State Variation in Child Welfare Agency Use of Federal Funding Sources

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In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2014, child welfare agencies in the United States spent $12.8 billion in federal funds to protect and promote the well-being of children who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. Federal spending accounted for slightly less than half of the $29.1 billion in total child welfare agency spending in SFY 2014.[a]

Because child welfare services are administered locally, either through state or county-administered systems, there is variation in how child welfare agencies use federal funds. This brief highlights variation among states in child welfare agency spending from federal funding sources. We present this information for both dedicated funding streams (those used only for child welfare activities) and nondedicated funding streams (those for child welfare and broader activities). We also examine child welfare agency expenditures as a percentage of available nondedicated funding streams.

The information from this brief and the accompanying Appendix can be used by policymakers, practitioners, advocates, and others to better understand child welfare agencies' reliance on federal funding streams, and can inform discussions around how changes to funding streams can impact states.

Federal Funding Sources

Several funding streams—each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations—make up the complex federal funding structure that accounted for the $12.8 billion spent by child welfare agencies in SFY 2014.

There are two primary dedicated federal funding sources: Title IV-E and Title IV-B of the Social Security Act. In SFY 2014, these two sources accounted for nearly 60 percent of the federal funds spent by child welfare agencies. Title IV-E can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, transition supports for eligible youth, and child welfare workforce training. Some Title IV-E funds are considered open-ended entitlements, meaning that states are reimbursed for a portion of all eligible costs if nonfederal matching funds are available. Title IV-B can be used for maltreatment prevention, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, training for child welfare professionals, and adoption promotion activities. Some parts of Title IV-B are discretionary (that is, the amount of funds available to states depends on the annual appropriations process) and others are a capped entitlement (states are reimbursed for a portion of eligible costs up to a limit).

[a] Data on child welfare agency spending and portions of text presented in this brief are from the SFY 2014 Child Welfare Financing Survey report, published by Child Trends with funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs and available at https://www.childtrends.org/research/research-by-topic/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy-2014/.

This brief was funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. We thank the Foundation for its support but acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of the authors alone, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Foundation.

Child welfare agencies can also access nondedicated funding streams, including Medicaid, the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Medicaid is an open-ended entitlement program and SSBG and TANF are grants received by states. Approximately 40 percent of federal funds spent by child welfare agencies came from these nondedicated sources in SFY 2014.

Nondedicated Funding Streams

- Medicaid provides health coverage and services, including clinical behavioral health services, for low-income individuals.
- SSBG is a source of flexible funding to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.
- TANF is a flexible source of funding for child welfare activities that provides assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives.

There is great variation in child welfare agencies' reliance on each federal funding source. Figure 1 below shows the average and range of total child welfare agency spending funded by each federal source in SFY 2014. For example, an average of 23 percent of child welfare agency expenditures across all states and jurisdictions came from Title IV-E, but this ranged from 2 percent in one state to 54 percent in another.

Figure 1: Distribution of the Percentage of Total Child Welfare Agency Spending from Each Major Federal Source

