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Continued Increases in TANF Benefit Levels Are Critical to Helping Families Meet Their Needs and Thrive

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Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is the nation’s primary cash assistance program for families who have children and very low incomes. TANF can play a key role in ensuring that eligible families can meet their needs (such as rent, utilities, personal hygiene products, and school supplies). Although some states increased their cash benefit levels between July 2022 and July 2023 — including several states that have policies in place to automatically increase cash benefits — much more can be done to improve TANF benefit levels. States have broad flexibility under federal law to:

- increase benefit levels;
- establish mechanisms such as a cost-of-living-adjustment (COLA) that ensure cash benefits keep pace with inflation over time;
- provide housing supplements and other additional payments; and
- end punitive policies like full-family sanctions and family cap policies that reduce or take away cash assistance.²

Low TANF cash benefit levels, which disproportionately affect the benefits available to Black families and their ability to afford basic needs like housing, are rooted in a long history of racist ideas and policies.³ TANF cash benefit levels tend to be lower in states where Black residents make up a

¹ Tonanziht Aguas was an intern with CBPP from September 2023 through May 2024.

² Urvi Patel and Aditi Shrivastava, “Reproductive Justice and TANF: Repealing ‘Family Cap’ Policies Promotes Economic Justice and Family Autonomy,” CBPP, December 19, 2023, <https://www.cbpp.org/blog/reproductive-justice-and-tanf-repealing-family-cap-policies-promotes-economic-justice-and>.

³ Ife Floyd *et al.*, “TANF Policies Reflect Racist Legacy of Cash Assistance,” CBPP, August 4, 2021, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/income-security/tanf-policies-reflect-racist-legacy-of-cash-assistance>.

greater share of the population, when controlling for other factors, research finds.⁴ In addition, TANF continues to be inaccessible to most recently arrived immigrants, many of whom are people of color.

Twenty-One States and D.C. Raised Benefit Levels Between July 2022 and July 2023

This paper, an annual update on state TANF benefit levels, covers benefit changes that took effect between July 1, 2022, and July 1, 2023. During this timeframe, 21 states and D.C. increased benefit levels. (See Table 1.) Twelve of these increases represent recurring adjustments; that is, these states have policies in place to ensure that their TANF benefit levels periodically increase.

The benefit level (in nominal dollars) in the median state is now \$549, an increase from last year's median state benefit level of \$492. (See Appendix Table 1.) Despite recent increases, cash benefits are at or below 60 percent of the poverty line in *every* state and below 20 percent in 17, mostly Southern, states. (See Figure 1.) The benefit levels cited reflect the maximum monthly benefit for a family of one parent and two children with no other income as of July 1, 2023. However, families often do not receive the maximum TANF benefit; therefore, the cash benefits cited may exceed what many families receive. Benefit levels in seven states (California, Connecticut, Kansas, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Virginia) vary by geographic region within the state. (For more details on the benefit levels reported, see the footnotes in Appendix Table 1.)

