Child Welfare Financing SFY 2018:

A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures

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Child TRENDS

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Executive Summary

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of, or who have been victims of, maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each has its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

Child Trends conducted its 11th national survey of child welfare agency expenditures to promote an understanding among various child welfare stakeholders of the challenges and opportunities that agencies face in serving children and families. This survey asked questions similar to those from previous iterations of the survey to facilitate the analysis of trends, but also added several new questions that focus on how child welfare agencies spend their funds.

This report shows that, in state fiscal year (SFY) 2018 (July 2017 to June 2018 for most states), state and local child welfare agencies spent $33.0 billion using a combination of federal, state, local, and other funds. This represents a modest increase in spending over the past decade. As with previous analyses, we continue to find that most child welfare agency funding comes from state and local (as opposed to federal) sources, and that almost half of child welfare agency expenditures are spent on out-of-home placements. States continue to spend a relatively small proportion of their dollars on prevention, especially on prevention services that focus on mental health and substance abuse.

While this report captures data from SFY 2018, the survey was completed in 2019 and 2020. This past year presented both new challenges and opportunities for change within the child welfare system. Three key issues from 2020 may impact ongoing shifts to the child welfare financing landscape and are discussed throughout this report: the COVID-19 pandemic, renewed and necessary mainstream attention to racial equity, and early implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act (Family First Act). We recognize the added burden to states in responding to our survey while simultaneously adapting to serving and protecting children and families during the COVID-19 pandemic. We appreciate their generosity with their time despite these added stressors and even more limited resources.

In reviewing the data presented in this report, we encourage readers to consider several questions:

- Are child welfare agencies getting their desired outcomes for all children and families? If not, which funding sources can finance the needed changes?
- Are we missing resources that could be available to our agency?
- Why aren't we using particular funding streams?
- Does our spending reflect our priorities and values?
- How does the way we finance child welfare perpetuate racial inequity and disproportionality in our system?
- How can we protect against the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic?

- How can we use the Family First Act and other recent legislation to maximize opportunities to finance child welfare differently?

This report is part of an array of resources compiled from the survey's findings, which can be found on the Child Trends website. These resources include state-specific resources and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other Federal Funds
- State & Local Funds

Key findings

Total expenditures

In keeping with past surveys, this report examines child welfare agency expenditures from a variety of sources for SFY 2018 and analyzes changes over time (after adjusting for inflation).

- **Total child welfare agency expenditures increased by 6 percent from SFY 2016 to SFY 2018, but only by 2 percent over the past decade.** Child welfare agencies use federal, state, local, and other funds to finance their work. Increases in both federal and state/local spending contributed to the uptick in total expenditures since SFY 2016. An 11 percent increase in Title IV-E expenditures drove the increase in total spending over the past decade. The Title IV-E increase outweighed decreases across other federal sources and state/local expenditures.

- **Child welfare agency expenditure trends and financing sources vary greatly among states.** For example, 28 states reported an increase in total spending from SFY 2016 to 2018 and 11 states reported a decrease. National findings mask extensive state variation in all aspects of child welfare financing, including how expenditures have changed over time, the percentage of expenditures sourced from federal and state/local funds, the mix of federal sources used, and how the dollars are spent.

- **Expenditures from some federal funding streams decreased substantially over the past decade.** Title IV-B and Medicaid spending by child welfare agencies decreased by 26 and 18 percent over the past decade, respectively. While the federal funding structure is complex, drivers of these decreases for IV-B and Medicaid include (1) a reduction in Title IV-B funds available to child welfare agencies due to sequestration and relatively flat appropriation levels that lose value over time, and (2) changes in how and whether child welfare agencies access Medicaid to pay for Medicaid-covered services for children involved in the child welfare system.

Sequestration, or across-the-board spending cuts, was a fiscal policy enacted by Congress in 2011. It was designed to automatically reduce federal spending starting in 2013 in the event Congress failed to pass a deficit-reducing budget by a specified time.

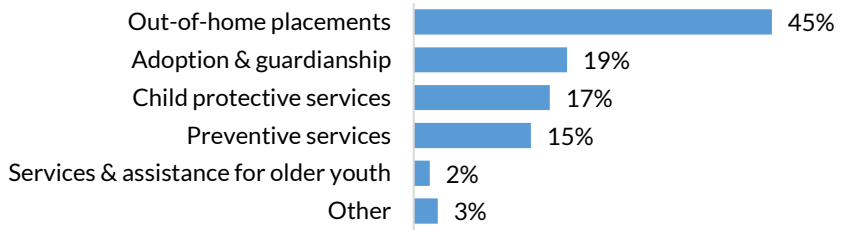
- **Over half of child welfare agency spending continues to be financed by state and local sources.** In SFY 2018, 56 percent of all dollars spent by child welfare agencies came from state and local (as opposed to federal) sources. During the past decade, these proportions have held steady.

Use of funds

We asked states how child welfare agencies used their funds. Among the key findings:

- **As in the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, child welfare agencies used nearly half of all federal and state/local expenditures to finance the costs of out-of-home placements, with smaller proportions spent on other services.** Adoption and legal guardianship, child protective services, and in-home preventive services each comprised 15 to 19 percent of total expenditures. A small percentage (2%) was used for services and assistance for older youth. In general, federal and state/local funds are used in similar ways. However, state/local funds were used more for prevention and child protective services and less for adoption and legal guardianship, relative to federal dollars.

Proportion of total expenditures on categories of services (41 states with sufficient data)



Note: See page 48 for definitions of each of these categories.

- **Less child welfare agency prevention spending is focused on substance abuse and mental health services than on other preventive services.** Most child welfare agency prevention expenditures are spent on skill-based programs for parents and caseworker visits and administration (including information and referral services). Much less is spent on financial supports (such as assistance with transportation, housing, child care, and more), substance abuse prevention and treatment, and mental health services. While child welfare agencies may not focus their prevention spending on these programs, it is possible that they partner with other agencies (such as health departments) that fund such services.

- **Few states were able to report information about their child welfare agency spending on evidence-based practices (EBPs).** This mirrors our finding from the SFY 2016 survey. States' inability to produce data on spending on EBPs will become significant with the implementation of the Family First Act because that law requires states to track spending on evidence-based and promising practices in certain circumstances.

Role of recent legislation and other policy changes

Several shifts in policy at the federal level affect child welfare agency expenditures.

- ***Sequestration continues to impact federal child welfare financing sources***. Of the primary federal child welfare funding sources, three (Title IV-E, Medicaid, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, or TANF) were protected from sequestration and two (Title IV-B and the

Social Services Block Grant, or SSBG) were affected. Title IV-B spending by child welfare agencies decreased by 26 percent over the past decade, partly due to sequestration. SSBG spending also decreased during the past decade, but only by 2 percent, which is similarly explained by sequestration since FFY 2013.

- ***Implementation of the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 continues to influence Title IV-E expenditures.*** As the eligibility for federal adoption assistance broadened, the overall funding level grew. The law also gave states the option to use Title IV-E for guardianship assistance payments. There was a 4 percent increase in adoption assistance payments in SFY 2018 over SFY 2016, and a 26 percent increase in Guardianship Assistance Program (i.e., GAP or KinGAP) expenditures over the same period. The Fostering Connections Act also allowed the use of Title IV-E to cover the costs for youth ages 18 to 21 who remain in foster care (contingent on other requirements). This extended care option may have also contributed to the 11 percent increase in total Title IV-E expenditures over the decade.

- ***The expiration of federal Title IV-E waivers at the end of FFY 2019 meant that at least an estimated $477 million in waiver expenditures will need to be covered in new ways in the future.*** The 26 states that reported waiver expenditures for SFY 2018 will no longer be able to utilize the Title IV-E waiver to cover costs for non-Title IV-E eligible children and non-IV-E allowable activities. Agencies may turn to other federal funding sources to cover these costs, such as the Title IV-E prevention program through the Family First Act, which states were able to implement starting October 1, 2019. Congress enacted The Family First Transition Act (Transition Act) in 2019 to, in part, ease the fiscal implications of the end of the waiver in waiver states, allowing decreases in federal funding to happen more gradually in FFYs 2020 and 2021.

The **Child Welfare Waiver Demonstration authority** provided states with a time-limited opportunity to use federal funds more flexibly through Title IV-E waiver projects to test innovative approaches to child welfare service delivery and financing. Through this authority, states could design and demonstrate a wide range of approaches to reform child welfare and improve outcomes in the areas of safety, permanency, and well-being. States that accepted waivers did not receive additional funds over what they would have received without the waiver; they used their waiver dollars for traditional IV-E services and populations, in addition to innovative services and new populations. On the SFY 2018 survey, 26 states reported waiver expenditures for projects in various stages of implementation. Waiver authority expired on Sept. 30, 2019.

- ***The Family First Act and, to a smaller extent, the Transition Act will affect child welfare agency expenditures in the coming years.*** These two acts will reshape future child welfare financing structures by expanding the categories of services eligible for federal reimbursement, among other things. While this report was released after Family First Act implementation began, the report presents pre-implementation data from SFY 2018. The report presenting SFY 2020 findings will begin to show initial impacts of this legislation.

- ***Legislation passed in response to the pandemic will affect child welfare financing in the short term.*** Again, this survey presents data from SFY 2018, before the pandemic began. Recent legislation passed in response to the pandemic made changes to child welfare financing, including increased federal reimbursement rates for certain types of child welfare agency expenditures, additional funding, enhanced flexibility, and more. These changes could alter the

way that child welfare is financed over the short term, such as the percentage of child welfare agency expenditures coming from federal vs. state and local sources.

Looking forward

This report presents national and state-level data on how much child welfare agencies spend, which funding sources they use, and how they spend available funds. Stakeholders can use the information presented in this report to start a line of inquiry to understand the story behind the data and uncover ways that child welfare financing can provide a robust, effective array of services and supports to improve outcomes for children and families. In reviewing the data presented in this report, we encourage readers to consider several questions:

- **Are child welfare agencies getting desired outcomes for all children and families?** Are we examining outcomes by demographics? If we are not getting the outcomes we want, what factors need to improve? Which funding sources could finance the services and activities we need?
- **Are we missing resources that could be available to our agency?** For instance, does our Title IV-E foster care coverage rate truly reflect the percentage of children in care who are eligible for IV-E or can we take actions to more fully document eligibility and maximize our Title IV-E resources?
- **Why aren't we using particular funding streams (e.g., TANF or SSBG)?** Is this because our state has made a strategic decision to use those funds in other ways, or is it because the child welfare agency has not been present during discussions about the use of these funds?
- **Does our spending reflect our priorities and values?** For instance, does the balance between spending on out-of-home care and prevention make sense for our state?
- **How does the way we finance child welfare perpetuate racial inequity and disproportionality in our system?** What actions can we take to undo the systems and structures that support the status quo? Is our state using funds in a way that best supports children and families of color?
- **How can we protect against the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic?** How can we leverage legislative changes in response to the pandemic (such as increased federal reimbursement and flexibility) to better meet the needs of the children and families we serve?
- **How can we use the Family First Act and other recent legislation to maximize opportunities to finance child welfare differently?** How might new legislation present new opportunities for us?

We hope that the data in this report spark conversations about these and other topics, and serve as a catalyst to improve how child welfare agencies serve children and families.

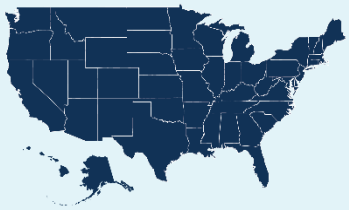
Introduction

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of, or who have been victims of, maltreatment. During federal fiscal year (FFY) 2018 (Oct. 1, 2017 to Sept. 30, 2018), child welfare agencies received an estimated 4.3 million referrals for suspected child abuse or neglect of approximately 7.8 million children (U.S. DHHS, 2020a). These agencies served approximately 686,000 individual children in foster care in FFY 2018, 435,000 of whom were in care on Sept. 30, 2018 (U.S. DHHS, 2020c).

In carrying out their responsibilities, most child welfare agencies use a combination of federal, state/local, and other funding sources. These sources include multiple funding streams, each with its own purposes and requirements. This financing system plays a role in the choices states make about how children are cared for, what services they receive, and how child welfare agencies operate. To understand the challenges and opportunities child welfare agencies face in serving children and families, it is critical to understand how their work is financed. In 2020, a year of great change, it is also important to understand other contextual factors (e.g., the COVID-19 pandemic, increased attention to racial equity, and the Family First Prevention Services Act) that will influence financing in the future.