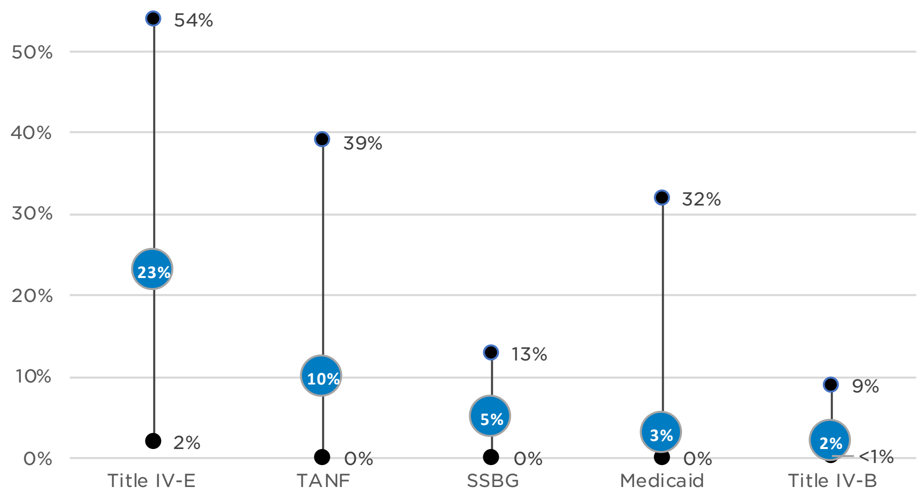


Table note: For each funding source, the average percentage of total child welfare agency spending is in the blue circle. The small black circles indicate the minimum and maximum percentages.

Nondedicated sources

Nondedicated federal funding streams can be used for activities beyond child welfare. The degree to which child welfare agencies have access to those funds varies.

TANF, a federal block grant to states,[b] operates according to four overarching purposes:

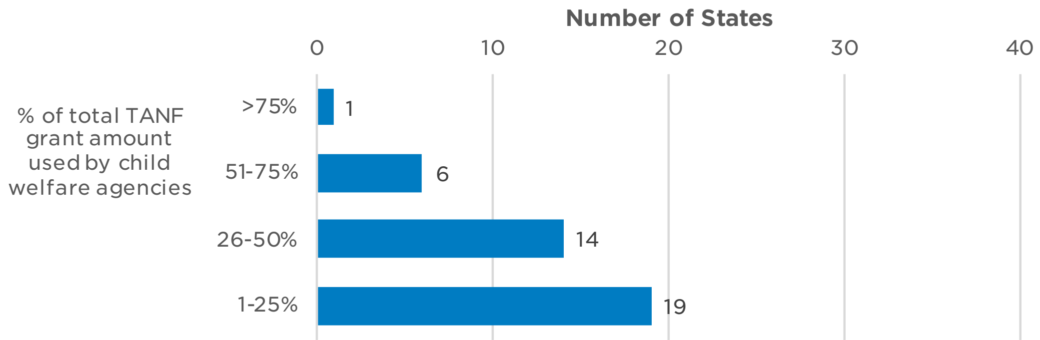
- Provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives.
- End the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage.
- Prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and establish annual numerical goals for preventing and reducing the incidence of these pregnancies.
- Encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

While TANF is commonly thought of as a cash assistance program for low-income families, only around one-quarter of the $14 billion in TANF funds spent in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2014[c] was used to provide basic (cash) assistance for families.[d] The remainder supported such activities as child care, work expenditures and other work supports, administration, and other activities.[e] Child welfare agencies access TANF because of the grant's goal to care for children in their homes or the homes of relatives. TANF also replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, which provided significant funding for child welfare activities. States receiving TANF can use the funds for certain activities previously funded by the AFDC program.[f]

Child welfare agencies use TANF for foster care payments, family preservation services, and more. Most child welfare agencies accessing TANF used less than 50 percent of the total state TANF grant in SFY 2014; the average was 22 percent (see Figure 2).[g]

[b] A federal block grant is a financial aid package that grants federal funds to state and local governments for use in social welfare programs. Block grants provide money for general areas of social welfare, rather than for specific programs, and allows jurisdictions more freedom to choose how best to use the funds.
[c] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Administration for Children and Families. *TANF Financial data FY 2014*. Available at https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ofa/tanf_financial_data_fy_2014.xlsx
[d] Falk, G. (2016). *The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant: Responses to Frequently Asked Questions.* Washington, DC: U.S. Congressional Research Service, (RL32760; March 18, 2016).
[e] Falk, 2016
[f] In 1996, child welfare agencies expended $1.1 billion in federal Emergency Assistance funds (under AFDC) (presented in 2014 dollars) (Geen, R., Waters Boots, S., & Tumlin, K.C. (1999). *The cost of protecting vulnerable children: Understanding federal, state, and local child welfare spending.* Occasional Paper Number 20. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute). In SFY 2014, child welfare agencies expended $2.8 billion in federal TANF funds.
[g] Because of the TANF grant schedule, this analysis was based on the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2014 grant amount and SFY 2014 child welfare agency utilization.

