



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program

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TANF REPORT TO CONGRESS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
I. TRENDS IN CASELOADS AND EXPENDITURES	8
II. PARTICIPATION RATES	13
III. EMPLOYMENT OF NEEDY FAMILIES	15
IV. CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS	18
V. OUT-OF-WEDLOCK PREGNANCIES AND BIRTHS	19
VI. CHILD POVERTY	21
VII. DEMOGRAPHIC AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	22
VIII. CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH STATE PROGRAM	25
IX. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS OF STATE PROGRAMS	27
X. APPENDICES	54

INTRODUCTION

On August 22, 1996, President Clinton signed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, which replaced the old welfare system with a new program, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), designed to focus on work and responsibility and to provide states with flexibility to create the best approaches for their individual circumstances. Overall, between August 1996 and March 1998 there has been a 27 percent decrease in the number of families and recipients on the rolls. The percent of the US population receiving assistance in March 1998 is the lowest since 1969. This report compiles early data about welfare caseloads, family employment and earnings, and state policy choices, to give a preliminary picture of these first two years of welfare reform.

While we will know much more over the coming months and years, the early information presented in this report suggests that:

We have made dramatic progress as a nation on the critical goal of moving families from welfare to work.

Whether it's the employers who have joined the President's Welfare to Work Partnership, the state and local workers who help families find jobs and training, the bus drivers, child care providers, and volunteer mentors who provide day-to-day support to families, or families on welfare themselves, individuals have come together to achieve the goal of moving families from welfare to work.

There is evidence that the Federal government is also doing its share. Under the Clinton Administration, the Federal workforce is the smallest it has been in thirty years. Yet, this Administration believes that the Federal government, as the nation's largest employer, must lead by example. The President asked the Vice President to oversee the Federal government's hiring initiative in which Federal agencies have committed to directly hire at least 10,000 welfare recipients between 1997 and 2000. Already, Federal agencies have hired over 5,700 welfare recipients, or 54 percent of this goal. As a part of this effort, HHS has already hired 250 people, or 83 percent of its goal.

This report brings together a substantial body of national and state evidence suggesting that there has been early progress on that critical goal and in particular that employment among parents who have received welfare and who are at risk of receiving welfare has increased dramatically. For example:

Early national data show that 1 in 3 families who received welfare in 1996 -- 1.7 million people -- were working in March 1997. In 1992, before President Clinton began welfare reform through waivers, only 1 in 5 families who received welfare the previous year moved to work so quickly.

The national data also show sharp increases in the proportion of single mothers with low incomes -- the most at risk of welfare receipt and the most likely to be affected by welfare reform -- who are employed, compared to married mothers, who are less likely to be affected by welfare reform. In 1992, the proportion of low-income single mothers with children under 6 who were employed was 35%, about the same as the proportion for low-

income married mothers. By 1997, the proportion for single mothers had risen to more than 50%, while the proportion for married mothers had increased only to 40%.

Evaluations of specific state programs suggest very significant increases in the employment of welfare recipients as a result of state welfare reforms. For example, a recent study of Oregon showed dramatic increases in the employment and earnings of welfare recipients by 11 percent over two years, as a result of state policies that focused on work combined with training and child care supports.

Next year, there will be important new information on employment, as states submit reports on the number of welfare recipients in each state who got jobs this year, how long they held those jobs, and how much their earnings changed over time. States will be submitting these reports in order to apply for the High Performance Bonus, a provision of the statute which allocates \$1 billion dollars over five years in prize money to the best-performing states.

We have dramatically increased child support collections and made major progress towards our goal that every child will have the financial and emotional support of both parents.

In 1997, the state and federal child support enforcement program collected a record \$13.4 billion for children, an increase of 68% from 1992. Even better news for the future, a record 1.3 million paternities were established in 1997, two and a half times the 1992 figure of 510,000 and the first time that the number of paternities established was greater than the number of out-of-wedlock births. That means that fathers are choosing to take responsibility for their children, the foundation for later emotional and financial support.

In most states, state policy and spending choices have reflected a focus on work rather than a race to the bottom.

Most states have changed their policies to support working families. For example, forty-two states have changed the way they count income under TANF, most of them to enable working recipients to keep more of their check. Thirty-eight states changed their policies about how much recipients can have in a savings account, in order to help families save and move to self-sufficiency. Forty-seven states have given recipients more flexibility to have a car and still be eligible for assistance.

Most states (33 according to this report) have maintained their benefit levels: according to the state plans, nine states have increased while eight have decreased their benefit levels.

The next steps on welfare reform are to invest in all families, including those who have the hardest time finding employment, and to ensure that families have the supports they need -- such as affordable, quality child care -- to hold onto a job, reach self-sufficiency, and avoid the need to return to welfare.

The report includes early information that suggests that the job of welfare reform is not yet done and that everyone -- states, employers, local communities, families, the faith and nonprofit communities -- must continue their commitment. For example, early information suggests that as caseloads drop, the proportion of long-stay families on state welfare caseloads is increasing. State welfare evaluations show that while some state welfare policies have strong effects on the

employment of families with more barriers to employment, others mostly have effects on those who are the easiest to employ. We must ensure investments that will enable all families to move to work and self-sufficiency.

In 1997, the President issued a challenge to the Governors, saying, "We have continuing responsibility because it's still a national priority..... We ought to take a look at how we're doing -- our successes, our shortcomings and our continuing challenges -- in four areas: jobs, child care, transportation and child support." This remains critical today: we must continue to invest in families to build on our progress to date and ensure welfare reform that works over the long haul. We must invest in all families, not just those who have the easiest time moving into the work force. And, we must invest in the critical supports that families need to hold onto that first job and succeed at work -- supports such as child care, transportation, child support and ongoing training and mentoring.

Below are more extensive highlights describing the information available to date.

EMPLOYMENT OF NEEDY FAMILIES

A substantial body of evidence suggests employment among the parents at risk of welfare reciprocity is increasing dramatically. Between 1992 and 1996, the proportion of previous year AFDC recipients employed the following March increased from 19 percent to 25 percent, and jumped dramatically to almost 32 percent in 1997. This percentage increase means that 1.7 million people were working in 1997 who had received AFDC in 1996. Although the strong economy is undoubtedly a major factor in this increase, there is also evidence that welfare reform efforts -- starting with the waivers the Administration granted to 43 states even before the enactment of the 1996 law -- are playing an important role.

The proportion of low income (under 200% of poverty) employed single mothers caring for children under 18 has increased significantly. Employment among this population has increased from 44 percent in 1992 to 54 percent in 1997. The average annual increases in 1996 and 1997 were over twice as large as in the previous three years.

Low income single mothers, the population of parents most likely to be affected by welfare policy, increased their employment substantially compared to comparable married mothers. In 1992 the proportion of all low income mothers with children under 6 that were employed was 35 percent for both single and married mothers. By 1997, the proportion for single mothers had risen to 50 percent. While employment for all women with children has increased, this trend has been sharper for single women. By 1997, the proportion of employment of low income single mothers with young children increased at a rate 3 times faster than for low income married mothers--15 percent versus 5 percent.

To date, evaluations of specific state programs suggest that increased employment of welfare recipients is a result of implementation of welfare policy change. The increases in employment are frequently in the range of 8 to 15 percentage points. These state specific studies are important because they isolate the effects of state policies from external factors such as the economy. Although they are not nationally representative, the approaches being evaluated are quite typical of state TANF policies. Recently, several promising HHS studies have been released, including a Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation study of the Portland,

Oregon JOBS program and Urban Institute study of five states' implementation of work first programs. These studies confirm the view that states are moving individuals into better than minimum wage jobs, however, they were released too recently to include in the report. They, and other studies, will be included in subsequent reports.

The proportion of people working in the period following welfare receipt higher than in the past. Approximately 50 to 60 percent of individuals leaving the welfare rolls are working in the period following welfare receipt. This is comparable to or slightly higher than the 45 to 50 percent of those who left welfare who were working after leaving AFDC based on point in time studies. These studies are suggestive but do not rigorously isolate the extent to which this increase in work results from the strong economy in contrast to policy changes.

TRENDS IN CASELOADS AND EXPENDITURES

There have been dramatic declines in welfare caseloads. Overall, between August 1996 and March 1998 there has been a 27 percent decrease in the number of families and recipients on the rolls. The percent of the U.S. population receiving assistance in March 1998 is the lowest since 1969. As Tables 1:1 and 1:2 show, these declines are spread across almost all of the states.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Estimated U.S. Population</i>	<i>AFDC/TANF Recipients</i>	<i>Percent of U.S. Population</i>
<i>1994</i>	260,660,000	14,225,591	5.5
<i>1995</i>	263,034,000	13,652,232	5.2
<i>1996</i>	265,284,000	12,648,859	4.7
<i>1997</i>	267,636,000	10,936,298	4.1
<i>March 1998</i>	269,239,000	8,910,115	3.3

Early data tells us that although states are reducing spending on welfare programs in the aggregate, some states are actually spending more per family given the reduction in caseloads. Thirteen states spent more per family in 1997 than in 1994, recognizing that a work-based system can require up-front investments. States are using these extra dollars in a variety of ways including investing in child care, up-front diversion, rainy day funds, cash and work-based assistance and on state earned income tax credits. In FY 1997, almost half of the states reported spending more than they are required to spend of their own funds. Specifically, 22 states, or 43%, reported spending above the required maintenance of effort level. Five states reported expenditures which were more than 125% of the maximum required: Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Missouri, and South Dakota.

CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS

The nation's child support program has made dramatic improvements in critical areas. In 1997, the state and federal child support enforcement program collected a record \$13.4 billion for children, an increase of 68% from 1992, when \$8 billion was collected. Not only are collections up, but the number of families that are actually receiving child support has also increased. In 1997, the number of child support cases with collections rose to 4.2 million, an increase of 48% from 2.8 million in 1992.

There has been a substantial increase in the number of paternities established. The state and federal child support enforcement programs established a record 1.3 million paternities in 1997, two and a half times the 1992 figure of 510,000. Much of this success is due to the in-hospital voluntary paternity establishment program begun in 1994 which encourages fathers to acknowledge paternity at the time of the child's birth. For the first time, we have established paternities equal to the number of out-of-wedlock births.

OUT-OF-WEDLOCK BIRTHS

The birth rate for unmarried women aged 15-44 years decreased slightly between 1995 and 1996. This rate decreased from 45.1 births per 1,000 women in 1995 to 44.8 in 1996. One of the goals of the PRWORA legislation is to prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies. The Administration for Children and Families issued proposed regulations implementing section 403(a)(2) of the Social Security Act which establishes a bonus to reward decreases in out-of-wedlock births on March 2, 1998, and expects to release final regulations this fall.

Data show that teenage birth rates (under 20 years) have declined. Nationally, the birth rate for teenagers continued to decline in 1996, and has now fallen by 12 percent to 54.4 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years, compared with 62.1 in 1991. Teenage birth rates by state vary substantially, from 28.6 (New Hampshire) to 102.1 (District of Columbia).

CHILD POVERTY

According to the official poverty measure, child poverty has declined since 1993 but remained constant between 1995 and 1996. Approximately 20.5 percent of all children were poor in 1996.

The EITC (Earned Income Tax Credit) lifts one out of seven children out of poverty. The decline in child poverty since 1993 is much sharper using a more inclusive measure of income which includes the EITC rather than the official measure. Since 1993, the maximum size of the EITC has increased by 140 percent for a family with two children. Children moved out of poverty by the EITC constitute 14.5 percent of the children who would have been poor in the absence of government programs. Using a more inclusive measure of income that includes FICA employee payroll and income taxes, the EITC and in-kind benefits, including Food Stamps and Housing Assistance, the child poverty rate for 1996 was 16.1 percent.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES RECEIVING ASSISTANCE

Long term recipients are an increasing percentage of state caseloads. Since FY 1994, there has been a small but steady decline in the percentage of the caseload who have been on assistance for one year or less (36% to 33%) and a corresponding increase in the percentage of the caseload on assistance five years or more (19% to 24%).

Earned income has increased among welfare recipients. The average earnings per family on welfare has increased by 7 percent, from \$466 in FY1996 to \$500 in FY1997. The percentage of

families with earned income has increased steadily from 9 percent in FY 1994 to 13 percent in FY1997.

The average monthly TANF payment has decreased slightly. Monthly TANF payments averaged \$362 per family in FY 1997, compared to \$370 in FY 1996.

Child only cases accounted for 23 percent of the TANF caseload. While this is a dramatic increase from 10 percent in 1988, the trend seems to be slowing. The 1997 figure is only one percentage point above the 1996 figure of 22 percent and the absolute number of child only cases actually declined from 1996 to 1997.

The average size of TANF families has remained constant. The TANF families averaged 2 recipient children, which is consistent with the data from recent years. Three in every four families had only one or two children. Seventy percent of families had only one adult recipient, and 7 percent included two or more adult recipients.

70% - single mom
23% - child only
7% - 2 parent

STATE POLICY CHOICES

Most states have changed the way they count income under TANF to enable working recipients to keep more of their check. Forty-two states have enacted policies to change the way income is counted in determining eligibility and benefits. Most of these have increased their earnings disregards.

Most states have maintained their benefit levels. According to state TANF plans, nine states have increased while eight have decreased their benefit levels.

States policies increasingly support working families. Thirty-eight states raised their general resource limits in order to promote accumulation of assets to achieve self-sufficiency, and 47 states have raised their automobile resource limits. To help families transition off assistance, 29 states indicate they are extending child care benefits for more than 12 months, and 12 states provide transitional medical assistance for more than 12 months.

States are beginning to focus more attention on the hard-to-serve and fragile families. For example, 26 jurisdictions have elected the Family Violence Option to ensure that victims of domestic violence receive appropriate protections and services, and most states exempt parents of infants from work requirements.

States are beginning to turn their welfare offices into employment offices and are taking a variety of steps to reinforce the work message. Almost all states have adopted a "Work First" model for setting individual expectations and responsibility and for structuring employment and training services. This approach emphasizes early entry into the job market. Thirty-two states expect parents to participate in work within six months (compared to the statutory standard of 24 months).

DATA AVAILABILITY

The first annual report to Congress on the TANF program provides the most current data available and attempts to set the groundwork for subsequent reports which will contain a greater amount of information. Not all states were required by the statute to report data under new TANF reporting requirements for any part of FY1997, and among those that were, no state had

to report for more than the last quarter of the fiscal year. Furthermore, states are in the process of fully implementing their new data reporting systems.

As might be expected, converting from the old AFDC system to the new TANF system has proven to be very challenging for states and HHS, and all parties have been working diligently to update the data reporting system. However, some data, including information on participation rates in the last quarter of FY 1997, that will be included in future years, are not yet available.

In many areas where HHS is dependent on non-TANF reporting systems to provide data, e.g., measurement of child poverty and out-of-wedlock births, data also are not yet available for periods after the implementation of TANF.

Where there is no post-TANF implementation data to report to Congress, earlier data from the AFDC Program has been provided. This will serve as a valuable baseline for subsequent reports. In addition, other important information regarding TANF has been included although it is not required to be in the report by the statute. As data become available throughout the year it will be made public.

OTHER REPORTS

The Bureau of the Census will continue to collect data on the Survey of Income and Program Participation. This data will enable interested persons to continue to evaluate the effects of the TANF program on recipients of assistance and other low income families. The Bureau of the Census will pay particular attention to the issues of out-of-wedlock birth, welfare dependency, the beginning and end of welfare spells, and the causes of repeat welfare spells.

This is one of several reports which have been mandated in PRWORA in order to monitor the well being of children and families on public assistance, and to gauge the success in moving families to self-sufficiency. HHS will also be issuing other reports in the future including an annual ranking of states and a review of the most and least successful work programs, and an annual ranking of states and review of issues relating to out-of-wedlock births. Furthermore, HHS will report beginning 3 years after the date of enactment of PRWORA on the circumstances of certain children and families. This report will provide information on individuals who were children in families that have become ineligible for assistance by reason of having reached a time limit, children born after such date of enactment who have not attained 20 years of age, and individuals who became parents before attaining 20 years of age.

Table 3:2:**Employment Status of Single Mothers and Previous Year AFDC Recipients**

Category	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
All previous -year AFDC recipients: employed	18.8	21.0	21.9	22.6	24.6	31.5
Single Mothers Under 200% of Poverty with Kids under 18: employed	44.1	46.0	46.1	48.2	51.1	54.4
Single Mother Under 200% of Poverty with kids under 6: employed	34.8	39.1	39.4	42.6	44.4	50.4
Married Mothers Under 200% of Poverty with kids under 18: employed	41.0	41.8	43.7	44.2	44.4	44.6
Married Mothers Under 200% of Poverty with kids under 6: employed	35.3	36.0	38.47	39.1	39.0	39.7

I. TRENDS IN CASELOADS AND EXPENDITURES

Caseload Data

Welfare caseloads have declined dramatically since their peak at 14.4 million recipients in March 1994. This decline has continued at an even more rapid pace since the enactment of welfare reform in August 1996. Overall, between January of 1993 and March of 1998 there has been a 37% decline 5.2 million fewer recipients on welfare. The percent of the U.S. population receiving assistance in March 1998 is the lowest since 1969. As Chart 1:1 shows, these declines are spread across almost all of the states. Tables 1:1 and 1:2 provide information on state by state welfare caseloads since 1993 for both recipients and families.

Even before the Personal Responsibility Act became law, many states were well on their way to changing their welfare programs to jobs programs, and had declining caseloads. By granting Federal waivers, the Clinton Administration allowed 43 states - - more than all previous Administrations combined - - to require work, time limited assistance, make work pay, improve child support enforcement, and encourage parental responsibility. The vast majority of states have chosen to continue or build on their welfare demonstration projects approved by the Clinton Administration.

Expenditure Data

There are several general considerations to keep in mind when reviewing this expenditure data.

- To develop a complete picture of welfare program expenditures for FY 1997, the states' expenditures under the AFDC and JOBS programs must be added to the TANF expenditures. The states' final expenditure reports for AFDC and JOBS are not due until August 1998, so currently only preliminary estimates are available for AFDC and JOBS.
- Since states could choose to begin their TANF programs on or before July 1, 1997, the data displayed on the attached charts represent the operation of a TANF program for only part of FY 1997 for most states. Table 1:6 Combined Expenditures of State Funds in FY 1997 also shows the actual TANF implementation date for each state.
- States are providing data for the first time on a new reporting form which may increase the likelihood that there are some differences or inconsistencies of interpretation as to what should be reported in any given element of the report. Additional guidance will be available in the final TANF regulations expected to be published by the end of the fiscal year.
- States may carry TANF funds forward for use in future years. Thus, TANF funds not expended in FY 1997 may be spent in future years. These carry-forward reserves, often called "rainy day" funds, will be available for future welfare to work efforts.

Under the block grant, the Federal dollars states receive do not decline with the caseload. Early data tell us that although states are reducing the overall spending on programs for this population in the aggregate as caseloads decline, most states are not reducing their spending per case, and a few are actually increasing their own investments. States are using these extra dollars in a variety

of ways including investing in child care, up front diversion, rainy day funds, cash and work based assistance, and on state earned income tax credit (EITC) provisions.

TANF Financial Reports for FY 97

States are required by statute (Social Security Act, title IV-A, section 411) to report on Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program expenditure data. States are also required (Social Security Act, title IV-A, section 409) to maintain the expenditure of state funds at certain historic levels. The Administration for Children and Families has received FY 1997 financial reports from all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The data received from states is summarized on the attached Tables. Table 1:3 shows how the states expended Federal funds in TANF, while Tables 1:4 and 1:5 show how they used state funds. Table 1:6 combines the state expenditures as shown on Tables 1:4 and 1:5 to determine the total amounts states expended in their maintenance of effort (MOE) spending.

Highlights of Fiscal Data

Overall Spending on Welfare Programs As the number of welfare recipients has declined, so has state spending, although the amount of the decline varies considerably across states. Overall, the number of people receiving aid declined by 35 percent to 9.4 million recipients between March 1994 and December 1997 (the most recent monthly report available). Reported state spending on welfare and related programs is about 18% below the level seen in 1994. In comparison to 1994 spending levels, on average states are spending somewhat less per recipient on cash assistance, but somewhat more in overall spending per recipient.

Cash and Work-Based Assistance In FY 1997 states report \$13.9 billion in spending on cash assistance and work-based assistance. \$7.7 billion of the funds expended were Federal funds and \$6.2 billion were state funds. The Federal funds expended in this way are 57% of the total \$13.4 billion in Federal TANF funds awarded to the states last year. The remaining Federal funds were either expended in one of the following categories or remain unexpended.

Transferring Funds out of TANF Section 404 of title IV-A of the Social Security Act gives states the authority to transfer portions of their TANF grant to either the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) or to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). Eleven states reported transferring funds out of the TANF program in amounts ranging from 2.2% of available Federal funds (in CT) to 30% (in MA). Approximately \$180 million, or 1.3% percent of the TANF funds awarded, was transferred to CCDBG, while \$304 million or 2.3% was transferred to SSBG.

Work Activities In FY 1997 states reported spending a total of \$404 million of Federal TANF funds and \$261 million in state funds on work activities, such as employment training and job search. Although the total expenditures on work activities may appear relatively low, it is important to note that FY 1997 was a transition year and states were still operating their JOBS program (the welfare to work program that preceded TANF) for a portion of the year. Consequently, states were spending JOBS funds on similar activities during this period. In fact, California, the state with the largest TANF grant, used JOBS funds exclusively and, therefore, reported no expenditures on work activities in TANF. Overall the states have reported spending \$203 million to date on the JOBS program in FY 1997. They have until 8/21/98 to claim the

Federal share of JOBS program expenditures, so the claimed JOBS expenditures for FY 1997 could increase. By combining the expenditure of \$404 million Federal TANF funds expended on work activities with the \$203 million of Federal funds expended in the JOBS program, we know that states spent at least \$607 million in Federal funds in FY 1997 on work activities.

Since this is the first report on TANF expenditures, it is possible that the reported expenditures on work activities do not reflect actual total expenditures on work activities, but instead represent some difference in the way states understood and applied the definitions of certain elements in the fiscal reporting form. For example, some work activities expenditures could be included in the reported expenditures for "Cash and Work Based Assistance." States had to obligate JOBS funds before the implementation date of their TANF program, while unobligated TANF funds can be carried over into future fiscal years. Therefore it is possible that some states were concentrating on using or liquidating this prior funding stream before accessing new TANF funds. Declining caseloads and the rapid entry of many welfare recipients into the work force may decrease the extent of state spending on work activities during the current period.

Use of TANF Funds for Child Care Child care is a vital support for families moving from welfare to work. The primary Federal and state funding for child care services is through the Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG). States report FY 1997 CCDBG spending separately. States may also transfer Federal TANF funds to CCDBG to increase child care resources. In addition, states are permitted to use TANF funds to provide child care services directly, without transferring funds to CCDBG. In FY 1997 states reported spending a total of \$748 million of state TANF MOE funds and \$13 million of Federal TANF funds on child care. (NOTE: State funds spent on child care for TANF-eligible families may count as MOE for both TANF and CCDBG.)

Also, beginning in FY 1997, states received mandatory and matching grants under the new Child Care Development Block Grant program. States have reported obligating over 99% of these child care grant funds.

Administrative Costs All States show administrative costs within the 15% limit set by statute. The total administrative costs shown in column 8 of Table 1.3 is 8.5% of the total expenditures reported in column 11. Computer systems costs are excluded by law from the 15% limit. Nine States did not break out their computer systems costs from their administrative costs, however all nine still reported total administrative costs under 15%.

Maintenance of Effort (MOE) Spending The welfare reform statute requires States to spend State funds to meet maintenance of effort requirements which were tied to an historical spending level and can vary depending on whether the state achieves a required work participation rate. In FY 1997, almost half of the states reported spending more than they were required to spend. Specifically, 22 states, or 43%, reported state spending above the maximum level. Five states reported expenditures at or above 125% of the maximum required MOE level: Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Missouri and South Dakota. (See Table 1.6.) Since states are not required to report any expenditure of state funds in excess of the MOE requirements, the reported amounts represent the minimum that states spent in meeting MOE requirements. The national total of state MOE expenditures is \$8.81 billion which is \$450 million more than the amount states would be required to spend on MOE if all states met their work participation targets. Since it is likely that

some states will not meet their work participation target and consequently will have a higher MOE requirement, it appears that overall states are spending at a level that meets the MOE requirement.

Expenditures in Separate State Programs Sixteen states show that they expended some state funds in a separate state program. (See Table 1:5). Under TANF states have the option to operate a separate state program serving TANF-eligible individuals and funded with state TANF MOE funds. These expenditures must meet the statutory requirements for "qualified state expenditures" including the requirement that they are made on behalf of "eligible families," but are not subject to requirements which apply to the TANF program. Because the statutory language for Contingency Fund MOE is different, states cannot count expenditures under separate state programs for the purpose of meeting the Contingency Fund MOE.

Expenditures on separate state programs range from 0.2% (in Tennessee) to 52% (in Hawaii) of the total state funds expended on TANF in FY 1997. Fifty-four percent of the total separate state program expenditures were spent on child care, with the majority of the remaining funds spent on cash and work-based assistance. Other examples of separate state program expenditures include benefits to qualified aliens, benefits to minor parents not in a qualified living arrangement, and emergency assistance.

Transitional Services In FY 1997, five states spent a total of \$289,000 of Federal TANF funds on transitional services for families who no longer receive TANF because they are employed. Four states spent a total of \$9.2 million of state MOE funds on transitional services. It is important to note that child care provided to those who have left welfare for work and transitional Medicaid, two important transitional services, are not included here as they are paid through other funding streams. States are providing transportation, counseling services, and vocational education with these dollars.

Other Expenditures In FY 1997, states spent a total of \$915 million of Federal TANF funds and \$877 million in state MOE funds on "Other Expenditures" not reported under any other category. States were required to submit descriptions of the services included in this line item. The descriptions show that the states' other expenditures include: Electronic Benefit Transfer development, fraud programs, quality control, emergency assessments, school readiness, teen pregnancy prevention, payments for TANF families in shelters, Emergency Assistance, outreach advertising and , expanding state earned income tax credit (EITC) provisions.

The total unobligated balance of federal funds is \$1.2 billion, which is 9% of the \$13.4 billion awarded to the states. These unobligated balances are Federal funds which remain available to the states indefinitely. Since TANF is a program covered by the Cash Management Improvement Act, any unobligated reserves remain in the Federal treasury until the states have an immediate need to draw the funds to make a TANF expenditure.

Appendices:

Chart 1:1	Recipient Count Down 3.3 Million Since Enactment of New Welfare Law
Chart 1:2	State TANF MOE: Estimated Expenditures of State Funds in FY 1997
Table 1:1	State by State Welfare Caseloads Since 1993 (Recipients)
Table 1:2	State by State Welfare Caseloads Since 1993 (Families)
Table 1:3	Federal Awards, Transfers and Expenditures in FY 1997
Table 1:4	State TANF Maintenance of Effort, Expenditures of State Funds in FY 1997
Table 1:5	State TANF Maintenance of Effort, Expenditures of Separate State Programs in FY 1997
Table 1:6	Combined Expenditures of State Funds in FY 1997

II. PARTICIPATION RATES

PRWORA provided for a transition period for states to implement their new TANF programs. Although all states were required to implement TANF by July 1, 1997, the participation rate and data reporting requirements under TANF are based on the effective date of a state's implementation of TANF. States that implemented TANF by January 1, 1997 became subject to the participation rate standards and were required to begin reporting information on the TANF program with the July-September, 1997 quarter. All other states became subject to participation rates and were required to begin reporting TANF information six months after implementation of TANF. Under section 116 of PRWORA, all states were required to continue to meet the reporting requirements under part A and F of title IV of the Social Security Act until July 1, 1997 or until the TANF reporting requirements were effective as provided for under the Balanced Budget Reconciliation Act of 1997.

The TANF program is not like the JOBS program under which states reported participation rate information in an aggregate format. TANF requires that states report individual level data, on either a population or sample basis. Based upon these data, HHS calculates participation rates. Thirty nine states were required to report data for one or more months of the July-September, 1997 quarterly report. States were required to report this information by December 31, 1997. While we have been working closely with states to assist them in implementing this new reporting system, significant data transmission, data format and data quality problems have occurred which prevent us from having complete and reliable TANF participation rate data for inclusion in this report. We will provide this information as soon as reliable data is available.

As indicated above, states were required to continue to report AFDC and JOBS program data through June 1997 irrespective of whether they had implemented TANF. The JOBS data potentially provides important participation rate information on state TANF programs. However, only 27 states reported the JOBS data for the first three quarters of FY 1997. See table 2.1 AFDC/TANF: Total Families and Unemployed Parent Families, percent change from 1995 - 1996. Table 2.2 provides FY 1996 JOBS data, as well as the FY 1997 JOBS data that are available from the 27 states reporting. This report does not provide a substantial discussion on JOBS participation rates due to issues with the data which make data comparability difficult. Please see footnotes in Table 2.2 for a more complete explanation.

Caution should be used in drawing conclusions about whether a state might meet the work participation requirements under TANF from the JOBS participation data. There are three factors that make such a comparison difficult. The first is what constitutes a countable activity under the participation rate. For example, under the TANF program there is a 30% limitation of individuals who can be placed in vocational education, while in JOBS program there was no such limit. (JOBS and TANF activities are described in Chart 2.1) The second difference which should be noted is that JOBS mandatory population was a subset of the AFDC caseload, while the entire TANF caseload (with few exceptions) is included in the participation rates. The third factor relates to the difference in the required participation rates. Target rates under TANF have increased for the respective populations. Under TANF, the required participation rates for FY 1997 are 25% for all families and 75% for two-parent families. The two-parent rate includes many families not previously included in the AFDC Unemployed Parent program. However, the TANF statute provides for a reduction in these targets if a state achieved a caseload reduction between the FY 1995 base year and subsequent years. The caseload reduction percentage is subtracted from the target participation rate and this then becomes the new target participation

rate. Caseload reductions attributed to Federal requirements or state changes in eligibility rules are not counted.

Appendices:

Chart 2:1 TANF/JOBS Activities

Table 2:1 AFDC/TANF: Total Families and Unemployed Parent Families, Percent Change from FY 1996 to FY 1997

Table 2:2 JOBS Participation Rates, FY 1996 - 1997

III. EMPLOYMENT OF NEEDY FAMILIES (INCLUDING TRENDS)

Increasing employment is a central goal of welfare reform. There is now a substantial body of evidence showing increased employment among welfare recipients, as well as increased employment among low income women with children. Although the strong economy is undoubtedly a major factor in this increase, there also is evidence that state welfare reform efforts are playing a role. None of the multiple sources of information that support this conclusion is definitive, but they all point in the same direction. In this section, we will discuss the available evidence for increased employment from various data sources.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

The Current Population Survey (CPS), which is the basis for calculation of unemployment rates, is a nationally representative data base. Each March the CPS collects information about income and program participation in the preceding calendar year in addition to employment and earnings data reflecting the month or week of the survey. As a result, we know whether adults who reported receiving AFDC at some point during the preceding calendar year were employed the following March. Although it is not known whether former-year recipients were still receiving AFDC as of the March survey, a time-series analysis can be constructed of the proportion of adults who were recipients of AFDC in a given year that were working in the subsequent year. Doing so reveals a clear pattern of increased subsequent employment among AFDC recipients, with a particularly dramatic increase between 1996 and 1997. Thus, between 1992 and 1996, the proportion of previous year AFDC recipients employed in March increased from 19 percent to 25 percent, and jumped to almost 32 percent in 1997 (See table 3.2).

A second analysis conducted using CPS data examines the proportion of single mothers caring for children under 18 whose income was under 200% of poverty the previous year and were employed the following March. Again, the data indicate a very significant increase from 44 percent in 1992 to 54 percent in 1997. Although this time series does not show the sharp increase between 1996 and 1997, the average annual increases in 1996 and 1997 are over twice as large as in the previous three years. The findings are even more dramatic when one examines single mothers with younger children (those under 6). Here the increase in the proportion working rose from 35% (slightly over 1 in 3) in 1992 to 50 percent (1 in 2) by 1997. Although it is undoubtedly true that the strong economy has played an important role in these increases, other evidence suggests that welfare reform has also played an important role. For example, the proportion of all low income mothers with children under 6 was 35 percent for both single and married mothers in 1992. However, for married mothers, the 5 percentage point increase in employment by 1997 was only one-third of the 15 percentage point increase for single mothers, the population of parents most likely to be affected by welfare policy (see table 3.2).

STATE WELFARE REFORM WAIVER EVALUATIONS

A second important source of information are the evaluations of state welfare reform efforts that began as waiver demonstrations. These experimental evaluations provide the earliest rigorous information on the actual effects of state policies on employment. Whereas the strength of the CPS is its nationally representative nature, the strength of the state evaluations is their ability to isolate the effects of state policies from the effects of the economy and other external factors. To date, evaluations of specific state programs at the upper range suggest policy-related increases in

employment of 8 to 15 percentage points. For example, in Florida's FTP program in the eighth quarter after program entry adults in the experimental group were employed at a rate about 8 percentage points higher than individuals in the control group. In the fourth quarter after entering Delaware's ABC welfare reform program, participants' employment was about 11 percentage points higher than a randomly assigned group of recipients who were not in the program. In Minnesota's MFIP program, employment rates for long term recipients increased by 15 percentage points in the sixth quarter after program entry. Although these studies are not nationally representative, for the most part they represent policies that are quite typical of state TANF policies.

ADDITIONAL STATE STUDIES

A final important source of information are state-specific studies that have been conducted of recipients exiting from welfare. Surveys of people who have left welfare typically find that 50 to 60 percent are working in the period following welfare receipt (with the remainder not employed). This is comparable to or slightly higher than the 45 to 50 percent of welfare exiters who were working after leaving AFDC (point in time studies). Like the CPS analysis above, these studies are suggestive but do not rigorously isolate the extent to which this increase in work results from the strong economy in contrast to policy changes. Early national data show that 1 in 3 families who received welfare in 1996 -- 1.7 million people -- were working in March 1997.

While each of the above sources of information has limitations, the fact that they all point in the same direction suggests that the goal of increased support for children through employment is occurring and at a dramatic rate.

There has been a strong interest in the role of sanctions. States are generally working harder to enforce mandatory work requirements, and sanctions have risen by about 30 percent nationally since 1994. In the studies of specific states sanction rates of as high as 50 percent are seen, with rates in the 25 percent to 30 percent range not unusual. Sanctions may result in either a complete or partial loss of benefits. Across states we find that the majority of sanctions occur because recipients fail to show up for initial appointments. Far fewer families have been sanctioned for refusal to comply with work assignments. Sanctioned families may include many who are already working or who have good job opportunities; in Iowa, for example, families that did not comply with the state's Family Investment Plan tended to be more job-ready than the average.

Attachment 3:1 provides summaries of research plans for state waiver and other evaluations along with studies of current recipients and those who have left the welfare rolls in a number of states. Appendices provide information/preliminary results from the following studies: summary table of Recent Research on Welfare Leavers (Table 3:1) Maryland's Life After Welfare: A Second Interim Report (Attachment 3:2) GAO Study on States' Early Experiences with Benefit Termination (Attachment 3:3) Iowa's Limited Benefit Plan (Attachment 3:4) A Comparison of Characteristics and Outcomes for Current and Former TANF Recipients I in Indiana (Attachment 3:5) South Carolina's Survey of Family Independence Program Leavers (Attachment 3:6) Delaware's A Better Chance Program (Attachment 3:7) Minnesota's Family Investment Program (Attachment 3:8).

High Performance Bonus Section 403(a)(4) of the Act provides for \$1 billion over five years to reward states that are high performers in achieving the objectives of the Act--the

"High Performance Bonus (HPB)". Pursuant to the requirement of the PRWORA, HHS consulted extensively with the National Governors Association (NGA) and the American Public Welfare Association (APWA) on the specific measures for the High Performance Bonus. HHS also consulted with the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). HHS has now issued guidance for how the states will compete for the HPB for the first year of the bonus, FY 1998. In our extensive consultations, we explored a range of measures including family formation and stability, and child well-being. We moved ahead with respect to work, because we believed it was vital for states to have guidance with respect to how FY 1998 performance would be measured. We did not include any measures regarding family formation and stability in the guidance, because we had difficulty identifying any that would provide effective incentives to states to design policies to achieve the objectives of TANF and for which a reliable data source existed or could be quickly developed. We will continue, however, to explore such measures for the High Performance Bonus in future years and will seek advice on this matter through the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking process. Measures for the first year of the HPB include job entry, job retention and earnings gain. As these data become available, we will report them in future annual reports, since they will represent a vital source for examining how employment and earnings for needy families change over time, as well as how individual states are doing.

Appendices:

Table 3:1	Summary of Recent Research on Welfare Leavers
Table 3:2	Employment Status of Single Mothers and Previous Year AFDC Recipients
Attachment 3:1	Anticipated Deliverables from Welfare Reform Research Projects
Attachment 3:2	Maryland's Life After Welfare: A Second Interim Report
Attachment 3:3	GAO Study on States' Early Experiences with Benefit Termination
Attachment 3:4	Iowa's Limited Benefit Plan
Attachment 3:5	A Comparison of Characteristics and Outcomes for Current and Former TANF Recipients in Indiana
Attachment 3:6	South Carolina's Survey of Family Independence Program Leavers
Attachment 3:7	Delaware's A Better Chance Program
Attachment 3:8	Minnesota's Family Investment Program

IV. CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS

The goal of the nation's child support enforcement program is to ensure that children are financially supported by both their parents. PRWORA provides strong measures for ensuring that children receive this support.

In 1997, the number of child support cases with collections rose to 4.2 million, an increase of 48% from 2.8 million in 1992. As Graph 4:1 shows, in fiscal year 1996, \$12 billion was collected in child support. In 1997, the state and federal child support enforcement program collected a record \$13.4 billion for children, an increase of 68% from 1992, when \$8 billion was collected. The Administration's goal is to increase collections to \$20 billion a year by the year 2000.

The Office of Child Support Enforcement established a record 1.3 million paternities in 1997, two and a half times the 1992 figure of 510,000. Much of this success is due to the in-hospital voluntary paternity establishment program begun in 1994 which encourages fathers to acknowledge paternity at the time of the child's birth. This includes over 350,000 paternities established in-hospital which was a Clinton Administration initiative which pre-dated passage of PRWORA.

A key to improvements in the nation's child support enforcement program is the use of modern automated technology. The new National Directory of New Hires had located one million delinquent parents since its October 1, 1997 launch. The directory, proposed by the President in 1994 and enacted as part of the 1996 welfare reform law, helps track parents across state lines and withhold their wages by enabling child support officials to match records of delinquent parents with wage records from throughout the nation. Approximately one-third of all child support cases involve parents living in different states.

Graph 4:2 provides information on AFDC Child Support Collections from FY 1992 - FY 1996, and Table 4:2 gives data on the average child support caseload by AFDC/FC, Non-AFDC, and AFDC/FC Arrears Only, FY 1992 - FY 1996.

Appendices:

- Graph 4:1 Total Child Support Collections**
- Graph 4:2 AFDC Collections**
- Graph 4:3 Non-AFDC Collections**
- Table 4:1 Financial Overview for Five Consecutive Fiscal Years**
- Table 4:2 Statistical Overview for Five Consecutive Fiscal Years**
- Table 4:3 Financial Program Status, FY 1996**

V. OUT-OF-WEDLOCK PREGNANCIES AND BIRTHS

One of the goals of the PRWORA legislation is to prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies. The Administration for Children and Families issued proposed regulations implementing section 403(a)(2) of the Social Security Act which establishes a bonus to reward decreases in out-of-wedlock births on March 2, 1998, and expects to release final regulations this fall. The bonus will be awarded to those eligible states and Territories that experience the largest decreases in their out-of-wedlock birth ratio (where ratio refers to the ratio of out-of-wedlock births to total births) and have an abortion rate less than in 1995. Up to five states and three Territories may be eligible to share \$100 million in each of fiscal years 1999 through 2002. Data presented below highlight the status of out-of-wedlock births and teen births in the United States.

Preliminary data indicate that the birth rate for unmarried women aged 15-44 years decreased from 45.1 births per 1,000 women in 1995 to 44.8 in 1996. However, because of the growth in the number of unmarried women in this age category, the actual number of out-of-wedlock births increased by about one percent over this period from 1,253,976 births to 1,260,306 births. Over the same period, the proportion of all births that were out-of-wedlock increased slightly from 32.2 to 32.4, because of a lower birthrate for married women.

Approximately 500,000 teenagers give birth each year. Nationally, the birth rate for teenagers continued to decline in 1996, and has now fallen by 12 percent to 54.4 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years, compared with 62.1 in 1991. Teenage birth rates by state vary substantially, from 28.6 (New Hampshire) to 102.1 (District of Columbia); the highest rate reported was 116.8 (Guam). Birth rates for teenage subgroups 15-17 and 18-19 years vary substantially by state.

During the 1991-96 period, teenage birth rates fell in all states and the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands. Declines ranged from 6 to 29 percent and were statistically significant in all but three states. Between 1991 and 1996, rates fell by 16.0 percent or more in 13 states; declines in four of these states exceeded 20.0 percent. Eleven states registered declines of 13.0 to 15.9 percent, and 12 states and the District of Columbia registered declines of 10.0 to 12.4 percent. Declines of 5.5 to 9.9 percent were found for 11 states.

There has been success in lowering the birth rate for both young and older teens, with rates for those 15-17 years of age down 13 percent between 1991 and 1996 and the rate for those 18 and 19 down 9 percent. Between 1991 and 1996, teen birth rates declined for white, black, American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander, and Hispanic women ages 15-19. The rate for black teens -- until recently the highest -- experienced the largest decline, down 21 percent from 1991 to 1996 to reach the lowest rate ever reported for blacks.

These recent declines reverse the 24 percent rise in teenage birth rate from 1986 to 1991. Despite the recent declines however, the rate for 1996 is still higher than it was during the early to mid-1980's (50-53 per 1,000) when the rate was at its lowest point. The teenage birth rate was substantially higher in the 1950's and early 1960's than it is now. Most teenagers giving birth prior to 1980 were married, whereas most teenagers giving birth recently are unmarried. In 1996, the percent unmarried teenage mothers age 15-17 was 84 percent. It is important to note, however, that while most teenage births are non-marital, the majority of births to unmarried women are not teenagers.

Appendices:

Table 5:1 The Number, rate and percent of births to unmarried women: United States, 1980 and 1985-95

Table 5:2 State by State data on the percent of births to unmarried women from 1992 to 1996, the number of births to unmarried women, 1995, the percent of births to unmarried woman in 1996, and the birth rate per 1,000 unmarried women ages 15 - 44 years for 1990

VI. CHILD POVERTY

The child poverty rate, as measured by the Census Bureau's official poverty measure, declined from 1993 to 1995 and remained unchanged for 1996, holding at 20.5%.

The official poverty measure is based on a definition of income that includes cash income received by the individual or family. Near cash and non-cash transfers are not included in the income definition nor are subtractions or additions to income made through the tax system. To determine an individual's or family's poverty status the total cash income is compared to a standard of basic needs, the poverty threshold. The poverty threshold varies by the size of the family. In 1996, the poverty threshold for a family of four was \$15,911.

The Census Bureau also produces a series of additional measures of poverty. These additional measures use the same poverty thresholds but expand the income definition to include near cash transfers (e.g. food stamp and housing) and the impacts of taxes, including the payroll tax and the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). Table 6.1 presents the poverty rates.

This more inclusive measure of income results in fewer children living in families with income below the poverty threshold. When taking into account this new definition, poverty is decreased to 16.1%. The EITC alone lifts one of every seven poor children out of poverty.

Child poverty rates vary widely for different demographic groups. In particular, there are significant differences in child poverty rates by marital status and race. A child living in a single parent family is five times more likely to be poor than a child living in a two parent family. In married, two parent families about one in ten children are poor (10.1%), whereas half the children living in a single parent family are poor. The poverty rate for children living in an African American or Hispanic family is about two and one-half times higher than children living in a white, non-Hispanic family. While the poverty rate for white, non-Hispanic children is 16.3%, the poverty rate for African American or Hispanic children is 40% or about two of every five children.

