. In FY 2007, seven sites are implementing the BSF package of marriage-related services (marriage education classes, caseworkers, and support services), and the contractor has begun a 15-month follow-up survey to determine program impacts (later, a 36-month follow-up survey will also be conducted). One report, *Implementing Healthy Marriage programs for Unmarried Parents: Early Lessons from the Building Strong Families Project*, discusses findings from the initial program development and pilot phases of the sites; the report is discussed above under "Highlights of Major Research and Evaluation Findings."

ACF and ASPE also jointly funded evaluations of the *Partners for Fragile Families (PFF)* demonstrations in nine States. The PFF initiative targeted young fathers (16 to 25 years old) who had not yet established paternity and did not yet have involvement with the child support enforcement system, with the hope that the projects could assist these young parents to become strong financial and emotional resources for their children. The projects tested new ways for State-run child support enforcement programs and community-based organizations to work together to help young fathers obtain employment, make child support payments and learn parenting skills. The evaluations are intended to document the effects of these interventions on poor, young, unwed fathers' employment, child support payments, parenting and family relationships.

Findings from the national evaluation of PFF are reported in four documents. The first report from the national evaluation of PFF, *Implementation of Partners for Fragile Families Demonstration Projects*, released in June 2007, describes the design and implementation of the 13 demonstration projects. A second report, *Voices of Young Fathers: The Partners for Fragile Families Demonstration Project*, also released in June 2007, presents ethnographic case studies of eight young (age 19-26), unmarried, low-income fathers who participated in the PFF demonstration initiatives in Boston and Indianapolis. It analyzes their life experiences in order to illuminate the opportunities and challenges in serving this population. The *Partners for Fragile Families (PFF) Demonstration Projects: Employment and Child Support Outcomes and Trends* report, issued in September 2007, describes findings from a pre-post examination of employment and child support behaviors of the PFF participants. Analysis is based on data from the PFF management information systems, unemployment insurance (UI) quarterly earnings records, and monthly child support payments records. This analysis finds that overall, most PFF participants fared poorly in the labor market (as measured by UI records), but child support outcomes were more positive, especially in light of the very modest employment gains. Findings are: (1) employment rates were low and did not change much over time. Earnings for those who worked were generally low but increased over time. However, even after the increase annualized income based on quarterly wage data was still at or near poverty levels. (2) employment outcomes were not uniform over time and across PFF sites. (3) the proportion of PFF participants with child support orders increased considerably over time. (4) the amount of child support paid and the average number of months that PFF participants made a child support payment both increased over time. A final brief, issued in February 2008, summarizes key findings from several important fatherhood initiatives that were developed and implemented during the 1990s and early 2000s, including PFF. All publications are available at: http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/07/PFF/index.htm.

In FY 2003 ASPE and ACF jointly funded a project being conducted by the Lewin Group and the Urban Institute to explore options for the collection of marriage and divorce statistics at the national, State, and local levels. This effort builds on findings and recommendations from the Counting Couples workshop sponsored by the Federal Inter-Agency 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. A major task involves a survey of individuals responsible for the collection and maintenance of marriage and divorce vital records data in each State and in selected local agencies. The researchers will use the information obtained from the various sources to describe the strengths and weaknesses of the various data collections and present potential improvements that could strengthen and divorce data. A series of reports will be released in 2009.

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 uses an experimental research design to assess the effectiveness of programs to support healthy marriage and positive family functioning among low-income married couples with children. Eight organizations in seven States began conducting pilot tests of the SHM program in 2007. Upon successful completion of pilot tests, demonstration programs will be included in the formal SHM evaluation. The first examination of marital and family and child well-being outcomes in SHM demonstrations will be made 12 months after couples are randomly assigned into research groups and a second round of surveys and assessments will be conducted at 36 months after entry into the study. 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 other major evaluation study is the *Community Healthy Marriage Initiative Evaluation* (CHMI) being conducted by RTI International and the Urban Institute. The CHMI evaluation includes: (1) implementation evaluations of multiple section 1115 waiver projects authorized by the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) that utilize a community approach to healthy marriage within the goals and objectives of the child support program; and (2) an impact and implementation evaluation using longitudinal data to assess changes in marital satisfaction and stability, family well-being, and community outcomes among low-income families in three areas where large scale healthy marriage programs funded by the Office of Family Assistance (OFA) are operating; similar data will be collected in matched comparison sites to assess the impact of the demonstration services. Two implementation study reports on the implementation of community healthy marriage demonstrations in Grand Rapids, MI and in Nampa, ID have been released. (See http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/strengthen/eval_com/reports/grand_rapids/grand_title.html and http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/strengthen/eval_com/reports/nampa_demo/nampa_title.html.)

In addition, in FY 2003, ACF funded the Urban Institute to document and develop a database of financial incentives and 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 a web-based interactive *Marriage Calculator* that allows 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 initial project was completed in 2006 (See http://marriagecalculator.acf.hhs.gov/marriage/).

In 2005, ASPE contracted with Mathematica Policy Research Inc. to conduct a process evaluation of the *Oklahoma Marriage Initiative (OMI)*. OMI aims to promote and strengthen marriage, primarily by providing relationship skills education. Funded mostly through TANF, it focuses on serving low-income families but is open to all. The OMI uses existing service delivery infrastructure to provide services and has a growing cadre of volunteer relationship skills instructors trained under the program. The process evaluation will provide information on OMI goals and objectives; design, start up and implementation issues; major programmatic components, variance between what was planned and what actually occurred; participant characteristics; and costs, in an effort to help States and the Federal government to understand how they can better support healthy marriages, particularly for low-income families. A series of short informational briefs as well as a comprehensive final report documenting the issues and implications around the program design choices made by Oklahoma were produced in the summer of 2008. The first issue brief, *An Overview of the Longest-Running Statewide Marriage Initiative in the U.S.*, was released in December 2006. It describes efforts at the highest levels of the State government to develop a philosophy of change, select an implementation strategy, and build statewide capacity to deliver relationship skills education. All briefs and the final report will be available at http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/06/OMI/ .

Also in 2005, ACF contracted with the RAND Corporation to conduct a review of literature on healthy marriage precursors among youth and develop a conceptual framework. The study resulted in the development of a theoretical model depicting the connections between youth attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors regarding marriage and childhood, adolescent experiences, biological factors, and adult outcomes. The study also examined existing curriculum and program models that address healthy adolescent relationships. The final report was released in September 2007 (see http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/opre/strengthen/marr_precursors/reports/adolescent_relationships/adolescent_title.html). In addition, in 2005, ACF contracted with Abt Associates to review research literature and lessons from practice to develop a conceptual framework for healthy marriage interventions with married stepfamily couples. The final report, *Meeting the Needs of Married, Low-income Stepfamily Couples in Marriage Education Services*, was released in April 2007 (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/strengthen/sup_stepfamilies/index.html).

ACF contracted with the Urban Institute in 2005 to synthesize research relevant to decision-making and behavior about marriage, family formation, employment and earnings and family functioning with a focus on low-income populations. The purpose of the project is to develop a conceptual framework for further research on inter-related aspects of family and work life to inform the development of policy and human services demonstrations and evaluations. The final project report was released in December 2007 (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/strengthen/marr_employ/index.html).

Also in FY 2005, ACF issued a program announcement that resulted in the award of five multi-year grants to further knowledge about healthy marriage among low-income populations. Two of the grants involve evaluations of intervention services, one assessing the effects of high-school based curriculum and the other evaluating the impacts of a curriculum specifically developed for African American couples. Two others involve analyses of existing data sets to address policy relevant questions and the fifth grant involves collecting primary data to better understand barriers to couples' participation in marriage education.

In FY 2006, ACF issued a *Responsible Fatherhood and Healthy Marriage Research Initiative* program announcement that resulted in three multi-year grant awards to support evaluations of programs that promote responsible fatherhood and support healthy marriages between low-income parents. All three evaluation studies use an experimental research design to assess the net impact of the intervention on a range of outcome measures.

ASPE contracted with Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. in 2006 to conduct secondary analysis of existing national data sets in an effort to identify the characteristics of nationally representative samples of various target populations for healthy marriage programs. A databook, entitled *the Marriage Measures Guide of State-Level Statistics* which draws on data from several sources to provide a broad range of state-level statistical information that can be used to better assess the characteristics and needs of their state populations, identify high-priority target populations, and make informed decisions about the design and implementation of their healthy marriage programs. In addition, the guide serves as a general resource for anyone wanting to better understand current marriage patterns in their state. This guide was completed in March of 2008. A report and a research brief, *The Effects of Marriage on Health: A Synthesis of Recent Research Evidence*, were released in June 2007 (see http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/07/marriageonhealth/index.htm). They highlight the effects of marriage on health-related measures in five broad areas: health behaviors; health access, use, and costs; mental health; physical health and longevity; and intergenerational health effects. Finally, an analysis of teenagers' expectations, attitudes, and experiences concerning romantic relationships and marriage, based on four national surveys, was issued in October 2008.

Also in 2006, ASPE convened a symposium of diverse group of experts with research and practice knowledge on marriage and incarceration, for the purpose of understanding more fully the strategies for improving outcomes for couples who want to maintain healthy marriages during and after one of the partners is incarcerated. A report summarizing the presentations and discussions, *Research and Practice Symposium on Marriage and Incarceration: A Meeting Summary* (see http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/07/marr-incar), was published in January 2007. A new project is being funded to analyze data from three States to determine the effect of partner relationships on successful re-entry. Religion and spirituality will be mediating variables.

Further, in 2006, ACF and ASPE initiated a project to evaluate the *Marriage and Family Strengthening Grants for Incarcerated and Reentering Fathers and their Partners* grants funded through the ACF Responsible Fatherhood grant program priority area five – Responsible Fatherhood, Marriage and Family Strengthening Grants for Incarcerated and Re-entering Fathers and their Partners. The evaluation will lead to improved future marriage and corrections interventions by identifying how best to design interventions for couples involved with the criminal justice system and determining what kinds of marriage education programs can have an impact on stronger families and safer communities. The project includes an implementation evaluation of 14 sites and an impact evaluation, of a smaller number of the sites, designed to help determine what types of programs work best for those involved in the criminal justice system and what effects these programs may have on fostering healthy marriages, families, and children. The evaluation is being conducted through a contract with RTI, International.

In 2007, ASPE published a research brief estimating marital and non-marital fatherhood patterns for men ages 15 to 44, based on the National Survey of Family Growth, 2002. The report, *Marital and Unmarried Births to Men: Complex Patterns of Fatherhood* (see http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/07/births-to-men/rb), suggests that for most men, fatherhood is restricted to marriage. A significant fraction of men, however, have complex fertility patterns including un-married births, but also mixtures of marital, cohabiting, and single births. A man's pattern of births is related to a wide range of social and economic circumstances. Importantly, a man's status at the time his first child is born is very strongly related to his marital status when his other children are born.

In addition, in 2007 ACF and ASPE are beginning a number of new projects. ACF and ASPE are collaborating on a multi-year project to conduct a comprehensive process and outcome evaluation of ten *Healthy Marriage Initiative* grant projects that serve primarily Hispanic couples. This evaluation will provide an in-depth, systematic analysis of program implementation, operations, and outputs with a special focus on adaptations specifically for Hispanic couples and individuals. ACF and ASPE contracted with The Lewin Group and its subcontractors, MDRC and the Washington University Center for Latino Family Research, to conduct this implementation evaluation. ACF also awarded a contract to MPR to expand knowledge about decision making among low-income couples with regard to key topics such as marriage or cohabitation; seeking, obtaining, or advancing in employment; bearing children; and negotiating and determining parental roles and responsibilities.

Also in 2007, ASPE established the academic-based *National Center for Marriage Research* through a cooperative agreement with Bowling Green State University. The Center will improve our understanding of how marriage and family structure affect the health and well-being of individuals, families, children and communities by addressing key research questions, establishing a strong network of multi-disciplinary scholars who focus their research on marriage and family structure, develop and train future researchers, improve research methods and data to permit a fuller understanding of the effects of family structure in various domains across the life span, and actively disseminate research findings. In addition, ASPE contracted with Mathematica Policy Research to commission a series of research papers examining the interaction between marriage and health in the African American community. Papers will be presented at a symposium and compiled into an edited volume. Other ongoing ASPE projects include a study to identify the set of family strengths associated with marriage, including analysis of positive outcomes for youth, and a study to help improve the connections among financial literacy and asset accumulation and marriage skills programming for low-income couples. In February 2008, ASPE convened a roundtable which provided an opportunity for experts in the fields of marriage education, asset development, and financial education to exchange knowledge about programs and to explore collaboration.

Innovative Employment Strategies

ACF has funded a range of research to address issues related to increasing employment among welfare recipients. One major initiative in this area, *The Employment Retention and Advancement Evaluation* (ERA), initiated in FY 1999, 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, being evaluated by MDRC, is to gain knowledge about how best to help low-income families sustain attachment to, and advancement in, the labor market. Sixteen intervention strategies have been implemented in eight States (California, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, and Texas).

Interim impact reports were released in FY 2006 for programs in South Carolina (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/employ_retention/reports/era_sc/era_sc_title.html) and Texas (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/employ_retention/reports/results_texas/results_tx_title.html) and in FY 2007 for programs in Illinois (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/employ_retention/reports/chicago_era/chicago_era_title.html), Minnesota (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/employ_retention/reports/minnesota_tier2/mn_tier2_title.html), and New York (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/employ_retention/reports/era_pride/era_pride_title.html).

All sites are randomly assigned participants to control and experimental groups (except for Cleveland which randomly assigned participating employers) and several important variations on the retention and advancement themes are being tried:

- Cleveland experimented with a cooperative effort between employers and the TANF agency that offered career progression.

- New York attempted to enhance employment retention and advancement among substance abusers.

- Texas offered significant cash incentives to increase participation in its post-employment services program.

- Minnesota provided enhanced services for participants with acute mental health problems.

- Eugene, Oregon targeted 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 aggressively reached out to former welfare recipients who had 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 also funded evaluation of *College as a Job Advancement Strategy: New Visions Self-Sufficiency and Lifelong Learning Demonstration Project.* The purpose of this demonstration, initiated in FY 1999 with a final report released in January 2006, was to test the impact of an education program designed to improve the job prospects of TANF recipients already working at least 20 hours per week by providing them with an education program designed to meet their special needs as working recipients. The project was conducted in Riverside, California for welfare recipients of the County Department of Public Social Services. The education program was designed by the Riverside Community College (RCC) and implemented on its campus. The core components of New Visions, which lasted for 24 weeks, consisted of classes in English, math, reading, office computer software, and guidance. These courses placed special emphasis on basic communication and computational skills critical for work. After graduating from the core New Visions program, students were encouraged to enroll in a variety of occupational programs designed to help the student enter or advance in specific careers. The evaluation of New Visions was carried out by randomly assigning eligible recipients who expressed interest in the New Visions program to a treatment or to a control group. Only subjects in the treatment group could access the New Visions program. Recipients in the control group were encouraged to pursue some other form of education and training. Impacts were estimated by comparing outcomes for treatment and control groups. Study findings include: (1) recruiting students into the program was difficult, and of those recruited and assigned to the treatment group, 38% were no-shows and only 27% completed the core sequence; (2) those in the treatment group participated in more education and training than those in the control group and also earned more college credits; (3) New Visions had a statistically significant *negative* impact on earnings for each of the three years following assignment to the program; and (4) persons assigned to New Visions received cash welfare benefits for more months and in greater amounts than those in the control group, and these differences were statistically significant in the 3rd year after assignment to treatment or control groups. The final report is available at http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/new_visions/reports/clg_job_adv/clg_title.html.

ACF’s also funded a project conducted by the Urban Institute that was designed to identify potentially effective approaches and programs for promoting stable employment and wage growth among low-income populations. The report from this project, *Innovative Employment Approaches and Programs for Low-Income Families* (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/inno_employ/reports/innovative/innovative_title.html), was issued in 2007. It established a set of criteria to define and identify innovative approaches and programs and discusses twelve innovative approaches and 51 programs that were identified. To qualify as “innovative,” an approach had to meet one or more of four criteria: (1) address at least one (and preferably more than one) of the causes of low earnings among low-wage workers; (2) provide an untested intervention, but one that is grounded in research to date; (3) address the specific policy interests of Federal or State policymakers and/or program operators; or (4) have some potential for being adapted in other States and localities. Programs implementing such approaches were classified as innovative if they met one or more of four criteria: (1) strong program design and services; (2) relatively mature programs that are operating at “steady state” implementation or for relatively long periods of time; (3) programs that operate on at least a moderate scale; or (4) evidence of positive results or outcomes, particularly economic outcomes.

Finally, in 2007 ACF initiated a new demonstration project that will test a range of promising strategies to promote self-sufficiency and reduce welfare utilization. The *Innovative Strategies for Increasing Self-Sufficiency* evaluation represents the next step in a series of evaluations of demonstrations designed to promote employment and self-sufficiency among economically disadvantaged families, including those receiving or at risk of receiving welfare benefits. Conducted by Abt Associates, this project will evaluate multiple employment-focused strategies that build on previous approaches and are adapted to the current Federal, State, and local policy environment. Approaches of particular interest include employment services that involve couples together, those that serve families with barriers such as a disability or a history of substance abuse, employment-focused diversion programs, self-employment programs, strategies involving employers, strategies to increase employment retention, and those designed to promote career advancement. However, other approaches may also be evaluated. Such programs and services will be operating in the context of the requirements set forth in the DRA for the TANF program, which changed the work participation rate calculation among other changes in the TANF program. The goal of this evaluation is to increase empirical knowledge about the effectiveness of programs utilizing varied strategies aimed at helping low-income families sustain employment and advance to positions that enable self-sufficiency. The evaluation will utilize a random assignment design in up to six sites in order to assess the effectiveness of the multiple interventions

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 low-income parents and individuals 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 that began with first identifying agencies and organizations already working or interested in working with such parents and individuals and then working further with promising sites towards designing and implementing programs that address barriers to employment by using state-of-the art methods and approaches. The evaluation utilizes 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 is testing 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 effort in Rhode Island designed to enlist Medicaid recipients with depression into mental health treatment and connect them 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.

A *Hard-to-Employ Profile Report* (See http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/enhanced_hardto/reports/four_strategies/four_strategies_title.html) was released in the fall of 2007. This report describes the origin of the project and the rationale for the demonstration, explains the study design, and describes the four sites and characteristics of the participants.

An interim impact report on one of the sites titled, *The Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO) Prisoner Reentry Program: Early Impacts from a Random Assignment Evaluation* (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/enhanced_hardto/reports/transitional_jobs/trans_jobs_title.html), was also released in the fall of 2007. CEO, in New York City, is one of the nation's largest employment-focused prisoner reentry programs. The evaluation utilized an experimental, random assignment design. Participants were randomly assigned to the regular CEO program (program group), or to receive basic job search assistance (control group). The report covers impacts for one year after participants entered the study.

CEO uses a distinctive transitional employment model. After a four-day job readiness class, participants are placed in temporary, minimum wage jobs with work crews that perform maintenance or repair work under contract to city and State agencies. Participants are paid daily. Within weeks, they also receive help finding permanent jobs and follow-up services to promote employment retention. The evaluation targeted a key subset of CEO's population – ex-prisoners who showed up at the program after being referred by a parole officer.

For the full research sample, CEO generated a large, but short-lived increase in employment covered by unemployment insurance (UI). During the early months of follow-up, when many in the program group worked in CEO crews (jobs covered by UI), the employment rate for the program group was 30 to 40 percentage points higher than for the control group. However, the program group's employment rate dropped as people left CEO jobs, and the difference between the groups disappeared by the end of the year. Nevertheless, there was a small but statistically significant decrease in felony convictions and incarceration for new crimes during Year 1.

Among those who came to CEO within three months after release, the program produced statistically significant decreases in parole revocations, felony convictions, re-incarceration for new crimes, and overall re-incarceration after Year 1. Effects on these measures are rarely seen in rigorous evaluations. The pattern of employment impacts was similar to that for the full sample, though the impacts seem to have declined more slowly for this subgroup.

In 2006, ACF began the *Identifying Promising Practices for Helping TANF Recipients with Disabilities Enter and Sustain Employment* project. This project is exploring strategies that facilitate employment of TANF adult recipients living with mental, intellectual, and/or physical disabilities. Conducted by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., the project is exploring current innovative efforts by States to assist disabled individuals in securing and retaining employment. It is focused on providing States with information to assist them in developing programs addressing the employment needs of this population, and helping ACF to develop our research agenda in this area. Final reports were published in February 2008 (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/identify_promise_prac/index.html).

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 evaluation, being conducted by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., 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. The project has been implemented in Illinois and Nebraska and employed a random assignment experimental design. 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. The evaluation will highlight promising models and determine the effectiveness and cost-benefits of these welfare-to-work strategies in rural areas.

- *Illinois Future Steps* 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. An interim impact report of the program was published and can be found at: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/rural_wtw/index.html. The report, which presents results from an eighteen months follow-up, found no evidence that Future Steps improved employment and earning or reduced welfare dependency. The final report was released in September 2008.

- 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. A final report was released in September 2008.

Understanding the Low-Wage Labor Market

Understanding the motivations, hiring practices, and workplace policies of employers – the demand side of the labor market – can provide considerable information to policy makers interested in promoting work and advancement among welfare recipients and other less-skilled workers. The ACF project, *Understanding the Demand Side of the TANF Labor Market,* conducted by the Urban Institute and Mathematica Policy Research, adds to knowledge in this area by surveying employers in the TANF/low-wage labor market. The survey, of a nationally representative sample of private-sector employers, focuses on industry sectors with the most jobs in the low-wage labor market, the employers most relevant for the majority of current and recent TANF recipients. The survey gathers information from employers on their attitudes, practices, and policies toward TANF recipient and other low-skill hires, including information on worker advancement, the use of work force intermediaries in hiring, and the role that child care plays in worker retention. The survey will allow for comparisons of employers in urban-core areas, suburbs, and exurbs/rural areas. It also measures employment outcomes for TANF recipients and other low-skilled workers, allowing analysis of the connections between employer practices and employee outcomes. In short, this national survey of employers in the low-wage labor market can provide key information on what employer practices and policies are and how they are associated with workplace success for welfare recipients and other less-skilled workers. The final report was issued in April 2008 (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_employ/unders_demand/).

An earlier ASPE-funded study conducted by Abt Associates, Inc., and the Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, provided a foundation for the current TANF employer survey referenced above. The study's May 2004 report, *Private Employers and TANF Recipients*, may be accessed at http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/private-employers04/index.htm.

To study the labor market factors that affect job retention and wage advancement among TANF recipients and other low-income and disadvantaged workers, ASPE has funded a series of analyses using panel data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), data from the Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics (LEHD) program housed at the Census Bureau, and data from the Administrative Data Research and Evaluation (ADARE) consortium supported by the Department of Labor. These data programs provide longitudinal information that can be used to track the employment and economic outcomes over time of low-income and other disadvantaged populations, including TANF recipients, former recipients, and those at risk of entering TANF.

ASPE funded Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. to study the low-wage labor market for TANF recipients and other low-wage workers using longitudinal data from the SIPP. 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. In each year of the panel, the study shows that roughly one quarter of all workers were low-wage workers (i.e., had hourly wage rates less than $7.50). The study also showed substantial job mobility among low-wage workers, especially among those who began the period with better quality jobs (e.g., earned somewhat higher wages, had health benefits available, worked full-time hours) and among continuous workers who switched jobs (relative to those who remained in their starting job). ASPE currently is conducting a follow-up project using the 2001 to 2003 SIPP panel to examine the relationship between the receipt of work supports and transitions to greater self-sufficiency among low-wage workers. A final report is expected in 2009.

To gain a better understanding of the factors that enable low-income single mothers to escape poverty and attain greater economic self-sufficiency, ASPE funded a related study by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. using data from the 2001 to 2003 SIPP panel to study the employment and economic experiences of single mothers following exits from poverty. The June 2007 final report, *Economic Patterns of Single Mothers Following Their Poverty Exits* (see http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/07/PovertyExits/index.htm), examines the income, employment and poverty experiences of single mothers for two years after they exited poverty. The study found that 30 percent of single mothers were poor but then left poverty. Work effort was high among single mothers who left poverty: on average they worked for three-quarters of the subsequent two years following their poverty exit. Among this group of poverty leavers, 28 percent remained out of poverty for the next two years, 56 percent cycled in and out of poverty, and 16 percent reentered poverty and stayed poor over the next two years. Those who remained out of poverty tended to have higher paying jobs and more benefits (such as health insurance), and worked more hours than single mothers in the other two groups. The single mothers who stayed out of poverty also were somewhat older and were more likely to have more than a high school degree and to ever have been married. They were also much less likely to have a health limitation that affected their ability to work.

Several ASPE projects have used the Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics (LEHD) data to explore employment outcomes for low-income and other disadvantaged workers over an even longer period of time. LEHD data contain administrative records on both workers and the firms that hire them, linked longitudinally over 10 years for nearly the entire labor force. One ASPE project in this series used the LEHD data to examine TANF recipients' ability to hold a job and work their way 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 groups. Nonetheless, within each income group, roughly 50 percent did not experience wage growth. Although this analysis is limited to TANF recipients identified in the Decennial Census data, ASPE has another project that will link TANF administrative data to the LEHD database. This will enable the use of the LEHD data for studying employment progression for the full universe of current and former TANF recipients.

Two related ASPE studies using the longitudinal LEHD data on earnings linked with income and health insurance data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) are currently underway. The first examines the long-term employment and earnings outcomes of single mothers with the lowest income levels (i.e., those with total family income in the bottom two income quintiles), and the second examines the relationship between employer-sponsored health insurance coverage and a prior history of instability in the low-wage labor market. Reports for these studies are expected in early 2009.

ASPE conducted a study on the use of Unemployment Insurance (UI) as a safety net for former TANF recipients based on the longitudinal ADARE data program. This project examines transitions between TANF, work, and UI using linked administrative data from four States. Since the data are the universe in these States – not a sample – and we have matched TANF and UI data, we can follow TANF leavers longitudinally and see how UI supports TANF families who have left assistance for work and subsequently lost employment. The data are made available through the Administrative Data Research and Evaluation (ADARE) consortium of the Employment Security Agencies and partnering universities in participating States. According to analyses of these TANF leavers, receipt of UI reduces the return to TANF by 22 percent. Among these TANF leavers, of those who become newly unemployed and apply for UI benefits, nearly 91 percent will be eligible for monetary reasons, 36 percent will be eligible for non-monetary reasons, and 55 percent will ultimately draw UI benefits. Note, however, that depending on the state, between 18 and 43 percent of newly unemployed TANF leavers applied for UI benefits within 3 years after leaving TANF, a rate that is lower than the rate for other non-TANF applicants. The lower rate may reflect lower labor force attachment and experience among former TANF recipients. This report may be accessed at: http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/08/UI-TANF/.

This work builds on a previous ASPE study on the use of UI benefits among low-income single mothers. Results from this earlier study show that receipt of UI benefits increased among low-income single women with children between 2000 and 2003; this is in contrast to the lack of increased receipt during the recession of the 1990s. The report also shows that during periods of economic difficulty, many single mothers who experience interruptions in their employment have been able to use the UI system as their primary safety net. This increased use of UI has reduced some of the demand for TANF cash assistance. This 2005 report may be accessed at http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/05/unemp-receipt/.

