



Graphical Overview of State and Territory TANF Policies as of July 2022

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OPRE Report 2023-328

December 2023

If a family needs help covering their expenses during a period of financial hardship, what requirements must they meet to be eligible for cash assistance? If they qualify for assistance, how much can they receive each month, and for how long can they receive it? The answers to these questions depend not only on the family's circumstances but also on where they live.

The primary program that provides cash aid to families in need is called Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, or TANF.¹ TANF is a block grant, meaning the federal government provides each state/territory with a set amount of money that the state/territory combines with its own funding to meet the program's goals.² In the average month of Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2022, about 793,000 families received cash aid

¹ The TANF program provides cash and noncash aid (e.g., transportation assistance and child care assistance). In this brief, we focus on policies regarding cash aid.

² Throughout this brief, "territories" refers to Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands do not operate TANF programs.

from TANF; the average monthly benefit for a family of three with no other income was \$522.³ Each state/territory sets its own policies for exactly who can get help, how much they can receive, and for how long.⁴ These policies can vary greatly across states/territories.

In this brief, we present selected state/territory policy differences for TANF cash aid, focusing primarily on the states'/territories' standard policies, and not including temporary policies that were enacted in some states/territories during portions of the COVID-19 pandemic. The policies are taken from the Welfare Rules Database (WRD), a publicly accessible resource maintained by the Urban Institute and funded by the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation within the Administration for Children and Families in the US Department of Health and Human Services. The WRD tracks state policies over time, from 1996 to the present, and territory policies beginning in 2022.⁵ The database includes hundreds of variables related to

- initial eligibility,
- benefit amounts,
- work and activity requirements, and
- ongoing eligibility and time limits.

This brief is a companion to the 2022 Welfare Rules Databook and provides a graphical overview of some of the policy differences across states/territories. We also provide information about additional resources available from the WRD.

2022 COVID-19 Policy Context

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many states took advantage of existing flexibilities to modify aspects of their policies to better support families. While many of those special policies had returned to standard policies by July 2022, some policies implemented in response to COVID-19 remained in place. This brief

³ For more information about the number of families receiving TANF in FFY 2022 and other caseload data for total families, see “TANF Caseload Data 2022,” Administration for Children and Families, (accessed August 22, 2023): <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/data/tanf-caseload-data-2022>. The number of participating families cited here does not include those who receive benefits paid through separate state/territory programs funded with maintenance-of-effort dollars (SSP-MOE) or solely-state-funded (SSF) programs. For more information on benefit amounts, see table II.A.4 in the Welfare Rules Databook. The average of \$522 is calculated using one value per state/territory (the policy affecting the largest portion of the caseload).

⁴ Some states' cash assistance policies incorporate a separate state program (SSP), and other states use a solely state funded (SSF) program. States may choose to use different types of funding for families in different situations, although the materials used by caseworkers—which are generally the source materials for this project—do not typically indicate what funding is used in what circumstance. Thus, if a state funds benefits to two-parent units under an SSF program, or funds benefits to certain immigrant families under SSP funding, those benefits policies are included in the WRD to the extent they are described in the TANF caseworker materials, but the WRD does not separately identify which policies use SSP or SSF funds.

⁵ Policy data for the territories were added to the Welfare Rules Database beginning in 2022. The Welfare Rules Database does not track information on the TANF programs administered by federally recognized tribes within a state.

describes the standard policies in each state/territory and footnotes when the standard policies differ from the policies temporarily instituted during the COVID-19 pandemic. For more detailed information about the policies shown here, see the 2022 Welfare Rules Databook.⁶ For more information on the policies states temporarily adopted in response to the pandemic, see the special project report “State TANF Policies During the COVID-19 Pandemic” and the full underlying database.⁷

Diversion and Initial Eligibility Requirements

Families must satisfy several requirements before they can qualify for TANF cash assistance for the first time or qualify again after a period of not receiving assistance.⁸ There are also eligibility requirements for families who choose to receive lump-sum diversion payments in lieu of monthly cash benefits. To be eligible for TANF cash assistance or diversion, an applicant family must pass both financial and nonfinancial tests. A key financial test is that the family’s countable income must be under the state/territory’s eligibility limit. Nonfinancial tests include special requirements for noncitizens and, in some states, requirements to look for a job.

Do States and Territories Try to Divert Some Families from Becoming TANF Recipients?

Sometimes, a family that comes to apply for monthly cash aid will be “diverted.” Under formal diversion programs, states/territories may offer families the choice to receive a lump-sum cash payment to help meet their immediate needs rather than starting to receive a monthly TANF benefit. The lump-sum cash payment may be paid directly to the family or to a vendor for the family’s expenses. Families that accept diversion payments are usually not allowed to apply for monthly TANF benefits for some period (or if they apply during that time, the state may impose some penalty, such as subtracting the diversion payment from their initial TANF benefits). Thirty-three states and the District of Columbia used formal diversion programs in 2022 (figure 1).

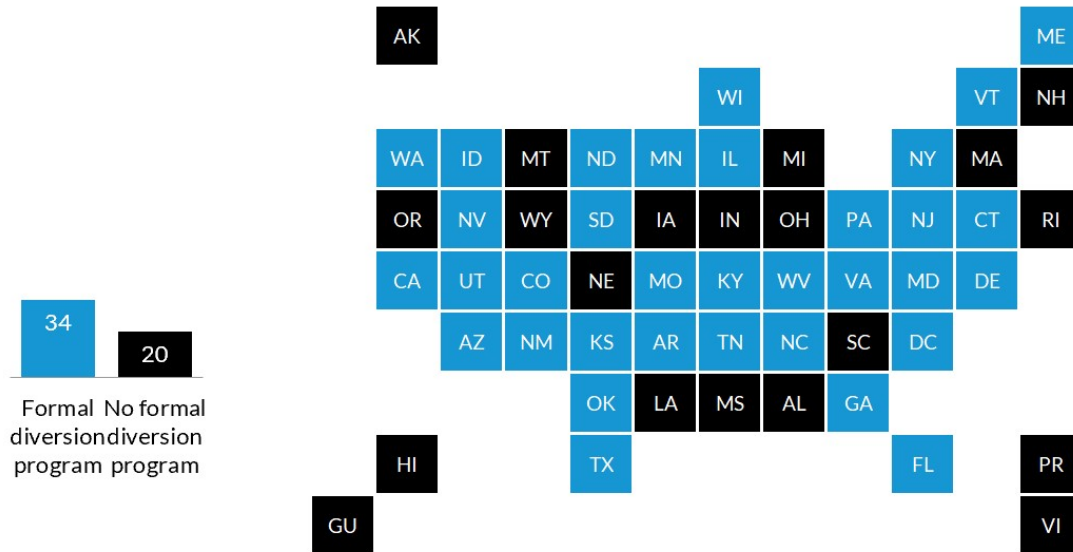
⁶ For the 2022 Welfare Rules Databook, see Dehry, Ilham, Sarah Knowles, Katie Shantz, and Limor Goldsmith (2023). Welfare Rules Databook: State and Territory TANF Policies as of July 2022, OPRE Report 2023-327, Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Both the Welfare Rules Databook and this graphical overview present the policies that were in place as of July 1, 2022.