Figure 2: Number of States with Child Welfare Agencies Using TANF, by Percentage of the Total TANF Grant Amount Used



Note: 12 states did not report using TANF for child welfare agency expenditures and are omitted from this chart (Alaska, Colorado, District of Columbia, Hawai'i, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, Puerto Rico, Tennessee, and Utah).

SSBG is a flexible source of federal funds provided to states to support five overarching policy goals:

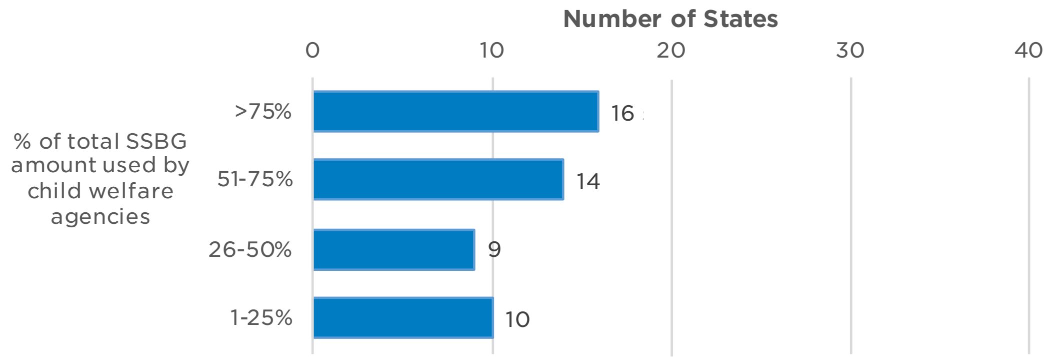
- Achieving or maintaining economic self-support to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency.
- Achieving or maintaining self-sufficiency, including reduction or prevention of dependency.
- Preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults who are unable to protect their own interests, or preserving, rehabilitating, or reuniting families.
- Preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care by providing for community-based, home-based, or other forms of less intensive care.
- Securing referral or admission for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate, or providing services to individuals in institutions.

There are 28 SSBG service categories defined in federal regulations, and many relate to child welfare. Of the almost $3 billion in SSBG expenditures in FFY 2014, the two largest service categories—child foster care services and child protective services—were related to child welfare.[h] Each state determines which individuals are eligible for SSBG-funded services, making this one of the most flexible funding streams available to child welfare agencies.

Child welfare agencies in almost every state use SSBG funds. Thirty states reported spending more than half of their SSBG funds for child welfare agency expenditures in SFY 2014; the average was 54 percent (see Figure 3).[i]

[h] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services (2016). *Social Services Block Grant Program Annual Report 2014*. Washington, DC: Administration for Children and Families. Available at https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocs/ssbg_2014_annual_report_final_508_compliant.pdf.
[i] Because of the SSBG grant schedule, this analysis was based on the FFY 2014 grant amount and SFY 2014 child welfare agency utilization.

Figure 3: Number of States with Child Welfare Agencies Using SSBG, by Percentage of the Total SSBG Amount Used