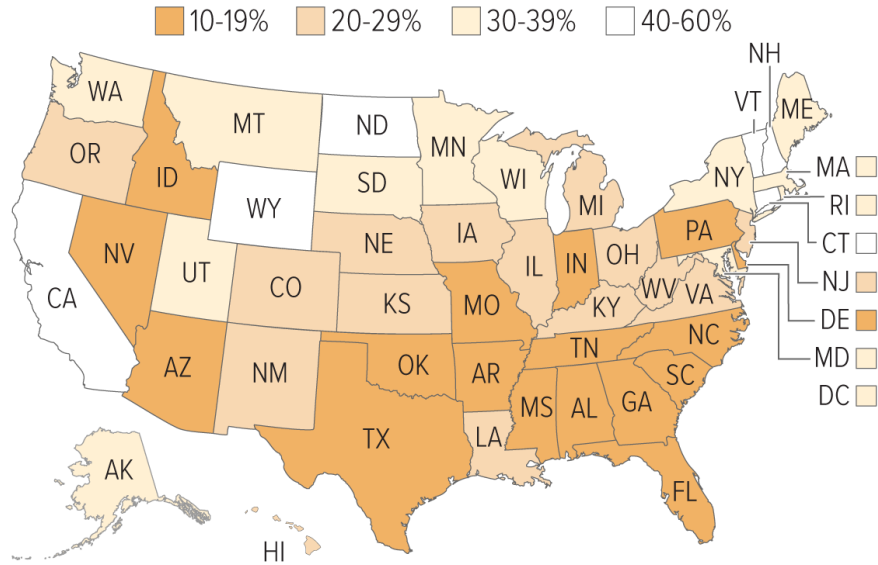
In 2023, cash benefits in only 11 states had a real (inflation-adjusted) value that was the same as or higher than in 1996. At the other end, ten states had the same nominal cash benefits level in 2023 as in 1996, meaning that benefits fell by 46 percent in inflation-adjusted terms. Four states — Arizona, Hawai'i, Idaho, and Oklahoma — cut cash benefits without later restoring them, so these benefits are below their 1996 levels even without adjusting for inflation. In the remaining 26 states and D.C., cash benefit increases were not sufficient to keep pace with inflation, leading to an average value loss of 30 percent. (See Appendix Table 1.)

⁴ Heather Hahn *et al.*, “Why Does Cash Welfare Depend on Where You Live?” Urban Institute, June 5, 2017, <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/why-does-cash-welfare-depend-where-you-live>.

FIGURE 1

Despite Recent Increases, TANF Benefits Still Leave Families Well Below Federal Poverty Line

Maximum TANF benefit as a percent of poverty line (for a family of three), July 2023



Note: TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. Federal poverty line for a family of three in 2023 is \$2,072 per month in the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia; \$2,589 in Alaska; and \$2,383 in Hawai'i.

Source: 2023 Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines. TANF benefit levels for a family of three were compiled by CBPP from various sources and are current as of July 1, 2023.

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TABLE 1

States That Raised TANF Cash Benefits Between July 2022 and July 2023

Monthly maximum benefit for a single-parent family of three

State	July 2023 Benefit	Increase Since July 2022	Percent Change	Recurring Adjustment?
California ^a	\$1,130	\$205	22%	X
Connecticut	\$833	\$62	8%	X
District of Columbia	\$696	\$31	5%	X
Illinois	\$576	\$27	5%	X
Indiana	\$320	\$32	11%	
Kentucky	\$524	\$262	100%	
Maine	\$665	\$37	1%	X
Maryland	\$792	\$65	9%	

TABLE 1

Massachusetts	\$783	\$71	10%	
Minnesota	\$686	\$45	7%	X
Montana^b	\$725	\$137	23%	
Nebraska^c	\$552	\$67	14%	X
New Hampshire	\$1,243	\$92	8%	X
New Mexico	\$549	\$102	23%	
North Dakota	\$872	\$386	79%	
Ohio	\$589	\$47	9%	X
South Carolina	\$323	\$18	20%	X
South Dakota	\$701	\$33	5%	
Texas	\$327	\$15	5%	X
Utah	\$662	\$164	33%	
Vermont	\$856	\$45	6%	
Wyoming	\$838	\$57	7%	X

TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

^a California's new benefit level resulted from a combination of its automatic COLA, a permanent 11 percent increase, and a temporary 10 percent increase to benefit levels. Both increases were enacted through legislation in 2023.

^b In 2023, Montana changed the way its benefit is calculated, which resulted in its benefit increase of \$137. Montana now ties its benefits to 35 of the current year federal poverty level. Previous eligibility was calculated based on the 2011 federal poverty level.

^c Nebraska ties its benefit to standard of need, which is tied to the Consumer Price Index and adjusted biannually.