⁷ For more information about states’ policies in response to the pandemic from the start of the pandemic to July 1, 2021, see Shantz, Katie, Sarah Knowles, Ilham Dehry, and Linda Giannarelli (2023). State TANF Policies During the COVID-19 Pandemic. OPRE Report 2023-003, Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The full underlying database is available at <https://wrd.urban.org>.

⁸ The group of people whose needs are considered in establishing the TANF benefit—often termed the “assistance unit”—is determined based on state/territory-specific policies that are described in the Welfare Rules Database. The assistance unit might not include all members of a family who live together, and in some circumstances may include nonrelatives. For simplicity, this brief uses the term “family” to refer to the assistance unit.

FIGURE 1

Formal TANF Diversion Programs, 2022



Source: Welfare Rules Database.

How Much Income Can Families Have and Still Be Eligible for TANF?

Families must have very low income to be eligible for TANF. Specifically, they must have countable income below their state/territory’s income threshold for a family of their size. Those income thresholds vary widely; however, the income thresholds alone do not allow a clear comparison of states’/territories’ eligibility policies, because states/territories also vary in the types of income they count and how they measure income, particularly how much of a family’s earnings are disregarded when determining countable income.⁹

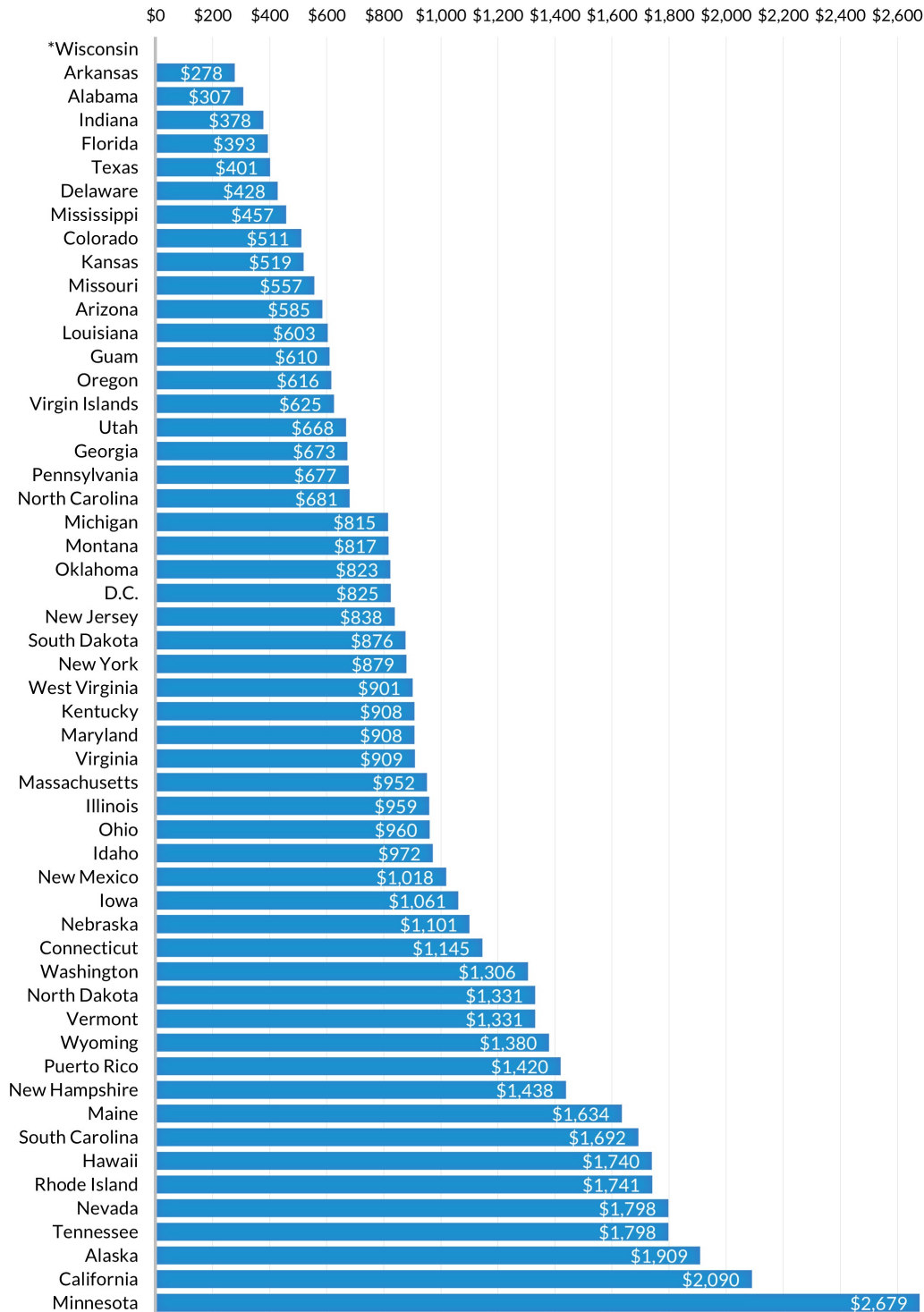
To compare states’/territories’ eligibility limits consistently, we compute the maximum amount of earnings an applicant can have and still be technically eligible for cash assistance in each state/territory.¹⁰ In 2022, the maximum monthly earnings that a family of three could have and still be initially eligible for TANF ranged from \$278 in Arkansas to \$2,679 in Minnesota (figure 2).