Child Care and TANF

Many child care policy research projects have looked at child care subsidies and services as a support for employment of low-income, at risk, and TANF-linked families.

The *National Study of Child Care for Low-Income Families*, conducted by Abt Associates and the National Center for Children in Poverty at Columbia University's Joseph Mailman School of Public Health, was a ten-year research effort in 17 States and 25 communities. Funded by ACF, the study examined: (a) how States and communities implemented child care subsidy policies and programs directly after welfare reform; (b) how parents select child care arrangements (e.g. family child care, center-based child care) and use subsidies; and (c) what family child care looks like. Final reports were issued in the fall of 2007 (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/cc/nsc_low_income/index.html).

The *Child Care, Welfare, and Families: The Nexus of Policies, Practices, and Systems*, conducted by The Urban Institute, examined the role of welfare policies and practices in shaping the child care subsidy experiences of low-income families, focusing on how these issues affect families' access and utilization of child care subsidies. Findings from this study may assist States in coordinating CCDF and TANF administrative practices.

The study conducted telephone interviews in 11 localities with State and local administrators and staff from both the welfare and child care systems and focus groups in four sites (Miami, FL; Houston, TX; Jackson, MS; and Denver, CO) with parents receiving TANF and child care subsidies, as well as parents who had recently left TANF and were still receiving child care subsidies. A series of papers released in April 2006 report findings from this study. (see http://www.urbaninstitute.org/publications/311302.html). The first report, *Child Care Subsidies for TANF Families: The Nexus of Systems and Policies,* provides information on the points of intersection between child care and welfare, the way localities structure child care and welfare systems and staff, and the factors that impede or aid coordination between the systems. The study found large variation in how localities structure the intersection between the welfare and child care systems, including administrative structures, policies, staffing approaches, and strategies around coordination. Further, it found a limited role of the child care subsidy agency for TANF clients, with child care workers often having no decision making role in the subsidies for TANF clients and, in some sites, the TANF clients never coming into contact with a child care worker until they left welfare. Also, levels of administrative complexity and client burden across sites often appeared to have far more to do with the policies and practices of the site rather than the particular administrative approach the site took to connect the welfare and child care systems for clients.

A second report, *Parents' Perspectives: Child Care Subsidies and Moving from Welfare to Work focused* on parents' experiences with accessing and retaining subsidies as they move through and off the welfare system. Focus group participants were asked about their child care subsidy experiences, including applying for subsidies, finding a provider, ongoing subsidy requirements, and the transition off welfare. The study found that child care subsidies play an important role for families in terms of supporting parents' efforts to work and to have their children in a safe learning environment; linking child care and welfare services has important implications for the families receiving these services in terms of how they view subsidies and their experiences with the subsidy program; and, finding child care can be challenging for families and can be made particularly difficult when parents are given little time to find care before their work activity begins. The final phase of the study examined why welfare leavers are not using subsidies and identifies potential strategies to ensure that those who need subsidies are able to access them.

Another paper *Child Care Subsidies and Leaving Welfare: Policy Issues and Strategies* focuses on what is known about child care needs and subsidy use among those leaving welfare for work, as well as State and local policies that shape subsidy use among this population. Some findings reported include: after PRWORA, most States continued to place a high priority on ensuring that families moving from welfare to work were able to obtain child care subsidies; at the local level, providing child care subsidies to welfare leavers generally requires informing them about the benefit and exchanging information between TANF employment and child care systems on the parents new status and earnings as they leave TANF, and localities differ significantly in the way in which they have implemented these processes; and several factors appear to contribute to the relatively low use of child care subsidies among working families including a lack of awareness of the benefit, a personal decision not to use the assistance, burdensome parental requirements, and administrative and staffing structures that do not facilitate the use of subsidies.

The Continuity and Stability of Child Care Subsidy Use in Oregon, conducted through a State Research and Data Capacity Grant to the CCDF lead agency in Oregon, investigated the dynamics of child care subsidy use in Oregon and the relationships among patterns of child care subsidy use, TANF receipt, and employment. A paper released in March 2006 entitled "Why do they leave?: Child Care Subsidy Use in Oregon," looked at why people leave the subsidy system by studying in depth families' transitions from the subsidy program. (see http://www.hhs.oregonstate.edu/familypolicy/occrp/publications/2006-C&S_Study_Final_Report_FINAL.pdf) Analyses were conducted on data from four years (1997-2001) of linked administrative records, including UI wage data, child care subsidy data, TANF data, and data from other programs such as medical assistance and Food Stamps. The study also investigated the relationship between employment outcomes (i.e., earnings, earnings growth, and number of job changes) and child care subsidy use. The study found the TANF eligibility period to be significant in predicting exits to the subsidy system. For a sample of all families who received subsidy whether in job assessment or employed, exits from subsidy were

2.7 times more likely for those who were in the last month of their eligibility period than for those not in their last month of eligibility (controlling for other covariates). When looking at the sample of families who were receiving a subsidy and were employed, exits were 3.4 times more likely for families that were in their last month of eligibility period than for those who were not. Many families exit the child care subsidy program although they are still income-eligible to receive subsidies and continue to participate in other support programs such as Food Stamps. Policies related to eligibility re-determination may have an effect in the ability of families to keep child care subsidies in support of stable employment.

In 2007, ASPE completed an administrative data study that examined the characteristics of *Child Care Subsidy Use in Urban and Rural Areas* of the United States (see http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/07/cc-subsidies/index.htm). The study found that substantial numbers of children are being served by the Child Care and Development Fund in both urban and rural areas. In addition, the study also found that rural children are less likely to receive care in center-based programs and are more likely to receive care in family homes than children residing in urban areas. ASPE conducted a related study of *Child Care Arrangements in Urban and Rural Areas* based on the National Household Education Survey (NHES). This study showed that among preschool-age children, those in rural areas were about as likely as those in urban areas to receive care from someone other than their parents on a weekly basis. Similar to the earlier study, the NHES study also showed that when rural children participated in non-parental care they were more likely than urban children to have received this care from relatives and were less likely to have received care in center programs (see http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/08/cc-urban-rural).

Stability and Change in Child Care and Employment: Evidence from Three States conducted by MDRC, used data from 3,500 women targeted for welfare-to-work programs in three States to examine child care stability and its association with employment stability among current and former welfare recipients. Each of the three programs were evaluated using a random assignment design in which some women were assigned to a new program while others were assigned to the then-existing welfare system in their State. A working paper released in 2005 reports that among most women in the sample child care use was fairly stable. (see www.mdrc.org/publications/406/full.pdf). Changing care arrangements and using multiple types of care in a given month are more common than dropping care. Women who dropped child care in a given month were 8 percentage points more likely than other women to leave work in the next month, however, dropping care did not account for the majority of the transitions out of work in this sample. Although child care instability and employment instability were correlated, the evidence suggested that a significant proportion of child care instability is caused by employment instability and not the other way around. Other reasons besides child care instability contributed to job instability in this population.

Early Care Settings and School Readiness of Low-Income Children: Cross-Cutting Lessons from Two Complementary Studies, a study conducted by MDRC, used a pooled dataset of seven experimental studies of welfare and employment programs testing several key policies to study the relationship between family characteristics, choice of care and children's outcomes (the paper has been submitted to peer-reviewed journal). The study found that the effects of welfare and employment programs on economic, child care and children's outcomes varied by levels of initial disadvantage of the families. These intervention programs had no effect on the least disadvantaged welfare families, and had similar positive effects on employment, earnings, and income among the most and moderately disadvantaged welfare families. Program effects on participation in center-based care and on children's achievement statistically differed for the children in the moderately disadvantaged families as compared with the most disadvantaged families. Among children in moderately disadvantaged families, these programs increased use of center-based care and improved children's achievement. Among children in most disadvantaged families, these programs increased use of home-based and mixed care arrangements and had no effect on children's achievement or problem behavior. While the researchers did not formally test causal pathways, the findings are consistent with the hypothesis that participation in center-based care might have been one mediating pathway to improvements in children's achievement among preschool aged children in moderately disadvantaged families. Incremental increases in resources available through these programs might have offered the opportunity for moderately disadvantaged families to invest in center-based care. The findings seem to indicate that mothers in the most disadvantaged families are likely entering employment for the first time; might prefer home-based care; lack the resources to purchase center-care; or, their employment patterns might not match the availability of center-based care.

Still Working in Minnesota? Follow-up Study on Parents' Employment and Earnings in the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) (see http://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfserver/Legacy/DHS-4512-ENG), a study lead by the Minnesota Department of Human Services under a Child Care Research Partnership Grant, tracked starting with all parents receiving assistance in the first quarter of 2001 the industry of employment, earnings per job, and earnings per household over a three-year period. The paper, released in December 2005, reports on analyzes of changes in the sector of employment and changes in earnings of parents receiving child care assistance in four counties in Minnesota. The study reports on frequency distributions of employment by sector and median earnings. Findings show that the pattern of employment by industry sector did not change much over the three-year period. Nearly 60 percent of jobs were in four industries -- health care and social assistance, administrative and support services, retail trade, and accommodation and food services. The health care industry was the most common CCAP employer, accounting for almost one-quarter of the jobs held by these parents, and those working in health care started at higher quarterly wages and experienced faster wage growth over three years than those working in other industries. Parents who remained in the same industry tended to have higher wages and higher earnings growth over the three years (compared with those who changed industry sectors), with the exception of parents working in administrative and support services (e.g., temp agency jobs) and those in accommodation and food services; and, over the three years, average quarterly earnings rose in some industries by $1,000, but many parents were no longer working at the end of the study period. Even though parents remained employed and saw some wage growth in many jobs, family incomes were still low and most families continue to need child care assistance to cover their child care expenses. Findings from the relative advantage to CCAP participants of working in the health care industry point to some potential strategies for improving long-term financial outcomes for families participating in State employment-related programs.

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, recently completed, 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. To date, 20 indicators have been developed in consultation with ten States and programmed into an initial prototype of a software tool. The indicators are being revised to reflect the new regulations from the DRA, and then the tool will be pilot tested before distribution to interested States. .

In 2007, ACF began "*Understanding Two Categories in TANF Spending: "Other" and "Authorized Under Prior Law"* project to examine these two large subcategories of reported spending for TANF and State Maintenance of Effort (MOE) which accounted for over 16 percent of the TANF and MOE spending in 2005. The project, being conducted by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., will review existing State program spending reports submitted to the Federal government, TANF State plans, and supporting State documents; document the types of services or activities funded by States with TANF and State MOE funds that are categorized in Federal reporting as "Other" and "Authorized Under Prior Law;" and develop recommendations, as appropriate, regarding potential revisions to the TANF financial reporting form that would provide better documentation of how funds currently reported under both categories are used. A final report is expected in 2009.

Contracting with Faith-Based Providers

State and Local Contracting for Social Services Under Charitable Choice. Welcoming faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs) 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. The contractor surveyed agencies contracting with TANF or SAPT funds in all 50 States and the District of Columbia, along with local TANF agencies in selected counties. Findings from the final report, "*State and Local Contracting for Social Services Under Charitable Choice*" (http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/05/CharitableChoice/index.htm), indicate that CC provisions have had little or no effect on agencies' preexisting contracting policies regarding FBCOs. There are, however, significant efforts to reach out to FBCOs to encourage their involvement in TANF and SAPT and to remove barriers. The majority of agencies recognize that certain characteristics and behaviors make FBCOs ineligible for funding under CC, but in several instances, agencies did not appear to know or apply the relevant CC provisions that establish the eligibility of certain types of FBCOs for funding. These discrepancies may indicate a need for greater training of agency staff.

Understanding Vouchers as a Tool to Expand Client Choice in TANF and CCDF. Many social service programs are focusing on ways to expand clients' choice of service provider, to include the choice of faith-based providers. ASPE conducted a study to examine and document how vouchers are used in the TANF and Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) programs and the degree to which this indirect funding mechanism supports the goals of maximizing client choice and expanding the service delivery network to include faith-based organizations (FBOs) among an array of providers. The study, conducted by contractor Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., utilized telephone discussions with State and local officials and site visits to selected programs to gather information. Major findings included:

- Voucher use varies greatly between TANF and CCDF. The federal framework for CCDF requires the use of vouchers and, as a result most, states offer certificates to families that can be redeemed with providers of their choice. In TANF, legislative authority is given for voucher use but there is no specific requirement to use them, and we found only a few examples of their use.

- Some TANF programs integrate client-choice concepts into their contract-based service delivery system by offering clients a choice from among a set of contracted providers. Such models also preserve an element of financial stability for providers who depend on the consistency of contracts to create the organizational and staffing capacity to serve a certain size caseload.

- The use of vouchers alone does not maximize client choice; program policies and procedures also influence the level of choice. The value of vouchers, the provision of information to allow clients to make informed decisions, provider qualifications for program participation, the nature of the voucher-funded service, and the client's interest in receiving the service all affect client choice.

- While program officials recognize and appreciate the role of faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs) in providing child care and services to the low-income, they do not seem to consider vouchers as a specific means of expanding the role of FBCOs in the service delivery network.

The final report, released in November 2007, can be found at http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/07/vouchers/experiences/index.htm.

The Role of State Faith Community Liaisons in Charitable Choice Implementation. Thirty-three States now have established a formal liaison with the faith community to encourage partnerships with faith-based organizations in the provision of health and social services. ASPE has underway a study that is building on past research to understand further the unique role of Faith Community Liaisons (FCLs) in influencing and promoting States' effective implementation of Charitable Choice rules that govern how States and localities partner with faith-based organizations. The project will result in a brief that will provide guidance on how States can utilize the FCL function to improve understanding of Charitable Choice, and a final report on promising State models, expected spring 2009.

Disasters and Emergency Response

Because of the unique opportunity Hurricane Katrina offers to study the consequences of major disasters and other emergencies, ACF has funded the *Feasibility Assessment of Studying the Consequences of Hurricane Katrina for ACF Service Populations*. This study, conducted by the Urban Institute, examined opportunities for research on the effects of the hurricane on migration, income and employment, program needs, and program effects. The main objective of this feasibility study was to determine which research avenues offer the best opportunities for informing policy discussion and programmatic response to major disasters and other emergencies. An annotated bibliography and a final report were completed in April 2008 (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/other_resrch/feasibility_assmt/index.html). As a complement to this effort, ACF is providing funds to help support the *Hurricane Katrina Community Advisory Group Survey*, a longitudinal survey of survivors of Hurricane Katrina, which is being conducted by Harvard University with principal funding from the National Institute of Mental Health. These funds will help to support a sub-study of child functioning and well-being, and of family use of various benefit and service programs, including TANF.

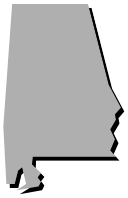
The Role of Faith-based and Community Organizations in Post-Hurricane Human Services Relief Efforts. After Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs) played a critical role in providing emergency services throughout the Gulf Coast region. Their work represented the largest disaster response effort in US history by charitable organizations. In 2006, ASPE launched a study to examine the role of selected FBCOs in hurricane disaster relief, with the goal of helping policy makers know how best to respond to future disasters and how best to utilize the strengths of faith- and community-based private human service providers. The project involves a telephone survey of over 200 FBCOs to learn the nature and extent of the human services provided by selected FBCOs in the aftermath of Hurricanes Rita and Katrina, and in-depth visits to eight programs to document their experiences, successes, and challenges in serving the needs of the low-income. The Urban Institute is conducting the study for ASPE, in partnership with a Louisiana State University survey group, two Gulf Region-based associations of nonprofits, and a Technical Advisory Group. A final report is expected in early 2009.

Support for White House Conference on Research Related to the Faith-based and Community Initiative. The White House Office of Faith-based and Community Initiatives (OFBCI) is putting more emphasis on the value of research in helping to guide federal, state and local efforts to improve partnerships with faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs) and increase understanding of their contributions to public assistance programs such as TANF. The OFBCI sponsored a two-day conference June 26-27, 2008, that presented findings on research to date in this area, summarized what has been learned and what still needs to be learned, and considered how best to target and coordinate future research efforts. The conference highlighted research in two tracks: (1) research sponsored by the federal government and nationally known private or nonprofit sector research organizations that examined the results of various FBCO-related federal/state initiatives and programs, and (2) research conducted by emerging scholars studying the nexus between FBCOs and public programs from a variety of perspectives. A key goal of the conference was to generate a proposed research agenda for further exploring and supporting government/FBCO partnerships. Researchers were invited via calls for papers to submit proposals for research to present in the two conference tracks. ASPE supported the conference by funding the production of a compendium of the invited Track 1 research papers and through the development of a conference web site. The compendium of papers was publicly released in hard copy and on various web sites at the time of the conference.

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, and participation 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.



FY 2006

Alabama

1

Bob Riley (R)

Dr. Page Walley, Commissioner, Department of Human Resources

Family Assistance Program (FA)

County Administered - 67 Counties

				Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**2a**		**19,385**	**23**
FY 2006 Change:			**-6%**	**32**
Change Since Enactment:			**-52%**	**28**
SFAG (in Millions):	**3a**	**$**	**104**	**31**
Participation Rate:	**4a**		**42%**	**20**
Zero Participation:			**53%**	**27**

TANF Benefit Structure

5

Monthly - Family of Three

		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	**Percent**	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$215**	**16%**	49	**5%**	49
Max Earnings at Application	**$269**	**19%**	51	**6%**	52
Max Earnings at Close	**No limit**	**0%**	0	**0%**	0

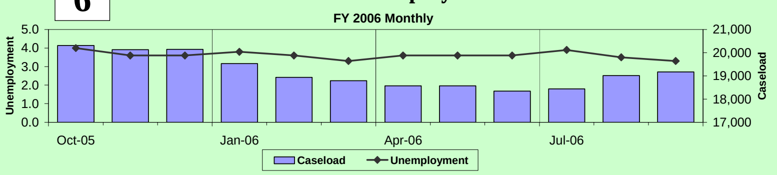
FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

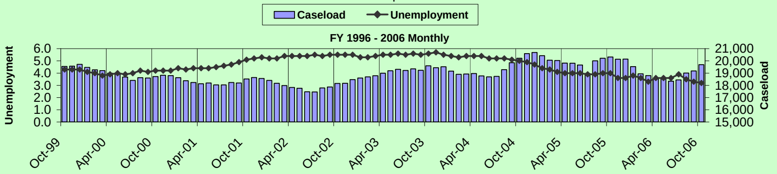
3b

	Amount		Unobligated Balance	
Beginning FY Balance	**$**	**38**	**$**	**32**
Total Awarded	**$**	**104**		
Expended/Transferred	**$**	**86**		
Ending Balance	**$**	**56**	**$**	**52**
State MOE	**$**	**40**		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate

6





FY 2006 Caseload

2b

		During FY 2006		
	Sept. 2006	**Change**	**Percent**	**Rank**
All Cases	**19,385**	**-1,172**	**-6%**	**32**
Adult-Headed	10,305	**-1,138**	**-10%**	**26**
Child-Only	9,080	**-34**	**0%**	**40**
Recipients	**44,838**	**-2,858**	**-6%**	**36**

2c

TANF Time Limit:		**Month/ Yr of First Impact:**
Intermittent	No	December 2001
Lifetime	60 months	

4b

Sanction Policy: Partial/Full (Varies) / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

3c

	FY 2006				FY 2005			
	STATE			**U.S. Avg**	**STATE**			**U.S. Avg**
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	(in Millions) **$**	**126**			(in Millions) **$**	**138**		
			% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds			% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	$	35	27%	37%	$	47	34%	39%
Services	$	59	46%	45%	$	64	46%	42%
Administration	$	14	11%	8%	$	12	9%	7%
Information Systems	$	0	0%	1%	$	1	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$	9	7%	7%	$	4	3%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$	10	8%	3%	$	10	8%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

7

4c

	FY 2006			FY 2005		
	STATE	**RANK**	**U.S. Avg**	**STATE**	**RANK**	**U.S. Avg**
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**19,162**			**20,040**		
Exempt From Participation	**59%**	**19**	**56%**	**58%**	**15**	**55%**
Child -Only	47%	20	47%	46%	19	45%
Child Under Age 1	7%	26	8%	8%	19	8%
In Sanction Status	4%	2	1%	4%	4	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**7,829**			**8,383**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**19,162**			**20,040**		
Participation Rate	**42%**	**20**	**33%**	**39%**	**20**	**33%**
Employment	78%	9	56%	74%	13	56%
On The Job Training	0%	30	0%	0%	32	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	3%	46	24%	4%	43	24%
Job Search	22%	16	17%	23%	15	16%
Vocational Education	10%	35	17%	13%	30	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
School Attendance	5%	28	5%	6%	21	5%
Other	1%	23	9%	1%	20	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**42%**	**19**	**31%**	**39%**	**18**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**47%**		**45%**	**45%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**53%**	**27**	**55%**	**55%**	**26**	**57%**

Sources for State Profiles

1. Administration

State Governor (National Governors Association)

Commissioner/Secretary with TANF oversight (State contact)

TANF program name (Office of Family Assistance website at http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ofa/tnfnames.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 to Needy Families (TANF) FY 2006 Caseload

a. FY 2006 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 2006
    2. The percent and national rank of the caseload change during FY 2006
    3. The percent and national rank of the caseload change since FY 1996

b. FY 2006 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 parent 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 2005 and FY 2006 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 2006 State Family Assistance Grant (SFAG) and national rank

b. FY 2006 Funding (in millions)

   1. Beginning Balance - The "Amount" column contains the sum of the unliquidated and unobligated balances from FY 2005, as reported in FY 2005 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 2005.

   2. Total Awarded - The "Amount" column contains the FY 2006 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 2006.

   3. Expended/Transferred - The "Amount" column contains total combined expenditures for FY 2006 plus all funds transferred to the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) and the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) for FY 2006.

   4. Ending Balance - The "Amount" column contains the sum of the unliquidated and unobligated balances from FY 2006, as reported in FY 2006 Table A, ACF-196, Line 9 and 10. The "Unobligated Balance" column contains only the unobligated balance from FY 2005.

   5. State MOE – FY 2006 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 2006 participation rate and FY 2006 zero participation rate (Appendix Table 3:2 and Appendix Table 3:11).

b. State sanction policy for non-compliance (Appendix Table 12:11).

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 3:8).

5. TANF Benefit Structure

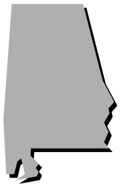
Benefits and earnings are compared to the State Median Income (SMI) and Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for the State (Appendix Table 12:4, also Urban Institute Welfare Rules Database).

6. Caseload & Unemployment Rates (Graphs)

The top graph compares FY 2006 caseload to FY 2006 unemployment rates. The bottom graph compares caseloads to unemployment rates from FY 1996 to FY 2006. 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. 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 3:5).



FY 2006

Alabama

Bob Riley (R)	
Dr. Page Walley, Commissioner, Department of Human Resources	
Family Assistance Program (FA)	
County Administered - 67 Counties	

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**19,385**	23
FY 2006 Change:	**-6%**	32
Change Since Enactment:	**-52%**	28
SFAG (in Millions):	**$ 104**	31
Participation Rate:	**42%**	20
Zero Participation:	**53%**	27

TANF Benefit Structure

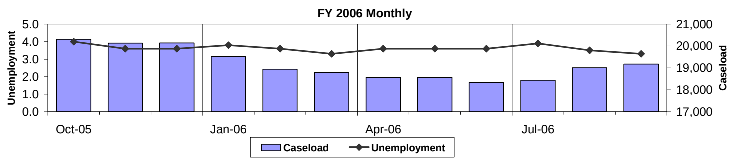
Monthly - Family of Three

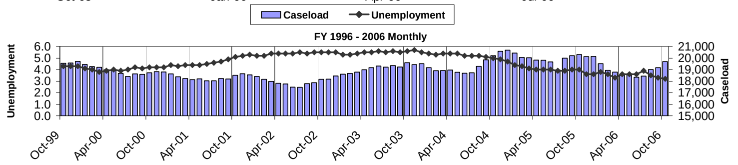
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$215**	**16%**	49	**5%**	49
Max Earnings at Application	**$269**	**19%**	51	**6%**	52
Max Earnings at Close	**No limit**	**0%**	0	**0%**	0

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 38	$ 32
Total Awarded	$ 104	
Expended/Transferred	$ 86	
Ending Balance	$ 56	$ 52
State MOE	$ 40	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**19,385**	**-1,172**	**-6%**	**32**
Adult-Headed	10,305	**-1,138**	**-10%**	**26**
Child-Only	9,080	**-34**	**0%**	**40**
Recipients	**44,838**	**-2,858**	**-6%**	**36**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: December 2001

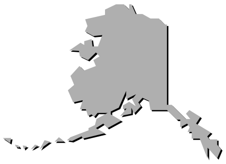
Sanction Policy: Partial/Full (Varies) / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 STATE % of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 STATE % of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE (in Millions)	$ 126			$ 138		
Cash Benefits	$ 35	27%	37%	$ 47	34%	39%
Services	$ 59	46%	45%	$ 64	46%	42%
Administration	$ 14	11%	8%	$ 12	9%	7%
Information Systems	$ 0	0%	1%	$ 1	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 9	7%	7%	$ 4	3%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 10	8%	3%	$ 10	8%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**19,162**			**20,040**		
Exempt From Participation	**59%**	**19**	**56%**	**58%**	**15**	**55%**
Child -Only	47%	20	47%	46%	19	45%
Child Under Age 1	7%	26	8%	8%	19	8%
In Sanction Status	4%	2	1%	4%	4	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**7,829**			**8,383**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**19,162**			**20,040**		
Participation Rate	**42%**	**20**	**33%**	**39%**	**20**	**33%**
Employment	78%	9	56%	74%	13	56%
On The Job Training	0%	30	0%	0%	32	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	3%	46	24%	4%	43	24%
Job Search	22%	16	17%	23%	15	16%
Vocational Education	10%	35	17%	13%	30	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
School Attendance	5%	28	5%	6%	21	5%
Other	1%	23	9%	1%	20	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**42%**	**19**	**31%**	**39%**	**18**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**47%**		**45%**	**45%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**53%**	**27**	**55%**	**55%**	**26**	**57%**



Alaska

FY 2006

Sarah Palin (R)

Karleen Jackson, Commissioner, Department of Health & Social Services

Alaska Temporary Assistance Program (ATAP)

State Administered - 27 Counties

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**3,348**	**48**
FY 2006 Change:	**-5%**	**36**
Change Since Enactment:	**-73%**	**9**
SFAG (in Millions):	**$ 55**	**42**
Participation Rate:	**46%**	**13**
Zero Participation:	**43%**	**17**