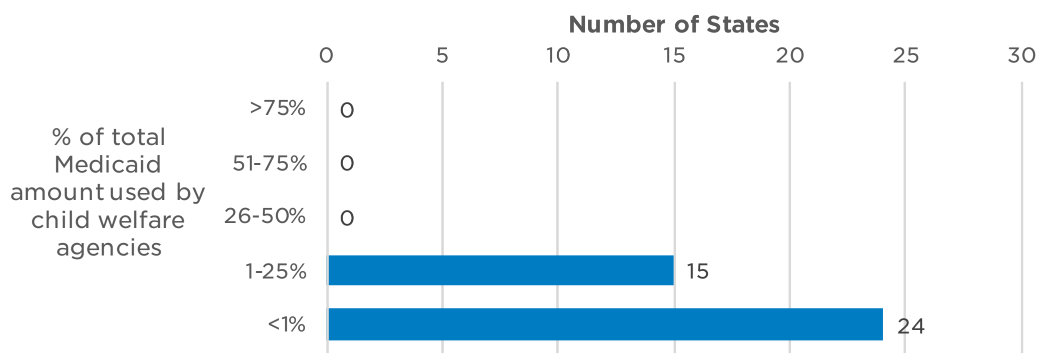


Note: Three states did not report using SSBG for child welfare agency expenditures and are omitted from this chart (District of Columbia, North Dakota, and West Virginia).

Medicaid is an open-ended entitlement program[j] that provides health insurance to millions of low-income individuals. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for rehabilitative services (treatment portions of child welfare programs), treatment foster homes, targeted case management, and other purposes. Medicaid is the largest nondedicated funding stream that child welfare agencies access, with total federal expenditures of nearly $300 billion in FFY 2014.[k]

Due to its focus on health services and size, child welfare agencies access Medicaid at a much lower rate than other nondedicated funding streams. Child welfare agencies used less than one-half of one percent of the total state Medicaid funds, on average, in SFY 2014 (see Figure 4).[l] The highest percentage was only 3 percent.

Figure 4: Number of States with Child Welfare Agencies Using Medicaid, by Percentage of the Total Medicaid Amount Used



Note: 13 states did not report using Medicaid for child welfare agency expenditures and are omitted from this chart (Arizona, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Puerto Rico, and Wyoming).

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[j] Entitlement programs require payments to persons, state/local governments, or other entities if specific eligibility criteria established in law are met. Entitlement payments are legal obligations of the federal government.

[k] Georgetown University Health Policy Institute, Center for Children and Families (2015). *Federal and State Share of Medicaid Spending, FY 2014 (millions)*. Available at http://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Federal-and-State-Share-of-Medicaid-Spending.pdf

[l] On the SFY 2014 Child Welfare Financing Survey, researchers asked states to report only those Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population that were borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department), therefore it excludes costs associated with health care coverage.

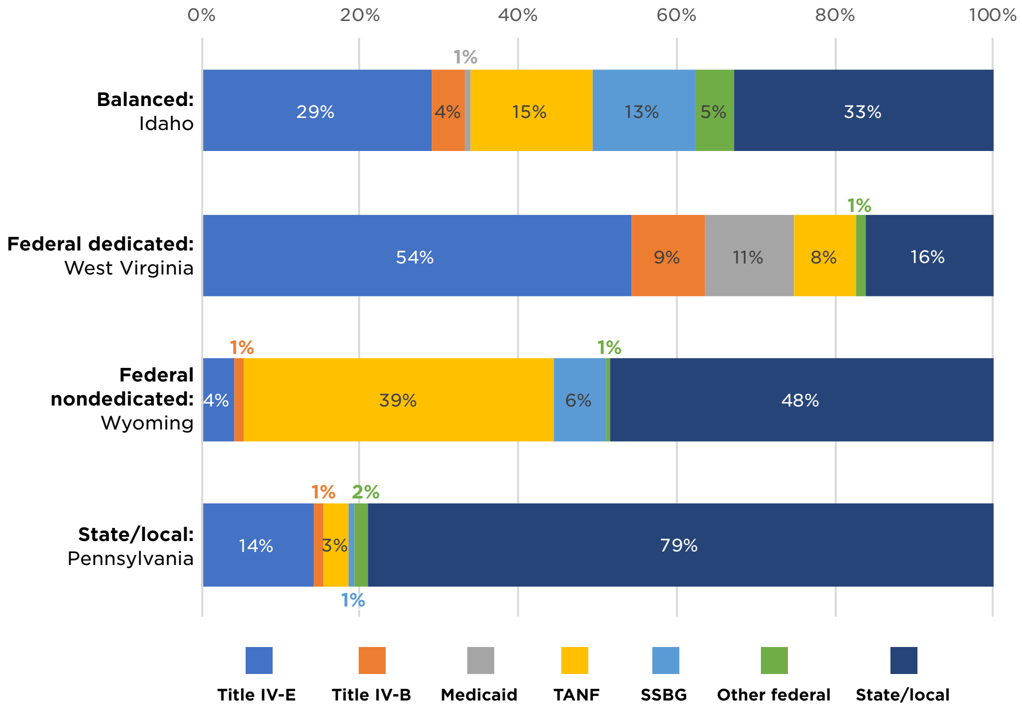
Discussion

The composition of funding used by each state is unique. By examining each state's funding composition, several profiles emerge.