⁹ For example, in 2022 in Montana, a three-person family could have been eligible for TANF if their countable income was below \$463. Because Montana’s 2022 eligibility determination process disregarded the first \$200 of earnings and 25 percent of remaining earnings, a three-person family in Montana could have had earnings as high as \$817 and still been technically eligible for TANF.

¹⁰ Technical eligibility does not mean the family will necessarily receive a cash benefit; it means they will have passed all eligibility tests and will be eligible for some positive amount. Most states/territories distribute a cash benefit only if it is greater than \$10. The calculation assumes the assistance unit includes one parent and two children, has only earned income, has no child care expenses, contains no children subject to a family cap, has no special needs, pays for all shelter costs with no subsidies, and, if standards vary by county or region, is subject to the benefit standard that applies to the sub-area with the largest population in the state/territory.

FIGURE 2

Maximum Monthly Earnings for Initial TANF Eligibility for a Family of Three, 2022



Source: Welfare Rules Database.

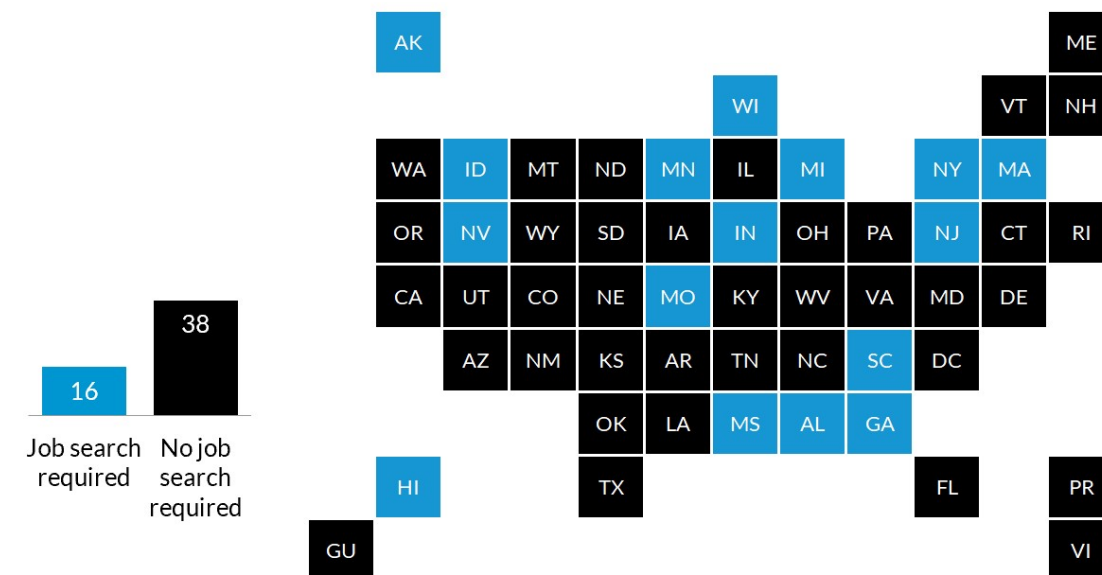
*Notes: Wisconsin does not provide cash assistance if the family has earned income, but applicants may earn up to \$2,207 and still be eligible for nonfinancial assistance. If the amounts vary by county or region within a state/territory, the amount shown applies to the sub-area with the largest population. See the WRD for more information.

Are Unemployed TANF Applicants Required to Look for a Job?

Figure 3 shows states'/territories' standard job search requirements as of July 1, 2022.¹¹ When an applicant parent who is out of work applies for TANF, some states require that the applicant look for a job either before the application is processed or while the application is processed. Policies may vary if the applicant is a parent or caregiver; not all parents are expected to work, and non-parent caretakers may also be expected to work under some circumstances. In states with this requirement, the parents or caretakers who are subject to the policy must prove they searched for jobs at a certain number of businesses or participated in the state's job-related programs. The goal of these requirements is for applicants to find jobs so that they will either no longer need assistance or be employed by the time they begin receiving assistance (meaning that they might need less assistance or need assistance for a shorter period). In 2022, 16 states required that applicants search for a job as a condition of TANF application.

FIGURE 3

States/Territories Requiring a Job Search at TANF Application, 2022 (Standard Policies)



Source: Welfare Rules Database.

Can Lawful Permanent Residents Receive TANF?

If a family immigrates to the US and needs cash aid before they become citizens, they will sometimes be eligible for TANF benefits, but not always.¹² Complex rules govern whether noncitizens are eligible for TANF. Some rules are consistent across the US: in all states/territories, unauthorized immigrants and