TANF Benefit Structure

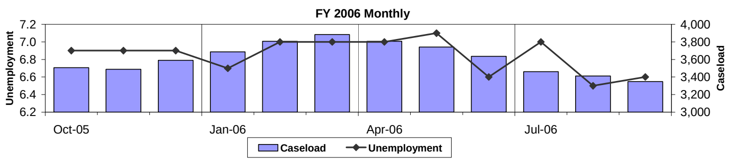
Monthly - Family of Three

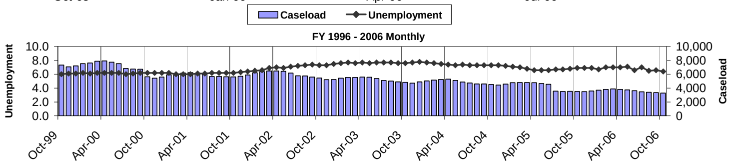
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$923**	**53%**	2	**16%**	1
Max Earnings at Application	**$1,401**	**81%**	5	**24%**	6
Max Earnings at Close	**$2,106**	**122%**	3	**36%**	2

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 31	$ 22
Total Awarded	$ 55	
Expended/Transferred	$ 47	
Ending Balance	$ 38	$ 1
State MOE	$ 39	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**3,348**	**-178**	**-5%**	**36**
Adult-Headed	2,316	**-214**	**-8%**	**32**
Child-Only	1,032	**36**	**4%**	**50**
Recipients	**8,921**	**-607**	**-6%**	**35**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: July 2002

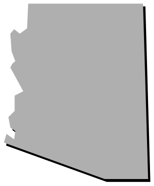
Sanction Policy: Full / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	FY 2006 STATE % of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	FY 2005 STATE % of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	**$ 86**			**$ 93**		
Cash Benefits	$ 36	42%	37%	$ 41	44%	39%
Services	$ 27	31%	45%	$ 27	30%	42%
Administration	$ 6	7%	8%	$ 5	6%	7%
Information Systems	$ 0	0%	1%	$ 0	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 12	14%	7%	$ 15	16%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 4	5%	3%	$ 3	3%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**3,614**			**4,381**		
Exempt From Participation	**40%**	**41**	**56%**	**42%**	**38**	**55%**
Child -Only	28%	45	47%	26%	49	45%
Child Under Age 1	5%	33	8%	5%	34	8%
In Sanction Status	3%	11	1%	2%	18	1%
Other	4%	2	0%	9%	3	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**2,158**			**2,549**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**3,614**			**4,381**		
Participation Rate	**46%**	**13**	**33%**	**46%**	**12**	**33%**
Employment	73%	14	56%	76%	10	56%
On The Job Training	1%	16	0%	0%	17	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	17%	30	24%	15%	32	24%
Job Search	23%	13	17%	19%	23	16%
Vocational Education	19%	27	17%	21%	23	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
School Attendance	3%	37	5%	3%	33	5%
Other	8%	9	9%	8%	10	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**46%**	**12**	**31%**	**46%**	**10**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**57%**		**45%**	**55%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**43%**	**17**	**55%**	**45%**	**17**	**57%**



Arizona

FY 2006

Janet Napolitano (D)
David A. Berns, Director, Department of Economic Security
Employing & Moving People Off Welfare & Encouraging Responsibility (EMPOWER)
State Administered - 15 Counties

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**38,086**	14
FY 2006 Change:	**-10%**	13
Change Since Enactment:	**-38%**	45
SFAG (in Millions):	**$ 226**	19
Participation Rate:	**30%**	35
Zero Participation:	**64%**	41

TANF Benefit Structure

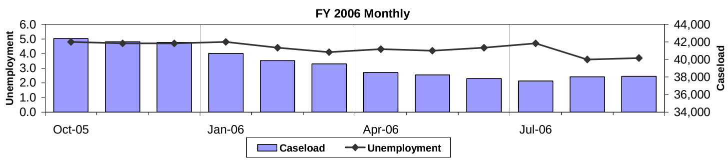
Monthly - Family of Three

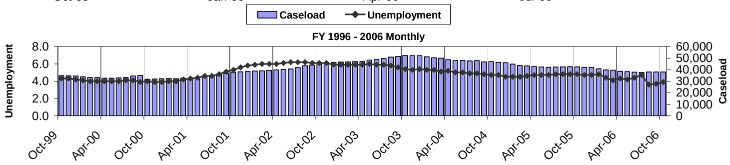
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$347**	**25%**	32	**7%**	32
Max Earnings at Application	**$586**	**42%**	31	**12%**	34
Max Earnings at Close	**$586**	**42%**	43	**12%**	46

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 28	$ -
Total Awarded	$ 226	
Expended/Transferred	$ 238	
Ending Balance	$ 16	$ -
State MOE	$ 94	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**38,086**	**-4,453**	**-10%**	**13**
Adult-Headed	19,815	**-3,785**	**-16%**	**14**
Child-Only	18,271	**-668**	**-4%**	**22**
Recipients	**83,434**	**-12,647**	**-13%**	**13**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent No
Lifetime 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: November 1997

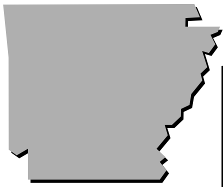
Sanction Policy: Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	**$ 332**			**$ 322**		
Cash Benefits	$ 137	41%	37%	$ 160	50%	39%
Services	$ 138	42%	45%	$ 100	31%	42%
Administration	$ 32	10%	8%	$ 36	11%	7%
Information Systems	$ 2	1%	1%	$ 3	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ -	0%	7%	$ -	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 23	7%	3%	$ 23	7%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**39,551**			**43,738**		
Exempt From Participation	**54%**	**25**	**56%**	**50%**	**26**	**55%**
Child -Only	47%	22	47%	43%	22	45%
Child Under Age 1	4%	38	8%	4%	39	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	32	1%	1%	30	1%
Other	2%	4	0%	2%	6	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**18,349**			**21,993**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**39,551**			**43,738**		
Participation Rate	**30%**	**35**	**33%**	**30%**	**31**	**33%**
Employment	58%	23	56%	58%	23	56%
On The Job Training	0%	20	0%	0%	19	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	13%	35	24%	14%	34	24%
Job Search	31%	6	17%	33%	5	16%
Vocational Education	21%	23	17%	20%	26	16%
Job Skills Training	1%	29	1%	0%	27	1%
School Attendance	2%	39	5%	3%	35	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**30%**	**34**	**31%**	**30%**	**29**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**36%**		**45%**	**37%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**64%**	**41**	**55%**	**63%**	**37**	**57%**



Arkansas

FY 2006

Mike Beebe (D)	
John M. Selig, Director Department of Human Services	
Transitional Employment Assistance (TEA)	
State Administered - 75 Counties	

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	8,596	41
FY 2006 Change:	1%	52
Change Since Enactment:	-61%	21
SFAG (in Millions):	$ 63	40
Participation Rate:	28%	37
Zero Participation:	66%	44

TANF Benefit Structure

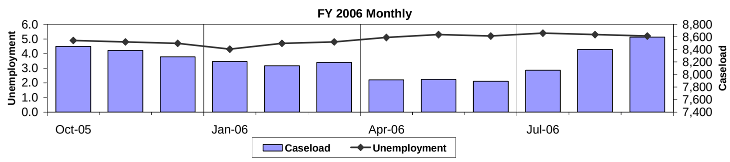
Monthly - Family of Three

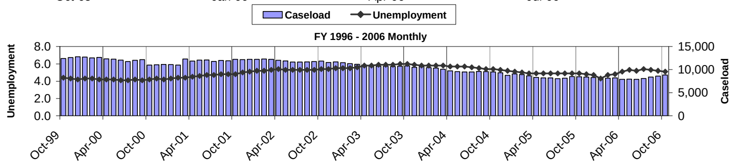
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	$204	15%	50	5%	50
Max Earnings at Application	$279	20%	50	7%	51
Max Earnings at Close	$697	50%	40	18%	31

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 98	$ 98
Total Awarded	$ 63	
Expended/Transferred	$ 57	
Ending Balance	$ 104	$ 100
State MOE	$ 23	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

		During FY 2006		
	Sept. 2006	Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	8,596	109	1%	52
Adult-Headed	4,553	459	11%	52
Child-Only	4,043	-350	-8%	5
Recipients	19,260	721	4%	52

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 24 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: July 2000

Sanction Policy: Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE		FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE		FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE (in Millions)	$ 80			$ 77		
		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	$ 15	19%	37%	$ 18	24%	39%
Services	$ 48	60%	45%	$ 40	53%	42%
Administration	$ 9	11%	8%	$ 7	9%	7%
Information Systems	$ 1	2%	1%	$ 1	2%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 8	9%	7%	$ 8	10%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ (2)	-2%	3%	$ 2	3%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	8,204			8,642		
Exempt From Participation	65%	11	56%	64%	9	55%
Child -Only	50%	17	47%	51%	14	45%
Child Under Age 1	11%	5	8%	8%	18	8%
In Sanction Status	4%	5	1%	4%	3	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	2,885			2,967		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	8,204			8,642		
Participation Rate	28%	37	33%	28%	35	33%
Employment	54%	29	56%	39%	39	56%
On The Job Training	4%	2	0%	5%	4	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	13%	34	24%	13%	35	24%
Job Search	14%	27	17%	25%	10	16%
Vocational Education	23%	18	17%	29%	10	16%
Job Skills Training	1%	21	1%	1%	25	1%
School Attendance	6%	22	5%	2%	36	5%
Other	2%	18	9%	1%	21	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	28%	36	31%	28%	33	30%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	34%		45%	36%		43%
With No Hours of Participation	66%	44	55%	64%	39	57%

California

FY 2006

Arnold A. Schwarzenegger (R)
Kimberle Belshe, Secretary, Health and Human Services Agency
California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CALWORKS)
County Administered - 58 Counties

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	477,441	1
FY 2006 Change:	-4%	39
Change Since Enactment:	-45%	37
SFAG (in Millions):	$ 3,670	1
Participation Rate:	22%	45
Zero Participation:	65%	43

TANF Benefit Structure

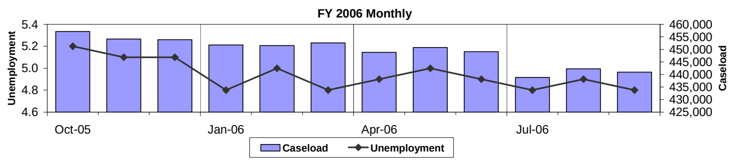
Monthly - Family of Three

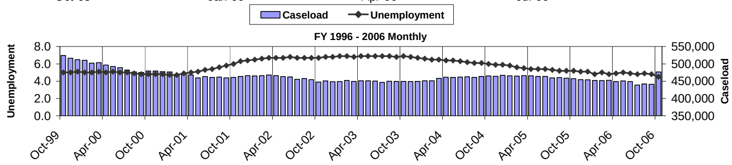
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	$786	57%	1	15%	2
Max Earnings at Application	$981	71%	13	18%	15
Max Earnings at Close	$1,797	130%	1	33%	3

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 387	$ -
Total Awarded	$ 3,670	
Expended/Transferred	$ 3,648	
Ending Balance	$ 409	$ -
State MOE	$ 2,903	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	477,441	-21,633	-4%	39
Adult-Headed	256,871	-20,530	-7%	35
Child-Only	220,570	-1,103	0%	38
Recipients	1,027,282	-43,120	-4%	43

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: January 2003

Sanction Policy: Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 6,552			$ 6,423		
Cash Benefits	$ 3,703	57%	37%	$ 3,688	57%	39%
Services	$ 1,969	30%	45%	$ 1,637	25%	42%
Administration	$ 532	8%	8%	$ 468	7%	7%
Information Systems	$ 76	1%	1%	$ 89	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 90	1%	7%	$ 413	6%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 181	3%	3%	$ 128	2%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	449,971			463,569		
Exempt From Participation	62%	15	56%	61%	14	55%
Child -Only	59%	11	47%	56%	8	45%
Child Under Age 1	4%	39	8%	5%	35	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	169,333			179,908		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	449,971			463,569		
Participation Rate	22%	45	33%	26%	38	33%
Employment	74%	13	56%	79%	8	56%
On The Job Training	1%	9	0%	1%	7	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	5%	43	24%	4%	45	24%
Job Search	11%	34	17%	10%	34	16%
Vocational Education	15%	29	17%	16%	28	16%
Job Skills Training	1%	23	1%	1%	23	1%
School Attendance	5%	27	5%	4%	30	5%
Other	1%	22	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	22%	44	31%	26%	36	30%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	35%		45%	38%		43%
With No Hours of Participation	65%	43	55%	62%	35	57%

Colorado

FY 2006

Bill Ritter (D)
Marva Livingston Hammons, Executive Director, Department of Human Services
Colorado Works
County Administered - 63 Counties

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**12,972**	**32**
FY 2006 Change:	**-15%**	**9**
Change Since Enactment:	**-61%**	**20**
SFAG (in Millions):	**$ 150**	**26**
Participation Rate:	**30%**	**34**
Zero Participation:	**62%**	**36**

TANF Benefit Structure

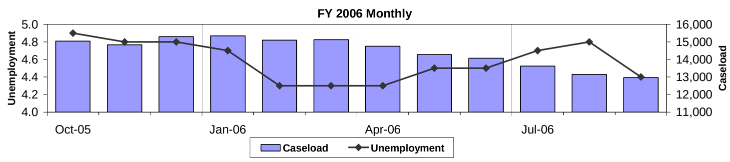
Monthly - Family of Three

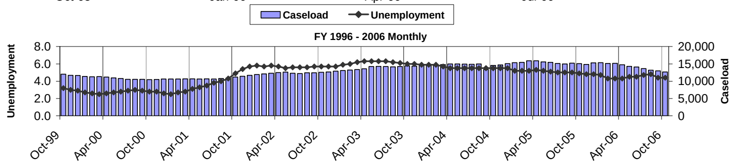
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	**Percent**	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$356**	**26%**	30	**7%**	36
Max Earnings at Application	**$511**	**37%**	39	**9%**	41
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,264**	**91%**	12	**23%**	19

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 77	$ 77
Total Awarded	$ 150	
Expended/Transferred	$ 142	
Ending Balance	$ 85	$ 85
State MOE	$ 94	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**12,972**	**-2,242**	**-15%**	**9**
Adult-Headed	8,044	**-2,000**	**-20%**	**10**
Child-Only	4,928	**-242**	**-5%**	**17**
Recipients	**33,201**	**-6,369**	**-16%**	**11**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: July 2002

Sanction Policy: Partial / 1-3 months

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)		% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)		% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$	236			$	231		
Cash Benefits	$	63	27%	37%	$	75	32%	39%
Services	$	128	54%	45%	$	118	51%	42%
Administration	$	11	4%	8%	$	12	5%	7%
Information Systems	$	8	3%	1%	$	9	4%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$	12	5%	7%	$	3	1%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$	15	6%	3%	$	15	6%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**14,468**			**15,268**		
Exempt From Participation	**44%**	**36**	**56%**	**41%**	**40**	**55%**
Child -Only	35%	33	47%	33%	34	45%
Child Under Age 1	8%	23	8%	7%	24	8%
In Sanction Status	1%	28	1%	1%	29	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**8,145**			**9,067**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**14,468**			**15,268**		
Participation Rate	**30%**	**34**	**33%**	**26%**	**39**	**33%**
Employment	50%	33	56%	51%	31	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	26%	23	24%	22%	24	24%
Job Search	15%	25	17%	19%	21	16%
Vocational Education	24%	17	17%	21%	24	16%
Job Skills Training	4%	8	1%	3%	10	1%
School Attendance	4%	31	5%	9%	11	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**30%**	**33**	**31%**	**26%**	**37**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**38%**		**45%**	**33%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**62%**	**36**	**55%**	**67%**	**44**	**57%**

Connecticut

FY 2006

M. Jodi Rell (R)

Michael P. Starkowski, Commissioner, Department of Social Services

JOBS FIRST

State Administered - 8 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		**21,543**	21
FY 2006 Change:		**-7%**	27
Change Since Enactment:		**-62%**	18
SFAG (in Millions):	$	**264**	15
Participation Rate:		**31%**	32
Zero Participation:		**52%**	24

TANF Benefit Structure

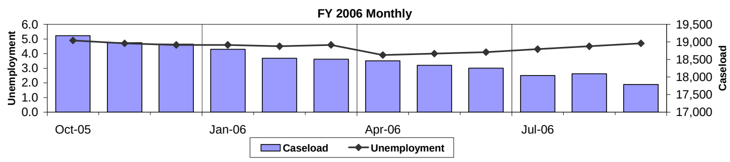
Monthly - Family of Three

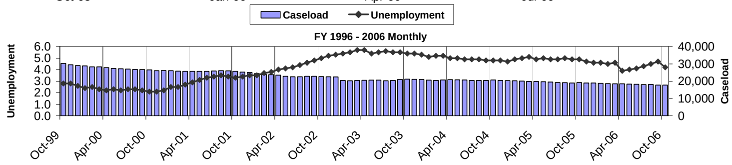
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$543**	**39%**	10	**8%**	23
Max Earnings at Application	**$835**	**60%**	16	**13%**	29
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,383**	**100%**	7	**22%**	24

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ -	$ -
Total Awarded	$ 264	
Expended/Transferred	$ 264	
Ending Balance	$ -	$ -
State MOE	$ 231	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

		During FY 2006		
	Sept. 2006	Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**21,543**	**-1,653**	**-7%**	**27**
Adult-Headed	13,737	**-1,299**	**-9%**	**31**
Child-Only	7,806	**-354**	**-4%**	**20**
Recipients	**35,549**	**-2,711**	**-7%**	**31**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent No
Lifetime 21 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: November 1997

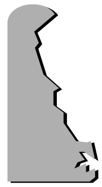
Sanction Policy: Partial / 3 months

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	**$ 496**			**$ 485**		
Cash Benefits	$ 127	26%	37%	$ 128	26%	39%
Services	$ 307	62%	45%	$ 302	62%	42%
Administration	$ 34	7%	8%	$ 29	6%	7%
Information Systems	$ 1	0%	1%	$ 1	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ -	0%	7%	$ -	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 26	5%	3%	$ 27	5%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**18,491**			**19,828**		
Exempt From Participation	**57%**	**20**	**56%**	**53%**	**23**	**55%**
Child -Only	46%	25	47%	41%	26	45%
Child Under Age 1	10%	6	8%	11%	4	8%
In Sanction Status	1%	27	1%	1%	24	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**7,913**			**9,262**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**18,491**			**19,828**		
Participation Rate	**31%**	**32**	**33%**	**34%**	**27**	**33%**
Employment	84%	5	56%	80%	6	56%
On The Job Training	0%	17	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	2%	48	24%	1%	51	24%
Job Search	7%	42	17%	8%	40	16%
Vocational Education	22%	19	17%	24%	17	16%
Job Skills Training	1%	28	1%	0%	31	1%
School Attendance	5%	25	5%	6%	20	5%
Other	17%	5	9%	17%	5	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**31%**	**31**	**31%**	**34%**	**25**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**48%**		**45%**	**51%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**52%**	**24**	**55%**	**49%**	**21**	**57%**



Delaware

FY 2006

Ruth Ann Miner (D)

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

A Better Chance (ABC)

State Administered - 3 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		**5,462**	45
FY 2006 Change:		**-6%**	29
Change Since Enactment:		**-48%**	34
SFAG (in Millions):	$	**31**	48
Participation Rate:		**25%**	42
Zero Participation:		**66%**	45

TANF Benefit Structure

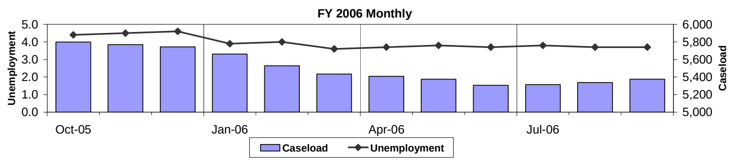
Monthly - Family of Three

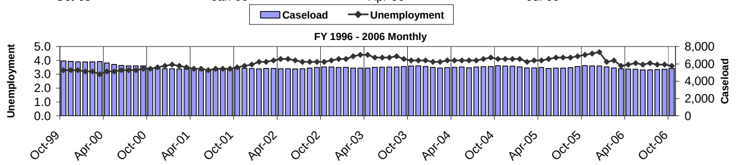
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$338**	**24%**	35	**6%**	40
Max Earnings at Application	**$428**	**31%**	45	**8%**	50
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,620**	**117%**	4	**30%**	4

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 8	$ 6
Total Awarded	$ 31	
Expended/Transferred	$ 36	
Ending Balance	$ 3	$ 2
State MOE	$ 43	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**5,462**	**-357**	**-6%**	**29**
Adult-Headed	2,921	**-341**	**-10%**	**24**
Child-Only	2,541	**-16**	**-1%**	**37**
Recipients	**11,946**	**-852**	**-7%**	**33**

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 2006 STATE		FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE		FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	(in Millions) $ 79			(in Millions) $ 59		
		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	$ 18	23%	37%	$ 19	33%	39%
Services	$ 52	66%	45%	$ 36	61%	42%
Administration	$ 3	4%	8%	$ 3	5%	7%
Information Systems	$ 3	3%	1%	$ 3	5%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ -	0%	7%	$ (4)	-7%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 3	3%	3%	$ 2	4%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**5,504**			**5,606**		
Exempt From Participation	**50%**	**27**	**56%**	**48%**	**27**	**55%**
Child -Only	47%	23	47%	46%	18	45%
Child Under Age 1	2%	47	8%	1%	48	8%
In Sanction Status	1%	25	1%	1%	26	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**2,768**			**2,896**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**5,504**			**5,606**		
Participation Rate	**25%**	**42**	**33%**	**23%**	**43**	**33%**
Employment	70%	17	56%	65%	17	56%
On The Job Training	0%	23	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	68%	6	24%	49%	9	24%
Job Search	10%	37	17%	0%	53	16%
Vocational Education	0%	na	17%	0%	na	16%
Job Skills Training	1%	16	1%	0%	33	1%
School Attendance	8%	11	5%	6%	25	5%
Other	0%	27	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**25%**	**41**	**31%**	**23%**	**41**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**34%**		**45%**	**30%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**66%**	**45**	**55%**	**70%**	**47**	**57%**

District of Columbia

FY 2006

Adrian M. Fenty (D), Mayor

Clarence H. Carter, Director, Department of Human Services

TANF

District Administered

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	15,871	30
FY 2006 Change:	-6%	30
Change Since Enactment:	-37%	46
SFAG (in Millions):	$ 91	37
Participation Rate:	17%	49
Zero Participation:	74%	50

TANF Benefit Structure

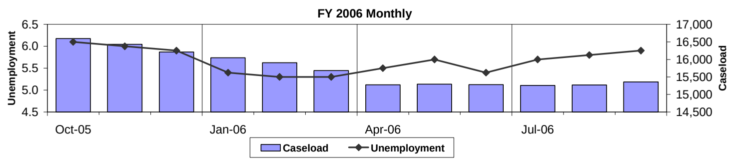
Monthly - Family of Three

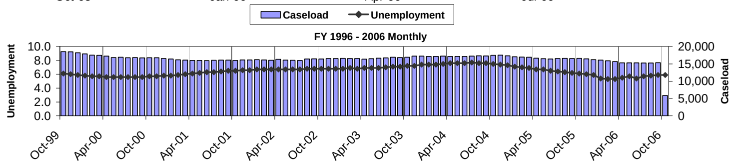
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	$407	29%	25	8%	26
Max Earnings at Application	$567	41%	33	11%	36
Max Earnings at Close	$1,381	100%	9	28%	8

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 63	$ 54
Total Awarded	$ 91	
Expended/Transferred	$ 107	
Ending Balance	$ 46	$ 35
State MOE	$ 109	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	15,871	-1,036	-6%	30
Adult-Headed	9,128	-943	-9%	28
Child-Only	6,743	-93	-1%	33
Recipients	37,415	-3,657	-9%	24

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: March 2002

Sanction Policy: Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 216			$ 178		
Cash Benefits	$ 62	29%	37%	$ 66	37%	39%
Services	$ 113	52%	45%	$ 75	42%	42%
Administration	$ 12	6%	8%	$ 11	6%	7%
Information Systems	$ 6	3%	1%	$ 4	2%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 19	9%	7%	$ 19	10%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 4	2%	3%	$ 4	2%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	15,718			16,873		
Exempt From Participation	49%	28	56%	47%	28	55%
Child -Only	38%	31	47%	38%	28	45%
Child Under Age 1	11%	4	8%	9%	10	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	34	1%	0%	na	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	7,859			8,323		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	15,718			16,873		
Participation Rate	17%	49	33%	24%	42	33%
Employment	92%	1	56%	88%	3	56%
On The Job Training	1%	11	0%	0%	11	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	1%	52	24%	2%	46	24%
Job Search	5%	48	17%	12%	29	16%
Vocational Education	8%	37	17%	4%	43	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	33	1%	0%	na	1%
School Attendance	0%	na	5%	0%	na	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	17%	48	31%	24%	40	30%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	26%		45%	29%		43%
With No Hours of Participation	74%	50	55%	71%	49	57%

Florida

FY 2006

Charlie Crist (R)
Lucy Hadi, Secretary, Department of Children & Families
Welfare Transition Program
State Administered - 67 Counties

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**50,289**	9
FY 2006 Change:	**-13%**	10
Change Since Enactment:	**-75%**	6
SFAG (in Millions):	**$ 623**	6
Participation Rate:	**41%**	21
Zero Participation:	**59%**	34

TANF Benefit Structure

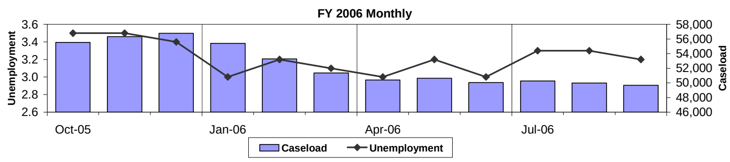
Monthly - Family of Three

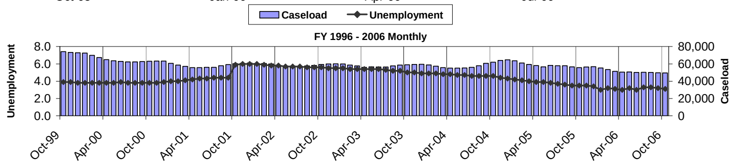
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$303**	**22%**	38	**7%**	37
Max Earnings at Application	**$393**	**28%**	47	**9%**	47
Max Earnings at Close	**$806**	**58%**	33	**17%**	32

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 34	$ -
Total Awarded	$ 623	
Expended/Transferred	$ 621	
Ending Balance	$ 36	$ 0
State MOE	$ 372	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**50,289**	**-7,359**	**-13%**	**10**
Adult-Headed	11,955	**-4,422**	**-27%**	**7**
Child-Only	38,334	**-2,937**	**-7%**	**8**
Recipients	**80,008**	**-15,430**	**-16%**	**9**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent 24 mo. in 60 or 36 r
Lifetime 48 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: February 1996