Source: CBPP-compiled 2023 state benefit levels

Between July 1, 2022, and July 1, 2023, ten states took specific legislative or administrative actions to increase their grant levels. For example:

- Kentucky took administrative action that doubled its benefit level from \$262 to \$524, its first increase since TANF's creation in 1996.
- Montana increased its benefit from \$588 to \$725, a \$137 increase from 2022 and its largest increase to date.
- Indiana increased its benefit level from \$288 to \$320, a \$32 increase and its first increase since TANF's creation.
- North Dakota increased its benefit level from \$486 to \$872, a \$386 increase and its largest increase to date.

Although cash benefits automatically increased in 12 states because of a cost-of-living adjustment already in place, the amount of the COLA varied substantially, from as low as \$15 in Texas to as high as \$92 in New Hampshire. This reflects variation in cash benefit levels as well as different mechanisms for automatically increasing benefits.⁵

⁵ States take different approaches to adjusting their benefits based on changes in living costs. One approach is to index TANF benefit levels directly to changes in living costs due to inflation. Other states have indexed their TANF benefits

State TANF Benefit Decisions Have Disparate Impacts on Rent Affordability, Especially for Communities of Color

TANF agencies and state legislatures can also increase benefit levels by starting or strengthening housing supplements for TANF recipients. Federal standards define rent (including utilities) as affordable when it takes up no more than 30 percent of a household's income. For families whose only source of income is TANF, Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are well over 30 percent of the maximum monthly TANF benefit in every state. (See Appendix Table 3). This poses a significant concern for Black and Latine families with low incomes, who are especially vulnerable to housing insecurity and eviction. Yet only 1 in 4 eligible families receive federal housing assistance due to lack of funding.⁶

According to a study using 2022 census data, 56 percent of Black renters and 53 percent of Latine renters spend more than 30 percent of their monthly income on rent and utilities compared to 44 percent of white renters. In addition, about one-third of Black renters spend more than half of their monthly income on rent and utilities compared to 24 percent of white renters.⁷ Studies show that Black mothers with young children are more likely than any other group to face eviction.⁸

Housing supplements remain an effective way to help families, though no TANF programs added new or increased existing supplements between July 2022 and July 2023. A few states provide a housing supplement in addition to the base TANF cash benefit for families who do not receive rental assistance from the Department of Housing and Urban Development or another program. Six states provide such supplements, but in three states — Massachusetts, North Dakota, and Vermont — the supplements are very low, less than \$50. The other three states — Hawai'i, Maine, and Minnesota — provide larger supplements that increase a family's ability to pay for housing without rental assistance. (See Appendix Table 3 for more information).

States Have More Work to Do to Improve TANF and Help Families Thrive

In 2023, many states took steps to get more benefits to families, but a few states implemented restrictions or failed to act to increase access to benefits. For example, six states have yet to remove family cap policies that deny additional cash benefits to families who have children after their initial TANF eligibility is determined: Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Policy measures such as family caps attempt to control people's reproductive decisions and

by tying them to a separate standard that is adjusted for inflation. When setting a COLA by tying benefits to a standard of need or to a share of the federal poverty guidelines, it is critical to make sure that the level set is not too low, to ensure that benefits keep pace with inflation and provide enough cash for families to afford basic needs.

⁶ CBPP, "Families With Children and Non-Elderly Adults Without Children Have the Greatest Unmet Need for Rental Assistance," <https://www.cbpp.org/research/housing/three-out-of-four-low-income-at-risk-renters-do-not-receive-federal-rental-assistance>.

⁷ National Low Income Housing Coalition, "The Gap: A Shortage of Affordable Homes," March 2024, https://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/gap/2024/Gap-Report_2024.pdf.