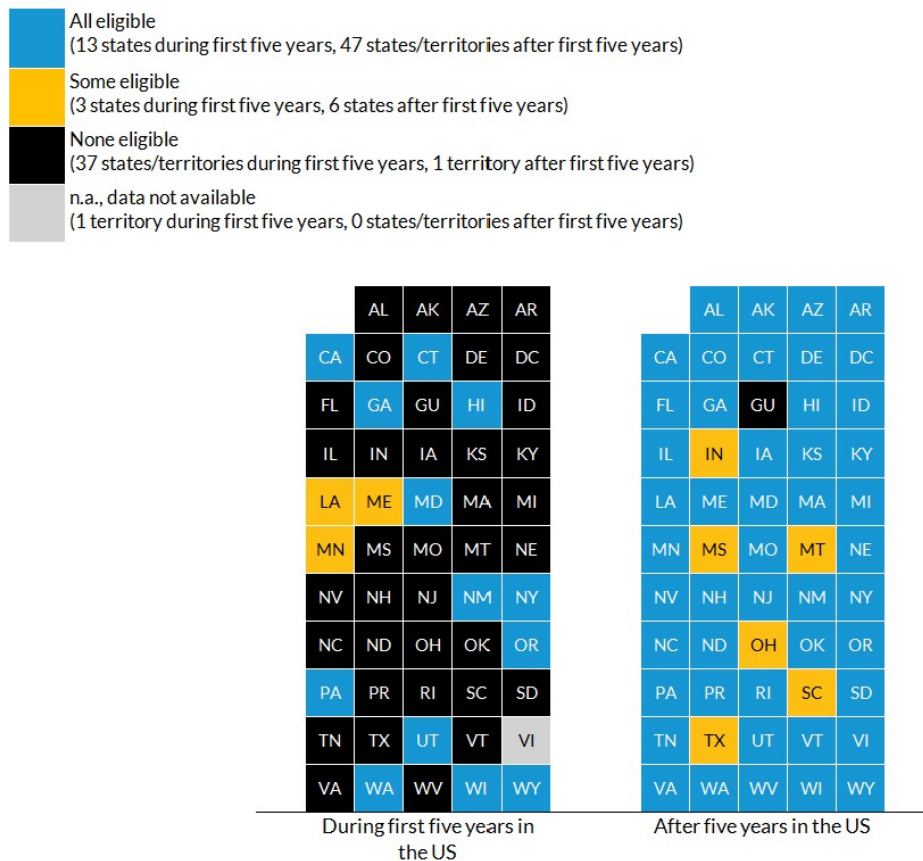
¹¹ Standard job search requirements are the policies that were in place prior to any temporary changes implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Several states suspended job search as a condition of eligibility for applicants due to the COVID-19 pandemic during 2022. For more detailed information, see the full underlying database.

¹² In this section, "US" refers to the states, the District of Columbia, and the territories.

temporary residents are never eligible, but refugees or asylees can be eligible for at least their first five years in the US, and noncitizens who currently or previously served in the military can be eligible at any point.

For lawful permanent residents (often referred to as holders of “green cards”), eligibility depends in part on where they live. Under federal law, most lawful permanent residents must live in the US for five years before they can be eligible for federal TANF benefits. States/territories, though, can use their own funding to provide assistance to some lawful permanent residents before they have met the five-year residency requirement.¹³ States/territories are allowed to use federal money to provide cash aid to lawful permanent residents after they have lived in the US for five years, but they do not have to do so.

FIGURE 4
TANF Eligibility for Lawful Permanent Residents, 2022



Source: Welfare Rules Database.

In 2022, lawful permanent residents who had been in the US less than five years were eligible to receive state-funded benefits in 13 states if they met the state’s other eligibility requirements (figure 4). In three other states, some lawful permanent residents were potentially eligible before the five-year mark. For

¹³ More information about the federal guidelines and complex rules regarding noncitizens can be found in the 2022 Welfare Rules Databook.

example, in Louisiana, certain American Indians born in Canada may be regarded as lawful permanent residents for purposes of eligibility and were potentially eligible in their first five years. Additionally, lawful permanent residents in Louisiana were potentially eligible in their first five years if they were receiving assistance for blindness or disability or were children under 18 years old. In Maine, lawful permanent residents were potentially eligible in their first five years if they were elderly or disabled, victims of domestic violence, or suffering from a hardship while waiting for work documentation. In Minnesota, lawful permanent residents were generally potentially eligible before the five-year mark, but if they were ages 18 to 69, were receiving state-funded aid, and had lived in the country more than four years, they were required to be in literacy classes or working toward citizenship to keep their aid.

Forty-four states, the District of Columbia, and two territories considered lawful permanent residents potentially eligible for federally-funded TANF assistance once they met the five-year residency requirement and conformed with other TANF eligibility requirements. An additional six states considered them potentially eligible after five years only under certain conditions. In Mississippi, Montana, Ohio, South Carolina, and Texas, lawful permanent residents were only potentially eligible if they could be credited with 40 quarters of work (approximately 10 years). Indiana only considered them eligible if they previously held refugee status.

Benefit Amounts and Sanctions

The amount of assistance families can receive depends on the family's characteristics (especially the family's size and income) combined with state/territory rules for benefit computation and income disregards. Families that do not comply with various program requirements (such as work requirements) may see their benefits reduced or suspended.¹⁴

What Is the Maximum Monthly TANF Benefit Families Can Receive?

The amount of TANF benefits a family receives is determined by state/territory-defined formulas.¹⁵ Many formulas start with a dollar amount (usually referred to as a payment standard), subtract the family's net income (total countable income minus disregards), and pay the entire amount of the difference (sometimes called the income deficit). In such cases, families with no income receive the full payment standard, and families with some income may receive less. Some states/territories will not pay more than a maximum benefit (which is set lower than the payment standard), and others pay only a percentage of the income

¹⁴ This brief captures the states'/territories' standard sanction policies and does not include policies temporarily implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic. Several states temporarily lifted or suspended sanctions during the COVID-19 pandemic. For more detailed information on states'/territories' standard sanction policies, see the 2022 Welfare Rules Databook. For more information on states' temporary policies implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic, see the full underlying database.

¹⁵ Some states offered additional benefits to eligible recipients in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. See the full underlying database for more information on temporary benefit computation policies during the COVID-19 pandemic.