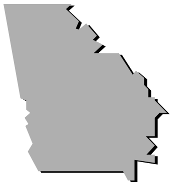
Sanction Policy: Full / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE		FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE		FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	(in Millions) $ 993			(in Millions) $ 1,053		
		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	$ 182	18%	37%	$ 196	19%	39%
Services	$ 557	56%	45%	$ 579	55%	42%
Administration	$ 65	7%	8%	$ 90	9%	7%
Information Systems	$ 4	0%	1%	$ 3	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 123	12%	7%	$ 123	12%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 62	6%	3%	$ 62	6%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**52,470**			**59,853**		
Exempt From Participation	**78%**	**4**	**56%**	**74%**	**4**	**55%**
Child -Only	70%	5	47%	65%	3	45%
Child Under Age 1	5%	35	8%	5%	33	8%
In Sanction Status	4%	4	1%	4%	5	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**10,855**			**15,163**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**52,470**			**59,853**		
Participation Rate	**41%**	**21**	**33%**	**38%**	**22**	**33%**
Employment	47%	36	56%	45%	35	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	27%	22	24%	25%	23	24%
Job Search	22%	15	17%	23%	17	16%
Vocational Education	30%	8	17%	26%	13	16%
Job Skills Training	1%	24	1%	0%	28	1%
School Attendance	6%	18	5%	10%	10	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**41%**	**20**	**31%**	**38%**	**20**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**41%**		**45%**	**40%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**59%**	**34**	**55%**	**60%**	**32**	**57%**



Georgia

FY 2006

Sonny Perdue (R)

B.J. Walker, Commissioner, Department of Human Resources

TANF

County Administered - 159 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		27,553	20
FY 2006 Change:		-28%	2
Change Since Enactment:		-77%	5
SFAG (in Millions):	$	368	12
Participation Rate:		65%	4
Zero Participation:		46%	21

TANF Benefit Structure

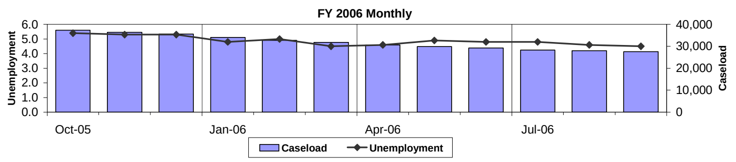
Monthly - Family of Three

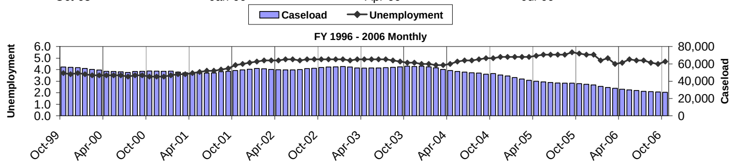
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	$280	20%	42	6%	44
Max Earnings at Application	$514	37%	38	11%	39
Max Earnings at Close	$756	55%	36	16%	38

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 191	$ 147
Total Awarded	$ 368	
Expended/Transferred	$ 396	
Ending Balance	$ 163	$ 124
State MOE	$ 176	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	27,553	-10,500	-28%	2
Adult-Headed	4,868	-8,346	-63%	1
Child-Only	22,685	-2,154	-9%	4
Recipients	51,533	-27,517	-35%	1

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 48 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: January 2001

Sanction Policy: Partial / Up to 3 months

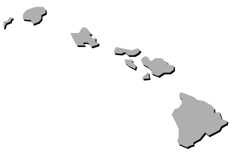
Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	FY 2006 STATE % of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	FY 2005 STATE % of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 572			$ 534		
Cash Benefits	$ 96	17%	37%	$ 117	22%	39%
Services	$ 464	81%	45%	$ 384	72%	42%
Administration	$ 21	4%	8%	$ 17	3%	7%
Information Systems	$ 1	0%	1%	$ 2	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ (30)	-5%	7%	$ -	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 20	4%	3%	$ 14	3%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	31,781			41,747		
Exempt From Participation	82%	2	56%	69%	6	55%
Child -Only	75%	3	47%	61%	6	45%
Child Under Age 1	6%	30	8%	7%	25	8%
In Sanction Status	1%	29	1%	1%	27	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	5,875			13,142		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	31,781			41,747		
Participation Rate	65%	4	33%	57%	7	33%
Employment	36%	43	56%	34%	44	56%
On The Job Training	3%	3	0%	3%	5	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	35%	18	24%	31%	17	24%
Job Search	16%	24	17%	15%	28	16%
Vocational Education	22%	20	17%	28%	11	16%
Job Skills Training	8%	3	1%	3%	9	1%
School Attendance	8%	12	5%	3%	31	5%
Other	3%	13	9%	7%	12	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	65%	4	31%	57%	6	30%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	54%		45%	52%		43%
With No Hours of Participation	46%	21	55%	48%	20	57%

Hawaii



FY 2006

Linda Lingle (R)
Lillian Koller, Director, Department of Human Services
TANF
State Administered - 5 Counties

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**9,336**	40
FY 2006 Change:	**-6%**	31
Change Since Enactment:	**-57%**	25
SFAG (in Millions):	**$ 99**	34
Participation Rate:	**37%**	25
Zero Participation:	**66%**	46

TANF Benefit Structure

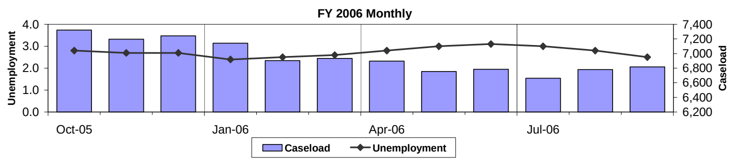
Monthly - Family of Three

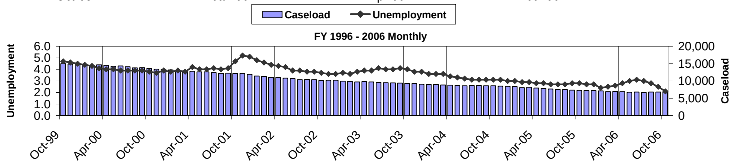
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$570**	**36%**	14	**10%**	15
Max Earnings at Application	**$1,641**	**103%**	1	**28%**	1
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,363**	**86%**	17	**24%**	18

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 147	$ 80
Total Awarded	$ 99	
Expended/Transferred	$ 100	
Ending Balance	$ 146	$ 109
State MOE	$ 71	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**9,336**	**-590**	**-6%**	**31**
Adult-Headed	7,177	**-550**	**-7%**	**37**
Child-Only	2,159	**-40**	**-2%**	**32**
Recipients	**17,019**	**-1,442**	**-8%**	**28**

TANF Time Limit:		**Month/ Yr of First Impact:**
Intermittent	No	December 2001
Lifetime	60 months	

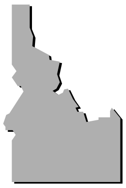
Sanction Policy: Full / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 171			$ 149		
Cash Benefits	$ 85	49%	37%	$ 82	55%	39%
Services	$ 54	32%	45%	$ 32	22%	42%
Administration	$ 12	7%	8%	$ 11	7%	7%
Information Systems	$ 5	3%	1%	$ 3	2%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 5	3%	7%	$ 10	7%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 10	6%	3%	$ 10	7%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**6,954**			**7,997**		
Exempt From Participation	**48%**	**31**	**56%**	**43%**	**37**	**55%**
Child -Only	31%	39	47%	28%	42	45%
Child Under Age 1	16%	1	8%	15%	3	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**3,647**			**4,553**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**6,954**			**7,997**		
Participation Rate	**37%**	**25**	**33%**	**36%**	**23**	**33%**
Employment	78%	7	56%	79%	7	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	14%	31	24%	16%	30	24%
Job Search	30%	7	17%	30%	8	16%
Vocational Education	22%	22	17%	22%	19	16%
Job Skills Training	1%	26	1%	1%	24	1%
School Attendance	2%	41	5%	2%	40	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**37%**	**24**	**31%**	**36%**	**21**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**34%**		**45%**	**35%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**66%**	**46**	**55%**	**65%**	**40**	**57%**



Idaho

FY 2006

C.L. "Butch" Otter (R)
Karl Kurtz, Director, Department of Health and Welfare
Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho
State Administered - 44 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		**1,767**	**52**
FY 2006 Change:		**-3%**	**45**
Change Since Enactment:		**-79%**	**4**
SFAG (in Millions):	**$**	**34**	**47**
Participation Rate:		**44%**	**16**
Zero Participation:		**9%**	**1**

TANF Benefit Structure

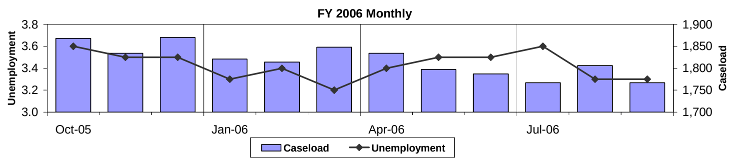
Monthly - Family of Three

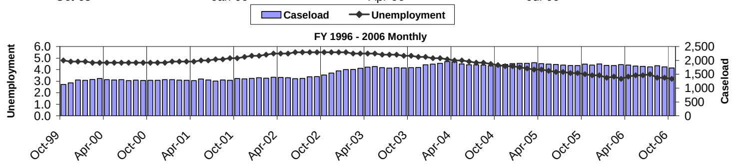
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$309**	**22%**	37	**7%**	33
Max Earnings at Application	**$648**	**47%**	27	**15%**	25
Max Earnings at Close	**$648**	**47%**	41	**15%**	40

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 7	$ -
Total Awarded	$ 34	
Expended/Transferred	$ 34	
Ending Balance	$ 7	$ -
State MOE	$ 15	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**1,767**	**-48**	**-3%**	**45**
Adult-Headed	340	**-130**	**-28%**	**6**
Child-Only	1,427	**82**	**6%**	**53**
Recipients	**2,881**	**-314**	**-10%**	**20**

TANF Time Limit: | **Month/ Yr of First Impact:**
Intermittent: No | July 1999
Lifetime: 24 months

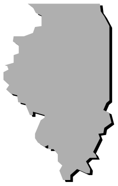
Sanction Policy: Full / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)		FY 2006 STATE % of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)		FY 2005 STATE % of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$	49			$	50		
Cash Benefits	$	7	15%	37%	$	7	15%	39%
Services	$	29	60%	45%	$	30	61%	42%
Administration	$	1	2%	8%	$	1	2%	7%
Information Systems	$	1	2%	1%	$	1	2%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$	9	18%	7%	$	9	17%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$	1	3%	3%	$	1	3%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**1,818**			**1,860**		
Exempt From Participation	**80%**	**3**	**56%**	**74%**	**3**	**55%**
Child -Only	78%	2	47%	72%	2	45%
Child Under Age 1	2%	46	8%	2%	47	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**355**			**476**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**1,818**			**1,860**		
Participation Rate	**44%**	**16**	**33%**	**40%**	**17**	**33%**
Employment	66%	19	56%	61%	20	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	6%	40	24%	9%	38	24%
Job Search	42%	2	17%	42%	2	16%
Vocational Education	42%	1	17%	49%	1	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
School Attendance	0%	na	5%	1%	44	5%
Other	32%	2	9%	36%	3	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**44%**	**15**	**31%**	**40%**	**15**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**91%**		**45%**	**89%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**9%**	**1**	**55%**	**11%**	**1**	**57%**



Illinois

FY 2006

Rod R. Blagojevich (D)

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

TANF

State Administered - 102 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		34,376	15
FY 2006 Change:		-11%	11
Change Since Enactment:		-84%	2
SFAG (in Millions):	$	585	7
Participation Rate:		53%	9
Zero Participation:		20%	4

TANF Benefit Structure

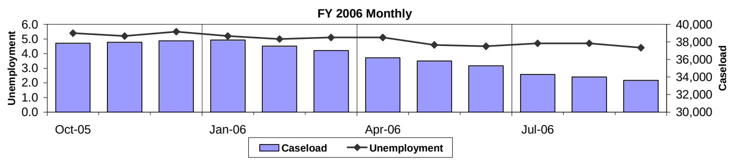
Monthly - Family of Three

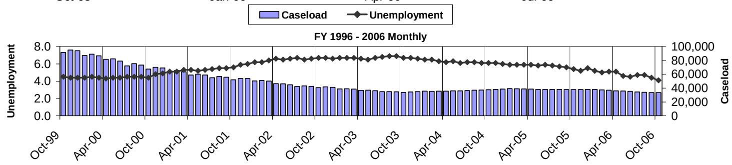
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$396**	**29%**	27	**7%**	31
Max Earnings at Application	**$486**	**35%**	42	**9%**	45
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,185**	**86%**	18	**22%**	23

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ -	$ -
Total Awarded	$ 585	
Expended/Transferred	$ 585	
Ending Balance	$ -	$ -
State MOE	$ 430	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**34,376**	**-4,446**	**-11%**	**11**
Adult-Headed	16,613	**-3,089**	**-16%**	**15**
Child-Only	17,763	**-1,357**	**-7%**	**9**
Recipients	**82,909**	**-12,115**	**-13%**	**14**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: July 2002

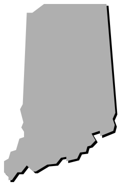
Sanction Policy: Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	**$ 1,015**			**$ 1,016**		
Cash Benefits	$ 124	12%	37%	$ 122	12%	39%
Services	$ 833	82%	45%	$ 853	84%	42%
Administration	$ 24	2%	8%	$ 23	2%	7%
Information Systems	$ 1	0%	1%	$ 1	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ -	0%	7%	$ -	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 33	3%	3%	$ 17	2%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**36,331**			**38,391**		
Exempt From Participation	**63%**	**14**	**56%**	**63%**	**11**	**55%**
Child -Only	47%	21	47%	46%	17	45%
Child Under Age 1	14%	3	8%	15%	2	8%
In Sanction Status	2%	21	1%	1%	25	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**11,738**			**12,127**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**36,331**			**38,391**		
Participation Rate	**53%**	**9**	**33%**	**43%**	**14**	**33%**
Employment	33%	45	56%	49%	32	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	38%	16	24%	26%	22	24%
Job Search	2%	52	17%	3%	50	16%
Vocational Education	35%	3	17%	25%	15	16%
Job Skills Training	1%	27	1%	0%	29	1%
School Attendance	6%	23	5%	7%	18	5%
Other	20%	3	9%	19%	4	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**53%**	**8**	**31%**	**43%**	**12**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**80%**		**45%**	**67%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**20%**	**4**	**55%**	**33%**	**9**	**57%**



Indiana

FY 2006

Mitch Daniels (R)
Mitch Roob, Secretary, Family and Social Services Administration
Indiana Manpower Placement and Comprehensive Training (IMPACT)
State Administered - 92 Counties

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**42,835**	**12**
FY 2006 Change:	**-7%**	**26**
Change Since Enactment:	**-14%**	**52**
SFAG (in Millions):	**$ 207**	**21**
Participation Rate:	**27%**	**38**
Zero Participation:	**67%**	**48**

TANF Benefit Structure

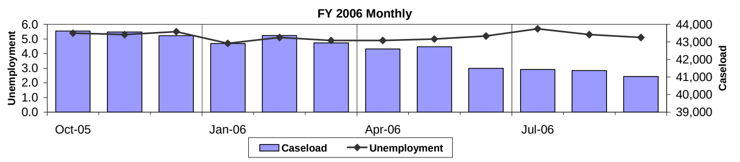
Monthly - Family of Three

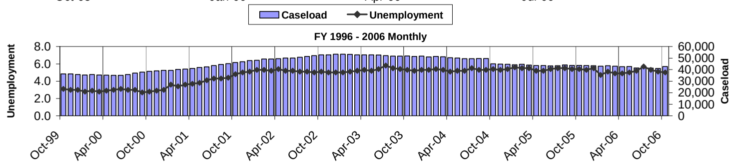
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	**Percent**	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$288**	**21%**	41	**6%**	42
Max Earnings at Application	**$378**	**27%**	48	**8%**	49
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,151**	**83%**	19	**25%**	14

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 66	$ 21
Total Awarded	$ 207	
Expended/Transferred	$ 208	
Ending Balance	$ 65	$ -
State MOE	$ 121	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**42,835**	**-3,313**	**-7%**	**26**
Adult-Headed	24,830	**-2,800**	**-10%**	**25**
Child-Only	18,005	**-513**	**-3%**	**28**
Recipients	**115,361**	**-7,878**	**-6%**	**34**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 24 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: July 1997

Sanction Policy: Partial / 2 months

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	**$ 329**			**$ 314**		
Cash Benefits	$ 109	33%	37%	$ 113	36%	39%
Services	$ 173	53%	45%	$ 153	49%	42%
Administration	$ 27	8%	8%	$ 32	10%	7%
Information Systems	$ 7	2%	1%	$ 8	3%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 11	3%	7%	$ 5	2%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 2	1%	3%	$ 2	1%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**42,534**			**44,042**		
Exempt From Participation	**54%**	**24**	**56%**	**52%**	**24**	**55%**
Child -Only	43%	27	47%	41%	25	45%
Child Under Age 1	9%	12	8%	9%	14	8%
In Sanction Status	2%	18	1%	2%	19	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**19,451**			**21,203**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**42,534**			**44,042**		
Participation Rate	**27%**	**38**	**33%**	**31%**	**30**	**33%**
Employment	78%	8	56%	78%	9	56%
On The Job Training	0%	28	0%	0%	24	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	4%	45	24%	1%	49	24%
Job Search	17%	22	17%	19%	22	16%
Vocational Education	3%	46	17%	3%	47	16%
Job Skills Training	1%	25	1%	1%	22	1%
School Attendance	11%	7	5%	8%	12	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**27%**	**37**	**31%**	**31%**	**28**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**33%**		**45%**	**36%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**67%**	**48**	**55%**	**64%**	**38**	**57%**

Iowa

FY 2006

Chet Culver (D)

Kevin Concannon, Director, Department of Human Services

Family Investment Program (FIP)

State Administered - 89 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		**20,450**	22
FY 2006 Change:		**-8%**	21
Change Since Enactment:		**-34%**	48
SFAG (in Millions):	$	**132**	28
Participation Rate:		**39%**	22
Zero Participation:		**43%**	18

TANF Benefit Structure

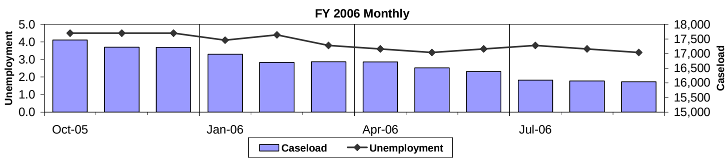
Monthly - Family of Three

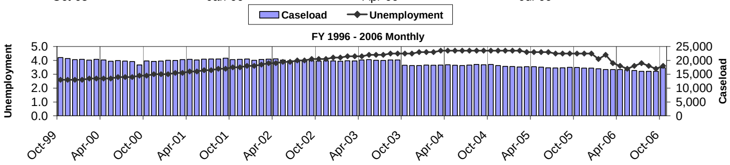
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$426**	**31%**	22	**9%**	21
Max Earnings at Application	**$1,061**	**77%**	9	**22%**	8
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,065**	**77%**	25	**22%**	20

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 26	$ 20
Total Awarded	$ 132	
Expended/Transferred	$ 133	
Ending Balance	$ 24	$ 19
State MOE	$ 67	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**20,450**	**-1,698**	**-8%**	**21**
Adult-Headed	15,250	**-1,529**	**-9%**	**29**
Child-Only	5,200	**-169**	**-3%**	**26**
Recipients	**38,381**	**-3,964**	**-9%**	**23**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: January 2002

Sanction Policy: Full / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 200			$ 200		
Cash Benefits	$ 74	37%	37%	$ 76	38%	39%
Services	$ 79	40%	45%	$ 72	36%	42%
Administration	$ 10	5%	8%	$ 12	6%	7%
Information Systems	$ 2	1%	1%	$ 2	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 22	11%	7%	$ 25	13%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 13	6%	3%	$ 13	6%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**16,675**			**17,707**		
Exempt From Participation	**41%**	**39**	**56%**	**38%**	**43**	**55%**
Child -Only	31%	40	47%	29%	39	45%
Child Under Age 1	8%	21	8%	7%	23	8%
In Sanction Status	2%	17	1%	1%	21	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**9,780**			**10,955**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	16,675			17,707		
Participation Rate	**39%**	**22**	**33%**	**48%**	**10**	**33%**
Employment	80%	6	56%	88%	2	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	1%	53	24%	1%	53	24%
Job Search	5%	49	17%	4%	49	16%
Vocational Education	26%	16	17%	19%	27	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
School Attendance	7%	16	5%	7%	19	5%
Other	8%	8	9%	11%	8	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**39%**	**21**	**31%**	**48%**	**8**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**57%**		**45%**	**62%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**43%**	**18**	**55%**	**38%**	**13**	**57%**

Kansas

Kathleen Sebelius (D)

Don Jordan, Secretary, Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

Kansas Works

State Administered - 105 Counties

FY 2006

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		16,974	28
FY 2006 Change:		-6%	28
Change Since Enactment:		-27%	51
SFAG (in Millions):	$	102	32
Participation Rate:		77%	2
Zero Participation:		26%	7

TANF Benefit Structure

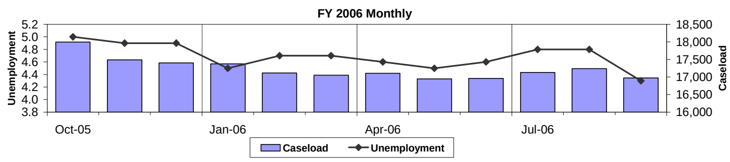
Monthly - Family of Three

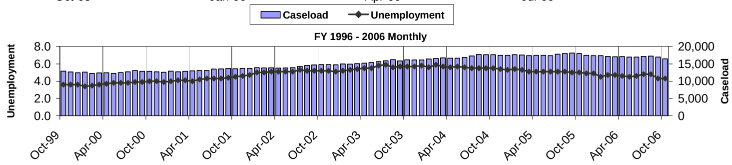
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	$429	31%	21	9%	20
Max Earnings at Application	$519	38%	37	11%	38
Max Earnings at Close	$805	58%	34	17%	33

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 1	$ 1
Total Awarded	$ 102	
Expended/Transferred	$ 101	
Ending Balance	$ 1	$ 1
State MOE	$ 79	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	16,974	-1,152	-6%	28
Adult-Headed	12,612	-817	-6%	38
Child-Only	4,362	-335	-7%	7
Recipients	44,290	-3,320	-7%	32

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: October 2001

Sanction Policy: Full / Until Compliance

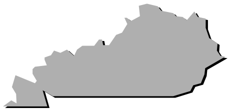
Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 181			$ 180		
Cash Benefits	$ 70	38%	37%	$ 84	47%	39%
Services	$ 74	41%	45%	$ 62	34%	42%
Administration	$ 8	5%	8%	$ 8	4%	7%
Information Systems	$ 0	0%	1%	$ 0	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 22	12%	7%	$ 21	12%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 7	4%	3%	$ 4	2%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	17,232			17,622		
Exempt From Participation	34%	47	56%	33%	45	55%
Child -Only	27%	47	47%	27%	46	45%
Child Under Age 1	8%	24	8%	7%	26	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
Other	0%	7	0%	0%	10	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	11,321			11,732		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	17,232			17,622		
Participation Rate	77%	2	33%	87%	1	33%
Employment	24%	49	56%	20%	49	56%
On The Job Training	0%	21	0%	0%	34	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	78%	4	24%	89%	2	24%
Job Search	12%	30	17%	6%	46	16%
Vocational Education	2%	48	17%	2%	49	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	30	1%	0%	30	1%
School Attendance	4%	33	5%	3%	34	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	77%	2	31%	87%	1	30%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	74%		45%	82%		43%
With No Hours of Participation	26%	7	55%	18%	3	57%

Kentucky



FY 2006

Ernie Fletcher (D)
Mark Birdwhistell, Secretary, Cabinet for Health and Family Services
Kentucky Transitional Assistance Program (K-TAP)
State Administered - 120 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		32,436	17
FY 2006 Change:		-5%	38
Change Since Enactment:		-54%	27
SFAG (in Millions):	$	181	22
Participation Rate:		45%	14
Zero Participation:		53%	26

TANF Benefit Structure

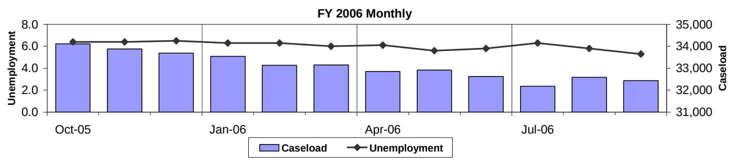
Monthly - Family of Three

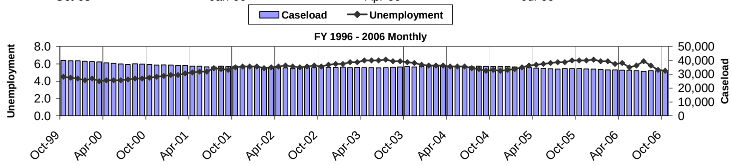
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	$262	19%	44	6%	41
Max Earnings at Application	$909	66%	15	22%	9
Max Earnings at Close	No limit	0%	0	0%	0

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 49	$ 49
Total Awarded	$ 181	
Expended/Transferred	$ 172	
Ending Balance	$ 58	$ 58
State MOE	$ 72	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	32,436	-1,646	-5%	38
Adult-Headed	15,203	-1,887	-11%	22
Child-Only	17,233	241	1%	45
Recipients	67,790	-5,345	-7%	29

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: November 2001

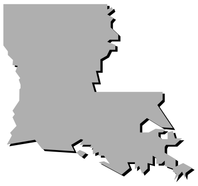
Sanction Policy: Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	FY 2006 STATE % of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	FY 2005 STATE % of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 244			$ 271		
Cash Benefits	$ 101	41%	37%	$ 105	39%	39%
Services	$ 72	30%	45%	$ 95	35%	42%
Administration	$ 14	6%	8%	$ 14	5%	7%
Information Systems	$ 4	1%	1%	$ 3	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 54	22%	7%	$ 54	20%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ -	0%	3%	$ -	0%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	33,092			34,701		
Exempt From Participation	60%	16	56%	57%	19	55%
Child -Only	52%	15	47%	48%	16	45%
Child Under Age 1	5%	32	8%	5%	31	8%
In Sanction Status	3%	10	1%	3%	9	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	13,183			14,962		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	33,092			34,701		
Participation Rate	45%	14	33%	40%	18	33%
Employment	51%	31	56%	48%	34	56%
On The Job Training	0%	26	0%	0%	23	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	18%	29	24%	17%	28	24%
Job Search	4%	50	17%	6%	47	16%
Vocational Education	34%	5	17%	38%	4	16%
Job Skills Training	3%	9	1%	3%	13	1%
School Attendance	6%	20	5%	6%	24	5%
Other	1%	21	9%	1%	19	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	45%	13	31%	40%	16	30%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	47%		45%	45%		43%
With No Hours of Participation	53%	26	55%	55%	27	57%



Louisiana

FY 2006

Kathleen Babineaux Blanco (D)

Ann S. Williamson, Secretary, Department of Social Services

Family Independence Temporary Assistance Program (FITAP)

State Administered - 64 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		**11,183**	36
FY 2006 Change:		**-27%**	3
Change Since Enactment:		**-83%**	3
SFAG (in Millions):	$	**181**	23
Participation Rate:		**38%**	23
Zero Participation:		**48%**	22