⁸ Nick Graetz *et al.*, "A comprehensive demographic profile of the US evicted population," The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS), October 2, 2023, <https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.2305860120>.

their access to resources, in direct opposition to the goals of reducing poverty and supporting families' autonomy and well-being.⁹ Further, policymakers in Arkansas significantly curtailed families' access to TANF by reducing the time limit for households with work-eligible adults from 24 months to 12 months.¹⁰

Only 11 states have benefits that have kept up with inflation since 1996, and several of those are only due to recent increases and very low benefit levels. States can do more to make sure families can access TANF and have the assistance they need to meet basic needs and thrive.

⁹ Patel and Shrivastava, *op. cit.* Tennessee enacted a removal of its family cap in the 2024 legislative session. SB 2078, <https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?BillNumber=SB2078&ga=113>.

¹⁰ Arkansas passed HB1401 in the 2023 legislative session. <https://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/Bills/Detail?pid=HB1401&ddBienniumSession=2023%2F2023R>. While the TANF law limits federally funded benefits to 60 months, states can extend benefits for 20 percent of cases or use state TANF funds beyond 60 months. Liz Schott, Ife Floyd, and LaDonna Pavetti, Ph.D., "Cash Assistance Should Promote Equity," CBPP, August 4, 2021, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/income-security/cash-assistance-should-promote-equity>.

Appendix

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Monthly Maximum TANF Benefit Levels* (Single-parent family of three)

State	July 1996	July 2000	July 2005	July 2010	July 2020	July 2021	July 2022	July 2023	1996-2023 Change, Adjusted for Inflation
Alabama	\$164	\$164	\$215	\$215	\$215	\$215	\$215	\$215	-29%
Alaska	923	923	923	923	923	923	923	923	-46%
Arizona	347	347	347	278	278	278	278	278	-57%
Arkansas	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	-46%
California ^a	596	626	723	694	878	878	925	1130	3%
Colorado	356	356	356	462	508	508	559	559	-15%
Connecticut ^b	636	636	636	674	698	709	771	833	-29%
Delaware	338	338	338	416	338	338	338	338	-46%
District of Columbia	415	379	379	428	658	658	665	696	-9%
Florida	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	-46%
Georgia	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	-46%
Hawai'i ^c	712	570	570	610	610	610	610	610	-54%
Idaho	317	293	309	309	309	309	309	309	-47%
Illinois	377	377	396	432	533	543	549	576	-17%
Indiana	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	320	-40%
Iowa	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	-46%
Kansas ^d	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	-46%
Kentucky	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	524	8%

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State	July 1996	July 2000	July 2005	July 2010	July 2020	July 2021	July 2022	July 2023	1996-2023 Change, Adjusted for Inflation
Louisiana ^e	190	190	240	240	240	240	484	484	38%
Maine ^f	418	461	485	485	610	620	628	665	-14%
Maryland	373	417	482	574	727	727	727	792	15%
Massachusetts	525	525	578	578	593	712	712	783	-19%
Michigan	459	459	459	492	492	492	492	492	-42%
Minnesota	532	532	532	532	632	632	641	686	-30%
Mississippi	120	170	170	170	170	260	260	260	17%
Missouri	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	-46%
Montana	438	469	405	504	588	588	588	725	-10%
Nebraska ^h	364	364	364	364	468	485	485	552	-18%
Nevada	348	348	348	383	386	386	386	386	-40%
New Hampshire	550	575	625	675	1086	1098	1151	1243	22%
New Jersey	424	424	424	424	559	559	559	559	-29%
New Mexico	389	439	389	447	447	447	447	549	-24%
New York ^j	577	577	691	753	789	789	789	789	-26%
North Carolina	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	-46%
North Dakota ^k	431	457	477	477	486	486	486	872	10%
Ohio ^l	341	373	373	434	505	512	542	589	-6%
Oklahoma	307	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	-48%
Oregon	460	460	460	485	506	506	506	506	-40%
Pennsylvania ^m	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	-46%