Pursuant to section 413(i) of the Act, HHS will issue a notice of proposed rule making describing the methodology that each state shall use for determining the child poverty rate in the state. If a state experiences an increase in its child poverty rate of 5 percent or more as a result of its Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, then the state must submit and implement a corrective action plan. HHS expects to issue a proposed rule this year.

Appendices:

Table 6:1 Poverty Rates for All Children For Selected Years, 1979 - 1996

VII. DEMOGRAPHIC AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES RECEIVING ASSISTANCE

The data source described earlier with respect to participation rates is the same one that provides information on the demographic and financial characteristics of families applying for, receiving and exiting from assistance, and are not yet available. The data provided is for the first nine months of FY 1997 (October 1996 - June 1997) when all states were required to continue reporting AFDC data irrespective of their TANF implementation status. These data were reported only for families receiving assistance. All states except Alaska reported the data. Because most states were under TANF for this period, this report uses the term "TANF" although for some months "AFDC" would be more accurate.

The information describing the characteristics of TANF families has been central to an understanding of how the population served by AFDC has changed over time. For example, key trends such as the decline in family size and the increasing proportion of children served in the program who were born out-of-wedlock have been identified through this data source. Thus, the statutory requirement placed in TANF for states to report such information will be vital to a continued understanding of the population served by TANF and how it changes over time. Some key characteristics of TANF families at the outset of the program are described, along with how they compare.

CHARACTERISTICS OF TANF FAMILIES FOR THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF FISCAL YEAR 1997

Length of Time on Assistance

The median length of time on assistance was 2 years since the most recent opening of the case. One in three families had been on the rolls for one year or less, and one in four had been on the rolls for five years or more. Since FY 1994 there has been a small but steady decline in the percentage of the caseload on assistance in their current spell for one year or less (36% to 33%) and a corresponding increase in the percentage of the caseload on assistance five years or more (19% to 24%). This suggests the long term recipients are an increasing percentage of state caseloads. More than 40 percent of the families are known to have been on the rolls sometime prior to the most recent opening.

Payment Levels

For almost all families, the amount of the TANF payment depends upon the family size, the payment standard in effect and other available income. The monthly TANF payment amount averaged \$362 per family in FY 1997, (defined as total caseloads divided by total expenditures). Earned income has significantly increased among welfare recipients. The average earnings per family on welfare has increased by 7 percent, from \$466 in FY 1996 to \$500 in FY 1997. The percentage of families with earned income has increased steadily from 9 percent in FY 1994 to 13 percent in FY 1997. Fifteen percent of the TANF families had unearned income such as child support. This percentage has not changed in the last 3 years; however, the average monthly amount of unearned income has increased to \$267 in 1997 from \$221 in 1996 and \$190 in 1995.

Family Composition and Demographics of Caseload

Child only cases accounted for 23 percent of the TANF caseload. This is a dramatic increase from 10 percent in 1988. The 1997 figure is only one percentage point above the 1996 figure of 22 percent and the absolute number of child only cases actually declined from 1996 to 1997. The annual rate of increase and the absolute number of such families declined somewhat, suggesting that the trend since 1988 (when the percentage of child-only cases was just under ten percent) might be slowing. In 60 percent of the child-only cases, the parent(s) resided in the household and 33 percent of these parents were receiving SSI benefits.

The average number of persons in TANF families remained at 2.8 persons in FY 1997. A majority of TANF families continued to live alone. One half of TANF families lived with no other persons in the household. Of those families not living alone, three out of four contained one or two non-recipient persons. About 82 percent of all non-recipients were related to the youngest child in the TANF family; 20 percent were grandparents, 13 percent were siblings, 22 percent were parents or step-parents and 26 percent were other relatives.

The TANF families averaged 2 recipient children, which is consistent with the data from recent years. Three in every four families had only one or two children. Seventy percent of families had only one adult recipient (single family head of household), and 7 percent included two or more adult recipients.

There was little change in the racial composition of TANF families. Three of five TANF families were members of minority races or ethnic groups. Black families comprised 37 percent of TANF families, white families comprised 36 percent of the families and Hispanic families comprised 23 percent of TANF families.

The average age of TANF children averaged about 7.7 years. The average age of TANF children has slightly increased every year from 7.4 in FY 1994. About 5.4 percent of the recipient children were under 1 year of age. One fifth of the recipient children were under 3 years of age, while 42 percent of these children were under 6 years of age. Approximately 10 percent of the children were 15 years of age or older.

Nearly all of the TANF adult recipients were the parents of the recipient children. Ninety-seven percent of the adult recipients were natural or adoptive parents. Less than 2 percent were grandparents. Most TANF adults were women. Women comprised 83 percent of TANF adults.

There were 201,000 TANF teenage mothers in FY 1997. This represents 5 percent of the female child recipients on TANF. Of the TANF teenage mothers, 19 percent were under 18 years of age, 31 percent were 18 years old and 50 percent were 19 years old. The number of teen mothers under 18 years of age declined from 23% in FY 1994. (Historical data suggest that teen mothers 17 and under who gave birth outside of marriage are more likely to go on welfare and spend longer on assistance)

Most TANF adults were U.S. citizens. Non-citizens residing legally in this country were 11 percent of TANF adults.

One in five families had some countable assets with the average value of \$489. The average monthly cash income of all TANF households was \$594 in 1997.

Appendices:

- Table 7:1** Percent Distribution Of TANF Families By Number of Months Since Most Recent Opening, October 1996 - June 1997
- Table 7:2** Average Monthly Income of TANF Households By Number of Persons in the Household, October 1996 - June 1997
- Table 7:3** TANF Families By Receipt of Non-TANF Income, October 1996 - June 1997
- Table 7:4** TANF Families with Earned Income By Type of Income, October 1996 - June 1997
- Table 7:5** TANF Families with Unearned Income By Type of Income, October 1996 - June 1997
- Table 7:6** Percent Distribution of TANF Families by Number of Members in the Assistance Unit, October 1996 - June 1997
- Table 7:7** Percent Distribution of TANF Adults in the Assistance Unit By Their Relationship to the Youngest Child in the TANF Unit, October 1996 - June 1997
- Table 7:8** Percent Distribution of Persons Not in the TANF Unit By Their Relationship to the Youngest Child in the TANF Unit, October 1996 - June 1997
- Table 7:9** Percent Distribution of TANF Families by Number of Recipient Children, October 1996 - June 1997
- Table 7:10** Percent Distribution of TANF Families with No Adult Recipients By Number of Recipient Children, October 1996 - June 1997
- Table 7:11** Percent Distribution of TANF Families with One Adult Recipient By Number of Recipient Children, October 1996 - June 1997
- Table 7:12** TANF Families By Race of Natural Or Adoptive Parent, October 1996 - June 1997
- Table 7:13** Percent Distribution of TANF Recipient Children By Age, October 1996 - June 1997
- Table 7:14** TANF Mothers (Under 20) Of Youngest Child in Family By Age, October 1996 - June 1997
- Table 7:15** Percent Distribution of TANF Adult Recipients By Citizenship Status, October 1996 - June 1997
- Table 7:16** TANF Families with Countable Assets By Type of Asset, October 1996 - June 1997

VIII. CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH STATE PROGRAM FUNDED UNDER TANF

Work First Strategies

Almost all of the states have moved to "Work First" models in their welfare programs, requiring recipients to move quickly into available jobs. Nearly every state has instituted "social contracts" or other personal responsibility agreements in which recipients agree to specific steps toward self-sufficiency. States are enforcing these agreements, sanctioning people who fail to sign or live up to their agreements. States include sanctions that can remove the entire family from assistance where a parent refuses to cooperate with work requirements.

Forty-two states have enacted policies to make work pay, generally by increasing the amount of earnings disregarded in calculating welfare benefits. For example, Connecticut now disregards all earnings up to the poverty level. Most states have also simplified the treatment of earnings compared to the AFDC treatment. In conjunction with this process, 43 states have raised the level of resources and/or the maximum value of a vehicle allowed to welfare recipients. This will make it easier for recipients to get to work and to accumulate savings that might lead to self-sufficiency.

Time Limits

Families who have received assistance for five cumulative years (or less at state option) will be ineligible for cash aid under PRWORA. States will be permitted to exempt up to 20 percent of their caseload from the time limit, and states will have the option to provide cash and non-cash assistance and vouchers to families that reach the time limit using Social Services Block Grant or state funds.

The most striking features of state policies regarding time limits is their variety and complexity. Many states have chosen intermittent time limits that limit the consecutive months of reciprocity allowed within a longer time period (for example, Virginia limits TANF receipt to 24 months in any 60 month period). Nine states have chosen time limits of less than five years, but often with exceptions or exemptions. Twenty-seven states have chosen the Federal limit of 60 months. Four states have chosen other options involving supplements from state welfare programs for those reaching the Federal time limits.

Devolution

Several states, including the two with the largest caseloads, New York and California, are devolving key policy and program decisions to counties. States in the process of devolving include California, Maryland, Ohio, Florida, New York, Colorado, and North Carolina. All of these states are devolving decisions about work activities and sanctions. Colorado and North Carolina are also passing on decisions about other factors including eligibility. Benefit levels will still be determined at the state level, although in some cases the state will mandate only a basic package which the counties can choose to exceed.

Waivers

ACF has provided funding for 23 projects in 18 states which continue or modify evaluations of welfare reform initiatives begun under section 1115 waivers.

Following enactment of PRWORA, most states developed state plans designed to operate in parallel with reforms initiated under waivers, with little or no modification. In fact, in many cases, the question whether states are continuing or terminating waivers is moot, since many individual waiver policies, especially those related to eligibility, are consistent with PRWORA and the flexibility it provides states in designing their TANF programs.

Section 415 allows states to delay implementation of certain TANF provisions, particularly work requirements and time limits, to the extent they are inconsistent with PRWORA requirements. However, for a number of reasons, we cannot fully document the extent to which states plan to continue inconsistent waiver policies. TANF state plans are not sufficiently detailed to provide this information. This lack of detail reflects a variety of factors: limited Federal authority to require plan information, the fact that state TANF planning was in its early stages and state program designs were still under development, and uncertainty about the implications of specific policy choices under the new TANF penalty provisions. Thus, while some states provided information that gives us a clear picture of the waiver policies they are continuing, many plan references to waiver continuations are ambiguous. Some states have indicated that they are deferring decisions as to what waiver policies they will continue or terminate until final TANF regulations are published.

In the absence of final rules, we cannot fully determine what inconsistency claims states will ultimately make. When PWRORA was enacted, 42 states had section 1115 waivers.

IX. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS OF STATE PROGRAMS

CHARACTERISTICS OF STATE PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

Under the new law, states are required to submit a state plan to the Secretary that outlines how the state intends to conduct a program in all political subdivisions in 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 are allowed to determine what benefit levels to set and what categories of families are eligible. With few exceptions, states have the flexibility to design and operate a program to better match needs of their residents and to help families gain and maintain self-sufficiency.

The following information is based primarily on TANF state plans, augmented by information contained in state policy manuals. We have sought to describe and organize the multitude of policy choices into some common themes: (1) requiring work; (2) making work pay; (3) time limiting assistance; (4) encouraging personal responsibility; and (5) other key provisions.

REQUIRING WORK

Time Frame For Work

TANF Provision: Under TANF, parents or caretakers receiving assistance are required to engage in work (as defined by the state) when determined ready or within 24 months. States may impose work requirements sooner.

Within 24 Months (16)

Alaska
Colorado
Dist. of Col.
Hawaii
Illinois
Louisiana
Maine
Mississippi
Missouri
Nevada
New Jersey
New York
North Dakota
Ohio
South Carolina
West Virginia

Within 6 Months (32)

Alabama
Arkansas
Connecticut
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Idaho
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Massachusetts
Maryland
Montana
Michigan
Minnesota
Nebraska
New Hampshire
New Mexico
North Carolina
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Virginia
Washington
Wisconsin
Wyoming

Other (3)

Arizona¹
California²
Vermont³

JOBS Requirement: Under JOBS, about half of AFDC adults were exempt from participation requirements.

¹ Individually determined based on individual responsibility plan.

² After 18 months of assistance recipients must participate in work. Can be extended to 24 months at County option.

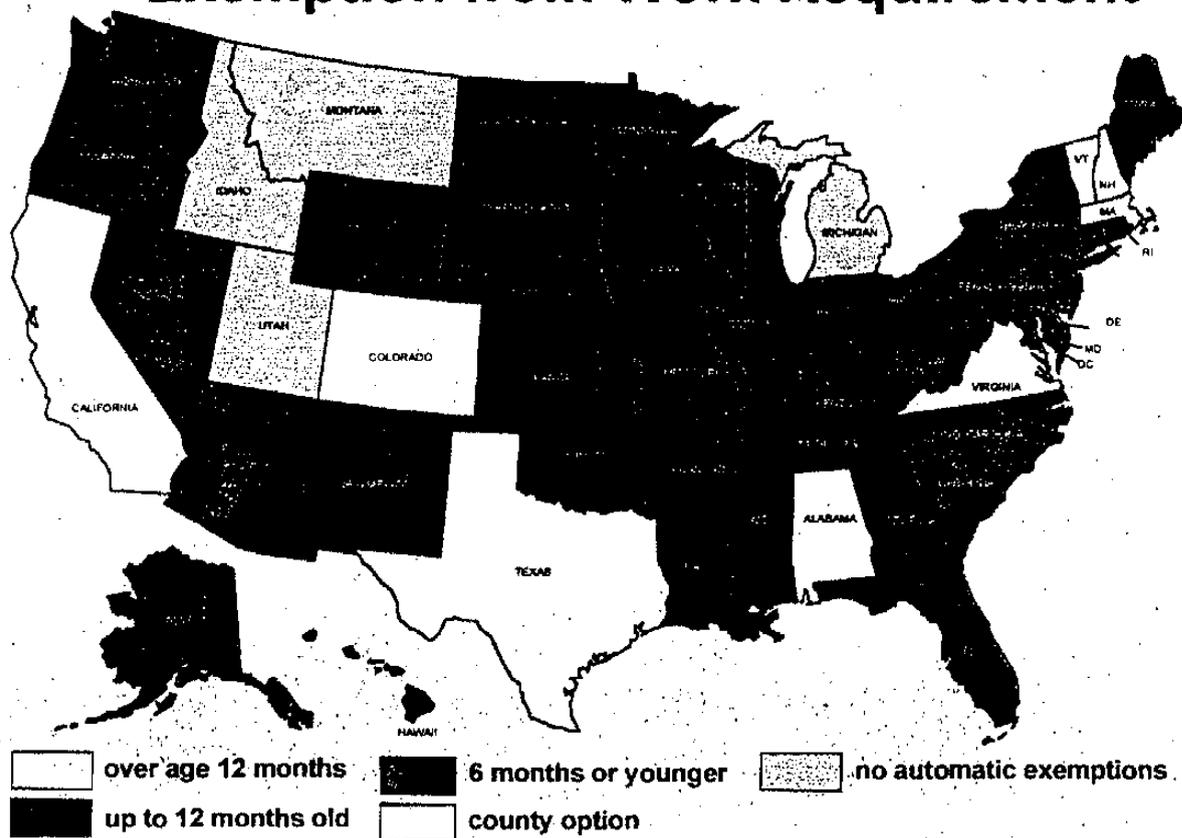
³ Single parents are required to engage in work after 30 months and 2-parent households after 15 months.

Age of Youngest Child Exemption From Work Requirement

TANF Provision: States have the option to exempt single parents with children up to 1 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.

Number of States	Age of Youngest Child Exemption from Work Requirement
6	Over 1 year of age
24	Up to 1 year of age
15	6 months of age or younger
2	County option
4	No automatic exemptions provided

Age of Youngest Child Exemption from Work Requirement



4/24/98

JOBS Requirement: Parents and caretaker relatives who were providing care to a child under age 3 (or as low as age 1 at state option) were exempt from participation in JOBS. Parents and caretaker relatives who provided care to a child under age 6 could not be required to participate if child care was not guaranteed by the state.

Community Service Requirement

TANF Provision: States must require a parent or caretaker who has received assistance for 2 months and is not engaged in work, to participate in community service employment, unless the state executive officer of the state opts out of this requirement.

- Michigan, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Wisconsin elected to require participation in community service for recipients after 2 months of benefit receipt. However, almost all states allow participation in community service as a regular work activity.

AFDC Requirement: None.

AFDC Requirement: A family that enters employment was eligible to receive:

- \$90 work expense disregard;
- first 12 months: \$30 work incentive disregard;
- first 4 months: disregard of one-third of gross income after the \$90 and \$30 disregards are allowed;
- and dependent care expenses, subject to limit of \$200 per child under age 2, and \$175 per child age 2 and over.

Resource Level

TANF Provision: PRWORA does not specify the total resource level 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.

- Thirty-eight states made changes to the total resource level used to determine eligibility for families. The higher limits for families range from \$1,500 to an unlimited amount.
- Thirteen states maintained the same level as under the former AFDC program.

AFDC Requirement: Families with countable assets above the \$1,000 were ineligible for assistance. This limit had not been increased since 1981.

Individual Development Accounts

TANF Provision: Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) may be established by or on behalf of a TANF applicant or recipient. IDAs are restricted savings accounts that allow recipients to accumulate savings to be used for post-secondary educational expenses, first home purchase, or business capitalization. An individual may only contribute to an IDA such amounts as are derived from earned income. Funds in an IDA are not considered as a resource and any interest earned will not be considered income in determining TANF eligibility.

- Twenty-seven states allow TANF funds to be placed in IDAs. The limits for such restricted accounts range from \$1,000 to an unlimited amount.

AFDC Requirement: None. Families with countable assets above \$1,000 were ineligible for assistance.

Resource Levels and Individual Development Accounts

<i>State</i>	<i>Resource Level</i>	<i>Individual Development Accounts (Amount)</i>
Alabama	\$2,000	No
Alaska	\$1,000	No
Arizona	\$1,000	\$10,000
Arkansas	\$3,000	Yes Amount not specified
California	\$2,000	\$5,000
Colorado	\$2,000	Yes Amount not specified
Connecticut	\$3,000	No
Delaware	\$1,000	\$5,000
Dist. of Col.	\$1,000	No
Florida	\$2,000	No
Georgia	\$1,000	\$5,000
Hawaii	\$5,000	No
Idaho	\$2,000	No
Illinois	\$3,000	Yes Amount not specified
Indiana	Recipients: \$1,500 Applicants: \$1,000	No
Iowa	Recipients: \$5,000 Applicants: \$2,000	Yes Amount not specified
Kansas	\$2,000	No
Kentucky	\$2,000	\$5,000
Louisiana	\$2,000	\$6,000
Maine	\$2,000	No
Maryland	\$2,000	No
Massachusetts	\$2,500	No
Michigan	\$3,000	No

<i>State</i>	<i>Resource Level</i>	<i>Individual Development Accounts (Amount)</i>
Minnesota	Recipients: \$5,000 Applicants: \$2,000	No
Mississippi	\$1,000	No
Missouri	\$1,000 \$5,000 for signees of social contracts Under the 21st Century Communities waiver: limit increased by an additional \$10,000	Yes Amount not specified
Montana	\$3,000	Yes Amount not specified
Nebraska	Regular program: \$1,000 Employment First: \$5,000	No
Nevada	\$2,000	No
New Hampshire	Recipients: \$2,000 Applicants: \$1,000	No
New Jersey	\$2,000	Yes Amount not specified
New Mexico	\$1,500	Yes Amount not specified
New York	\$2,000	Yes Amount not specified
North Carolina	\$3,000	No
North Dakota	\$1,000	No
Ohio	No limit	\$10,000
Oklahoma	\$1,000	\$2,000
Oregon	Progressing in IRP: \$10,000 All others: \$2,500	Yes ⁴ Individual Education Account: \$1 / hour after 30 initial days of employment
Pennsylvania	\$1,000	Yes education only
Rhode Island	\$1,000	Yes Amount not specified

⁴ Available only to subsidized work component participants.

<i>State</i>	<i>Resource Level</i>	<i>Individual Development Accounts (Amount)</i>
South Carolina	\$2,500	\$10,000
South Dakota	\$2,000	\$1,000 (For children attending school.)
Tennessee	\$2,000	\$5,000
Texas	\$2,000	\$10,000
Utah	\$2,000	Yes, Amount not specified
Vermont	\$1,000	No
Virginia	\$1,000	\$5,000
Washington	\$1,000	\$3,000
West Virginia	\$2,000	No
Wisconsin	\$2,500	No
Wyoming	\$2,500	No

Vehicle Asset Level

TANF Provision: PRWORA does not specify the vehicle asset level that states are to use under TANF. States have the flexibility to set the vehicle asset limit at the level that best meets their residents' needs.

- Forty-seven states increased the vehicle asset level under TANF. Of these, twenty-four states have chosen to simply disregard the value of one automobile for a family. Other increases in the vehicle asset level range from a value of \$4,500 up to \$10,000.
- The District of Columbia, Mississippi, and North Dakota maintained the same vehicle asset level as under the former AFDC program.
- Only Indiana lowered the vehicle asset level.

AFDC Requirement: The first \$1,500 in equity value was excluded. For example, if a family had \$4,500 in equity in an automobile, \$3,000 was counted and the family would have been ineligible for assistance, because of the \$1,000 resource limitation.

Vehicle Asset Level

<i>State</i>	<i>Same or Lower Than Former AFDC Level</i>	<i>\$3,500-\$15,000⁵</i>	<i>Exclude Primary Car</i>
Alabama			X
Alaska			X
Arizona			X
Arkansas			X
California		\$4,650	
Colorado			X
Connecticut			X
Delaware		\$4,650	
Dist. of Col.	\$1,500		
Florida			X
Georgia		\$4,650	
Hawaii			X
Idaho		\$4,650	
Illinois			X
Indiana	\$1,000		
Iowa		\$3,889	
Kansas			X
Kentucky			X
Louisiana		\$10,000	
Maine			X
Maryland			X
Massachusetts		\$5,000	
Michigan			X
Minnesota		\$7,500	
Mississippi	\$1,500		
Missouri			X
Montana			X
Nebraska			X
Nevada			X
New Hampshire			X
New Jersey		\$9,500	
New Mexico			X
New York		\$4,650	
North Carolina		\$5,000	
North Dakota	\$1,500		
Ohio			X
Oklahoma		\$5,000	
Oregon		\$10,000	
Pennsylvania			X
Rhode Island		\$4,650 ⁶	

⁵ Represents the value of at least one car. Some States exclude cars for each licensed driver.

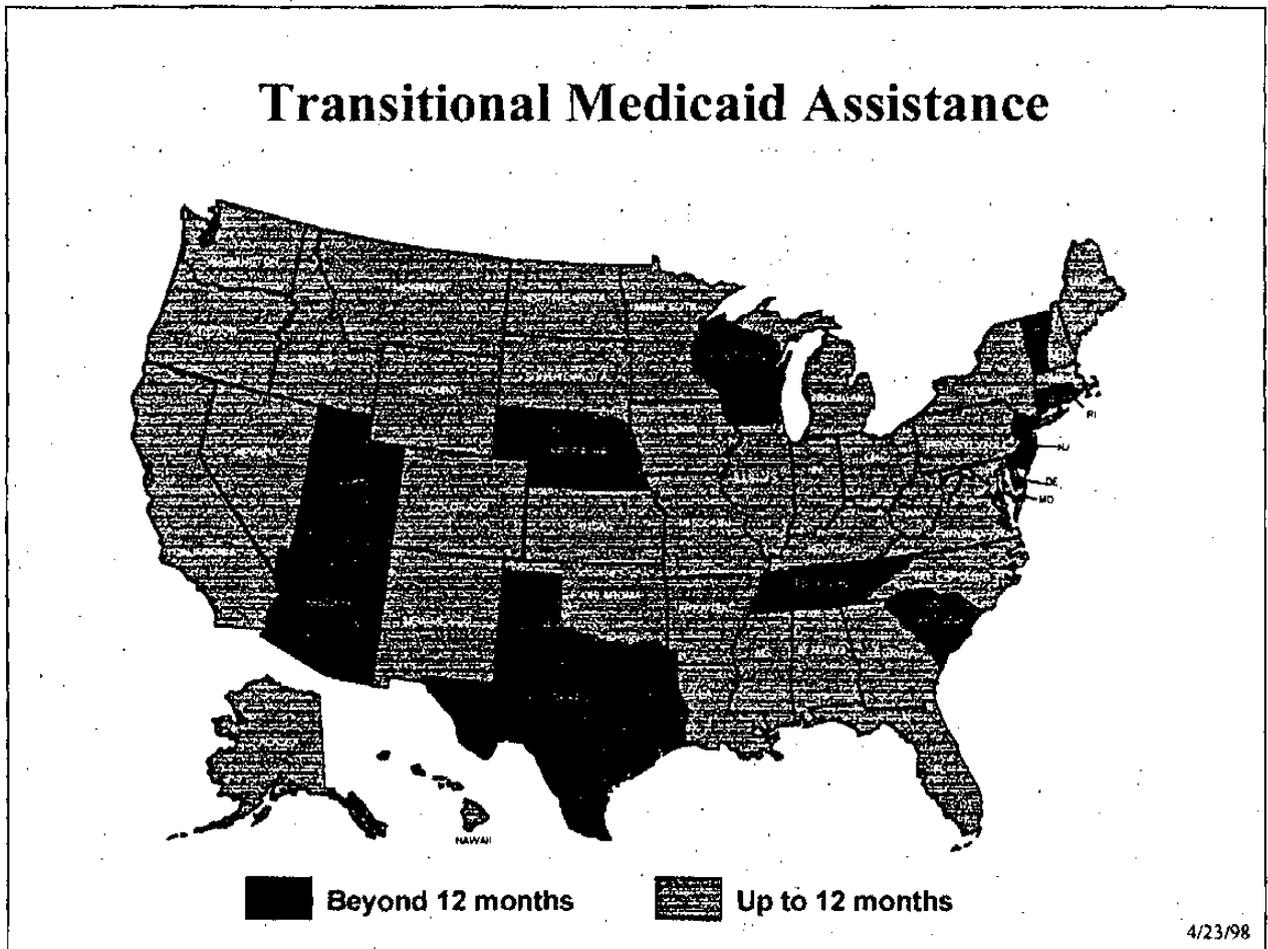
⁶ There is no limit when the car is used to transport disabled family member.

<i>State</i>	<i>Same or Lower Than Former AFDC Level</i>	<i>\$3,500-\$15,000³</i>	<i>Exclude Primary Car</i>
South Carolina		\$10,000	
South Dakota		\$4,650	
Tennessee		\$4,600	
Texas		\$5,000	
Utah		\$8,000	
Vermont			X
Virginia			X
Washington		\$5,000	
West Virginia		\$4,500	
Wisconsin		\$10,000	
Wyoming			X

Transitional Medicaid Assistance

TANF Provision: Families losing TANF benefits due to increased earnings from work will receive 1 year of Transitional Medicaid Assistance (TMA). Families that lose TANF benefits due to collection of child or spousal support will receive TMA for 4 months. These policies are the same as under the former AFDC program. However, several states have elected to provide TMA for longer than the required 12 and 4 months periods

- Twelve states provide TMA for more than 12 months ranging from 18 months to unlimited months as long as income is below a specified level.

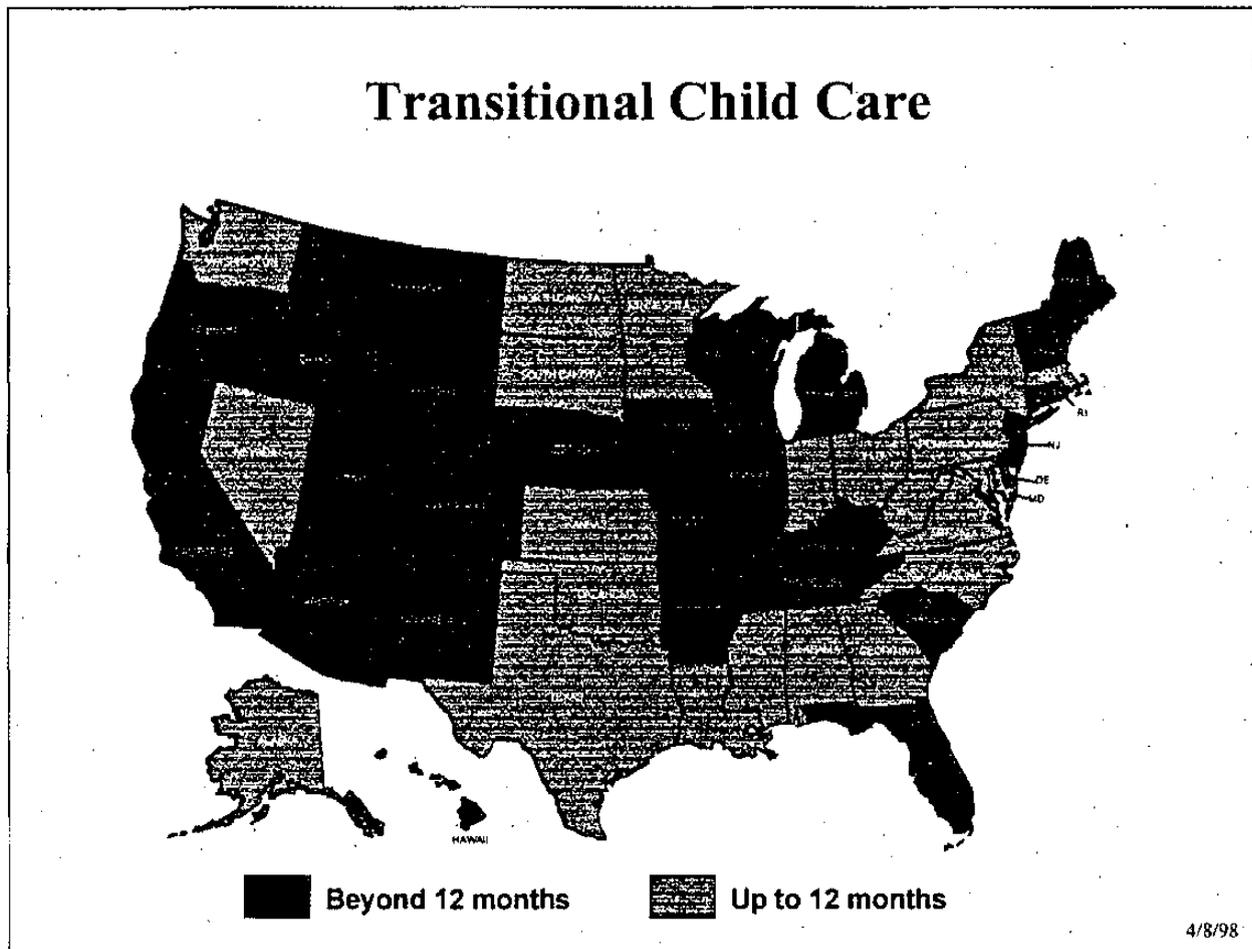


AFDC Requirement: Same as under TANF.

Transitional Child Care

TANF Provision: The new law replaces the entitlement with a consolidated funding stream and additional resources for families moving off of welfare (see AFDC requirement below) and folds funding into a new block grant, the Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG).

- Twenty-nine states extend transitional child care for longer than 12 months for families moving off of welfare.



AFDC Requirement: The state agency had to guarantee child care to the extent it was necessary for an individual's employment in any case where a family ceased to receive assistance as a result of increased hours of, or increased income from employment, or as a result of the loss of earnings disregards. This assistance was available for a period of 12 months; the family had to contribute to the cost of care in accordance with a sliding scale based on ability to pay, established by the state and approved by the Secretary. Under AFDC, the state agency also had to guarantee child care to welfare recipients to the extent that such care was necessary for employment or participation in an education or training activity. AFDC applicants and recipients were allowed to disregard their child care costs up to disregard limits of \$175 for a child age 2 to age 13, and \$200 for a child under age 2.

Upfront Diversion Assistance

TANF Provision: There is no specific provision in PRWORA. The law allows states to provide upfront diversion assistance. As such, several states now offer upfront diversion assistance to families as an alternative to on-going TANF assistance. Generally, these payments are intended 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 or, in a few states, a flat amount. By accepting the upfront 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 3 months of benefits results in family agreeing to not reapply for benefits 3 months.

- Twenty-five states have opted to offer upfront diversion assistance

Months of benefits	States
2 months of benefits	Alaska, Florida, and South Dakota
3 months of benefits	Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Maine, Montana, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Utah, and West Virginia
4 months of benefits	Minnesota and Virginia
Flat amount	Illinois (\$1,000), Texas (\$1,000), Washington (\$1,500), and Wisconsin (\$1,000)
Amount not specified	Georgia, Kentucky, and Oregon
County option	California (unspecified amount), Colorado (up to 6 months of benefits), Maryland (up to 12 months of benefits), and Ohio (unspecified amount)

AFDC Requirement: None. Upfront diversion was not permitted under AFDC rules.

TIME LIMITING ASSISTANCE

Time Limits

TANF Provision: states can not use Federal funds for any part of a grant to provide assistance to a family that includes an adult who has received assistance for 60 months (whether or not consecutive). States have the option to set lower time limits on the receipt of TANF benefits.

State	Time Limit
(27 states) Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Dist. of Col., Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri ⁷ , Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming	60 months
(8 states) Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia	intermittent, e.g., 24 out of 60 months; lifetime of 60 months
(8 states) Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Ohio, Utah	less than 60 months lifetime
(2 states) Arizona, Indiana	(1) 24 out of 60 months; lifetime of 60 for adults only; (2) 60 months lifetime
California	For applicants: 18 months but can be extended to 24 months if extension will lead to employment or 60 months if no job available and adults participate in community service For recipients: 24 months but can be extended to 60 months if no job available and adults participate in community service
Illinois	(1) No limit if family has earned income and work 20 hours per week (2) 24 months for families with nor child under age 13 and has no earnings (3) 60 months for all other families
Iowa	individualized; lifetime of 60
Massachusetts	24 out of 60 months; no lifetime limit
Michigan	no time limit; will use state funds after 60 months
Texas	12, 24, and 36 months lifetime for adults only, time period depends on employability of head of household

AFDC Requirement: None. AFDC benefits were a non-time limited entitlement.

⁷ Under waiver, will deny benefits if family reapplies after completing an individual responsibility plan and had received benefits for 36 months.

Exemptions to the Time Limit

TANF Provision: States are allowed to exempt up to 20 percent of their caseload from the 60 month time limit. States have the flexibility to determine the criteria by which families are excluded from being subject to the time limit, except all states are required under PRWORA to exempt: families not containing an adult receiving assistance; months of assistance received by an adult as a minor child; not the head of household or married to the head of the household; and any month in which the family lived on an Indian reservation or Alaskan Native village with an unemployment rate above 50 percent.

- Most states exemption policies fall into the following categories:
 - Age of parent or caretaker;
 - Mentally or physically disabled parent or caretaker;
 - Caring for a disabled dependent;
 - Victim of domestic violence;
 - Actively seeking employment, and High unemployment.

AFDC Requirement: None.

Extensions to the Time Limit

TANF Provision: There is no provision in PRWORA for extensions to the time limit.

- Some states allow non-exempt families that have reached the time limit to continue receiving assistance for an extended period of time. The length of time for extensions range from 3 months to 60 months. The most common reasons for extensions are:
 - To allow individuals to finish a training program; or
 - The family is unable to find work and is making a good faith effort to find employment.

AFDC Requirement: None.

ENCOURAGING PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Individual Responsibility Plan

TANF Provision: States are required to make an initial assessment of the skills, prior work experience, and employability of each recipient 18 years or older or has no high school or GED. The state, in consultation with the individual, may develop an individual responsibility plan.

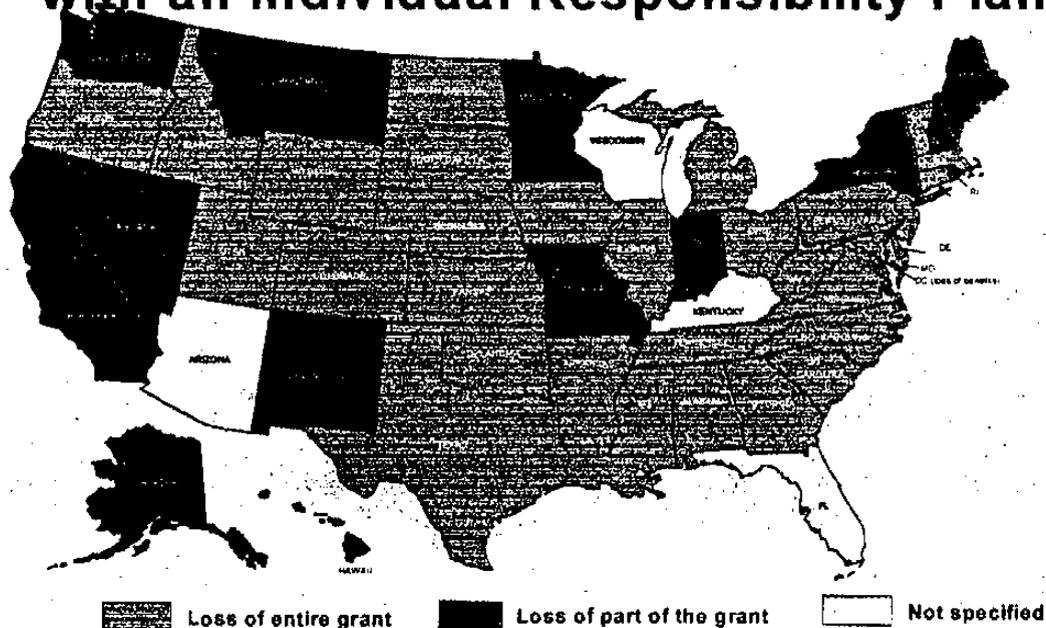
- Every state requires TANF applicants and recipients to complete an Individual Responsibility Plan (IRP). Most IRPs include provisions to require immunization, school attendance, and cooperation with child support enforcement. Refusal to sign an IRP generally results in ineligibility. Sanctions for non-cooperation with plan activities after signing the plan result in immediate termination or benefit reduction, or initially benefit reduction with continued non-cooperation leading to termination.

In 32 states, the maximum sanction can result in loss of entire grant for refusal to sign the IRP or for non-cooperation after signing.

In 14 states, the maximum sanction for non-cooperation with plan activities can result in reducing the families benefit.

In 4 states, the sanction was not specified.

Maximum Penalty for not Complying with an Individual Responsibility Plan



4/8/98

AFDC Requirement: States were required to develop an employment plan for non-exempt JOBS participants. Refusal to cooperate with the employment plan could result in a reduction of benefits equal to the non-complying individual's needs being removed from the grant.

Maximum Sanctions For Not Complying With Work Requirements

TANF Provision: If an individual in a family receiving assistance refuses to engage in required work, the state has the option to either reduce or terminate the amount of assistance payable to the family, subject to good cause.

Maximum Sanctions for Not Complying With Work Requirements

<i>State</i>	<i>Loss of Cash (37 States)</i>	<i>Cash Reduced (14 States)</i>	<i>Length of Sanction (in months)</i>
Alabama	X		6
Alaska		X	12
Arizona	X		1
Arkansas	X		3
California		X	up to 6
Colorado	X		3-6 (county option)
Connecticut	X		3
Delaware	X		lifetime
Dist. of Col.	X		
Florida	X ⁸		3
Georgia	X		until compliance
Hawaii		X	6
Idaho	X		lifetime
Illinois	X		3
Indiana		X	
Iowa	X		6
Kansas	X		2
Kentucky		X ⁹	
Louisiana	X		
Maine		X ¹⁰	
Maryland	X		30 days of compliance
Massachusetts	X ¹¹		
Michigan	X		1 or until compliance
Minnesota		X ¹²	
Mississippi	X		lifetime
Missouri		X	
Montana		X	12
Nebraska	X		until end of time limit
Nevada		X	1
New Hampshire		X	until compliance
New Jersey	X		3
New Mexico	X		until compliance

⁸ Protective payee for children under 12 years of age.

⁹ Protective payee for remaining grant

¹⁰ Third party payment for remaining grant.

¹¹ May be allowed to participate in community service.

¹² Vendor paid for remaining grant.

<i>State</i>	<i>Loss of Cash (37 States)</i>	<i>Cash Reduced (14 States)</i>	<i>Length of Sanction (in months)</i>
New York		X	
North Carolina	X		
North Dakota	X		until compliance
Ohio	X		6
Oklahoma	X		until compliance
Oregon	X		until compliance
Pennsylvania	X		lifetime
Rhode Island		X ¹³	
South Carolina	X		30 days of compliance
South Dakota	X		
Tennessee	X		3
Texas		X	6
Utah	X		until compliance
Vermont	X		until compliance
Virginia	X		6
Washington	X		until compliance
West Virginia	X		6
Wisconsin	X		lifetime
Wyoming	X		1

AFDC Requirement: An individual who was not exempt from JOBS participation was subject to a financial penalty or sanction if she refused without good cause to participate in JOBS activities specified in her employment plan. The sanction was to remove the non-exempt person from the grant. In the first instance, the sanction continued until the person agreed to participate; in the second instance, the sanction lasted 3 months, or until the person agreed to participate, whichever was later; and for the third and subsequent instances, the sanction lasted for a minimum of 6 months, or until the person agrees to participate, whichever is later.

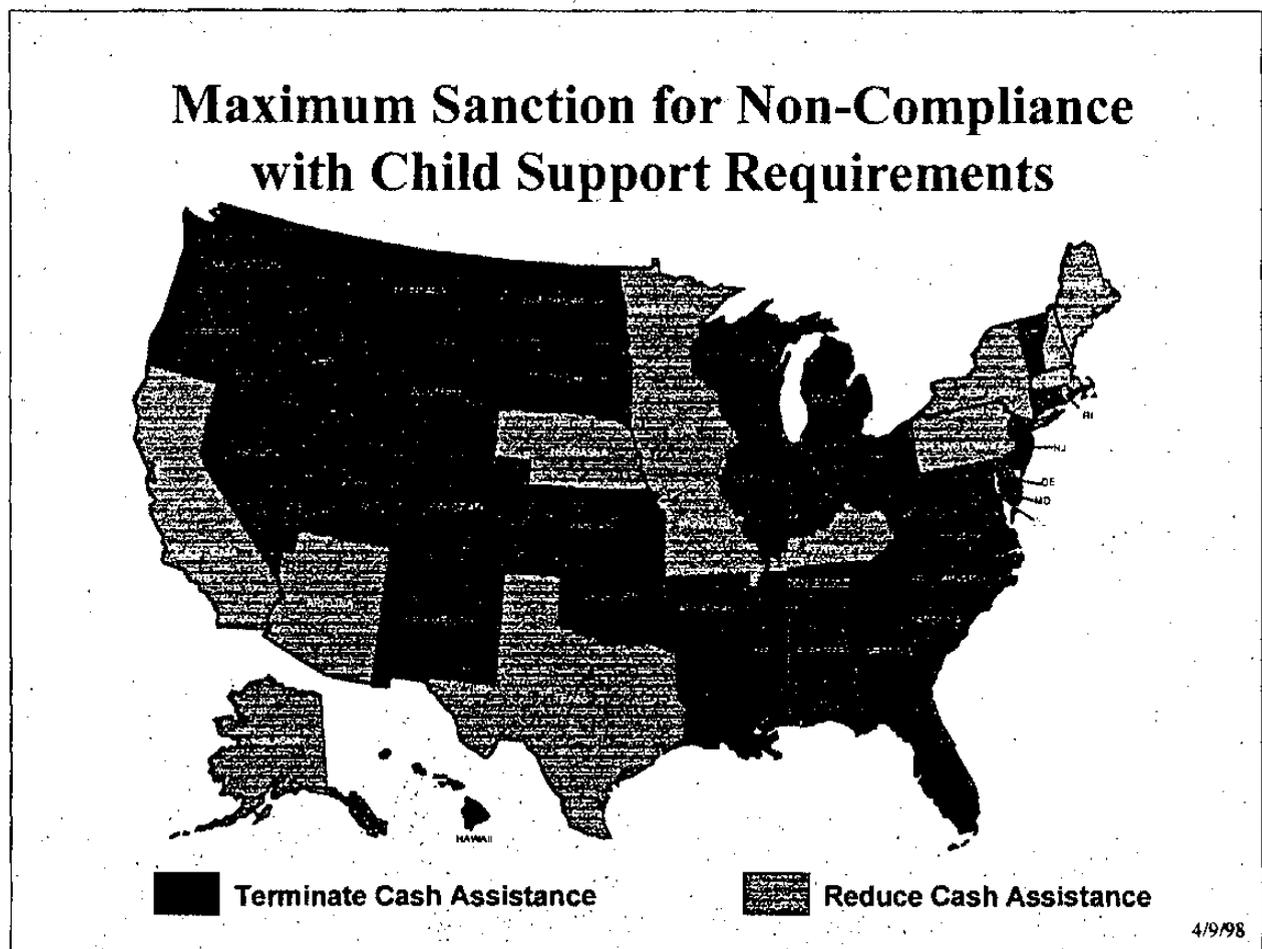
¹³Payment to third party for children.