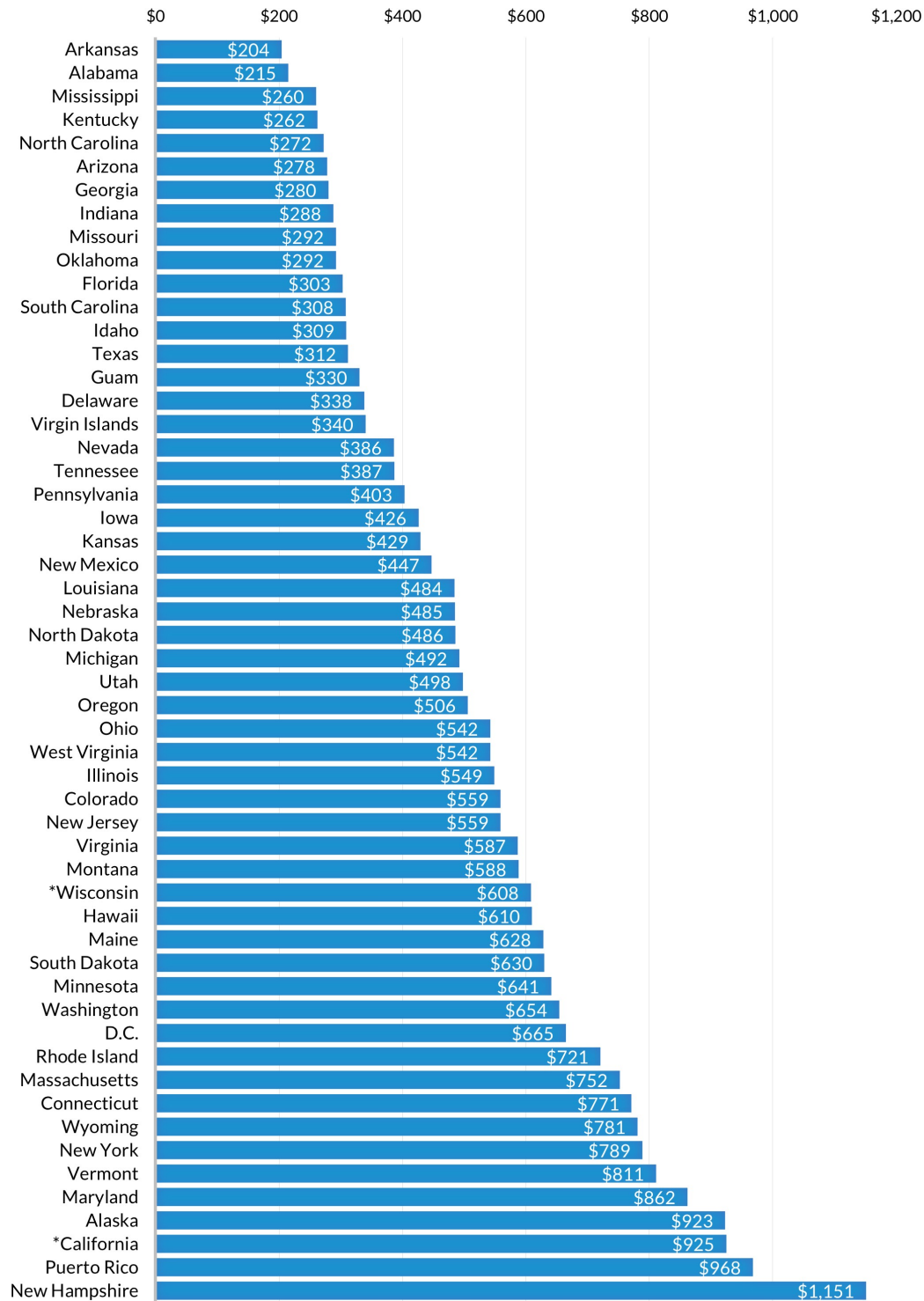
deficit. Payment standards almost always vary by family size, but they may also vary based on family structure, the type of income the family has, or the area of the state/territory where the family lives.

Because of all the variations, we compute the benefit in each state/territory for a consistent family type: a single-parent family with two children and no income who lives in the sub-area with the largest population in the state/territory. The monthly benefit in this situation ranged from \$204 in Arkansas to \$1,151 in New Hampshire in 2022 (figure 5).¹⁶

¹⁶ The calculation assumes the assistance unit contains no children subject to a family cap, no assistance unit members have special needs, the unit pays for all shelter costs with no subsidies, and the unit is subject to the benefit standard that applies to most of the state/territory's caseload.

FIGURE 5

Maximum Monthly TANF Benefit for a Family of Three with No Income, 2022



Source: Welfare Rules Database.

*Notes: Dollar amounts are the amounts awarded to a single-parent family with two children and no income who live in the sub-area with the largest population in the state/territory. In the following states, the policies vary by specific TANF program or group of recipients, and the data shown are for specific programs or groups: Wisconsin (W-2T program) and California (non-exempt families).

How Much Will a Family’s Monthly Benefits Decrease if They Do Not Comply with Work Requirements?

In most cases, individuals who are work-eligible and in the TANF assistance unit are required to participate in work activities.¹⁷ States/territories may determine who must work, how much work is required, and which activities are allowed. If the adults do not comply with the requirements, the state/territory can impose sanctions, which vary by state/territory.¹⁸ A sanction is a penalty that typically reduces the family’s benefits for a certain period or until the adults comply with the requirement. States/territories can define their program requirements, the penalties for families who do not meet those requirements, and how families can resolve the situation and once again receive their full benefit.

Figure 6 shows states’/territories’ standard sanction policies as of July 1, 2022.¹⁹ Sanctions typically have stages progressing from least to most severe. The most severe sanction varies substantially across states/territories. In 2022, 32 states/territories closed the family’s TANF case, ending their benefits, as the most severe sanction for noncompliance with work requirements. In the other states, the most severe sanction was either a total loss of benefits (14 states) or a partial loss of benefits (8 states and the District of Columbia), but recipients were able to regain the full benefit by complying with program requirements for a certain number of months.²⁰

¹⁷ Under federal policy, individuals required to participate in work activities in order to meet federal work participation requirements are defined as “work-eligible” individuals. Here, “work eligible” refers to individuals who are required to engage in work activities according to the policies in their own state/territory. What a state/territory requires of a particular group of recipients may be more or less than what would be required for those individuals to “count” as participating in work activities for purposes of federal calculations. The Welfare Rules Database captures work requirements and other policies as determined by the states/territories, rather than the policies to meet the federal participation requirements.