TANF Benefit Structure

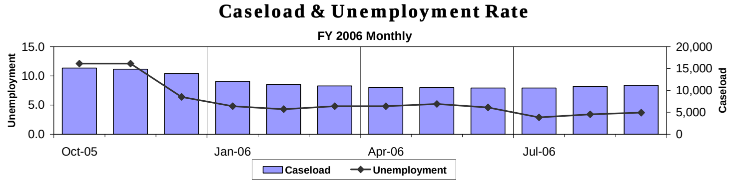
Monthly - Family of Three

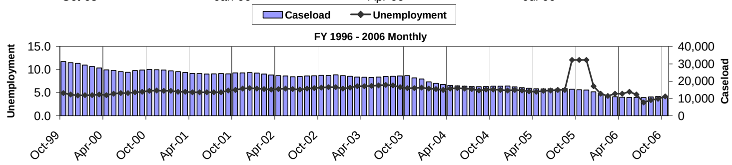
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$240**	**17%**	46	**6%**	45
Max Earnings at Application	**$360**	**26%**	49	**9%**	48
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,260**	**91%**	13	**30%**	5

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 35	$ 6
Total Awarded	$ 181	
Expended/Transferred	$ 182	
Ending Balance	$ 34	$ -
State MOE	$ 55	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**11,183**	**-4,154**	**-27%**	**3**
Adult-Headed	3,510	**-1,900**	**-35%**	**3**
Child-Only	7,673	**-2,254**	**-23%**	**1**
Recipients	**25,200**	**-10,343**	**-29%**	**3**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: 24 months in 60 mc
Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: January 1999

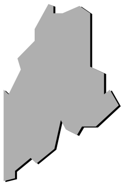
Sanction Policy: Partial / 3 months

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 238			$ 222		
Cash Benefits	$ 45	19%	37%	$ 51	23%	39%
Services	$ 114	48%	45%	$ 109	49%	42%
Administration	$ 23	10%	8%	$ 22	10%	7%
Information Systems	$ 1	1%	1%	$ 4	2%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 38	16%	7%	$ 20	9%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 16	7%	3%	$ 16	7%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**11,916**			**16,103**		
Exempt From Participation	**73%**	**5**	**56%**	**68%**	**7**	**55%**
Child -Only	70%	4	47%	64%	5	45%
Child Under Age 1	3%	41	8%	5%	37	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**3,215**			**5,111**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**11,916**			**16,103**		
Participation Rate	**38%**	**23**	**33%**	**35%**	**25**	**33%**
Employment	57%	27	56%	53%	26	56%
On The Job Training	1%	10	0%	0%	9	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	10%	37	24%	11%	36	24%
Job Search	10%	35	17%	9%	37	16%
Vocational Education	34%	4	17%	34%	5	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
School Attendance	8%	9	5%	11%	5	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**38%**	**22**	**31%**	**35%**	**23**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**52%**		**45%**	**49%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**48%**	**22**	**55%**	**51%**	**22**	**57%**



Maine

FY 2006

John E. Baldacci (D)
Brenda Harvey, Commissioner, Department of Health and Human Services
TANF
State Administered - 16 Counties

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**11,000**	38
FY 2006 Change:	**-1%**	48
Change Since Enactment:	**-44%**	41
SFAG (in Millions):	**$ 78**	39
Participation Rate:	**27%**	39
Zero Participation:	**52%**	25

TANF Benefit Structure

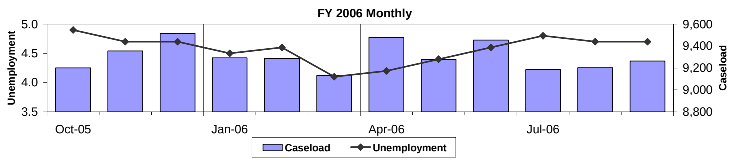
Monthly - Family of Three

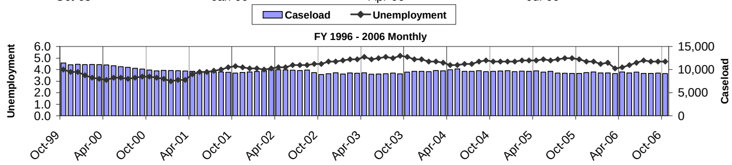
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$485**	**35%**	17	**10%**	13
Max Earnings at Application	**$1,023**	**74%**	11	**21%**	10
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,023**	**74%**	28	**21%**	26

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 6	$ 6
Total Awarded	$ 78	
Expended/Transferred	$ 78	
Ending Balance	$ 6	$ 6
State MOE	$ 48	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**11,000**	**-64**	**-1%**	**48**
Adult-Headed	8,434	**-148**	**-2%**	**48**
Child-Only	2,566	**84**	**3%**	**49**
Recipients	**24,931**	**310**	**1%**	**51**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: November 2001

Sanction Policy: Partial/Full (varies) / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE		FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE		FY 2005 U.S. Avg
	(in Millions)			(in Millions)		
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 126			$ 141		
		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	$ 65	52%	37%	$ 90	64%	39%
Services	$ 36	28%	45%	$ 31	22%	42%
Administration	$ 6	5%	8%	$ 6	4%	7%
Information Systems	$ 1	1%	1%	$ -	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 15	12%	7%	$ 9	6%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 3	3%	3%	$ 5	3%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**9,304**			**9,543**		
Exempt From Participation	**29%**	**51**	**56%**	**29%**	**50**	**55%**
Child -Only	27%	48	47%	26%	47	45%
Child Under Age 1	1%	48	8%	1%	49	8%
In Sanction Status	1%	26	1%	1%	23	1%
Other	0%	6	0%	0%	7	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**6,574**			**6,800**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**9,304**			**9,543**		
Participation Rate	**27%**	**39**	**33%**	**28%**	**35**	**33%**
Employment	67%	18	56%	68%	16	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	29	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	23%	25	24%	29%	18	24%
Job Search	7%	44	17%	8%	41	16%
Vocational Education	16%	28	17%	12%	34	16%
Job Skills Training	15%	1	1%	11%	3	1%
School Attendance	7%	14	5%	6%	23	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**27%**	**38**	**31%**	**28%**	**33**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**48%**		**45%**	**48%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**52%**	**25**	**55%**	**52%**	**24**	**57%**

Maryland

Martin O'Malley (D)
Brenda Donald, Secretary, Department of Humans Resources
Family Investment Program (FIP)
County Administered - 24 Counties

FY 2006

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		19,049	24
FY 2006 Change:		-23%	4
Change Since Enactment:		-72%	10
SFAG (in Millions):	$	228	18
Participation Rate:		45%	15
Zero Participation:		50%	23

TANF Benefit Structure

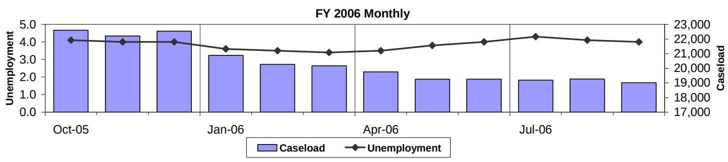
Monthly - Family of Three

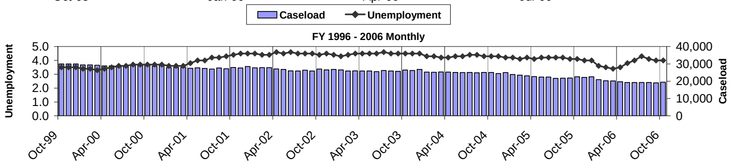
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	$490	35%	15	8%	28
Max Earnings at Application	$613	44%	30	9%	43
Max Earnings at Close	$817	59%	31	13%	45

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance	
Beginning FY Balance	$	109	$	102
Total Awarded	$	228		
Expended/Transferred	$	213		
Ending Balance	$	124	$	110
State MOE	$	177		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	19,049	-5,791	-23%	4
Adult-Headed	10,610	-5,590	-35%	4
Child-Only	8,439	-201	-2%	29
Recipients	43,032	-8,258	-16%	10

TANF Time Limit: Intermittent: No; Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: January 2002

Sanction Policy: Full / Until Compliance

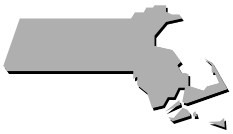
Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)		FY 2006 % of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)		FY 2005 % of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$	390			$	372		
Cash Benefits	$	107	27%	37%	$	124	33%	39%
Services	$	211	54%	45%	$	189	51%	42%
Administration	$	37	9%	8%	$	34	9%	7%
Information Systems	$	2	1%	1%	$	2	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$	10	3%	7%	$	-	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$	23	6%	3%	$	23	6%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	20,364			23,097		
Exempt From Participation	55%	23	56%	47%	29	55%
Child -Only	49%	18	47%	42%	23	45%
Child Under Age 1	5%	34	8%	4%	38	8%
In Sanction Status	1%	31	1%	1%	28	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	9,228			12,235		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	20,364			23,097		
Participation Rate	45%	15	33%	21%	47	33%
Employment	77%	10	56%	34%	45	56%
On The Job Training	2%	5	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	37%	17	24%	40%	13	24%
Job Search	18%	21	17%	21%	19	16%
Vocational Education	13%	31	17%	22%	22	16%
Job Skills Training	1%	19	1%	0%	32	1%
School Attendance	6%	24	5%	10%	9	5%
Other	1%	19	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	45%	14	31%	21%	45	30%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	50%		45%	34%		43%
With No Hours of Participation	50%	23	55%	66%	43	57%

Massachusetts



FY 2006

Deval Patrick (D)

Julia E. Kehoe, Commissioner, Department of Transitional Assistance

Transitional Aid to Families with Dependent Children

State Administered - 14 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		**49,034**	10
FY 2006 Change:		**0%**	51
Change Since Enactment:		**-42%**	44
SFAG (in Millions):	$	**459**	9
Participation Rate:		**14%**	52
Zero Participation:		**76%**	51

TANF Benefit Structure

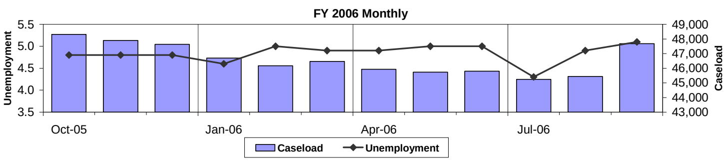
Monthly - Family of Three

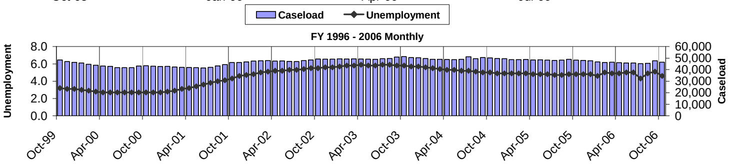
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$633**	**46%**	6	**10%**	12
Max Earnings at Application	**$723**	**52%**	22	**11%**	35
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,143**	**83%**	21	**18%**	29

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 8	$ 8
Total Awarded	$ 459	
Expended/Transferred	$ 460	
Ending Balance	$ 7	$ -
State MOE	$ 472	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**49,034**	**64**	**0%**	**51**
Adult-Headed	32,078	**963**	**3%**	**50**
Child-Only	16,956	**-899**	**-5%**	**14**
Recipients	**95,067**	**-8,792**	**-8%**	**25**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: 24 months in 60 mc
Lifetime: No

Month/ Yr of First Impact: December 1998

Sanction Policy: Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	**$ 932**			**$ 826**		
Cash Benefits	$ 320	34%	37%	$ 332	40%	39%
Services	$ 439	47%	45%	$ 329	40%	42%
Administration	$ 35	4%	8%	$ 28	3%	7%
Information Systems	$ -	0%	1%	$ -	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 92	10%	7%	$ 92	11%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 46	5%	3%	$ 46	6%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	RANK	U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**46,582**			**48,824**		
Exempt From Participation	**48%**	**29**	**56%**	**77%**	**2**	**55%**
Child -Only	39%	29	47%	38%	30	45%
Child Under Age 1	9%	11	8%	4%	40	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	35%	1	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**23,699**			**11,061**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**46,582**			**48,824**		
Participation Rate	**14%**	**52**	**33%**	**60%**	**4**	**33%**
Employment	57%	24	56%	49%	33	56%
On The Job Training	2%	6	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	8%	39	24%	14%	33	24%
Job Search	3%	51	17%	12%	30	16%
Vocational Education	21%	25	17%	4%	44	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	31	1%	16%	1	1%
School Attendance	18%	3	5%	13%	4	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	22	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**14%**	**52**	**31%**	**13%**	**53**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**24%**		**45%**	**25%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**76%**	**51**	**55%**	**75%**	**52**	**57%**

Michigan

FY 2006

Jennifer Granholm (D)	
Ismael Ahmed, Director, Department of Human Services	
Family Independence Program (FIP)	
State Administered - 83 Counties	

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**89,806**	4
FY 2006 Change:	**12%**	54
Change Since Enactment:	**-46%**	36
SFAG (in Millions):	$ 775	3
Participation Rate:	**22%**	47
Zero Participation:	**72%**	49

TANF Benefit Structure

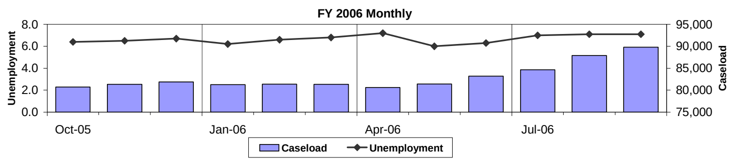
Monthly - Family of Three

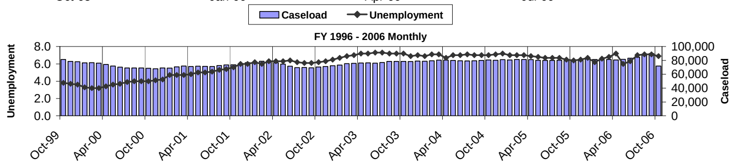
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$489**	**35%**	16	**10%**	17
Max Earnings at Application	**$811**	**59%**	17	**16%**	19
Max Earnings at Close	**$811**	**59%**	32	**16%**	36

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 46	$ 46
Total Awarded	$ 775	
Expended/Transferred	$ 821	
Ending Balance	$ -	$ -
State MOE	$ 568	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**89,806**	**9,277**	**12%**	**54**
Adult-Headed	63,032	**9,310**	**17%**	**53**
Child-Only	26,774	**-33**	**0%**	**41**
Recipients	**238,766**	**24,410**	**11%**	**53**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent No
Lifetime No

Month/ Yr of First Impact: October 2001

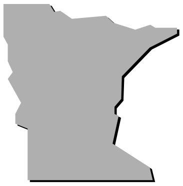
Sanction Policy: Full / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE			FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE			FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$	1,389 (in Millions)			$	1,350 (in Millions)		
			% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds			% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	$	344	25%	37%	$	412	31%	39%
Services	$	733	53%	45%	$	669	50%	42%
Administration	$	97	7%	8%	$	87	6%	7%
Information Systems	$	13	1%	1%	$	7	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$	134	10%	7%	$	131	10%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$	68	5%	3%	$	44	3%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**82,953**			**80,590**		
Exempt From Participation	**43%**	**37**	**56%**	**45%**	**32**	**55%**
Child -Only	33%	37	47%	34%	32	45%
Child Under Age 1	10%	9	8%	10%	5	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**47,639**			**44,638**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**82,953**			**80,590**		
Participation Rate	**22%**	**47**	**33%**	**22%**	**46**	**33%**
Employment	84%	3	56%	82%	5	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	1%	8	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	2%	51	24%	1%	50	24%
Job Search	18%	20	17%	25%	11	16%
Vocational Education	6%	42	17%	4%	42	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	34	1%	0%	na	1%
School Attendance	1%	42	5%	1%	42	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**22%**	**46**	**31%**	**22%**	**44**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**28%**		**45%**	**31%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**72%**	**49**	**55%**	**69%**	**46**	**57%**



Minnesota

FY 2006

Tim Pawlenty (R)
Cal Ludeman, Commissioner, Department of Human Services
Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)
County Administered - 87 Counties

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**30,176**	**18**
FY 2006 Change:	**-2%**	**46**
Change Since Enactment:	**-47%**	**35**
SFAG (in Millions):	**$ 263**	**16**
Participation Rate:	**30%**	**33**
Zero Participation:	**38%**	**13**

TANF Benefit Structure

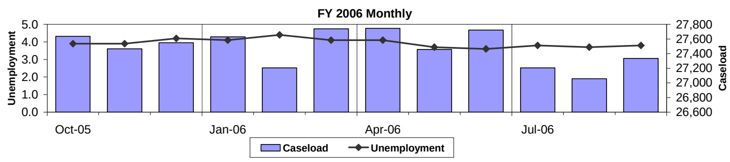
Monthly - Family of Three

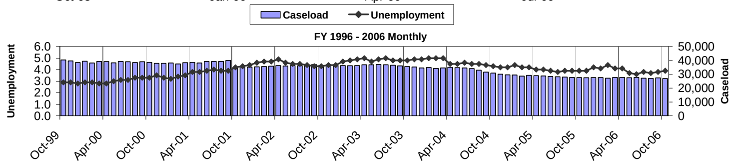
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$532**	**38%**	11	**9%**	19
Max Earnings at Application	**$1,076**	**78%**	8	**19%**	14
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,518**	**110%**	6	**27%**	10

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 111	$ 34
Total Awarded	$ 263	
Expended/Transferred	$ 305	
Ending Balance	$ 70	$ -
State MOE	$ 177	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**30,176**	**-548**	**-2%**	**46**
Adult-Headed	20,411	**-909**	**-4%**	**42**
Child-Only	9,765	**361**	**4%**	**51**
Recipients	**66,161**	**-2,322**	**-3%**	**45**

TANF Time Limit: Intermittent: No; Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: July 2002

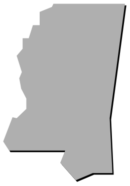
Sanction Policy: Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	FY 2006 % of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	FY 2005 % of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	**$ 482**			**$ 415**		
Cash Benefits	$ 129	27%	37%	$ 137	33%	39%
Services	$ 228	47%	45%	$ 210	51%	42%
Administration	$ 45	9%	8%	$ 44	11%	7%
Information Systems	$ 1	0%	1%	$ 1	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 74	15%	7%	$ 23	5%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 5	1%	3%	$ -	0%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**27,479**			**28,996**		
Exempt From Participation	**48%**	**30**	**56%**	**46%**	**31**	**55%**
Child -Only	34%	34	47%	31%	37	45%
Child Under Age 1	8%	22	8%	9%	15	8%
In Sanction Status	3%	12	1%	3%	12	1%
Other	3%	3	0%	3%	5	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**14,255**			**15,645**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**27,479**			**28,996**		
Participation Rate	**30%**	**33**	**33%**	**29%**	**34**	**33%**
Employment	57%	25	56%	59%	22	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	11%	36	24%	8%	39	24%
Job Search	23%	14	17%	20%	20	16%
Vocational Education	5%	44	17%	5%	40	16%
Job Skills Training	2%	14	1%	1%	20	1%
School Attendance	27%	2	5%	30%	2	5%
Other	17%	6	9%	14%	6	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**30%**	**32**	**31%**	**29%**	**32**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**62%**		**45%**	**59%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**38%**	**13**	**55%**	**41%**	**15**	**57%**



Mississippi

FY 2006

Haley Barbour (R)
Don Taylor, Executive Director, Department of Human Services
TANF
State Administered - 82 Counties

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	12,594	34
FY 2006 Change:	-15%	8
Change Since Enactment:	-72%	11
SFAG (in Millions):	$ 96	35
Participation Rate:	36%	28
Zero Participation:	67%	47

TANF Benefit Structure

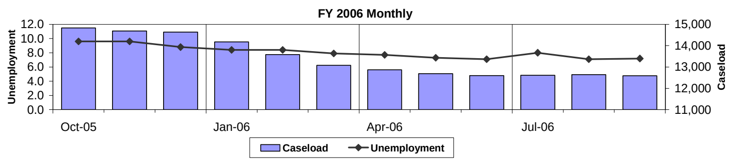
Monthly - Family of Three

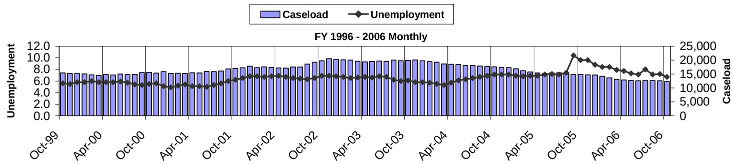
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	$170	12%	52	5%	52
Max Earnings at Application	$458	33%	44	13%	30
Max Earnings at Close	No limit	0%	0	0%	0

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 19	$ 16
Total Awarded	$ 96	
Expended/Transferred	$ 80	
Ending Balance	$ 35	$ 30
State MOE	$ 22	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	12,594	-2,234	-15%	8
Adult-Headed	5,794	-1,724	-23%	9
Child-Only	6,800	-510	-7%	10
Recipients	25,966	-5,459	-17%	7

TANF Time Limit: Intermittent: No; Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: October 2001

Sanction Policy: Full / 2 months

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 102			$ 108		
Cash Benefits	$ 22	22%	37%	$ 27	25%	39%
Services	$ 47	46%	45%	$ 47	43%	42%
Administration	$ 4	4%	8%	$ 5	4%	7%
Information Systems	$ 1	1%	1%	$ 1	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 19	19%	7%	$ 20	18%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 9	9%	3%	$ 10	9%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	13,417			16,071		
Exempt From Participation	67%	10	56%	58%	16	55%
Child -Only	51%	16	47%	40%	27	45%
Child Under Age 1	15%	2	8%	18%	1	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
Other	0%	9	0%	0%	8	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	4,486			6,736		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	13,417			16,071		
Participation Rate	36%	28	33%	23%	43	33%
Employment	57%	26	56%	64%	18	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	32%	19	24%	16%	29	24%
Job Search	7%	43	17%	11%	32	16%
Vocational Education	7%	39	17%	12%	33	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
School Attendance	6%	19	5%	6%	26	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	36%	27	31%	23%	41	30%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	33%		45%	25%		43%
With No Hours of Participation	67%	47	55%	75%	51	57%

Missouri

FY 2006

Matt Blunt (R)
Deborah E. Scott, Director, Department of Social Services
Beyond Welfare
State Administered - 115 Counties

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**43,520**	11
FY 2006 Change:	**-3%**	42
Change Since Enactment:	**-45%**	38
SFAG (in Millions):	**$ 217**	20
Participation Rate:	**19%**	48
Zero Participation:	**64%**	40

TANF Benefit Structure

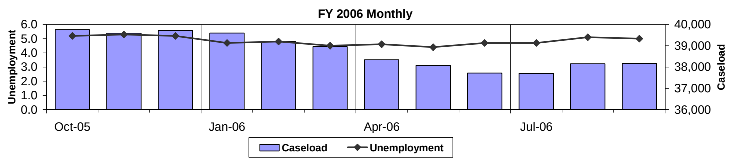
Monthly - Family of Three

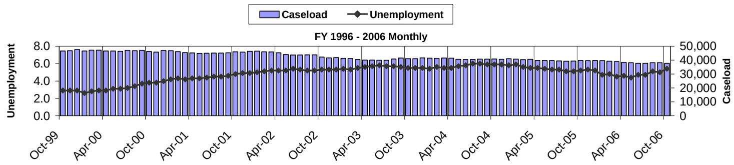
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$292**	**21%**	39	**6%**	38
Max Earnings at Application	**$558**	**40%**	35	**12%**	32
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,146**	**83%**	20	**25%**	13

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 39	$ (0)
Total Awarded	$ 217	
Expended/Transferred	$ 240	
Ending Balance	$ 16	$ (0)
State MOE	$ 128	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

		During FY 2006		
	Sept. 2006	Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**43,520**	**-1,555**	**-3%**	**42**
Adult-Headed	32,824	**-1,012**	**-3%**	**46**
Child-Only	10,696	**-543**	**-5%**	**16**
Recipients	**92,133**	**-3,102**	**-3%**	**46**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent — No
Lifetime — 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: July 2002

Sanction Policy: Partial / Until Compliance

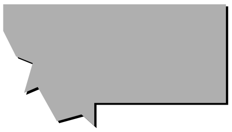
Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE		FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE		FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE (in Millions)	$ 368			$ 348		
		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	$ 122	33%	37%	$ 125	36%	39%
Services	$ 187	51%	45%	$ 154	44%	42%
Administration	$ 9	2%	8%	$ 12	4%	7%
Information Systems	$ 6	2%	1%	$ 8	2%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 23	6%	7%	$ 27	8%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 22	6%	3%	$ 22	6%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**38,748**			**40,061**		
Exempt From Participation	**38%**	**43**	**56%**	**40%**	**41**	**55%**
Child -Only	28%	46	47%	29%	41	45%
Child Under Age 1	9%	14	8%	9%	13	8%
In Sanction Status	1%	22	1%	2%	15	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**23,915**			**24,095**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**38,748**			**40,061**		
Participation Rate	**19%**	**48**	**33%**	**20%**	**48**	**33%**
Employment	63%	21	56%	57%	24	56%
On The Job Training	0%	18	0%	0%	18	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	2%	47	24%	2%	47	24%
Job Search	8%	41	17%	8%	43	16%
Vocational Education	38%	2	17%	43%	2	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
School Attendance	6%	21	5%	5%	27	5%
Other	7%	11	9%	8%	9	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**19%**	**47**	**31%**	**20%**	**46**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**36%**		**45%**	**42%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**64%**	**40**	**55%**	**58%**	**29**	**57%**

Montana



FY 2006

Brian Schweitzer (D)
Joan Miles, Director, Department of Public Health & Humans Services
Families Achieving Independence in Montana (FAIM)
County Administered - 57 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		3,487	47
FY 2006 Change:		-9%	16
Change Since Enactment:		-64%	16
SFAG (in Millions):	$	39	45
Participation Rate:		79%	1
Zero Participation:		16%	2

TANF Benefit Structure

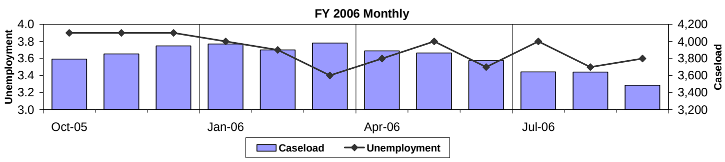
Monthly - Family of Three

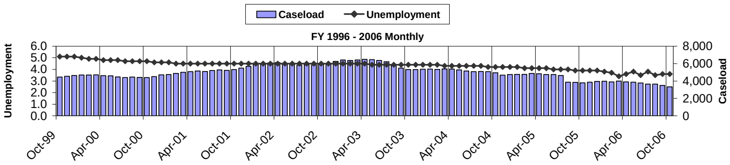
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	$442	32%	20	10%	9
Max Earnings at Application	$700	51%	24	16%	20
Max Earnings at Close	$700	51%	39	16%	37

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 33	$ 33
Total Awarded	$ 39	
Expended/Transferred	$ 36	
Ending Balance	$ 36	$ 36
State MOE	$ 14	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	3,487	-355	-9%	16
Adult-Headed	2,179	-345	-14%	18
Child-Only	1,308	-10	-1%	36
Recipients	8,978	-1,157	-11%	17