Strengthening Child Support

Sanctions for Non-Cooperation With Child Support Requirements

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

- Thirty-six states elected to terminate cash assistance to families for failure to cooperate with child support requirements. In most states, cash will be restored upon cooperation with requirements.



AFDC Requirement: States were required to establish paternity and enforce child support orders for AFDC recipients.

\$50 Pass-Through

TANF Provision: PRWORA repeals the child support \$50 pass-through, but states have the option of continuing it at their expense.

- As of November 1, 1997, 21 states have elected to continue the child support pass-through--some on a temporary basis. Kansas is continuing but at a reduced amount of \$40, and Nevada has raised the pass-through to \$75. The remaining 30 states have elected to discontinue the pass-through.

<i>States</i>	<i>Continuing the Pass-Through</i>	<i>Discontinuing the Pass-Through</i>
Alabama		X
Alaska	X ¹⁴	
Arizona		X
Arkansas		
California	X	
Colorado		X
Connecticut	X	
Delaware	X	
Dist. of Columbia		X
Florida		X
Georgia		X
Hawaii		X
Idaho		X
Illinois	X	
Indiana		X
Iowa		X ¹⁵
Kansas	X (\$40)	
Kentucky		X
Louisiana		X
Maine	X	
Maryland		X
Massachusetts	X	
Michigan	X	
Minnesota		X
Mississippi		X
Missouri	X	
Montana		X
Nebraska	X	
Nevada	X (\$75)	

¹⁴ Continuing temporarily.

¹⁵ Discontinued for new TANF recipients after 7-1-97. Continued for those receiving TANF prior to 7-1-97.

<i>States</i>	<i>Continuing the Pass-Through</i>	<i>Discontinuing the Pass-Through</i>
New Hampshire		X
New Jersey	X	
New Mexico	X	
New York	X	
North Carolina		X
North Dakota		X
Ohio		X
Oklahoma	X	
Oregon		X
Pennsylvania		X
Rhode Island	X	
South Carolina		X
South Dakota		X
Tennessee		X
Texas	X	
Utah		X
Vermont	X	
Virginia	X	
Washington		X
West Virginia		X ¹⁶
Wisconsin	X	
Wyoming		X

AFDC Requirement: States were required to disregard the first \$50 in a child support payments collected by the state and pass that amount through to the family.

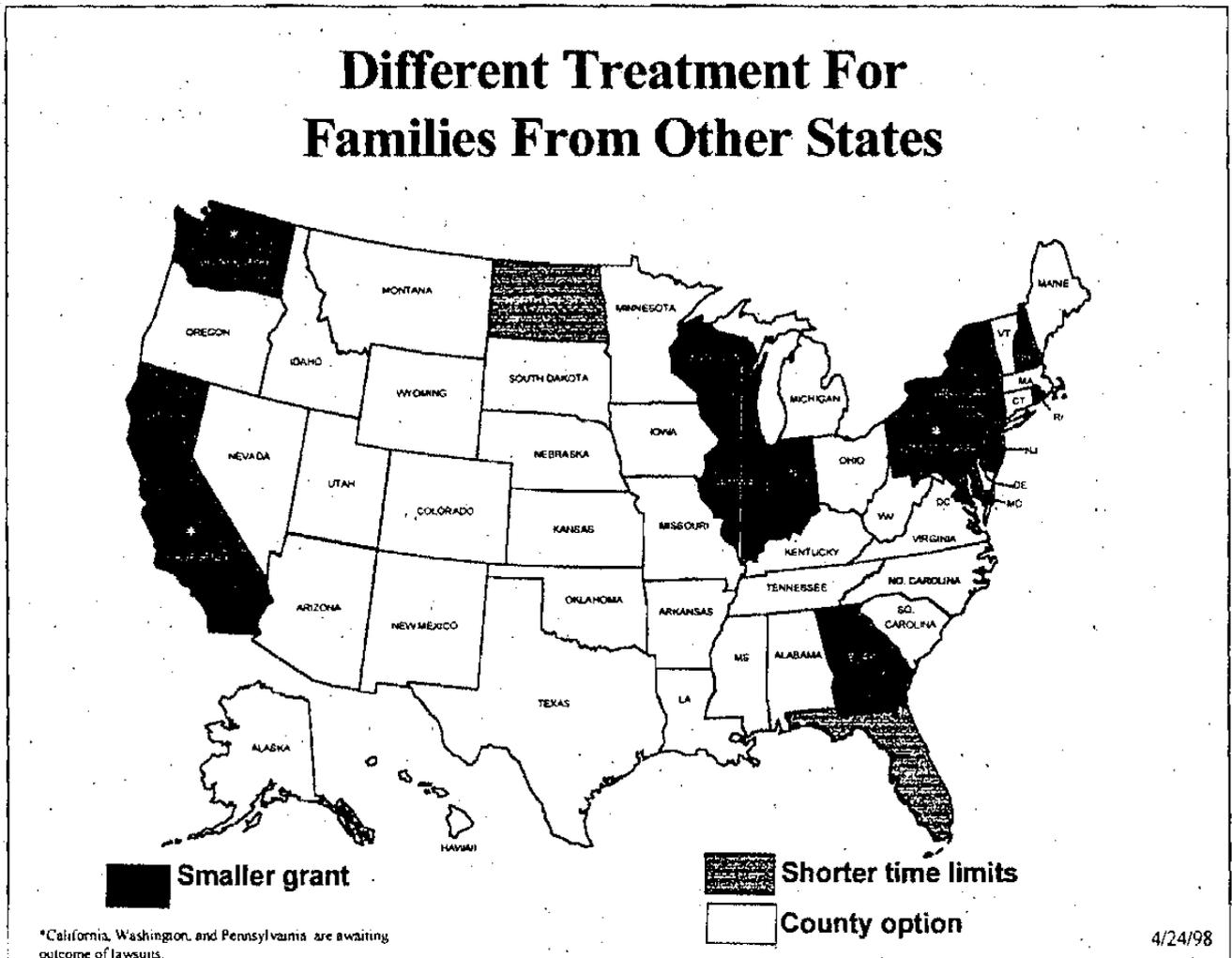
¹⁶ State provides a \$50 incentive payment to TANF recipients who receive child support payment.

OTHER KEY PROVISIONS

Different Treatment for Families From Other States

TANF Provision: States are allowed to treat families moving into the state from another state differently than state residents with respect to eligibility rules and benefit levels.

- Twelve states have chosen to provide benefits to families moving from other states based on the maximum aid payment they received in the state from which they moved.
- North Carolina allows counties to set out-of-state family eligibility.
- Florida and North Dakota will also use the former state's time limit, if shorter than their previous time limit.



AFDC Requirement: None. Different treatment based on state of prior residence was not permitted under AFDC.

Immigrant Benefits

TANF Provision: States are given the option whether or not to provide assistance under TANF to "qualified aliens."¹⁷ States may not deny assistance to refugees, who have been in the U.S. for less than five years, to asylees and aliens whose deportation is withheld under Section 243(h) of the Immigration and Naturalization Act for 5 years from the date such status was received, to legal permanent residents who have earned 40 qualifying quarters of coverage, or to aliens who have served in the armed forces (and their spouses and unmarried dependent children).

Under Section 403 of PRWORA, Federal TANF funds may not be used to provide assistance to an alien entering the United States on or after the date of enactment (August 22, 1996) for a period of five years beginning with the date of the alien's entry into the country as a qualified alien, with exceptions for refugees, asylees, immigrants whose deportation is withheld, and veterans and their families.

- Forty-eight states have elected to continue to provide benefits to qualified aliens.
- Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina are not providing benefits.

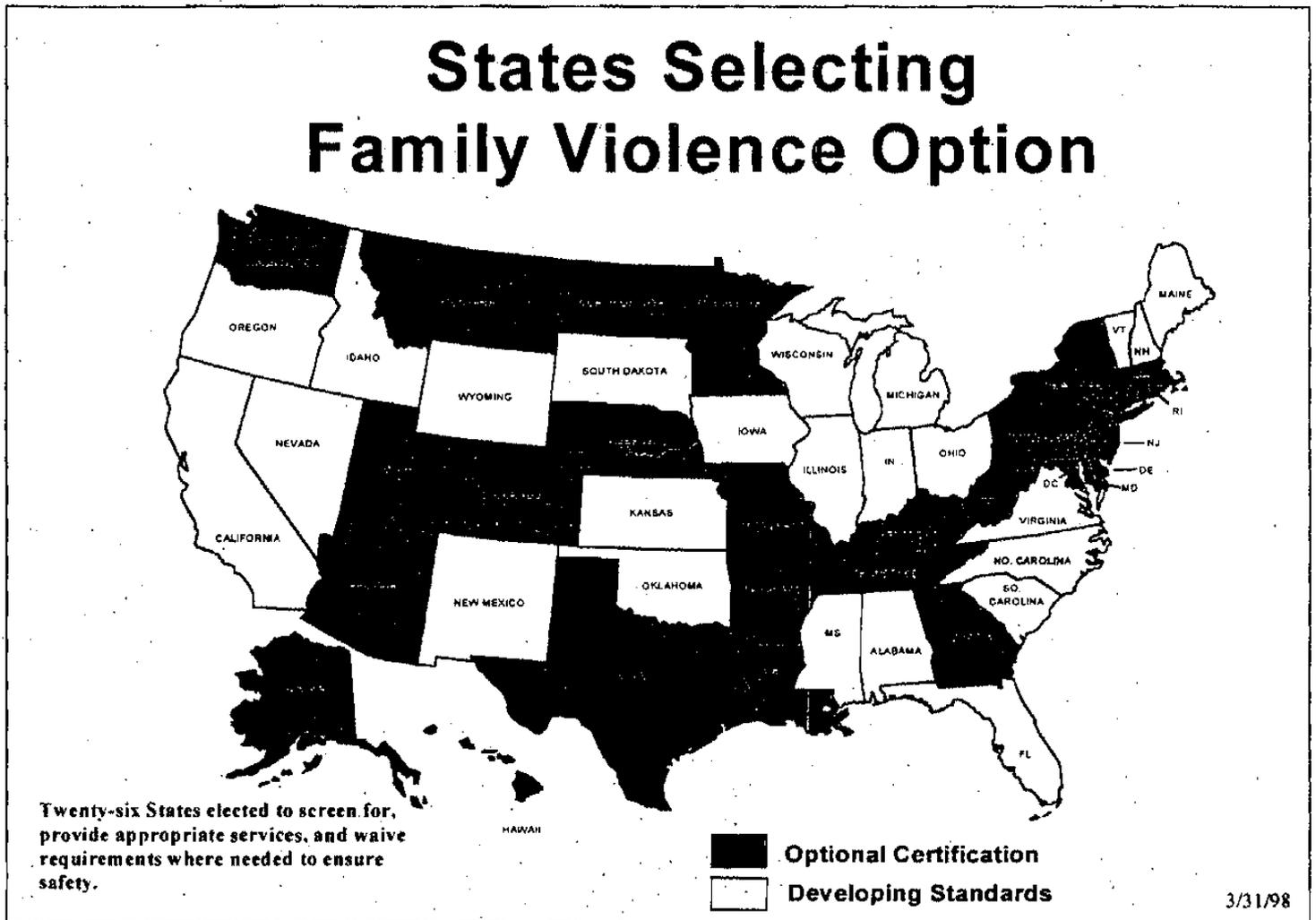
AFDC Requirement: Aliens who were permanently residing under color of law were eligible for AFDC benefits.

The definition of "qualified alien" includes seven categories of aliens, including immigrants legally admitted as permanent residents, refugees and asylees. Aliens who are not qualified aliens are banned from receiving federal public benefits, with certain limited exceptions. State or local public benefits are not available, with certain limited exceptions, to aliens who are not one of the following: qualified aliens, non-immigrants, or aliens paroled into the U.S. for less than one year. The State can enact a law after August 22, 1996 which affirmatively provides a benefit to an alien who is not lawfully present in the U.S.

Family Violence Option

TANF Provision: States have the flexibility to give special treatment to the victims of domestic violence. States have the option to certify that they will assist victims of domestic violence by: Screening for them when they apply for TANF; referring these clients to counseling and supportive services; and waiving time limits, residency requirements, child support cooperation requirements, and family cap provisions.

- Twenty-six states have certified they will assist victims of domestic violence.
- Three states are developing screening and counseling standards



AFDC Requirement: None.

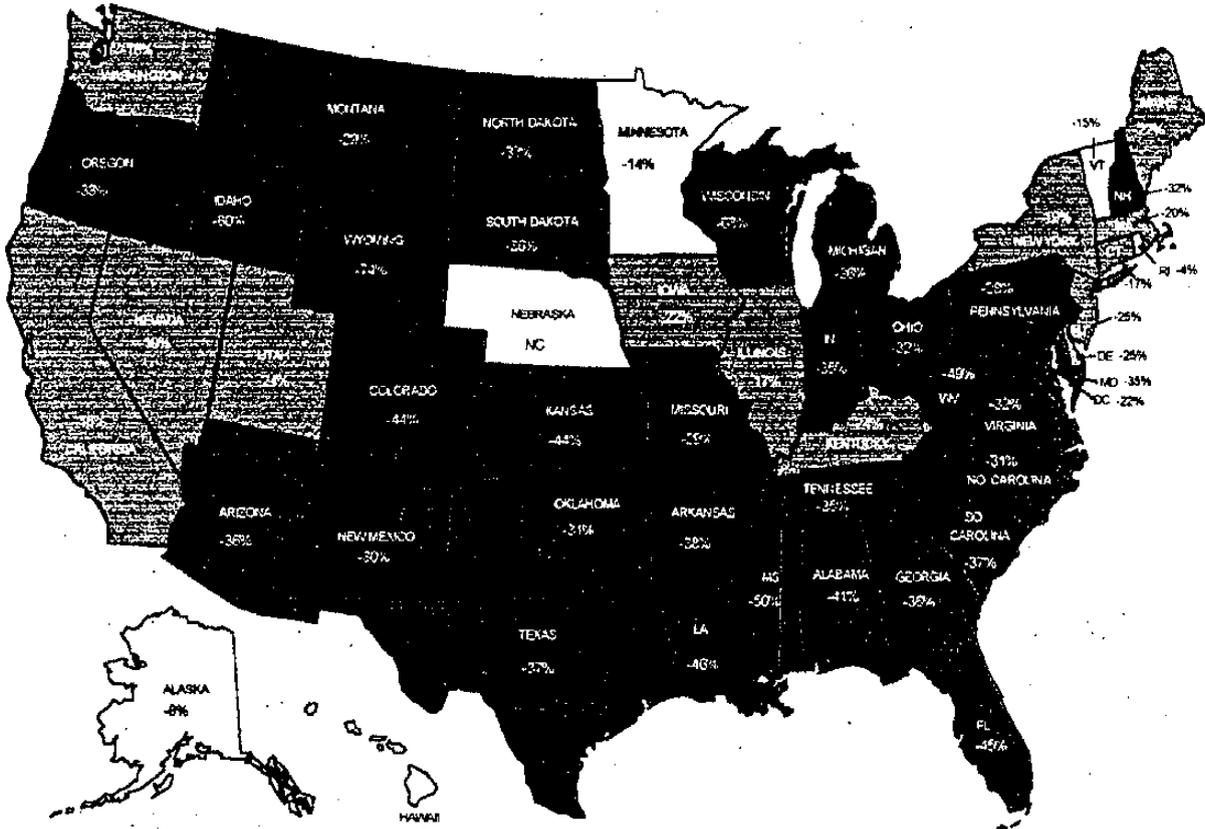
X. APPENDICES

Chart 1:1	Recipient Count Down 3.3 Million Since Enactment of New Welfare Law
Chart 1:2	State TANF MOE: Estimated Expenditures of State Funds in FY 1997
Table 1:1	State by State Welfare Caseloads Since 1993 (Recipients)
Table 1:2	State by State Welfare Caseloads Since 1993 (Families)
Table 1:3	Federal Awards, Transfers and Expenditures in FY 1997
Table 1:4	State TANF Maintenance of Effort, Expenditures of State Funds in FY 1997
Table 1:5	State TANF Maintenance of Effort, Expenditures of Separate State Programs in FY 1997
Table 1:6	Combined Expenditures of State Funds in FY 1997
Table 1:7	State Cash Payments, Federal and State in FY 1997
Chart 2:1	TANF/JOBS Activities
Table 2:1	AFDC/TANF: Total Families and Unemployed Parent Families, Percent Change from FY 1996 to FY 1997
Table 2:2	JOBS Participation Rates, FY 1996 - 1997
Table 3:1	Summary of Recent Research on Welfare Leavers
Table 3:2	Employment Status of Single Mothers and Previous Year AFDC Recipients
Attach 3:1	Anticipated Deliverables from Welfare Reform Research Projects
Attach 3:2	Maryland's Life After Welfare: A Second Interim Report
Attach 3:3	GAO Study on States' Early Experiences with Benefit Termination
Attach 3:4	Iowa's Limited Benefit Plan
Attach 3:5	A Comparison of Characteristics and Outcomes for Current and Former TANF Recipients in Indiana
Attach 3:6	South Carolina's Survey of Family Independence Program Leavers
Attach 3:7	Delaware's A Better Chance Program
Attach 3:8	Minnesota's Family Investment Program
Graph 4:1	Total Child Support Collections
Graph 4:2	AFDC Collections
Graph 4:3	Non AFDC Collections
Table 4:1	Financial Overview for Five Consecutive Fiscal Years
Table 4:2	Statistical Overview for Five Consecutive Fiscal Years
Table 4:3	Financial Program Status, FY 1996
Table 5:1	The Number, Rate and Percent of Births to Unmarried Women: United States, 1980 and 1985 - 95
Table 5:2	State by State Data on the Percent of Births to Unmarried Women from 1992 to 1996, the Number of Births to Unmarried Women, 1995, the Percent of births to unmarried woman in 1996, and the birth rate per 1,000 Unmarried Women ages 15 - 44 Years for 1990
Table 6:1	Poverty Rates for All Children For Selected Years, 1979 - 1996

Table 7:1	Percent Distribution Of TANF Families By Number of Months Since Most Recent Opening, October 1996 - June 1997
Table 7:2	Average Monthly Income of TANF Households By Number of Persons in the Household, October 1996 - June 1997
Table 7:3	TANF Families By Receipt of Non-TANF Income, October 1996 - June 1997
Table 7:4	TANF Families with Earned Income By Type of Income, October 1996 - June 1997
Table 7:5	TANF Families with Unearned Income By Type of Income, October 1996 - June 1997
Table 7:6	Percent Distribution of TANF Families by Number of Members in the Assistance Unit, October 1996 - June 1997
Table 7:7	Percent Distribution of TANF Adults in the Assistance Unit By Their Relationship to the Youngest Child in the TANF Unit, October 1996 - June 1997
Table 7:8	Percent Distribution of Persons Not in the TANF Unit By Their Relationship to the Youngest Child in the TANF Unit, October 1996 - June 1997
Table 7:9	Percent Distribution of TANF Families by Number of Recipient Children, October 1996 - June 1997
Table 7:10	Percent Distribution of TANF Families with No Adult Recipients By Number of Recipient Children, October 1996 - June 1997
Table 7:11	Percent Distribution of TANF Families with One Adult Recipient By Number of Recipient Children, October 1996 - June 1997
Table 7:12	TANF Families By Race of Natural Or Adoptive Parent, October 1996 - June 1997
Table 7:13	Percent Distribution of TANF Recipient Children By Age, October 1996 - June 1997
Table 7:14	TANF Mothers (Under 20) Of Youngest Child in Family By Age, October 1996 - June 1997
Table 7:15	Percent Distribution of TANF Adult Recipients By Citizenship Status, October 1996 - June 1997
Table 7:16	TANF Families with Countable Assets By Type of Asset, October 1996 - June 1997
Table 9:1	Selected Provisions of State TANF Plans

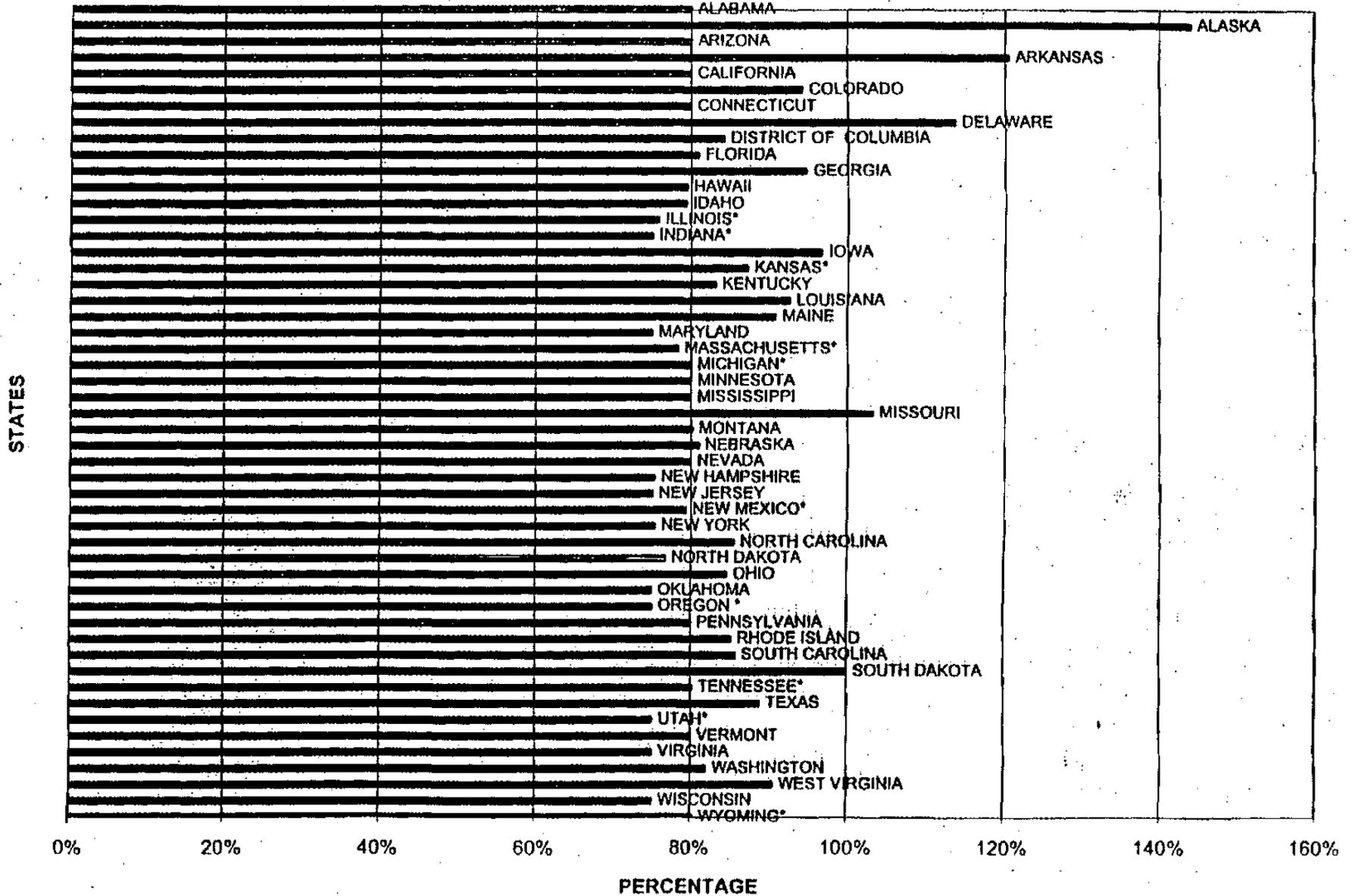
Chart 1:1

RECIPIENT COUNT DOWN 3.3 MILLION SINCE ENACTMENT OF NEW WELFARE LAW (August 1996-March 1998)



 -26% and greater decrease
 -16% to -25% decrease
 -1% to -15% decrease
 Increase or no change (NC)

Chart 1:2
TANF PROGRAM
EXPENDITURE OF STATE FUNDS IN FY 1997 AS % OF MOE



Data as of February 27, 1998

Chart prepared by U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Table 1.1 State by State Caseloads Since 1993 (Recipients)

CHANGE IN AFDC/TANF CASELOADS

Total AFDC/TANF families and recipients

(in thousands)

	<u>Jan 93</u>	<u>Jan 94</u>	<u>Jan 95</u>	<u>Jan 96</u>	<u>Jan 97</u>	<u>Mar 98</u>	<u>Percent (93-98)</u>
Families	4,963	5,053	4,963	4,628	4,114	3,224	-35.0%
			<i>1,739,000 fewer families</i>				
Recipients	14,115	14,276	13,931	12,877	11,423	8,910	-36.9%
			<i>5,205,000 fewer recipients</i>				

Total AFDC/TANF recipients by State

STATE	<u>Jan 93</u>	<u>Jan 94</u>	<u>Jan 95</u>	<u>Jan 96</u>	<u>Jan 97</u>	<u>Mar 98</u>	<u>Percent (93-98)</u>
Alabama	141,746	135,096	121,837	108,269	91,723	58,964	-58.4%
Alaska	34,951	37,505	37,264	35,432	36,189	32,665	-6.5%
Arizona	194,119	202,350	195,082	171,617	151,526	107,860	-44.4%
Arkansas	73,982	70,563	65,325	59,223	54,879	34,901	-52.8%
California	2,415,121	2,621,383	2,692,202	2,648,772	2,476,564	2,102,704	-12.9%
Colorado	123,308	118,081	110,742	99,739	87,434	53,682	-56.5%
Connecticut	160,102	164,265	170,719	161,736	155,701	132,437	-17.3%
Delaware	27,652	29,286	26,314	23,153	23,141	17,810	-35.6%
Dist. of Col.	65,860	72,330	72,330	70,082	67,871	53,850	-18.2%
Florida	701,842	689,135	657,313	575,553	478,329	290,977	-58.5%
Georgia	402,228	396,736	388,913	367,656	306,625	209,613	-47.9%
Guam	5,087	6,651	7,630	7,634	7,370	6,933	36.3%
Hawaii	54,511	60,975	65,207	66,690	65,312	75,368	38.3%
Idaho	21,116	23,342	24,050	23,547	19,812	4,460	-78.9%
Illinois	685,508	709,969	710,032	663,212	601,854	531,623	-22.4%
Indiana	209,882	218,061	197,225	147,083	121,974	92,551	-55.9%
Iowa	100,943	110,639	103,108	91,727	78,275	67,189	-33.4%
Kansas	87,525	87,433	81,504	70,758	57,528	35,659	-59.3%
Kentucky	227,879	208,710	193,722	176,601	162,730	129,770	-43.1%
Louisiana	263,338	252,860	258,180	239,247	206,582	124,031	-52.9%
Maine	67,836	65,006	60,973	56,319	51,178	41,860	-38.3%
Maryland	221,338	219,863	227,887	207,800	169,723	125,337	-43.4%
Massachusetts	332,044	311,732	286,175	242,572	214,014	176,412	-46.9%
Michigan	686,356	672,760	612,224	535,704	462,291	370,715	-46.0%
Minnesota	191,526	189,615	180,490	171,916	160,167	146,257	-23.6%
Mississippi	174,093	161,724	146,319	133,029	109,097	61,045	-64.9%
Missouri	259,039	262,073	259,595	238,052	208,132	158,492	-38.8%
Montana	34,848	35,415	34,313	32,557	28,138	19,913	-42.9%
Nebraska	48,055	46,034	42,038	38,653	36,535	38,523	-19.8%
Nevada	34,943	37,908	41,846	40,491	28,973	27,374	-21.7%

New Hampshire	28,972	30,386	28,671	24,519	20,627	15,513	-46.5%
New Jersey	349,902	334,780	321,151	293,833	256,064	207,678	-40.6%
New Mexico	94,836	101,676	105,114	102,648	89,814	69,275	-27.0%
New York	1,179,522	1,241,639	1,266,350	1,200,847	1,074,189	922,675	-21.8%
North Carolina	331,633	334,451	317,836	282,086	253,286	184,382	-44.4%
North Dakota	18,774	16,785	14,920	13,652	11,964	8,733	-53.5%
Ohio	720,476	691,099	629,719	552,304	518,595	372,241	-48.3%
Oklahoma	146,454	133,152	127,336	110,498	87,312	66,451	-54.6%
Oregon	117,656	116,390	107,610	92,182	66,919	48,663	-58.6%
Pennsylvania	604,701	615,581	611,215	553,148	484,321	382,901	-36.7%
Puerto Rico	191,261	184,626	171,932	156,805	145,749	127,144	-33.5%
Rhode Island	61,116	62,737	62,407	60,654	54,809	54,425	-10.9%
South Carolina	151,026	143,883	133,567	121,703	98,077	71,382	-52.7%
South Dakota	20,254	19,413	17,652	16,821	14,091	10,187	-49.7%
Tennessee	320,709	302,608	281,982	265,320	195,891	154,428	-51.8%
Texas	785,271	796,348	765,460	714,523	626,617	408,776	-47.9%
Utah	53,172	50,657	47,472	41,145	35,493	29,698	-44.1%
Vermont	28,961	28,095	27,716	25,865	23,570	20,718	-28.5%
Virgin Islands	3,763	3,767	4,345	5,075	4,712	4,057	7.8%
Virginia	194,212	194,959	189,493	166,012	136,053	104,338	-46.3%
Washington	286,258	292,608	290,940	276,018	263,792	221,274	-22.7%
West Virginia	119,916	115,376	107,668	98,439	98,690	45,255	-62.3%
Wisconsin	241,098	230,621	214,404	184,209	132,383	47,444	-80.3%
Wyoming	18,271	16,740	15,434	13,531	10,322	2,974	-83.7%
U.S. TOTAL	14,114,992	14,275,877	13,930,953	12,876,661	11,423,007	8,909,587	-36.9%

Source:

*U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
June 1998*

Table 1-2 State by State Caseloads Since 1993 (Families)

CHANGE IN AFDC/TANF CASELOADS

Total AFDC/TANF families and recipients

(in thousands)

	<u>Jan 93</u>	<u>Jan 94</u>	<u>Jan 95</u>	<u>Jan 96</u>	<u>Jan 97</u>	<u>Mar 98</u>	<u>Percent (93-98)</u>
Families	4,963	5,053	4,963	4,628	4,114	3,224	-35.0%
			<i>1,739,000 fewer families</i>				
Recipients	14,115	14,276	13,931	12,877	11,423	8,910	-36.9%
			<i>5,205,000 fewer recipients</i>				

Total AFDC/TANF families by State

	<u>Jan 93</u>	<u>Jan 94</u>	<u>Jan 95</u>	<u>Jan 96</u>	<u>Jan 97</u>	<u>Mar 98</u>	<u>Percent (93-98)</u>
Alabama	51,910	51,181	47,376	43,396	37,972	24,113	-53.5%
Alaska	11,626	12,578	12,518	11,979	12,224	10,646	-8.4%
Arizona	68,982	72,160	71,110	64,442	56,250	39,433	-42.8%
Arkansas	26,897	26,398	24,930	23,140	21,549	13,854	-48.5%
California	844,494	902,900	925,585	904,940	839,860	714,269	-15.4%
Colorado	42,445	41,616	39,115	35,661	31,288	20,804	-51.0%
Connecticut	56,759	58,453	60,927	58,124	56,095	49,122	-13.5%
Delaware	11,315	11,739	11,306	10,266	10,104	6,850	-39.5%
Dist. of Col.	24,628	26,624	26,624	25,717	24,752	21,540	-12.5%
Florida	256,145	254,032	241,193	215,512	182,075	110,826	-56.7%
Georgia	142,040	142,459	141,284	135,274	115,490	80,491	-43.3%
Guam	1,406	1,840	2,124	2,097	2,349	2,030	44.4%
Hawaii	17,869	20,104	21,523	22,075	21,469	23,481	31.4%
Idaho	7,838	8,677	9,097	9,211	7,922	1,956	-75.0%
Illinois	229,308	238,967	240,013	225,796	206,316	177,310	-22.7%
Indiana	73,115	74,169	68,195	52,254	46,215	36,434	-50.2%
Iowa	36,515	39,623	37,298	33,559	28,931	25,559	-30.0%
Kansas	29,818	30,247	28,770	25,811	21,732	13,681	-54.1%
Kentucky	83,320	79,437	76,471	72,131	67,679	53,433	-35.9%
Louisiana	89,931	88,168	81,587	72,104	60,226	48,274	-46.3%
Maine	23,903	23,074	22,010	20,472	19,037	15,741	-34.1%
Maryland	80,256	79,772	81,115	75,573	61,730	46,461	-42.1%
Massachusetts	113,571	112,955	104,956	90,107	80,675	67,043	-41.0%
Michigan	228,377	225,671	207,089	180,790	156,077	127,416	-44.2%
Minnesota	63,995	63,552	61,373	58,510	54,608	49,944	-22.0%
Mississippi	60,520	57,689	53,104	49,185	40,919	23,980	-60.4%
Missouri	88,744	91,598	91,378	84,534	75,459	61,580	-30.6%
Montana	11,793	12,080	11,732	11,276	9,644	6,688	-43.3%
Nebraska	16,637	16,145	14,968	14,136	13,492	13,895	-16.5%
Nevada	12,892	14,077	16,039	15,824	11,742	10,327	-19.9%
New Hampshire	10,805	11,427	11,018	9,648	8,293	6,340	-41.3%

New Jersey	126,179	121,361	120,099	113,399	102,378	85,061	-32.6%
New Mexico	31,103	33,376	34,789	34,368	29,984	22,024	-29.2%
New York	428,191	449,978	461,006	437,694	393,424	340,573	-20.5%
North Carolina	128,946	131,288	127,069	114,449	103,300	74,599	-42.1%
North Dakota	6,577	6,002	5,374	4,976	4,416	3,320	-49.5%
Ohio	257,665	251,037	232,574	209,830	192,747	141,750	-45.0%
Oklahoma	50,955	47,475	45,936	40,692	32,942	24,704	-51.5%
Oregon	42,409	42,695	40,323	35,421	25,874	19,300	-54.5%
Pennsylvania	204,216	208,260	208,899	192,952	170,831	136,669	-33.1%
Puerto Rico	60,950	59,425	55,902	51,370	48,359	42,369	-30.5%
Rhode Island	21,900	22,592	22,559	21,775	20,112	19,257	-12.1%
South Carolina	54,599	53,178	50,389	46,772	37,342	26,903	-50.7%
South Dakota	7,262	7,027	6,482	6,189	5,324	3,881	-46.6%
Tennessee	112,159	111,946	105,948	100,884	74,820	59,424	-47.0%
Texas	279,002	285,680	279,911	265,233	228,882	147,620	-47.1%
Utah	18,606	18,063	17,195	15,072	12,864	10,927	-41.3%
Vermont	10,081	9,917	9,789	9,210	8,451	7,487	-25.7%
Virgin Islands	1,073	1,090	1,264	1,437	1,335	1,153	7.5%
Virginia	73,446	74,717	73,920	66,244	56,018	43,065	-41.4%
Washington	100,568	103,068	103,179	99,395	95,982	79,964	-20.5%
West Virginia	41,525	40,869	39,231	36,674	36,805	16,135	-61.1%
Wisconsin	81,291	78,507	73,962	65,386	45,586	12,843	-84.2%
Wyoming	6,493	5,891	5,443	4,975	3,825	1,320	-79.7%
U.S. TOTAL	4,963,050	5,052,854	4,963,071	4,627,941	4,113,775	3,223,869	-35.0%

Source:

*U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
June 1998*

TABLE 1.3

DATA AS OF: February 27, 1998

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program FEDERAL AWARDS, TRANSFERS AND EXPENDITURES FY-1997														
Data reported by States in Column A on Form ACF-196 Line Items:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8(a)	9	10	11	12	13
	TOTAL AWARDED 11	TRANSFERRED TO CCDF	TRANSFERRED TO SSBG	AVAILABLE FOR TANF	CASH AND WORK BASED ASSISTANCE	WORK ACTIVITIES	CHILD CARE	ADMINISTRATION	SYSTEMS	TRANSITIONAL SERVICES	OTHER EXPENDITURES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE
Alabama	81,313,004			81,313,004	33,499,408	4,245,726		8,979,199			11,376,876	58,101,209	870,347	22,341,448
Alaska	18,759,063			18,759,063	11,027,089	1,056,756		213,572	369,870		1,228,134	13,895,421		4,663,642
Arizona	222,419,998			222,419,998	145,656,733			12,341,817	561,836		30,196,321	186,756,707	3,569,275	30,074,016
Arkansas	19,936,461			19,936,461	8,724,914	1,872,805		551,968	232,528		1,520,533	12,902,748		7,033,712
California	3,147,715,829			3,147,715,829	2,074,980,903			91,007,931	20,860,071		198,023,708	2,384,872,613	762,843,217	
Colorado	45,627,939			45,627,939	17,306,270	253,627		1,194,183	469,882		4,703,006	23,926,968		21,700,972
Connecticut	266,788,107		5,966,288	260,821,819	219,926,488			19,605,760			(7,759,652)	231,772,596		29,049,223
Delaware	14,564,516			14,564,516	7,480,507	4,616,223		984,966	1,765,526			14,847,222	(282,706)	
District of Columbia	61,048,692			61,048,692	29,342,949	2,228,783		3,463,793	389,459			35,424,984	417,215	25,206,493
Florida	562,340,120			562,340,120	258,310,420	30,631,574		16,019,945			76,035	355,510,111		206,830,009
Georgia	254,339,628			254,339,628	155,056,121	10,020,361		10,560,633	2,173,359		25,750,587	203,561,261	8,717,305	42,061,062
Hawaii	28,631,202			28,631,202	21,477,672	1,187,566		1,739,537	917,869			25,322,644	889,289	2,419,269
Idaho	10,600,557			10,600,557	390,525	10,387		288,584	37,285		1,678,293	2,405,074		9,670,135
Illinois	134,004,829			134,004,829	122,077,008	208,411		11,506,755	213,655			134,004,829		
Indiana	206,799,109			206,799,109	57,491,026	5,654,598		10,446,501	3,893,212		1,395,477	78,880,813	127,918,296	
Iowa	105,169,272		4,546,031	100,623,241	65,037,676	6,144,890		6,588,768	57,686			77,629,020		22,794,221
Kansas	101,931,061			101,931,061	43,794,078	1,379,331		4,222,981			21,569,773	70,966,164		30,964,897
Kentucky	170,006,205	7,040,032	3,675,544	159,290,629	115,487,348	2,844,265		18,765,284	692,354			137,789,281	2,708,380	18,793,008
Louisiana	139,757,495			139,757,495	32,096,444	12,818,437		20,306,925				65,221,806		74,535,689
Maine	72,476,874	3,229,010	2,212,878	67,034,986	55,362,313	4,999,998		5,674,572	118,030		1,105,946	67,160,859		
Maryland	183,017,827			183,017,827	76,877,956	12,429,929	43,195	10,691,641	4,132,942	15,261	1,017,452	105,208,376		77,809,451
Massachusetts	459,371,116	109,058,563	29,646,924	320,665,639	212,340,814	19,737,153		44,960,185	2,995,184			42,224,468		
Michigan	775,352,858	26,212,117	76,810,640	672,330,101	435,699,415	40,172,312	11,537,068	47,340,038	12,954,153		46,835,172	594,538,158		77,792,085
Minnesota	111,835,618			111,835,618	41,141,292	93,704		5,882,977	861,984			47,979,957		63,855,661
Mississippi	86,767,578			86,767,578	45,209,008	5,363,829	6,478	6,078,372		113,459	8,439,547	67,210,693	8,773,831	10,783,054
Missouri	187,838,524			187,838,524	58,951,977	21,833,886		25,618,732	6,694,660		21,681,296	134,760,551	53,057,973	
Montana	34,035,612			34,035,612	16,641,692	2,430,269		1,849,498	423,287		1,425,872	22,770,618		11,264,994
Nebraska	49,340,853			49,340,853	20,322,000	1,952,496		4,748,937	2,028,104			29,051,537		20,289,316
Nevada	34,008,078			34,008,078	19,618,431	594,684		3,577,366	2,345,917		3,904,872	30,041,370		3,966,709
New Hampshire	38,521,261			38,521,261	25,028,575	1,243,509		4,680,941	2,309,139		3,406,078	38,668,242		
New Jersey	293,107,925			293,107,925	135,381,731	3,256,704		4,799,970	1,664,196			145,101,603	148,006,322	
New Mexico	31,991,934			31,991,934	23,329,417	66,829		1,828,358	93,296		6,494,425	31,812,325	179,609	
New York	1,982,294,198		168,400,000	1,813,894,198	1,327,422,040	57,933,404		229,579,231	5,178,953		110,000,000	1,730,113,628		83,780,570
North Carolina	225,973,410			225,973,410	127,325,159			12,509,090			52,802,390	192,636,639	33,336,771	
North Dakota	11,066,221			11,066,221	3,450,413	87,535		370,276	153,976			4,062,200	103,815	6,900,206
Ohio	727,968,260			727,968,260	367,487,793	2,103,741		23,342,615			61,854,190	454,788,340	273,788,340	
Oklahoma	148,013,558	5,200,000		142,813,558	59,990,302	10,709,174		2,534,125	492,604		12,539,088	86,265,293		56,548,265
Oregon	167,808,448			167,808,448	118,347,073	5,906,338		13,581,795	350,144		168,492	138,372,842	29,435,606	
Pennsylvania	418,343,381			418,343,381	229,421,794	732,475		41,034,676	2,447,353		19,926,376	293,562,674	48,970,269	75,810,438
Rhode Island	46,025,651			46,025,651	31,804,331	899,199		3,675,027	485,428			38,883,985		9,161,666
South Carolina	93,872,849			93,872,849	45,205,110	9,247,860		5,940,803	2,659,626		13,376,357	76,429,756	17,443,093	
South Dakota	18,759,543			18,759,543	6,175,286	654,559		2,122,850	1,252,622		2,722,358	11,800,675		6,998,868
Tennessee	191,523,797	12,673,948		178,849,849	103,060,508	19,173,331		10,195,726	2,750,487		6,226,394	143,406,446	6,707,731	28,735,672
Texas	431,610,973			431,610,973	221,754,008	27,406,126		17,614,399	4,944,855		75,832,098	347,551,485	84,059,489	
Utah	76,829,219			76,829,219	59,672,044			3,824,244	495,620		39,561	64,231,469		12,597,750
Vermont	47,353,181	3,500,000	1,700,000	42,153,181	30,732,585	147,164	483,039	4,682,614	273,643			36,519,045		5,634,136
Virginia	114,733,567	8,385,000	11,473,357	94,875,210	54,848,579	12,267,339	219,925	14,231,262	1,111,135	23,854	411	82,700,521	12,174,690	
Washington	289,298,269			289,298,269	192,311,142	2,452,303		10,670,174	833,599	60,777	15,603,000	221,930,995	67,367,274	
West Virginia	82,155,212			82,155,212	41,670,544	2,311,244		5,909,675	1,735,368		1,920,230	53,147,061		29,008,152
Wisconsin	318,159,462			318,159,462	90,045,752	52,681,463	1,193,883	27,253,203	6,594,659		7,834,494	185,603,454		132,556,008
Wyoming	19,215,579			19,215,579	1,246,859	75,055		1,442,439	470,463			3,234,816	15,981,773	
Total	\$13,360,423,923	\$175,296,650	\$304,431,862	\$12,880,693,601	\$7,697,237,518	\$404,035,542	\$13,483,588	\$838,833,933	\$100,359,021	\$289,386	\$859,552,860	\$9,915,791,846	\$1,714,016,672	\$1,254,831,929

GENERAL NOTES:
THE DATA IS DERIVED FROM THE FIRST CUMULATIVE FY-1997 TANF FINANCIAL REPORT. ALL DATA IS PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE. THIS TABLE WILL BE UPDATED AS CLARIFICATIONS, REVISIONS AND NEW REPORTS ARE RECEIVED.