This report represents the 11th national survey of state-level child welfare financing.[1] It summarizes key findings on child welfare agency expenditures from federal, state, local, and other funding sources for state fiscal year (SFY) 2018.[2] The survey focuses primarily on child welfare agency expenditures for child welfare purposes.[3] When possible, we compared SFY 2018 data to reported amounts from prior years (adjusting for inflation) and highlight state variation.[4] Additional information about each of the main funding

State-level information is available in the appendices to this report and on the Child Trends website.



[1] The survey has been adapted over time. We updated the SFY 2018 survey instrument to include IV-E expenditures for non-child welfare services/activities, third party income used as offsets, third party in-kind contributions, and private dollars. We included those expenditures in our calculations of SFY 2018 expenditures. In addition, the way child support was handled has changed. For the SFY 2012 survey and earlier, child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal expenditures and total amount of expenditures overall. In the SFY 2014 and SFY 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category separate from federal, state, and local funds and did not report child support as part of total federal, state, or local expenditures. In the SFY 2018 survey, child support is captured under "third party income used as offsets" and is included in total expenditures. As a result, our expenditure data for SFY 2018 are not directly comparable to data from earlier years. For all relevant analyses comparing SFY 2018 data to prior year's data, we conducted sensitivity analyses using more comparable data. For these sensitivity analyses, we excluded the following from SFY 2018 amounts: IV-E expenditures for non-child welfare services/activities, Title IV-E funds used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes, third party income used as offsets (except for Social Security Administration and Veteran's Administration funds since they had been captured under "other federal funds" in prior surveys), third party in-kind contributions, and private dollars. We also excluded child support dollars from SFY 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2018 calculations. Unless otherwise stated, the sensitivity analyses supported the same substantive conclusions as the main analyses.
[2] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2018, which for most states is July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018. Of the 51 participating states, only five (Alabama, the District of Columbia, Michigan, New York, and Texas) reported a different SFY calendar.
[3] The Title IV-E section of the survey also asks about Title IV-E expenditures by child welfare agencies on juvenile justice services/activities, IV-E funds used as reimbursement/passed through to tribes with which the state/local child welfare agency(ies) had an executed Title IV-E agreement, and IV-E expenditures for other allowable services and activities administered by the child welfare agency or other entities. This reflects a change made to the SFY 2018 survey (see footnote 1). We made this change since child welfare agencies control the use of Title IV-E dollars, even if some of the funds are expended for other purposes or by other agencies.
[4] To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2018 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at http://www.measuringworth.com/uscompare). In addition, when making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

sources and detailed state-specific information are available in the appendices and accompanying resources on the Child Trends website.

As in prior years, Child Trends requested financial data from all 50 states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. This year, Idaho was unable to participate, resulting in 51 participating states.[5,6] Likewise, states that did participate in the survey were sometimes unable to report expenditures from a major funding source; therefore, SFY 2018 expenditures for some funding sources is understated. However, when making comparisons among years, we excluded states that did not provide sufficient data in the years being compared. In addition, this survey focused on states; this survey did not focus on child welfare expenditures by tribes.

As mentioned above, this report summarizes key findings from the SFY 2018 survey starting with important contextual information about the timing of survey fielding and this report, followed by an overview of total child welfare agency spending. The next section describes federal expenditures broken out by Title IV-E, Title IV-B, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Social Services Block Grant, Medicaid, and other federal sources. The report also provides information about state/local spending and other funding sources such as private dollars. Each section presents information about the funding source, total expenditures for that source, and trends over time, when available. After presenting information about each funding source, we describe *how* states used their funds. We conclude with a discussion summarizing key takeaways from the SFY 2018 survey. State-level data are available in the appendices.

However, before presenting findings, it is important to ground this report in the current context of a global pandemic, renewed and necessary mainstream attention to racial equity, and, in some states, the early implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act.

Context

While this report captures data from SFY 2018, we fielded the survey in 2019 and 2020. This past year presented new challenges and opportunities for change. Three key issues from 2020 are relevant to the topic of this current report:

- The COVID-19 pandemic
- Renewed and necessary mainstream attention to racial equity
- Early implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act

Given the significance of these issues, we would be remiss not to discuss how they may play a role in creating ongoing shifts to the child welfare financing landscape. In the following paragraphs we introduce each of the issues and the anticipated roles they will play in child welfare financing moving forward. Throughout the report are call-out boxes linking the financing subject matter to these issues.

[5] For the purposes of the survey, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico were considered states. For more on the survey's methodology, contact the authors.

[6] In prior years, when a state was unable to respond to the survey, we used fiscal data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to estimate their Title IV-E, Title IV-B, and associated required state/local match spending. However, these data were unavailable at the time this report was written.

COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic upended our lives and broader society through health crises, an economic downturn, shutdowns, and more. Child welfare agencies and the broader child welfare system were certainly not spared from the impacts of this global health crisis. For instance, child welfare agencies will feel the impacts of the pandemic on state and local budgets, their ability to recruit and retain resource families and critical frontline staff, and much more. While the data in this report represent pre-pandemic expenditures, we highlight areas that are most likely to be impacted by COVID-19 and the resulting economic impacts. For example, the child welfare financing landscape will be influenced by legislative changes enacted to provide resources to child welfare agencies, families, and children as they deal with the impacts of the pandemic. Most recently, in December 2020, Congress passed the Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act that includes additional support for older youth (including housing support), increased federal reimbursements for the Title IV-E Prevention Program during the public health emergency, additional funding for Title IV-B, funding flexibility for Kinship Navigator programs, and more. Additional legislative changes are possible in future. The information presented in this report is current as of February 2021.

Racial equity

In the wake of the killings of George Floyd, Ahmaud Arbery, Breonna Taylor, and many other people of color, combined with the health and social inequities highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic, there is renewed and necessary mainstream attention on examining how our institutions contribute to racial inequities. Child welfare is no exception since we know that the child welfare system does not treat all families equally. We know that families of color face more surveillance from authorities, which leads to more contact with mandated reporters, and therefore more involvement from the child welfare system (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2016; Roberts, 2002). Black and Native American or Alaska Native children are overrepresented in the child welfare system, while White, Hispanic, and Asian children are underrepresented (Williams, 2020). Once in foster care, Black and Native American/Alaska Native children and youth are more likely to experience negative outcomes, like longer stays in foster care or decreased likelihood of reunification (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2011), or difficulties in achieving permanency (Ganasarajah, Siegel, & Sickmund, 2017). There are multiple explanations for these disparities including greater prevalence of risk factors for maltreatment (e.g., economic disadvantage [Sedlak et al, 2010] and housing instability [Marcal, 2018]) within some communities of color due to historic and ongoing discrimination (e.g., from employment and housing discrimination [Shapiro, Meschede, & Osoro, 2013]). Another explanation is bias in reporting maltreatment and in operating the child welfare system (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2011; Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2016). For example, negative stereotypes about Black mothers being unfit (Kendi, 2016; Roberts, 2002) and the conflation of poverty with neglect (Cooper, 2013) can contribute to these disparities. We cannot do justice to the complexities of this issue in this report, but this report can help highlight the role of child welfare financing decisions on children and families of color, in particular how financing affects the types and quantities of services funded. The examples presented in this report are intended to promote understanding of this topic to help the child welfare field create a financing system that promotes the safety and well-being of all children. We highlight areas for examination in text boxes throughout this report.

Family First Prevention Services Act

The Family First Prevention Services Act (Family First) was signed into law on February 9, 2018 and reforms Title IV-E of the Social Security Act and other child welfare programs. Family First allows states and eligible tribes to seek Title IV-E reimbursement for preventive services provided to families with children at risk of entering foster care. These preventive services include evidence-based and approved mental health services, substance use treatment, and in-home parent skill-based training. Additionally, for children and youth who do ultimately enter foster care, Family First encourages children to be placed with families (kinship or foster) and makes changes to which congregate care placement settings are eligible for federal reimbursement. The law also allows Title IV-E funds to help reimburse the costs of foster care maintenance payments for children placed with their parent in a substance abuse treatment facility and to pay for the costs of eligible evidence-based kinship navigator programs. This landmark legislation was followed by the Family First Transition Act (Transition Act), passed in 2019, which provides $500 million in time-limited funding to provide states additional flexibility and support to implement Family First. The Transition Act also provides Funding Certainty Grants to jurisdictions that had a Title IV-E waiver demonstration project to help cover any negative fiscal impacts due to the end of the waiver. The data in this report capture SFY 2018 expenditures before most of the new Family First provisions became effective. The changes introduced by Family First (and the Transition Act) will directly impact child welfare financing structures in the future. We highlight such impacts in text boxes throughout this report.

How to read and use this report

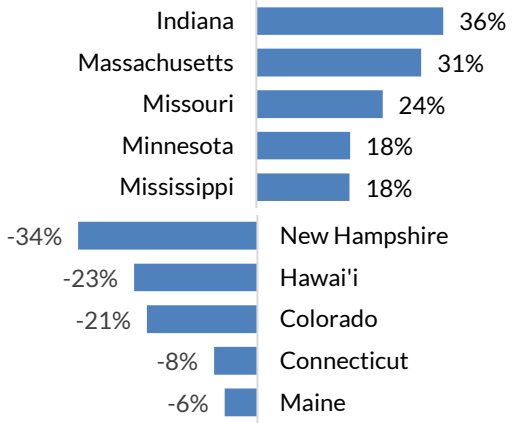
This report presents data from a survey on child welfare agency expenditures. The data reveal how much and on what types of services and programs child welfare agencies spend their resources. However, it is important to recognize that the national findings mask extensive state variation in all aspects of child welfare financing. For example, this survey does not identify *why* states use particular funding streams, *why* they spend their funds in a particular way, or *why* their spending has changed over time. Throughout this report, we provide important context that can begin to answer these questions and provide state-level context when it is available. However, given the diversity of states, a more thorough state-level examination would be necessary to fully understand each state's approach to child welfare financing and the reason behind trends in financing.

Therefore, we encourage the reader to consider this report as a foundational piece upon which they can build. For example, an advocate may see that a state spends very little on prevention and can then explore the underlying rationale for that spending pattern and look for opportunities to mobilize more resources. A state policymaker may see that their state uses relatively little federal funding and then explore ways in which their state can maximize federal dollars. A researcher studying policy changes may find the expenditure data useful for seeing the impact of the policy change on their state. In other words, this report can serve as a springboard for many audiences on a variety of topics related to the child welfare system.

Total child welfare agency spending

Child welfare agencies reported spending $33.0 billion in SFY 2018.[7] To put this amount in context, total federal spending in FFY 2018 was $4.1 trillion (Congressional Budget Office, 2019). Total child welfare agency spending increased 6 percent between SFY 2016 and SFY 2018.[8,9] Despite an increase in overall child welfare expenditures between SFYs 2016 and 2018, the direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 28 states reported an increase (ranging from <1 percent to 36 percent), and 11 states reported a decrease (ranging from <1 percent to 34 percent) in total spending between the two years.[10] See Figure 1 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in total expenditures between SFY 2016 and SFY 2018. See Appendix A for state-level data on SFY 2018 total expenditures.

Figure 1. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in total expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2016–2018



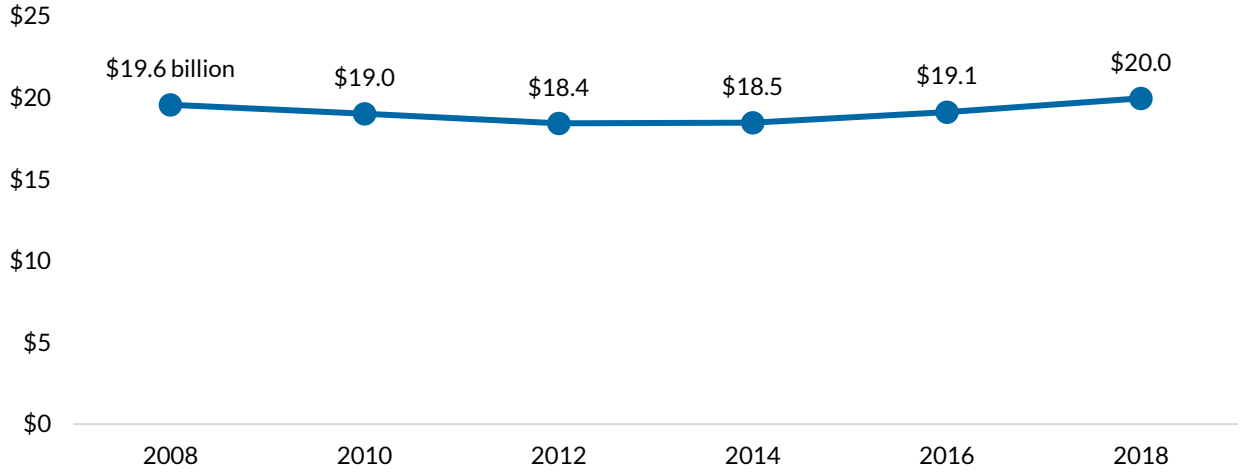
Why are the expenditure amounts reported here different from annual appropriated amounts for each program or other sources that describe child welfare financing?