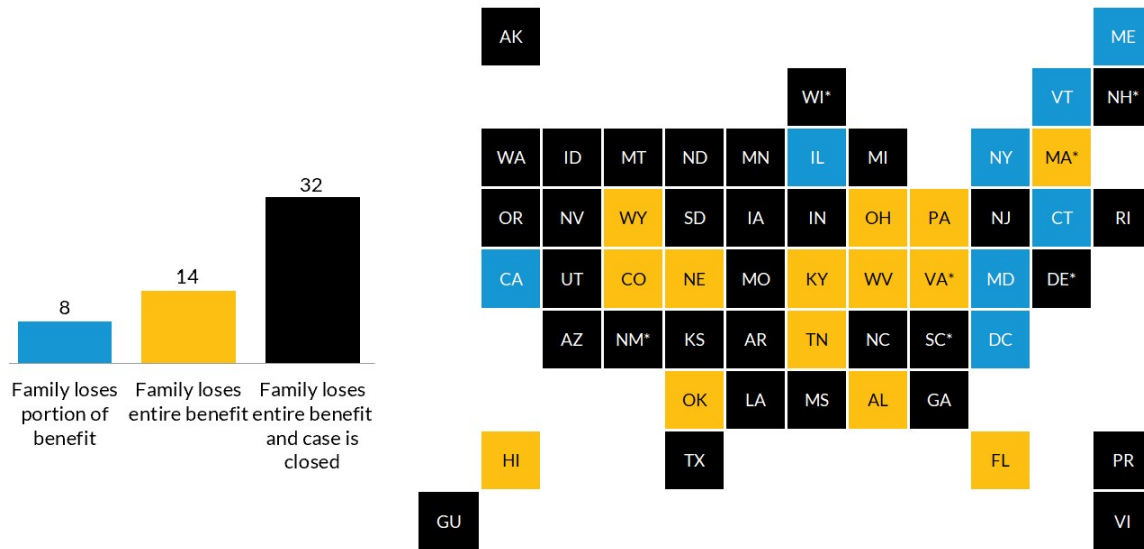
¹⁸ The policies captured here apply to individuals who are work-eligible and are counted as part of the TANF assistance unit and do not include other adults living in the family. For example, in many states/territories, a grandparent may receive TANF for a grandchild without the grandparent being considered a TANF recipient (i.e., a “child-only unit”).

¹⁹ Standard sanction policies are the policies that were in place prior to any temporary changes implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Many states suspended new sanctions to accommodate families unable to meet requirements during the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, several states removed existing sanctions for individuals at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. For more detailed information, see the full underlying database.

²⁰ When the sanction results in case closure, the family may need to reapply for benefits. This may also affect a family’s eligibility for other types of assistance, such as when a family is eligible for child care subsidies due to participation in the TANF program.

FIGURE 6

Most Severe Sanctions for Noncompliance with TANF Work Requirements for a Single Parent Head of Family Unit, 2022 (Standard Policies)



Source: Welfare Rules Database.

*Notes: In the following states, the policies vary by specific TANF program, and the data shown are for specific programs or groups: Delaware (time-limited assistance), Massachusetts (non-exempt recipients), New Hampshire (New Hampshire Employment Program (NHEP)), New Mexico (New Mexico Works (NMW) program), South Carolina (All, except Challenging Adults through Rehabilitation, Education, and Services (CARES) program), Virginia (Virginia Initiative for Education and Work (VIEW)), and Wisconsin (W-2 Transition (W-2T) and Community Service Jobs (CSJ) programs).

Ongoing Eligibility Requirements

Families who begin receiving a benefit must continue to pass state/territory-defined financial tests to remain eligible. Even for families who remain low-income, however, benefits are usually time limited. Some states provide transitional cash assistance to families leaving TANF.

After One Year, How Much Income Can Families Have and Continue to Receive TANF Assistance?

To continue to receive TANF benefits after initially becoming eligible, a family must have countable income (total income minus disregards) that results in being eligible for a benefit, and depending on the state/territory, they may also have to continue to pass other financial tests. In many states, the countable income definition for families already receiving TANF uses a more generous earned income disregard than is used for families initially applying for benefits. In some states/territories, the portion of earnings disregarded also changes depending on the number of months the family has combined TANF and

earnings.²¹ These variations effectively change the maximum amount of earnings a family can have while remaining eligible (compared with the amount of earnings the family can have at initial eligibility as shown in figure 2).

Here we focus on the maximum earnings a family of three could have and remain eligible for benefits in the 13th month of receiving assistance. In 2022, the maximum earnings ranged from \$307 in Alabama to \$2,679 in Minnesota (figure 7).²²

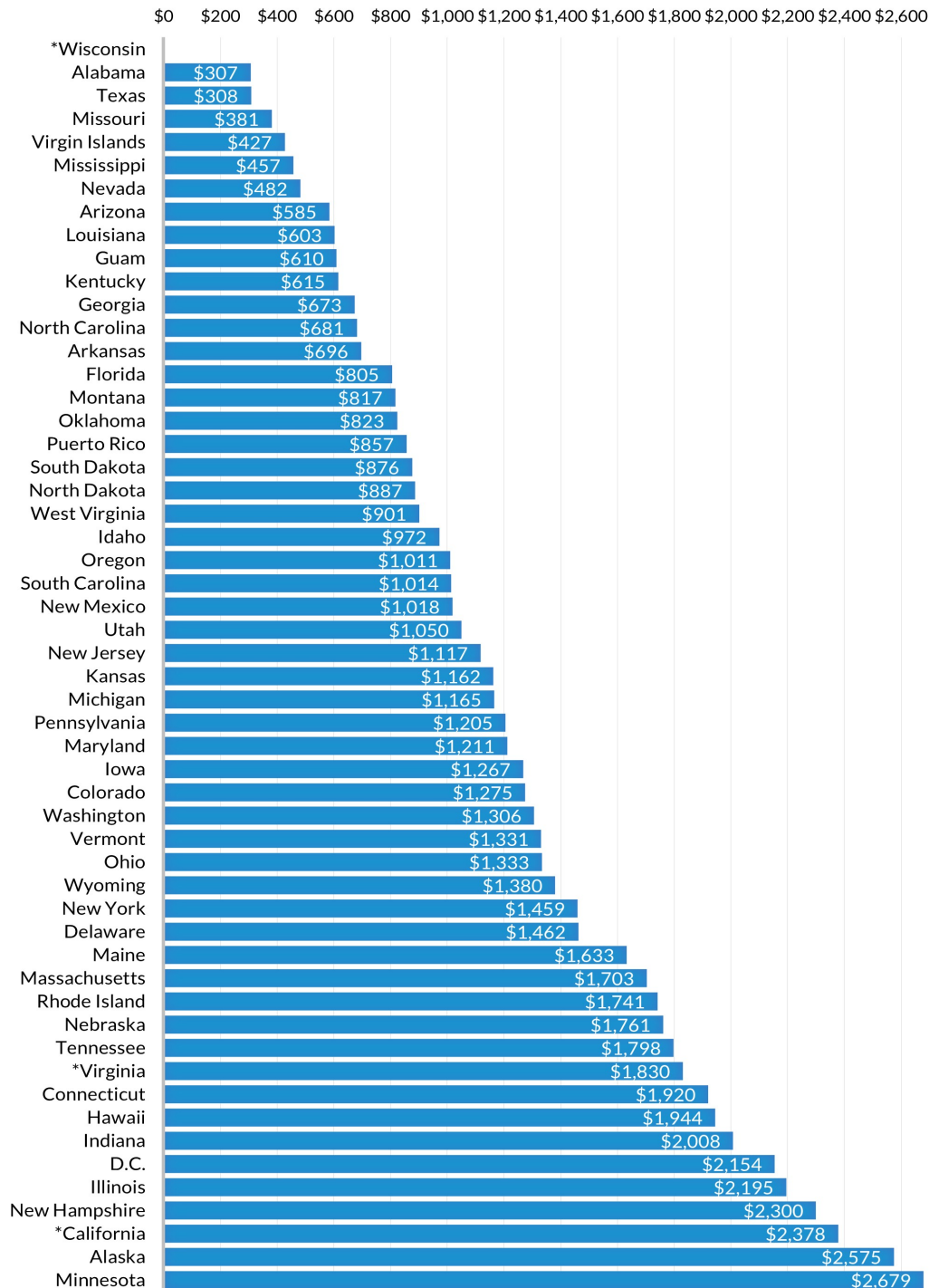
Comparing this with the information presented earlier on the maximum possible earnings for initial eligibility, in about half of the states/territories, the maximum earnings point for eligibility in the 13th month of assistance (figure 7) is *higher* than at application (figure 2) because of higher disregards for recipients than for applicants. For example, in Ohio, a three-person family must have earnings below \$960 to initially become eligible, but they can remain eligible at the 13-month point if their earnings are below \$1,333. In contrast, in seven states and two territories, the maximum possible earnings point is *lower* after one year than at application because some portion of the state/territory's earnings disregards expire after a certain number of months. In the remaining states and territory, the maximum possible earnings amount is the same after one year as it is at application.