This table shows information exactly as reported by States in column A on the quarterly TANF report (Form no. ACF-196). The first time States were required to submit TANF financial data on this form was 11/14/97.
Table A shows how States used Federal funds. Tables B and C show how States used their own funds in the TANF program.

FOOTNOTE:
1) Federal fiscal year 1997, which began on 10/1/96, was a transition year for implementing the TANF program. States were not required to implement TANF until 7/1/97. Only 16 States operated a TANF program for the entire year. Therefore the total amount of Federal funds awarded to States for fiscal year 1997 was less than the full annual TANF allocations of \$16.5 billion per year that States will receive in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.
2) NEW MEXICO, IDAHO AND TEXAS REPORTED A DIFFERENT AMOUNT ON LINE 11(A) OF THE ACF-196

TABLE 1.4

DATA AS OF
February 27, 1998

STATE TANF MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT EXPENDITURES OF STATE FUNDS IN FY-1997								
Data reported by States in Column B on							11	
ACF-196 Line Items	5	6	7	8	8(a)	9	10	TOTAL
	CASH AND WORK BASED ASSISTANCE	WORK ACTIVITIES	CHILD CARE	ADMINISTRATION	SYSTEMS	TRANSITIONAL SERVICES	OTHER EXPENDITURES	STATE TANF EXPENDITURES
Alabama	17,168,850	2,175,713		4,600,957			5,829,531	29,775,051
Alaska	21,462,392	704,504		170,871	369,864		993,273	23,700,904
Arizona	49,625,410			12,328,503	1,110,216		26,411,691	89,475,820
Arkansas	3,750,608	1,481,368	1,061,407	551,968	232,528		1,362,435	8,440,314
California	2,027,650,655		92,945,000	86,663,974	20,676,205		239,463,150	2,467,393,984
Colorado	7,015,391	102,841	8,985,899	543,686	469,883		2,147,013	19,264,713
Connecticut	101,000,707	517,906	62,060,835	29,347,368	2,462,445		259,866	195,649,127
Delaware	7,480,507	2,169,760	7,535,079	111,938	1,218,071			18,515,355
District of Columbia	30,350,615	1,712,277	10,000,000	3,463,794	389,460		500,000	46,416,346
Florida	272,324,692	2,794,151	33,415,872	12,302,796			71,164,645	392,002,156
Georgia	78,172,618	5,476,843	53,798,830	3,414,374	2,172,607	8,134,854	12,637,342	163,807,468
Hawaii	7,758,306	791,710		856,997	27,985			9,434,998
Idaho	1,672,833	44,494	293,955	368,316	159,710		1,108,354	3,647,662
Illinois	58,689,125		14,902,368	1,818,078	23,331			75,432,902
Indiana	68,280,034	13,254,763	15,357,049	10,374,863	3,597,816		1,395,477	112,260,002
Iowa	22,382,383	16,604,532	330,295	7,415,221	235,058			46,967,489
Kansas	37,619,151	3,270,484		3,300,011			27,691,862	71,881,528
Kentucky	50,114,470	1,539,096		18,967,664	692,360			71,313,590
Louisiana	43,019,344	(379)		6,061,681	2,157,419			51,238,065
Maine	34,364,521		1,749,818	3,186,710			375,436	39,676,485
Maryland	97,760,101	8,910,237	21,418,919	10,269,429	4,135,423		1,017,593	143,511,702
Massachusetts	276,733,889	1,852,223		43,588,799	3,207,828		4,764,739	330,147,478
Michigan	291,254,645	32,187,938	74,129,738	41,307,719	6,082,716		41,529,222	486,491,978
Minnesota	36,186,193	2,982,418	1,647,265	6,648,172	861,984			48,326,032
Mississippi	15,069,669		1,715,431	6,387,495				23,172,595
Missouri	121,141,155		11,307,654	1,012,512			4,155,775	137,617,096
Montana	6,276,913	132,840	1,309,922	1,545,712	432,284		1,425,872	11,123,543
Nebraska	16,174,267	2,403,776	709,170	4,748,937	2,028,104			26,064,254
Nevada	11,591,478	594,682	647,084	1,816,952	2,010,056	958,694	4,876,431	22,495,377
New Hampshire	18,634,948	930,318	4,582,606	3,675,730	1,835,792		2,595,682	32,255,078
New Jersey	155,863,713	15,856,221		23,434,183	6,372,547			201,526,664
New Mexico	8,862,270	51,931		550,272	79,894		442,414	9,986,781
New York	868,323,100	45,333,554	69,193,603	199,577,733	5,178,952		239,048,589	1,426,655,531
North Carolina	73,343,196			10,291,097			47,923,413	131,557,706
North Dakota	1,815,733	9,725		359,595	153,975			2,339,028
Ohio	329,580,198	8,912,399	45,628,354	22,407,206			34,430,270	440,958,427
Oklahoma	35,154,333	6,342,808	10,630,233	1,477,639	280,163		7,365,130	61,250,306
Oregon	77,843,034	4,361,891		9,745,578	261,323		43,015	92,254,841
Pennsylvania	161,941,129	519,567	27,083,175	37,149,704	2,447,353		23,091,042	252,231,970
Rhode Island	18,777,942	605,680	3,334,726	3,675,027	485,428		1,255,336	28,134,139
South Carolina	18,979,342	3,882,710	2,239,877	3,960,535	1,773,083		8,917,571	39,753,118
South Dakota	6,957,380	653,805	553,087	1,461,580	118,019			9,743,871
Tennessee	26,874,462	14,193,249		5,505,984	5,316,206		36,440,639	88,330,540
Texas	132,709,140	19,828,873	34,681,426	15,105,210	3,897,128		46,491,059	252,712,836
Utah	16,495,786		4,474,900	3,824,244	495,620			25,290,550
Vermont	22,544,285	48,816	3,185,540	1,494,222	90,770			27,363,633
Virginia	44,743,699	11,267,336	107,783	9,927,516	1,111,135	23,853	411	67,181,733
Washington	173,686,640	1,765,430		26,253,723	754,064	60,934	12,662,691	215,183,482
West Virginia	20,426,471	1,101,600		4,266,824	1,735,368		915,233	28,445,496
Wisconsin	105,528,307	22,139,581	16,477,623	10,581,903	349,118		3,504,895	158,581,427
Wyoming	4,802,266	1,353,144		678,942	159,304			6,993,656
State Total	6,135,978,496	260,862,815	637,495,523	718,579,944	87,648,595	9,178,335	914,237,117	8,763,980,825
GENERAL NOTES:								

This table shows information exactly as reported by States in column B on the quarterly TANF report (Form no. ACF-196). The first time States were required to submit TANF financial data on this form was 11/14/97. There are blank data elements in columns 5 through 11 for States whose financial reports have not yet been

TABLE 1-5

DATA AS OF:
February 27, 1998

STATE TANF MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT (MOE)								
EXPENDITURE OF STATE FUNDS IN SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS IN FY 1997								
Data reported by States in Column C on Form ACF-196 Line Items:	5	6	7	8	8(a)	9	10	11
	CASH AND WORK BASED ASSISTANC	WORK ACTIVITIES	CHILD CARE	ADMINISTRATION	SYSTEMS	TRANSITIONAL SERVICES	OTHER EXPENDITURES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES
Alabama			6,896,417					6,896,417
Alaska								
Arizona			10,065,324				1,821,710	11,887,034
Arkansas								
California								
Colorado	45,687		406,927				6,541,639	6,994,253
Connecticut								
Delaware								
District of Columbia								
Florida	7,571,410						1,002,019	8,573,429
Georgia								
Hawaii	10,060,193							10,060,193
Idaho								
Illinois	8,398,178		25,000,000	421,891	7,834			33,827,903
Indiana							1,265,176	1,265,176
Iowa			7,829,957				4,950,959	12,780,916
Kansas								
Kentucky								
Louisiana								
Maine							2,212,878	2,212,878
Maryland								
Massachusetts			44,918,343					44,918,343
Michigan	13,277,398							13,277,398
Minnesota								
Mississippi								
Missouri								
Montana								
Nebraska								
Nevada								
New Hampshire								
New Jersey								
New Mexico								
New York								
North Carolina								
North Dakota								
Ohio								
Oklahoma								
Oregon								
Pennsylvania								
Rhode Island							628,239	628,239
South Carolina								
South Dakota								
Tennessee	250,167							250,167
Texas								
Utah								
Vermont								
Virginia	3,721,849		14,076,986					17,798,835
Washington								
West Virginia								
Wisconsin	10,647,305							10,647,305
Wyoming			1,553,781					1,553,781
State Total	53,972,187		110,747,735	421,891	7,834		18,422,620	183,572,267
GENERAL NOTES:								

This table shows information exactly as reported by States in column C on the quarterly TANF report (Form no. ACF-196). The first time States were required to submit TANF financial data on this form was 11/14/97. This table shows how States used their own funds in separate State programs. Funding a separate State TANF program

TABLE 1:6

Data as of: February 27, 1998

STATE TANF MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT								
EXPENDITURES OF STATE FUNDS IN FY-1997								
Data reported by Sta	11	12	COMBINED		COMBINED			
In Columns B & C on	TOTAL	SEPARATE	STATE		EXPENDITURE	TANF	NO. OF DAYS	
ACF-196 Line Items:	STATE	STATE PROGRAM	EXPENDITURES	STATE	AS % OF	IMPLEMENTATION	IN FY-1997	PRORATED MOE
	TANF	TOTAL	(Col. 11 + Col. 12)	EXPENDITURES	MOE	DATE	UNDER TANF	AT 100%
	EXPENDITURES	EXPENDITURES						
Alabama	29,775,051	6,896,417	36,671,468	ALABAMA	80%	11/15/96	320	45,839,335
Alaska	23,700,904	-	23,700,904	ALASKA	144%	7/1/97	92	16,448,223
Arizona	89,475,820	11,887,034	101,362,854	ARIZONA	80%	10/1/96	365	126,703,568
Arkansas	8,440,314	-	8,440,314	ARKANSAS	121%	7/1/97	92	7,003,410
California	2,467,399,984	-	2,467,399,984	CALIFORNIA	80%	11/26/96	309	3,084,249,980
Colorado	19,264,713	6,994,253	26,258,966	COLORADO	94%	7/1/97	92	27,850,675
Connecticut	195,649,127	-	195,649,127	CONNECTICUT	80%	10/1/96	365	244,561,409
Delaware	18,515,355	-	18,515,355	DELAWARE	114%	3/10/97	205	16,303,449
District of Columbi	46,416,346	-	46,416,346	DISTRICT OF C	84%	3/1/97	214	55,072,422
Florida	392,002,156	8,573,429	400,575,585	FLORIDA	81%	10/1/96	365	494,558,734
Georgia	163,807,468	-	163,807,468	GEORGIA	95%	1/1/97	273	172,893,545
Hawaii	9,434,998	10,060,193	19,495,191	HAWAII	79%	7/1/97	92	24,527,109
Idaho	3,647,662	-	3,647,662	IDAHO	79%	7/1/97	92	4,597,053
Illinois	75,432,902	33,827,903	109,260,805	ILLINOIS*	76%	7/1/97	92	144,182,239
Indiana	112,260,002	1,265,176	113,525,178	INDIANA*	75%	10/1/96	365	151,366,637
Iowa	46,967,489	12,780,916	59,748,405	IOWA	97%	1/1/97	273	61,793,509
Kansas	71,881,528	-	71,881,528	KANSAS*	87%	10/1/96	365	82,332,751
Kentucky	71,313,590	-	71,313,590	KENTUCKY	83%	10/18/96	348	85,704,593
Louisiana	51,238,065	-	51,238,065	LOUISIANA	93%	1/1/97	273	55,263,305
Maine	39,676,485	2,212,878	41,889,363	MAINE	91%	11/1/96	334	46,092,044
Maryland	143,511,702	-	143,511,702	MARYLAND	75%	12/9/96	296	191,348,936
Massachusetts	330,147,478	44,918,343	375,065,821	MASSACHUSETT	78%	9/30/96	365	478,596,697
Michigan	486,491,978	13,277,398	499,769,376	MICHIGAN*	80%	9/30/96	365	624,691,167
Minnesota	48,326,032	-	48,326,032	MINNESOTA	80%	7/1/97	92	60,407,540
Mississippi	23,172,595	-	23,172,595	MISSISSIPPI	80%	10/1/96	365	28,965,744
Missouri	137,617,096	-	137,617,096	MISSOURI	103%	12/1/96	304	133,394,395
Montana	11,123,543	-	11,123,543	MONTANA	80%	2/1/97	242	13,869,732
Nebraska	26,064,254	-	26,064,254	NEBRASKA	81%	12/1/96	304	32,172,899
Nevada	22,495,377	-	22,495,377	NEVADA	80%	12/3/96	302	28,119,222
New Hampshire	32,255,076	-	32,255,076	NEW HAMPSHIR	75%	10/1/96	365	42,820,131
New Jersey	201,526,664	-	201,526,664	NEW JERSEY	75%	2/1/97	242	268,702,219
New Mexico	9,986,781	-	9,986,781	NEW MEXICO*	79%	7/1/97	92	12,586,081
New York	1,426,655,531	-	1,426,655,531	NEW YORK	75%	12/2/96	303	1,893,592,594
North Carolina	131,557,706	-	131,557,706	NORTH CAROLIN	86%	1/1/97	273	153,753,364
North Dakota	2,339,028	-	2,339,028	NORTH DAKOTA	77%	7/1/97	92	3,047,968
Ohio	440,958,427	-	440,958,427	OHIO	85%	10/1/96	365	520,734,467
Oklahoma	61,250,306	-	61,250,306	OKLAHOMA	75%	10/1/96	365	81,667,075
Oregon	92,254,841	-	92,254,841	OREGON*	75%	10/1/96	365	122,921,435
Pennsylvania	252,231,970	-	252,231,970	PENNSYLVANIA	80%	3/3/97	212	315,289,962
Rhode Island	28,134,139	628,239	28,762,378	RHODE ISLAND	85%	5/1/97	153	33,739,390
South Carolina	39,753,118	-	39,753,118	SOUTH CAROLIN	86%	10/12/96	354	46,345,726
South Dakota	9,743,871	-	9,743,871	SOUTH DAKOTA	100%	12/1/96	304	9,743,871
Tennessee	88,330,540	250,167	88,580,707	TENNESSEE*	80%	10/1/96	365	110,413,171
Texas	252,712,836	-	252,712,836	TEXAS	89%	11/5/96	330	284,161,244
Utah	25,290,550	-	25,290,550	UTAH*	75%	10/1/96	365	33,720,733
Vermont	27,363,633	-	27,363,633	VERMONT	80%	9/20/96	365	34,204,541
Virginia	67,181,733	17,798,835	84,980,568	VIRGINIA	75%	2/1/97	242	113,307,423
Washington	215,183,482	-	215,183,482	WASHINGTON	82%	1/10/97	264	262,371,084
West Virginia	28,445,496	-	28,445,496	WEST VIRGINIA	91%	1/1/97	263	31,416,888
Wisconsin	158,581,427	10,647,305	169,228,732	WISCONSIN	75%	9/30/96	365	225,817,781
Wyoming	6,993,656	1,553,781	8,547,437	WYOMING*	80%	1/1/97	273	10,636,106
State Total	8,763,980,825	183,572,267	8,947,553,092					

Chart 2:1
JOBS Activities

A range of activities were offered by each State under the JOBS program. The four mandatory services a State had to offer were: (1) educational activities, including high school or equivalent education, basic and remedial education, and education for individuals with limited English proficiency; (2) job skills training; (3) job readiness activities; and (4) job development and job placement.

Additionally, States had to offer two of the following four optional activities: (1) job search; (2) on-the-job training; (3) work supplementation; and (4) community work experience. In addition States could offer postsecondary education to JOBS participants.

TANF Work Participation Activities

Work activities are tightly defined to focus on actual work in the private or public sector plus, to a limited degree, education, vocational education training, and job search. The law defines 12 work activities: unsubsidized employment; subsidized private sector employment; subsidized public sector employment; work experience; on-the-job training; job search and job readiness assistance, community service programs; vocational educational training, for a maximum of 12 months; job skills training directly related to employment; education directly related to employment (high school dropouts only); satisfactory attendance at secondary school or in a course of study leading to an equivalency certificate (high school dropouts only) or the provision of child care services to an individual who is participating in a community service program.

A recipient generally must engage in one of the first eight activities or the twelfth activity above for an average of 20 hours weekly in order to count toward fulfilling a State's participation rate.

Table 2:1

AFDC/TANF: Total Families and Unemployed Parent Families
Percent Change from FY 1995 to FY 1996

	Total Families			Unemployed Parent Families		
	Average Monthly Number		Percent Change	Average Monthly Number		Percent Change
	FY 1995	FY 1996		FY 1995	FY 1996	
Alabama	46,030	42,393	-7.9%	137	83	-39.2%
Alaska	12,426	12,253	-1.4%	1,893	1,810	-4.4%
Arizona	69,609	63,404	-8.9%	1,166	1,251	7.2%
Arkansas	24,296	22,747	-6.4%	279	240	-13.8%
California	919,471	895,960	-2.6%	164,268	161,782	-1.5%
Colorado	38,557	35,447	-8.1%	750	444	-40.8%
Connecticut	60,985	58,117	-4.7%	3,027	3,253	7.4%
Delaware	10,775	10,388	-3.6%	78	115	47.0%
Dist. of Columbia	26,789	25,721	-4.0%	198	145	-26.8%
Florida	230,807	211,975	-8.2%	3,624	2,640	-27.1%
Georgia	139,135	130,387	-6.3%	562	325	-42.1%
Guam	2,099	2,137	1.8%	189	189	-0.4%
Hawaii	21,674	21,960	1.3%	1,484	1,614	8.8%
Idaho	9,071	9,008	-0.7%	620	293	-52.7%
Illinois	236,205	224,148	-5.1%	11,252	9,840	-12.5%
Indiana	65,618	52,873	-19.4%	2,217	1,333	-39.9%
Iowa	36,483	32,785	-10.1%	3,434	3,122	-9.1%
Kansas	28,232	25,148	-10.9%	1,667	1,151	-31.0%
Kentucky	75,384	71,827	-4.7%	4,019	3,046	-24.2%
Louisiana	79,825	70,581	-11.6%	706	217	-69.3%
Maine	21,694	20,461	-5.7%	1,904	1,650	-13.3%
Maryland	80,383	74,106	-7.8%	678	460	-32.1%
Massachusetts	100,852	88,365	-12.4%	3,433	2,647	-22.9%
Michigan	201,696	178,002	-11.7%	23,088	19,700	-14.7%
Minnesota	61,339	58,250	-5.0%	4,789	3,948	-17.6%
Mississippi	52,528	47,954	-8.7%	42	33	-21.0%
Missouri	89,299	82,717	-7.4%	2,365	1,105	-53.3%
Montana	11,508	10,836	-5.8%	977	934	-4.4%
Nebraska	14,828	14,166	-4.5%	747	644	-13.8%
Nevada	15,708	14,827	-5.6%	393	279	-29.2%
New Hampshire	10,800	9,538	-11.7%	278	130	-53.1%
New Jersey	118,883	111,983	-5.8%	3,547	2,865	-19.2%
New Mexico	34,444	33,852	-1.7%	1,430	1,191	-16.7%
New York	456,929	431,717	-5.5%	20,032	17,566	-12.3%
North Carolina	125,503	113,127	-9.9%	2,696	2,190	-18.8%
North Dakota	5,215	4,892	-6.2%	136	73	-46.1%
Ohio	228,171	206,722	-9.4%	16,551	12,053	-27.2%
Oklahoma	44,790	38,809	-13.4%	421	261	-38.1%
Oregon	39,264	33,444	-14.8%	3,040	2,181	-28.2%
Pennsylvania	204,771	190,329	-7.1%	8,263	6,402	-22.5%
Puerto Rico	54,799	50,888	-7.1%	0	0	
Rhode Island	22,194	21,226	-4.4%	618	485	-21.5%
South Carolina	48,981	45,770	-6.6%	363	181	-50.1%
South Dakota	6,286	5,995	-4.6%	22	35	60.0%
Tennessee	104,009	99,096	-4.7%	1,959	1,392	-29.0%
Texas	273,000	254,953	-6.6%	6,820	5,934	-13.0%
Utah	16,648	14,767	-11.3%	88	101	14.6%
Vermont	9,648	9,058	-6.1%	1,399	1,257	-10.2%
Virgin Islands	1,308	1,399	6.9%	0	0	
Virginia	72,147	64,937	-10.0%	439	516	17.6%
Washington	101,949	98,933	-3.0%	15,523	14,123	-9.0%
West Virginia	38,404	36,562	-4.8%	5,350	4,447	-16.9%
Wisconsin	72,366	60,058	-17.0%	5,667	3,676	-35.1%
Wyoming	5,200	4,732	-9.0%	67	53	-20.1%
U.S. Totals	4,879,013	4,551,731	-6.7%	334,694	301,407	-9.9%

TABLE 2:2
JOBS PARTICIPATION RATES
Overall AFDC Recipients and AFDC Unemployed Parents
Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997
ACF-103

	AFDC		AFDC-UP	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
Alabama C/	56.1	45.2	35.9	32.9
Alaska	NA	NA	48.3	NA
Arizona C/	49.4	57.9	55.4	73.9
Arkansas B/	20.1	20.7	29.3	24.7
California C/	27.1	22.0	39.0	26.0
Colorado	22.2	NA	61.1	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	84.6	NA
Delaware	14.4	NA	21.4	NA
Dist. of Col.	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida C/	81.8	62.7	100.0	59.0
Georgia A/	40.8	51.4	71.4	80.5
Guam C/	20.0	14.8	16.9	13.5
Hawaii	21.1	NA	8.1	NA
Idaho B/	53.0	42.3	61.7	52.1
Illinois C/	29.4	37.7	67.8	76.6
Indiana C/	22.5	26.0	34.9	53.2
Iowa C/	37.5	64.4	75.1	77.8
Kansas B/	33.0	29.7	60.1	63.8
Kentucky A/	31.8	32.7	90.0	94.6
Louisiana C/	33.5	28.7	77.8	53.8
Maine A/	35.4	32.1	74.7	69.1
Maryland	26.1	NA	34.6	NA
Massachusetts	33.5	NA	65.3	NA
Michigan	29.5	NA	51.5	NA
Minnesota C/	25.3	26.9	38.4	44.1
Mississippi C/	24.6	27.2	11.6	13.1
Missouri C/	37.7	51.9	67.2	68.3
Montana A/	30.2	31.4	65.5	52.0
Nebraska C/	73.2	68.9	51.9	53.4
Nevada A/	29.6	55.8	67.8	109.7
New Hampshire	68.1	NA	58.6	NA
New Jersey A/	26.7	31.8	66.7	87.6
New Mexico D/	36.4	40.2	67.8	70.8
New York C/	27.7	33.1	54.2	59.7
North Carolina C/	NA	NA	18.0	24.8
North Dakota C/	52.2	59.1	75.6	76.4
Ohio C/	42.9	43.6	48.0	48.6
Oklahoma C/	29.6	35.8	24.6	28.0
Oregon C/	76.4	91.2	35.2	41.5
Pennsylvania A/	32.8	29.3	72.5	78.3
Puerto Rico D/	27.4	29.5	NR	NR

Rhode Island B/	22.5	25.7	69.6	69.9
South Carolina A/	24.2	22.4	39.3	29.4
South Dakota B/	76.9	79.1	83.0	88.3
Tennessee C/	36.2	51.4	60.4	88.7
Texas C/	28.7	24.8	41.2	24.6
Utah C/	55.2	61.0	87.1	81.2
Vermont C/	22.0	21.1	60.6	63.2
Virgin Islands D/	14.8	25.3	NR	NR
Virginia C/	34.8	50.6	23.7	25.4
Washington	65.8	NA	49.7	NA
West Virginia B/	26.1	23.8	25.8	23.0
Wisconsin	60.6	NA	76.9	NA
Wyoming A/	68.4	80.1	81.7	61.1

A/ - First quarter of 1997.

B/ - First and second quarters of 1997.

C/ - First, second, and third quarters of 1997.

D/ - Fiscal year 1997.

NA - Data is not available.

NR - State does not report data.

Notes to the 1997 participation rates.

1. 12 States did not submit any tables.
2. 3 States submitted data for the fiscal year.
3. 24 States submitted 9 months of data.
4. 6 States submitted 6 months of data.
5. 9 States submitted 3 months of data.
6. The data comes from the ACF-103 reports.

Table 3:1
SUMMARY OF RECENT RESEARCH ON WELFARE LEAVERS¹

Study	GAO 1996	Iowa 1993-5	Indiana 1997	Maryland 1998	South Carolina 1997
Population Covered	Sanctioned Cases	Sanctioned Cases	All recipients	All Closed Cases	All Closed Cases
Description	Waivers in MA, IA, WI	Waivers; self-selected	Sample of recipients in 1st yr. of TANF (1593 cases)	5% Sample of Leavers during 1st yr.	Sample of Leavers during 1st yr. (411 cases)
Reason for Closure:	All cases studied were closed due to sanctions	All cases studied were closed due to sanctions	N/A (only 53% closed)	32% Work or Income 32% Procedural Closures ¹ 7% Explicit Sanctions for non-compliance 30% other	56% Work or Income 29% Sanctions 15% other
Reasons for Sanctions:	44% procedural 47% non-work compliance	89% procedural 3% non-work compliance	N/A	6% non-work compliance < 1% non-CSE compliance	N/A
% working after leaving (and time)	23-32% (varies)	53% have worked since termination of benefits. (2-6 mos.)	64% working (18 mos. later)	51% working first quarter after closure 42% working all three quarters after closure	59% working (about 6 mos. later)
Other Benefits: Medicaid Food Stamps	53-58% 25-60%	approx. 2/3	53% 38%	N/A	75% 66%
Income after leaving welfare	N/A	40% had increase 50% had decline	leavers 3X more likely than recipients to be > \$1000/mo	For those working, first quarter earnings averaged \$2384/mo	55% of all leavers said income was up; 38% of sanctioned up
Recidivism	Approximately 1/3 returned (2-8 mos after closure)	N/A	N/A	19% returned within 3 months	N/A

¹ This summary does not include recently reported surveys from Idaho, Kentucky, Tennessee or New Mexico. In each of these surveys the response rates were very low and no attempts were made to reach people not found in the address/phone number listed when they left welfare.

Attachment 3:1
Anticipated Deliverables from Welfare Reform Research Projects

January 1998

None

February 1998

National Evaluation of Welfare to Work Strategies - Report on two-year findings on the labor force attachment and human capital development programs in three sites

Wisconsin Two-Tier Demonstration - Final Report

March 1998

Florida Family Transition Program Evaluation - Report on implementation and interim impacts

April 1998

Monitoring the Impact of Welfare Reform on American Indian Families with Children (Washington University) - Preliminary (Baseline) report on American Indian families receiving public welfare, nationally with focus on Arizona

May 1998

Analyses of Employment and Wage Patterns Among AFDC Recipients - Final report of analyses of NLSY data

New Jersey Family Development Program Demonstration - Final Report

June 1998

Los Angeles Jobs-First GAIN (MDRC) - First Year Impact Paper and Final Report

The Iowa Family Investment Program - Interim Impact, Process and Cost-Benefit Reports

Vermont Family Independence Program Evaluation - interim impact analysis

Virginia Independence Program (VIP) - Two Year Impact Report

National Evaluation of Welfare to Work Strategies - Report on two-year impacts for families with young children in three sites

National Evaluation of Welfare to Work Strategies - Report on two-year impacts for all seven project sites

Post-Employment Services Demonstration Evaluation - Final report of guidelines based on four state experiences with job retention strategies

Examination of State Welfare Diversion Programs - Interim Report on 50 state survey of programs and policies to divert families from welfare roles

July 1998

Parents' Fair Share implementation and interim impact report

Virginia Independence Program (VIP) - Final Implementation Study Report

August 1998

None

September 1998

Monitoring the impact of welfare reform on Indian families with children (Washington University) - Short-term report on outcomes (overall and by reservation) as well as progress in the implementation of welfare reform on Indian reservations in Arizona.

National Evaluation of Welfare to Work Strategies - Papers on implementation and two-year participation and cost findings for Detroit, Columbus, and Oklahoma City.

Home Visiting Services Demonstration - Final report of process and implementation analysis summarizing lessons learned from 3 sites (University of Pennsylvania).

October 1998

The North Dakota Training, Education, Employment, and Management (TEEM) - Early Implementation Report

Welfare Policy Typology Project - Final report summarizing key recommendations for a data base of post-PRWORA policies and their classifications, including TANF and federally-funded child care plans

Children's Hospital, Denver, CO - Partner and Father Involvement in the Lives of First Time, Low-income Mothers - First Report of Findings

Children's Hospital, Denver CO - Analyses of five-year follow-up of Memphis study of nurse home visitation to low-income mothers and their children

Post-Employment Services Demonstration - Final impact and process analyses from four-state study of job retention services to employed welfare recipients

November 1998

Home Visiting Services Demonstration - Final report including impact analysis (University of Pennsylvania)

December 1998

Arizona EMPOWER - Process Study Interim Report; Impact Study Interim Report

Maryland Department of Human Resources - Implementation study of county variance in caseworker/client assessment - interim report

Examination of State Welfare Diversion Programs - Final report on state programs and policies to divert applicants from welfare rolls and the implications for Medicaid eligibility and application

Evaluation of Job Retention Programs - Process evaluation report describing the experiences of the organizations and of participants in job retention services provided by community based organizations in Pittsburgh, PA

National Evaluation of Welfare to Work Strategies - Paper on three-year impacts in all seven project sites

January 1999

Texas Track 1 Final Process Study Report

February 1999

None

March 1999

Connecticut Jobs First - Interim Process Study and Interim Impact Study

Illinois Youth Employment and Training Initiative - Interim Impact Report

April 1999

None

May 1999

Florida Family Transition Program Evaluation - Update on impacts and implementation (Release).

June 1999

None

July 1999

None

August 1999

Children's Hospital, Denver, CO - Partner and Father Involvement in the Lives of First Time, Low-income Mothers - Second Report of Findings.

Attachment 3:2
Maryland's *Life After Welfare: A Second Interim Report*

As part of its welfare reform efforts, the state of Maryland has contracted the University of Maryland School of Social Work to follow individuals who leave the Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA) program. The report examines a random sample of 5% of all recipients who left the rolls during the first year of welfare reform (October 1996 - September 1997). The final report will track these families for at least two years after they leave the rolls. This interim report follows them for 1 to 3 quarters, depending on when they left the rolls.

The study uses administrative data systems to trace families' employment and earnings, as well as their use of child welfare, child support and TCA services and programs. In summer 1998, the investigators will conduct interviews with a smaller sample of clients to record qualitative information such as attitudes, behavior and the welfare-leaving process.

Unfortunately, the study only looks at leavers -- it doesn't attempt to compare them to those who remain on the caseload in order to get a better picture of why families leave. Findings of the interim report include:

Baseline Characteristics of Leavers

- The typical family is composed of a 30 year old female (96%), African-American (67%), single-parent (84%), and her one child (48%).

- 69% had been receiving welfare continuously for two years or less, and 46% for one year or less. On average, recipients had receive a total of 46 months of welfare as an adult, with half having received at least 32 months, and 10% having 5 years or more of welfare history.

Sanctions

- Only 7% of cases were closed due to full-family sanctions. 6.4% for non-compliance with work, and 0.6% for non-compliance with child-support enforcement.

Employment Outcomes

The study examines Unemployment Insurance data to determine the employment status of participants.

- 51% of all leavers worked in the first quarter after exit, earning an average of \$2384 in the quarter. 58% worked at some point in the three quarters following exit, with 42% of those who exited in the first quarter of welfare reform employed in all three quarters.

- For those with prior work experience, the outcomes are better. 68% of adult leavers had at least some UI covered employment in the seven to eight quarters before their exit. Of these, 65% of these worked in the first quarter after exit, with similar percentages working in the second and third quarters.

The types of employment found are mostly in low-wage service sector positions. 35% found wholesale and retail jobs -- mostly at supermarkets, eating and drinking places, and department stores; 19% work in personal services, such as temp agencies and hotels/motels; and 24% work in organizational servicesC 1/3 of these in health services.

Recidivism

19% of families returned to welfare within three months. Those who left for work or increased earnings were the least likely to return, while those who were sanctioned were the most likely, with 35% of sanctioned families returning.

On average, those who returned to welfare had slightly younger children, were somewhat less likely to have worked before their exit quarter (63% vs. 70%), and were much less likely to have worked during the quarter in which they left (38% vs. 55%).

Child Welfare

Few children entered the child welfare and foster care system following their families exit from welfare.

Of 3,467 children in October 1996 through August 1997 exiting sample families, 92 (2.7%) had been in foster care at some point before their families exited welfare.

After exiting welfare, 15 children (0.4%) from 11 families had at least one foster care placement. Seven of the 15 have a pre-exit history of abuse/neglect investigations and two children had experienced a pre-exit foster care placement.

*Does that
Did it back*

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Attachment 3:3

GAO Study on States' Early Experiences with Benefit Termination

In May 1997, the General Accounting Office released a report, prepared at Senator Moynihan's request, on states' early experiences with benefit terminations under welfare reform. Among the findings of this report are:

- Most of the 33 states that received waiver authority to impose full-family sanctions did so rarely or not at all. Through December 1996, 14 states had not terminated any families' benefits, and 7 had terminated benefits to less than 100 cases. The three states with the most terminations -- Iowa, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin -- accounted for about 72 percent of all the terminations nationwide through December 1996.
- Almost all terminations were due to failure to meet initial enrollment requirements or failure to comply with work requirements. A small number were due to child support enforcement requirements or teen parent requirements. Time limits have not been in effect in any state for long enough for a significant number of recipients to have reached the termination point.
- Through December 1996, 44 percent of all terminations were due to failure to attend the initial required meeting. As welfare reform is fully implemented and new applicants are immediately confronted with these requirements as conditions of eligibility, many will never come on the welfare rolls in the first place rather than appearing as benefit terminations. Such "diverted" applicants will be very difficult to track.
- GAO was not able to give more than a preliminary answer to the question of what happened to families whose cases were closed. Most families' total incomes declined, but there was little evidence of extreme economic distress. However, state officials who attempted to follow up on families whose benefits were terminated were unable to locate as many as half of the families.

In the three states studied, there were large declines in the fraction of cases receiving food stamps and Medicaid benefits after termination. This is in spite of the fact that the waiver terms stated that eligibility for these benefits was to be unaffected. It appears that the states required families to take specific steps in order to continue to receive benefits.

- In the three states with the most terminations, about one-third of families whose cases were closed for noncompliance subsequently had their cases re-opened. This data was collected between two and eight months after case closure, so it is quite preliminary.
- In order to monitor compliance and issue sanctions, the states must track hours of participation closely. In the early stages of implementation, this led to large numbers of incorrectly imposed sanctions. For example, in Milwaukee County, of the 5,182 sanctioned issued through August 20, 1996, 44 percent were later reversed because

recipients had met program requirements or inaccurate data had been corrected.

A Study of Iowa's Limited Benefit Plan

In May 1997, Mathematica Policy Research Inc. (MPR) issued a descriptive study of Iowa's Limited Benefit Plan (LBP). Their study focusses on the short-term outcomes associated with sanctions imposed under this program.

The Demonstration. Beginning October 1, 1993, Iowa implemented a comprehensive package of welfare reforms as part of their waiver. These reforms replaced the AFDC program with FIP, the Family Investment Program. Under this new program families were required to sign and follow a Family Investment Agreement (FIA), which outlined the steps they would take toward self sufficiency, including activities such as training and job search. Those families which did not sign or complete the requirements of their FIA were sanctioned and assigned to an alternative assistance program called the Limited Benefit Plan (LBP). This was a 12 month program during which benefits were paid for six months and then terminated for six months. During the first six months families received three months of full benefits followed by three months of reduced benefits. During this time, families could avoid further sanctions and return to full FIP benefits by either appealing their assignment to the LBP, or by signing their FIA and complying with FIP requirements. If they did not return to the FIP program during this period, their benefits were terminated for six months as mentioned above. Following the six months of benefit termination, a recipient could reapply for full benefit status, but again had to comply with the FIP requirements. In February 1996, this program was redesigned such that benefits under the LBP are immediately reduced, but this study focusses on the program prior to this change.

The Evaluation Findings. In their study, Mathematica uses administrative and survey data to look at the characteristics of recipients who enter the LBP and how these recipients cope after losing benefits. Their results will likely be viewed with great interest because this is one of the few studies that looks in detail at the consequences of completely terminating benefits. However, there are several limitations of this study that should be kept in mind. This was a descriptive study which had a relatively small sample of recipients and had no control group. While the findings give an important early indication of how some families cope with work requirements and sanctions, the results cannot be used to measure program impacts.

It is also important to point out that the families interviewed in this study were subject to sanction provisions and are *not representative of families that will be affected by time limits* under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). Only those families who did not comply with FIP were subject to the sanctions. Many of these families tended to be more job ready and only in need of temporary assistance. Furthermore, their benefits were terminated for only 6 months. Time limits under the PRWORA, on the other hand, will affect *all* nonexempt-cases and will be permanent.

Finally, it should be noted that MPR's study *looks only at outcomes in the short-term*. In this evaluation, families are followed for only nine months after losing benefits. The long-

term effects of the LBP program are unknown. Among the findings MPR reports are the following:

- Over one-fifth of cases on the LBP failed to make the required FIA appointments because they did not understand the requirements of the program.
- Slightly more than half of all cases sanctioned under the LBP returned to the regular FIP program before their benefits were completely terminated, either through appealing their assignment to the LBP or by signing and following the Family Investment Agreement.
- Those who remained on the LBP throughout the sanction period appear to have been less disadvantaged than those who returned to full FIP benefits. Only 20% of those who remained on the LBP reapplied for FIP benefits after their six month ineligibility period ended. They also tended to be older, have fewer children, have older children, and have more education compared to those who returned to full FIP benefits, although these differences were not great.
- The effects of losing cash assistance varied widely among families. Fully 40% of all families losing cash assistance experienced an increase in income, averaging an extra \$496 per month. For these families, the emphasis on self-sufficiency was beneficial. However, nearly half of all families experienced a decrease in income, averaging a loss of \$384 per month. These families were not able to achieve self sufficiency.
- Government programs other than FIP were important sources of support once cash assistance had been terminated. About two-thirds of these families continued to receive Food Stamps and Medicaid, and the value of food stamp benefits generally increased moderately.
- Families who lost cash assistance also turned to families, friends and neighbors for support, but did not appear to rely much on assistance offered by the private, nonprofit sector. While many sanctioned recipients gained financial assistance or help with child care from family or friends, they commented that this source of support was temporary and were concerned about where they would turn for help once family and friends were no longer able to help them.
- The MPR study did not find evidence of extreme economic distress as the result of benefit termination, for example periods of homelessness or separation of children from parents. However, these benefit terminations were temporary, and the study only followed the recipients during the short-term. Longer term consequences of permanent benefit terminations could be more severe.

Attachment 3:5

A Comparison of Characteristics and Outcomes for Current and Former TANF Recipients in Indiana

In September, Abt Associates released a report on Indiana's welfare reform evaluation. This report, *Who is On and Who is Off?* compares characteristics and outcomes for current and former TANF recipients for nearly 1,600 families who received AFDC during the first year of Indiana's welfare reform program. The interviews were conducted early in 1997 at which time 47% of the respondents reported receiving cash assistance and 53% reported they were not receiving cash assistance.

The study provides some useful information about characteristics of families 12 - 18 months after they first enrolled in the Indiana Impacts program.

Among the findings of this report are:

- Compared with respondents who had left welfare, those still on the rolls were less likely to have a high school diploma or three or more years of work experience.
- Respondents still receiving welfare reported more employment barriers at baseline, especially health problems, disabilities, transportation, and other family problems.
- Families still on welfare were more likely be living in public housing.
- Nearly two-thirds of former recipients were working at the time of the survey, as opposed to only 1 in 6 recipients. Former recipients were much more likely to hold a full-time job offering health benefits and had substantially greater hourly earnings than their working counterparts still on AFDC.
- Former recipients were more likely to be living with a spouse than current recipients. However, a substantial minority -- one-fourth-- of former recipients reported that they were neither living with a spouse nor working.
- Families still on TANF at the time of the survey reported greater use of other means-tested assistance programs than former recipients. Current and former recipients were equally likely to have received food, shelter, transportation and other assistance from community-based organizations.
- Former recipients reported substantially higher household income than current recipients. However, many still had fairly low incomes and nearly half reported that they did not have health insurance. More than one-third did not have health insurance for one of their children.

South Carolina's Survey of Family Independence Program Leavers

South Carolina's Department of Social Services conducted a survey of households that left the Family Independence Program (FI, their TANF program) during the first three months of the program, between October and December 1996. 6377 households did not return to FI and had at least one adult who was required to work or was voluntarily seeking work. A sample of 532 was randomly selected from this group and 411 (77%) responded.

Surveys were conducted from June through August 1997, mostly through phone interviews, but 21% in person. 4% of the sample refused to participate and 19% could not be contacted. Respondents tended to have been on welfare longer and to receive post-FI food stamps longer than non-respondents. Substantially more respondents voluntarily closed their cases, while non-respondents were more likely to have closure reasons of residency and inability to be located.

Some of the key findings are described below. Note that this survey only shows the status of former recipients a relatively short period after they left welfare, and the long-term impacts are still unknown. The program effects are also likely to be different after a longer period of implementation.

- Participants were asked to give their reasons for leaving FI. Of the reasons they gave (which could be more than one category), the two largest were due to employment or earnings — "Got a job" and "Earned too much money". Those who "Simply did not want to be on FI" was the third largest reason, with smaller yet still substantial numbers of individuals who had conflicts with various requirements. For the latter, the survey does not indicate whether recipients or administrators initiated closure. (Note that the reasons given in participants' responses do not necessarily correspond to administrative records.)
- 59% of those surveyed were employed at the time of the interview, with an average work week of 34 hours and an average wage of \$6.34. 77% of those worked more than 30 hours per week, and 20% worked 15-29 hours. 21% of respondents had worked at some time after case closure but were not employed at interview time.
- 49% of parents with preschoolers used child care, while 21% of families with older children did so. Of those who used child care, just over half relied on family and friends. Cost for the latter averaged about \$30 a week, while child care centers cost approximately \$40 per week. 69% of individuals indicated they never had problems obtaining child care; about the same number (11%) had trouble after welfare as had before, and 8% had experienced difficulty both before and after welfare.
- 84% of survey respondents indicated that they had some sort of medical insurance coverage for at least some household members. 81% of children had coverage, while only 47% of adults did. Although the difference was not statistically significant, 16% indicated that there was some time after welfare when they could not afford medical

care for an individual in their home, while only 6% indicated such an unmet need during welfare.