There are four main reasons for this. First, the Child Welfare Financing Survey specifically asked states for their *expenditures* in SFY 2018, as opposed to amounts that may have been appropriated but not actually expended. Second, this survey captured data for *state* fiscal year (SFY) 2018, while the federal government appropriates dollars on a *federal* fiscal year (FFY) basis. The FFY is from October 1 – September 30, while SFYs typically are from July 1 – June 30, although this varies by state. Third, this survey provided states with specific instructions and asked questions in a way that may have varied from how other sources capture similar information (see Appendix R for the survey instrument). Finally, appropriated funds for some federal programs, such as Chafee and Title IV-B, can be spent over multiple years, meaning a state could spend more than they were appropriated in a given year if they are spending the prior year's appropriated amount on top of the current year's appropriated amount.

[7] Some participating states were unable to provide complete data about all major funding sources. Therefore, total spending is understated by an unknown amount.
[8] When comparing expenditures or funding proportions between two or more years, we restricted the analysis to states with sufficient data in the years being compared. This is because some states provided incomplete information or did not respond to the survey in some years.
[9] Based on an analysis of 39 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.
[10] We counted any positive change as an increase and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude.

Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2008 and 2018, total child welfare expenditures have increased by 2 percent over the decade (see Figure 2 for the trend line over the past decade).[11]

Figure 2. Change in total child welfare agency expenditures, SFYs 2008–2018 (32 states with sufficient data)



Note: The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 32 states with sufficient data across all six years. Therefore, the SFY 2018 amount in this figure ($20.0 billion) differs from the total reported amount in the text ($33.0 billion). See the text box in this section for more information.

Why are the amounts reported in the text different from the amounts in the line graphs?

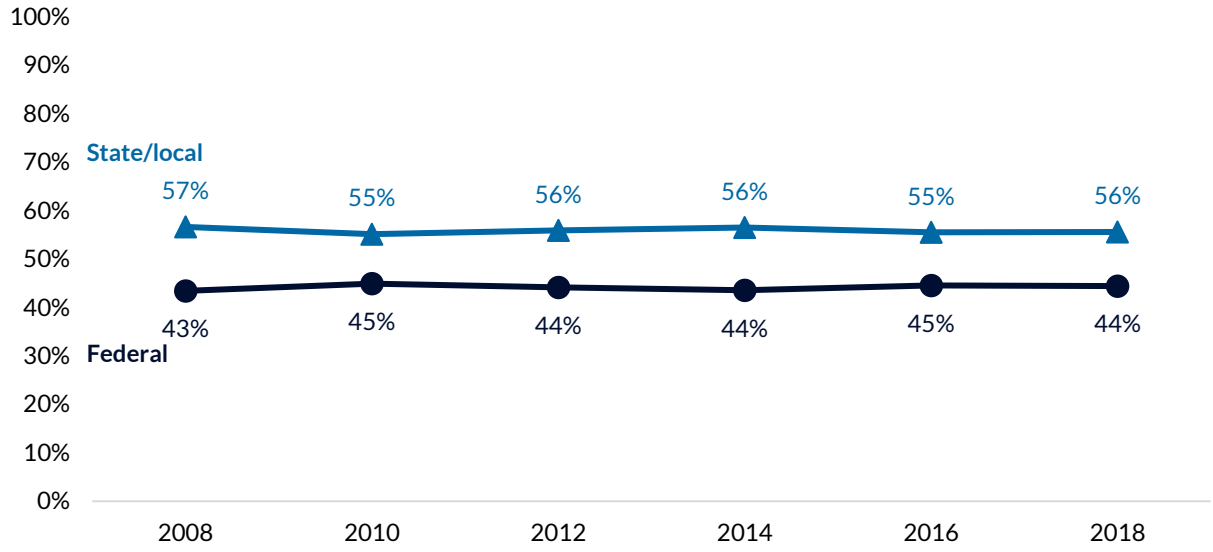
Throughout this report, we present total reported expenditures for SFY 2018 and make comparisons over the past decade. In some instances, the reported amount for SFY 2018 differs from the SFY 2018 amount presented in line graphs showing change over time. This discrepancy is due to the number of states included in each calculation. When determining total reported SFY 2018 amounts, we sum the amounts from all states that provided data for SFY 2018. When comparing two or more years, we restrict the analysis to states with sufficient data in the years being compared. This is because some states provided incomplete information or did not respond to the survey in some years. For example, if in SFY 2010, a state was unable to report TANF expenditures, that state's data would be excluded from the line graph showing how TANF expenditures have changed over the past decade. That state would be excluded so that the line graph does not show a decrease in SFY 2010 simply because one state was unable to report its spending that year.

Funding sources

Child welfare agencies use a mix of federal, state, local, and other funds to support the children and families they serve. As shown in Figure 3, in SFY 2018, more than half (56%) of all child welfare agencies expenditures came from state and local sources.[12] Over the past decade, the proportions of expenditures from federal and state/local sources held steady.

[11] Based on an analysis of 37 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2008 and 2018.
[12] Based on an analysis of 34 states with sufficient data across SFYs 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018. Note this analysis excludes "other" funds including third party income used as offsets, third party in-kind contributions, and private dollars.

Figure 3. Federal and state/local spending, SFYs 2008–2018 (34 states with sufficient data)



Note: Based on an analysis of 34 states with sufficient data across all six years. The SFY 2018 data excludes "other" funds including third party income used as offsets, third party in-kind contributions, and private dollars.

As shown in Figure 4 on the next page, states varied greatly in how their overall child welfare agency expenditures were split between federal and state/local sources. See page 57 for an explanation of this variation.

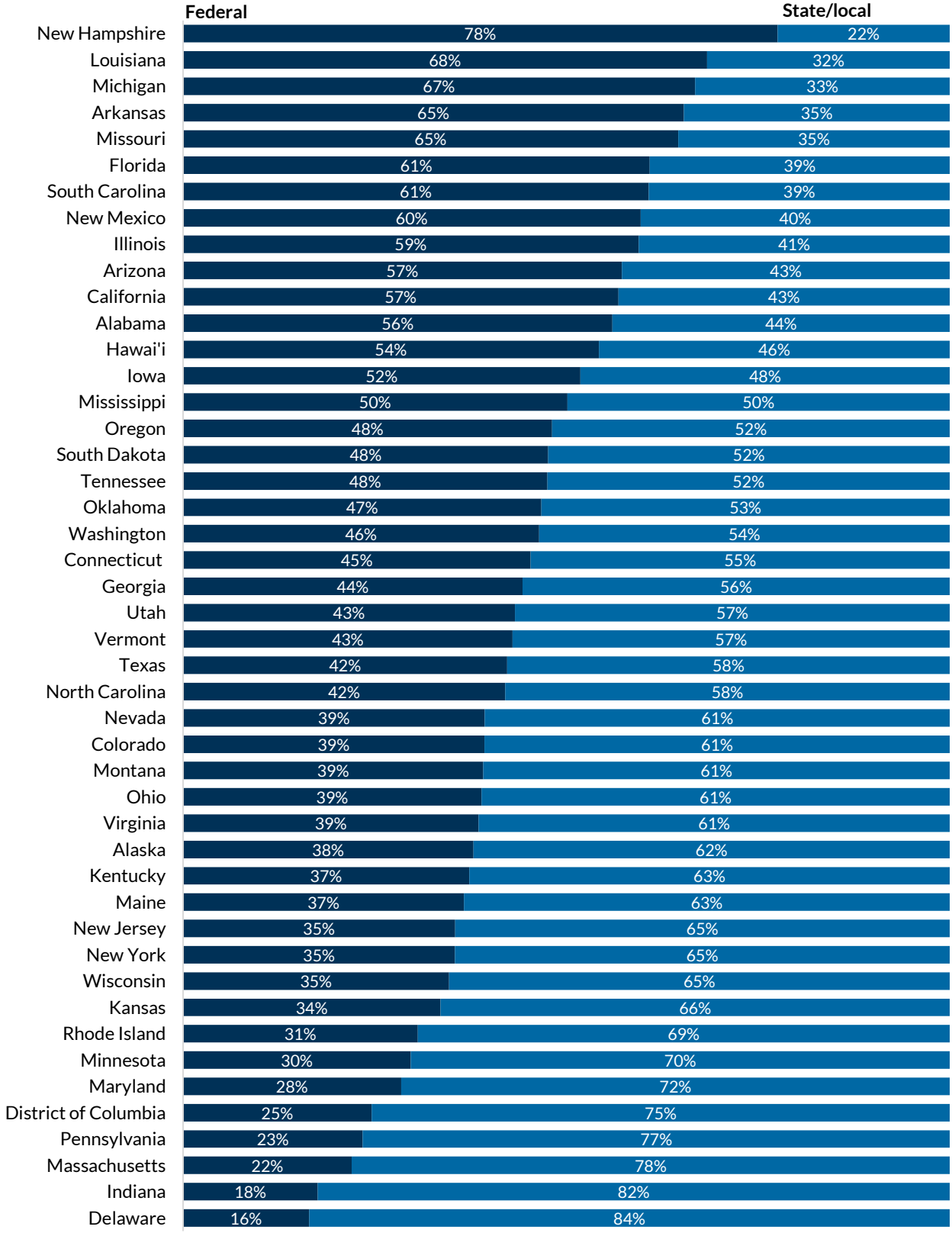
Federal funds

Various federal funding sources support the provision of child welfare services. Some are dedicated specifically to child welfare activities (primarily Titles IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act), while others are designed for broader purposes but allow for spending on child welfare activities, referred to as "nondedicated" funding sources (e.g., Medicaid, the Social Services Block Grant [SSBG], Temporary Assistance for Needy Families [TANF], and a host of other federal sources).

In SFY 2018, child welfare agencies reported spending $14.5 billion in federal funds.[13] The use of federal funds has held relatively stable since SFY 2008[14] but has increased by 3 percent since SFY 2016 (see Figure 5 for the trend line over the past decade).[15] See Appendix A for state-level data on SFY 2018 federal expenditures.

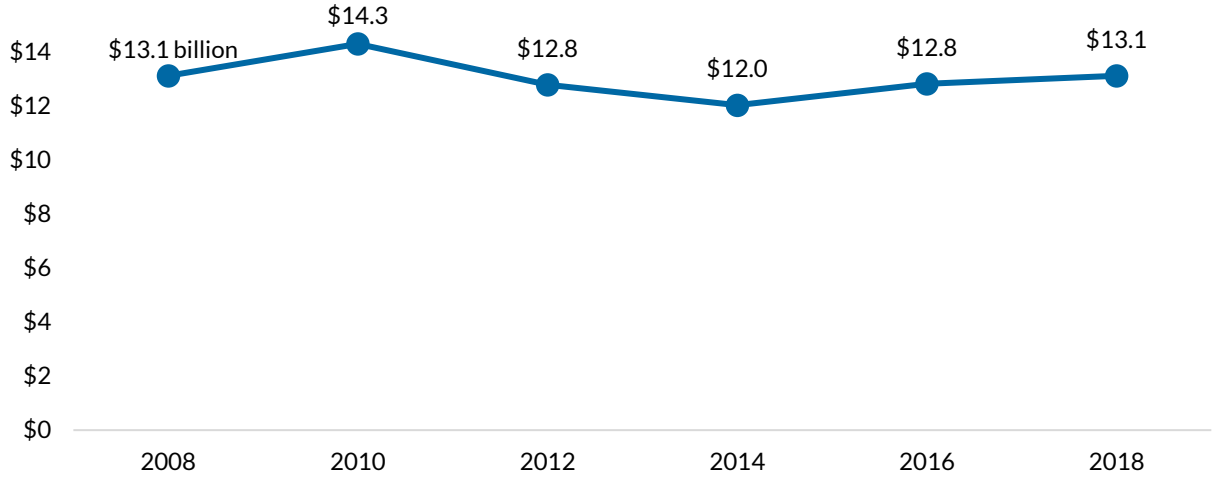
[13] Some participating states were unable to provide complete data about all major federal funding sources. Therefore, total federal spending is understated by an unknown amount.
[14] Based on an analysis of 47 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2008 and 2018. The sensitivity analysis we conducted (see footnote 1) indicated that when using more comparable data, expenditures of federal funds increased by 2 percent between SFYs 2008 and 2018 (based on an analysis of 33 states with sufficient data in both years). While this is a different finding from the main analysis, this relatively small increase does not change the overall takeaway that federal spending has remained relatively stable. See the "other federal funds" section for more context on why the sensitivity analysis produced a different result.
[15] Based on an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.