²¹ As an example, Indiana disregards the first \$120 of earnings and one-third of remaining earnings for the first four months that a family has TANF and earnings, then \$120 of earnings for the next eight months, then \$90 of earnings for the remaining time the family receives TANF benefits.

²² The calculation assumes the assistance unit includes one parent and two children, has only earned income, has no child care expenses, contains no children subject to a family cap, has no special needs, pays for all shelter costs with no subsidies, and is subject to the benefit standard that applies to the majority of the state/territory's caseload.

FIGURE 7

Maximum Monthly Earnings at 13 Months for Ongoing TANF Eligibility for a Family of Three, 2022



Source: Welfare Rules Database.

*Notes: Wisconsin does not provide cash assistance if the family has earned income, but applicants may earn up to \$2,207 and still be eligible for nonfinancial assistance. In Virginia, the policies vary by specific TANF program or group of recipients, and the data shown represent the Virginia (VIEW program). If the amounts vary by county or region within a state/territory, the amount shown applies to the sub-area with the largest population in the state/territory. See the WRD for more information.

How Many Months Can Families Receive TANF over Their Lifetime?

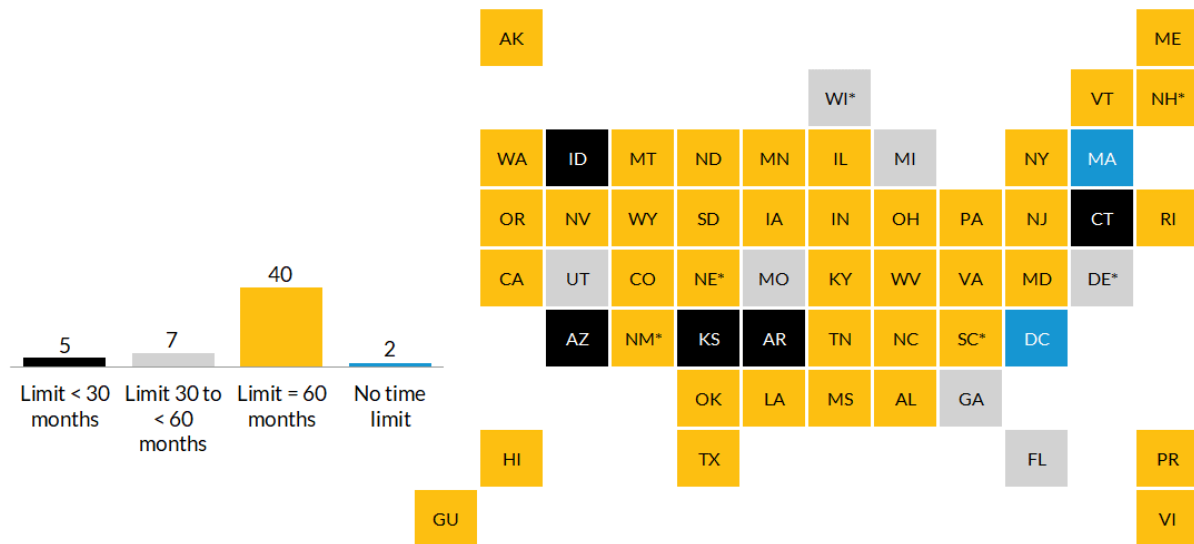
Federal rules set a lifetime limit on how long families containing an adult who receives federally-funded benefits (i.e., not a “child-only” family) can receive TANF benefits. States/territories impose two basic types of limits on recipients: (1) lifetime limits (including the federal 60-month limit and in some cases, a shorter, state/territory-determined limit), after which the entire benefit is permanently eliminated, or (2) other intermittent state/territory time limits (such as periodic time limits, benefit waiting periods, or benefit-reduction time limits), which interrupt or reduce benefits for a certain period but do not eliminate them. Both types of time limits may terminate benefits for the entire family or just the adults in the family.