- **Balanced funding structure**. Child welfare agency uses a mix of federal and state/local funds and draws on a diversified selection of federal funding sources (dedicated and nondedicated).
- **Federal dedicated funding structure**. Child welfare agency uses more federal than state/local funds and draws primarily from dedicated federal funding streams (i.e., Title IV-E and Title IV-B).
- **Federal nondedicated funding structure**. Child welfare agency uses more federal than state/local funds and relies heavily on nondedicated funding streams (i.e., Medicaid, TANF, SSBG, and others).
- **State/local funding structure**. Child welfare agency relies primarily on state and local funds instead of federal sources.

Examples of each funding profile are presented in Figure 5 below.

Figure 5: State Funding Profiles



This variation in funding profiles is due to the complexities of child welfare financing. For example:

- Many states maximize their use of open-ended entitlement funds (Title IV-E and Medicaid) to receive as much federal reimbursement as possible. However, this is only possible if a state has sufficient funds to meet nonfederal match requirements.

- In addition, some funding streams only cover costs for children meeting specific eligibility criteria (for example, Title IV-E and Medicaid), so the characteristics of the child welfare population can impact which funding sources are used.
- Child welfare agencies also face competition from other agencies for nondedicated funding sources, which can make it difficult for them to access those funds.
- Moreover, many federal sources have requirements (eligibility criteria, reporting requirements, and more), many of which place a high administrative burden on the state.

As a result, states consider many factors when determining how to compile child welfare funding, which results in many different child welfare financing profiles.

Even though funding diversification varies by state, all child welfare agencies use a mix of dedicated and nondedicated funding streams. Given the strict eligibility standards and limits on the use of Title IV-E funds, and the relatively small size of Title IV-B, diversification of funding to nondedicated funding streams and state/local dollars increases child welfare agencies' flexibility in who they serve and the services they provide. And while diversification is typically positive, reliance on nondedicated funding sources makes child welfare agencies more vulnerable to fiscal pressures. Increased pressure could result from a decrease in funds available through these streams, such as a cut to SSBG, or because of competing demands from other human services agencies, such as higher enrollment in TANF cash assistance. Because these nondedicated funds are some of the most flexible dollars that child welfare agencies can access, changes have the potential to significantly impact the child welfare service array.

Appendix A: Percentage of Total Child Welfare Agency Spending by Federal Source, SFY 2014