Figure 4. Proportion of states' total child welfare agency expenditures from federal and state/local sources in SFY 2018



Note: This analysis excludes "other" funds including third party income used as offsets, third party in-kind contributions, and private dollars. California's reported state/local funds are understated because not all county expenditures are reported through the state claiming process. Idaho is omitted from this chart because they did not complete a survey for SFY 2018. Nebraska is omitted from this chart because the state was unable to report other federal expenditures. North Dakota is omitted because they were unable to report local spending. Puerto Rico is omitted because they were unable to report state and local spending. West Virginia is omitted because they were unable to provide complete information about federal spending. Wyoming is omitted because they were unable to report state spending.

Figure 5. Total federal expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2008–2018 (42 states with sufficient data)



Note: The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 42 states with sufficient data across all six years. Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2018 federal expenditures presented in this graph ($13.1 billion) differs from the total amount presented in the text ($14.5 billion). See the text box in the "total child welfare agency spending" section for more information.

Federal spending by source

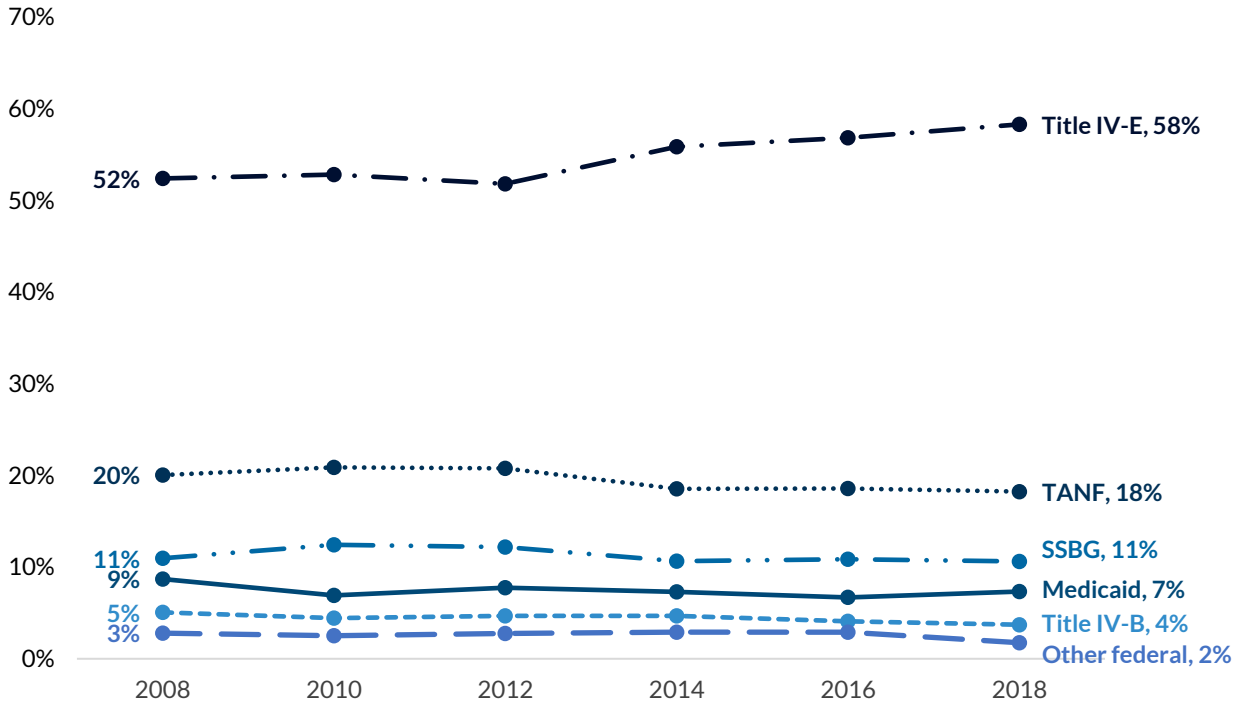
Consistent with previous survey rounds, **Title IV-E represented the largest federal funding stream for child welfare agencies in SFY 2018** (56% of all federal expenditures). The second largest federal source was TANF (21%), followed by SSBG (11%) and Medicaid (7%).[16] Title IV-B and "other federal funds" remained the smallest sources of federal dollars (4% and 2%, respectively).[17]

The proportion of expenditures from each of the major federal funding sources has remained relatively stable over the decade, in most cases fluctuating by no more than a few percentage points over time (see Figure 6). However, the overall pattern indicates that Title IV-E is making up a larger proportion of federal expenditures over time.

[16] In the Child Welfare Financing Survey, Medicaid expenditures refer only to the federal dollars received as reimbursement through Medicaid for costs borne by the child welfare agency or for which the child welfare agency paid the non-federal match. It excludes Medicaid funds for costs that were borne by other agencies for services provided to children in foster care if the child welfare agency did not pay the non-federal match.

[17] The percentages reported in this paragraph are based on an analysis of 49 states that provided sufficient federal expenditures data.

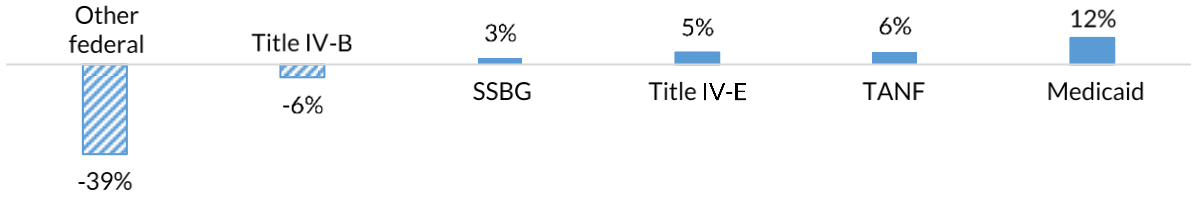
Figure 6. Proportion of total federal expenditures from each major federal source, SFYs 2008–2018 (42 states with sufficient data)



Note: Based on an analysis of 42 states with sufficient data across all six years. Percentages may not total 100 percent due to rounding. The percentages provided in this figure for SFY 2018 may vary from the percentages provided in the text above. See the text box in the "total child welfare agency spending" section for more information.

While the proportion of expenditures from each federal funding source has remained relatively stable, each source's total expenditures changed between SFYs 2016 and 2018 (see Figure 7). These changes are discussed in more detail in the sections focused on each federal funding source.

Figure 7. Change in child welfare agency spending between SFYs 2016 and 2018, by federal funding source



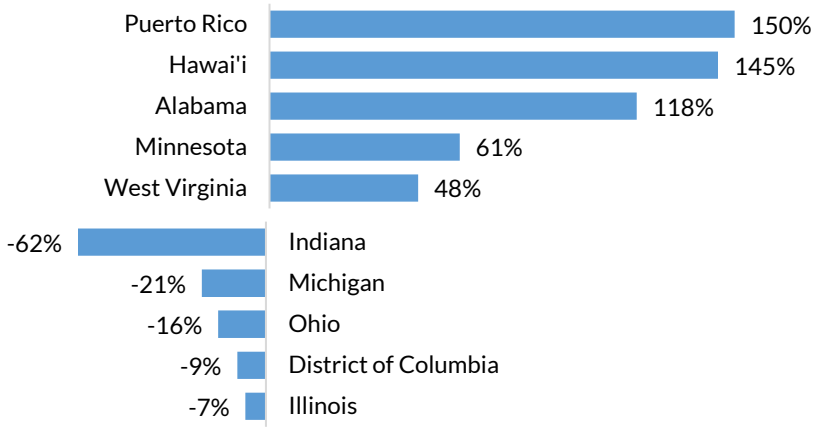
Note: For each funding source, the percentage change was computed based on an analysis of states with sufficient data for the two years being compared. The large decrease in other federal funds is expected given the changes that were made to the SFY 2018 survey. For more information, see the "other federal funds" section below.

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act

As mentioned above, the largest federal funding stream for child welfare agencies is Title IV-E of the Social Security Act, which in SFY 2018 was composed of the Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, Guardianship Assistance, the John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood Programs and the waiver demonstration projects. **In SFY 2018, states spent $8.2**

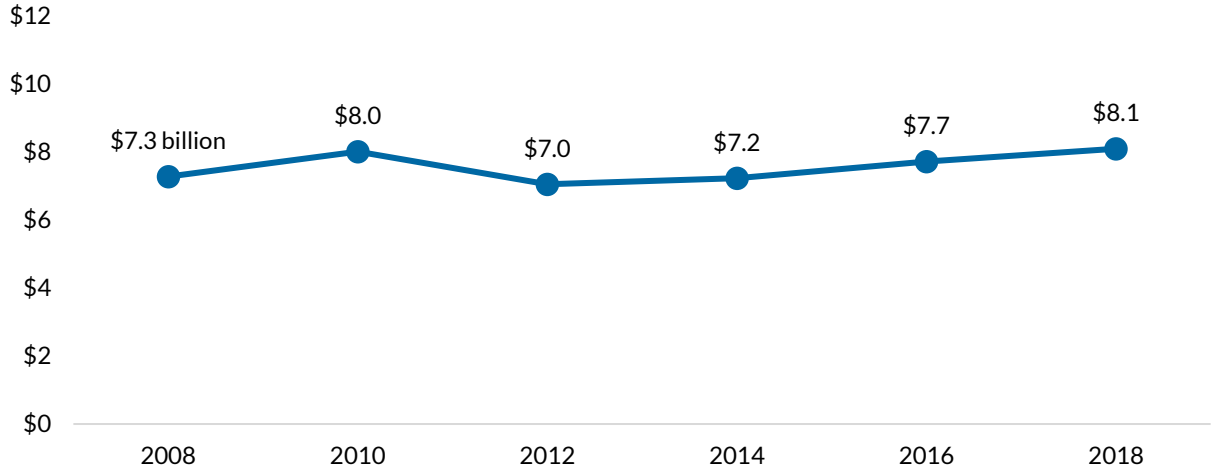
billion in federal Title IV-E funds.[18] This represents a 5 percent increase from SFY 2016.[19] The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 42 states reported an increase (ranging from 1% to 150%) and eight states reported a decrease (ranging from <1% to 62%) in total Title IV-E spending between the two years.[20] See Figure 8 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in Title IV-E expenditures between SFYs 2016 and 2018. See Appendix B, Table B1 for state-level data on SFY 2018 total Title IV-E expenditures.

Figure 8. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in Title IV-E expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2016–2018



Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2008 and 2018, Title IV-E expenditures have increased by 11 percent over the decade (see Figure 9 for the trend line over the past decade).[21] Potential explanations for this trend are explained in the sections that follow.

Figure 9. Total Title IV-E expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFY 2008–SFY 2018 (48 states with sufficient data)



Note: The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 48 states with sufficient data in all six years.

[18] Tribes were not individually contacted regarding their child welfare expenditures.
[19] Based on an analysis of 50 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.
[20] We counted any positive change as an increase and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude.
[21] Based on an analysis of 51 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2008 and 2018.

In SFY 2018, nearly all Title IV-E spending ($8.1 billion) was spent by child welfare agencies on child welfare-related services/activities (as opposed to being spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs). The remainder of this section focuses specifically on child-welfare related services/activities in the following Title IV-E programs:

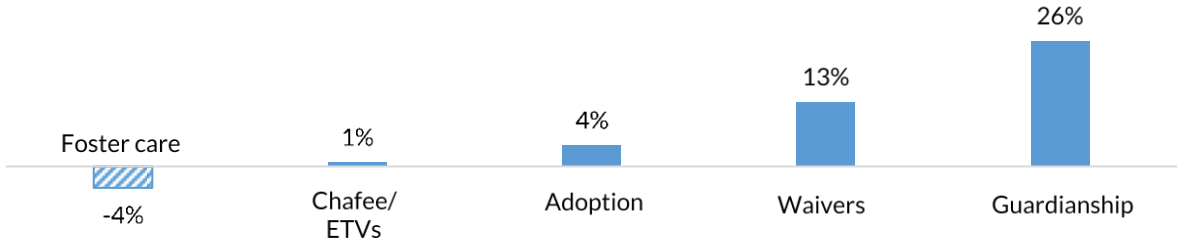
- **Foster Care Program**: Covers costs related to providing foster care for eligible children, including administrative and training costs.
- **Adoption Assistance Program**: Covers costs related to providing adoption assistance for eligible children, including administrative and training costs.
- **Guardianship Assistance Program**: Covers costs related to providing kinship guardianship assistance for eligible children, including administrative and training costs.
- **Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers:** Assists youth transitioning out of foster care to adulthood.
- **Waiver demonstration projects**: Allows the federal government to waive specific Title IV-E requirements to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services. Funds may only be spent in a way that is consistent with a state's approved waiver.