Figure 8 shows the standard lifetime limits used in each state/territory as of July 1, 2022.²³ In 2022, 40 states/territories had a lifetime limit of 60 months, 12 states had a lifetime limit ranging from 12 to 48 months, and Massachusetts and the District of Columbia had no lifetime limit. States/territories with time limits may use exemptions and extensions that allow benefits to continue past the limit, creating additional variation in their policies. States/territories may use their own funds to pay benefits not allowed by the federal time limit.

²³ Standard time limits are the policies that were in place prior to any temporary changes implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Several states suspended or removed time limits for recipients during the COVID-19 pandemic. For more detailed information, see the full underlying database.

FIGURE 8

Lifetime Limit on the Number of Months of TANF Assistance, 2022 (Standard Policies)



Source: Welfare Rules Database.

*Notes: In the following states, the policies vary by specific TANF program or group, and the data shown are for following programs and groups: Delaware (time-limited assistance), Nebraska (time-limited assistance), New Hampshire (NHEP), New Mexico (NMW program), South Carolina (All, except CARES programs), and Wisconsin (W-2T, CSJ, and TEMP).

Can Families Receive Transitional Cash Benefits when They No Longer Qualify for TANF?

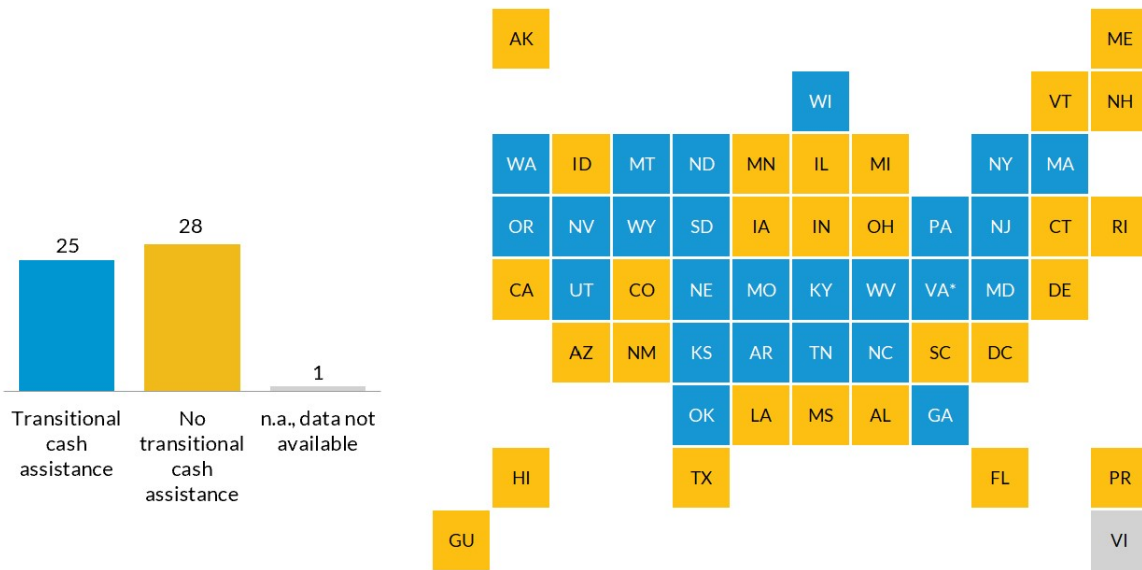
When families are no longer eligible for TANF, some states/territories may provide short-term assistance to help them transition from the program. In states/territories with transitional aid programs, assistance is usually provided to families who are no longer eligible for TANF because of increased work and earnings.

Transitional benefits can include both cash and noncash assistance, such as child care or food assistance. In 2022, 25 states provided cash assistance for periods ranging from 1 to 24 months to families transitioning off TANF (figure 9).²⁴ For states with fixed transitional cash assistance amounts, the amount ranged from \$50 to \$204 per month. In other states, the amounts varied depending on how many months the family received transitional assistance.

²⁴ Some transitional benefits are in the form of increases in supplemental food benefits. This map captures only the transitional benefits paid as cash. Additional details on other transitional benefits—such as transitional child care benefits—can be found in the full underlying database.

FIGURE 9

States and Territories Offering Transitional Cash Assistance Following Standard TANF Benefits, 2022



Source: Welfare Rules Database.

*Notes: The policy shown for Virginia is for VIEW participants.

More Information from the Welfare Rules Database

The policies discussed in this brief are a small subset of the policies available from the WRD. The WRD tracks TANF policies for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the three territories that operate TANF programs (Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands).²⁵ The database contains hundreds of variables designed to capture detailed TANF policies over time.

Information from the database is available for public use through the project's website (<https://wrd.urban.org>). From the project website, users can access the data in two ways:

- **Annual databooks.** The annual databook highlights key policies as of July 1st of each year. The databook contains prepared tables showing policies for (1) initial application and eligibility requirements, (2) benefit amounts, (3) work and activity requirements, and (4) ongoing eligibility requirements and transitional assistance. The databook also contains tables showing selected policies over time. All annual databooks are available for download.
- **Online search tool.** The online search tool provides access to the full database detail. The search tool allows users to access information beyond what is included in the annual databooks, including hundreds of detailed policy variables and policies for any point in time back to 1996. Users can select the information they are interested in and produce custom tables through a point-and-click online interface.

²⁵ The Welfare Rules Database captures policies for Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands beginning in 2022. American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands do not operate TANF programs.

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Acknowledgments

This brief was funded by the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE). The authors would like to thank Girley Wright, the federal project officer for the WRD, and Gabrielle Newell for their continued guidance on the project and their review of this report. We also thank Linda Giannarelli, the project director at the Urban Institute, and Sarah Minton, a senior advisor on the project, for their review and feedback on the brief.

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Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation
Administration for Children and Families
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Contract Number: 47QRAA18D003Z

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The Welfare Rules Database project is funded by the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE), within the Administration for Children & Families (ACF). This brief was produced as part of the OPRE-funded project. ACF is a division of the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS). ACF promotes the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals, and communities. OPRE studies ACF programs and the populations they serve through rigorous research and evaluation projects. These include evaluations of existing programs, evaluations of innovative approaches to helping low-income children and families, research syntheses, and descriptive and exploratory studies.



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