- The same was true for other unmet needs — differences in the numbers of those with such needs during welfare and after were not statistically significant. In addition to medical care, the largest differences were in the areas of buying food and paying rent.
- Many persons rely on non-FI assistance once they leave. 75% of households receive Medicaid, 66% food stamps, 50% school lunch aid, and 42% child support. 22% did not know households with workers were still eligible for food stamps and children's Medicaid. Only 40% were aware of transitional Medicaid for adults, and 49% of child care assistance, although the numbers were higher for employed respondents (70% and 60%).

THE ABC EVALUATION:

The Early Economic Impacts of Delaware's a Better Chance Welfare Reform Program

BACKGROUND

Delaware implemented its A Better Chance program (ABC), operated under an AFDC waiver, in October 1995. ABC included family time limits, a family cap, a "work first" strategy & personal responsibility contracts. The clients under ABC were subject to more generous income disregards but also to more stringent work and family responsibility requirements and sanctioning. ABC recipients had a time limit of two years, after which families could receive assistance for an additional two years contingent on the hours worked (in a subsidized community service job or an unsubsidized job).

On behalf of the Delaware Department of Human Service, Abt Associates conducted an evaluation of the ABC program and its economic impacts on families after 18 months of operation. The study utilized administrative records and survey data. A total of 4,083 clients were randomly assigned to a treatment group (subject to ABC rules) and a control group (subject to basic AFDC rules). By the end of the study period, some recipients were close to the end of initial time limit. Abt also examined recipients' understanding of program rules. This report is limited to the short term economic impacts. Abt Associates will be releasing reports on longer term impacts, a process evaluation and a child outcome indicator study of the ABC program.

The evaluators caution readers on the applicability of these findings to other states and broader welfare reform rules. It was subject to the specific socioeconomic and policy environment of the State of Delaware. The program was subject to start-up hurdles which may have influenced the results for this cohort. For example, during the first observation year only one quarter of the treatment group actually participated in work and education activities.

FINDINGS

Positive Impact on Employment and Wages

The employment rate was eleven percentage points higher for the treatment group after one year of follow-up.

Average quarterly earnings were \$167 higher for the ABC participants over the same time.

Limited Effect on Welfare Receipt

There was no significant effect on the rate of welfare receipt.

However, when the recipients who are only eligible due to "fill-the gap" assistance (the more generous income disregard), the welfare receipt for the treatment group is nine percentage points below the control.

Average welfare payments were \$67 lower for the treatment group.

No impact on Average Household Incomes

While wages from working increased, there was no difference in average household income for treatment and control groups.

The evaluators state, "this finding suggests that in the aggregate income gains through earnings were offset by reductions in welfare and food stamp benefits." (Pg. 42)

No Impact for Short and Long term recipients

When subgroups were analyzed the impacts were only notable for those who had been on assistance for one to two of the following five years.

For those having received assistance for more than two out of the following five years, ABC had no impact.

For those having received assistance for less than one out of the following five years, ABC had no impact.

Other subgroup analysis revealed that negative impacts on welfare receipt (i.e. lower rates of welfare receipt) were strongest for those recipients aged 25 to 34 and those without young children.

Increased Rate of Sanctioning

Over 50% of the recipients subject to ABC rules received one or more sanction during the time period studied.

Sanctions were more likely to be imposed for non-compliance with work than family responsibility requirements.

Only one quarter of those sanctioned in December 1996 had their sanctions resolved by June 1997. Another quarter stayed in sanctioned status and the remaining half were no longer on assistance.

Somewhat Limited Understanding of Program Rules

ABC recipients exhibited understanding of the broad rules but many lacked understanding of the details. For example, 84% of the treatment group knew that their assistance was subject to a time limit but only 27% knew it was a 24 month time limit.

A majority of recipients understood family responsibility and family cap rules, while only a third were aware that they could keep more of their earnings from work.

Most control group members understood that they were not subject to ABC's policies, although only 79% stated that they were subject to less than three out of five items on an ABC policy index.

Attachment 3:8

Minnesota Family Investment Program 18-Month Impact Findings

The Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) is a welfare reform demonstration designed to increase work and reduce poverty among welfare recipients through a combination of financial incentives to encourage work and mandatory employment and training services for long-term recipients.

MFIP was implemented by the Minnesota Department of Human Services in seven counties beginning in April 1994 under waiver authority. Under MFIP, recipients continued to receive some benefits until their income is 40 percent above the poverty line. Single parents who have received welfare for 24 out of 36 months and who are working fewer than 30 hours per week were mandated to participate in employment and training services.

The Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC) is conducting a random assignment evaluation of the MFIP programs, and is issuing an interim report based on 18-months of follow-up this month. **These findings indicate that, for single parents who are long-term recipients in urban areas, the demonstration is having its desired effects: increasing employment and earnings, and decreasing poverty.** At the end of the 18-month follow-up period, MFIP resulted in a 39 percent increase in employment. The program also resulted in a 16 percent reduction in poverty. These impacts are at the upper end of impacts that have been achieved for long-term recipients in welfare-to-work programs.

Minnesota is one of the few states to emphasize reducing poverty as a major goal of welfare reform rather than concentrating on reducing welfare receipt. In fact, while increasing work and reducing poverty, over the period of the study, **the financial incentives in MFIP also increased both the amount and duration of AFDC receipt**, particularly for new applicants. The Minnesota Department of Human Services is willing to bear these short-term costs, because they believe they are an investment in the long-term well-being of children and families. The final MFIP report, due in 1999, will examine the program's longer-term impacts, including child outcomes as well as financial measures.

The increased duration of AFDC receipt does raise some concerns in the context of the time limits that are now being imposed under TANF. However, it is possible that MFIP will put recipients on a more stable path towards self-sufficiency, so that in the long run they are less likely to return to welfare. Minnesota is continuing MFIP under TANF, but has made some program modifications in order to reduce this adverse effect. (Recipients are now only eligible until their income is 20 percent above the federal poverty level.)

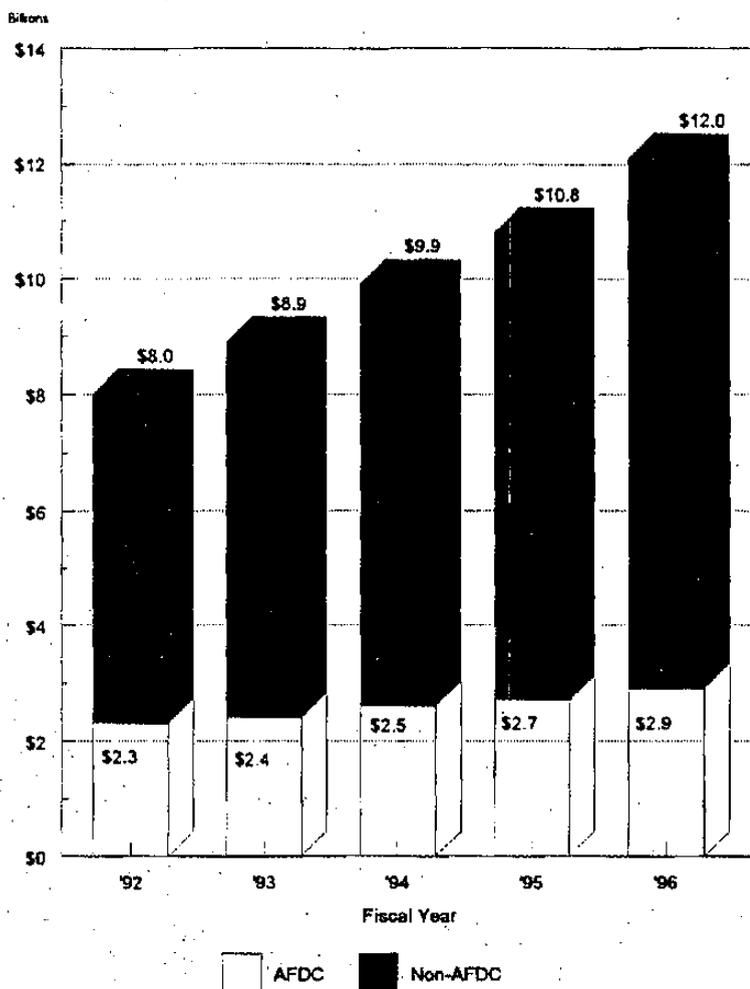
The combination of the financial incentives and mandatory services was necessary in order to achieve the program's effects; financial incentives alone resulted in higher welfare payments to those who would have worked anyway, without increasing employment. MDRC believes this is the primary reason why the program had less of an impact on new applicants (who were not

subject to the mandatory services) than on long-term recipients. (Minnesota has since made services mandatory after six months of receipt.)

In addition to increasing recipients' income and reducing poverty, **the financial incentives helped the welfare office switch to a more employment-focused program.** Caseworkers could honestly tell recipients that they would be better off if they worked than if they did not.

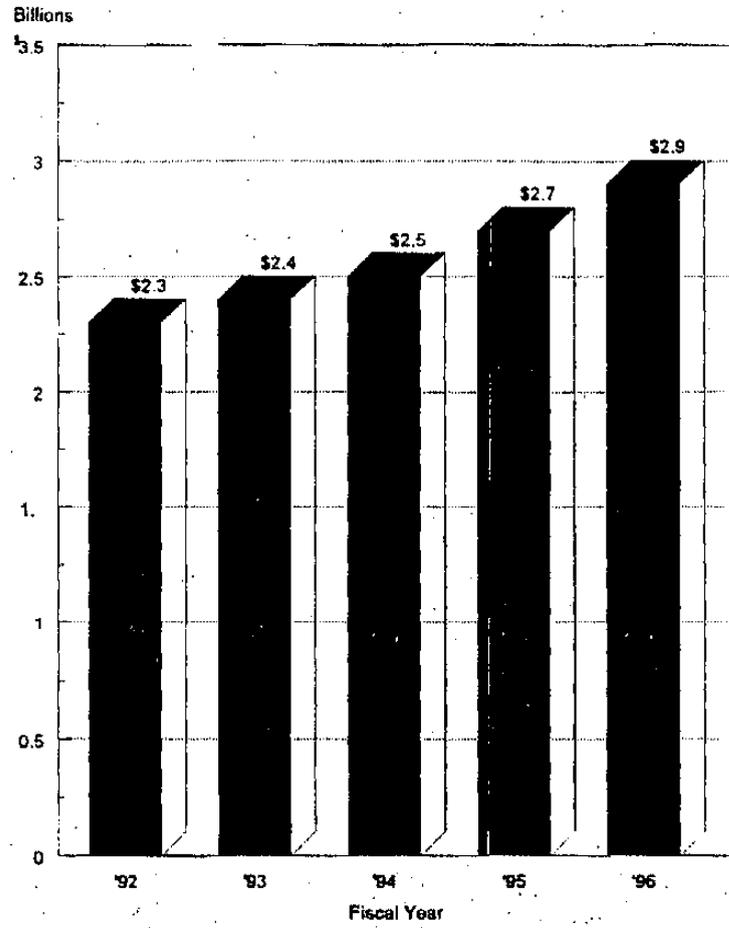
MFIP was less successful for single parents in rural counties. While it increased income and reduced poverty, it did not succeed in increasing earnings. Employment rose initially, but was not sustained. MDRC notes that long-term recipients in rural counties are somewhat more likely than those in urban areas to find employment on their own. In addition, the economy was somewhat weaker in the rural areas during the time of the demonstration.

Graph 4:1 Total Child Support Collections



Total collections increased continuously between fiscal year 1992 and fiscal year 1996. Preliminary total collections for fiscal year 1996 were up 51 percent over the \$8.0 billion collected in fiscal year 1992, as shown in Figure 2. Over that five year period, AFDC collections increased from \$2.3 billion in fiscal year 1992 to \$2.9 billion in fiscal year 1996 and non-AFDC collections increased from \$5.7 billion to \$9.2 billion.

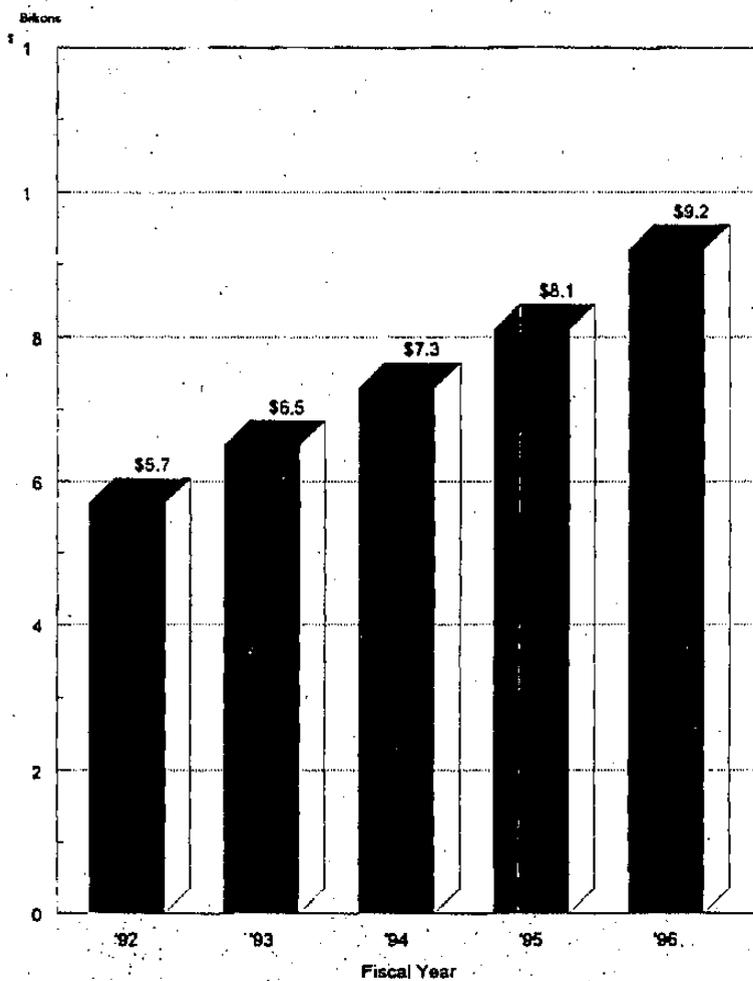
Graph 4:2 AFDC Collections



Includes Foster Care Collections.

Preliminary AFDC collections amounted to \$2.9 billion in fiscal year 1996.

Graph 4:3 Non-AFDC Collections



Non-AFDC distributed collections are child support payments made on behalf of and distributed to families who have applied for Child Support Enforcement services. In FY 1996, non-AFDC collections rose to \$9.2 billion, an increase of 62% since FY 1991.

Office of Child Support Enforcement

Table 4:1 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL COLLECTIONS (\$000)	\$7,964,141	\$8,907,150	\$9,850,159	\$10,827,167	\$12,019,346
AFDC/FC COLLECTIONS	2,258,825	2,416,395	2,549,723	2,689,392	2,855,081
State Share	786,934	847,272	890,717	938,865	1,013,696
Federal Share	737,943	776,600	762,341	821,551	888,314
Payments to AFDC Families	434,582	445,765	457,125	474,428	480,334
Incentive Payments (estimated)	299,366	339,217	407,242	399,919	409,144
Medical Support Payments	0	7,541	32,299	54,629	63,570
NON-AFDC COLLECTIONS	5,705,316	6,490,755	7,300,436	8,137,775	9,164,265
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES (\$000)	\$1,994,691	\$2,241,094	\$2,556,372	\$3,012,385	\$3,054,821
State Share	651,807	724,480	815,716	917,285	1,015,252
Federal Share	1,342,884	1,516,614	1,740,655	2,095,100	2,039,569
TOTAL PROGRAM SAVINGS (\$000)	(\$170,448)	(\$278,005)	(\$496,072)	(\$852,050)	(\$743,668)
State Share	434,492	462,010	482,243	421,500	407,588
Federal Share	(604,940)	(740,015)	(978,314)	(1,273,549)	(1,151,265)
TOTAL FEES AND COSTS RECOVERED FOR NON-AFDC CASES (\$000)	\$29,187	\$31,260	\$33,248	\$33,004	\$37,065
COST-EFFECTIVENESS RATIOS					
Total/Total	3.99	3.97	3.85	3.59	3.93
AFDC/Total	1.13	1.08	1.00	0.89	0.93
Non-AFDC/Total	2.86	2.90	2.86	2.70	3.00

SOURCE: Financial data as reported by the States.

NOTE: Data for fiscal year 1996 are preliminary. The cost-effectiveness ratio is total collections per dollar of total administrative expenditures, not the cost-effectiveness ratio used to calculate incentives. Medical support payments became a reporting requirement in fiscal year 1994.

Office of Child Support Enforcement

Table 4:2 STATISTICAL OVERVIEW FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL CASELOAD	15,157,966	17,124,529	18,609,805	19,162,137	19,318,341
AFDC/FC Caseload	6,752,458	7,471,702	7,985,983	7,879,725	7,379,958
Non-AFDC Caseload	6,440,712	7,486,902	8,189,569	8,783,238	9,347,147
AFDC Arrears Only Caseload	1,964,796	2,165,925	2,434,253	2,499,174	2,591,236
AFDC and AFDC Arrears Only Caseload	8,717,254	9,637,627	10,420,236	10,378,899	9,971,194
TOTAL CASES FOR WHICH A COLLECTION WAS MADE	2,840,660	3,126,129	3,403,287	3,727,516	3,953,623
AFDC Cases	836,581	879,256	926,214	975,607	939,809
Non-AFDC Cases	1,749,006	1,957,666	2,168,630	2,408,411	2,612,235
AFDC Arrears Only	255,073	289,207	308,443	343,498	401,579
TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH COLLECTIONS	18.7	18.3	18.3	19.5	20.5
AFDC Cases	12.4	11.8	11.6	12.4	12.7
Non-AFDC Cases	27.2	26.1	26.5	27.4	27.9
AFDC Arrears Only	13	13.4	12.7	13.7	15.5
TOTAL LOCATIONS MADE	3,151,513	3,777,336	4,204,004	4,949,912	5,769,391
TOTAL PATERNITIES ESTABLISHED & ACKNOWLEDGED	511,862	554,289	656,459	930,817	1,002,489
Total IV-D Paternities Established	511,862	554,289	592,048	659,373	717,120
In-hospital Paternities Acknowledged	N/A	N/A	84,411	271,444	285,369
TOTAL SUPPORT ORDERS ESTABLISHED	879,422	1,026,224	1,024,675	1,051,336	1,083,390
TOTAL SUPPORT ORDERS ENFORCED OR MODIFIED	4,357,912	5,369,816	5,805,452	6,546,411	7,904,425
PERCENTAGE OF AFDC PAYMENTS RECOVERED	11.4	12	12.5	13.6	15.5

SOURCE: Statistical data as reported by the States.

NOTE: Some States voluntarily report in-hospital information to OCSE. In-hospital numbers include an unknown number of acknowledgments for children in the IV-D caseload. Data for fiscal year 1996 are preliminary.

Office of Child Support Enforcement

Table 4:3 Financial Program Status, FY 1996

States	TOTAL	IN-D COLLECTIONS		ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES
		AFDC/FC	NON-AFDC	
ALABAMA	\$157,887,352	\$23,464,137	\$134,423,215	\$46,314,430
ALASKA	57,708,433	18,463,644	39,244,789	17,439,481
ARIZONA	113,037,187	23,764,282	89,272,905	46,909,409
ARKANSAS	79,432,115	19,745,866	59,686,249	28,669,013
CALIFORNIA	1,034,409,497	496,185,073	538,224,424	437,991,309
COLORADO	108,259,298	35,571,783	72,687,515	38,360,778
CONNECTICUT	125,234,393	54,323,421	70,910,972	43,026,514
DELAWARE	35,394,565	8,314,577	27,079,988	14,168,049
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	27,791,253	6,031,851	21,759,402	11,695,667
FLORIDA	411,799,338	80,684,875	331,114,463	131,363,259
GEORGIA	268,598,844	102,398,769	166,200,075	68,505,123
GUAM	6,735,959	2,002,885	4,733,074	2,624,147
HAWAII	52,181,666	12,240,646	39,941,020	23,906,881
IDAHO	44,002,878	11,108,690	32,894,188	18,927,515
ILLINOIS	249,833,907	72,390,757	177,443,150	103,803,283
INDIANA	196,934,750	44,993,946	151,940,804	30,090,599
IOWA	151,907,365	40,100,353	111,807,012	29,047,536
KANSAS	107,578,660	28,779,197	78,799,463	18,488,890
KENTUCKY	144,901,347	39,444,824	105,456,523	42,209,598
LOUISIANA	143,644,070	31,228,218	112,415,852	34,494,694
MAINE	62,584,791	29,541,972	33,042,819	15,434,783
MARYLAND	287,923,031	46,708,666	241,214,365	66,016,760
MASSACHUSETTS	247,947,706	71,420,983	176,526,723	61,285,948
MICHIGAN	949,136,462	171,533,683	777,602,779	143,131,952
MINNESOTA	318,772,591	64,872,162	253,900,429	73,194,757
MISSISSIPPI	84,550,818	24,449,591	60,101,227	29,463,095
MISSOURI	279,224,537	66,610,378	212,614,159	74,419,072
MONTANA	29,356,214	8,169,685	21,186,529	12,120,126
NEBRASKA	95,372,725	12,436,843	82,935,882	30,179,125
NEVADA	56,619,584	8,440,978	48,178,606	22,346,469
NEW HAMPSHIRE	48,242,206	10,532,199	37,710,007	14,091,399
NEW JERSEY	500,157,136	90,643,644	409,513,492	110,734,793
NEW MEXICO	30,113,556	6,253,337	23,860,219	21,129,015
NEW YORK	701,884,763	205,854,982	496,029,781	174,183,475
NORTH CAROLINA	261,672,261	75,017,327	186,654,934	89,146,608
NORTH DAKOTA	28,469,636	6,108,239	22,361,397	6,563,449
OHIO	981,342,401	124,813,644	856,528,757	161,617,961
OKLAHOMA	73,454,649	24,345,461	49,109,188	24,039,938
OREGON	178,428,037	31,152,281	147,275,756	31,874,444
PENNSYLVANIA	958,280,996	138,684,604	819,596,392	123,808,099
PUERTO RICO	126,710,913	2,820,745	123,890,168	28,568,951
RHODE ISLAND	35,523,703	18,350,721	17,172,982	8,251,404
SOUTH CAROLINA	118,146,764	29,613,884	88,532,880	35,099,671
SOUTH DAKOTA	28,018,035	6,617,117	21,400,918	4,770,083
TENNESSEE	159,804,123	34,739,726	125,064,397	39,342,313
TEXAS	538,252,631	102,751,871	435,500,760	144,983,605
UTAH	77,599,875	21,554,691	56,045,184	29,170,011
VERMONT	25,370,357	8,912,065	16,458,292	6,700,576
VIRGIN ISLANDS	5,438,272	483,710	4,954,562	2,418,139
VIRGINIA	257,179,742	46,351,409	210,828,333	61,507,137
WASHINGTON	407,002,297	112,818,722	294,183,575	115,321,550
WEST VIRGINIA	84,232,843	15,306,988	68,925,855	23,357,563
WISCONSIN	440,238,715	80,986,104	359,252,611	74,058,311
WYOMING	25,020,548	4,944,951	20,075,597	8,454,697
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	\$12,019,345,795	\$2,855,081,157	\$9,164,264,638	\$3,054,821,424

SOURCE: Financial data as reported by the States.

NOTE: Data for fiscal year 1996 are preliminary.

Table 5:1

**Number, Rate, and Percentage of Births to Unmarried Women:
United States, 1980 and 1985 - 96.**

Year	Number	Rate ¹	Percent ²
1996	1,260,306	44.8	32.4
1995	1,253,976	45.1	32.2
1994	1,289,592	46.9	32.6
1993	1,240,172	45.3	31.0
1992	1,224,876	45.2	30.1
1991	1,213,769	45.2	29.5
1990	1,165,384	43.8	28.0
1989	1,094,169	41.6	27.1
1988	1,005,299	38.5	25.7
1987	933,013	36.0	24.5
1986	878,477	34.2	23.4
1985	828,174	32.8	22.0
1980	665,747	29.4	18.4

32%
3 straight
yrs.
1.2m (45%)
6 straight
yrs.

Notes: ¹ Births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women ages 15-44 years.
² Percent of all births to unmarried women.

Number and percent of births to unmarried women: United States and each State, 1996, and percent of births to unmarried women: United States and each State, 1992-95; and Birth rate for unmarried women: United States and each state, 1990
 (By place of residence. Rates are births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15-44 years in each state)

Table 5:2

State	Number						Percent of all births to unmarried women						Percent of all births to unmarried women, 1996		Birth rate per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15-44 years			
	1996	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	Rank	State	1996	1996	1990	Rank	State	1990				
United States	1,260,306	32.4	32.2	32.6	31.0	30.1		United States (2)	32.4		43.8		United States	43.8				
Alabama	20,366	33.7	34.5	34.5	33.5	32.6	1	Utah	16.2		45.6	1	New Hampshire	25.5				
Alaska	3,110	31.0	29.9	29.3	28.0	27.4	2	Idaho	21.3		56.7	2	Vermont	26.4				
Arizona	29,243	38.8	38.2	38.3	37.9	36.2	3	New Hampshire	23.4		57.5	3	North Dakota	29.3				
Arkansas	12,335	33.9	32.9	32.8	31.7	31.0	4	Minnesota	24.8		50.2	4	Massachusetts	29.3				
California	169,313	31.4	32.1	35.7	35.3	34.3	5	Nebraska	24.8		56.4	5	Utah	29.7				
Colorado	13,863	24.8	24.9	25.0	24.8	23.8	8	Colorado	24.8		31.1	6	Minnesota	30.3				
Connecticut	13,940	31.3	30.6	30.5	29.8	28.7	7	North Dakota	25.1		35.0	7	Colorado	31.1				
Delaware	3,603	35.5	34.9	34.7	33.8	32.6	8	Massachusetts	25.5		41.5	8	Iowa	31.3				
Dist. of Columbia	5,547	66.1	65.8	66.6	67.8	66.9	9	Iowa	26.3		64.4	9	Texas	31.4				
Florida	68,077	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.0	34.2	10	Vermont	26.3		48.8	10	Idaho	31.4				
Georgia	39,928	35.0	35.2	35.5	35.8	35.0	11	Kansas	26.9		50.2	11	Maine	31.5				
Hawaii	5,589	30.3	29.2	28.3	27.2	26.2	12	Wyoming	27.0		42.5	12	Nebraska	33.2				
Idaho	3,969	21.3	19.9	18.7	18.7	18.3	13	Washington	27.3		31.4	13	Rhode Island	33.3				
Illinois	61,743	33.7	33.8	34.3	34.1	33.4	14	Wisconsin	27.4		47.6	14	Wisconsin	33.9				
Indiana	27,002	32.3	31.9	31.5	30.8	29.5	15	Montana	27.9		38.5	15	New Jersey	33.9				
Iowa	9,760	28.3	25.2	24.8	24.6	23.5	16	New Jersey	28.0		31.3	16	Wyoming	34.1				
Kansas	9,847	26.9	25.9	26.0	25.9	24.3	17	Maine	28.7		36.3	17	West Virginia	34.2				
Kentucky	15,693	29.6	28.5	27.8	27.2	26.3	18	Virginia	28.8		35.8	18	Connecticut	35.0				
Louisiana	28,320	43.4	42.4	42.6	42.0	40.2	19	South Dakota	29.5		56.7	19	Kentucky	35.8				
Maine	3,959	28.7	27.8	28.2	27.0	25.3	20	Oregon	29.7		31.5	20	Kansas	36.3				
Maryland	23,977	33.5	33.3	33.7	32.5	30.5	21	Kentucky	29.8		41.8	21	Washington	36.6				
Massachusetts	20,458	25.5	25.6	26.6	26.4	25.9	22	Hawaii	30.3		29.3	22	Michigan	37.1				
Michigan	45,052	33.6	34.3	35.0	26.0	26.8	23	Texas	30.4		37.1	23	Montana	37.9				
Minnesota	15,798	24.8	23.9	24.0	23.4	23.0	24	Oklahoma	30.9		30.3	24	Virginia	38.3				
Mississippi	18,463	45.0	45.3	45.4	44.4	42.9	25	Alaska	31.0		62.0	25	Oregon	38.5				
Missouri	24,483	33.2	32.1	32.5	32.4	31.5	26	Connecticut	31.3		43.6	26	Indiana	38.5				
Montana	3,026	27.9	26.5	25.5	27.3	26.4	27	West Virginia	31.3		37.9	27	Pennsylvania	38.8				
Nebraska	5,785	24.8	24.3	24.8	23.5	22.6	28	California	31.4		33.2	28	South Dakota	39.8				
Nevada	11,145	42.7	42.0	35.0	34.0	33.3	29	North Carolina	32.0		43.7	29	Ohio	40.8				
New Hampshire	3,400	23.4	22.2	22.1	20.6	19.2	30	Pennsylvania	32.3		25.5	30	Oklahoma	41.2				
New Jersey	31,959	28.0	27.6	28.1	27.1	26.4	31	Indiana	32.3		33.9	31	Delaware	41.5				
New Mexico	11,470	42.1	42.6	41.7	41.4	39.5	32	Ohio	33.1		59.8	32	Maryland	41.8				
New York	104,418	39.6	37.9	37.6	37.2	34.8	33	Missouri	33.2		44.5	33	Hawaii	42.5				
North Carolina	33,419	32.0	31.4	31.9	32.1	31.3	34	Rhode Island	33.3		44.5	34	Missouri	43.6				
North Dakota	2,099	25.1	23.5	23.0	23.0	22.6	35	Tennessee	33.4		29.3	35	Nevada	43.7				
Ohio	50,265	33.1	33.0	32.9	33.0	31.6	38	Maryland	33.5		40.8	36	North Carolina	44.5				
Oklahoma	14,267	30.9	30.5	29.8	29.1	28.4	37	Alabama	33.7		41.2	37	New York	44.5				
Oregon	12,959	29.7	28.9	28.7	28.2	27.0	38	Illinois	33.7		38.5	38	Tennessee	44.8				
Pennsylvania	47,978	32.3	32.4	32.8	32.2	31.6	39	Michigan	33.8		38.8	39	Alabama	45.6				
Rhode Island	4,208	33.3	31.4	32.1	31.7	29.6	40	Arkansas	33.9		33.3	40	Illinois	47.6				
South Carolina	19,075	37.3	37.4	36.8	36.0	35.5	41	Georgia	35.0		50.6	41	Florida	48.8				
South Dakota	3,091	29.5	28.0	27.7	27.7	26.6	42	Delaware	35.5		39.8	42	Arkansas	50.2				
Tennessee	24,645	33.4	33.1	33.4	33.8	32.7	43	Florida	35.9		44.8	43	Georgia	50.2				
Texas	100,573	30.4	30.0	28.9	17.0	17.5	44	South Carolina	37.3		31.4	44	South Carolina	50.6				
Utah	6,809	16.2	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.1	45	Arizona	38.8		29.7	45	California	56.4				
Vermont	1,786	26.4	24.9	25.3	24.2	23.4	46	New York	39.6		26.4	46	Louisiana	56.7				
Virginia	26,634	28.8	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.3	47	New Mexico	42.1		38.3	47	Alaska	56.7				
Washington	21,287	27.3	26.7	26.0	26.3	25.3	48	Nevada	42.7		36.6	48	Arizona	57.5				
West Virginia	6,504	31.3	30.5	30.2	29.0	27.7	49	Louisiana	43.4		34.2	49	New Mexico	59.6				
Wisconsin	18,413	27.4	27.4	27.2	27.1	26.1	50	Mississippi	45.0		33.9	50	Mississippi	62.0				
Wyoming	1,697	27.0	28.4	27.5	25.8	24.0	51	Dist. of Columbia	66.1		34.1	51	Dist. of Columbia	64.4				
Puerto Rico	27,886	44.2	42.7	41.9	40.4	39.3		Puerto Rico	44.2									
Virgin Islands	1,224	64.3	62.5	66.7	67.1	63.2		Virgin Islands	64.3									
Guam	2,068	48.5	46.4	48.6	44.8	41.3		Guam	48.5									

NOTE: In 1990, for 44 States and the District of Columbia, marital status of mother is reported on the birth certificate. In six States, mother's marital status is reported from other information on the birth certificate.

Table 6:1

Poverty Rates For All Children For Selected Years, 1979 - 1996¹

Poverty Rate	1979	1983	1989	1993	1994	1995	1996
Official Measure	16.4	22.3	20.1	22.7	21.8	20.8	20.5
Comprehensive Measure	13.6	21.3	18.0	20.0	18.0	16.2	16.1

¹Notes: Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 7:1

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TANF FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE MOST RECENT OPENING
OCTOBER 1996 - JUNE 1997

STATE	TOTAL FAMILIES	NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE LAST OPENING											
		01	1-6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	61-120	121-180	181-240	OVER 240
U.S. TOTAL	4,058,131	2.0%	18.8%	12.3%	9.4%	6.5%	11.3%	8.9%	7.1%	17.4%	4.3%	1.3%	0.5%
ALABAMA	36,728	2.0	22.7	15.6	9.2	6.3	10.2	6.7	6.1	14.3	4.2	2.1	0.5
ALASKA b/	12,312												
ARIZONA	56,020	5.3	32.2	20.5	8.1	7.0	7.3	5.7	4.8	8.8	0.1	-0-	0.1
ARKANSAS	21,405	0.2	30.0	19.6	10.8	7.4	8.8	4.4	3.5	10.6	3.0	1.6	0.2
CALIFORNIA	832,009	0.7	12.4	10.3	10.2	5.0	12.9	11.5	6.1	23.9	5.4	1.5	0.3
COLORADO	31,182	3.6	39.2	10.1	9.7	4.9	8.8	5.8	3.8	10.4	2.4	0.4	0.4
CONNECTICUT	56,051	-0-	16.4	14.5	10.0	6.4	10.0	6.4	9.1	19.1	4.5	1.8	1.8
DELAWARE	9,900	4.4	24.1	19.2	8.9	6.9	7.9	6.4	4.4	13.3	4.4	-0-	-0-
DIST. OF COL.	24,508	0.8	12.0	12.0	9.5	6.0	11.2	8.3	10.6	22.8	4.1	0.8	0.6
FLORIDA	179,170	5.7	25.7	12.2	10.4	6.7	10.1	6.4	12.1	9.0	0.8	0.3	0.3
GEORGIA	111,924	2.3	19.0	11.7	9.2	8.0	10.5	8.4	6.2	17.6	6.0	0.7	0.2
GUAM	2,279	2.4	22.0	13.1	10.6	9.8	13.1	12.2	5.3	10.2	0.8	-0-	0.4
HAWAII	22,487	1.4	20.3	10.7	9.9	6.9	12.7	7.7	7.1	23.0	0.3	-0-	-0-
IDAHO	7,710	1.8	26.3	17.5	22.8	5.3	17.5	1.8	1.8	5.3	-0-	-0-	-0-
ILLINOIS	202,290	1.6	12.6	11.0	8.1	6.0	11.6	8.5	7.5	20.4	7.2	2.8	1.7
INDIANA	45,813	5.3	26.0	11.8	9.5	5.3	13.6	17.6	3.2	4.9	2.0	0.6	0.2
IOWA	29,365	2.7	26.3	14.1	8.6	5.7	9.7	6.5	6.3	14.5	4.0	0.8	0.6
KANSAS	21,066	5.5	35.9	12.4	8.1	6.2	7.2	6.2	5.2	10.5	2.6	0.2	-0-
KENTUCKY	66,623	1.8	14.8	12.0	9.1	6.1	13.3	7.0	6.3	19.8	6.3	2.7	0.7
LOUISIANA	58,665	1.1	14.5	9.0	7.3	8.5	17.5	10.9	7.3	15.9	5.9	1.6	0.6
MAINE	18,961	0.6	18.1	12.9	9.4	6.1	11.3	8.7	7.8	17.2	5.8	1.3	0.3
MARYLAND	60,950	2.5	22.1	14.2	11.2	6.8	11.5	8.1	4.6	13.2	3.8	1.3	0.6
MASSACHUSETTS	79,686	1.6	18.4	12.8	10.5	7.4	10.5	7.3	8.6	17.3	4.6	0.8	0.1
MICHIGAN	154,816	3.3	13.1	11.1	7.3	4.8	8.5	8.6	7.1	21.2	9.1	4.2	1.7
MINNESOTA	54,276	3.3	17.7	14.1	8.3	6.9	9.9	9.1	5.0	21.3	3.0	1.1	0.3
MISSISSIPPI	40,646	1.7	15.2	13.1	7.6	8.7	9.9	6.6	7.4	19.6	6.4	2.2	1.6
MISSOURI	73,635	3.1	19.4	11.4	8.3	7.0	11.0	9.5	5.7	18.6	4.0	1.2	0.8
MONTANA	9,442	4.6	26.6	15.4	12.0	8.9	8.9	8.1	5.8	8.9	0.4	-0-	-0-
NEBRASKA	13,481	3.7	25.2	14.1	12.3	5.5	17.8	3.1	4.3	8.6	4.3	1.2	-0-
NEVADA	12,120	3.5	25.6	15.1	12.3	10.1	12.9	6.9	3.5	7.9	0.9	0.9	0.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,280	3.6	22.9	11.2	9.0	9.4	13.0	10.8	6.3	10.8	1.3	1.3	-0-
NEW JERSEY	102,034	1.1	12.8	10.8	9.2	7.2	12.7	8.7	5.9	19.8	7.3	2.8	1.7
NEW MEXICO	29,256	3.6	31.2	15.3	12.7	7.1	11.2	5.7	4.1	8.1	1.0	-0-	-0-
NEW YORK	391,000	1.0	16.6	11.7	7.3	7.2	10.9	10.8	8.0	21.9	4.4	-0-	0.2
NORTH CAROLINA	101,783	0.2	23.8	13.5	12.1	7.7	8.9	8.6	5.1	14.7	3.2	1.3	0.7
NORTH DAKOTA	4,331	8.3	34.5	14.6	5.8	8.7	7.3	6.3	1.0	7.3	6.3	-0-	-0-
OHIO	191,437	3.4	25.6	13.5	9.3	6.6	9.5	6.7	7.9	11.2	4.0	1.5	0.7
OKLAHOMA	31,750	2.7	26.2	14.4	12.0	9.5	11.1	6.8	6.0	7.0	2.9	0.6	0.8
OREGON	25,310	1.9	26.6	15.5	8.8	6.5	13.0	8.8	2.9	11.7	2.9	1.0	0.4
PENNSYLVANIA	167,933	0.2	15.1	12.0	8.5	6.0	11.7	8.0	7.6	20.8	4.9	3.7	1.5
PUERTO RICO	48,143	1.5	10.4	10.1	8.0	6.5	10.5	11.2	11.5	25.4	4.0	0.8	0.2
RHODE ISLAND	19,903	1.4	11.8	8.3	7.7	9.9	9.1	7.2	8.3	29.2	4.7	2.2	0.3
SOUTH CAROLINA	35,895	2.6	19.2	13.2	8.6	6.8	10.0	7.7	7.0	24.1	0.8	0.2	-0-
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,264	2.4	26.1	15.2	11.4	9.0	10.0	4.7	7.1	11.4	1.9	0.5	0.5
TENNESSEE	73,763	2.4	21.2	11.1	11.2	7.0	10.1	11.6	24.6	0.5	-0-	-0-	-0-
TEXAS	222,162	2.9	28.9	16.2	10.7	7.3	11.2	6.1	5.6	8.7	1.8	0.3	0.1
UTAH	12,613	3.8	32.6	16.3	8.9	8.0	12.1	6.4	4.2	7.3	-0-	0.3	-0-
VERMONT	8,401	7.2	29.0	9.2	6.8	5.8	10.6	8.7	5.3	12.6	2.9	1.0	1.0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,298	-0-	8.2	14.3	12.2	4.1	28.6	4.1	4.1	16.3	4.1	4.1	-0-
VIRGINIA	55,260	3.5	22.2	16.3	8.1	7.2	13.9	6.8	3.3	15.3	2.8	0.7	-0-
WASHINGTON	94,619	2.4	19.8	14.1	11.1	7.7	12.8	9.4	6.7	12.8	2.6	0.5	-0-
WEST VIRGINIA	34,747	2.6	22.5	11.7	10.7	7.4	10.1	7.2	5.0	16.1	4.8	1.4	0.4
WISCONSIN	44,345	5.3	19.5	12.8	9.3	7.1	9.5	10.7	7.0	14.0	3.8	0.9	0.1
WYOMING	3,084	1.8	39.8	19.9	10.6	5.8	9.3	3.5	0.9	8.0	0.4	-0-	-0-

NOTE: -0- = ZERO. '1' = MONTH OF REVIEW. 'b/' = SAMPLE NOT REPORTED.

TABLE 7:2
 AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME OF TANF HOUSEHOLDS
 BY NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD
 OCTOBER 1996 - JUNE 1997

STATE	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF PERSONS!				
		ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE OR MORE
U.S. TOTAL	\$594.47	\$247.53	\$394.47	\$524.26	\$627.29	\$845.90
ALABAMA	370.39	-a-	288.98	325.15	366.74	496.64
ALASKA b/						
ARIZONA	383.11	-a-	301.62	344.54	389.24	428.27
ARKANSAS	418.09	-a-	263.38	356.43	478.37	547.08
CALIFORNIA	938.75	-a-	678.46	777.46	856.29	1,136.86
COLORADO	444.67	-a-	306.70	455.81	521.52	664.42
CONNECTICUT	742.82	-a-	554.02	726.27	-a-	-a-
DELAWARE	499.93	-a-	347.27	428.67	600.93	933.11
DIST. OF COL.	421.10	-a-	347.67	373.52	445.52	529.35
FLORIDA	458.22	-a-	302.59	398.29	446.28	683.37
GEORGIA	333.03	-a-	250.14	339.27	407.43	483.21
GUAM	552.09	-a-	380.79	465.96	560.81	666.66
HAWAII	724.99	-a-	529.68	708.13	815.85	1,117.29
IDAHO	436.33	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
ILLINOIS	523.59	-a-	327.22	478.22	580.25	759.87
INDIANA	577.25	-a-	313.91	494.16	665.80	809.04
IOWA	585.05	-a-	440.70	585.43	684.44	774.05
KANSAS	457.64	-a-	354.36	426.45	478.24	616.32
KENTUCKY	578.42	-a-	366.58	562.71	650.54	810.95
LOUISIANA	402.71	-a-	236.41	303.07	428.07	695.73
MAINE	665.69	-a-	495.33	686.55	765.87	867.85
MARYLAND	348.00	-a-	258.81	364.49	433.75	526.81
MASSACHUSETTS	643.27	-a-	534.05	623.64	733.13	854.56
MICHIGAN	670.58	-a-	485.67	604.40	739.01	924.53
MINNESOTA	616.44	-a-	478.58	555.30	631.06	902.00
MISSISSIPPI	360.60	-a-	219.05	316.40	370.31	513.42
MISSOURI	424.96	-a-	283.56	409.55	508.83	603.43
MONTANA	457.02	-a-	354.85	433.91	507.10	653.83
NEBRASKA	515.03	-a-	369.57	444.67	567.59	745.39
NEVADA	402.91	-a-	352.77	405.79	445.56	640.12
NEW HAMPSHIRE	570.61	-a-	494.50	556.51	-a-	-a-
NEW JERSEY	410.87	-a-	323.31	418.27	501.55	600.37
NEW MEXICO	433.27	-a-	345.30	425.22	475.89	657.93
NEW YORK	618.01	-a-	496.17	574.54	694.80	807.16
NORTH CAROLINA	327.15	-a-	273.69	343.21	367.38	411.39
NORTH DAKOTA	500.22	-a-	355.34	462.27	584.81	775.84
OHIO	671.86	-a-	444.89	589.57	716.04	1,048.62
OKLAHOMA	394.70	-a-	315.84	359.51	414.92	595.15
OREGON	542.71	-a-	472.18	482.62	583.81	667.08
PENNSYLVANIA	476.87	-a-	334.62	441.59	543.84	701.69
PUERTO RICO	118.72	-a-	81.04	107.19	127.94	165.77
RHODE ISLAND	621.18	-a-	491.90	579.62	696.69	860.59
SOUTH CAROLINA	439.55	-a-	332.48	392.29	394.84	585.00
SOUTH DAKOTA	443.40	-a-	368.26	403.38	437.86	577.44
TENNESSEE	516.86	-a-	378.77	468.24	562.06	806.42
TEXAS	305.38	-a-	191.04	263.41	332.61	373.83
UTAH	558.03	-a-	419.16	552.32	659.48	821.80
VERMONT	687.30	-a-	573.21	680.51	784.47	-a-
VIRGIN ISLANDS	285.65	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
VIRGINIA	460.89	-a-	311.08	382.63	550.65	603.31
WASHINGTON	635.09	-a-	520.63	585.79	728.36	822.79
WEST VIRGINIA	417.73	-a-	316.85	359.16	460.53	686.93
WISCONSIN	698.91	-a-	503.55	605.34	752.50	971.52
WYOMING	437.36	-a-	354.10	408.85	457.52	584.27

NOTE: '-0-'=ZERO. '-a-'=NO SAMPLE CASES. '-b-'=LESS THAN 25 SAMPLE CASES. 'b/'=SAMPLE NOT REPORTED.
 '!'=INCLUDES PERSONS NOT IN AFDC ASSISTANCE UNIT.