Family First: Changes to Title IV-E

In addition to the Title IV-E programs listed here, which were in place in SFY 2018, the Family First Act allows states to seek Title IV-E reimbursement for prevention services, kinship navigator programs, and maintenance payments for children placed with their parent in residential, family-based substance abuse treatment via new programs and policy changes.

The "Family First: Changes to Title IV-E" box provides information about updates to Title IV-E resulting from the Family First Act. Figure 10 shows how expenditures for each of these current Title IV-E programs have changed since SFY 2016. The remainder of this section explores each of these programs in more detail.

Figure 10. Change in child welfare agency spending for Title IV-E programs between SFYs 2016 and 2018



Note: For each program the percentage change was computed based on an analysis of states with sufficient data for the two years being compared.

Title IV-E Foster Care Program

The Title IV-E Foster Care Program is an entitlement program that reimburses states for a portion of costs associated with the following services for eligible children:

- maintenance payments that cover the costs of shelter, food, and clothing;[22]
- child placement services and other administrative costs (including case planning and review activities on behalf of children in foster care, costs associated with children potentially eligible for Title IV-E foster care [i.e., those at imminent risk of entering care and for whom efforts are being made to prevent entry into care or pursue removal], information technology costs, and, starting in 2019, legal representation [see "Racial Equity: Legal Representation" text box below]) related to foster care;[23] and
- expenses related to the training of staff and foster parents.[24]

Entitlement programs require payments to persons, state/local governments, or other entities if eligibility criteria established in law are met. Entitlement payments are legal obligations of the federal government and do not have a set funding ceiling.

Federal reimbursement for these costs varies depending on the type of service and the state's Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP). The FMAP determines the amount the federal government reimburses states for eligible costs. The FMAP rates for all states are reassessed and updated annually and are higher for states with lower average per capita incomes. See the "COVID-19: Increases to the FMAP" box for information about recent changes to the FMAP.

COVID-19:
Increases to the FMAP

The Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 increased states' FMAP rates by 6.2 percentage points from January 1, 2020 through the end of the public health emergency (Stoltzfus, 2020).

Racial Equity:
Legal Representation

In January 2019, the federal government changed its policy to allow states to seek Title IV-E reimbursement for the costs of attorneys representing Title IV-E eligible children and their parents (U.S. DHHS, 2019a). This policy change is a good example of the role child welfare financing decisions can have on children and families of color. While high-quality legal representation benefits all children, such as reducing permanency delays and promoting tailored case plans and services (American Bar Association, 2018), it is especially important for families of color who often lack resources for such representation due to historic and ongoing employment and housing discrimination that has led to a wealth gap between families of color and White families (Cooper, 2013; Shapiro, Meschede, & Osoro, 2013). While this is a seemingly positive policy change from a race equity perspective, if states do not take up this option or if it is determined this legal representation is not high quality, the potential benefits to children and families of color could be diminished. Therefore, as this policy change is implemented, it will be important to examine which children and families receive legal representation via Title IV-E and the quality of this representation.

[22] Federal reimbursement is provided based on the state's Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which varied from 50 percent to 75.65 percent in FFY 2018 (Mitchell, 2020).
[23] These expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 50 percent rate.
[24] Training expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 75 percent rate.

Children eligible for the Title IV-E Foster Care Program include those in out-of-home placements who would have been considered financially "needy" in the home from which they were removed based on state-level measures in place in 1996 under the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. This income requirement is referred to as the "lookback," and is controversial in part since the poverty measures are not adjusted for inflation each year, which effectively reduces the pool of Title IV-E eligible children over time. To be eligible for Title IV-E foster care, children must also have entered care through a judicial determination or voluntary placement and be in a licensed or approved foster care placement. (See the "Racial Equity and Family First: Fiscal Incentive for Removal" box.) States have the option to extend foster care to age 21 and seek Title IV-E reimbursement for the costs of this extended care if the youth meet certain criteria. (See the "Racial Equity: Extended Foster Care" box.)

In SFY 2018, states reported spending $2.6 billion in federal IV-E Foster Care Program funds (excluding waiver expenditures, which are reported below).[25,26] This represents a 4 percent decrease from SFY 2016.[27,28] Out of the total $2.6 billion, $923 million was used for foster care maintenance payments (a 9% decrease since SFY 2016),[29] and $1.7 billion was used for administrative costs including caseworker activities on behalf of children in care, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs (a 1% decrease since SFY 2016).[30] See Appendix C, Table C1 for state-level data on SFY 2018 Title IV-E Foster Care Program expenditures.

Racial Equity and Family First: Fiscal Incentive for Removal

Before Family First, Title IV-E could predominately be used to reimburse costs for children who were removed from their homes (one exception is via the use of Title IV-E waiver dollars, discussed below). This created a fiscal incentive for states to structure their systems around out-of-home placements because that is what could be funded with federal dollars (Center for the Study of Social Policy and the Urban Institute, 2009; Cooper, 2013). However, decisions about individual cases are complex and driven by much more than fiscal considerations. That said, the fiscal incentive to structure broader child welfare systems around removal (rather than preventive services to keep children in their homes) coupled with higher levels of surveillance of communities of color and bias in decision making (discussed above) likely contribute to the racial disparities seen in child welfare system involvement. The Family First Act helps direct more Title IV-E funding toward prevention in states that take up this optional program, which is a step toward weakening the fiscal incentive for removal. However, federal reimbursement under Family First is limited to certain eligible prevention services and only for children at imminent risk of entry into care. These limitations mean that states should continue to question if their overall spending reflects their stated priorities and values and if the way they finance child welfare perpetuates racial disparities.

[25] States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported $0 for any of the individual IV-E programs (e.g., foster care). However, that does not mean the state did not use IV-E dollars for foster care; rather, it means that all of its expenditures for those kinds of services or activities were captured under the IV-E waiver amount reported. See below for more about IV-E waivers. Other sources of information about Title IV-E spending may categorize waiver expenditures differently.
[26] Based on an analysis of 51 states.
[27] Based on an analysis of 49 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.
[28] Title IV-E Foster Care Program expenditures are heavily influenced by how many and which states have active IV-E waivers in place during the time period. Because of this, overall trends in funding amounts need to be considered in conjunction with waiver information.
[29] Percentage change is based on an analysis of 47 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.
[30] Percentage change is based on an analysis of 49 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.

Racial Equity:
Extended Foster Care

Extended foster care under Title IV-E is a valuable support for young people transitioning from foster care to adulthood and has been shown to increase the odds of experiencing positive adult outcomes (Rosenberg & Abbott, 2019). However, the eligibility criteria for the program could inadvertently impact youth of color by limiting their access to these services and financial support. For example, Title IV-E extended care is available only to youth connected to education or work, which can result in a deserving/undeserving dichotomy that may negatively affect some youth of color given the systemic challenges they face in connecting to education and work that stem from broader inequities. For instance, due in part to employment discrimination and the broader wealth gap (Shapiro, Meschede, & Osoro, 2013), Black youth enroll in higher education at a slightly lower rate than White youth (Hussar et al., 2020) and Black, Hispanic, and Asian youth are employed at lower rates than White youth (Spievack, 2019). (Note that there are flexibilities around these work and education requirements during the pandemic [U.S. DHHS, 2020b]). This is another example of how child welfare financing decisions can perpetuate racial disparities for children and families of color.

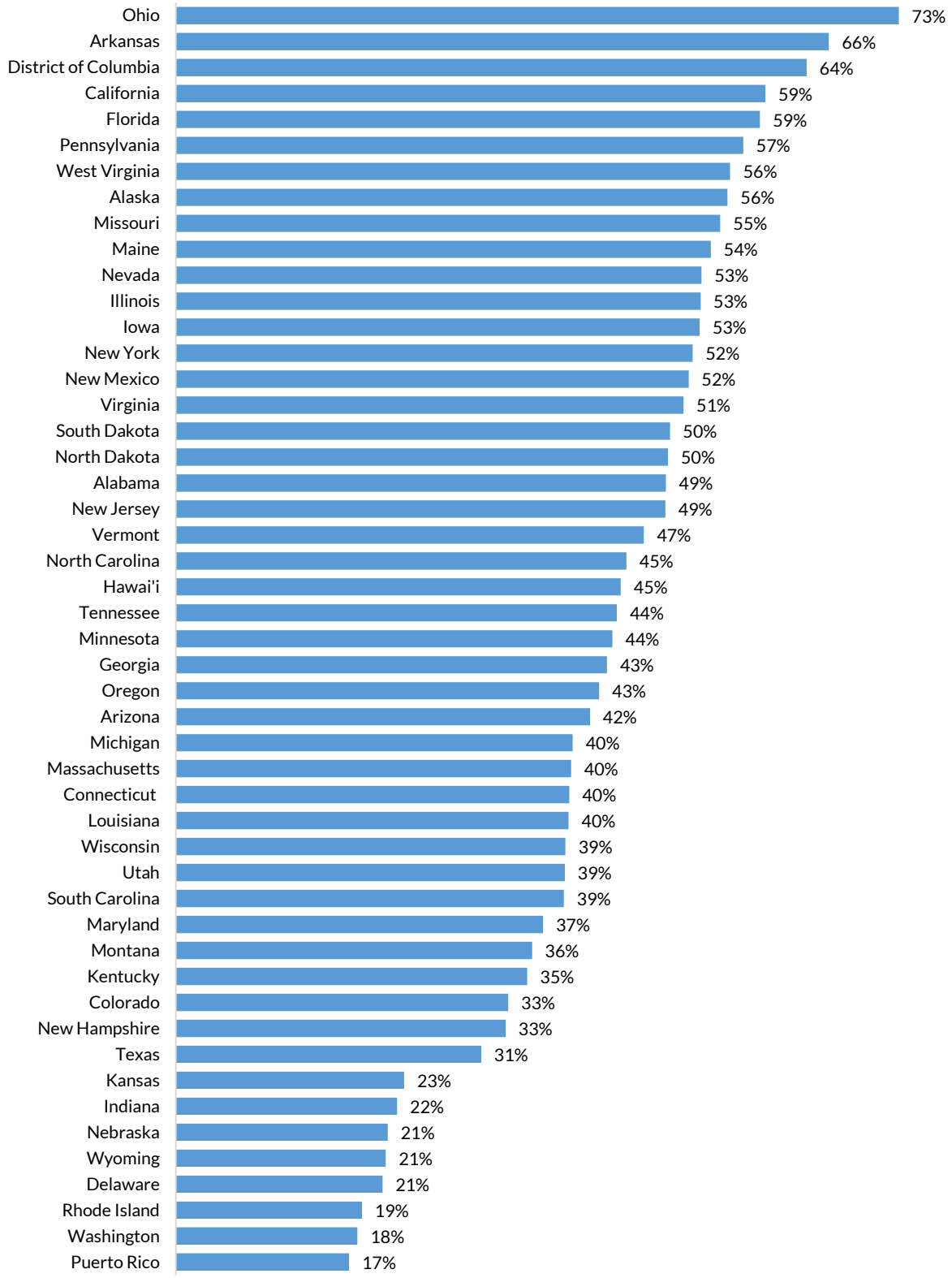
Title IV-E federal foster care coverage rates

Nationally, less than half of children in out-of-home placements are covered under Title IV-E. States were asked to report the percentage of children in out-of-home care during SFY 2018 for whom the state received federal reimbursement through Title IV-E for foster care maintenance payments. Nationally in SFY 2018, 46 percent of children received this reimbursement, which is lower than the 51 percent figure reported for SFY 2016.[31,32] However, as in previous survey rounds, states varied greatly in terms of their individual coverage rates (see Figures 11 and 12 below for variation in rates), ranging from a low of 17 percent in Puerto Rico to a high of 73 percent in Ohio. Note: Our methodology for calculating the coverage rate may differ from how others calculate it. Therefore, we urge caution when comparing the coverage rate to other sources (see the following text box regarding differing coverage rates).