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State	July 1996	July 2000	July 2005	July 2010	July 2020	July 2021	July 2022	July 2023	1996-2023 Change, Adjusted for Inflation
Rhode Island	554	554	554	554	554	721	721	721	-29%
South Carolina ⁿ	200	204	205	270	299	305	323	388	5%
South Dakota	430	430	501	555	615	630	668	701	-12%
Tennessee ^o	185	185	185	185	277	387	387	387	13%
Texas ^p	188	201	223	260	303	308	312	327	-6%
Utah	416	451	474	498	498	498	498	662	-14%
Vermont ^q	597	622	640	640	699	699	811	856	-22%
Virginia ^r	354	354	389	389	508	559	587	508	-22%
Washington	546	546	546	562	569	654	654	654	-35%
West Virginia	253	328	340	340	340	542	542	542	16%
Wisconsin ^s	517	673	673	673	653	653	653	653	-32%
Wyoming ^t	360	340	340	561	712	726	781	838	17%
Median state ^u	377	379	389	429	492	498	492	549	-21%

*Benefit levels are listed in nominal dollars.

Note: TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

^a California has different benefit levels based on geographic location (Region 1 or Region 2) and whether families are exempted from work requirements. The benefit levels reported here are for families in Region 1 (which includes the most populous counties) who are non-exempt.

^b Connecticut has different benefit levels based on geographic location (Regions A, B, and C). The benefit listed here is for Region A, which covers the state's highest-cost area. The state has a COLA based on the Social Security and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) COLA.

^c Hawai'i has a smaller benefit for families who must participate in work activities, and a higher benefit for families who are exempt. Benefits for a family of three are \$610 and \$763, respectively.

^d Kansas has different benefit levels based on geographic location. The benefit levels reported here apply to most of the state.

^e Louisiana has a different benefit structure for its TANF program for children not living with a parent, called the Kinship Care Subsidy Program. The benefit is \$222 to \$450 per child.

^f Maine indexed its benefit levels to the Social Security and SSI COLA. Families whose housing costs exceed 50 percent of their countable income are eligible for a housing supplement of up to \$300 per month.

^h Nebraska's benefit level is tied to 55 percent of the state's standard of need, which is adjusted biannually using the CPI-U.

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State	July 1996	July 2000	July 2005	July 2010	July 2020	July 2021	July 2022	July 2023	1996-2023 Change, Adjusted for Inflation
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¹New Hampshire's TANF benefit levels are tied to 60 percent of the federal poverty line and are adjusted each year.

²New York has different benefit levels based on geographic location. The benefit listed here is for New York City. New York State's benefit has several components, including a statewide monthly basic allowance (for recurring needs), a statewide home energy allowance, a statewide supplemental home energy allowance, and a county-specific rental allowance, which varies from \$259 to \$447. The rental allowance in New York City is \$400.

³North Dakota's benefit of \$486 includes a flat \$50 per month housing supplement for families who are solely responsible for their shelter costs.

⁴Ohio raises its TANF benefit levels each January based on the Social Security and SSI COLA.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

TANF Benefit Levels as Percentage of Federal Poverty Level

State	1996	2023	Rank (2023)
Alabama	15.2%	10.4%	50
Alaska	68.3%	35.6%	10
Arizona	32.1%	13.4%	47
Arkansas	18.9%	9.8%	51
California	55.1%	54.5%	2
Colorado	32.9%	27.0%	22
Connecticut	58.8%	40.2%	6
Delaware	31.2%	16.3%	39
District of Columbia	38.4%	33.6%	14
Florida	28.0%	14.6%	43
Georgia	25.9%	13.5%	46
Hawai'i	57.2%	25.6%	27
Idaho	29.3%	14.9%	42
Illinois	34.9%	27.8%	21
Indiana	23.1%	15.4%	41
Iowa	39.4%	20.6%	34
Kansas	39.7%	20.7%	33
Kentucky	24.2%	25.3%	28
Louisiana	17.6%	23.4%	32
Maine	38.6%	32.1%	16
Maryland	34.5%	38.2%	7
Massachusetts	48.5%	37.8%	9
Michigan	42.4%	23.7%	31
Minnesota	49.2%	33.1%	15
Mississippi	11.1%	12.6%	49
Missouri	27.0%	14.1%	44
Montana	40.5%	35.0%	11
Nebraska	33.7%	26.6%	24
Nevada	32.2%	18.6%	38
New Hampshire	50.8%	60.0%	1
New Jersey	39.2%	27.0%	22
New Mexico	36.0%	26.5%	25
New York	53.3%	38.1%	8
North Carolina	25.1%	13.1%	48
North Dakota	39.8%	42.1%	3
Ohio	31.5%	28.4%	20
Oklahoma	28.4%	14.1%	44