TABLE 7:3

TANF FAMILIES BY RECEIPT OF NON-TANF INCOME
OCTOBER 1996 - JUNE 1997

STATE	TOTAL FAMILIES	WITH INCOME		WITH EARNED INCOME		WITH UNEARNED INCOME	
		FAMILIES	MONTHLY AVERAGE	FAMILIES	MONTHLY AVERAGE	FAMILIES	MONTHLY AVERAGE
U.S. TOTAL	4,058,131	1,027,053	\$413.91	525,140	\$500.42	614,079	\$266.54
ALABAMA	36,728	4,010	213.92	866	-a-	3,190	208.09
ALASKA b/	12,312						
ARIZONA	56,020	7,752	257.87	4,885	326.88	3,062	131.30
ARKANSAS	21,405	3,748	177.46	1,036	-a-	3,009	155.80
CALIFORNIA	832,009	332,584	612.36	201,965	583.55	189,891	451.86
COLORADO	31,182	6,194	188.88	1,656	379.64	4,675	115.78
CONNECTICUT	56,051	16,486	410.98	7,493	525.24	12,589	225.55
DELAWARE	9,900	2,829	305.02	927	-a-	2,097	184.49
DIST. OF COL.	24,508	1,525	490.63	305	-a-	1,322	325.92
FLORIDA	179,170	35,278	243.58	14,167	388.71	23,334	132.27
GEORGIA	111,924	25,305	206.76	8,638	367.56	18,370	111.99
GUAM	2,279	549	434.36	9	-a-	540	439.26
HAWAII	22,487	4,561	504.57	3,783	549.35	955	233.70
IDaho	7,710	1,623	-a-	676	-a-	947	-a-
ILLINOIS	202,290	49,462	487.47	29,824	556.22	22,386	336.04
INDIANA	45,813	7,319	235.46	2,169	-a-	5,151	201.88
IOWA	29,365	11,561	433.65	8,593	526.56	3,957	123.44
KANSAS	21,066	3,596	245.08	1,998	313.71	1,852	137.43
KENTUCKY	66,623	20,975	182.77	6,187	374.28	16,373	92.72
LOUISIANA	58,665	4,604	132.10	1,118	-a-	3,486	113.28
MAINE	18,961	14,543	293.97	1,964	362.06	13,929	255.89
MARYLAND	60,950	16,507	106.94	2,257	285.50	15,096	74.24
MASSACHUSETTS	79,686	23,183	296.76	9,855	460.86	14,924	156.66
MICHIGAN	154,816	63,934	375.51	41,566	429.03	30,294	203.83
MINNESOTA	54,276	19,192	239.45	7,946	353.15	13,194	135.59
MISSISSIPPI	40,646	9,775	179.47	2,672	323.50	7,735	115.03
MISSOURI	73,635	9,364	248.24	3,820	369.43	5,993	152.36
MONTANA	9,442	3,646	259.77	1,568	355.00	2,588	150.87
NEBRASKA	13,481	3,887	276.77	1,654	-a-	2,647	105.47
NEVADA	12,120	2,676	269.13	918	-a-	1,988	87.81
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,280	1,671	278.98	631	-a-	1,225	151.70
NEW JERSEY	102,034	12,740	247.08	5,443	360.23	7,991	148.52
NEW MEXICO	29,256	4,784	259.48	2,921	303.64	1,964	180.51
NEW YORK	391,000	68,887	366.01	34,444	534.57	41,460	164.03
NORTH CAROLINA	101,783	23,655	299.08	11,259	424.04	14,329	160.54
NORTH DAKOTA	4,331	862	282.51	610	308.52	294	-a-
OHIO	191,437	63,106	336.90	31,308	538.70	37,179	118.20
OKLAHOMA	31,750	2,528	327.95	1,418	-a-	1,171	-a-
OREGON	25,310	7,017	266.88	3,097	378.95	4,355	160.49
PENNSYLVANIA	167,933	18,951	334.29	13,134	383.96	6,380	202.53
PUERTO RICO	48,143	2,098	94.38	377	-a-	1,721	80.50
RHODE ISLAND	19,903	5,922	307.56	1,809	393.58	4,606	240.81
SOUTH CAROLINA	35,895	8,569	358.50	4,453	447.70	4,790	225.10
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,264	1,547	207.08	449	-a-	1,272	134.43
TENNESSEE	73,763	18,566	413.37	11,479	509.43	8,285	220.51
TEXAS	222,162	22,740	144.43	6,700	210.67	16,040	116.76
UTAH	12,613	3,949	416.76	2,942	482.08	1,410	161.43
VERMONT	8,401	3,369	314.01	1,989	420.71	1,867	118.43
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,298	-0-	-a-	-0-	-a-	-0-	-a-
VIRGINIA	55,260	10,113	344.01	4,455	434.89	6,140	251.10
WASHINGTON	94,619	19,640	327.65	5,859	398.19	14,974	273.93
WEST VIRGINIA	34,747	5,453	172.44	909	-a-	4,614	151.67
WISCONSIN	44,345	13,430	324.59	8,366	413.58	6,206	144.89
WYOMING	3,084	791	338.90	573	410.86	232	-a-

NOTE: '-0-'=ZERO. '-a-'=LESS THAN 25 SAMPLE CASES. 'b/'=SAMPLE NOT REPORTED.

TABLE 7:4

TANF FAMILIES WITH EARNED INCOME BY TYPE OF INCOME
OCTOBER 1996 - JUNE 1997

STATE	TOTAL FAMILIES	TYPE OF EARNINGS					
		ALL EARNINGS		WAGES		OTHER	
		FAMI-LIES	MONTHLY AVERAGE	FAMI-LIES	MONTHLY AVERAGE	FAMI-LIES	MONTHLY AVERAGE
U.S. TOTAL	4,058,131	525,140	\$500.42	499,607	\$513.50	27,635	\$225.76
ALABAMA	36,728	866	224.16	820	-a-	46	-a-
ALASKA b/	12,312						
ARIZONA	56,020	4,885	326.88	3,778	393.83	1,107	-a-
ARKANSAS	21,405	1,036	189.67	888	-a-	148	-a-
CALIFORNIA	832,009	201,965	583.55	190,989	603.08	10,976	-a-
COLORADO	31,182	1,656	379.64	1,421	-a-	245	-a-
CONNECTICUT	56,051	7,493	525.24	7,493	525.24	-0-	-a-
DELAWARE	9,900	927	513.58	927	-a-	-0-	-a-
DIST. OF COL.	24,508	305	1,040.83	305	-a-	-0-	-a-
FLORIDA	179,170	14,167	388.71	12,500	419.67	1,667	-a-
GEORGIA	111,924	8,638	367.56	8,638	367.56	-0-	-a-
GUAM	2,279	9	150.00	9	-a-	-0-	-a-
HAWAII	22,487	3,783	549.35	3,465	577.21	318	-a-
IDAHO	7,710	676	506.00	676	-a-	-0-	-a-
ILLINOIS	202,290	29,824	556.22	29,510	559.48	314	-a-
INDIANA	45,813	2,169	315.21	1,626	-a-	633	-a-
IOWA	29,365	8,593	526.56	7,728	542.02	927	-a-
KANSAS	21,066	1,998	313.71	1,925	320.00	73	-a-
KENTUCKY	66,623	6,187	374.28	4,678	426.68	1,584	-a-
LOUISIANA	58,665	1,118	190.76	987	-a-	132	-a-
MAINE	18,961	1,964	362.06	1,473	-a-	552	-a-
MARYLAND	60,950	2,257	285.50	2,257	285.50	-0-	-a-
MASSACHUSETTS	79,686	9,855	460.86	9,574	461.67	375	-a-
MICHIGAN	154,816	41,566	429.03	39,981	435.39	1,937	-a-
MINNESOTA	54,276	7,946	353.15	7,797	359.92	150	-a-
MISSISSIPPI	40,646	2,672	323.50	2,602	329.54	70	-a-
MISSOURI	73,635	3,820	369.43	3,446	386.74	375	-a-
MONTANA	9,442	1,568	355.00	1,422	367.28	146	-a-
NEBRASKA	13,481	1,654	481.65	1,489	-a-	165	-a-
NEVADA	12,120	918	594.71	879	-a-	38	-a-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,280	631	444.00	594	-a-	37	-a-
NEW JERSEY	102,034	5,443	360.23	5,443	360.23	-0-	-a-
NEW MEXICO	29,256	2,921	303.64	2,870	302.25	50	-a-
NEW YORK	391,000	34,444	534.57	34,444	522.78	1,276	-a-
NORTH CAROLINA	101,783	11,259	424.04	11,259	424.04	-0-	-a-
NORTH DAKOTA	4,331	610	308.52	589	315.25	21	-a-
OHIO	191,437	31,308	538.70	30,493	544.35	815	-a-
OKLAHOMA	31,750	1,418	422.26	1,418	-a-	-0-	-a-
OREGON	25,310	3,097	378.95	3,049	383.25	48	-a-
PENNSYLVANIA	167,933	13,134	383.96	12,572	395.70	563	-a-
PUERTO RICO	48,143	377	157.86	323	-a-	54	-a-
RHODE ISLAND	19,903	1,809	393.58	1,700	413.84	110	-a-
SOUTH CAROLINA	35,895	4,453	447.70	4,318	451.14	135	-a-
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,264	449	332.39	399	-a-	50	-a-
TENNESSEE	73,763	11,479	509.43	11,479	509.43	-0-	-a-
TEXAS	222,162	6,700	210.67	5,893	226.42	807	-a-
UTAH	12,613	2,942	482.08	2,780	488.86	201	-a-
VERMONT	8,401	1,989	420.71	1,664	477.95	365	-a-
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,298	-0-	-a-	-0-	-a-	-0-	-a-
VIRGINIA	55,260	4,455	434.89	4,214	437.71	241	-a-
WASHINGTON	94,619	5,859	398.19	5,534	400.49	326	-a-
WEST VIRGINIA	34,747	909	264.62	769	-a-	140	-a-
WISCONSIN	44,345	8,366	413.58	7,976	422.39	390	-a-
WYOMING	3,084	573	410.86	546	412.35	27	-a-

NOTE: '-0-'=ZERO. '-a-'=LESS THAN 25 SAMPLE CASES. '-a-a-'=NO SAMPLE CASES.
 'b/'=SAMPLE NOT REPORTED.

TABLE 7:5

TAXF FAMILIES WITH UNEARNED INCOME BY TYPE OF INCOME
OCTOBER 1996 - JUNE 1997

STATE	TOTAL FAMILIES	TYPE OF INCOME							
		ALL UNEARNED INCOME		CHILD SUPPORT		SOCIAL SECURITY		CONTRIBUTION	
		FAMI-LIES	MONTHLY AVERAGE	FAMI-LIES	MONTHLY AVERAGE	FAMI-LIES	MONTHLY AVERAGE	FAMI-LIES	MON AVE
U.S. TOTAL	4,058,131	623,313	\$266.54	171,587	\$47.20	102,603	\$223.70	84,096	\$1
ALABAMA	36,728	3,190	208.09	1,321	45.86	729	-a-	273	
ALASKA b/	12,312								
ARIZONA	56,020	3,062	131.30	1,042	-a-	847	-a-	456	
ARKANSAS	21,405	3,009	155.80	641	-a-	986	-a-	49	
CALIFORNIA	832,009	189,891	451.86	36,222	48.42	20,855	-a-	30,734	
COLORADO	31,182	4,675	115.78	2,117	-a-	892	-a-	941	
CONNECTICUT	56,051	12,589	225.55	3,897	-a-	1,499	-a-	300	
DELAWARE	9,900	2,097	184.49	975	-a-	293	-a-	98	
DIST. OF COL.	24,508	1,322	325.92	-0-	-aa-	203	-a-	254	
FLORIDA	179,170	23,334	132.27	1,389	-a-	4,722	-a-	9,167	
GEORGIA	111,924	18,370	111.99	9,246	48.99	3,650	179.10	4,501	
GUAM	2,279	540	439.26	28	-a-	-0-	-aa-	56	
HAWAII	22,487	955	233.70	106	-a-	177	-a-	318	
IDAHO	7,710	947	-a-	271	-a-	135	-a-	-0-	
ILLINOIS	202,290	22,386	336.04	964	-a-	5,373	219.53	6,337	
INDIANA	45,813	5,151	201.88	1,355	-a-	1,175	-a-	633	
IOWA	29,365	3,957	123.44	2,596	49.74	433	-a-	309	
KANSAS	21,066	1,852	137.43	400	-a-	726	-a-	363	
KENTUCKY	66,623	16,373	92.72	11,016	44.75	4,074	165.48	528	
LOUISIANA	58,665	3,486	113.28	789	-a-	1,052	-a-	855	
MAINE	18,961	13,929	255.89	1,350	-a-	736	-a-	-0-	
MARYLAND	60,950	15,096	74.24	-0-	-aa-	1,058	-a-	71	
MASSACHUSETTS	79,686	14,924	156.66	4,787	48.78	3,379	232.58	845	
MICHIGAN	154,816	30,294	203.83	4,755	46.74	3,523	-a-	1,585	
MINNESOTA	54,276	13,194	135.59	3,748	48.32	1,199	-a-	8,246	
MISSISSIPPI	40,646	7,735	115.03	3,938	47.00	1,547	-a-	844	
MISSOURI	73,635	5,993	152.36	1,723	-a-	2,247	109.77	300	
MONTANA	9,442	2,588	150.87	255	-a-	255	-a-	-0-	
NEBRASKA	13,481	2,647	105.47	1,902	-a-	579	-a-	83	
NEVADA	12,120	1,988	87.81	382	-a-	153	-a-	115	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,280	1,225	151.70	149	-a-	334	-a-	557	
NEW JERSEY	102,034	7,991	148.52	347	-a-	2,085	-a-	579	
NEW MEXICO	29,256	1,964	180.51	151	-a-	957	-a-	252	
NEW YORK	391,000	41,460	164.03	22,325	43.66	8,930	-a-	1,276	
NORTH CAROLINA	101,783	14,329	160.54	7,051	46.48	2,047	-a-	3,867	
NORTH DAKOTA	4,331	294	-a-	42	-a-	126	-a-	21	
OHIO	191,437	37,179	118.20	13,534	49.16	6,359	144.00	163	
OKLAHOMA	31,750	1,171	-a-	-0-	-a-	432	-a-	370	
OREGON	25,310	4,355	160.49	2,129	47.66	774	-a-	145	
PENNSYLVANIA	167,933	6,380	202.53	938	-a-	3,002	-a-	-0-	
PUERTO RICO	48,143	1,721	80.50	323	-a-	269	-a-	807	
RHODE ISLAND	19,903	4,606	240.81	1,371	47.32	877	-a-	-0-	
SOUTH CAROLINA	35,895	4,790	225.10	135	-a-	1,012	-a-	2,294	
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,264	1,272	134.43	125	-a-	150	-a-	150	
TENNESSEE	73,763	8,285	220.51	1,298	-a-	4,392	266.68	599	
TEXAS	222,162	16,040	116.76	6,545	49.15	3,345	-a-	2,177	
UTAH	12,613	1,410	161.43	645	-a-	443	-a-	40	
VERMONT	8,401	1,867	118.43	933	-a-	406	-a-	-0-	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,298	-0-	-aa-	-0-	-aa-	-0-	-aa-	-0-	
VIRGINIA	55,260	6,140	251.10	3,010	50.00	482	-a-	1,084	
WASHINGTON	94,619	14,974	273.93	8,681	43.66	1,302	-a-	326	
WEST VIRGINIA	34,747	4,614	151.67	1,608	-a-	699	-a-	210	
WISCONSIN	44,345	6,206	144.89	2,963	45.89	1,573	201.74	868	
WYOMING	3,084	232	-a-	68	-a-	109	-a-	55	

NOTE: '-0-'=ZERO. '-a-'=LESS THAN 25 SAMPLE CASES. '-aa-'=NO SAMPLE CASES. 'b/'=SAMPLE NOT REPORTED.

TABLE 7:5

TANF FAMILIES WITH UNEARNED INCOME BY TYPE OF INCOME (CONTINUED)
OCTOBER 1996 - JUNE 1997

STATE	TOTAL FAMILIES	TYPE OF INCOME							
		ALL UNEARNED INCOME		S.S.I.**		UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION		OTHER	
		FAMI-LIES	MONTHLY AVERAGE	FAMI-LIES	MONTHLY AVERAGE	FAMI-LIES	MONTHLY AVERAGE	FAMI-LIES	MO AV
U.S. TOTAL	4,058,131	623,313	\$266.54	52,639	\$501.25	28,540	\$306.81	260,240	\$3
ALABAMA	36,728	3,190	208.09	957	-0-	-0-	-0-	319	
ALASKA b/	12,312								
ARIZONA	56,020	3,062	131.30	391	-0-	-0-	-0-	586	
ARKANSAS	21,405	3,009	155.80	148	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,233	
CALIFORNIA	832,009	189,891	451.86	3,293	-0-	19,757	-0-	121,838	
COLORADO	31,182	4,675	115.78	372	-0-	-0-	-0-	471	
CONNECTICUT	56,051	12,589	225.55	899	-0-	-0-	-0-	6,894	
DELAWARE	9,900	2,097	184.49	195	-0-	146	-0-	829	
DIST. OF COL.	24,508	1,322	325.92	712	-0-	-0-	-0-	153	
FLORIDA	179,170	23,334	132.27	1,944	-0-	-0-	-0-	8,333	
GEORGIA	111,924	18,370	111.99	365	-0-	122	-0-	1,460	
GUAM	2,279	540	439.26	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	456	
HAWAII	22,487	955	233.70	-0-	-0-	212	-0-	212	
IDAHO	7,710	947	-0-	271	-0-	-0-	-0-	541	
ILLINOIS	202,290	22,386	336.04	10,845	514.87	482	-0-	1,133	
INDIANA	45,813	5,151	201.88	181	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,078	
IOWA	29,365	3,957	123.44	371	-0-	62	-0-	371	
KANSAS	21,066	1,852	137.43	182	-0-	73	-0-	182	
KENTUCKY	66,623	16,373	92.72	226	-0-	302	-0-	830	
LOUISIANA	58,665	3,486	113.28	460	-0-	66	-0-	329	
MAINE	18,961	13,929	255.89	245	-0-	61	-0-	12,886	
MARYLAND	60,950	15,096	74.24	71	-0-	71	-0-	14,179	
MASSACHUSETTS	79,686	14,924	156.66	1,408	-0-	188	-0-	4,787	
MICHIGAN	154,816	30,294	203.83	5,988	518.38	1,057	-0-	15,499	
MINNESOTA	54,276	13,194	135.59	1,499	-0-	300	-0-	2,549	
MISSISSIPPI	40,646	7,735	115.03	633	-0-	70	-0-	1,547	
MISSOURI	73,635	5,993	152.36	1,049	-0-	-0-	-0-	899	
MONTANA	9,442	2,588	150.87	219	-0-	36	-0-	2,078	
NEBRASKA	13,481	2,647	105.47	83	-0-	83	-0-	165	
NEVADA	12,120	1,988	87.81	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,529	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,280	1,225	151.70	74	-0-	-0-	-0-	223	
NEW JERSEY	102,034	7,991	148.52	811	-0-	-0-	-0-	4,401	
NEW MEXICO	29,256	1,964	180.51	403	-0-	-0-	-0-	252	
NEW YORK	391,000	41,460	164.03	3,189	-0-	1,914	-0-	6,378	
NORTH CAROLINA	101,783	14,329	160.54	1,365	-0-	227	-0-	227	
NORTH DAKOTA	4,331	294	-0-	-0-	-0-	21	-0-	105	
OHIO	191,437	37,179	118.20	3,587	-0-	489	-0-	16,959	
OKLAHOMA	31,750	1,171	-0-	185	-0-	-0-	-0-	370	
OREGON	25,310	4,355	160.49	194	-0-	242	-0-	1,549	
PENNSYLVANIA	167,933	6,380	202.53	938	-0-	563	-0-	938	
PUERTO RICO	48,143	1,721	80.50	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	430	
RHODE ISLAND	19,903	4,606	240.81	603	-0-	55	-0-	2,029	
SOUTH CAROLINA	35,895	4,790	225.10	810	-0-	202	-0-	540	
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,264	1,272	134.43	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	898	
TENNESSEE	73,763	8,285	220.51	200	-0-	299	-0-	1,797	
TEXAS	222,162	16,040	116.76	1,874	-0-	214	-0-	3,033	
UTAH	12,613	1,410	161.43	201	-0-	81	-0-	201	
VERMONT	8,401	1,867	118.43	41	-0-	122	-0-	649	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,298	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
VIRGINIA	55,260	6,140	251.10	1,926	-0-	-0-	-0-	361	
WASHINGTON	94,619	14,974	273.93	2,170	-0-	543	-0-	3,147	
WEST VIRGINIA	34,747	4,614	151.67	559	-0-	280	-0-	1,748	
WISCONSIN	44,345	6,206	144.89	502	-0-	201	-0-	378	
WYOMING	3,084	232	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	27	

NOTE: -0- = ZERO. -0- = LESS THAN 25 SAMPLE CASES. -0- = NO SAMPLE CASES. *** = INCLUDES WORKER'S COMPENSATION.
b/ = SAMPLE NOT REPORTED.

TABLE 7:6

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TANF FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE ASSISTANCE UNIT
OCTOBER 1996 - JUNE 1997

STATE	TOTAL FAMILIES	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE ASSISTANCE UNIT (FAMILY)							
		AVE.	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX	7 OR MORE
U.S. TOTAL	4,058,131	2.8	13.4%	35.0%	26.5%	14.5%	6.6%	2.6%	1.4%
ALABAMA	36,728	2.4	24.9	33.6	22.8	12.5	4.6	0.9	0.6
ALASKA b/	12,312								
ARIZONA	56,020	2.7	18.6	33.0	23.4	14.0	7.4	2.2	1.4
ARKANSAS	21,405	2.5	14.7	42.2	27.9	9.4	4.1	1.4	0.2
CALIFORNIA	832,009	3.1	10.8	29.7	26.5	17.7	9.1	4.1	2.1
COLORADO	31,182	2.7	11.7	39.2	23.7	19.7	3.6	0.9	1.2
CONNECTICUT	56,051	2.8	10.0	36.4	29.1	14.5	4.5	4.5	0.9
DELAWARE	9,900	2.6	21.7	29.1	24.1	18.2	4.4	1.5	1.0
DIST. OF COL.	24,508	2.6	15.8	38.4	24.3	13.3	5.2	2.3	0.8
FLORIDA	179,170	2.6	16.1	36.3	28.7	12.2	5.0	1.4	0.3
GEORGIA	111,924	2.6	17.2	37.5	23.9	12.8	5.5	2.1	1.0
GUAM	2,279	3.6	6.1	25.3	26.5	17.1	10.6	6.5	7.8
HAWAII	22,487	3.1	8.0	32.1	29.4	16.2	7.7	3.8	2.8
IDAHO	7,710	2.9	8.8	35.1	31.6	15.8	3.5	5.3	-0-
ILLINOIS	202,290	2.9	10.5	35.5	24.7	18.0	7.0	3.1	1.2
INDIANA	45,813	2.5	17.9	39.3	24.7	10.3	6.3	0.6	1.0
IOWA	29,365	2.7	12.4	36.8	30.1	13.9	5.3	1.1	0.4
KANSAS	21,066	2.6	18.6	33.8	25.3	13.6	5.0	2.8	0.9
KENTUCKY	66,623	2.4	20.0	42.2	23.6	8.6	3.6	1.4	0.6
LOUISIANA	58,665	2.7	15.6	33.5	29.1	13.0	5.5	2.1	1.1
MAINE	18,961	2.8	7.8	42.4	28.8	13.6	4.5	2.3	0.6
MARYLAND	60,950	2.7	13.9	35.4	26.9	15.6	6.0	1.2	1.0
MASSACHUSETTS	79,686	2.6	15.9	37.2	26.4	13.8	4.5	1.2	1.1
MICHIGAN	154,816	2.9	9.4	37.9	26.5	12.5	7.8	3.8	2.0
MINNESOTA	54,276	3.0	8.3	36.7	28.2	13.5	6.9	2.5	3.9
MISSISSIPPI	40,646	2.7	18.2	34.4	22.5	13.3	7.3	2.2	2.1
MISSOURI	73,635	2.7	14.4	38.6	25.0	13.5	5.7	1.8	0.9
MONTANA	9,442	2.9	9.3	35.1	26.3	20.1	5.8	1.5	1.9
NEBRASKA	13,481	2.8	12.3	33.7	32.5	12.3	5.5	1.8	1.8
NEVADA	12,120	2.3	28.7	33.4	23.0	9.5	3.5	1.3	0.6
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,280	2.5	13.5	45.7	28.7	7.6	3.1	0.9	0.4
NEW JERSEY	102,034	2.5	12.7	45.5	26.3	9.8	4.7	0.8	0.2
NEW MEXICO	29,256	2.8	11.9	32.9	32.0	13.9	6.7	2.1	0.5
NEW YORK	391,000	2.8	12.7	34.6	28.9	13.1	6.9	2.3	1.6
NORTH CAROLINA	101,783	2.5	19.2	40.6	24.1	10.3	3.9	1.6	0.3
NORTH DAKOTA	4,331	2.8	7.3	44.7	24.8	14.6	4.9	2.4	1.5
OHIO	191,437	2.7	15.3	37.8	24.9	13.3	6.0	1.4	1.3
OKLAHOMA	31,750	2.7	15.3	35.5	26.8	14.0	7.0	1.0	0.4
OREGON	25,310	2.6	18.4	39.0	22.9	11.1	5.4	1.9	1.3
PENNSYLVANIA	167,933	2.9	10.4	35.2	26.5	16.1	6.9	2.6	2.3
PUERTO RICO	48,143	3.0	6.9	34.5	28.3	17.5	7.0	4.0	1.7
RHODE ISLAND	19,903	2.9	10.2	36.1	28.4	14.9	6.6	1.4	2.5
SOUTH CAROLINA	35,895	2.6	19.2	35.3	24.1	14.7	3.4	2.4	0.9
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,264	2.7	16.6	38.9	21.8	13.3	3.8	3.3	2.4
TENNESSEE	73,763	2.5	18.1	35.3	29.4	11.0	4.1	1.5	0.7
TEXAS	222,162	2.8	12.8	32.8	28.2	15.4	7.0	3.0	0.8
UTAH	12,613	2.8	13.1	37.4	21.7	16.0	7.7	2.6	1.6
VERMONT	8,401	2.7	10.1	37.2	32.9	14.0	4.8	1.0	-0-
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,298	3.8	2.0	22.4	30.6	18.4	10.2	6.1	10.2
VIRGINIA	55,260	2.4	21.8	36.4	26.6	10.0	3.5	1.1	0.7
WASHINGTON	94,619	2.7	15.4	38.6	23.7	13.8	5.2	1.5	1.8
WEST VIRGINIA	34,747	2.6	17.5	34.2	25.8	16.3	4.0	1.8	0.4
WISCONSIN	44,345	2.8	14.3	34.9	23.5	15.6	6.3	3.2	2.3
WYOMING	3,084	2.7	15.5	40.7	18.6	16.8	5.8	2.2	0.4

NOTE: '-0-'=ZERO. 'AVE.'=AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE ASSISTANCE UNIT. 'b/'=SAMPLE NOT REPORTED.
EXCLUDES CHILDREN RECEIVING SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME.

TABLE 7.7.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TANF ADULTS IN THE ASSISTANCE UNIT
BY THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE YOUNGEST CHILD IN THE TANF UNIT
OCTOBER 1996 - JUNE 1997

STATE	TOTAL ADULTS	RELATIONSHIP						
		NATURAL/ ADOPTIVE PARENTS	STEP- PARENT	GRAND- PARENT	SIB- LING	OTHER RELATIVE	NON- RELATIVE	UN- KNOWN
U.S. TOTAL	3,431,731	96.6%	0.3%	1.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%
ALABAMA	21,007	96.7	-0-	1.7	-0-	0.9	-0-	0.7
ALASKA b/								
ARIZONA	39,409	97.2	-0-	2.0	-0-	0.5	0.2	0.2
ARKANSAS	15,832	97.2	0.3	1.9	-0-	0.6	-0-	-0-
CALIFORNIA	757,370	98.6	0.4	0.6	-0-	0.1	-0-	0.3
COLORADO	25,537	96.6	-0-	2.4	-0-	-*	-0-	1.0
CONNECTICUT	54,523	90.7	0.9	3.7	-0-	2.8	-0-	1.9
DELAWARE	7,657	96.8	-0-	1.9	-0-	1.3	-0-	-0-
DIST. OF COL.	20,135	97.7	-0-	1.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	1.3
FLORIDA	131,947	97.3	-0-	1.9	0.2	0.4	-0-	0.2
GEORGIA	78,955	98.2	-0-	1.2	-0-	0.2	0.2	0.3
GUAM	2,251	97.9	-0-	1.7	-0-	-0-	-0-	0.4
HAWAII	23,229	96.7	1.1	1.4	-0-	0.3	0.5	0.2
IDAHO	6,763	94.0	-0-	4.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	2.0
ILLINOIS	173,949	97.5	0.6	1.7	-0-	0.2	-0-	-0-
INDIANA	33,253	98.4	-0-	1.1	-0-	0.5	-0-	-0-
IOWA	26,645	98.4	0.5	0.7	-0-	0.2	-0-	0.2
KANSAS	16,816	97.6	1.5	0.6	-0-	0.2	-0-	-0-
KENTUCKY	49,194	97.9	-0-	1.5	-0-	0.6	-0-	-0-
LOUISIANA	38,145	98.6	0.5	0.7	-0-	0.2	-0-	-0-
MAINE	19,391	97.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0-	-0-	1.6
MARYLAND	48,958	95.4	-0-	2.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.0
MASSACHUSETTS	66,358	98.3	0.1	0.6	-0-	0.3	0.1	0.6
MICHIGAN	144,777	97.8	-0-	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
MINNESOTA	52,627	98.0	0.9	0.3	-0-	-0-	0.9	-0-
MISSISSIPPI	26,793	97.6	-0-	1.8	-0-	0.3	0.3	-0-
MISSOURI	57,605	98.6	-0-	0.8	-0-	0.5	-0-	0.1
MONTANA	9,551	92.7	0.8	3.8	-0-	0.4	1.1	1.1
NEBRASKA	12,075	97.9	-0-	0.7	-0-	1.4	-0-	-0-
NEVADA	6,729	98.9	0.6	0.6	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	7,092	99.5	-0-	-0-	-0-	0.5	-0-	-0-
NEW JERSEY	83,388	97.5	0.3	1.3	-0-	0.7	0.1	0.1
NEW MEXICO	24,372	97.3	0.2	1.9	-0-	0.2	0.2	0.2
NEW YORK	374,416	88.9	0.2	3.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	4.8
NORTH CAROLINA	77,673	98.1	0.1	0.7	-0-	0.1	-0-	0.9
NORTH DAKOTA	3,805	98.3	-0-	1.7	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
OHIO	160,944	97.3	0.1	2.3	-0-	-0-	-0-	0.3
OKLAHOMA	22,749	97.8	0.3	1.4	0.3	-0-	-0-	0.3
OREGON	19,261	97.5	0.5	1.8	0.3	-0-	-0-	-0-
PENNSYLVANIA	149,732	94.9	1.0	2.9	-0-	0.4	0.1	0.8
PUERTO RICO	46,207	96.6	-0-	2.2	-0-	0.9	-0-	0.2
RHODE ISLAND	17,545	97.5	0.3	0.6	-0-	0.3	0.3	0.9
SOUTH CAROLINA	24,762	97.8	0.3	1.4	-0-	0.5	-0-	-0-
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,393	97.1	-0-	0.7	0.7	1.5	-0-	-0-
TENNESSEE	55,098	96.0	0.5	2.7	-0-	-0-	0.7	-0-
TEXAS	177,194	97.8	0.4	1.7	-0-	0.2	-0-	-0-
UTAH	11,001	97.1	-0-	1.5	-0-	0.7	-0-	0.7
VERMONT	8,726	98.6	0.9	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	0.5
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,219	100.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
VIRGINIA	39,127	97.2	-0-	0.9	-0-	0.6	-0-	1.2
WASHINGTON	88,434	98.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	-0-	0.1	0.2
WEST VIRGINIA	32,020	96.5	0.9	1.3	0.2	-0-	0.2	0.9
WISCONSIN	33,679	96.9	-0-	2.5	-0-	0.4	-0-	0.1
WYOMING	2,415	97.7	-0-	2.3	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

NOTE: '-0-'=ZERO. 'b/'=SAMPLE NOT REPORTED.

PREPARED BY DHHS/ACF/OPRE

February 18, 1998

TABLE 7-8

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS NOT IN THE TANF UNIT
BY THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE YOUNGEST CHILD IN THE TANF UNIT
OCTOBER 1996 - JUNE 1997

STATE	TOTAL PERSONS	RELATIONSHIP						
		NATURAL/ ADOPTIVE PARENTS	STEP- PARENT	GRAND- PARENT	SIB- LING	OTHER RELATIVE	NON- RELATIVE	S.S.I. CHILD
U.S. TOTAL	3,726,196	20.7%	1.3%	20.1%	13.0%	26.3%	13.3%	5.3%
ALABAMA	48,485	23.5	1.5	23.2	11.9	29.9	4.9	5.1
ALASKA b/								
ARIZONA	96,472	14.7	1.3	21.2	14.9	31.2	15.0	1.8
ARKANSAS	29,346	16.1	1.2	21.0	11.3	32.1	7.4	10.9
CALIFORNIA	1,242,525	20.1	0.9	16.6	11.8	26.9	21.3	2.3
COLORADO	15,582	32.8	3.9	12.9	15.2	22.4	8.8	4.0
CONNECTICUT	23,950	10.6	-0-	23.4	27.7	12.8	14.9	10.6
DELAWARE	5,413	25.2	2.7	20.7	10.8	27.9	3.6	9.0
DIST. OF COL.	26,135	8.8	1.0	24.3	14.4	41.4	6.4	3.7
FLORIDA	203,615	13.4	1.6	26.5	12.7	31.2	10.4	4.2
GEORGIA	52,921	35.4	0.9	23.7	21.8	14.0	1.1	3.0
GUAM	2,781	9.7	0.7	15.4	9.4	62.5	2.3	-0-
HAWAII	3,677	39.4	-0-	37.5	9.6	12.5	-0-	1.0
IDAHO	3,787	35.7	10.7	14.3	10.7	3.6	17.9	7.1
ILLINOIS	140,281	20.1	0.8	19.3	13.3	27.4	7.5	11.7
INDIANA	58,192	17.5	1.2	25.8	7.9	31.4	11.6	4.5
IOWA	17,743	20.9	1.7	16.4	15.3	29.3	9.1	7.3
KANSAS	19,432	22.2	0.6	25.6	7.7	25.2	14.6	4.1
KENTUCKY	71,301	29.2	3.3	20.4	9.2	19.8	7.2	10.9
LOUISIANA	53,272	31.7	1.2	9.6	13.6	27.5	2.1	14.2
MAINE	9,450	22.7	3.9	20.8	18.2	12.3	16.9	5.2
MARYLAND	16,013	35.2	0.4	41.9	2.2	10.6	0.4	9.3
MASSACHUSETTS	45,240	29.7	1.0	18.9	16.4	15.4	8.9	9.8
MICHIGAN	101,626	21.8	1.2	18.7	7.6	25.6	10.4	14.6
MINNESOTA	21,740	25.5	2.8	11.0	14.5	14.5	23.4	8.3
MISSISSIPPI	46,764	22.3	0.2	23.0	11.0	32.8	3.8	7.1
MISSOURI	53,934	21.0	2.6	21.8	14.4	25.1	6.5	8.5
MONTANA	3,245	31.5	2.2	18.0	23.6	10.1	7.9	6.7
NEBRASKA	11,496	18.7	-0-	20.9	8.6	32.4	14.4	5.0
NEVADA	6,538	53.2	1.8	22.2	2.9	11.1	-0-	8.8
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,191	27.1	-0-	23.7	6.8	22.0	6.8	13.6
NEW JERSEY	49,569	24.8	1.4	18.5	33.9	9.6	3.0	8.9
NEW MEXICO	9,567	56.8	0.5	15.8	8.4	3.7	11.1	3.7
NEW YORK	240,468	30.2	0.5	15.9	15.9	17.0	11.7	8.8
NORTH CAROLINA	64,936	8.9	0.9	46.8	4.7	25.6	7.2	6.0
NORTH DAKOTA	2,460	23.1	1.7	3.4	32.5	15.4	17.1	6.8
OHIO	160,455	20.1	1.6	20.6	11.3	27.9	9.3	9.0
OKLAHOMA	19,543	28.1	4.4	28.7	8.8	21.1	4.1	4.7
OREGON	23,761	22.0	0.4	27.5	12.8	22.4	13.4	1.4
PENNSYLVANIA	82,184	23.3	0.5	21.5	11.2	21.9	10.3	11.4
PUERTO RICO	29,424	10.4	7.5	17.2	36.2	25.0	3.7	-0-
RHODE ISLAND	9,760	28.7	0.6	15.7	27.0	15.2	11.8	1.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	47,230	12.1	1.6	29.4	7.4	38.0	4.7	6.7
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,164	25.1	1.9	22.7	13.5	22.2	6.8	7.7
TENNESSEE	60,088	18.1	3.5	24.8	12.6	31.6	4.7	4.8
TEXAS	281,644	15.2	1.6	22.6	14.2	34.0	11.0	1.5
UTAH	4,312	33.6	1.9	23.4	24.3	12.1	4.7	-0-
VERMONT	2,719	35.8	1.5	13.4	23.9	7.5	14.9	3.0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	503	-0-	5.3	36.8	21.1	31.6	5.3	-0-
VIRGINIA	68,864	11.7	1.2	23.4	12.4	37.2	10.5	3.5
WASHINGTON	68,469	21.2	0.3	22.3	10.5	23.3	17.4	4.9
WEST VIRGINIA	23,211	37.3	3.6	14.2	16.0	14.5	5.7	8.7
WISCONSIN	36,015	27.8	1.2	18.4	12.4	19.5	6.2	14.5
WYOMING	2,702	23.7	4.0	13.1	17.2	25.8	14.6	1.5

NOTE: '-0-'=ZERO. '!''=RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN. 'b/'=SAMPLE NOT REPORTED.

PREPARED BY DHHS/ACF/OPRE

February 18, 1998

TABLE 7:9

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TANF FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF RECIPIENT CHILDREN
OCTOBER 1996 - JUNE 1997

STATE	TOTAL FAMILIES	UNBORN		NUMBER OF RECIPIENT CHILDREN!						
		ONLY	AND OTHER CHILDREN	AVE.	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	5 OR MORE	UNKNOW
U.S. TOTAL	4,058,131	0.5%	0.8%	2.0	42.2%	30.5%	15.5%	6.5%	3.5%	1.7
ALABAMA	36,728	-0-	-0-	1.9	45.0	30.6	15.0	6.2	1.9	1.7
ALASKA b/	12,312									
ARIZONA	56,020	0.3	-0-	2.0	42.7	27.7	16.0	8.1	4.1	1.0
ARKANSAS	21,405	-0-	-0-	1.8	46.3	32.7	13.1	4.4	1.6	1.0
CALIFORNIA	832,009	0.1	2.5	2.2	36.5	31.0	18.3	9.0	4.6	0.7
COLORADO	31,182	0.6	0.8	1.9	44.7	27.5	20.1	4.5	2.1	0.7
CONNECTICUT	56,051	-0-	-0-	1.9	46.4	27.3	12.7	10.9	0.9	1.0
DELAWARE	9,900	0.5	-0-	1.9	41.9	31.0	17.7	3.9	2.5	2.1
DIST. OF COL.	24,508	0.8	-0-	1.9	48.1	27.2	13.9	5.4	3.1	1.1
FLORIDA	179,170	0.3	-0-	1.9	42.9	32.6	15.2	5.1	2.2	1.1
GEORGIA	111,924	-0-	0.3	1.9	46.7	28.5	14.6	6.5	3.4	0.7
GUAM	2,279	0.4	-0-	2.7	27.8	28.6	19.2	10.6	12.2	1.1
HAWAII	22,487	-0-	-0-	2.1	39.5	34.1	14.6	6.3	5.0	0.7
IDAHO	7,710	-0-	1.8	2.0	42.1	29.8	21.1	1.8	5.3	-0-
ILLINOIS	202,290	1.0	-0-	2.1	39.9	27.6	19.3	6.6	4.7	1.1
INDIANA	45,813	-0-	-0-	1.9	48.1	29.0	12.0	6.7	2.2	2.1
IOWA	29,365	-0-	-0-	1.8	46.9	30.5	15.8	3.2	1.7	1.1
KANSAS	21,066	2.1	0.2	1.9	44.8	28.3	15.0	5.2	3.3	1.1
KENTUCKY	66,623	-0-	-0-	1.7	53.0	30.4	9.3	3.7	1.8	1.1
LOUISIANA	58,665	0.1	-0-	2.1	36.5	32.5	18.2	6.8	4.0	1.1
MAINE	18,961	1.0	-0-	1.8	45.6	33.3	12.6	4.2	1.0	2.1
MARYLAND	60,950	0.8	0.1	2.0	41.2	31.6	16.8	6.1	2.3	1.1
MASSACHUSETTS	79,686	1.4	0.1	1.8	46.8	27.9	15.1	4.9	2.0	1.1
MICHIGAN	154,816	1.1	-0-	2.0	42.3	29.6	13.9	7.7	4.4	0.7
MINNESOTA	54,276	1.1	0.8	2.1	42.3	29.8	14.9	5.2	6.1	0.7
MISSISSIPPI	40,646	-0-	-0-	2.1	38.8	31.3	15.4	8.0	4.8	1.1
MISSOURI	73,635	-0-	0.2	1.9	44.4	30.6	14.4	6.6	2.4	1.1
MONTANA	9,442	0.4	0.4	2.0	42.9	29.3	18.9	4.2	2.7	1.1
NEBRASKA	13,481	0.6	4.9	1.9	41.1	35.0	12.3	6.1	3.1	1.1
NEVADA	12,120	1.3	-0-	1.8	51.1	24.6	15.5	4.1	2.5	0.7
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,280	-0-	-0-	1.6	54.3	30.5	9.0	2.7	1.3	2.1
NEW JERSEY	102,034	-0-	-0-	1.7	49.9	30.9	10.8	4.8	1.2	2.1
NEW MEXICO	29,256	0.3	0.5	2.0	39.8	34.4	15.1	7.6	2.2	0.7
NEW YORK	391,000	0.8	1.1	1.9	41.8	33.4	11.6	5.9	3.3	3.1
NORTH CAROLINA	101,783	-0-	0.1	1.7	52.8	29.4	10.9	3.5	2.0	1.1
NORTH DAKOTA	4,331	-0-	-0-	1.9	48.5	27.2	14.6	5.8	3.9	-
OHIO	191,437	1.4	1.5	1.9	45.9	28.4	14.4	5.4	2.7	1.1
OKLAHOMA	31,750	-0-	-0-	2.0	41.7	32.2	16.7	7.0	1.9	0.7
OREGON	25,310	0.4	0.2	1.8	49.3	29.3	12.2	5.5	2.7	0.7
PENNSYLVANIA	167,933	0.6	0.1	2.1	38.9	30.4	16.5	6.7	4.8	2.1
PUERTO RICO	48,143	-0-	-0-	2.1	39.8	31.1	17.5	7.3	4.4	-
RHODE ISLAND	19,903	-0-	0.3	2.0	41.6	30.9	16.5	6.1	3.9	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	35,895	-0-	0.2	1.9	45.1	28.9	15.8	6.0	2.8	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,264	-0-	-0-	2.1	45.5	25.6	17.5	4.3	6.6	-
TENNESSEE	73,763	0.8	-0-	1.8	45.1	31.7	14.9	3.5	2.4	-
TEXAS	222,162	-0-	-0-	2.0	39.3	31.3	18.6	7.0	3.4	-
UTAH	12,613	1.6	2.9	2.0	44.7	23.6	18.8	6.1	4.2	-
VERMONT	8,401	1.0	-0-	1.6	56.0	28.0	11.6	1.4	-0-	-
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,298	-0-	-0-	2.9	22.4	30.6	20.4	10.2	16.3	-
VIRGINIA	55,260	-0-	0.2	1.7	49.5	32.9	11.1	4.1	1.3	-
WASHINGTON	94,619	1.1	0.6	1.8	49.2	28.9	13.4	3.2	2.5	-
WEST VIRGINIA	34,747	-0-	-0-	1.7	49.3	31.4	11.7	3.6	1.6	-
WISCONSIN	44,345	1.1	2.7	2.1	39.1	28.2	18.4	7.0	5.3	-
WYOMING	3,084	-0-	0.9	1.9	49.1	27.0	15.0	6.2	2.7	-

NOTE: '-0-'=ZERO. '1'='EXCLUDES UNBORN. 'AVE.'=AVERAGE NUMBER OF RECIPIENT CHILDREN. 'b/'=SAMPLE NOT REPORTED. EXCLUDES CHILDREN RECEIVING SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME.