[31] On the SFY 2018 survey, states were asked to report (1) the total number of children/youth in out-of-home care during SFY 2018 who were determined to be eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments and for whom the state claimed Title IV-E foster care maintenance reimbursement at least once, including those who were served under waiver funding but were Title IV-E eligible (numerator); and (2) the total number of children/youth in out-of-home care during SFY 2018 (denominator). We then divided the numerator by the denominator to produce a coverage rate (sometimes referred to as a "penetration rate") for each state. To compute a national coverage rate, we used data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to weight the states' rates. (Contact the authors for details on the methodology used.) *This method differs from the calculation of coverage rates in SFY 2012 and earlier; therefore, making comparisons to SFY 2012 and earlier is not advised.*

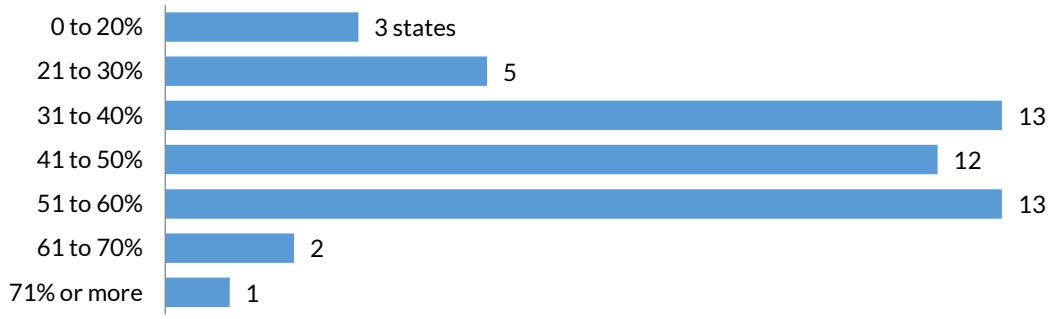
[32] Based on an analysis of 49 states.

Figure 11. Title IV-E foster care coverage rates (child measure) in SFY 2018, by state



Note: Mississippi and Oklahoma were unable to provide foster care coverage rate by child.

Figure 12. Variation in SFY 2018 state Title IV-E foster care coverage rates (child measure)



Why are the coverage rates reported here different from coverage rates reported elsewhere?

There are different ways to calculate coverage rates. For example, you can calculate the average monthly number of children receiving a IV-E maintenance payment in a given quarter divided by the average monthly number of children receiving any maintenance payments or administrative costs in that quarter. Our method uses the annual number of children falling into each category as opposed to a monthly average. These different methodologies can result in different coverage rates.

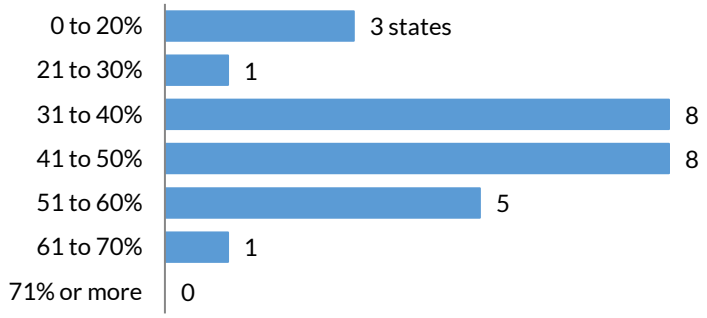
In addition to calculating a Title IV-E foster care maintenance payment coverage rate based on the percentage of children, we also asked states to provide a coverage rate based on care-days. We asked for the coverage rate in two ways because calculating a Title IV-E foster care coverage rate based on the number of children masks the fact that some children are in care much longer than other children. By examining the coverage rate in units of care-days, we can more fully understand the extent to which Title IV-E is used to reimburse costs for foster care maintenance payments. Nationally, Title IV-E funds were claimed as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments for 43 percent of care-days.[33,34] This is slightly lower than the coverage rate based on the number of children. The care-day coverage rate varied across states (see Figure 13 for variation in rates), ranging from a low of 13 percent in New Hampshire to a high of 64 percent in Washington, DC. See Appendix D for state-level data on SFY 2018 Title IV-E foster care coverage rates.

Care-days are defined as the number of days a child spends in out-of-home care, summed across children in out-of-home care in SFY 2018. "Care-days" is sometimes referred to as "bed-days."

[33] On the SFY 2018 survey, states were asked to report (1) the total number of care-days for children/youth in out-of-home care in SFY 2018 that were determined to be eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance and for which the state claimed Title IV-E foster care maintenance reimbursement (either through traditional claiming or under a waiver). States were instructed to count only care-days for children/youth when the child/youth was eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance and to not include care-days for children who were served under a waiver but who were not otherwise Title IV-E eligible (numerator); and (2) the total number of care-days for children in out-of-home care in SFY 2018 (denominator). We then divided the numerator by the denominator to produce a coverage rate for each state. To compute a national coverage rate, we divided the sum of the states' reported numerators by the sum of the states' reported denominators.

[34] Based on an analysis of 26 states.

Figure 13. Variation in SFY 2018 state Title IV-E foster care coverage rates (care-day measure)



Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program

Like the Foster Care Program described above, the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program is an entitlement program in which the federal government reimburses each state for a set percentage of eligible costs in the following categories:

- adoption assistance payments on behalf of eligible children;[35]
- placement services, non-recurring adoption assistance payments, and administrative costs related to adoptions of eligible children;[36] and
- expenses related to training staff and adoptive parents for eligible children.[37]

Children are eligible for the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program if they have "special needs" (as determined by the state). In the context of child welfare, special needs can refer to characteristics that make it more difficult to find an adoptive family for a child (U.S. DHHS, 2010b). Such factors include, but are not limited to, membership in a sibling group; age; ethnic or racial background; medical, physical, or emotional disabilities; or risk of physical, mental, or emotional disability based on family history. Depending on their age, children also must meet one of the following criteria to be eligible for Title IV-E adoption assistance: (1) they would have been considered financially "needy" in the homes from which they were removed based on measures in place in 1996 under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program (the "lookback"); (2) they are eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI); (3) they are children whose costs in a foster care setting are included in the IV-E foster care maintenance payment being made on behalf of their minor parents; or (4) they were eligible for IV-E adoption assistance in a previous adoption but their adoptive parents died or the parents' rights to the children were dissolved.

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 had a provision that phased out the criteria above (starting with older children in care) so that by FFY 2018, all children with special needs (with some additional eligibility criteria) would be eligible for recurring Title IV-E adoption assistance payments. However, the Family First Prevention Services Act of 2018 paused this phase in process until 2024. Therefore, in FFY 2018, the expanded eligibility applied to those with special needs who (1) were age 2 or older;[38] (2) had been in care for 60 continuous months; or (3) were a sibling of a child who met the age or length-of-stay requirement and were being placed in the same adoptive family as that sibling. This expansion of eligibility criteria is expected to increase the number of children qualifying for the adoption assistance program.

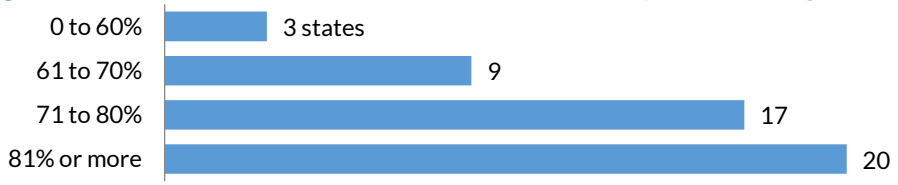
[35] Federal reimbursement is provided based on the state's FMAP rate.
[36] These expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 50 percent rate.
[37] Training expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 75 percent rate.
[38] We simplified the statutory language, which requires that the child be at least 2 years of age by the end of the FFY in which the Title IV-E adoption assistance agreement was entered into.

As expected, expenditures for adoption assistance are on the rise. **In SFY 2018, states reported spending $2.7 billion in Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program funds** (excluding waiver expenditures, which are reported below).[39] This represents an increase of 4 percent over SFY 2016 adoption assistance spending.[40] Out of the total $2.7 billion, the bulk of expenditures went toward adoption assistance payments ($2.3 billion, a 4% increase over SFY 2016) and a relatively small amount was used for administrative costs such as training and non-recurring adoption expenses ($469 million, a 5% increase from SFY 2016).[41] See Appendix C, Table C2 for state-level data on SFY 2018 Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program expenditures.

Title IV-E adoption assistance coverage rate

Nationally, 74 percent of children receiving an adoption assistance payment were supported by Title IV-E in SFY 2018, which is slightly lower than the 77 percent figure reported in SFY 2016.[42,43] See Appendix D for state-level data on SFY 2018 Title IV-E adoption assistance coverage rates. The national IV-E adoption coverage rate is much higher than the national IV-E foster care coverage rate. This is likely due to the different eligibility criteria for each program. As with the foster care rates described above, states varied in their SFY 2018 adoption assistance coverage rates (see Figure 14). Rates ranged from a low of 42 percent in Wyoming to a high of 94 percent in Ohio. Note: Our methodology for calculating the coverage rate may differ from how others calculate it.[44] Therefore, we urge caution when comparing the coverage rate to other sources.

Figure 14. Variation in SFY 2018 state Title IV-E adoption coverage rates



Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 gives states the option to operate a Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program (also referred to as "GAP" or "KinGAP"). As with the Foster Care and Adoption Assistance programs, KinGAP is an entitlement program in which the federal government reimburses each state for a percentage of eligible costs in the following categories:

- kinship guardianship assistance payments to relatives who become the legal guardians of eligible children for whom the relatives previously served as foster parents;[45]

[39] Based on an analysis of 51 states.
[40] Based on an analysis of 49 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.
[41] Percentage change is based on an analysis of 49 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.
[42] On the SFY 2018 survey, states were asked to report (1) the total number of children receiving adoption subsidy payments during SFY 2018 for whom the state claimed Title IV-E funds as partial reimbursement (numerator); and (2) the total number of children receiving adoption subsidy payments during SFY 2018 (denominator). We then divided the numerator by the denominator to produce a coverage rate (also known as a "penetration rate") for each state. To compute a national coverage rate, we divided the sum of the states' reported numerators by the sum of the states' reported denominators. *This method differs from the calculation of coverage rates in some prior iterations of this survey; therefore, making comparisons to earlier years is not advised.*
[43] Based on an analysis of 49 states.
[44] For example, others may calculate the average monthly number of children receiving a IV-E adoption assistance payment over the course of a FFY or quarter and the average monthly number of children receiving any adoption assistance payment. These figures can be used to calculate a coverage rate. Our method uses the annual number of children falling into each category as opposed to a monthly average.
[45] Federal reimbursement is provided based on the state's FMAP.

- placement services, non-recurring guardianship assistance payments and administrative costs related to guardianships from foster care of eligible children;[46] and
- expenses related to training staff and guardians of eligible children.[47]

In states with a guardianship assistance program, children are eligible if they are exiting foster care to legal guardianship with relatives (the definition of relative, which can include fictive kin, is determined by each state) and meet the following conditions: (1) the child has been eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments while residing in the home of a licensed prospective relative guardian for at least six consecutive months; (2) the state or tribe has determined that returning home or being placed for adoption are not appropriate for the child; (3) the child demonstrates a strong attachment to the prospective relative guardian and the prospective guardian is committed to caring permanently for the child; and (4) for children age 14 and older, the child has been consulted regarding the kinship guardianship arrangement. Siblings of eligible children placed in the same kinship guardianship arrangement are also eligible even if they themselves do not meet the criteria above.[48]

Thirty-three states that operate a guardianship assistance program reported spending $158 million[49] in Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program funds in SFY 2018, an increase of 26 percent from SFY 2016.[50] Out of the $158 million, the bulk of expenditures went toward guardianship assistance payments ($144 million, a 27% increase over SFY 2016)[51] and a relatively small amount was used for administrative costs such as training and non-recurring guardianship expenses ($13 million, an 11% increase from SFY 2016).[52] See Appendix C, Table C3 for state-level data on SFY 2018 Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program expenditures.

Title IV-E guardianship assistance coverage rate

Nationally, 54 percent of children receiving a guardianship assistance payment were supported by Title IV-E, which is similar to the coverage rate reported in SFY 2016.[53,54] See Appendix D for state-level data on SFY 2018 Title IV-E guardianship assistance coverage rates. The national IV-E guardianship coverage rate is higher than the national IV-E foster care coverage rate but lower than the IV-E adoption coverage rate. This is likely due in part to the different eligibility criteria for the programs. As with the coverage rates described above, states varied widely in their SFY 2018 guardianship assistance coverage rates (see Figure 15). Rates ranged from a low of 0 percent in several states to a high of 100 percent in Alabama. Note: Our methodology for calculating the coverage rate may differ from how others calculate it.[55] Therefore, we urge caution when comparing the coverage rate to other sources.