State	Total Spending	Title IV-E		Title IV-B		Medicaid		TANF		SSBG		Other Federal Funds	
	$ (thousands)	$ (thousands)	%	$ (thousands)	%	$ (thousands)	%	$ (thousands)	%	$ (thousands)	%	$ (thousands)	%
Alabama	$281,887	$40,074	14%	$11,086	4%	$46,318	16%	$15,065	5%	$19,237	7%	$2,755	1%
Alaska	$131,623	$29,997	23%	$399	0%	$1,149	1%	$0	0%	$8,165	6%	$881	1%
Arizona	$613,626	$204,193	33%	$13,831	2%	$0	0%	$110,767	18%	$30,780	5%	$14,484	2%
Arkansas	$137,877	$58,705	43%	$7,331	5%	$2,754	2%	$9,081	7%	$2,412	2%	$1,943	1%
California	$4,097,468	$1,601,635	39%	$60,580	1%	$124,888	3%	$236,765	6%	$277,740	7%	$6,118	0%
Colorado	$413,358	$80,247	19%	$6,167	1%	$4,049	1%	$0	0%	$23,529	6%	$4,882	1%
Connecticut	$751,110	$99,951	13%	$4,429	1%	$10,836	1%	$137,175	18%	$3,210	0%	$11,253	1%
Delaware	$67,474	$10,085	15%	$1,721	3%	$0	0%	$400	1%	$1,225	2%	$724	1%
District of Columbia	$223,186	$62,347	28%	$833	0%	$198	0%	$0	0%	$0	0%	$2,920	1%
Florida	$1,092,726	$283,984	26%	$33,814	3%	$1,208	0%	$163,668	15%	$75,219	7%	$14,506	1%
Georgia	$555,623	$114,448	21%	$20,918	4%	$6,977	1%	$195,129	35%	$7,635	1%	$1,651	0%
Hawai'i	$113,258	$28,298	25%	$1,793	2%	$134	0%	$0	0%	$13,536	12%	$989	1%
Idaho	$57,911	$16,907	29%	$2,396	4%	$351	1%	$8,926	15%	$7,513	13%	$2,900	5%
Illinois	$1,126,526	$292,899	26%	$22,877	2%	$13,158	1%	$276,763	25%	$13,942	1%	$22,590	2%
Indiana	$793,902	$181,865	23%	$8,730	1%	$22,005	3%	$27,628	3%	$3,325	0%	$12,918	2%
Iowa	$286,520	$58,015	20%	$6,183	2%	$0	0%	$51,631	18%	$15,980	6%	$4,946	2%
Kansas	$232,829	$38,851	17%	$4,540	2%	$225	0%	$20,800	9%	$19,109	8%	$5,334	2%
Kentucky	$534,898	$79,057	15%	$10,408	2%	$0	0%	$80,706	15%	$21,891	4%	$11,989	2%
Louisiana	$188,782	$58,396	31%	$11,242	6%	$3,728	2%	$42,125	22%	$19,616	10%	$3,294	2%
Maine	$117,786	$30,183	26%	$2,701	2%	$0	0%	$0	0%	$7,437	6%	$1,834	2%
Maryland	$542,939	$83,025	15%	$7,208	1%	$19,958	4%	$10,236	2%	$17,252	3%	$871	0%
Massachusetts	$822,945	$92,483	11%	$9,565	1%	$15,259	2%	$0	0%	$78,213	10%	$8,096	1%
Michigan	$1,118,272	$275,713	25%	$18,970	2%	$0	0%	$323,837	29%	$103,301	9%	$8,764	1%
Minnesota	$518,253	$55,122	11%	$5,868	1%	$58,596	11%	$0	0%	$24,095	5%	$14,804	3%
Mississippi	$146,055	$31,595	22%	$8,658	6%	$0	0%	$15,198	10%	$12,996	9%	$5,314	4%
Missouri	$520,529	$99,962	19%	$10,801	2%	$39,462	8%	$74,312	14%	$30,134	6%	$12,496	2%

Appendix A, cont.: Percentage of Total Child Welfare Agency Spending by Federal Source, SFY 2014