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TANF Benefit Levels as Percentage of Federal Poverty Level

State	1996	2023	Rank (2023)
Oregon	42.5%	24.4%	30
Pennsylvania	37.3%	19.5%	35
Rhode Island	51.2%	34.8%	12
South Carolina	18.5%	18.7%	36
South Dakota	39.8%	33.8%	13
Tennessee	17.1%	18.7%	37
Texas	17.4%	15.8%	40
Utah	38.5%	32.0%	17
Vermont	55.2%	41.3%	4
Virginia	32.7%	24.5%	29
Washington	50.5%	31.6%	18
West Virginia	23.4%	26.2%	26
Wisconsin	47.8%	31.5%	19
Wyoming	33.3%	40.5%	5
Median state	34.9%	26.2%	--

Note: TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Source: Calculated from figures in Appendix Table 1 and Health and Human Services poverty guidelines for a single-parent family of three for 1996 (<https://aspe.hhs.gov/1996-hhs-poverty-guidelines>) and 2023 (<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/01/19/2023-00885/annual-update-of-the-hhs-poverty-guidelines>.)

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Rent Affordable to Family With Maximum TANF Benefit Compared to Fair Market Rent for Two-Bedroom Apartment

State	Rent Affordable to TANF Family*	Fair Market Rent (FMR)**	Rent Affordable to TANF Family as Share of FMR	Housing Supplement?
Alabama	\$65	\$943	7%	
Alaska	\$277	\$1,368	20%	
Arizona	\$83	\$1,556	5%	
Arkansas	\$61	\$846	7%	
California (Los Angeles Co.)	\$339	\$2,197	154%	
Colorado	\$168	\$1,671	10%	
Connecticut (City of Stamford)	\$250	\$2,563	10%	
Delaware	\$101	\$1,357	7%	
District of Columbia	\$209	\$1,838	11%	
Florida	\$91	\$1,591	6%	
Georgia	\$84	\$1,287	7%	
Hawai'i ¹	\$683	\$2,175	31%	X
Idaho	\$93	\$1,120	8%	
Illinois	\$173	\$1,279	14%	
Indiana	\$96	\$988	10%	
Iowa	\$128	\$943	14%	
Kansas	\$129	\$973	13%	
Kentucky	\$157	\$931	17%	
Louisiana	\$145	\$1,008	14%	
Maine ²	\$500	\$1,286	39%	X
Maryland	\$238	\$1,616	15%	
Massachusetts ³	\$275	\$2,165	13%	X
Michigan	\$148	\$1,126	13%	
Minnesota ⁴	\$316	\$1,254	25%	X
Mississippi	\$78	\$895	9%	
Missouri	\$88	\$964	9%	
Montana	\$218	\$1,002	22%	
Nebraska	\$166	\$984	17%	
Nevada	\$116	\$1,455	8%	
New Hampshire	\$373	\$1,553	24%	
New Jersey	\$168	\$1,742	10%	
New Mexico	\$165	\$1,034	16%	

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Rent Affordable to Family With Maximum TANF Benefit Compared to Fair Market Rent for Two-Bedroom Apartment