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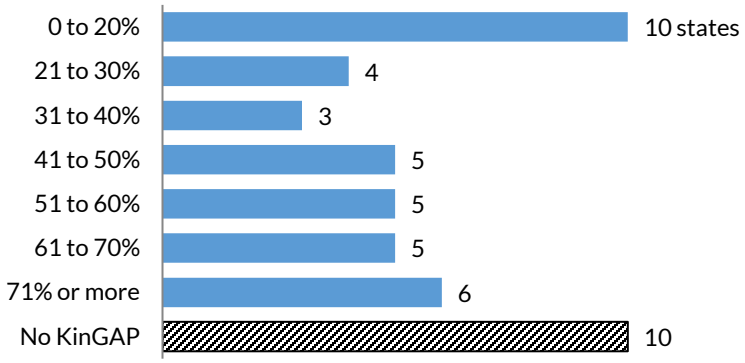
[46] These expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 50 percent rate.
[47] Training expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 75 percent rate.
[48] Additionally, the Fostering Connections Act states that children who were receiving guardianship payments or services under a Title IV-E demonstration waiver as of Sept. 30, 2008 remain eligible for Title IV-E assistance or services under the same terms or conditions established previously in any terminated Title IV-E guardianship waiver.
[49] Based on an analysis of 51 states.
[50] Percentage change is based on an analysis of 49 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.
[51] Percentage change is based on an analysis of 49 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.
[52] Percentage change is based on an analysis of 48 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.
[53] On the SFY 2018 survey, states were asked to report (1) the total number of children receiving guardianship subsidy payments during SFY 2018 for whom the state claimed Title IV-E funds as partial reimbursement (numerator); and (2) the total number of children receiving guardianship subsidy payments during SFY 2018 (denominator). We then divided the numerator by the denominator to produce a coverage rate (also known as a "penetration rate") for each state. To compute a national coverage rate, we divided the sum of the states' reported numerators by the sum of the states' reported denominators.
[54] Based on an analysis of 38 states.
[55] For example, you can collect the average monthly number of children receiving a IV-E guardianship assistance payment over the course of a FFY or quarter and the average monthly number of children receiving any guardianship assistance payment. These figures

Figure 15. Variation in SFY 2018 state Title IV-E guardianship coverage rates



Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers

The John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood allocates funding to states for expenses related to independent living activities that prepare youth to successfully transition out of foster care. Funding can also be used for services for some young people who have already left foster care. The Education and Training Voucher (ETV) component of the program provides vouchers up to $5,000 per year for post-secondary education or vocational training. Unlike the other Title IV-E programs, the Chafee Program operates as a capped entitlement with only a designated amount of funds available. Funding for the ETV component is discretionary with the amount subject to annual appropriations, which can vary from year to year. A state must fund no less than 20 percent of Chafee Program costs with non-federal dollars to receive its full allotment of federal Chafee funding (i.e., it must provide $1 for every $4 in federal funding it receives through the Chafee Program).

Discretionary funding is approved at certain amounts each year through the appropriations process. This is the process by which Congress determines how much money to devote to different programs or activities, which is subject to change.

COVID-19:
Changes to Chafee

Some of the Chafee and ETV eligibility criteria and rules described in this report were altered temporarily with the passage of the Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act of 2020.

In SFY 2018, states reported spending $173 million[56] in federal IV-E Chafee Program/ETV funds, which represents an increase of 1 percent from SFY 2016.[57] See Appendix C, Table C4 for state-level data on SFY 2018 Title IV-E Chafee Program/ETV expenditures.

can be used to calculate a coverage rate. Our method uses the annual number of children falling into each category as opposed to a monthly average.

[56] Based on an analysis of 51 states.

[57] Based on an analysis of 48 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.

Title IV-E waivers

Legislation enacted in 1994 granted time-limited authority through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") were developed to promote innovation in designing and delivering child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. While the goals of the demonstration projects varied among states, many of the waiver projects focused on preventing abuse or neglect, reducing the occurrence of re-entry into care, and supporting permanency (Stoltzfus, 2018a). Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program (Stoltzfus, 2018a).

History of Title IV-E Waivers

Starting in 1996, four states (Indiana, North Carolina, Ohio and Oregon) were approved for Title IV-E waivers (U.S. DHHS, 2005). Since then, several other states received approval to operate waivers. The latest legislation authorizing additional waivers was signed in 2011. All waivers were required to end by the end of FFY 2019.

Currently, HHS does not have the authority to approve new waiver projects—all waiver projects were required to end at the end of FFY 2019. On the most recent survey, 26 states reported waiver expenditures for SFY 2018.[58]

Of the $33.0 billion in reported child welfare agency expenditures for SFY 2018, approximately $2.4 billion was associated with federal IV-E waiver-related expenditures. Between SFYs 2016 and 2018, waiver expenditures increased by 13 percent.[59] This increase was due to increases in waiver expenditures among states that had a waiver in both years (for instance, Arizona's waiver spending increased by about 450%). See Appendix C, Table C4 for state-level data on SFY 2018 Title IV-E waiver expenditures.

Use of Title IV-E waiver funds

Funds accessed through a waiver could be used to cover four different types of expenditures:

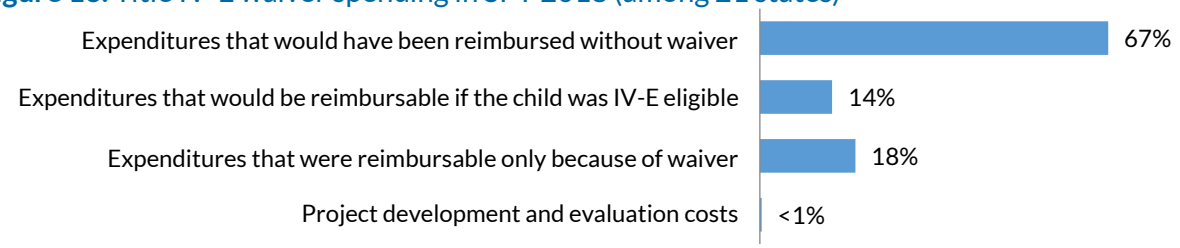
1. expenditures that would have been reimbursed without the waiver. These are the dollars spent on traditionally IV-E eligible children for traditionally IV-E allowable costs;
2. expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible;
3. expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver (i.e., non-IV-E allowable costs for any child); and
4. project development and evaluation costs[60] mandated by participation in the waiver projects.

States reported that in SFY 2018, 18 percent of waiver funds were used for services and activities not traditionally allowable under Title IV-E (see Figure 16).[61] States reported paying

[58] There were 27 states with active IV-E waivers in SFY 2018, including Rhode Island (Stoltzfus, 2018a). However, Rhode Island did not report waiver expenditures on this survey for SFY 2018. We did not survey tribes, so this amount does not reflect waiver expenditures by the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe.
[59] Based on an analysis of 49 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.
[60] States were instructed to include program development and evaluation costs in their total reported waiver expenditures.
[61] Based on an analysis of 21 states that could report how they spent waiver dollars.

for activities such as prevention services, evidence-based programs, and family engagement strategies with these funds. Of the 21 states that reported how they spent their waiver dollars, 16 spent some waiver dollars on services and activities not traditionally allowable under Title IV-E. Less than 1 percent of waiver funds were spent on project development and evaluation costs.

Figure 16. Title IV-E waiver spending in SFY 2018 (among 21 states)



The remaining 81 percent of waiver funds were spent on activities (e.g., maintenance payments and case worker activities on behalf of children in care) that would have been permitted without a waiver. However, states spent 14 percent of total waiver expenditures on activities for children who, without the waiver, would not have been eligible for Title IV-E support due to income, placement type, or circumstances related to their entry into foster care.

If SFY 2018 expenditures indicate waiver spending in 2019, the expiration of federal Title IV-E waivers at the end of FFY 2019 meant that at least an estimated $477 million in waiver expenditures will need to be covered in new ways in the future. This amount was estimated by summing total waiver expenditures among states that were able to report how they spent their waiver funds and then multiplying that amount by the percentage of total waiver funds spent on expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible and expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver. This amount is likely an underestimate because not every state could report how they spent their waiver funds and are therefore not included in this calculation. Given that the waivers expired at the end of FFY 2019, the 26 states that reported waiver expenditures for SFY 2018 will no longer be able to use the Title IV-E waiver to cover costs for non-Title IV-E eligible children and non-IV-E allowable activities. Agencies may turn to other federal funding sources to cover these costs, such as the Title IV-E prevention program through the Family First Act that states could begin to implement on October 1, 2019. Congress enacted The Family First Transition Act in 2019 in part to help ease fiscal implications of the end of the waiver in waiver states, allowing decreases in federal funding to happen more gradually in FFYs 2020 and 2021 (see the "Family First: The Family First Transition Act" box).

Family First:
The Family First Transition Act

The Family First Transition Act was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of Family First. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding to help agencies implement the Family First Act. It also provides Funding Certainty Grants to jurisdictions that had a Title IV-E waiver to help with budget shortfalls associated with the end of waiver projects.

It is important to note that among the 26 states that had a waiver project and reported waiver expenditures, California, Maine, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Washington were unable to detail how they spent their waiver dollars in SFY 2018. Since California is a large state, omitting its data may

skew results; therefore, we recommend exercising caution when interpreting these results.[62] See Appendix E for state-level data on how Title IV-E waiver dollars were spent.

Among states that reported waiver expenditures in SFYs 2014, 2016, and 2018, the percentage of waiver expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible decreased slightly, and the percentage of waiver expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver increased (see Figure 17).

Figure 17. Title IV-E waiver spending among states reporting waiver expenditures in SFYs 2014, 2016, and 2018 (among 14 states)

	2014	2016	2018
Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without waiver	66%	69%	64%
Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	21%	18%	13%
Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of waiver	13%	13%	22%
Project development and evaluation costs	1%	<1%	<1%

The analyses in Figure 17 group all waiver states together; however, it is possible that the ways states used their waiver dollars varied depending on when the state started its waiver. In fact, when separating waiver states into three groups, the states that had a waiver the longest spent a smaller proportion of waiver expenditures on costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver (see Figure 18). This difference may be a result of waiver states using their waiver interventions to reduce the number of children in care, which over time could reduce spending on traditionally allowable IV-E activities and increase spending on non-allowable activities.

Figure 18. SFY 2018 Title IV-E waiver spending, by start date of waiver

	States that started waiver before 2012 (n=4)	States that started waiver in 2012–2014 (n=10)	States that started waiver in 2015 or later (n=7)
Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without waiver	47%	78%	76%
Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	26%	5%	13%
Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of waiver	27%	16%	11%
Project development and evaluation costs	<1%	<1%	1%

[62] In SFY 2014, the last year California was able to report how they spent their waiver, California reported that 51 percent of its waiver expenditures were spent on costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver; 45 percent were spent on costs that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible, and 4 percent were spent on costs that were only reimbursable because of the waiver. If the state's use of waiver dollars was the same in SFY 2018, including California in our calculations would drive the "costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver" category down; drive the "costs that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible" category up; and drive the "costs that were reimbursable only because of the waiver" category down. However, we do not know if California's use of waiver dollars has remained the same or changed.

Other Title IV-E findings: Juvenile justice

The population of children and youth served by the juvenile justice system and the child welfare system in a state may overlap, and it is not unusual for children and youth to cross between the two systems. Juvenile justice agencies may use Title IV-E funds for certain costs associated with the care of eligible children in their systems. As a result, we asked states to report if the child welfare agency claimed federal Title IV-E dollars for juvenile justice services/activities in SFY 2018.

Of the 49 states that answered this question, 19 reported that the child welfare agency did claim Title IV-E dollars for juvenile justice services/activities. The total amount claimed by these states (17 of which could report an amount) totaled nearly $68 million in SFY 2018.[63] States reported that these dollars were spent on foster care maintenance payments and related administrative costs.

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act includes two components, referred to as subparts 1 and 2. Subpart 1 is a discretionary grant program composed primarily of the Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services (CWS) program. CWS funds can be used for a broad variety of child welfare services including, but not limited to, the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. This funding is distributed by formula based on a state's under 21 population and per capita income. In FFY 2018, Subpart 1 also included dollars awarded competitively through the Child Welfare Research, Training, and Demonstration Project.