TABLE 7:10

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TANF FAMILIES WITH NO ADULT RECIPIENTS BY NUMBER OF RECIPIENT CHILDREN
OCTOBER 1996 - JUNE 1997

STATE	TOTAL FAMILIES	UNBORN		NUMBER OF RECIPIENT CHILDREN!							5 OR MORE	L KNC
		ONLY	AND OTHER CHILDREN	AVE.	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR				
U.S. TOTAL	918,233	-0-%	0.2%	1.8	52.0%	28.9%	11.7%	4.6%	2.8%	-0-		
ALABAMA	16,268	-0-	-0-	1.7	53.8	28.6	11.5	5.0	1.1	-0-		
ALASKA b/												
ARIZONA	18,369	-0-	-0-	1.8	52.5	25.2	13.1	5.3	3.9	-0-		
ARKANSAS	6,017	-0-	-0-	1.8	46.7	32.0	17.2	2.5	1.6	-0-		
CALIFORNIA	190,989	-0-	0.6	2.0	45.4	31.0	12.1	6.3	5.2	-0-		
COLORADO	6,273	-0-	-0-	1.8	52.6	27.0	12.0	6.1	2.3	-0-		
CONNECTICUT	6,625	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-		
DELAWARE	2,585	-0-	-0-	1.3	71.7	24.5	1.9	1.9	-0-	-0-		
DIST. OF COL.	4,780	-0-	-0-	1.5	69.1	20.2	6.4	3.2	1.1	-0-		
FLORIDA	50,556	-0-	-0-	1.8	50.0	29.1	14.3	4.4	2.2	-0-		
GEORGIA	33,699	-0-	-0-	1.7	56.0	26.4	10.5	4.7	2.5	-0-		
GUAM	270	-0-	-0-	2.3	37.9	24.1	17.2	10.3	10.3	-0-		
HAWAII	2,970	-0-	-0-	1.7	57.1	23.8	13.1	3.6	2.4	-0-		
IDAHO	1,217	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-		
ILLINOIS	37,371	-0-	-0-	2.0	45.9	29.1	14.9	5.3	4.8	-0-		
INDIANA	13,193	-0-	-0-	1.8	55.5	25.3	11.6	4.8	2.7	-0-		
IOWA	5,811	-0-	-0-	1.8	53.2	23.4	14.9	4.3	4.3	-0-		
KANSAS	5,557	-0-	-0-	1.8	57.5	22.2	13.1	3.9	3.3	-0-		
KENTUCKY	20,145	-0-	-0-	1.5	60.3	30.3	6.4	1.5	1.5	-0-		
LOUISIANA	21,111	-0-	-0-	2.1	38.0	30.2	21.5	6.2	4.0	-0-		
MAINE	1,534	-0-	-0-	1.4	60.0	40.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-		
MARYLAND	12,910	-0-	-0-	1.6	57.4	29.5	9.3	2.7	1.1	-0-		
MASSACHUSETTS	16,425	-0-	0.6	1.6	61.1	22.9	12.6	3.4	-0-	-0-		
MICHIGAN	23,073	-0-	-0-	1.8	49.6	33.6	11.5	2.3	3.1	-0-		
MINNESOTA	6,147	-0-	-0-	1.6	58.5	29.3	7.3	2.4	2.4	-0-		
MISSISSIPPI	14,064	-0-	-0-	1.8	47.5	35.0	11.0	3.5	3.0	-0-		
MISSOURI	17,678	-0-	-0-	1.7	53.8	31.8	9.3	4.2	0.8	-0-		
MONTANA	1,167	-0-	-0-	1.5	62.5	21.9	15.6	-0-	-0-	-0-		
NEBRASKA	2,233	-0-	-0-	1.7	59.3	22.2	11.1	7.4	-0-	-0-		
NEVADA	5,467	-0-	-0-	1.7	58.7	19.6	16.1	3.5	2.1	-0-		
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,337	-0-	-0-	1.4	69.4	19.4	11.1	-0-	-0-	-0-		
NEW JERSEY	21,194	-0-	-0-	1.8	49.7	33.3	11.5	3.3	2.2	-0-		
NEW MEXICO	6,143	-0-	0.8	1.8	52.5	26.2	13.9	4.9	2.5	-0-		
NEW YORK	72,077	-0-	-0-	1.8	49.6	32.7	8.8	7.1	1.8	-0-		
NORTH CAROLINA	27,066	-0-	-0-	1.4	67.2	24.8	5.5	1.7	0.8	-0-		
NORTH DAKOTA	568	-0-	-0-	1.7	55.6	29.6	7.4	7.4	-0-	-0-		
OHIO	43,212	-0-	0.4	1.7	55.5	26.4	10.6	5.3	2.3	-0-		
OKLAHOMA	9,309	-0-	-0-	1.8	51.0	29.8	12.6	3.3	3.3	-0-		
OREGON	7,259	-0-	-0-	1.5	60.7	29.3	8.0	1.3	0.7	-0-		
PENNSYLVANIA	26,456	-0-	-0-	1.8	51.1	31.2	9.2	5.0	3.5	-0-		
PUERTO RICO	6,294	-0-	-0-	1.7	53.0	29.1	12.0	5.1	0.9	-0-		
RHODE ISLAND	3,125	-0-	-0-	1.7	57.9	26.3	12.3	1.8	1.8	-0-		
SOUTH CAROLINA	11,605	-0-	-0-	1.8	55.2	25.6	11.6	6.4	1.2	-0-		
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,921	-0-	-0-	2.1	44.2	26.0	15.6	6.5	7.8	-0-		
TENNESSEE	19,763	-0-	-0-	1.6	59.1	24.2	14.6	0.5	1.5	-0-		
TEXAS	56,169	-0-	-0-	1.8	49.5	28.3	15.5	4.4	2.3	-0-		
UTAH	2,176	-0-	3.7	1.6	63.0	20.4	13.0	1.9	1.9	-0-		
VERMONT	812	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-		
VIRGIN ISLANDS	79	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-		
VIRGINIA	17,577	-0-	-0-	1.5	65.1	25.3	7.5	2.1	-0-	-0-		
WASHINGTON	18,663	-0-	0.6	1.4	64.5	28.5	5.8	0.6	0.6	-0-		
WEST VIRGINIA	7,830	-0-	-0-	1.5	67.9	21.4	8.9	-0-	1.8	-0-		
WISCONSIN	12,260	-0-	-0-	1.9	44.4	33.1	14.9	4.3	3.3	-0-		
WYOMING	832	-0-	1.6	1.7	57.4	29.5	4.9	6.6	1.6	-0-		

NOTE: '-0-'=ZERO. '-0-'=LESS THAN 25 SAMPLE CASES. 'b/'=SAMPLE NOT REPORTED.
 '!'=EXCLUDES UNBORN. 'AVE.'=AVERAGE NUMBER OF RECIPIENT CHILDREN.
 EXCLUDES CHILDREN RECEIVING SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME.

TABLE 7:11

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TANF FAMILIES WITH ONE ADULT RECIPIENT BY NUMBER OF RECIPIENT CHILDREN
OCTOBER 1996 - JUNE 1997

STATE	TOTAL FAMILIES	UNBORN		NUMBER OF RECIPIENT CHILDREN!						5 OR MORE
		ONLY	AND OTHER CHILDREN	AVE.	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR		
U.S. TOTAL	2,827,225	0.7%	1.0%	2.0	40.6%	31.2%	16.2%	6.5%	3.3%	
ALABAMA	19,913	-0-	-0-	2.0	38.4	32.0	17.8	7.1	2.5	
ALASKA b/										
ARIZONA	35,892	0.5	-0-	2.1	38.7	28.7	17.4	9.3	3.8	
ARKANSAS	14,944	-0-	-0-	1.8	47.2	32.7	11.2	5.0	1.7	
CALIFORNIA	524,670	0.2	3.3	2.1	35.6	31.8	19.7	8.6	3.8	
COLORADO	24,282	0.7	1.1	2.0	43.3	26.8	22.2	4.1	2.0	
CONNECTICUT	44,841	-0-	-0-	1.8	45.5	31.8	13.6	5.7	1.1	
DELAWARE	6,974	0.7	-0-	2.1	32.2	32.9	23.1	4.9	2.8	
DIST. OF COL.	19,322	1.1	-0-	1.9	43.7	28.9	15.5	5.8	3.2	
FLORIDA	125,280	0.4	-0-	1.9	40.1	34.1	15.1	5.5	2.2	
GEORGIA	77,495	-0-	0.5	2.0	42.7	29.5	16.3	7.2	3.8	
GUAM	1,777	0.5	-0-	2.6	28.8	30.4	17.8	8.9	12.0	
HAWAII	15,840	-0-	-0-	2.0	41.1	35.3	13.4	5.6	4.0	
IDAHO	6,222	-0-	2.2	2.0	39.1	32.6	19.6	2.2	6.5	
ILLINOIS	155,889	1.3	-0-	2.1	39.1	26.8	20.1	6.9	4.6	
INDIANA	31,988	-0-	-0-	1.9	45.8	30.2	11.9	7.6	1.7	
IOWA	20,463	-0-	-0-	1.8	46.2	32.9	14.5	2.7	0.9	
KANSAS	14,201	3.1	0.3	1.9	41.4	29.9	15.3	4.9	3.3	
KENTUCKY	43,761	-0-	-0-	1.7	50.3	30.3	10.5	4.1	1.9	
LOUISIANA	36,962	0.2	-0-	2.1	35.9	33.6	16.4	7.1	3.9	
MAINE	15,463	1.2	-0-	1.7	47.6	32.9	12.7	2.8	0.4	
MARYLAND	47,123	1.0	0.1	2.0	37.4	32.0	18.7	7.0	2.5	
MASSACHUSETTS	60,163	1.9	-0-	1.9	43.1	29.3	15.9	5.3	2.0	
MICHIGAN	118,710	1.5	-0-	2.0	42.9	29.8	13.5	7.6	3.7	
MINNESOTA	43,631	1.4	0.7	2.0	41.9	31.6	14.8	5.5	4.1	
MISSISSIPPI	26,371	-0-	-0-	2.3	34.4	28.8	17.9	10.4	5.9	
MISSOURI	54,309	-0-	0.3	2.0	41.9	30.2	16.0	7.0	2.8	
MONTANA	6,999	0.5	0.5	1.9	43.2	28.6	19.8	4.7	1.0	
NEBRASKA	10,421	0.8	4.8	1.9	38.9	38.1	11.9	5.6	2.4	
NEVADA	6,576	2.3	-0-	1.9	45.3	29.1	14.5	4.1	2.9	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6,795	-0-	-0-	1.7	51.9	32.2	8.2	3.3	1.6	
NEW JERSEY	78,292	-0-	-0-	1.7	50.3	29.9	10.5	5.2	1.0	
NEW MEXICO	21,854	0.5	0.2	2.0	36.6	37.1	15.7	7.6	1.8	
NEW YORK	266,620	1.2	1.4	1.9	41.1	34.0	11.2	5.3	3.1	
NORTH CAROLINA	71,760	-0-	0.2	1.8	48.2	30.7	12.4	4.3	2.5	
NORTH DAKOTA	3,721	-0-	-0-	1.9	47.5	27.1	15.8	5.6	4.0	
OHIO	135,506	1.9	1.8	1.9	44.4	29.0	14.4	5.5	2.6	
OKLAHOMA	22,133	-0-	-0-	2.0	38.4	33.1	18.1	8.4	1.4	
OREGON	16,841	0.6	0.3	1.9	46.0	29.0	13.8	6.9	2.9	
PENNSYLVANIA	133,221	0.7	0.1	2.1	37.7	30.4	17.6	6.9	4.4	
PUERTO RICO	37,492	-0-	-0-	2.1	39.5	31.6	18.2	6.6	4.2	
RHODE ISLAND	16,010	-0-	0.3	2.0	39.7	32.2	17.1	7.2	2.4	
SOUTH CAROLINA	23,818	-0-	0.3	2.0	40.8	30.3	18.1	5.1	3.7	
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,293	-0-	-0-	2.0	47.0	25.8	17.4	3.0	6.1	
TENNESSEE	52,902	1.1	-0-	1.9	40.0	34.7	14.7	4.5	2.8	
TEXAS	154,792	-0-	-0-	2.1	36.7	33.1	18.9	7.2	3.6	
UTAH	9,913	2.0	2.8	2.1	42.7	24.4	19.1	6.9	4.1	
VERMONT	6,453	1.3	-0-	1.6	54.1	29.6	11.3	1.3	-0-	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,219	-0-	-0-	3.0	21.7	30.4	19.6	10.9	17.4	
VIRGINIA	36,238	-0-	0.3	1.8	43.2	36.2	12.6	4.7	1.7	
WASHINGTON	63,477	1.7	0.3	1.7	49.2	28.4	14.0	3.2	1.2	
WEST VIRGINIA	21,813	-0-	-0-	1.8	46.5	30.1	13.8	4.5	1.6	
WISCONSIN	30,492	1.6	3.7	2.2	37.5	26.8	20.0	7.7	5.3	
WYOMING	2,088	-0-	0.7	1.9	48.4	24.2	18.3	6.5	2.6	

NOTE: '-0-'=ZERO. '!'=EXCLUDES UNBORN. 'AVE.'=AVERAGE NUMBER OF RECIPIENT CHILDREN. 'b/'=SAMPLE NOT REPORTED. EXCLUDES CHILDREN RECEIVING SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME.

TABLE 7:12

TANF FAMILIES BY RACE OF NATURAL OR ADOPTIVE PARENT
OCTOBER 1996 - JUNE 1997

STATE	TOTAL FAMILIES	RACE OF PARENT!					UN- KNOW
		WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	ASIAN	NATIVE AMERICAN	
U.S. TOTAL	4,058,131	34.5%	37.3%	22.5%	3.3%	1.3%	1.1
ALABAMA	36,728	24.8	74.6	0.1	0.4	-0-	0.1
ALASKA b/	12,312						
ARIZONA	56,020	33.0	9.5	38.8	0.8	17.3	0.5
ARKANSAS	21,405	43.1	55.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5
CALIFORNIA	832,009	26.1	19.8	44.1	8.8	0.3	0.9
COLORADO	31,182	34.3	19.0	42.2	1.6	2.1	0.8
CONNECTICUT	56,051	33.6	32.7	33.6	-0-	-0-	-0-
DELAWARE	9,900	33.0	63.1	3.9	-0-	-0-	-0-
DIST. OF COL.	24,508	1.0	96.9	1.9	0.2	-0-	-0-
FLORIDA	179,170	32.2	48.5	18.8	0.5	-0-	-0-
GEORGIA	111,924	22.7	74.3	2.4	0.4	0.1	-0-
GUAM	2,279	0.8	0.8	-0-	98.0	-0-	0.4
HAWAII	22,487	16.2	1.9	0.8	73.1	-0-	8.1
IDAHO	7,710	91.2	-0-	8.8	-0-	-0-	-0-
ILLINOIS	202,290	26.9	62.1	10.0	1.0	-0-	-0-
INDIANA	45,813	54.6	39.6	3.9	0.4	-0-	1.7
IOWA	29,365	82.1	13.3	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.1
KANSAS	21,066	66.0	25.0	6.2	2.1	0.7	-0-
KENTUCKY	66,623	78.1	21.3	0.3	0.2	-0-	-0-
LOUISIANA	58,665	15.2	83.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	-0-
MAINE	18,961	95.8	1.3	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.1
MARYLAND	60,950	20.9	75.8	0.3	0.6	0.1	2.1
MASSACHUSETTS	79,686	44.4	16.8	31.4	5.1	0.4	1.1
MICHIGAN	154,816	40.4	53.0	3.9	1.0	0.7	1.1
MINNESOTA	54,276	53.9	25.1	5.2	7.7	7.7	0.1
MISSISSIPPI	40,646	15.2	84.3	-0-	0.2	0.2	0.1
MISSOURI	73,635	48.7	49.3	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
MONTANA	9,442	61.4	1.2	2.3	0.8	34.4	-0-
NEBRASKA	13,481	56.4	25.8	9.8	3.1	4.9	-0-
NEVADA	12,120	53.3	29.0	14.8	0.9	1.9	-0-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,280	78.0	0.9	2.7	-0-	-0-	18.1
NEW JERSEY	102,034	20.7	52.8	25.1	1.5	-0-	-0-
NEW MEXICO	29,256	22.5	7.4	56.8	0.3	12.4	0.1
NEW YORK	391,000	23.0	33.3	37.5	0.7	-0-	5.1
NORTH CAROLINA	101,783	29.3	64.0	1.8	1.2	3.2	0.1
NORTH DAKOTA	4,331	47.6	0.5	1.0	-0-	51.0	-0-
OHIO	191,437	54.9	41.0	3.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
OKLAHOMA	31,750	52.0	31.7	2.7	0.4	13.2	-0-
OREGON	25,310	75.5	8.4	8.8	4.4	2.1	0.1
PENNSYLVANIA	167,933	40.9	45.7	10.9	2.0	0.3	0.1
PUERTO RICO	48,143	-0-	-0-	100.0	-0-	-0-	-0-
RHODE ISLAND	19,903	47.1	18.7	24.8	8.5	0.3	0.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	35,895	20.3	79.1	0.6	-0-	-0-	-0-
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,264	30.3	0.9	1.4	0.5	66.4	0.1
TENNESSEE	73,763	45.7	53.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	-0-
TEXAS	222,162	19.4	31.0	48.4	1.1	0.2	-0-
UTAH	12,613	75.7	3.2	13.7	-1.0	6.1	0.1
VERMONT	8,401	98.1	-0-	1.0	-0-	-0-	1.1
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,298	2.0	63.3	30.6	-0-	-0-	4.1
VIRGINIA	55,260	34.0	61.9	1.7	1.5	0.9	-0-
WASHINGTON	94,619	69.2	11.2	10.1	5.2	3.7	0.1
WEST VIRGINIA	34,747	91.3	6.8	-0-	-0-	-0-	1.1
WISCONSIN	44,345	28.4	51.1	6.3	4.5	2.4	7.1
WYOMING	3,084	70.8	1.8	9.3	1.8	16.4	-0-

NOTE: '-0-'=ZERO. 'b/'=SAMPLE NOT REPORTED. '!'=RACE OF PARENTS IN THE ASSISTANCE UNIT.
IF RACE IS UNKNOWN OR PARENT(S) ARE NOT IN THE ASSISTANCE UNIT, RACE OF YOUNGEST CHILD IS USED.

TABLE 7:13

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TANF RECIPIENT CHILDREN BY AGE
OCTOBER 1996 - JUNE 1997

STATE	TOTAL CHILDREN	AVE.	YEARS OF AGE OF RECIPIENT CHILDREN									
			UNDER 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
U.S. TOTAL	7,920,340	7.7	5.4%	7.5%	7.2%	7.5%	7.3%	7.4%	7.2%	6.5%	5.7%	5.6%
ALABAMA	68,443	7.5	4.6	9.6	7.8	7.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.3	5.9	5.1
ALASKA b/												
ARIZONA	112,300	7.6	5.0	8.4	6.8	6.7	6.6	8.4	8.4	6.3	6.3	6.1
ARKANSAS	37,927	7.6	5.3	6.9	8.3	7.4	7.3	7.8	8.2	6.0	6.0	5.7
CALIFORNIA	1,794,636	7.6	5.4	6.7	6.5	7.8	7.6	7.5	8.2	7.5	5.7	5.7
COLORADO	59,424	7.7	4.6	9.0	5.6	8.3	7.8	7.8	7.6	6.3	5.2	5.2
CONNECTICUT	104,969	8.2	6.3	5.3	6.3	6.8	5.8	8.3	5.8	4.4	5.8	5.8
DELAWARE	18,483	7.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	6.6	9.5	5.8	7.1	5.8	8.4	3.4
DIST. OF COL.	44,745	7.0	4.2	9.5	8.4	9.2	8.6	8.1	8.1	9.5	4.5	4.4
FLORIDA	332,228	7.7	6.1	7.9	6.7	7.4	6.4	8.5	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.1
GEORGIA	215,697	8.0	4.7	6.6	6.1	7.6	7.2	6.0	7.7	7.5	6.0	6.0
GUAM	5,944	6.7	6.4	10.3	8.0	8.6	7.5	7.4	5.5	6.7	5.0	5.0
HAWAII	46,247	7.7	5.9	8.2	7.2	6.3	7.7	6.0	7.3	6.2	5.8	5.5
IDaho	15,285	7.5	3.5	9.7	7.1	7.1	8.8	8.0	10.6	5.3	4.4	5.3
ILLINOIS	413,705	7.5	6.8	7.6	8.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	6.9	6.3	5.0	5.3
INDIANA	83,222	7.4	0.5	10.2	8.5	8.9	8.5	7.3	6.1	5.3	5.2	5.6
IOWA	52,177	7.4	6.5	8.6	8.3	7.6	7.6	6.4	8.4	5.1	6.0	6.0
KANSAS	38,899	7.1	8.1	9.9	8.4	8.2	7.2	6.0	6.2	4.9	5.5	5.8
KENTUCKY	110,837	7.8	6.3	6.9	7.8	7.2	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.9	4.9	5.4
LOUISIANA	120,553	7.6	6.8	7.7	7.7	8.0	7.3	7.0	6.3	5.1	6.3	5.3
MAINE	32,768	7.9	5.4	6.4	7.5	7.3	8.1	6.0	5.8	8.6	6.0	5.6
MARYLAND	117,103	7.7	6.2	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.3	6.7	6.6	7.0	5.5	6.0
MASSACHUSETTS	142,196	7.8	3.4	9.0	6.9	7.1	8.4	7.3	7.6	5.6	7.2	4.8
MICHIGAN	307,342	7.6	-0-	12.0	7.4	7.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	6.4	5.0	5.0
MINNESOTA	111,101	7.4	4.7	6.6	8.9	8.6	7.4	7.7	7.6	6.5	6.2	4.3
MISSISSIPPI	84,738	7.4	5.4	8.4	8.7	8.5	7.6	8.1	6.1	6.6	4.2	5.1
MISSOURI	139,030	7.3	7.9	8.3	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.6	6.7	5.6	6.0	4.7
MONTANA	18,082	8.1	7.1	7.1	5.8	5.6	6.9	7.5	6.5	5.6	4.6	6.7
NEBRASKA	25,639	6.7	8.4	11.3	10.0	8.4	5.8	7.7	7.1	5.5	4.8	4.5
NEVADA	21,372	7.2	8.8	6.6	8.9	6.4	8.4	8.2	5.2	6.4	6.8	5.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13,330	7.4	5.6	7.5	9.5	6.7	8.1	6.4	9.5	8.1	5.3	4.7
NEW JERSEY	173,145	8.4	3.5	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.6	7.6	8.1	6.6	6.5	7.4
NEW MEXICO	57,354	7.9	6.1	7.6	8.0	7.2	6.8	7.8	6.1	5.6	5.1	5.6
NEW YORK	723,318	8.2	4.2	6.4	8.1	6.9	7.8	7.4	6.5	6.5	5.7	6.0
NORTH CAROLINA	171,951	7.2	7.1	8.7	8.8	7.9	7.5	8.3	7.2	5.6	6.3	4.6
NORTH DAKOTA	8,242	7.4	6.6	10.5	7.7	6.4	7.9	7.9	6.1	4.3	3.8	6.6
OHIO	350,914	7.6	6.9	8.8	6.9	7.7	7.3	7.3	6.3	5.5	5.4	5.2
OKLAHOMA	61,959	7.9	6.8	6.6	7.0	6.0	7.4	6.5	6.2	7.3	5.0	6.2
OREGON	46,023	7.8	7.7	6.9	7.2	7.4	6.0	5.8	7.8	6.5	5.7	5.0
PENNSYLVANIA	342,433	7.6	5.8	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.0	7.5	8.1	7.2	5.7	4.9
PUERTO RICO	99,782	9.6	0.7	4.3	4.2	4.7	5.8	5.7	7.5	6.0	6.5	7.0
RHODE ISLAND	39,861	7.4	3.4	11.1	6.7	7.3	6.7	7.4	9.8	5.2	6.6	5.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	68,281	7.9	4.5	7.0	5.5	6.9	7.6	8.7	8.6	7.2	6.0	5.7
SOUTH DAKOTA	10,852	7.7	5.3	8.3	6.0	8.7	6.7	5.5	7.6	6.2	6.2	3.9
TENNESSEE	132,953	7.8	6.3	6.5	6.7	8.7	6.7	7.8	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.1
TEXAS	451,575	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.9	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.1	5.7	6.0
UTAH	24,742	7.5	4.2	7.8	9.1	8.1	8.3	7.0	5.0	8.0	7.2	5.7
VERMONT	12,825	7.8	3.5	11.1	9.8	6.6	6.3	5.7	4.7	3.8	8.2	5.4
VIRGIN ISLANDS	3,762	7.9	2.1	7.0	7.0	6.3	8.5	9.9	1.4	9.2	3.5	7.7
VIRGINIA	95,351	7.6	5.3	7.8	7.3	9.1	7.1	8.1	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.8
WASHINGTON	165,149	7.7	5.7	7.3	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.6	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8
WEST VIRGINIA	59,147	7.8	6.4	8.3	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.4	6.4	5.6	5.3
WISCONSIN	92,682	7.5	8.1	8.6	6.9	7.7	6.2	6.6	6.8	5.5	5.5	4.9
WYOMING	5,759	7.5	6.6	8.8	7.1	5.0	7.3	8.5	6.2	7.3	6.9	4.7

NOTE: '-0-'=ZERO. 'AVE.'=AVERAGE AGE. 'b/'=SAMPLE NOT REPORTED.

PREPARED BY DHHS/ACF/OPRE

February 18, 1998

TABLE 7:13

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TANF RECIPIENT CHILDREN BY AGE (CONTINUED)
OCTOBER 1996 - JUNE 1997

STATE	TOTAL CHILDREN	YEARS OF AGE OF RECIPIENT CHILDREN									UN-KNOWN
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
U.S. TOTAL	7,920,340	4.9%	4.9%	4.4%	3.9%	3.9%	3.6%	3.2%	2.9%	0.8%	0.2%
ALABAMA	68,443	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.0	2.3	2.6	0.1	-0-
ALASKA b/											
ARIZONA	112,300	5.9	5.0	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.5	2.3	2.9	0.3	-0-
ARKANSAS	37,927	4.4	5.6	3.4	4.6	4.2	2.5	4.0	2.5	-0-	-0-
CALIFORNIA	1,794,636	4.8	5.5	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.5	0.5	-0-
COLORADO	59,424	4.8	4.1	5.9	4.1	4.9	3.4	3.5	1.1	0.7	-0-
CONNECTICUT	104,969	8.7	5.8	5.3	6.8	3.4	4.4	1.9	1.9	1.0	-0-
DELAWARE	18,483	6.3	6.6	5.3	4.2	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.7	0.3	-0-
DIST. OF COL.	44,745	2.8	4.4	4.2	3.2	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.8	0.6	-0-
FLORIDA	332,228	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.5	2.4	0.3	-0-
GEORGIA	215,697	5.1	5.7	4.5	3.8	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.5	0.8	-0-
GUAM	5,944	5.2	5.0	4.9	3.4	2.5	3.6	2.2	1.9	0.5	-0-
HAWAII	46,247	5.2	3.9	4.6	5.0	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.4	0.3	-0-
IDAHO	15,285	7.1	5.3	2.7	0.9	3.5	3.5	4.4	2.7	-0-	-0-
ILLINOIS	413,705	4.5	4.3	5.0	3.1	3.9	2.9	3.3	3.3	0.8	-0-
INDIANA	83,222	3.8	3.8	4.3	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.1	2.4	-0-	6.9
IOWA	52,177	3.8	4.6	5.1	3.0	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.9	0.8	-0-
KANSAS	38,899	5.5	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	2.3	1.6	0.1	-0-
KENTUCKY	110,837	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.9	0.3	-0-
LOUISIANA	120,553	5.4	4.4	4.6	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.4	2.1	0.8	-0-
MAINE	32,768	5.6	4.3	5.2	2.4	3.9	2.8	2.8	3.6	2.4	-0-
MARYLAND	117,103	4.0	3.9	5.3	4.7	4.0	3.5	3.4	2.5	0.4	0.2
MASSACHUSETTS	142,196	4.1	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.1	3.6	1.8	0.3	-0-
MICHIGAN	307,342	5.2	4.6	4.1	3.2	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.2	0.9	2.9
MINNESOTA	111,101	3.6	4.9	3.8	5.5	3.6	3.2	4.3	1.2	0.9	-0-
MISSISSIPPI	84,738	3.5	4.7	4.4	3.2	4.7	3.0	4.2	3.0	0.2	-0-
MISSOURI	139,030	4.1	3.7	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.0	0.9	0.1
MONTANA	18,082	4.0	6.7	5.4	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.0	2.0	0.6	-0-
NEBRASKA	25,639	5.8	3.9	4.2	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.6	2.9	0.6	-0-
NEVADA	21,372	5.0	4.8	3.6	4.3	3.9	2.0	2.5	2.5	0.5	-0-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13,330	5.0	4.2	3.1	3.6	3.9	3.3	3.3	1.4	0.8	-0-
NEW JERSEY	173,145	5.3	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	3.2	0.5	-0-
NEW MEXICO	57,354	5.4	3.5	3.7	4.7	4.0	4.8	4.2	3.2	0.5	-0-
NEW YORK	723,318	4.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.1	3.9	2.8	0.1
NORTH CAROLINA	171,951	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.6	3.0	0.1	0.1
NORTH DAKOTA	8,242	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.1	3.3	4.6	1.3	2.8	1.0	-0-
OHIO	350,914	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.7	1.3	-0-
OKLAHOMA	61,959	5.1	6.1	5.1	4.9	4.1	3.6	2.9	2.7	0.9	-0-
OREGON	46,023	5.0	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.1	3.7	2.4	3.4	0.7	0.4
PENNSYLVANIA	342,433	5.2	4.0	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.0	3.2	1.2	-0-
PUERTO RICO	99,782	6.1	6.0	6.7	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.0	0.2	-0-
RHODE ISLAND	39,861	5.9	4.5	4.4	3.6	3.6	4.0	1.5	2.6	0.4	-0-
SOUTH CAROLINA	68,281	4.1	6.0	4.2	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.1	0.5	-0-
SOUTH DAKOTA	10,852	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.7	5.1	2.5	2.8	3.0	0.7	-0-
TENNESSEE	132,953	3.9	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.5	3.1	0.5	-0-
TEXAS	451,575	5.0	4.9	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.0	2.5	3.2	0.4	-0-
UTAH	24,742	3.9	3.7	5.0	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.3	1.3	-0-
VERMONT	12,825	4.1	5.7	5.7	5.1	3.5	4.1	3.2	2.5	0.9	-0-
VIRGIN ISLANDS	3,762	2.8	6.3	7.0	4.2	4.2	5.6	4.9	1.4	-0-	-0-
VIRGINIA	95,351	4.3	5.3	3.8	3.4	4.7	3.3	3.3	2.5	0.3	-0-
WASHINGTON	165,149	5.0	5.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	2.5	3.5	3.3	0.7	0.1
WEST VIRGINIA	59,147	4.7	4.8	4.4	3.2	5.1	3.0	4.0	3.7	0.5	-0-
WISCONSIN	92,682	5.0	5.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.0	2.6	0.8	-0-
WYOMING	5,759	6.2	5.2	4.7	4.7	3.8	2.8	1.4	2.1	0.5	-0-

NOTE: "-0-"=ZERO. 'b/'=SAMPLE NOT REPORTED.

PREPARED BY DHHS/ACF/OPRE

February 18, 1998

TABLE 7:14

TANF MOTHERS (UNDER 20) OF YOUNGEST CHILD IN FAMILY BY AGE!
OCTOBER 1996 - JUNE 1997

STATE	TOTAL MOTHERS (11-19)	YEARS OF AGE OF MOTHERS OF YOUNGEST CHILD					
		11-14	15	16	17	18	19
U.S. TOTAL	201,182	1,056	3,988	10,088	22,097	63,395	100,555
ALABAMA	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
ALASKA b/	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
ARIZONA	2,150	-0-	130	-0-	261	782	97
ARKANSAS	1,282	-0-	-0-	-0-	148	395	74
CALIFORNIA	40,613	-0-	-0-	3,293	5,488	13,172	18,666
COLORADO	1,341	-0-	-0-	10	166	264	90
CONNECTICUT	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
DELAWARE	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
DIST. OF COL.	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
FLORIDA	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
GEORGIA	6,813	122	243	365	852	1,825	3,400
GUAM	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
HAWAII	1,061	-0-	-0-	35	-0-	530	45
IDAHO	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
ILLINOIS	13,347	-0-	505	-0-	1,301	3,612	7,928
INDIANA	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
IOWA	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
KANSAS	1,562	-0-	-0-	36	-0-	763	76
KENTUCKY	4,074	75	226	151	453	1,509	1,600
LOUISIANA	3,486	-0-	-0-	-0-	66	1,513	1,900
MAINE	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
MARYLAND	3,739	-0-	-0-	-0-	282	1,340	2,117
MASSACHUSETTS	4,881	94	-0-	94	282	1,783	2,628
MICHIGAN	5,988	176	176	705	352	2,642	1,937
MINNESOTA	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
MISSISSIPPI	2,391	-0-	-0-	-0-	141	774	1,475
MISSOURI	4,495	-0-	-0-	375	524	1,423	2,173
MONTANA	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
NEBRASKA	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
NEVADA	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
NEW JERSEY	5,559	-0-	116	347	695	1,853	2,554
NEW MEXICO	1,360	-0-	50	50	201	453	654
NEW YORK	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
NORTH CAROLINA	7,506	-0-	114	-0-	569	2,616	4,207
NORTH DAKOTA	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
OHIO	10,436	163	163	489	815	2,609	6,107
OKLAHOMA	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
OREGON	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
PENNSYLVANIA	10,320	-0-	-0-	563	938	3,190	5,629
PUERTO RICO	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
RHODE ISLAND	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
SOUTH CAROLINA	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
TENNESSEE	5,190	-0-	200	399	499	1,298	2,094
TEXAS	16,925	-0-	510	1,576	3,248	4,074	7,517
UTAH	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
VERMONT	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
VIRGIN ISLANDS	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
VIRGINIA	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
WASHINGTON	4,232	-0-	-0-	434	434	1,736	1,628
WEST VIRGINIA	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-
WISCONSIN	3,061	-0-	139	139	239	921	1,543
WYOMING	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-	-a-

NOTE: '-0-'=ZERO. '-a-'=LESS THAN 25 SAMPLE CASES. '-a-a-'=NO SAMPLE CASES. 'b/'=SAMPLE NOT REPORTED.
'-a-a-a-'=EXCLUDES TEEN PARENTS WHOSE AGE WAS NOT REPORTED.

TABLE 7:15

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TANF ADULT RECIPIENTS BY CITIZENSHIP STATUS
OCTOBER 1996 - JUNE 1997

STATE	TOTAL ADULT RECIPIENTS	CITIZENSHIP STATUS			
		U.S. CITIZEN	NON- CITIZEN IN U.S. LEGALLY	OTHER	UN- KNOWN
U.S. TOTAL	3,431,731	86.3%	11.3%	0.1%	2.3%
ALABAMA	21,007	96.5	0.4	-0-	3.0
ALASKA b/					
ARIZONA	39,409	91.1	7.4	-0-	1.5
ARKANSAS	15,832	98.8	0.3	-0-	0.9
CALIFORNIA	757,370	72.8	27.1	-0-	0.1
COLORADO	25,537	93.8	4.8	-0-	1.4
CONNECTICUT	54,523	94.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
DELAWARE	7,657	99.4	0.6	-0-	-0-
DIST. OF COL.	20,135	98.0	2.0	-0-	-0-
FLORIDA	131,947	85.1	10.3	0.4	4.2
GEORGIA	78,955	92.8	0.6	0.2	6.5
GUAM	2,251	81.4	18.6	-0-	-0-
HAWAII	23,229	94.5	4.3	-0-	1.2
IDAHO	6,763	94.0	6.0	-0-	-0-
ILLINOIS	173,949	92.4	4.3	-0-	3.3
INDIANA	33,253	99.5	0.5	-0-	-0-
IOWA	26,645	97.2	2.6	-0-	0.2
KANSAS	16,816	97.2	2.2	-0-	0.6
KENTUCKY	49,194	99.7	0.3	-0-	-0-
LOUISIANA	38,145	99.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
MAINE	19,391	97.5	1.9	-0-	0.6
MARYLAND	48,958	99.1	0.4	-0-	0.4
MASSACHUSETTS	66,358	83.6	15.8	-0-	0.6
MICHIGAN	144,777	95.3	3.2	-0-	1.6
MINNESOTA	52,627	65.2	10.0	-0-	24.8
MISSISSIPPI	26,793	99.2	-0-	-0-	0.8
MISSOURI	57,605	98.6	0.7	-0-	0.8
MONTANA	9,551	96.6	3.1	-0-	0.4
NEBRASKA	12,075	97.9	1.4	0.7	-0-
NEVADA	6,729	93.2	6.8	-0-	-0-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	7,092	96.9	2.6	-0-	0.5
NEW JERSEY	83,388	91.0	9.0	-0-	-0-
NEW MEXICO	24,372	94.4	5.2	-0-	0.4
NEW YORK	374,416	79.9	17.9	-0-	2.2
NORTH CAROLINA	77,673	99.6	-0-	0.1	0.3
NORTH DAKOTA	3,805	98.3	1.7	-0-	-0-
OHIO	160,944	85.3	0.8	-0-	13.9
OKLAHOMA	22,749	95.7	1.1	-0-	3.3
OREGON	19,261	94.0	4.8	0.3	1.0
PENNSYLVANIA	149,732	92.0	4.3	0.1	3.6
PUERTO RICO	46,207	99.1	0.9	-0-	-0-
RHODE ISLAND	17,545	85.6	14.4	-0-	-0-
SOUTH CAROLINA	24,762	98.4	0.3	0.5	0.8
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,393	98.5	0.7	-0-	0.7
TENNESSEE	55,098	98.7	0.4	-0-	0.9
TEXAS	177,194	84.1	15.6	0.2	-0-
UTAH	11,001	97.4	0.7	-0-	1.8
VERMONT	8,726	97.7	0.9	-0-	1.4
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,219	91.3	8.7	-0-	-0-
VIRGINIA	39,127	96.0	1.8	-0-	2.2
WASHINGTON	88,434	85.0	13.1	0.5	1.3
WEST VIRGINIA	32,020	95.9	0.4	-0-	3.7
WISCONSIN	33,679	93.5	5.3	0.3	0.9
WYOMING	2,415	99.4	0.6	-0-	-0-

NOTE: '-0-'=ZERO. 'b/'=SAMPLE NOT REPORTED.

PREPARED BY DHHS/ACF/OPRE

February 18, 1998

TABLE 7:16

TANF FAMILIES WITH COUNTABLE ASSETS BY TYPE OF ASSET
OCTOBER 1996 - JUNE 1997

STATE	TOTAL FAMILIES	FAMILIES WITH ASSETS					
		ALL ASSETS		LIQUID ASSETS		MOTOR VEHICLE	
		FAMI-LIES	AVERAGE VALUE	FAMI-LIES	AVERAGE VALUE	FAMI-LIES	AVERAGE VALUE
U.S. TOTAL	4,058,131	753,084	\$489.23	598,789	\$203.90	271,412	\$894
ALABAMA	36,728	1,732	221.74	1,686	222.32	46	
ALASKA b/	12,312						
ARIZONA	56,020	11,074	126.51	10,878	100.58	456	
ARKANSAS	21,405	2,121	184.51	1,726	116.40	345	
CALIFORNIA	832,009	299,655	764.10	217,332	319.92	160,255	990
COLORADO	31,182	1,675	166.48	1,421	-a-	245	
CONNECTICUT	56,051	10,191	326.15	9,592	260.59	599	
DELAWARE	9,900	585	-a-	439	-a-	146	
DIST. OF COL.	24,508	-0-		-a-	-a-	-0-	
FLORIDA	179,170	28,889	199.84	25,556	121.55	5,278	
GEORGIA	111,924	15,694	220.64	14,234	140.55	2,555	
GUAM	2,279	130	-a-	121	-a-	28	
HAWAII	22,487	13,754	664.24	11,986	186.71	5,480	1,211
IDAHO	7,710	2,570	-a-	2,570	-a-	135	
ILLINOIS	202,290	20,471	341.79	15,008	152.20	8,043	568
INDIANA	45,813	14,910	398.79	10,753	103.18	6,145	780
IOWA	29,365	6,986	146.29	6,862	125.91	247	
KANSAS	21,066	6,610	180.56	3,378	126.72	4,504	165
KENTUCKY	66,623	20,523	959.50	6,187	175.07	16,750	1,104
LOUISIANA	58,665	1,052	-a-	921	-a-	132	
MAINE	18,961	6,504	139.34	6,382	114.74	184	
MARYLAND	60,950	1,834	229.73	1,411	-a-	635	
MASSACHUSETTS	79,686	20,743	254.55	20,367	223.76	751	
MICHIGAN	154,816	29,942	166.01	29,237	134.37	1,585	
MINNESOTA	54,276	20,541	614.71	16,793	200.34	9,146	921
MISSISSIPPI	40,646	5,485	625.45	3,164	193.00	3,164	885
MISSOURI	73,635	11,536	478.37	6,817	154.68	6,217	695
MONTANA	9,442	3,172	230.20	2,807	129.94	802	
NEBRASKA	13,481	3,722	187.80	3,639	152.68	165	
NEVADA	12,120	1,529	245.33	1,223	138.12	421	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,280	1,968	232.60	1,782	158.08	186	
NEW JERSEY	102,034	695	-a-	695	-a-	-0-	
NEW MEXICO	29,256	5,640	298.19	3,827	167.17	2,065	502
NEW YORK	391,000	2,551	-a-	1,914	-a-	638	
NORTH CAROLINA	101,783	3,753	590.97	2,957	117.85	1,137	
NORTH DAKOTA	4,331	1,871	293.43	1,556	177.84	526	471
OHIO	191,437	43,375	185.40	40,277	115.22	4,892	651
OKLAHOMA	31,750	2,158	173.51	1,911	127.35	185	
OREGON	25,310	5,856	281.18	4,839	175.55	1,500	531
PENNSYLVANIA	167,933	26,081	183.04	24,017	108.73	3,940	
PUERTO RICO	48,143	-0-	-a-	-0-	-a-	-0-	
RHODE ISLAND	19,903	4,935	176.96	4,770	160.36	274	
SOUTH CAROLINA	35,895	4,723	110.89	4,251	70.33	540	
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,264	1,222	272.10	1,073	193.51	324	
TENNESSEE	73,763	16,170	295.93	13,275	118.27	4,492	68
TEXAS	222,162	20,176	140.68	18,417	89.12	2,639	
UTAH	12,613	2,216	258.49	2,055	224.24	282	
VERMONT	8,401	2,597	242.58	2,354	154.50	406	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,298	-0-	-a-	-0-	-a-	-0-	
VIRGINIA	55,260	7,705	291.52	5,658	54.28	2,769	
WASHINGTON	94,619	18,012	422.44	13,889	100.16	8,138	75
WEST VIRGINIA	34,747	4,614	175.15	3,915	90.87	839	
WISCONSIN	44,345	6,257	245.28	6,056	147.37	1,071	
WYOMING	3,084	723	212.02	655	150.10	109	

NOTE: '-0-'=ZERO. '-a-'=NO SAMPLE CASES. '-a-'=LESS THAN 25 SAMPLE CASES. 'b/'=SAMPLE NOT REPORTED.