TANF Time Limit:		Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent	No	February 2002
Lifetime	60 months	

Sanction Policy: Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)		% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)		% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$	50			$	48		
Cash Benefits	$	19	38%	37%	$	22	46%	39%
Services	$	18	37%	45%	$	17	35%	42%
Administration	$	5	10%	8%	$	5	10%	7%
Information Systems	$	0	1%	1%	$	0	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$	5	10%	7%	$	2	4%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$	2	4%	3%	$	2	4%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	3,812			4,614		
Exempt From Participation	34%	49	56%	33%	48	55%
Child -Only	32%	38	47%	30%	38	45%
Child Under Age 1	0%	na	8%	0%	na	8%
In Sanction Status	2%	16	1%	3%	10	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	2,532			3,102		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	3,812			4,614		
Participation Rate	79%	1	33%	83%	2	33%
Employment	29%	47	56%	22%	48	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	101%	1	24%	102%	1	24%
Job Search	10%	36	17%	10%	35	16%
Vocational Education	6%	41	17%	5%	41	16%
Job Skills Training	5%	6	1%	3%	12	1%
School Attendance	8%	10	5%	11%	7	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	79%	1	31%	83%	2	30%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	84%		45%	85%		43%
With No Hours of Participation	16%	2	55%	15%	2	57%

Nebraska

Dave Heineman (R)
Christine Peterson, Chief Executive Officer, Policy Secretary, Health & Human Services System

Employment First

State Administered - 93 Counties

FY 2006

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		12,653	33
FY 2006 Change:		-3%	44
Change Since Enactment:		-12%	53
SFAG (in Millions):	$	58	41
Participation Rate:		32%	31
Zero Participation:		59%	33

TANF Benefit Structure

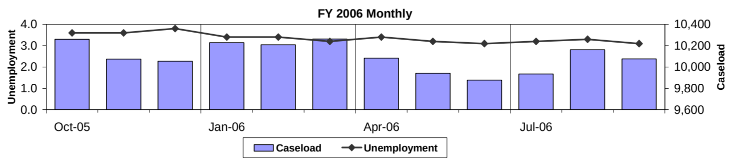
Monthly - Family of Three

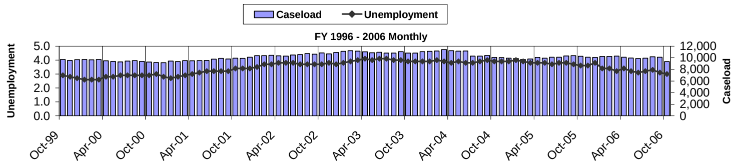
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	$364	26%	29	8%	29
Max Earnings at Application	$802	58%	18	17%	17
Max Earnings at Close	$802	58%	35	17%	34

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 9	$ 9
Total Awarded	$ 58	
Expended/Transferred	$ 61	
Ending Balance	$ 6	$ 5
State MOE	$ 41	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	12,653	-401	-3%	44
Adult-Headed	9,186	-287	-3%	45
Child-Only	3,467	-114	-3%	25
Recipients	24,434	-475	-2%	49

TANF Time Limit:		**Month/ Yr of First Impact:**
Intermittent	24 months in 48 mo	December 1998
Lifetime	60 months	

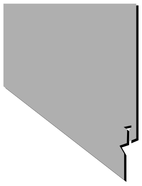
Sanction Policy: Full / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE		FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE		FY 2005 U.S. Avg
	(in Millions)			(in Millions)		
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 101			$ 87		
		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	$ 63	62%	37%	$ 54	62%	39%
Services	$ 23	22%	45%	$ 18	21%	42%
Administration	$ 5	5%	8%	$ 4	5%	7%
Information Systems	$ 1	1%	1%	$ 2	2%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 9	9%	7%	$ 9	10%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ -	0%	3%	$ -	0%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	10,097			9,313		
Exempt From Participation	35%	45	56%	33%	47	55%
Child -Only	35%	32	47%	28%	43	45%
Child Under Age 1	0%	na	8%	5%	32	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	6,555			6,233		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	10,097			9,313		
Participation Rate	32%	31	33%	32%	28	33%
Employment	51%	32	56%	52%	30	56%
On The Job Training	1%	13	0%	0%	25	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	2%	49	24%	1%	52	24%
Job Search	28%	8	17%	29%	9	16%
Vocational Education	30%	9	17%	25%	16	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	32	1%	0%	na	1%
School Attendance	2%	40	5%	2%	41	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	32%	30	31%	32%	26	30%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	41%		45%	38%		43%
With No Hours of Participation	59%	33	55%	62%	34	57%



Nevada

FY 2006

Jim Gibbons (R)

Michael J. Willden, Director, Department of Health and Human Services

TANF

State Administered - 17 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		**6,548**	**42**
FY 2006 Change:		**-11%**	**12**
Change Since Enactment:		**-50%**	**30**
SFAG (in Millions):	**$**	**46**	**44**
Participation Rate:		**48%**	**12**
Zero Participation:		**20%**	**3**

TANF Benefit Structure

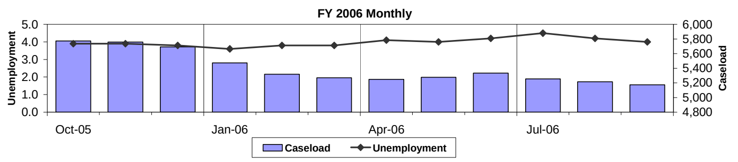
Monthly - Family of Three

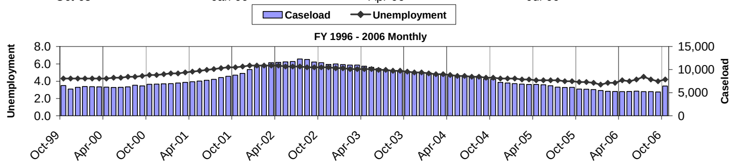
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	**Percent**	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$348**	**25%**	31	**7%**	35
Max Earnings at Application	**$1,230**	**89%**	4	**23%**	7
Max Earnings at Close	**No limit**	**0%**	0	**0%**	0

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 20	$ 20
Total Awarded	$ 46	
Expended/Transferred	$ 41	
Ending Balance	$ 26	$ 26
State MOE	$ 27	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**6,548**	**-804**	**-11%**	**12**
Adult-Headed	3,316	**-527**	**-14%**	**17**
Child-Only	3,232	**-277**	**-8%**	**6**
Recipients	**11,677**	**-2,735**	**-19%**	**4**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent 24 mo. followed by
Lifetime 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: January 2000

Sanction Policy: Partial / 1 month

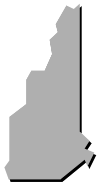
Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	**$ 68**			**$ 71**		
Cash Benefits	$ 33	49%	37%	$ 33	47%	39%
Services	$ 20	29%	45%	$ 20	28%	42%
Administration	$ 9	13%	8%	$ 10	15%	7%
Information Systems	$ 5	7%	1%	$ 6	9%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ -	0%	7%	$ -	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 1	1%	3%	$ 1	2%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**5,399**			**6,788**		
Exempt From Participation	**68%**	**9**	**56%**	**62%**	**12**	**55%**
Child -Only	60%	10	47%	54%	11	45%
Child Under Age 1	8%	20	8%	8%	20	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**1,649**			**2,516**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**5,399**			**6,788**		
Participation Rate	**48%**	**12**	**33%**	**42%**	**15**	**33%**
Employment	84%	4	56%	86%	4	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	72%	5	24%	67%	5	24%
Job Search	9%	38	17%	9%	39	16%
Vocational Education	10%	34	17%	7%	38	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
School Attendance	1%	43	5%	1%	47	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**48%**	**11**	**31%**	**42%**	**13**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**80%**		**45%**	**80%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**20%**	**3**	**55%**	**20%**	**4**	**57%**

New Hampshire



FY 2006

John Lynch (D)
John A. Stephen, Commissioner, Department of Health & Human Services
Family Assistance Program (FAP)
State Administered - 10 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		**6,251**	43
FY 2006 Change:		**-1%**	47
Change Since Enactment:		**-30%**	49
SFAG (in Millions):	$	**39**	46
Participation Rate:		**24%**	44
Zero Participation:		**55%**	30

TANF Benefit Structure

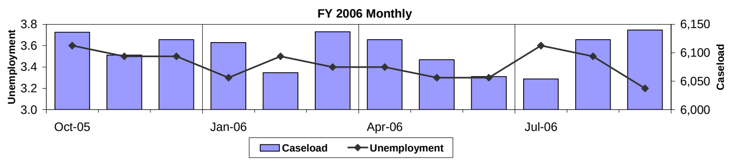
Monthly - Family of Three

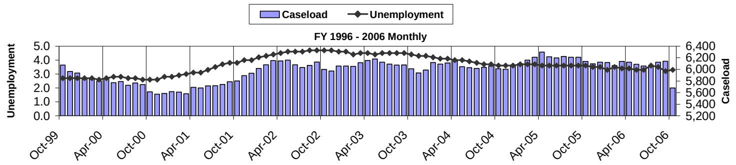
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$625**	**45%**	7	**11%**	7
Max Earnings at Application	**$781**	**56%**	19	**13%**	28
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,248**	**90%**	15	**21%**	25

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance	
Beginning FY Balance	$	48	$	48
Total Awarded	$	39		
Expended/Transferred	$	44		
Ending Balance	$	43	$	43
State MOE	$	32		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**6,251**	**-91**	**-1%**	**47**
Adult-Headed	4,210	**-138**	**-3%**	**43**
Child-Only	2,041	**47**	**2%**	**47**
Recipients	**13,770**	**-432**	**-3%**	**47**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 60 months

Month/Yr of First Impact: October 2001

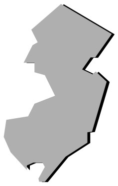
Sanction Policy: Partial / 1/2 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)		% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)		% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$	76			$	72		
Cash Benefits	$	42	55%	37%	$	36	49%	39%
Services	$	20	26%	45%	$	20	28%	42%
Administration	$	5	6%	8%	$	4	6%	7%
Information Systems	$	4	5%	1%	$	3	4%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$	4	6%	7%	$	6	8%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$	1	2%	3%	$	4	5%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**6,105**			**6,144**		
Exempt From Participation	**46%**	**33**	**56%**	**45%**	**33**	**55%**
Child -Only	33%	36	47%	32%	35	45%
Child Under Age 1	10%	7	8%	9%	11	8%
In Sanction Status	3%	8	1%	3%	8	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**3,269**			**3,407**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**6,105**			**6,144**		
Participation Rate	**24%**	**44**	**33%**	**25%**	**40**	**33%**
Employment	75%	12	56%	74%	11	56%
On The Job Training	0%	24	0%	0%	14	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	19%	27	24%	18%	27	24%
Job Search	20%	19	17%	21%	18	16%
Vocational Education	6%	43	17%	6%	39	16%
Job Skills Training	7%	4	1%	8%	5	1%
School Attendance	7%	15	5%	7%	15	5%
Other	10%	7	9%	11%	7	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**24%**	**43**	**31%**	**25%**	**38**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**45%**		**45%**	**49%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**55%**	**30**	**55%**	**51%**	**23**	**57%**



FY 2006

New Jersey

Jon Corzine (D)	
Jennifer Velez, Commissioner, Department of Human Services	
Work First New Jersey (WFNJ)	
County Administered - 21 Counties	

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**41,363**	13
FY 2006 Change:	**-8%**	22
Change Since Enactment:	**-59%**	22
SFAG (in Millions):	**$ 404**	10
Participation Rate:	**29%**	36
Zero Participation:	**63%**	38

TANF Benefit Structure

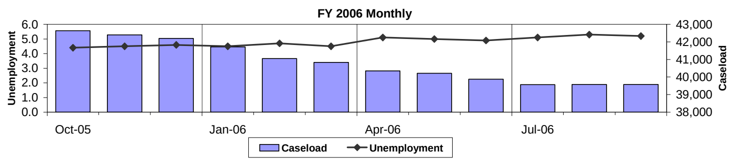
Monthly - Family of Three

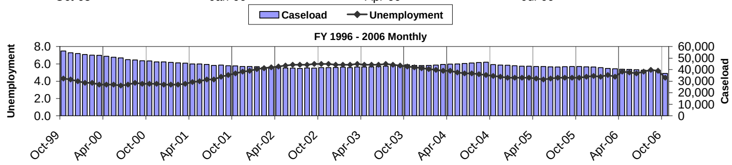
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$424**	**31%**	23	**6%**	39
Max Earnings at Application	**$636**	**46%**	28	**9%**	42
Max Earnings at Close	**$848**	**61%**	30	**13%**	44

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 188	$ -
Total Awarded	$ 404	
Expended/Transferred	$ 309	
Ending Balance	$ 146	$ 137
State MOE	$ 347	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**41,363**	**-3,402**	**-8%**	**22**
Adult-Headed	29,866	**-481**	**-2%**	**49**
Child-Only	11,497	**-2,921**	**-20%**	**2**
Recipients	**98,098**	**-5,866**	**-6%**	**39**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: February 2002

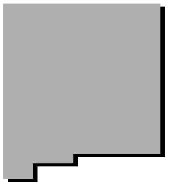
Sanction Policy: Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 656			$ 874		
Cash Benefits	$ 78	12%	37%	$ 274	31%	39%
Services	$ 415	63%	45%	$ 501	57%	42%
Administration	$ 87	13%	8%	$ 74	8%	7%
Information Systems	$ 6	1%	1%	$ 9	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 55	8%	7%	$ -	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 16	2%	3%	$ 15	2%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**40,832**			**43,071**		
Exempt From Participation	**40%**	**42**	**56%**	**41%**	**39**	**55%**
Child -Only	30%	41	47%	34%	31	45%
Child Under Age 1	7%	25	8%	7%	27	8%
In Sanction Status	3%	9	1%	0%	na	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**24,440**			**25,427**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**40,832**			**43,071**		
Participation Rate	**29%**	**36**	**33%**	**29%**	**33**	**33%**
Employment	40%	40	56%	41%	38	56%
On The Job Training	0%	25	0%	0%	20	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	40%	14	24%	37%	14	24%
Job Search	9%	39	17%	9%	36	16%
Vocational Education	29%	13	17%	31%	6	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	1%	4%	7	1%
School Attendance	13%	6	5%	11%	6	5%
Other	0%	28	9%	0%	25	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**29%**	**35**	**31%**	**29%**	**31**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**37%**		**45%**	**40%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**63%**	**38**	**55%**	**60%**	**31**	**57%**



FY 2006

New Mexico

Bill Richardson (D)
Pamela S. Hyde, Secretary, Human Services Department
NM Works
State Administered - 33 Counties

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	16,175	29
FY 2006 Change:	-9%	18
Change Since Enactment:	-51%	29
SFAG (in Millions):	$ 117	29
Participation Rate:	42%	18
Zero Participation:	58%	32

TANF Benefit Structure

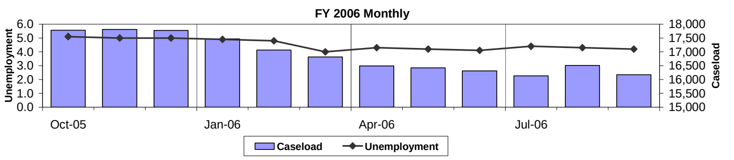
Monthly - Family of Three

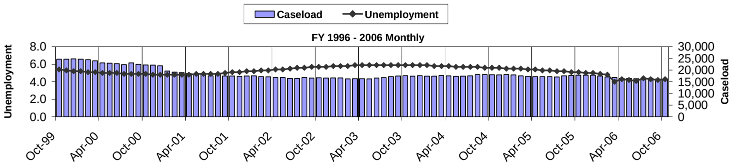
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	$389	28%	28	10%	16
Max Earnings at Application	$1,056	76%	10	27%	2
Max Earnings at Close	$1,056	76%	26	27%	9

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 22	$ 21
Total Awarded	$ 117	
Expended/Transferred	$ 110	
Ending Balance	$ 29	$ 29
State MOE	$ 33	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	16,175	-1,516	-9%	18
Adult-Headed	10,506	-1,295	-11%	23
Child-Only	5,669	-221	-4%	21
Recipients	41,073	-4,523	-10%	19

TANF Time Limit:		Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent	No	July 2002
Lifetime	60 months	

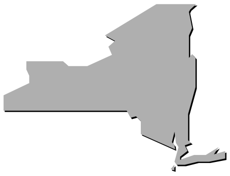
Sanction Policy: Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE			FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE			FY 2005 U.S. Avg
	(in Millions)		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	(in Millions)		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$	142			$	159		
Cash Benefits	$	74	52%	37%	$	75	47%	39%
Services	$	31	22%	45%	$	45	29%	42%
Administration	$	4	2%	8%	$	7	4%	7%
Information Systems	$	1	0%	1%	$	0	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$	34	24%	7%	$	30	19%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$	-	0%	3%	$	2	1%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	16,895			17,566		
Exempt From Participation	46%	35	56%	44%	36	55%
Child -Only	33%	35	47%	31%	36	45%
Child Under Age 1	9%	13	8%	9%	16	8%
In Sanction Status	3%	7	1%	4%	6	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	9,005			9,694		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	16,895			17,566		
Participation Rate	42%	18	33%	42%	16	33%
Employment	64%	20	56%	60%	21	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	21	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	19%	28	24%	22%	25	24%
Job Search	14%	28	17%	12%	31	16%
Vocational Education	22%	21	17%	23%	18	16%
Job Skills Training	1%	17	1%	1%	26	1%
School Attendance	4%	32	5%	3%	32	5%
Other	0%	26	9%	0%	23	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	42%	17	31%	42%	14	30%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	42%		45%	42%		43%
With No Hours of Participation	58%	32	55%	58%	30	57%



New York

FY 2006

Eliot Spitzer (D)
David A. Hansell, Commissioner Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance
Family Assistance Program (FA)
County Administered - 62 Counties

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**169,727**	2
FY 2006 Change:	**-8%**	19
Change Since Enactment:	**-59%**	23
SFAG (in Millions):	**$ 2,443**	2
Participation Rate:	**38%**	24
Zero Participation:	**60%**	35

TANF Benefit Structure

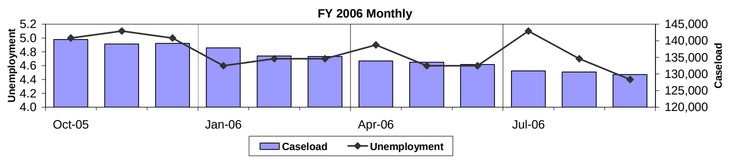
Monthly - Family of Three

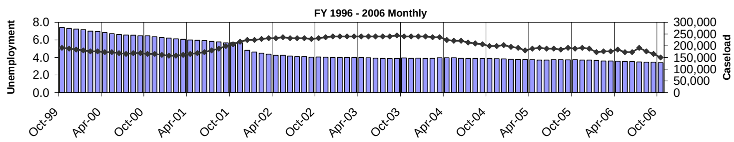
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$691**	**50%**	3	**13%**	3
Max Earnings at Application	**$781**	**56%**	19	**15%**	23
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,278**	**92%**	10	**24%**	16

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 406	$ 221
Total Awarded	$ 2,443	
Expended/Transferred	$ 2,491	
Ending Balance	$ 358	$ 157
State MOE	$ 2,422	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**169,727**	**-15,608**	**-8%**	**19**
Adult-Headed	108,994	**-14,268**	**-12%**	**21**
Child-Only	60,733	**-1,340**	**-2%**	**30**
Recipients	**294,264**	**-26,986**	**-8%**	**26**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent No
Lifetime No

Month/ Yr of First Impact: December 2001

Sanction Policy: Partial / Until Compliance

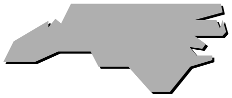
Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE		FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE		FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE (in Millions)	**$ 4,913**			**$ 4,471**		
		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	$ 1,927	39%	37%	$ 2,043	46%	39%
Services	$ 1,862	38%	45%	$ 1,546	35%	42%
Administration	$ 432	9%	8%	$ 362	8%	7%
Information Systems	$ 19	0%	1%	$ 19	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 549	11%	7%	$ 382	9%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 124	3%	3%	$ 120	3%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**134,900**			**141,522**		
Exempt From Participation	**50%**	**26**	**56%**	**50%**	**25**	**55%**
Child -Only	43%	26	47%	42%	24	45%
Child Under Age 1	3%	43	8%	3%	44	8%
In Sanction Status	4%	3	1%	6%	2	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**66,820**			**70,344**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**134,900**			**141,522**		
Participation Rate	**38%**	**24**	**33%**	**35%**	**24**	**33%**
Employment	55%	28	56%	56%	25	56%
On The Job Training	0%	31	0%	0%	16	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	40%	13	24%	36%	15	24%
Job Search	1%	53	17%	1%	52	16%
Vocational Education	10%	33	17%	11%	35	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	1%	0%	34	1%
School Attendance	1%	47	5%	0%	49	5%
Other	1%	25	9%	0%	24	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**38%**	**23**	**31%**	**35%**	**22**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**40%**		**45%**	**34%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**60%**	**35**	**55%**	**66%**	**42**	**57%**

North Carolina



Mike Easley (D)
Dempsey Benton, Secretary, Department of Health & Human Services
Work First
County Administered - 100 Counties

FY 2006

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		**28,514**	**19**
FY 2006 Change:		**-10%**	**15**
Change Since Enactment:		**-73%**	**7**
SFAG (in Millions):	**$**	**338**	**13**
Participation Rate:		**32%**	**30**
Zero Participation:		**46%**	**20**

TANF Benefit Structure

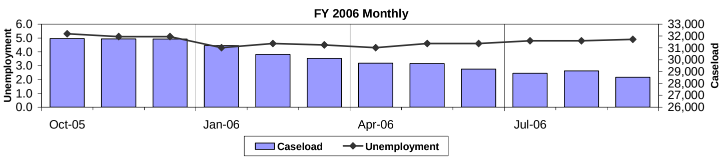
Monthly - Family of Three

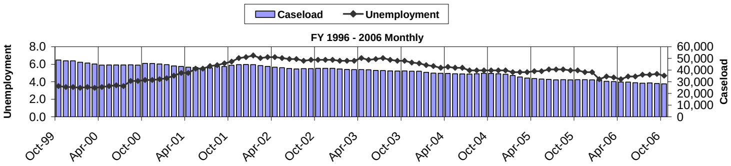
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	**Percent**	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$272**	**20%**	43	**6%**	43
Max Earnings at Application	**$681**	**49%**	25	**15%**	22
Max Earnings at Close	**No limit**	**0%**	0	**0%**	0

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 58	$ -
Total Awarded	$ 338	
Expended/Transferred	$ 154	
Ending Balance	$ 243	$ 4
State MOE	$ 173	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**28,514**	**-3,210**	**-10%**	**15**
Adult-Headed	10,070	**-2,106**	**-17%**	**13**
Child-Only	18,444	**-1,104**	**-6%**	**12**
Recipients	**55,095**	**-7,693**	**-12%**	**16**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent 24 mo. followed by
Lifetime 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact:
August 1998

Sanction Policy: Partial / 3 months

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	FY 2006 STATE % of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	FY 2005 STATE % of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 327			$ 540		
Cash Benefits	$ 93	28%	37%	$ 111	21%	39%
Services	$ 146	45%	45%	$ 297	55%	42%
Administration	$ 9	3%	8%	$ 37	7%	7%
Information Systems	$ 3	1%	1%	$ 2	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 72	22%	7%	$ 86	16%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 5	1%	3%	$ 6	1%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**30,172**			**33,773**		
Exempt From Participation	**65%**	**12**	**56%**	**62%**	**13**	**55%**
Child -Only	58%	12	47%	56%	9	45%
Child Under Age 1	6%	29	8%	6%	29	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	35	1%	0%	32	1%
Other	0%	8	0%	0%	9	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**9,377**			**11,846**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**30,172**			**33,773**		
Participation Rate	**32%**	**30**	**33%**	**28%**	**37**	**33%**
Employment	49%	34	56%	53%	28	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	33	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	8%	38	24%	10%	37	24%
Job Search	21%	17	17%	19%	24	16%
Vocational Education	32%	6	17%	30%	8	16%
Job Skills Training	3%	12	1%	1%	15	1%
School Attendance	7%	13	5%	7%	17	5%
Other	17%	4	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**32%**	**29**	**31%**	**28%**	**35**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**54%**		**45%**	**38%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**46%**	**20**	**55%**	**62%**	**36**	**57%**

North Dakota

FY 2006

John Hoeven (R)

Carol K. Olsen, Executive Director, Department of Human Services

Training, Employment, Education Management (TEEM)

County Administered - 53 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		2,409	51
FY 2006 Change:		-16%	6
Change Since Enactment:		-48%	33
SFAG (in Millions):	$	26	49
Participation Rate:		52%	10
Zero Participation:		31%	8

TANF Benefit Structure

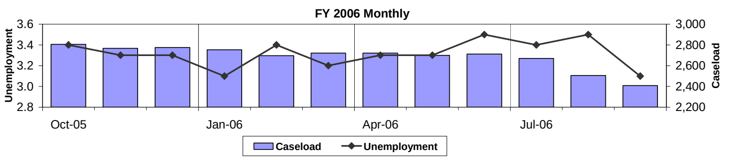
Monthly - Family of Three

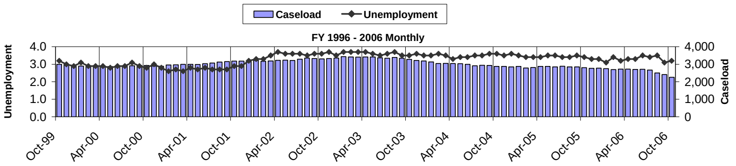
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	$477	34%	18	10%	18
Max Earnings at Application	$1,252	91%	3	25%	4
Max Earnings at Close	$1,252	91%	14	25%	12

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 16	$ 16
Total Awarded	$ 26	
Expended/Transferred	$ 23	
Ending Balance	$ 19	$ 19
State MOE	$ 9	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	2,409	-446	-16%	6
Adult-Headed	1,715	-425	-20%	11
Child-Only	694	-21	-3%	27
Recipients	6,056	-1,243	-17%	8

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: July 2002

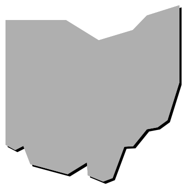
Sanction Policy: Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE		FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE		FY 2005 U.S. Avg
	(in Millions)	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	(in Millions)	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 32			$ 34		
Cash Benefits	$ 19	59%	37%	$ 19	58%	39%
Services	$ 9	29%	45%	$ 11	32%	42%
Administration	$ 3	10%	8%	$ 3	9%	7%
Information Systems	$ 1	2%	1%	$ 1	2%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ -	0%	7%	$ -	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ -	0%	3%	$ -	0%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	2,702			2,877		
Exempt From Participation	35%	46	56%	44%	35	55%
Child -Only	26%	50	47%	24%	50	45%
Child Under Age 1	9%	16	8%	9%	9	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	10%	2	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	1,745			1,585		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	2,702			2,877		
Participation Rate	52%	10	33%	31%	29	33%
Employment	34%	44	56%	52%	29	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	22	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	53%	9	24%	28%	19	24%
Job Search	15%	26	17%	18%	25	16%
Vocational Education	8%	38	17%	15%	29	16%
Job Skills Training	1%	18	1%	1%	17	1%
School Attendance	5%	29	5%	6%	22	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	52%	9	31%	31%	27	30%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	69%		45%	47%		43%
With No Hours of Participation	31%	8	55%	53%	25	57%