State	Total Spending	Title IV-E		Title IV-B		Medicaid		TANF		SSBG		Other Federal Funds	
	$ (thousands)	$ (thousands)	%	$ (thousands)	%	$ (thousands)	%	$ (thousands)	%	$ (thousands)	%	$ (thousands)	%
Montana	$69,952	$19,831	28%	$1,417	2%	$0	0%	$4,601	7%	$1,998	3%	$2,982	4%
Nebraska	$226,602	$51,164	23%	$4,776	2%	$0	0%	$3,205	1%	$9,893	4%	$808	0%
Nevada	$220,121	$63,444	29%	$4,234	2%	$0	0%	$0	0%	$4,505	2%	$2,755	1%
New Hampshire	$59,035	$14,688	25%	$1,761	3%	$4,454	8%	$1,958	3%	$1,772	3%	$1,900	3%
New Jersey	$982,228	$160,595	16%	$10,131	1%	$111,645	11%	$12,340	1%	$28,520	3%	$17,482	2%
New Mexico	$92,090	$37,787	41%	$4,024	4%	$1,015	1%	$0	0%	$12,232	13%	$3,556	4%
New York	$2,829,815	$549,090	19%	$29,282	1%	$2,945	0%	$334,321	12%	$174,274	6%	$7,664	0%
North Carolina	$561,407	$115,589	21%	$21,841	4%	$13	0%	$93,522	17%	$19,432	3%	$2,975	1%
North Dakota	$69,376	$18,538	27%	$698	1%	$1,987	3%	$18,672	27%	$0	0%	$1,377	2%
Ohio	$1,278,560	$384,203	30%	$23,941	2%	$0	0%	$14,986	1%	$37,810	3%	$1,197	0%
Oklahoma	$337,115	$95,679	28%	$5,687	2%	$18,288	5%	$5,906	2%	$26,094	8%	$4,116	1%
Oregon	$454,155	$122,997	27%	$8,042	2%	$21,311	5%	$56,427	12%	$21,619	5%	$7,630	2%
Pennsylvania	$1,752,747	$249,443	14%	$18,576	1%	$1,042	0%	$58,451	3%	$12,021	1%	$27,738	2%
Puerto Rico	$150,558	$3,506	2%	$7,094	5%	$0	0%	$0	0%	$15,317	10%	$666	0%
Rhode Island	$189,740	$21,973	12%	$1,548	1%	$22,089	12%	$9,385	5%	$1,499	1%	$4,790	3%
South Carolina	$250,999	$54,093	22%	$9,700	4%	$38,740	15%	$28,758	11%	$17,916	7%	$4,357	2%
South Dakota	$56,260	$10,047	18%	$1,268	2%	$6,330	11%	$2,665	5%	$3,474	6%	$1,374	2%
Tennessee	$680,268	$89,221	13%	$16,251	2%	$180,896	27%	$0	0%	$21,569	3%	$2,054	0%
Texas	$1,338,261	$308,482	23%	$60,330	5%	$4,562	0%	$259,277	19%	$1,404	0%	$45,050	3%
Utah	$177,970	$31,744	18%	$5,961	3%	$14,363	8%	$0	0%	$15,604	9%	$3,793	2%
Vermont	$71,143	$18,286	26%	$1,587	2%	$22,626	32%	$2,971	4%	$4,949	7%	$1,385	2%
Virginia	$617,209	$93,624	15%	$10,006	2%	$32,371	5%	$33,580	5%	$38,963	6%	$3,248	1%
Washington	$527,403	$117,126	22%	$13,361	3%	$13,853	3%	$28,232	5%	$41,731	8%	$11,479	2%
West Virginia	$129,971	$70,544	54%	$12,154	9%	$14,547	11%	$10,247	8%	$0	0%	$1,469	1%
Wisconsin	$444,822	$111,080	25%	$9,529	2%	$1,866	0%	$4,612	1%	$10,325	2%	$10,661	2%
Wyoming	$38,126	$1,545	4%	$518	1%	$0	0%	$14,935	39%	$2,448	6%	$217	1%
U.S. TOTAL	**$29,093,298**	**$6,822,355**	**23%**	**$576,768**	**2%**	**$886,196**	**3%**	**$2,799,264**	**10%**	**$1,362,861**	**5%**	**$351,979**	**1%**

Appendix B: Percentage of Nondedicated Funding Sources Used by Child Welfare Agencies