State	Time Frame for Work (Months)	Sanctions for Not Complying with Work Requirements Without Good Cause	Age of Youngest Child Exemption from Work Requirements	Earnings Disregards	Upfront Diversion	Transitional Medicaid Available (Months)	Transitional Child Care Available (Months)	Maximum Benefit Level, Family of 3 (2 kids)
Alabama Received: 10/01/96 Subject to TANF: 11/15/96	Immediate	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination 6 Months Minimum	Under Age 2 Years	All earnings disregarded for first 3 months if reported timely and accurately.	No	12	12	\$164
Alaska Received: 06/02/97 Subject to TANF: 07/01/97	24	First: Reduction Maximum: Reduction	Under Age 1 Year	First 12 months: \$150 and 33% Second 12 months: \$150 and 25% Third 12 months: \$150 and 20% Fourth 12 months: \$150 and 15% Fifth 12 months: \$150 and 10%	2 Months of Benefits	12	12	\$1,025
Arizona Received: 09/30/96 Subject to TANF: 10/01/96	Individual	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination for 1 Month Minimum	Under Age 1 Year	30% flat amount	3 Months of Benefits	24	24	\$347
Arkansas Received: 05/02/97 Subject to TANF: 07/01/97	Immediate	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Under Age 3 Months	For initial eligibility, 20 percent is deducted for work-related expenses, e.g., taxes. For on-going eligibility, 20 percent is deducted for work-related expenses followed by a 50 percent work incentive deduction from the remainder.	3 Months of Benefits	12	36	\$204
California Received: 10/09/96 Subject to TANF: 11/26/96	Applicants: 18 Recipients as of 01/11/98: 24	First: Reduction Maximum: Reduction	County Option Under 12 Weeks to Under Age 1 Year	Earned income or unearned disability income disregard of \$225 plus 50% of earned income.	County Option	12	24	\$565 Region I \$538 Region II

State	Time Frame for Work (Months)	Sanctions for Not Complying with Work Requirements Without Good Cause	Age of Youngest Child Exemption from Work Requirements	Earnings Disregards	Upfront Diversion	Transitional Medicaid Available (Months)	Transitional Child Care Available (Months)	Maximum Benefit Level, Family of 3 (2 kids)
Colorado Received: 05/13/97 Subject to TANF: 07/01/97	24	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination for 3-6 Months Minimum	Under Age 1 Year	Same as under former AFDC.	County Option	12	No Limit for Low Income Families	\$421
Connecticut Received: 10/01/96 Subject to TANF: 10/01/96	Immediate	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination for 3 Months Minimum	Under Age 1 Year	Earned income disregarded as long as the unit's gross earnings do not exceed the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	No	24 No Income Limit	No Limit for Low Income Families, Based on Sliding Fee Scale	A: \$636 B: \$543 C: \$536
Delaware Received: 01/22/97 Subject to TANF: 03/10/97	Immediate for all determined able and 2-parent households; Workfare for single parent households after 24 months	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination Permanently	Under Age 13 Weeks	Same as under former AFDC.	No	24	24	\$338
Dist. of Col. Received: 12/03/96 Subject to TANF: 03/01/97	When determined able to engage in work or 24 months, whichever comes first	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Under Age 1 Year	Same as under former AFDC.	No	12	Ongoing to Meet Needs	\$379

State	Time Frame for Work (Months)	Sanctions for Not Complying with Work Requirements Without Good Cause	Age of Youngest Child Exemption from Work Requirements	Earnings Disregards	Upfront Diversion	Transitional Medicaid Available (Months)	Transitional Child Care Available (Months)	Maximum Benefit Level, Family of 3 (2 kids)
Florida Received: 09/20/96 Subject to TANF: 10/01/96	Immediate	First: Termination Maximum: Termination for 3 Months Minimum (Protective Payee for Children Under 12 Years Old)	Under Age 3 Months	The first \$200 plus 1/2 of remainder is disregarded	2 Months of Benefits	12	24	\$303
Georgia Received: 11/15/96 Subject to TANF: 01/01/97	Immediate	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Under Age 1 Year	Same as under former AFDC.	Yes Amount Not Specified	12	12	\$208
Hawaii Received: 04/07/97 Subject to TANF: 07/01/97	When determined able to engage in work or 24 months, whichever comes first	First: Reduction Maximum: Reduction	Under Age 6 Months	The earned income disregards have been increased to 20 percent, \$200, and 36 percent, without time limit. The earned income of minor, dependent students is excluded as income.	No	12	No Limit, Sliding Fee Based on Income	\$712 (exempt families, teen households in school, and households in TOP) \$570 (all others)
Idaho Received: 05/15/97 Subject to TANF: 07/01/97	Immediate	First: Termination for 1 Month Minimum Maximum: Lifetime Ineligibility	Automatic Exemptions Are Not Provided	All earnings are subtracted from a work incentive table. The difference is paid up to the maximum allowable of \$276 per family. Thus, larger families keep more earnings than smaller families.	3 Months of Benefits	12	No Limit for Low Income Families	\$276

State	Time Frame for Work (Months)	Sanctions for Not Complying with Work Requirements Without Good Cause	Age of Youngest Child Exemption from Work Requirements	Earnings Disregards	Upfront Diversion	Transitional Medicaid Available (Months)	Transitional Child Care Available (Months)	Maximum Benefit Level, Family of 3 (2 kids)
Illinois Received: 05/16/97 Subject to TANF: 07/01/97	When determined able to engage in work or 24 months, whichever comes first	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination for 3 Months Minimum	Under Age 1 Year	\$2 of every \$3 is disregarded	\$1,000	12	No Limit for Low Income Families; Copayment for All With Earned Income	\$377
Indiana Received: 10/01/96 Subject to TANF: 10/01/96	Immediate	First: Reduction Maximum: Reduction	Under Age 12 Weeks	Same as under former AFDC	No	12	12	\$288
Iowa Received: 11/15/96 Subject to TANF: 01/01/97	Immediate	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination (Ineligibility for 6 Months)	Under Age 3 Months	A work expense disregard of 20% of gross earnings of applicants and recipients. A work incentive disregard equal to 50 percent of the earned income left after all other deductions have been subtracted from gross earnings for applicants and recipients. Disregard earned income when determining eligibility and grant levels during the first 4 months of employment provided the individual had less than \$1200 in earnings in the 12 months before beginning employment.	No	12	24	\$426
Kansas Received: 10/01/96 Subject to TANF: 10/01/96	Immediate	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination for 2 Months Minimum	Under Age 1 Year	\$90 plus 40% is disregarded	No	12	12	\$429

State	Time Frame for Work (Months)	Sanctions for Not Complying with Work Requirements Without Good Cause	Age of Youngest Child Exemption from Work Requirements	Earnings Disregards	Upfront Diversion	Transitional Medicaid Available (Months)	Transitional Child Care Available (Months)	Maximum Benefit Level, Family of 3 (2 kids)
Kentucky Received: 09/30/96 Subject to TANF: 10/18/96	6	Each Instance: Reduction (Remaining Grant Paid to Protective Payee)	Under Age 1 Year	Recipients: A one-time 2 month disregard to recipients who become employed. After that same as under former AFDC. Applicants: As under former AFDC program.	Yes (Payment Amount Not Available)	12	No Limit for Low Income Families	\$262
Louisiana Received: 10/01/96 Subject to TANF: 01/01/97	When determined able to engage in work or 24 months, whichever comes first	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Under Age 1 Year	\$120 Standard Deduction \$900 Deduction Time Limited for 6 Months	No	12	12	\$190
Maine Received: 09/30/96 Subject to TANF: 11/01/96	When determined able to engage in work or 24 months, whichever comes first	First: Reduction Maximum: Reduction (Third Party Payments)	Under Age 1 Year	In eight counties: 20% of the gross earnings and \$134 from the remaining earnings are disregarded. In remaining counties: \$155 and 50% of the remaining that are less than the FPL.	3 Months of Benefits	12	Until Youngest Child Reaches Age 13 or Family Becomes Ineligible	\$468
Maryland Received: 09/27/96 Subject to TANF: 12/09/96	Immediate (Job Search)	First: Termination Until Compliance Maximum: Termination Until 30 Days of Compliance	Under Age 1 Year	26% for wages and 50% for self-employed income	Up to 12 Months of Benefits, Local Department Option	12	12	\$388
Massachusetts Received: 09/23/96 Subject to TANF: 09/30/96	60 days (for non-exempt with school age children)	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination or Mandated Participation	Under Age 6 Years Family Cap Child Under 3 Months	\$120 plus 50% of remainder	No	12	12	\$579

State	Time Frame for Work (Months)	Sanctions for Not Complying with Work Requirements Without Good Cause	Age of Youngest Child Exemption from Work Requirements	Earnings Disregards	Upfront Diversion	Transitional Medicaid Available (Months)	Transitional Child Care Available (Months)	Maximum Benefit Level, Family of 3 (2 kids)
Michigan Received: 08/27/96 Subject to TANF: 09/30/96	60 days	First 2 Months of Assistance: Termination After First 2 Months: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Automatic Exemptions Are Not Provided	\$200 plus 20%	No	12	24	\$459 (Detroit) Varies for different areas of the State.
Minnesota Received: 05/01/97 Subject to TANF: 07/01/97	6	First: Reduction Maximum: Reduction and Vendor Paid	Under Age 1 Year	36% of gross earnings	4 Months of Benefits	12	12	\$532
Mississippi Received: 10/01/96 Subject to TANF: 10/01/96	24	Termination	Under Age 1 Year	Total earnings disregarded for first 6 months.	No	12	12	\$120
Missouri Received: 10/01/96 Subject to TANF: 12/01/96	24 months or when job ready, whichever comes first	First: Reduction Maximum: Reduction	Under Age 1 Year	As under the former AFDC program. (Under the 21st Century Communities waiver, the \$30 and 1/3 earned income disregard may be extended for up to 48 months.)	No	12	No Limit for Low Income Families	\$292
Montana Received: 11/01/96 Subject to TANF: 02/01/97	Immediate	First: Reduction Maximum: Reduction	Automatic Exemptions Are Not Provided	The earned income disregards are: \$200 work expense (\$100 for the Community Services Program participants); 25% of the balance, except for Community Services participants.	3 Months of Benefits	12	Sliding Fee Immediately	\$450

State	Time Frame for Work (Months)	Sanctions for Not Complying with Work Requirements Without Good Cause	Age of Youngest Child Exemption from Work Requirements	Earnings Disregards	Upfront Diversion	Transitional Medicaid Available (Months)	Transitional Child Care Available (Months)	Maximum Benefit Level, Family of 3. (2 kids)
Nebraska Received: 10/01/96 Subject to TANF: 12/01/96	Immediate	First: Termination for 1 Month Maximum: Termination Until End of Time Limit	Between 12 Weeks and 6 Months Old	Under the regular assistance component, and under the standard disregards version of the Employment First component, the disregards are \$30 and 1/3, with a time limit, as under the former AFDC program. Under the high disregards version of Employment First, the disregard is \$100 plus 60 percent of the remainder.	No	24	24	\$364
Nevada Received: 10/18/96 Subject to TANF: 12/03/96	When determined able to engage in work or 24 months, whichever is sooner	Each Instance: Reduction	Under Age 1 Year	Earnings disregards are as follows: disregard all earned income for three months; disregard 50 percent of gross earnings for the next nine months; disregard \$90 or 20 percent of gross earnings (whichever is greater) for month 13 and ongoing; and disregard the full cost of child care for as long as the individual remains eligible for assistance while working.	No	12	12	\$348
New Hampshire Received: 10/01/96 Subject to TANF: 10/01/96	26 Weeks of Job Search Followed by 26 Weeks of Work Activities	Progressive Reductions	Under Age 3 Years	Recipients and applicants that have received assistance in any 1 of the previous 6 months: 50% Other applicants: 20% to determine preliminary step for net income eligibility. If eligible, 50% earned income disregard.	No	12	No Limit for Families Below 170% of Poverty	\$550
New Jersey Received: 10/15/96 Subject to TANF: 02/01/97	When determined able to engage in work or 24 months, whichever is sooner	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Under 12 Weeks	Disregard 100% of the first full month of employment and 50% thereafter.	No	24 for Employment 4 for Increased Child or Spousal Support	24	\$424

State	Time Frame for Work (Months)	Sanctions for Not Complying with Work Requirements Without Good Cause	Age of Youngest Child Exemption from Work Requirements	Earnings Disregards	Upfront Diversion	Transitional Medicaid Available (Months)	Transitional Child Care Available (Months)	Maximum Benefit Level, Family of 3 (2 kids)
New Mexico Received: 04/04/97 Subject to TANF: 07/01/97	60 days	First: Reduction 25% Maximum: Termination for Minimum 6 Months	Under Age 1 Year	First 2 Years: Earnings in excess of the minimum hours required are deducted from gross earnings plus \$150 for single parents and \$500 for 2-parent family.	No	12	No Limit for Low Income Families	\$389 (Additional \$100 for each family not living in subsidized housing.)
New York Received: 10/17/96 Subject to TANF: 12/02/96	When determined able to engage in work or 24 months, whichever is sooner	First: Reduction Maximum: Reduction	Under Age 1 Year	\$90 plus 42%	No	12	12	\$577 New York \$703 Suffolk
North Carolina Received: 10/22/96 Subject to TANF: 01/01/97	Immediate	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Under Age 1 Year	Same as under former AFDC program.	3 Months of Benefits	12	12	\$272
North Dakota Received: 05/01/97 Subject to TANF: 07/01/97	When determined able to engage in work or 24 months, whichever is sooner	First: Reduction Maximum: Case Closed	Under Age 4 Months	Same as under former AFDC program.	No	12	12	\$440
Ohio Received: 09/19/96 Subject to TANF: 10/01/96	24 Months	First: Ineligible for 1 Month Maximum Termination for 6 Months Minimum	Under Age 1 Year	\$250 plus 1/2 for 18 months	County Option	12	12	\$341
Oklahoma Received: 09/30/96 Subject to TANF: 10/01/96	Immediate	Each Instance: Termination	Under Age 3 Months	\$120 plus 50% of remainder	No	12	12	\$292

State	Time Frame for Work (Months)	Sanctions for Not Complying with Work Requirements Without Good Cause	Age of Youngest Child Exemption from Work Requirements	Earnings Disregards	Upfront Diversion	Transitional Medicaid Available (Months)	Transitional Child Care Available (Months)	Maximum Benefit Level, Family of 3 (2 kids)
Oregon Received: 09/27/96 Subject to TANF: 10/01/96	Immediate	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Under Age 90 Days	Disregard 50%	Yes (Benefit Not Available)	12	No Limit for Low Income Families	\$460
Pennsylvania Received: 01/23/97 Subject to TANF: 03/03/97	Immediate	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination Permanently	Under Age 1 Year	Disregard 50% of gross income.	No	12	12	\$421
Rhode Island Received: 03/13/97 Subject to TANF: 03/01/97	45 days	First: Reduction Maximum: Reduction Payment to Third Party for Children	Under Age 1 Year	\$170 plus 50 percent	3 Months of Benefits	Adults: 18; Children under 250% FPL: No time limit.	No Limit for Low Income Families	\$554
South Carolina Received: 10/12/96 Subject to TANF: 10/12/96	When determined able to engage in work or 24 months, whichever is sooner	Each Instance: Termination Until 30 Days of Compliance	Under Age 1 Year	First 4 months: 50 percent of gross Thereafter: 100 percent	No	24	24	\$200
South Dakota Received: 10/01/96 Subject to TANF: 12/01/96	2 Months (Community Service)	First: Warning Maximum: Termination for 1 Month Minimum	Under Age 12 Weeks	\$90 plus 20 percent of gross	2 Months of Benefits	12	12	A: \$430 (independent living) B: \$300 (shared living)

State	Time Frame for Work (Months)	Sanctions for Not Complying with Work Requirements Without Good Cause	Age of Youngest Child Exemption from Work Requirements	Earnings Disregards	Upfront Diversion	Transitional Medicaid Available (Months)	Transitional Child Care Available (Months)	Maximum Benefit Level, Family of 3 (2 kids)
Tennessee Received: 09/30/96 Subject to TANF: 10/01/96	Immediate	First: Termination Until Compliance Maximum: Termination Minimum 3 Months	Under Age 4 Months	The work expense disregard will be set at \$134, to conform to the requirements of the food stamp program. Tennessee will apply fill-the-gap budgeting to both earned income and child support.	No	18	18	\$185
Texas Received: 10/01/96 Subject to TANF: 11/05/96	Immediate	Each Instance: Increasing Reduction Maximum: Reduction	Under Age 4 Years	Same as under former AFDC program.	\$1,000	18	12	\$188
Utah Received: 09/30/96 Subject to TANF: 10/01/96	Immediate	First: Reduction Maximum: Case Closed	Automatic Exemptions Are Not Provided	First \$100 plus 50 percent of remainder	3 Months of Benefits	24	No Limit for Low Income Families	\$426
Vermont Received: 09/20/96 Subject to TANF: 09/20/96	15 Months for UP 30 Months for Single Parents	First: Reduction Vendor Payments Maximum: Termination	Under Age 18 Months	Applicants and recipients employed in unsubsidized jobs receive permanent earned income disregard of \$150 plus 25% of the remainder; recipients receiving wages from subsidized jobs under the community service jobs will receive a \$90 work expense disregard.	No	36	No limit for Low Income Families	\$639
Virginia Received: 12/06/96 Subject to TANF: 02/01/97	Immediate	First: Termination for 1 Month Maximum: Termination for 6 Months	Under Age 18 Months	Participants in VIEW may keep all earnings and TANF up to 100% of the Federal Poverty Level.	4 Months of Benefits	12	12	\$354

State	Time Frame for Work (Months)	Sanctions for Not Complying with Work Requirements Without Good Cause	Age of Youngest Child Exemption from Work Requirements	Earnings Disregards	Upfront Diversion	Transitional Medicaid Available (Months)	Transitional Child Care Available (Months)	Maximum Benefit Level, Family of 3 (2 kids)
Washington Received: 12/12/96 Subject to TANF: 01/10/97	Immediate	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Under Age 1 Year	50 percent of monthly gross income	\$1,500	12	12	\$546
West Virginia Received: 11/27/96 Subject to TANF: 01/11/97	24	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination for 6 Months	Under Age 1 Year for First Child; Under Age 6 Months for Subsequent Children)	40 percent	3 Months of Benefits	12	12	\$253 (10% increase for married couple)
Wisconsin Received: 08/22/96 Subject to TANF: 09/30/96	Immediate	First: Reduction (work hours) and Termination (employment) Maximum: Termination	Under Age 12 Weeks	Disregarded until family reaches 115 percent of poverty level.	\$1,000	Yes (Months not specified)	Yes (Months not specified)	\$673 Family in Community Service \$628 Family in Transition
Wyoming Received: 10/17/96 Subject to TANF: 01/01/97	Immediate Under Pay After Performance	Each Instance: Termination for Minimum 1 Month	Under Age 3 Months	\$200 per adult	No	12	No Limit for Low Income Families	\$340

Selected Provisions of State TANF Plans -- Part II

State	Different Treatment for Families from Other States	Benefits to Legal Immigrants	Family Cap	Screen for Domestic Violence (Certified)	Community Service Requirement (Certified)	Sanctions for Non-Compliance With Child Support	Individual Responsibility Plan	Sanctions for Noncompliance With Individual Responsibility Plan
Alabama	No	No	No	No	No (Certified)	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Career Plan	Reduction or Termination
Alaska	No	Yes	No	Yes (Certified)	No	Maximum: Reduction (Remove Adult's Needs)	Family Self-Sufficiency Plan	Reduction (Remove Adult's Needs)
Arizona	No	Yes	Yes	Yes (Certified)	Considering	Reduction (No less than 25%)	Individual Responsibility Plan	Not Specified
Arkansas	No	Yes	Yes	Yes (Certified)	No (Certified)	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Personal Responsibility Agreement	Condition of Eligibility
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No (Certified)	25% Reduction	Welfare to Work Plan	Fiscal Sanctions
Colorado	No	Yes (With State funds)	No	Yes (Certified)	No (Certified)	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Individual Responsibility Contract	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination
Connecticut	No	Yes	Yes (1/2 increase)	Yes (sending in amendment)	No (Certified)	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Employability Plan	Reduction Increasing to Termination
Delaware	No	Yes	Yes	Yes (Certified)	No	Termination	Contract of Mutual Responsibility	Reduction Increasing to Termination and/or \$50 Reduction Increasing Each Month by \$50
Dist. of Col.	No	Yes	No	No	No (Certified)	Termination	Individual Responsibility Plan	Full Family Sanction

State	Different Treatment for Families from Other States	Benefits to Legal Immigrants	Family Cap	Screen for Domestic Violence (Certified)	Community Service Requirement (Certified)	Sanctions for Non-Compliance With Child Support	Individual Responsibility Plan	Sanctions for Noncompliance With Individual Responsibility Plan
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes (partial increase)	No	No (Certified)	Termination	Family Self-Sufficiency Plan	Not Specified
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Certified)	No (Certified)	Termination	Personal Responsibility and Work Plan	Reduction Increasing to Termination
Hawaii	No	Yes State Only	No	Yes (Certified)	No	Termination	Personal Responsibility Employment Plan	Reduction
Idaho	No	Yes	Yes (flat benefit regardless of family size)	Yes (Not Certified)	No (Certified)	First: Reduction Maximum: Lifetime Ineligibility	Personal Responsibility Contract	First: Reduction Maximum: Lifetime Ineligibility
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Decide Later	No (Certified)	Benefits Denied	Responsibility and Service Plan	Reduction or Termination
Indiana	No	Yes	Yes	No	No (Certified)	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Personal Responsibility Agreement	Reduction
Iowa	No	Yes	No	No	No (Certified)	Reduction	Family Investment Agreement	Reduction Increasing to Period of Ineligibility
Kansas	No	Yes	No	No	No (Certified)	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Education and Training Plan	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination
Kentucky	No	Yes	No	Yes (Certified)	No (Certified)	Reduction (No less than 25%)	Transitional Assistance Agreement	Not Specified

State	Different Treatment for Families from Other States	Benefits to Legal Immigrants	Family Cap	Screen for Domestic Violence (Certified)	Community Service Requirement (Certified)	Sanctions for Non-Compliance With Child Support	Individual Responsibility Plan	Sanctions for Noncompliance With Individual Responsibility Plan
Louisiana	No	Yes	No	Yes (Certified)	No	Termination	Individual Responsibility Plan	Loss of Benefits
Maine	No	Yes	No	No	No (Certified)	Reduction	Family Contract	Reduction
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes (increase given to 3rd party)	Yes (Certified)	No (Certified)	Termination	Family Independence Plan	Full Family Sanction
Massachusetts	No	Yes	Yes	Yes (Certified)	No (Certified)	Reduction	Employment Plan	Removal of Individual for 1st Failure; Entire Unit Ineligible for 2nd Failure
Michigan	No	Yes	No	Yes (not certified)	Yes	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Social Contract	Reduction, Removal of Individual, or Termination
Minnesota	No	Yes	No	Yes (Certified)	No (Certified)	Reduction (No less than 25%)	Employability Plan	Reduction Removal of Individual
Mississippi	No	No	Yes	No	No (Certified)	Termination	Personal Responsibility Plan	Reduction and Termination
Missouri	No	Yes	No	Yes (Certified)	No (Certified)	Reduction (The greater of removal of individuals' needs or 25%)	Self Sufficiency Agreement	Reduction Removal of Individual
Montana	No	Yes	No	Yes (Certified)	No	Termination	Family Investment Agreement	Reduction Needs of Noncomplying Individual Removed
Nebraska	No	Yes	Yes	Yes (Certified)	No (Certified)	Reduction and Medical Coverage	Independence Contract	Termination

State	Different Treatment for Families from Other States	Benefits to Legal Immigrants	Family Cap	Screen for Domestic Violence (Certified)	Community Service Requirement (Certified)	Sanctions for Non-Compliance With Child Support	Individual Responsibility Plan	Sanctions for Noncompliance With Individual Responsibility Plan
Nevada	No	Yes	No	No	No (Certified)	First: Reduction (No less than 25%) Maximum: Termination	Employability Plan	Reduction
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	No	Yes, in process. Not certified.	No (Certified)	Progressive Reduction	Employability Plan	Progressive Reduction
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Certified)	No (Certified)	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Individual Responsibility Plan	Graduated Reduction Maximum: Termination After 3rd Months
New Mexico	No	Yes	No	No	Yes (certified)	First: Reduction (1/3 and 2/3) Maximum: Termination for Minimum 6 Months	Personal Responsibility Agreement	Reduction
New York	Yes	Yes	No	Yes (Certified)	Yes (Certified)	Reduction (Needs removed)	Employability Plan	Reduction
North Carolina	No	Yes	Yes	Will Develop Standards	No (Counties may chose option)	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Personal Responsibility Contract	Refusal to sign: No Cash Benefits After signing: \$50 Increasing to \$75 Reduction
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes (effective 7/98)	Yes (Certified) (effective 7/98)	No (Certified)	First: Reduction (No less than 25%) Maximum: Termination	Social Contract	Refusal to sign: Case Closure After signing: Remove Needs of Noncomplying Individual

State	Different Treatment for Families from Other States	Benefits to Legal Immigrants	Family Cap	Screen for Domestic Violence (Certified)	Community Service Requirement (Certified)	Sanctions for Non-Compliance With Child Support	Individual Responsibility Plan	Sanctions for Noncompliance With Individual Responsibility Plan
Ohio	No	Yes	No	No	No (Certified)	First: Ineligible for 1 Month Maximum: Termination	Self-Sufficiency Contract	Condition of Eligibility
Oklahoma	No	Yes	Yes (vouchers rather than cash given)	No	No (Certified)	First: Reduction (25%) Maximum: Termination	Mutual Agreement	Termination
Oregon	No	Yes	No	Yes (not certified)	No (Certified)	First: Reduction (25%) Maximum: Termination	Self-Sufficiency Plan	\$50 Reduction, Removal of Needs, then Case Closure
Pennsylvania	Yes (awaiting outcome of lawsuits)	Yes	No	Yes (Certified)	No (Certified)	Reduction (No less than 25%)	Agreement of Mutual Responsibility	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	No	Yes (Certified)	No (Certified)	Reduction (25% of assistance)	Employability Plan	Reduction
South Carolina	No	No	Yes	No	No (Certified)	Termination	Individual Self-Sufficiency Plan	Ineligibility
South Dakota	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	First: Warning Maximum: Termination for Minimum of 1 Month	Personal Responsibility Plan	First: Warning Maximum: Termination for Minimum of 1 Month
Tennessee	No	Yes	Yes	Yes (Certified)	No	Termination	Personal Responsibility Plan	Percentage Reduction and Total Assistance Group Ineligibility

State	Different Treatment for Families from Other States	Benefits to Legal Immigrants	Family Cap	Screen for Domestic Violence (Certified)	Community Service Requirement (Certified)	Sanctions for Non-Compliance With Child Support	Individual Responsibility Plan	Sanctions for Noncompliance With Individual Responsibility Plan
Texas	No	Yes	No	No	No (Certified)	Reduction (Needs removed)	Personal Responsibility Statement	Condition of Eligibility
Utah	No	Yes	No	Yes (Certified)	No (Certified)	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Self-Sufficiency/ Employment Plan	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination
Vermont	No	Yes	No	To be decided	No (Certified)	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination	Family Development Plan	First: Reduction Maximum: Termination
Virginia	No	Yes	Yes	No	No (Certified)	Termination	Agreement of Personal Responsibility	Refusal to sign: Case Closed After signing: Benefit Amount Reduced 100%
Washington	Yes	Yes	No	Yes (Certified)	No (Certified)	Termination	Individual Responsibility Plan	Remove Needs of Noncomplying Individual, Protective Payee, 40% Grant Reduction
West Virginia	No	Yes	No	Yes (Certified)	No (Certified)	First: Reduction (1/3 then 2/3) Maximum: Termination	Personal Responsibility Contract	Refusal to sign: Termination After signing: 1/3, 2/3 Benefit Reduction Increasing to Termination
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Termination	Preliminary Participation Plan	Not Specified

State	Different Treatment for Families from Other States	Benefits to Legal Immigrants	Family Cap	Screen for Domestic Violence (Certified)	Community Service Requirement (Certified)	Sanctions for Non-Compliance With Child Support	Individual Responsibility Plan	Sanctions for Noncompliance With Individual Responsibility Plan
Wyoming	No	Yes	Yes	No	No (Certified)	Termination	Individual Responsibility Certificate of Understanding	Not Authorize Payment and Terminate Medicaid and Food Stamps for Individual

TANF: Asset Exclusions

April 24, 1998

State	Primary Vehicle Asset Level	Resource Level	Individual Development Accounts (Amount)
Alabama	Exclude the value of one car.	\$2,000	No
Alaska	Exclude the value of one car.	\$1,000	No
Arizona	Exclude the value of one car.	\$1,000	\$10,000
Arkansas	Exclude the value of one car.	\$3,000	Yes Amount not specified
California	Exclude the equity value for a car up to \$4,650.	\$2,000	\$5,000
Colorado	Exclude the value of one car.	\$2,000	Yes Amount not specified
Connecticut	Exclude the value of one car.	\$3,000	No
Delaware	Equity value of a car will be excluded up to \$4,650.	\$1,000	\$5,000
Dist. of Col.	As under former AFDC program.	\$1,000	No
Florida	Cars may not exceed a combined value of \$8,500.	\$2,000	No
Georgia	The equity value (up to \$4,650) of one car that is used to look for work or used to travel to work or education and training will be excluded.	\$1,000	\$5,000
Hawaii	Exclude the value of one car.	\$5,000	No
Idaho	Fair market value of \$4,650.	\$2,000	No
Illinois	Exclude the value of all cars.	\$3,000	Yes Amount not specified

Indiana	Equity value to \$1,000.	Recipients: \$1,500 Applicants: \$1,000	No
Iowa	The vehicle asset limit is \$3,889 for each adult and employed child.	Recipients: \$5,000 Applicants: \$2,000	Yes Amount not specified
Kansas	Exclude the value of one car.	\$2,000	No
Kentucky	Exclude the value of one car.	\$2,000	\$5,000
Louisiana	Exclude the equity value up to \$10,000.	\$2,000	\$6,000
Maine	Exclude the value of one car.	\$2,000	No
Maryland	Exclude the value of one car.	\$2,000	No
Massachusetts	Fair market value of one car up to \$5,000.	\$2,500	No
Michigan	Exclude the value of one car.	\$3,000	No
Minnesota	Equity value of one car up to \$7,500.	Applicants: \$2,000 Recipients: \$5,000	No
Mississippi	As under former AFDC program.	\$1,000	No
Missouri	Exclude the value of one car.	\$1,000 \$5,000 for signees of personal responsibility plan Under the 21st Century Communities waiver: limit increased by an additional \$10,000	Yes Amount not specified
Montana	Exclude the value of one car and income producing vehicle.	\$3,000	Yes Amount not specified
Nebraska	Exclude the value of one car.	\$5,000	No
Nevada	Exclude the value of one car.	\$2,000	No

New Hampshire	One vehicle per adult will be excluded.	Applicants: \$1,000 Recipients: \$2,000	No
New Jersey	Exclude the value of one vehicle up to \$9,500.	\$2,000	Yes Amount not specified
New Mexico	Exclude the value of one vehicle where public transportation is available. In other areas, without public transportation, one car is excluded for each participant engaged in work.	\$1,500	Yes Amount not specified.
New York	The equity value of one automobile up to \$4,650 is excluded.	\$2,000	Yes Amount not specified
North Carolina	Fair market value of one vehicle up to \$5,000.	\$3,000	No
North Dakota	As under the former AFDC program.	\$1,000	No
Ohio	Exclude the value of all cars.	No limit.	\$10,000
Oklahoma	Up to \$5,000 in a motor vehicle is excluded.	\$1,000	\$2,000
Oregon	Up to \$10,000 in a motor vehicle is excluded.	Progressing in IRP: \$10,000 All others: \$2,500	Yes Individual Education Account; \$1 / hour after 30 initial days of employment (JOBS Plus Participants Only)
Pennsylvania	Exclude the value of one car.	\$1,000	Yes No limit, but for education only
Rhode Island	Vehicle asset limit increased to \$4,650. (There is no limit on the equity value of a vehicle exempted when it is equipped to transport a disabled	\$1,000	Yes Amount not specified

South Carolina	One motor vehicle per assistance unit with a fair market value of \$10,000 or less is disregarded.	\$2,500	\$10,000
South Dakota	One motor vehicle with a fair market value up to \$4,650 is disregarded.	\$2,000	\$1,000 (For children only attending school.)
Tennessee	The first \$4,600 of equity value in an automobile will be disregarded.	\$2,000	\$5,000
Texas	Disregard the fair market vehicle value up to \$5,000, adjusted each October 1.	\$2,000	\$10,000
Utah	The equity value of one vehicle is exempted up to \$8,000. (There is no limit on the equity value of a vehicle exempted when it is equipped to transport a disabled household member.)	\$2,000	Yes Amount not specified
Vermont	Exclude the value of one car.	\$1,000	No
Virginia	One vehicle up to \$7,500 in fair market value is excluded.	\$1,000	\$5,000
Washington	Exclude the value of one vehicle not to exceed \$5,000.	\$1,000	\$3,000
West Virginia	Exclude the value of one vehicle not to exceed \$4,500. Exclude the value of one car when used for employment.	\$2,000	No
Wisconsin	Equity value of motor vehicle up to \$10,000 is excluded.	\$2,500	Yes Amount not specified
Wyoming	Exclude the value of one car and a second car up to		No

Time Limits

State	Time Limit	Exemptions:						Extensions
		Age	Physically or Mentally Disabled	Caring for Disabled Family Member	Victim of Domestic Violence	No Job Available/ High Unemployment	Other	
Alabama <u>TANF</u> Subject to TANF: 11/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 11/01	60		X	X	X		In substance abuse treatment	None
Alaska <u>TANF</u> Subject to TANF: 07/97 First Families Reach Time Limit: 07/02	60		X	X	X		Hardship	None
Arizona <u>TANF</u> Subject to TANF: 10/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 10/97 Demonstration Approved: 5/95 Implemented: 10/95 First Families Reach Time Limit: 10/97 End Date: 09/02	(1) 24 out of 60; 60 lifetime (Adult household members) (2) 60	X	X	X	X	X		Up to 8 months to complete education or training. Up to 6 months if unable to find work.
Arkansas <u>TANF</u> Subject to TANF: 07/97 First Families Reach Time Limit: 08/00	24	X	X	X	X	X	Hardship	If exempt from work requirements, length not specified.
California <u>TANF</u> Subject to TANF: 11/96 First Families Reach	Recipients: 24 Applicants: 18	X	X	X	County Option	X		Up to 60 months if no jobs available for adults. Safety net for minors thereafter. Any month when cash aid is fully reimbursed by child support is not counted.

State	Time Limit	Exemptions:						Extensions
		Age	Physically or Mentally Disabled	Caring for Disabled Family Member	Victim of Domestic Violence	No Job Available/ High Unemployment	Other	
Florida <u>TANF</u> Effective: 10/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 2/96 <u>Demonstration</u> Approved: 01/94 Implemented: 02/94 First Families Reach Time Limit: 02/96 End Date: 12/01	(1) 24 out of 60; 48 lifetime (2) 36 out of 72; 48 lifetime	X	X			X		Up to 12 months, may include reduced benefits, and total no more than 48 months.
Georgia <u>TANF</u> Effective: 01/97 First Families Reach Time Limit: 01/01	48		X		X			
Hawaii <u>TANF</u> Effective: 07/97 First Families Reach Time Limit: 07/02	60	X	X	X		X		3 months renewable.
Idaho <u>TANF</u> Effective: 07/97 First Families Reach Time Limit: 07/99	24		X	X		X		Unlimited

State	Time Limit	Exemptions:					Other	Extensions
		Age	Physically or Mentally Disabled	Caring for Disabled Family Member	Victim of Domestic Violence	No Job Available/ High Unemployment		
Kentucky <u>TANF</u> Effective: 10/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 10/01	60		X	X	X			None
Louisiana <u>TANF</u> Effective: 01/97 First Families Reach Time Limit: 01/99	24 out of 60; lifetime 60		X		X	X	Hardship	Up to 12 months to complete education or training.
Maine <u>TANF</u> Effective: 11/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 11/01	60							None
Maryland <u>TANF</u> Effective: 12/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 12/01	60		X	X	X	X	Hardship	None

State	Time Limit	Exemptions:					Other	Extensions
		Age	Physically or Mentally Disabled	Caring for Disabled Family Member	Victim of Domestic Violence	No Job Available/ High Unemployment		
Massachusetts <u>TANF</u> Effective: 09/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 09/98	24 out of 60; no lifetime limit	X	X			X (not automatic, must be requested)	Pregnant; Parent whose youngest child is under age 2; Parent with child born after family cap date under the age of 3 months; Teen parent meeting school attendance and living arrangement requirements	At Commissioner's discretion.
Michigan <u>TANF</u> Effective: 09/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: will use State-only funds after 60 months	None Will use State only funds for those complying and are not self sufficient after 60 months.							Unlimited
Minnesota <u>TANF</u> Effective: 09/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 09/01	60	X			X			None
Mississippi <u>TANF</u> Effective: 10/96 First Families Reach	60						Hardship	None

State	Time Limit	Exemptions:						Extensions
		Age	Physically or Mentally Disabled	Caring for Disabled Family Member	Victim of Domestic Violence	No Job Available/ High Unemployment	Other	
Missouri <u>TANF</u> Effective: 12/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 12/98	60 (Will deny benefits if reapply after completing IRP and received benefits for 36 months.)	X	X	X	X		Hardship	Each case individually determined base on personal responsibility plan.
Montana <u>TANF</u> Effective: 12/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 12/01	60	X	X	X	X		Lack of child care	Agency failed to provide services in agreement.
Nebraska <u>TANF</u> Effective: 12/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 10/97 <u>Demonstration</u> Approved: 2/95 Implemented: 11/95 First Families Reach Time Limit: 10/97 End Date: 09/02	24 out of 48; 60 lifetime		X	X		X	Hardship	Agency failed to provide services in agreement.
Nevada <u>TANF</u> Effective: 12/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 12/98 (Amendment received 1/28/98)	24 then off 12; 60 lifetime							Up to 6 months if will increase likelihood of self-sufficiency.

State	Time Limit	Exemptions:						Extensions
		Age	Physically or Mentally Disabled	Caring for Disabled Family Member	Victim of Domestic Violence	No Job Available/ High Unemployment	Other	
New Hampshire <u>TANF</u> Effective: 10/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 10/01	60				X		Hardship Criteria To Be Developed	None
New Jersey <u>TANF</u> Effective: 02/97 First Families Reach Time Limit: 02/02	60	X	X	X	X		Hardship	Up to 12 months.
New Mexico <u>TANF</u> Effective: 07/97 First Families Reach Time Limit: 07/02	60		X	X		X (In Indian Country)		None
New York <u>TANF</u> Effective: 12/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 12/01	60		X	X	X			None
North Carolina <u>TANF</u> Effective: 01/97 First Families Reach Time Limit: 01/99	24 out of 60; 60 lifetime	X	X	X		X	Lack of child care or transportation	Month to month.
North Dakota <u>TANF</u> Effective: 07/97 First Families Reach Time Limit: 07/02	60	X	X	X	X			None

State	Time Limit	Exemptions:					Other	Extensions
		Age	Physically or Mentally Disabled	Caring for Disabled Family Member	Victim of Domestic Violence	No Job Available/ High Unemployment		
South Carolina <u>TANF</u> Effective: 10/96 <u>Demonstration</u> Approved: 5/96 Implemented: 10/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 09/98 End Date: 08/04	24 out of 120; 60 lifetime		X	X		X	Child care not available; Transportation not available	Up to 12 months.
South Dakota <u>TANF</u> Effective: 12/96 <u>Demonstration</u> Implemented: 07/94 Single Parent: First Families Reach Time Limit: 07/99	60		X	X				None
Tennessee <u>TANF</u> Effective: 10/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 04/98	18 then 3 months off; 60 lifetime	X	X	X	X	X	Adult reading level below ninth grade.	Up to 24 months if resides in high unemployment area. Case by case basis if State failed to provide services in agreement.
Texas <u>TANF</u> Effective: 11/96 <u>Demonstration</u> Approved: 3/96 Implemented: 06/96 First Individuals Reach Time Limit: 6/97 End Date: 02/02	12/24/36 for individuals		X	X		X		Case by case basis to reflect functional level of education.

State	Time Limit	Exemptions:						Extensions
		Age	Physically or Mentally Disabled	Caring for Disabled Family Member	Victim of Domestic Violence	No Job Available/ High Unemployment	Other	
Utah <u>TANF</u> Effective: 10/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 01/00	36							Up to 24 months if employed 80 hours in 6 of 24 prior months. Victims of domestic violence and medically unable to work.
Vermont <u>TANF</u> Effective: 09/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 09/02	60							None
Virginia <u>TANF</u> Effective: 02/97 <u>Demonstration</u> Approved: 07/95 Implemented: 07/95 First Families Reach Time Limit: 07/97 End Date: 06/03	24 out of 60; 60 lifetime	X	X	X		X		Up to 12 months.
Washington <u>TANF</u> Effective: 01/97 First Families Reach Time Limit: 01/02	60				X			None
West Virginia <u>TANF</u> Effective: 01/97 First Families Reach Time Limit: 01/02	60							Case by case basis.

State	Time Limit	Exemptions:					Other	Extensions
		Age	Physically or Mentally Disabled	Caring for Disabled Family Member	Victim of Domestic Violence	No Job Available/ High Unemployment		
Wisconsin <u>TANF</u> Effective: 09/96 First Families Reach Time Limit: 09/01	60					X		Case by case basis.
Wyoming <u>TANF</u> Effective: 01/97 First Families Reach Time Limit: 01/02	60		X	X	X			