Ohio

FY 2006

Ted Strickland (D)
Helen E. Jones-Kelley, Director, Department of Job & Family Services
Ohio Works First (OWF)
County Administered - 88 Counties

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	77,746	5
FY 2006 Change:	-4%	40
Change Since Enactment:	-62%	19
SFAG (in Millions):	$ 728	4
Participation Rate:	55%	7
Zero Participation:	23%	5

TANF Benefit Structure

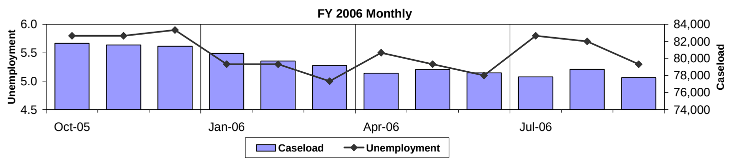
Monthly - Family of Three

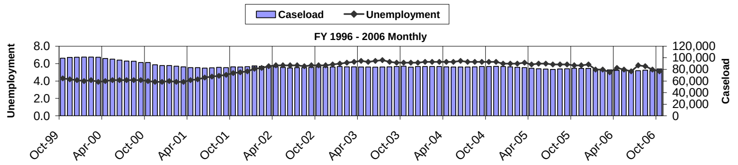
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	$410	30%	24	8%	24
Max Earnings at Application	$980	71%	14	20%	11
Max Earnings at Close	$1,068	77%	24	22%	22

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 894	$ 473
Total Awarded	$ 728	
Expended/Transferred	$ 787	
Ending Balance	$ 834	$ 431
State MOE	$ 405	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	77,746	-3,415	-4%	40
Adult-Headed	35,000	-2,900	-8%	34
Child-Only	42,746	-515	-1%	35
Recipients	165,068	-9,893	-6%	38

TANF Time Limit:		Month/ Yr of First Impact:
Intermittent	36 mo.followed by 2	October 2000
Lifetime	60 months	

Sanction Policy: Full / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE		FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE		FY 2005 U.S. Avg
	(in Millions)	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds	(in Millions)	% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 1,193			$ 1,064		
Cash Benefits	$ 331	28%	37%	$ 316	30%	39%
Services	$ 683	57%	45%	$ 541	51%	42%
Administration	$ 106	9%	8%	$ 131	12%	7%
Information Systems	$ 0	0%	1%	$ 1	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ -	0%	7%	$ -	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 73	6%	3%	$ 74	7%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	79,485			82,597		
Exempt From Participation	57%	21	56%	55%	22	55%
Child -Only	54%	13	47%	52%	13	45%
Child Under Age 1	3%	42	8%	4%	41	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	36	1%	0%	35	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	33,722			36,189		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	79,485			82,597		
Participation Rate	55%	7	33%	58%	5	33%
Employment	38%	42	56%	36%	42	56%
On The Job Training	1%	14	0%	0%	15	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	42%	12	24%	53%	8	24%
Job Search	12%	32	17%	8%	44	16%
Vocational Education	29%	12	17%	27%	12	16%
Job Skills Training	1%	20	1%	1%	21	1%
School Attendance	3%	36	5%	2%	37	5%
Other	8%	10	9%	6%	13	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	55%	6	31%	58%	4	30%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	77%		45%	76%		43%
With No Hours of Participation	23%	5	55%	24%	5	57%

Oklahoma

Brad Henry (D)

Howard H. Hendrick, Director Department of Human Services

TANF

State Administered - 77 Counties

FY 2006

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		9,534	39
FY 2006 Change:		-15%	7
Change Since Enactment:		-73%	8
SFAG (in Millions):	$	148	27
Participation Rate:		33%	29
Zero Participation:		46%	19

TANF Benefit Structure

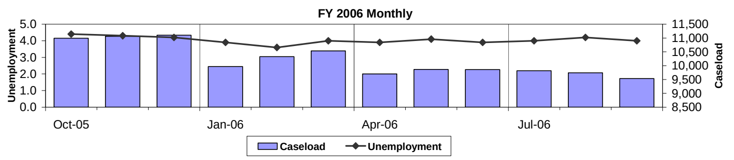
Monthly - Family of Three

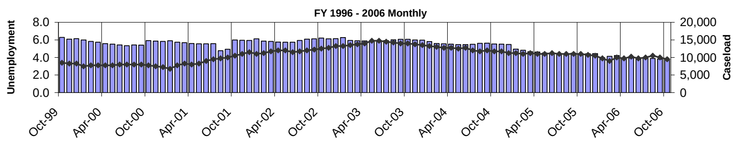
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	$292	21%	39	7%	30
Max Earnings at Application	$704	51%	23	18%	16
Max Earnings at Close	$704	51%	38	18%	30

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 87	$ 87
Total Awarded	$ 148	
Expended/Transferred	$ 134	
Ending Balance	$ 100	$ 100
State MOE	$ 61	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	9,534	-1,704	-15%	7
Adult-Headed	3,456	-1,501	-30%	5
Child-Only	6,078	-203	-3%	24
Recipients	20,738	-4,732	-19%	5

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent No
Lifetime 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: October 2001

Sanction Policy: Full / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE		FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE		FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	(in Millions) $ 195			(in Millions) $ 221		
		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	$ 34	18%	37%	$ 45	20%	39%
Services	$ 94	48%	45%	$ 114	52%	42%
Administration	$ 20	10%	8%	$ 14	6%	7%
Information Systems	$ 3	2%	1%	$ 2	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 30	15%	7%	$ 31	14%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 15	8%	3%	$ 15	7%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	10,300			12,073		
Exempt From Participation	69%	8	56%	63%	10	55%
Child -Only	61%	9	47%	54%	12	45%
Child Under Age 1	9%	17	8%	9%	12	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	3,140			4,427		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	10,300			12,073		
Participation Rate	33%	29	33%	34%	26	33%
Employment	42%	39	56%	38%	41	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	27	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	5%	42	24%	6%	41	24%
Job Search	31%	5	17%	34%	4	16%
Vocational Education	19%	26	17%	20%	25	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
School Attendance	3%	34	5%	2%	38	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	33%	28	31%	34%	24	30%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	54%		45%	54%		43%
With No Hours of Participation	46%	19	55%	46%	18	57%

Oregon

FY 2006

Ted Kulongoski (D)

Bruce Goldberg, Director Department of Human Services

Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Program (JOBS)

State Administered - 36 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		**18,045**	25
FY 2006 Change:		**-5%**	33
Change Since Enactment:		**-37%**	47
SFAG (in Millions):	$	**167**	24
Participation Rate:		**15%**	50
Zero Participation:		**63%**	37

TANF Benefit Structure

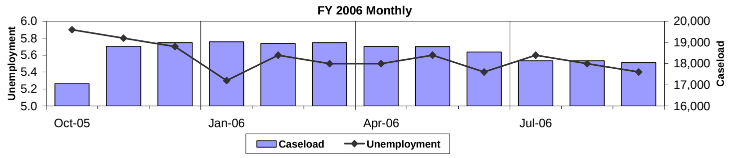
Monthly - Family of Three

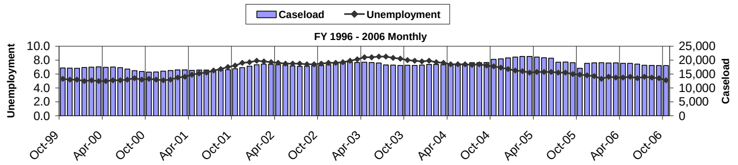
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$514**	**37%**	12	**11%**	6
Max Earnings at Application	**$616**	**45%**	29	**13%**	31
Max Earnings at Close	**$616**	**45%**	42	**13%**	43

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 37	$ 37
Total Awarded	$ 167	
Expended/Transferred	$ 160	
Ending Balance	$ 44	$ 44
State MOE	$ 92	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**18,045**	**-1,015**	**-5%**	**33**
Adult-Headed	9,681	**-623**	**-6%**	**39**
Child-Only	8,364	**-392**	**-4%**	**19**
Recipients	**40,582**	**-2,465**	**-6%**	**37**

TANF Time Limit:		**Month/ Yr of First Impact:**
Intermittent	24 months in 84 mo	July 1998
Lifetime	No	

Sanction Policy: Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006			FY 2005		
	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	$ 251			$ 269		
Cash Benefits	$ 99	39%	37%	$ 112	42%	39%
Services	$ 118	47%	45%	$ 130	48%	42%
Administration	$ 30	12%	8%	$ 23	8%	7%
Information Systems	$ 4	2%	1%	$ 4	2%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ -	0%	7%	$ -	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ -	0%	3%	$ -	0%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**18,524**			**19,488**		
Exempt From Participation	**56%**	**22**	**56%**	**56%**	**20**	**55%**
Child -Only	46%	24	47%	45%	20	45%
Child Under Age 1	9%	18	8%	10%	6	8%
In Sanction Status	1%	24	1%	1%	22	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**8,109**			**8,492**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**18,524**			**19,488**		
Participation Rate	**15%**	**50**	**33%**	**15%**	**52**	**33%**
Employment	39%	41	56%	38%	40	56%
On The Job Training	1%	15	0%	0%	10	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	40%	15	24%	34%	16	24%
Job Search	12%	31	17%	17%	26	16%
Vocational Education	11%	32	17%	9%	37	16%
Job Skills Training	3%	11	1%	3%	8	1%
School Attendance	17%	4	5%	19%	3	5%
Other	6%	12	9%	7%	11	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**15%**	**50**	**31%**	**15%**	**50**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**37%**		**45%**	**39%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**63%**	**37**	**55%**	**61%**	**33**	**57%**

Pennsylvania

Edward G. Rendell (D)

Estelle B. Richman, Secretary, Department of Public Welfare

Pennsylvania TANF

State Administered - 67 Counties

FY 2006

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		**89,967**	3
FY 2006 Change:		**-9%**	17
Change Since Enactment:		**-50%**	32
SFAG (in Millions):	$	**719**	5
Participation Rate:		**26%**	41
Zero Participation:		**53%**	28

TANF Benefit Structure

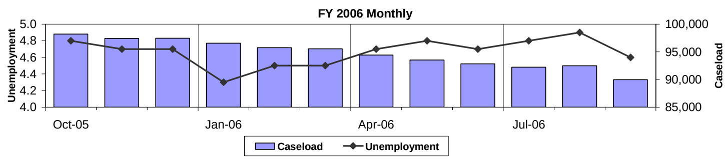
Monthly - Family of Three

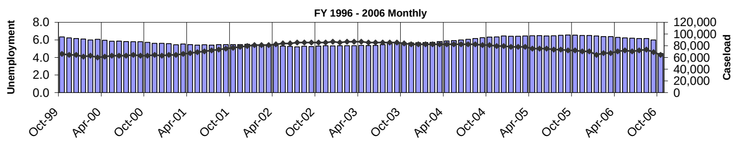
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$403**	**29%**	26	**8%**	27
Max Earnings at Application	**$493**	**36%**	41	**10%**	40
Max Earnings at Close	**$493**	**36%**	46	**10%**	48

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount		Unobligated Balance	
Beginning FY Balance	$	1	$	0
Total Awarded	$	719		
Expended/Transferred	$	694		
Ending Balance	$	26	$	2
State MOE	$	407		

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**89,967**	**-8,481**	**-9%**	**17**
Adult-Headed	60,945	**-9,290**	**-13%**	**20**
Child-Only	29,022	**809**	**3%**	**48**
Recipients	**230,646**	**-26,437**	**-10%**	**18**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent No
Lifetime 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: March 2002

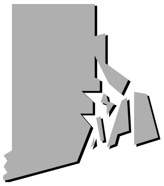
Sanction Policy: Partial/Full (varies) / 30 days

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE			FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE			FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE (in Millions)	$	1,102			$	1,336		
			% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds			% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	$	393	36%	37%	$	407	30%	39%
Services	$	509	46%	45%	$	684	51%	42%
Administration	$	78	7%	8%	$	86	6%	7%
Information Systems	$	14	1%	1%	$	13	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$	93	8%	7%	$	117	9%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$	15	1%	3%	$	29	2%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**94,696**			**96,635**		
Exempt From Participation	**34%**	**48**	**56%**	**32%**	**49**	**55%**
Child -Only	30%	42	47%	29%	40	45%
Child Under Age 1	4%	36	8%	3%	46	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**62,396**			**65,832**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**94,696**			**96,635**		
Participation Rate	**26%**	**41**	**33%**	**15%**	**51**	**33%**
Employment	45%	37	56%	34%	43	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	31%	20	24%	45%	10	24%
Job Search	11%	33	17%	2%	51	16%
Vocational Education	31%	7	17%	22%	20	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	1%	1%	19	1%
School Attendance	0%	na	5%	1%	48	5%
Other	3%	15	9%	1%	16	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**26%**	**40**	**31%**	**15%**	**49**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**47%**		**45%**	**31%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**53%**	**28**	**55%**	**69%**	**45**	**57%**



Rhode Island

FY 2006

Don L. Carcieri (R)

Janet Hayward, Secretary, Department of Human Services

Family Independence Program (FIP)

State Administered - 5 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		11,813	35
FY 2006 Change:		-8%	20
Change Since Enactment:		-42%	43
SFAG (in Millions):	$	95	36
Participation Rate:		25%	43
Zero Participation:		64%	39

TANF Benefit Structure

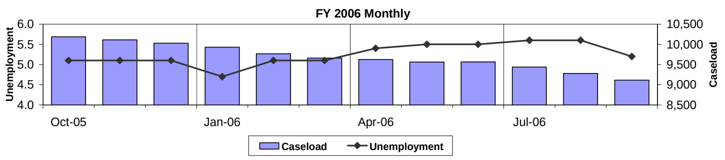
Monthly - Family of Three

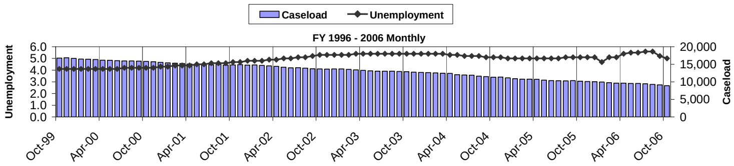
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	$554	40%	8	11%	8
Max Earnings at Application	$1,278	92%	2	24%	5
Max Earnings at Close	$1,278	92%	10	24%	17

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 6	$ 6
Total Awarded	$ 95	
Expended/Transferred	$ 96	
Ending Balance	$ 6	$ 6
State MOE	$ 73	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	11,813	-1,032	-8%	20
Adult-Headed	9,106	-903	-9%	30
Child-Only	2,707	-129	-5%	18
Recipients	22,240	-3,633	-14%	12

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: May 2002

Sanction Policy: Partial / Until Compliance

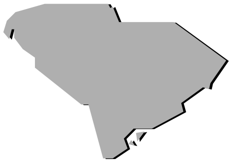
Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 168			$ 178		
Cash Benefits	$ 65	39%	37%	$ 72	41%	39%
Services	$ 65	39%	45%	$ 81	46%	42%
Administration	$ 12	7%	8%	$ 11	6%	7%
Information Systems	$ 3	1%	1%	$ 3	2%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 20	12%	7%	$ 9	5%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 4	3%	3%	$ 1	1%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	9,689			10,718		
Exempt From Participation	41%	40	56%	39%	42	55%
Child -Only	29%	44	47%	27%	45	45%
Child Under Age 1	10%	8	8%	10%	8	8%
In Sanction Status	2%	14	1%	2%	14	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	5,748			6,564		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	9,689			10,718		
Participation Rate	25%	43	33%	24%	41	33%
Employment	72%	15	56%	72%	14	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	4%	44	24%	4%	42	24%
Job Search	13%	29	17%	10%	33	16%
Vocational Education	21%	24	17%	22%	21	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
School Attendance	1%	45	5%	1%	46	5%
Other	3%	14	9%	3%	14	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	25%	42	31%	24%	39	30%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	36%		45%	34%		43%
With No Hours of Participation	64%	39	55%	66%	41	57%

South Carolina



FY 2006

Mark Sanford (R)
Kathleen M. Hayes, State Director, Department of Social Service
Family Independence
County Administered - 46 Counties

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**17,889**	27
FY 2006 Change:	**-5%**	34
Change Since Enactment:	**-58%**	24
SFAG (in Millions):	**$ 100**	33
Participation Rate:	**50%**	11
Zero Participation:	**41%**	15

TANF Benefit Structure

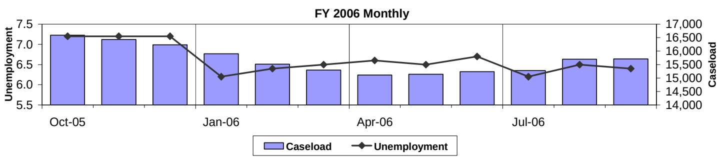
Monthly - Family of Three

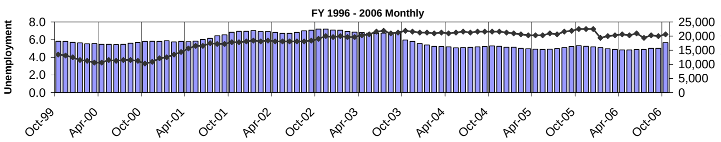
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$240**	**17%**	46	**6%**	48
Max Earnings at Application	**$670**	**48%**	26	**16%**	21
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,240**	**90%**	16	**29%**	7

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 40	$ 40
Total Awarded	$ 100	
Expended/Transferred	$ 91	
Ending Balance	$ 49	$ 49
State MOE	$ 64	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**17,889**	**-991**	**-5%**	**34**
Adult-Headed	10,270	**-892**	**-8%**	**33**
Child-Only	7,619	**-99**	**-1%**	**34**
Recipients	**35,732**	**-1,692**	**-5%**	**42**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent 24 months in 120 m
Lifetime 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: October 1998

Sanction Policy: Full / 1 month

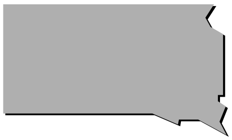
Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE		FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE		FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	(in Millions) $ 155			(in Millions) $ 251		
		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	$ 39	25%	37%	$ 73	29%	39%
Services	$ 99	64%	45%	$ 135	54%	42%
Administration	$ 7	4%	8%	$ 14	6%	7%
Information Systems	$ 1	1%	1%	$ 7	3%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ -	0%	7%	$ 2	1%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 10	6%	3%	$ 20	8%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**15,678**			**15,854**		
Exempt From Participation	**60%**	**18**	**56%**	**57%**	**18**	**55%**
Child -Only	53%	14	47%	51%	15	45%
Child Under Age 1	6%	31	8%	5%	30	8%
In Sanction Status	1%	30	1%	1%	31	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**6,304**			**6,692**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**15,678**			**15,854**		
Participation Rate	**50%**	**11**	**33%**	**54%**	**8**	**33%**
Employment	76%	11	56%	68%	15	56%
On The Job Training	0%	22	0%	0%	26	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	24%	24	24%	26%	21	24%
Job Search	5%	47	17%	8%	42	16%
Vocational Education	4%	45	17%	4%	45	16%
Job Skills Training	5%	7	1%	6%	6	1%
School Attendance	5%	26	5%	8%	13	5%
Other	1%	20	9%	1%	17	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**50%**	**10**	**31%**	**54%**	**7**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**59%**		**45%**	**62%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**41%**	**15**	**55%**	**38%**	**14**	**57%**

South Dakota



Mike Rounds (R)

Jerry Hofer, Secretary, Department of Social Services

TANF

State Administered - 66 Counties

FY 2006

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		**2,840**	**50**
FY 2006 Change:		**0%**	**49**
Change Since Enactment:		**-50%**	**31**
SFAG (in Millions):	$	**21**	**50**
Participation Rate:		**58%**	**5**
Zero Participation:		**32%**	**9**

TANF Benefit Structure

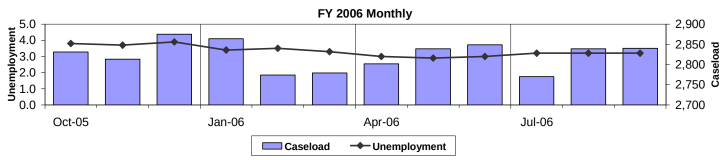
Monthly - Family of Three

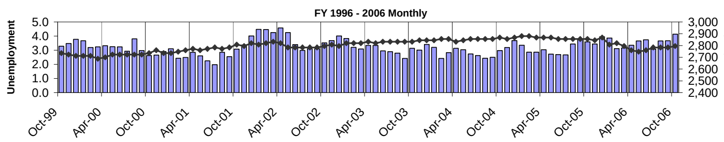
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$508**	**37%**	13	**10%**	10
Max Earnings at Application	**$724**	**52%**	21	**14%**	26
Max Earnings at Close	**$724**	**52%**	37	**14%**	41

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 21	$ 20
Total Awarded	$ 21	
Expended/Transferred	$ 22	
Ending Balance	$ 19	$ 19
State MOE	$ 9	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**2,840**	**-13**	**0%**	**49**
Adult-Headed	984	**-27**	**-3%**	**47**
Child-Only	1,856	**14**	**1%**	**43**
Recipients	**6,099**	**-157**	**-3%**	**48**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: December 2001

Sanction Policy: Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	FY 2006 % of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	FY 2005 % of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 31			$ 33		
Cash Benefits	$ 20	64%	37%	$ 21	66%	39%
Services	$ 7	22%	45%	$ 6	19%	42%
Administration	$ 2	8%	8%	$ 3	9%	7%
Information Systems	$ -	0%	1%	$ -	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ -	0%	7%	$ -	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 2	7%	3%	$ 2	7%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**2,823**			**2,771**		
Exempt From Participation	**72%**	**7**	**56%**	**72%**	**5**	**55%**
Child -Only	65%	6	47%	64%	4	45%
Child Under Age 1	7%	27	8%	8%	21	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	33	1%	0%	33	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**793**			**785**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**2,823**			**2,771**		
Participation Rate	**58%**	**5**	**33%**	**58%**	**6**	**33%**
Employment	29%	46	56%	24%	46	56%
On The Job Training	3%	4	0%	6%	3	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	61%	7	24%	66%	6	24%
Job Search	6%	46	17%	5%	48	16%
Vocational Education	9%	36	17%	12%	31	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
School Attendance	7%	17	5%	5%	28	5%
Other	1%	24	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**58%**	**5**	**31%**	**58%**	**5**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**68%**		**45%**	**66%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**32%**	**9**	**55%**	**34%**	**10**	**57%**

Tennessee

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	67,487	7
FY 2006 Change:	-5%	37
Change Since Enactment:	-30%	50
SFAG (in Millions):	$ 232	17
Participation Rate:	57%	6
Zero Participation:	40%	14

Phil Bredesen (D)

Gina Lodge, Commissioner Department of Human Services

Families First

County Administered - 95 Counties

FY 2006

TANF Benefit Structure

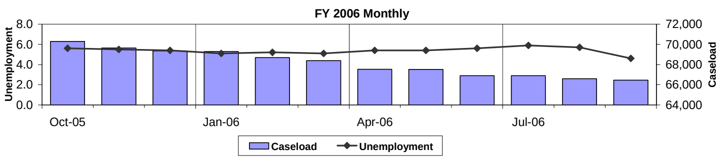
Monthly - Family of Three

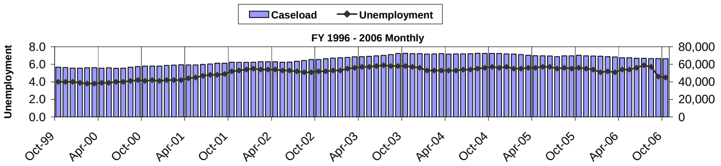
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	$185	13%	51	4%	53
Max Earnings at Application	$1,112	80%	6	26%	3
Max Earnings at Close	$1,112	80%	22	26%	11

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 120	$ 118
Total Awarded	$ 232	
Expended/Transferred	$ 192	
Ending Balance	$ 160	$ 160
State MOE	$ 138	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	67,487	-3,549	-5%	37
Adult-Headed	49,902	-3,172	-6%	40
Child-Only	17,585	-377	-2%	31
Recipients	175,285	-9,227	-5%	40

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent — 18 mo. followed by
Lifetime — 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: April 1998

Sanction Policy: Full / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE			FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE			FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$	330 (in Millions)			$	300 (in Millions)		
			% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds			% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	$	104	31%	37%	$	121	40%	39%
Services	$	130	39%	45%	$	84	28%	42%
Administration	$	28	8%	8%	$	24	8%	7%
Information Systems	$	5	2%	1%	$	5	2%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$	54	16%	7%	$	58	19%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$	10	3%	3%	$	9	3%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	68,129			70,572		
Exempt From Participation	46%	34	56%	44%	34	55%
Child -Only	26%	49	47%	26%	48	45%
Child Under Age 1	9%	15	8%	9%	17	8%
In Sanction Status	2%	20	1%	1%	20	1%
Other	9%	1	0%	9%	4	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	36,985			39,259		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	68,129			70,572		
Participation Rate	57%	6	33%	52%	9	33%
Employment	44%	38	56%	41%	37	56%
On The Job Training	0%	27	0%	0%	28	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	2%	50	24%	2%	48	24%
Job Search	67%	1	17%	62%	1	16%
Vocational Education	0%	na	17%	0%	na	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
School Attendance	0%	48	5%	0%	50	5%
Other	81%	1	9%	83%	1	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	17%	49	31%	14%	51	30%
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	60%		45%	57%		43%
With No Hours of Participation	40%	14	55%	43%	16	57%

Texas

FY 2006

Rick Perry (R)
Diane D. Rath, Commissioner, Department of Human Services
Texas Works
State Administered - 254 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		**68,408**	**6**
FY 2006 Change:		**-17%**	**5**
Change Since Enactment:		**-71%**	**13**
SFAG (in Millions):	**$**	**539**	**8**
Participation Rate:		**42%**	**19**
Zero Participation:		**54%**	**29**

TANF Benefit Structure

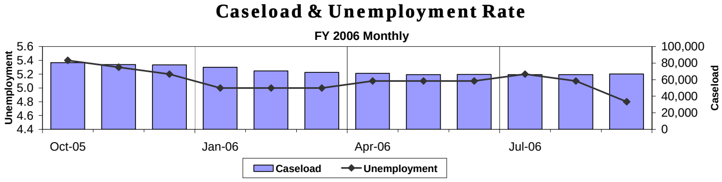
Monthly - Family of Three

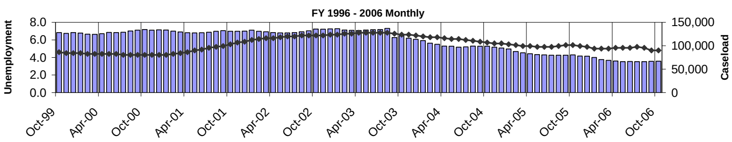
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	**Percent**	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$223**	**16%**	48	**5%**	51
Max Earnings at Application	**$401**	**29%**	46	**9%**	44
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,708**	**123%**	2	**39%**	1