State	Rent Affordable to TANF Family*	Fair Market Rent (FMR)**	Rent Affordable to TANF Family as Share of FMR	Housing Supplement?
New York (New York City)	\$237	\$2,451	10%	
North Carolina	\$82	\$1,120	7%	
North Dakota ⁵	\$312	\$925	34%	X
Ohio	\$177	\$993	18%	
Oklahoma	\$88	\$936	9%	
Oregon	\$152	\$1,545	10%	
Pennsylvania (Philadelphia Co.)	\$121	\$1,470	8%	
Rhode Island	\$216	\$1,444	15%	
South Carolina	\$116	\$1,117	10%	
South Dakota	\$210	\$909	23%	
Tennessee	\$116	\$1,080	11%	
Texas	\$98	\$1,303	8%	
Utah	\$199	\$1,297	15%	
Vermont (Rutland Co.) ⁶	\$302	\$1,088	28%	X
Virginia (Fairfax Co.)	\$152	\$1,838	8%	
Washington	\$196	\$1,889	10%	
West Virginia	\$163	\$865	19%	
Wisconsin	\$196	\$1,056	19%	
Wyoming	\$251	\$933	27%	
Median state	\$165	\$1,333	12%	

Note: TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; Fair Market Rent = U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's estimate of rent and utility costs for modest housing unit in local area. All dollar figures are monthly amounts.

*Figures shown represent 30 percent of the maximum TANF benefit unless the state has a housing supplement, in which case 100 percent of the maximum available housing supplement plus 30 percent of the base grant is considered affordable rent. Federal standards define rent (including utilities) as affordable when it takes up no more than 30 percent of a household's income and hypothetical families are assumed to have TANF as their sole source of income. Though housing supplements are given to families as cash, it is reasonable to assume that families spend it on rent.

**Unless otherwise noted, the FMR presented is a weighted statewide average based on HUD FMRs for various sub-regions in the state. In states where maximum benefit levels listed in Appendix Table 1 do not apply to the majority of the state, the FMR for the most populous county or city (in Connecticut and New York) in the region whose benefit is reported in Appendix Table 1 is used.

These figures do not represent the housing burden on actual TANF families, which depends on the amount of TANF cash assistance, their housing costs, and the amount of any other income or assistance.

¹ Hawai'i provides a housing supplement of up to \$500 per month. Without this supplement, the affordable rent for a family with the maximum TANF benefit (\$610) would cover 9 percent of FMR.

² Maine provides a housing supplement of up to \$300 per month. Without this supplement, the affordable rent for a family with the maximum TANF benefit (\$620) would cover 17 percent of FMR.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Rent Affordable to Family With Maximum TANF Benefit Compared to Fair Market Rent for Two-Bedroom Apartment

State	Rent Affordable to TANF Family*	Fair Market Rent (FMR)**	Rent Affordable to TANF Family as Share of FMR	Housing Supplement?
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³ Massachusetts provides a flat \$40 per month housing supplement. Without this supplement, the affordable rent for a family with the maximum TANF benefit (\$712) would cover 11 percent of FMR.

⁴ Minnesota provides a flat \$110 per month housing supplement. Without this supplement, the affordable rent for a family with the maximum TANF benefit (\$532) would cover 17 percent of FMR. Legislation was passed in 2023 to adjust the supplement for inflation. The first increase will occur on Oct 1, 2024, and will be based off the CPI-U for 2023.

⁵ North Dakota provides a flat \$50 per month housing supplement. Without this supplement, the affordable rent for a family with the base grant (\$436; not shown in Appendix Table 1) would cover 15 percent of FMR.

⁶ Vermont provides a housing supplement of up to \$45 per month. Without this supplement, the affordable rent for a family with the base grant (\$699) would cover 23 percent of FMR. Calculations are for families living outside of Chittenden County.

Source: 2023 FMR data from National Low Income Housing Coalition, *op. cit.* TANF benefit levels for single-parent families of three were compiled by CBPP from various state sources and are current as of July 1, 2023.