State	TANF		SSBG		Medicaid	
	FFY 2014 total expenditures (millions)[1]	% spent by child welfare agency	FFY 2014 total expenditures (millions)[2]	% spent by child welfare agency[3]	FFY 2014 total expenditures (millions)[4]	% spent by child welfare agency
Alabama	$74	20%	$32	59%	$3,735	1%
Alaska	$39	0%	$8	100%	$917	<1%
Arizona	$204	54%	$48	65%	$6,760	0%
Arkansas	$47	19%	$16	16%	$3,826	<1%
California	$3,212	7%	$558	50%	$38,480	<1%
Colorado	$146	0%	$27	88%	$3,559	<1%
Connecticut	$240	57%	$45	7%	$4,094	<1%
Delaware	$47	1%	$4	30%	$1,084	0%
District of Columbia	$76	0%	$8	0%	$1,821	<1%
Florida	$394	42%	$155	49%	$12,623	<1%
Georgia	$334	58%	$51	15%	$6,659	<1%
Hawai'i	$61	0%	$15	88%	$1,201	<1%
Idaho	$23	39%	$9	80%	$1,214	<1%
Illinois	$581	48%	$65	21%	$9,609	<1%
Indiana	$84	33%	$34	10%	$6,469	<1%
Iowa	$82	63%	$28	57%	$2,597	0%
Kansas	$69	30%	$25	78%	$1,699	<1%
Kentucky	$180	45%	$20	111%	$6,092	0%
Louisiana	$147	29%	$36	55%	$4,586	<1%
Maine	$38	0%	$14	54%	$1,587	0%
Maryland	$234	4%	$52	33%	$5,523	<1%
Massachusetts	$367	0%	$79	99%	$7,743	<1%
Michigan	$690	47%	$127	81%	$9,709	0%
Minnesota	$229	0%	$30	79%	$5,851	1%
Mississippi	$51	30%	$24	55%	$3,687	0%
Missouri	$208	36%	$52	58%	$5,816	1%
Montana	$28	16%	$7	30%	$781	0%
Nebraska	$44	7%	$9	107%	$1,070	0%
Nevada	$54	0%	$14	32%	$1,698	0%
New Hampshire	$21	9%	$8	22%	$744	1%
New Jersey	$338	4%	$56	51%	$7,507	1%

Appendix B, cont.: Percentage of Nondedicated Funding Sources Used by Child Welfare Agencies

State	TANF		SSBG		Medicaid	
	FFY 2014 total expenditures (millions)[1]	% spent by child welfare agency	FFY 2014 total expenditures (millions)[2]	% spent by child welfare agency[3]	FFY 2014 total expenditures (millions)[4]	% spent by child welfare agency
New Mexico	$68	0%	$10	117%	$3,261	<1%
New York	$2,353	14%	$290	60%	$28,696	<1%
North Carolina	$241	39%	$56	35%	$8,386	0%
North Dakota	$28	66%	$3	0%	$239	1%
Ohio	$613	2%	$116	33%	$13,570	0%
Oklahoma	$93	6%	$34	78%	$3,215	1%
Oregon	$201	28%	$22	97%	$5,233	<1%
Pennsylvania	$467	13%	$94	13%	$13,306	<1%
Puerto Rico	Missing	Missing	$12	123%	Missing	Missing
Rhode Island	$64	15%	$14	11%	$1,498	1%
South Carolina	$88	33%	$22	80%	$3,956	1%
South Dakota	$19	14%	$8	41%	$497	1%
Tennessee	$91	0%	$30	71%	$6,346	3%
Texas	$465	56%	$173	1%	$19,674	<1%
Utah	$54	0%	$24	66%	$1,583	1%
Vermont	$33	9%	$8	60%	$940	2%
Virginia	$110	30%	$57	69%	$4,142	1%
Washington	$312	9%	$40	105%	$6,794	<1%
West Virginia	$95	11%	$20	0%	$2,559	1%
Wisconsin	$273	2%	$44	23%	$4,689	<1%
Wyoming	$15	97%	$5	53%	$313	0%
U.S. TOTAL	**$14,027**	**20%**	**$2,736**	**50%**	**$297,638**	**<1%**

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Administration for Children and Families. *TANF Financial data FY 2014.* Available at https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ofa/tanf_financial_data_fy_2014.xlsx.
[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services (2016)
[3] Percentages may equal more than 100 percent due to misalignment of SFY and FFY.
[4] Georgetown University Health Policy Institute, Center for Children and Families (2015)