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 182	$ -
Total Awarded	$ 539	
Expended/Transferred	$ 523	
Ending Balance	$ 198	$ -
State MOE	$ 239	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**68,408**	**-13,843**	**-17%**	**5**
Adult-Headed	25,529	**-8,195**	**-24%**	**8**
Child-Only	42,879	**-5,648**	**-12%**	**3**
Recipients	**152,124**	**-32,096**	**-17%**	**6**

TANF Time Limit:		**Month/ Yr of First Impact:**
Intermittent	12, 24, or 36 mo. fol	June 1997
Lifetime	60 months	

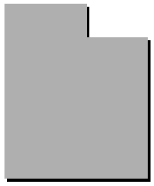
Sanction Policy: Partial / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	FY 2006 STATE % of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	FY 2005 STATE % of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 762			$ 912		
Cash Benefits	$ 190	25%	37%	$ 233	26%	39%
Services	$ 446	59%	45%	$ 496	54%	42%
Administration	$ 67	9%	8%	$ 115	13%	7%
Information Systems	$ 28	4%	1%	$ 7	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ -	0%	7%	$ -	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 31	4%	3%	$ 61	7%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**72,255**			**88,466**		
Exempt From Participation	**64%**	**13**	**56%**	**58%**	**17**	**55%**
Child -Only	62%	8	47%	55%	10	45%
Child Under Age 1	2%	44	8%	3%	45	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	37	1%	0%	34	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**24,145**			**35,275**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**72,255**			**88,466**		
Participation Rate	**42%**	**19**	**33%**	**39%**	**19**	**33%**
Employment	70%	16	56%	74%	12	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	13%	33	24%	15%	31	24%
Job Search	32%	4	17%	23%	14	16%
Vocational Education	6%	40	17%	9%	36	16%
Job Skills Training	2%	13	1%	1%	18	1%
School Attendance	2%	38	5%	4%	29	5%
Other	3%	16	9%	1%	18	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**42%**	**18**	**31%**	**39%**	**17**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**46%**		**45%**	**44%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**54%**	**29**	**55%**	**56%**	**28**	**57%**



Utah

FY 2006

Jon Huntsman, Jr. (R)

Kristen Cox, Executive Director, Department of Workforce Services

Family Employment Program (FEP)

State Administered - 29 Counties

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**6,247**	44
FY 2006 Change:	**-28%**	1
Change Since Enactment:	**-56%**	26
SFAG (in Millions):	**$ 84**	38
Participation Rate:	**43%**	17
Zero Participation:	**41%**	16

TANF Benefit Structure

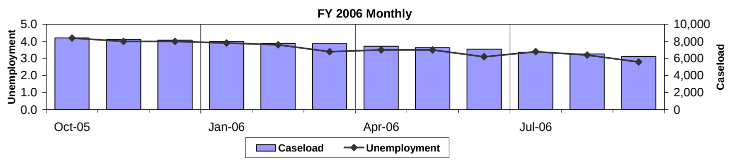
Monthly - Family of Three

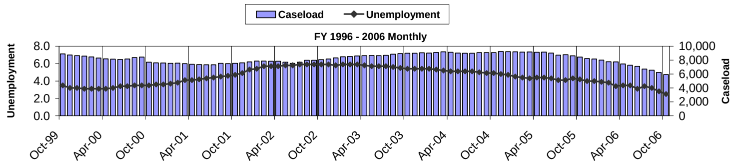
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$474**	**34%**	19	**10%**	11
Max Earnings at Application	**$573**	**41%**	32	**12%**	33
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,046**	**76%**	27	**22%**	21

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 45	$ 45
Total Awarded	$ 84	
Expended/Transferred	$ 76	
Ending Balance	$ 53	$ 53
State MOE	$ 25	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**6,247**	**-2,383**	**-28%**	**1**
Adult-Headed	3,402	-2,233	-40%	2
Child-Only	2,845	-150	-5%	15
Recipients	**14,844**	**-6,723**	**-31%**	**2**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 36 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: January 2000

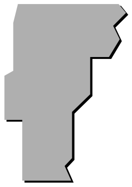
Sanction Policy: Partial/Full / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 101			$ 111		
Cash Benefits	$ 37	37%	37%	$ 45	41%	39%
Services	$ 45	44%	45%	$ 43	39%	42%
Administration	$ 13	13%	8%	$ 13	12%	7%
Information Systems	$ 1	1%	1%	$ 7	6%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ -	0%	7%	$ -	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 5	5%	3%	$ 3	3%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**7,463**			**9,030**		
Exempt From Participation	**41%**	**38**	**56%**	**35%**	**44**	**55%**
Child -Only	40%	28	47%	33%	33	45%
Child Under Age 1	0%	na	8%	0%	na	8%
In Sanction Status	2%	19	1%	2%	17	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**4,368**			**5,845**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**7,463**			**9,030**		
Participation Rate	**43%**	**17**	**33%**	**30%**	**31**	**33%**
Employment	53%	30	56%	53%	27	56%
On The Job Training	0%	19	0%	0%	12	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	21%	26	24%	7%	40	24%
Job Search	25%	10	17%	31%	7	16%
Vocational Education	28%	14	17%	29%	9	16%
Job Skills Training	9%	2	1%	9%	4	1%
School Attendance	5%	30	5%	7%	14	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**43%**	**16**	**31%**	**30%**	**29**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**59%**		**45%**	**53%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**41%**	**16**	**55%**	**47%**	**19**	**57%**



Vermont

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**4,792**	**46**
FY 2006 Change:	**-3%**	**43**
Change Since Enactment:	**-45%**	**40**
SFAG (in Millions):	**$ 47**	**43**
Participation Rate:	**22%**	**45**
Zero Participation:	**58%**	**31**

James H. Douglas (R)

Steve Dale, Secretary Agency of Human Services

Aid to Needy Families with Children (ANFC)

State Administered - 24 Counties

FY 2006

TANF Benefit Structure

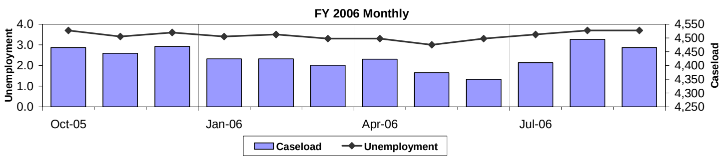
Monthly - Family of Three

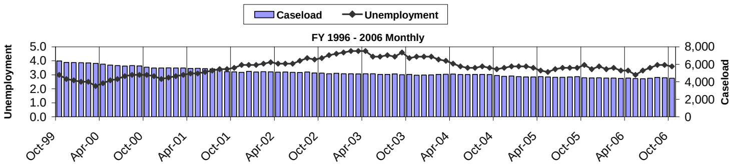
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$640**	**46%**	5	**13%**	4
Max Earnings at Application	**$1,003**	**73%**	12	**20%**	12
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,002**	**72%**	29	**20%**	27

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ -	$ -
Total Awarded	$ 47	
Expended/Transferred	$ 47	
Ending Balance	$ -	$ -
State MOE	$ 31	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**4,792**	**-167**	**-3%**	**43**
Adult-Headed	3,678	**-220**	**-6%**	**41**
Child-Only	1,114	**53**	**5%**	**52**
Recipients	**10,954**	**-422**	**-4%**	**44**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: No

Month/ Yr of First Impact: September 2002

Sanction Policy: Partial / Until Compliance

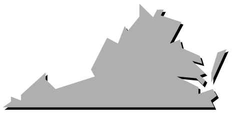
Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	**$ 78**			**$ 81**		
Cash Benefits	$ 35	44%	37%	$ 36	44%	39%
Services	$ 23	30%	45%	$ 25	30%	42%
Administration	$ 6	7%	8%	$ 6	7%	7%
Information Systems	$ 0	1%	1%	$ 1	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 9	12%	7%	$ 9	11%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 5	6%	3%	$ 5	6%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**4,429**			**4,570**		
Exempt From Participation	**36%**	**44**	**56%**	**33%**	**46**	**55%**
Child -Only	24%	51	47%	22%	51	45%
Child Under Age 1	8%	19	8%	8%	22	8%
In Sanction Status	3%	6	1%	3%	7	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**2,837**			**3,047**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**4,429**			**4,570**		
Participation Rate	**22%**	**45**	**33%**	**22%**	**45**	**33%**
Employment	58%	22	56%	63%	19	56%
On The Job Training	1%	12	0%	0%	13	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	29%	21	24%	27%	20	24%
Job Search	23%	12	17%	25%	12	16%
Vocational Education	3%	47	17%	4%	46	16%
Job Skills Training	3%	10	1%	3%	11	1%
School Attendance	14%	5	5%	10%	8	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	37%	2	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**22%**	**44**	**31%**	**22%**	**43**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**42%**		**45%**	**74%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**58%**	**31**	**55%**	**26%**	**7**	**57%**

Virginia



Tim Kaine (D)

Anthony Conyers, Commissioner Department of Social Services

Virginia Initiative for Employment, Not Welfare (VIEW)

State Administered - 136 Counties

FY 2006

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**33,908**	16
FY 2006 Change:	**-7%**	25
Change Since Enactment:	**-44%**	42
SFAG (in Millions):	**$ 158**	25
Participation Rate:	**54%**	8
Zero Participation:	**25%**	6

TANF Benefit Structure

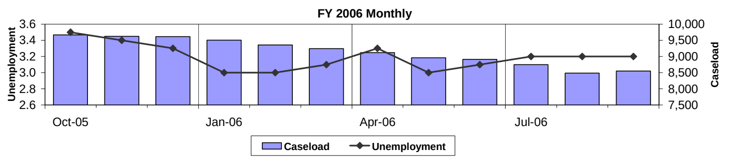
Monthly - Family of Three

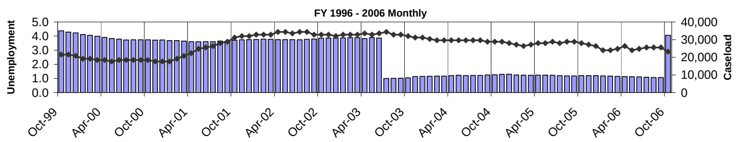
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$320**	**23%**	36	**6%**	46
Max Earnings at Application	**$494**	**36%**	40	**9%**	46
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,383**	**100%**	7	**24%**	15

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 15	$ 15
Total Awarded	$ 158	
Expended/Transferred	$ 168	
Ending Balance	$ 5	$ 2
State MOE	$ 140	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**33,908**	**-2,676**	**-7%**	**25**
Adult-Headed	33,908	**-2,676**	**-7%**	**36**
Child-Only	0	**0**	**0%**	**42**
Recipients	**24,480**	**-2,623**	**-10%**	**22**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: 24 mo. followed by
Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: July 1997

Sanction Policy: Full / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE (in Millions)	**$ 309**			**$ 308**		
Cash Benefits	$ 136	44%	37%	$ 143	46%	39%
Services	$ 113	37%	45%	$ 100	32%	42%
Administration	$ 42	14%	8%	$ 43	14%	7%
Information Systems	$ -	0%	1%	$ 4	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 3	1%	7%	$ 3	1%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 15	5%	3%	$ 15	5%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**9,148**			**9,916**		
Exempt From Participation	**0%**	**na**	**56%**	**0%**	**na**	**55%**
Child -Only	0%	na	47%	0%	na	45%
Child Under Age 1	0%	na	8%	0%	na	8%
In Sanction Status	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**9,148**			**9,916**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**9,148**			**9,916**		
Participation Rate	**54%**	**8**	**33%**	**46%**	**11**	**33%**
Employment	87%	2	56%	88%	1	56%
On The Job Training	2%	8	0%	1%	6	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	5%	41	24%	4%	44	24%
Job Search	24%	11	17%	23%	16	16%
Vocational Education	1%	49	17%	1%	51	16%
Job Skills Training	1%	22	1%	1%	16	1%
School Attendance	1%	44	5%	1%	43	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**54%**	**7**	**31%**	**46%**	**9**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**75%**		**45%**	**68%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**25%**	**6**	**55%**	**32%**	**8**	**57%**

Washington

Christine "Chris" Gregoire (D)

Robin Arnold-Williams, Assistant Secretary for Economic Services

Work First

State Administered - 39 Counties

FY 2006

		Rank
Cases (September 2006):	**53,267**	8
FY 2006 Change:	**-8%**	24
Change Since Enactment:	**-45%**	39
SFAG (in Millions):	**$ 383**	11
Participation Rate:	**36%**	27
Zero Participation:	**35%**	11

TANF Benefit Structure

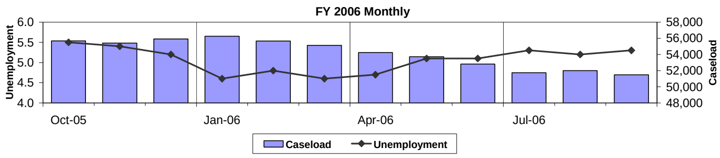
Monthly - Family of Three

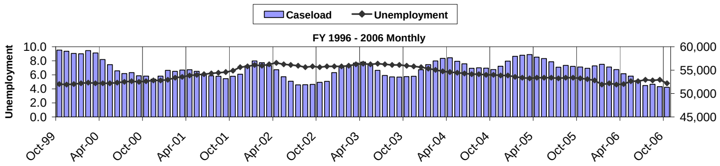
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$546**	**39%**	9	**10%**	14
Max Earnings at Application	**$1,090**	**79%**	7	**20%**	13
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,090**	**79%**	23	**20%**	28

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 18	$ 18
Total Awarded	$ 383	
Expended/Transferred	$ 383	
Ending Balance	$ 19	$ 19
State MOE	$ 365	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**53,267**	**-4,350**	**-8%**	**24**
Adult-Headed	33,644	**-3,676**	**-10%**	**27**
Child-Only	19,623	**-674**	**-3%**	**23**
Recipients	**121,256**	**-13,088**	**-10%**	**21**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent No
Lifetime 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: August 2002

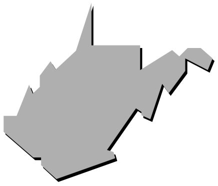
Sanction Policy: Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2006 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)	% of Total Funds	FY 2005 U.S. Avg % of Total Funds
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	**$ 748**			**$ 636**		
Cash Benefits	$ 284	38%	37%	$ 262	41%	39%
Services	$ 303	40%	45%	$ 218	34%	42%
Administration	$ 39	5%	8%	$ 36	6%	7%
Information Systems	$ 7	1%	1%	$ 10	2%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 105	14%	7%	$ 103	16%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 10	1%	3%	$ 8	1%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**54,168**			**56,823**		
Exempt From Participation	**47%**	**32**	**56%**	**47%**	**30**	**55%**
Child -Only	39%	30	47%	38%	29	45%
Child Under Age 1	6%	28	8%	6%	28	8%
In Sanction Status	2%	15	1%	3%	11	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**28,872**			**30,219**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**54,168**			**56,823**		
Participation Rate	**36%**	**27**	**33%**	**39%**	**20**	**33%**
Employment	47%	35	56%	44%	36	56%
On The Job Training	0%	32	0%	0%	30	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	55%	8	24%	60%	7	24%
Job Search	20%	18	17%	16%	27	16%
Vocational Education	14%	30	17%	12%	32	16%
Job Skills Training	2%	15	1%	2%	14	1%
School Attendance	8%	8	5%	7%	16	5%
Other	2%	17	9%	2%	15	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**36%**	**26**	**31%**	**39%**	**18**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**65%**		**45%**	**65%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**35%**	**11**	**55%**	**35%**	**11**	**57%**



West Virginia

FY 2006

Joe Manchin, III (D)

Martha Yeager Walker, Secretary, Department of Health & Human Resources

West Virginia Works

State Administered - 55 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		**11,051**	37
FY 2006 Change:		**-10%**	14
Change Since Enactment:		**-71%**	14
SFAG (in Millions):	$	**109**	30
Participation Rate:		**26%**	40
Zero Participation:		**64%**	42

TANF Benefit Structure

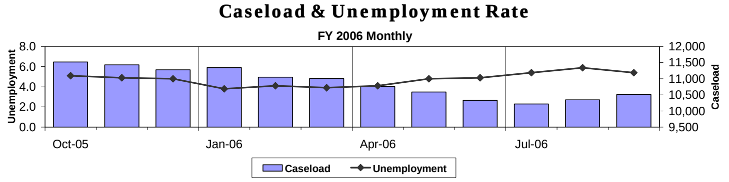
Monthly - Family of Three

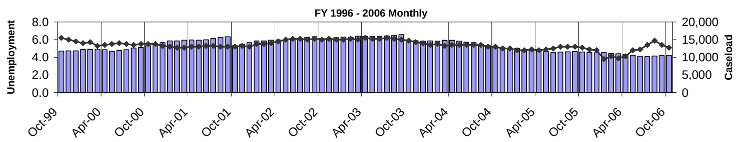
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$340**	**25%**	33	**8%**	25
Max Earnings at Application	**$565**	**41%**	34	**14%**	27
Max Earnings at Close	**$565**	**41%**	44	**14%**	42

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 14	$ 14
Total Awarded	$ 109	
Expended/Transferred	$ 92	
Ending Balance	$ 31	$ 31
State MOE	$ 34	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**11,051**	**-1,265**	**-10%**	**14**
Adult-Headed	5,651	**-1,238**	**-18%**	**12**
Child-Only	5,400	**-27**	**0%**	**39**
Recipients	**22,373**	**-3,245**	**-13%**	**15**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent: No
Lifetime: 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact: January 2002

Sanction Policy: Partial / 3 months

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE (in Millions)		FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE (in Millions)		FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 126			$ 135		
		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	$ 37	30%	37%	$ 43	32%	39%
Services	$ 53	42%	45%	$ 56	41%	42%
Administration	$ 17	13%	8%	$ 17	12%	7%
Information Systems	$ 8	6%	1%	$ 8	6%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ -	0%	7%	$ -	0%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ 11	9%	3%	$ 11	8%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**10,865**			**12,003**		
Exempt From Participation	**60%**	**17**	**56%**	**56%**	**21**	**55%**
Child -Only	49%	19	47%	44%	21	45%
Child Under Age 1	9%	10	8%	10%	7	8%
In Sanction Status	1%	23	1%	2%	16	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**4,388**			**5,296**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**10,865**			**12,003**		
Participation Rate	**26%**	**40**	**33%**	**16%**	**50**	**33%**
Employment	28%	48	56%	23%	47	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	48%	11	24%	40%	12	24%
Job Search	6%	45	17%	7%	45	16%
Vocational Education	30%	10	17%	40%	3	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
School Attendance	3%	35	5%	2%	39	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**26%**	**39**	**31%**	**16%**	**48**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**36%**		**45%**	**30%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**64%**	**42**	**55%**	**70%**	**48**	**57%**

Wisconsin

FY 2006

Jim Doyle, Jr. (D)
Roberta Gassman, Secretary, Department of Workforce Development
Wisconsin Works W-2
County Administered - 72 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		**17,910**	26
FY 2006 Change:		**-5%**	35
Change Since Enactment:		**-64%**	17
SFAG (in Millions):	$	**314**	14
Participation Rate:		**36%**	26
Zero Participation:		**37%**	12

TANF Benefit Structure

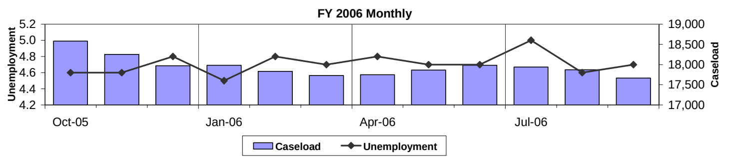
Monthly - Family of Three

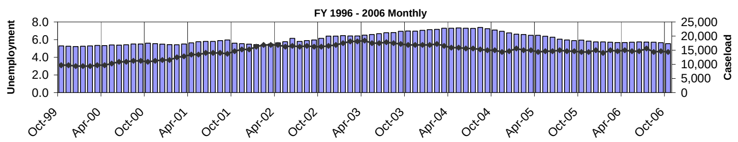
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$673**	**49%**	4	**13%**	5
Max Earnings at Application	**$0**	**0%**	53	**0%**	53
Max Earnings at Close	**$1,542**	**111%**	5	**29%**	6

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ -	$ -
Total Awarded	$ 314	
Expended/Transferred	$ 314	
Ending Balance	$ -	$ -
State MOE	$ 203	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

	Sept. 2006	During FY 2006 Change	Percent	Rank
All Cases	**17,910**	**-959**	**-5%**	**35**
Adult-Headed	6,369	**-1,073**	**-14%**	**16**
Child-Only	11,541	**114**	**1%**	**44**
Recipients	**38,348**	**-2,927**	**-7%**	**30**

TANF Time Limit:		**Month/ Yr of First Impact:**
Intermittent	No	October 2001
Lifetime	60 months	

Sanction Policy: Partial / Until Compliance

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006 STATE			FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE			FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	(in Millions) $	518			(in Millions) $	524		
			% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds			% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	$	111	21%	37%	$	115	22%	39%
Services	$	302	58%	45%	$	295	56%	42%
Administration	$	19	4%	8%	$	28	5%	7%
Information Systems	$	8	2%	1%	$	7	1%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$	63	12%	7%	$	64	12%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$	15	3%	3%	$	13	3%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006 STATE	FY 2006 RANK	FY 2006 U.S. Avg	FY 2005 STATE	FY 2005 RANK	FY 2005 U.S. Avg
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**17,951**			**20,199**		
Exempt From Participation	**73%**	**6**	**56%**	**66%**	**8**	**55%**
Child -Only	64%	7	47%	57%	7	45%
Child Under Age 1	4%	37	8%	3%	42	8%
In Sanction Status	5%	1	1%	6%	1	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**4,868**			**6,779**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**17,951**			**20,199**		
Participation Rate	**36%**	**26**	**33%**	**44%**	**13**	**33%**
Employment	9%	52	56%	10%	52	56%
On The Job Training	0%	29	0%	0%	31	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	78%	3	24%	74%	4	24%
Job Search	27%	9	17%	33%	6	16%
Vocational Education	1%	50	17%	1%	50	16%
Job Skills Training	5%	5	1%	15%	2	1%
School Attendance	41%	1	5%	39%	1	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**36%**	**25**	**31%**	**44%**	**11**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**63%**		**45%**	**76%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**37%**	**12**	**55%**	**24%**	**6**	**57%**

Wyoming

FY 2006

Dave Freudenthal (D)

Tony Lewis, Director, Department of Family Services

Personal Opportunities With Employment Responsibility (POWER)

State Administered - 23 Counties

			Rank
Cases (September 2006):		**305**	54
FY 2006 Change:		**-8%**	23
Change Since Enactment:		**-93%**	1
SFAG (in Millions):	$	**18**	51
Participation Rate:		**77%**	2
Zero Participation:		**33%**	10

TANF Benefit Structure

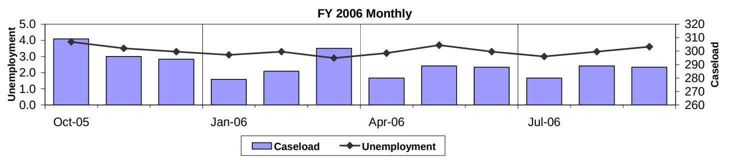
Monthly - Family of Three

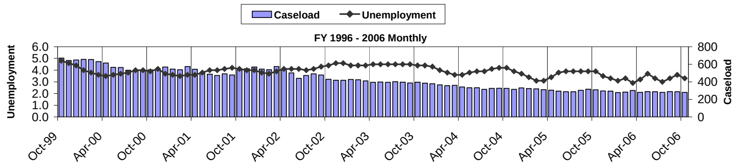
		As % of FPL		As % of SMI	
		Percent	Rank	**Percent**	Rank
Max Grant (No Income)	**$340**	**25%**	33	**7%**	34
Max Earnings at Application	**$540**	**39%**	36	**11%**	37
Max Earnings at Close	**$540**	**39%**	45	**11%**	47

FY 2006 Funding (in Millions)

	Amount	Unobligated Balance
Beginning FY Balance	$ 47	$ 41
Total Awarded	$ 18	
Expended/Transferred	$ 17	
Ending Balance	$ 48	$ 46
State MOE	$ 10	

Caseload & Unemployment Rate





FY 2006 Caseload

		During FY 2006		
	Sept. 2006	**Change**	**Percent**	**Rank**
All Cases	**305**	**-25**	**-8%**	**23**
Adult-Headed	78	**-12**	**-13%**	**19**
Child-Only	227	**-13**	**-5%**	**13**
Recipients	**518**	**-46**	**-8%**	**27**

TANF Time Limit:
Intermittent No
Lifetime 60 months

Month/ Yr of First Impact:
January 1999

Sanction Policy: Full / 1 month

Expenditure Profile

	FY 2006			FY 2005		
	STATE (in Millions)		**U.S. Avg**	**STATE** (in Millions)		**U.S. Avg**
Total Expended & Transferred Plus State MOE	$ 27			$ 36		
		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds		% of Total Funds	% of Total Funds
Cash Benefits	$ 10	39%	37%	$ 7	18%	39%
Services	$ 12	44%	45%	$ 25	68%	42%
Administration	$ 1	3%	8%	$ 1	3%	7%
Information Systems	$ 0	0%	1%	$ 0	0%	1%
Transferred to CCDF	$ 4	14%	7%	$ 4	10%	7%
Transferred to SSBG	$ -	0%	3%	$ -	0%	3%

All-Family Work Participation

	FY 2006			FY 2005		
	STATE	**RANK**	**U.S. Avg**	**STATE**	**RANK**	**U.S. Avg**
Total TANF Cases - Avg. Monthly	**291**			**310**		
Exempt From Participation	**87%**	**1**	**56%**	**85%**	**1**	**55%**
Child -Only	82%	1	47%	80%	1	45%
Child Under Age 1	2%	45	8%	3%	43	8%
In Sanction Status	2%	13	1%	3%	13	1%
Other	0%	na	0%	0%	na	1%
Cases Subject to All-Family Rate	**40**			**45**		
Number Participating - Avg. Monthly	**291**			**310**		
Participation Rate	**77%**	**2**	**33%**	**82%**	**3**	**33%**
Employment	13%	51	56%	19%	50	56%
On The Job Training	0%	na	0%	0%	na	0%
Work Exp./Community Service	84%	2	24%	76%	3	24%
Job Search	16%	23	17%	24%	13	16%
Vocational Education	0%	na	17%	3%	48	16%
Job Skills Training	0%	na	1%	0%	na	1%
School Attendance	0%	na	5%	0%	na	5%
Other	0%	na	9%	0%	na	8%
Participation Rate w/o Waiver	**77%**	**2**	**31%**	**82%**	**3**	**30%**
Percent of Cases Subject to All-Family Rate						
With Some Hours of Participation	**67%**		**45%**	**65%**		**43%**
With No Hours of Participation	**33%**	**10**	**55%**	**35%**	**12**	**57%**