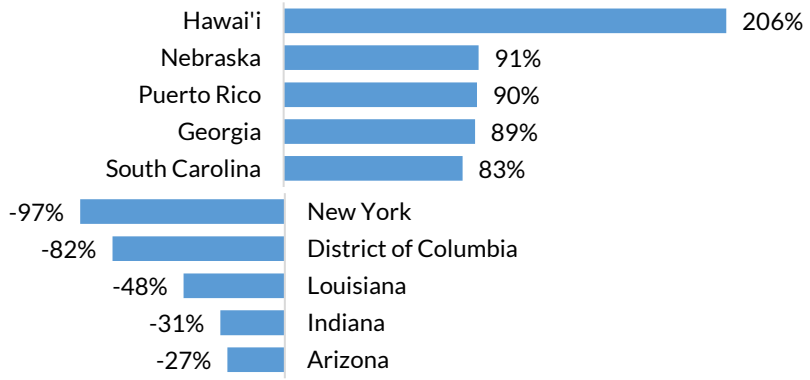
Subpart 2, the MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) program, has mandatory (capped entitlement) and discretionary funding components. This program primarily funds family support, family preservation, reunification, and adoption-promotion and support activities. In FFY 2018, Subpart 2 also included set-asides for improving caseworker visits, improving outcomes for children affected by parental substance abuse (commonly referred to as regional partnership grants or "RPGs"), state and tribal Court Improvement Programs (CIP), kinship navigator programs, and for research, evaluation, training, and technical assistance. Funds for RPGs, Tribal CIPs, and for research, evaluation, training, and technical assistance are awarded competitively. Subpart 2 funds for all other purposes are distributed by formula.

For subparts 1 and 2, states determine which individuals are eligible for services funded with Title IV-B dollars. Generally, for both subparts, states must provide a 25 percent match, with 75 percent of program costs (up to the state's maximum allotment) borne by the federal government (i.e., states must provide $1 in non-federal IV-B funding for every $3 in federal IV-B funding they receive).

[63] Vermont indicated they included juvenile justice claims in other Title IV-E questions since they were unable to separate out juvenile justice specific claims.

States reported child welfare agencies spent $528 million in federal IV-B funds (both subparts combined) in SFY 2018.[64] This represents a 6 percent decrease from SFY 2016.[65] The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 31 states reported a decrease (ranging from 1% to 97%) and 19 states reported an increase (ranging from <1% to 206%) in total spending between the two years.[66] See Figure 19 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in Title IV-B expenditures between SFYs 2016 and 2018. See Appendix B, Table B1 for state-level data on SFY 2018 Title IV-B expenditures.

Figure 19. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in Title IV-B expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2016–2018

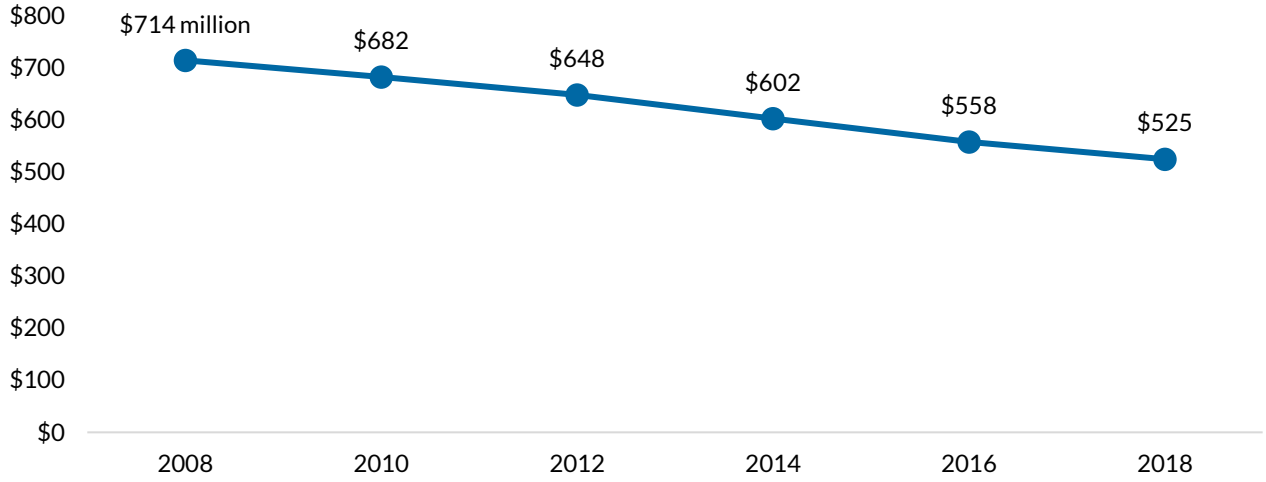


In some instances, states explained large changes in expenditures. DC indicated there was a large change in their IV-B expenditures between SFYs 2016 and 2018 because they opted to expend most of their appropriated 2018 IV-B funds in 2019.

Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2008 and 2018, Title IV-B expenditures have decreased by 26 percent over the decade (see Figure 20 for the trend line over the past decade).[67]

[64] For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.
[65] Based on an analysis of 50 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.
[66] We counted any positive change as an increase and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude.
[67] Based on an analysis of 51 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2008 and 2018.

Figure 20. Total Title IV-B expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2008–2018 (49 states with sufficient data)



Note: The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 49 states with sufficient data across all six years. Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2018 IV-B expenditures presented in this graph ($525 million) differs from the total amount presented in the text ($528 million). See the text box in the "total child welfare agency spending" section for more information.

This decrease can be attributed to two key factors:

- Sequestration, which reduced a portion of the funds allocated under Subpart 2 by about 5 to 7 percent each year since FFY 2013 (Stoltzfus, 2018a).
- Relatively stable Title IV-B appropriation levels over the past decade (Stoltzfus, 2014; Stoltzfus, 2018b), meaning that after inflation is considered, the real value of the appropriated dollars decreases with each year.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Created in 1996, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is a federal block grant for states and addresses four overarching purposes:

1. provide assistance to needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives;
2. end the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage;
3. prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and
4. encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

A **federal block grant** provides state and local governments a set level of federal funding for services and benefits. Block grants are commonly used to provide money for general areas of social welfare, rather than for specific programs, and allow jurisdictions more freedom to choose how best to use the funds.

While TANF is primarily thought of as a cash assistance program for families with low incomes, only around one-fifth of TANF dollars spent in FFY 2019 were used to provide basic (cash) assistance for families (Falk, 2021). The remainder supported other activities, such as child care, work supports, refundable tax credits, and administration (Falk, 2021). See the "Racial Equity: Use of TANF" box for the implications of this on racial equity. Because TANF funds are designed to be flexible, they can be used for a wide array of services and supports aimed at achieving one of the program's four goals. States use this flexible funding for supporting child welfare activities. TANF

replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, which provided significant funding for child welfare activities. Federal law allows states to use TANF funds to cover programs and activities that a state had conducted under its pre-TANF Emergency Assistance program, and thus some states use TANF to fund foster care or adoption assistance for children ineligible for Title IV-E (Falk, 2017).

TANF funds are governed by various federal program rules and regulations, including work requirements and time limits for families receiving assistance (payments to meet ongoing basic needs). Work requirements and time limits do not apply when TANF benefits are given to households in which the child is the only recipient ("child-only" cases), such as relatives who take in a related child and would not otherwise be eligible for benefits. Such requirements also do not apply when TANF funds are used for services other than assistance. Federal law allows states to transfer up to 10 percent of TANF funds to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), which creates even greater flexibility for states to use the funds. While no state match is required for TANF, there are financial maintenance of effort requirements for states.

Maintenance of effort refers to a requirement for states to contribute a fixed amount of state funds to access federal TANF funds (Falk, 2017).

Racial Equity:
Use of TANF

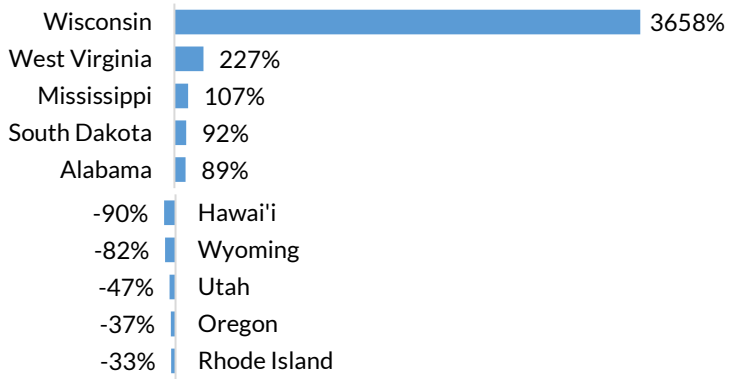
TANF can be used to provide various types of assistance for families in need. However, since 1996, states have been redirecting funds from cash assistance to other purposes (e.g., child welfare services). In 1997, 71 percent of TANF funds went to cash assistance; in 2019, only 21 percent went to cash assistance (Safawi & Schott, 2021). That means there may be less TANF funding available to address underlying risk factors associated with child welfare involvement (e.g., economic or housing instability) and therefore a decrease in assistance that could help prevent a family from coming to the attention of a child welfare agency at all. Using TANF for more cash assistance could focus funds even farther upstream than Family First, which allows Title IV-E to be used only for children who have been maltreated and are at imminent risk of entry into foster care (but could make less funding available to child welfare agencies in the short-term). Also, while many child welfare agencies use TANF funds for family preservation/prevention purposes, the family would need to come to the attention of the child welfare agency to receive those supports. Further, Black families are more likely than White families to live in states that spend less TANF funds on core program activities, such as basic assistance, child care, and work-related activities or supports (Safawi & Schott, 2021). That means that Black families in these states are even less likely to receive TANF supports that could reduce risk factors associated with child welfare involvement. Therefore, when considering a state's use of TANF, it is important to ask if the state is using funds in a way that best supports children and families of color, and if not, what changes are needed.

In SFY 2018, **child welfare agencies in 42 states reported spending a collective $3.0 billion in federal TANF funds**. Nine states reported that their child welfare agencies did not use TANF dollars for child welfare activities that year. **This represents a 6 percent increase in expenditures from SFY 2016.**[68] The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 21 states reported an increase (ranging from 1% to 3,658%) and 20 states reported a decrease (ranging from 1% to

[68] Based on an analysis of 49 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.

90%) in total spending between the two years.[69] See Figure 21 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in TANF expenditures between SFYs 2016 and 2018. See Appendix B, Table B1 for state-level data on SFY 2018 TANF expenditures.

Figure 21. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in TANF expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2016–2018

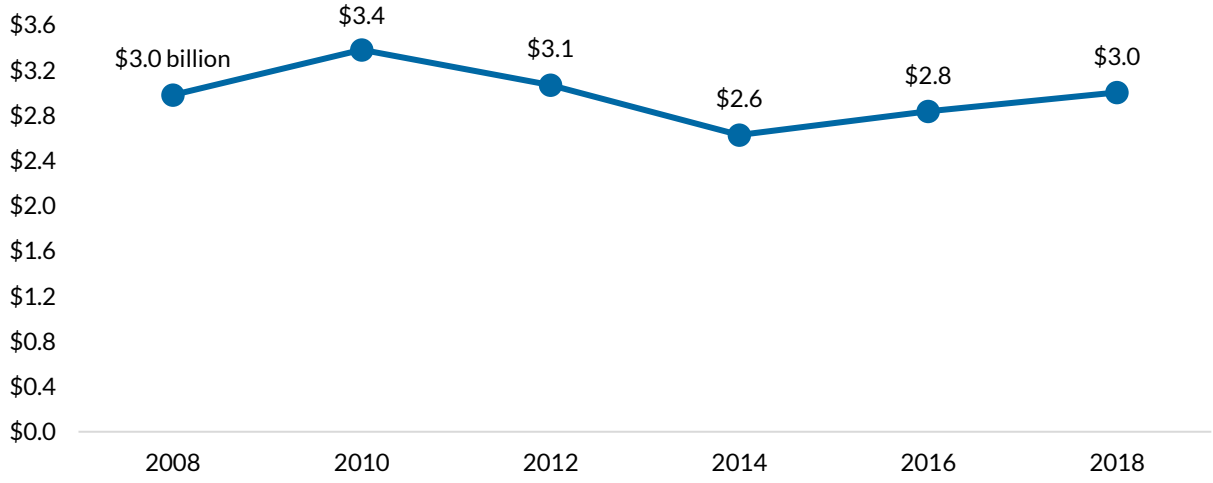


Note: The largest increases were determined by examining states with TANF expenditures in both years. States that had zero TANF expenditures in SFY 2016 and a non-zero amount in SFY 2018 are excluded.

In some instances, states explained large changes in expenditures. Wisconsin indicated they experienced a large increase in TANF expenditures because they now use TANF to fund prevention services that were previously funded by another source and received more TANF allocations for various programs they operate, such as home visiting. Utah noted that they experienced a large decrease in TANF expenditures because the program that uses TANF was coming to an end in SFY 2018.

Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2008 and 2018, TANF expenditures have increased by less than 1 percent over the decade (see Figure 22 for the trend line over the past decade).[70]

Figure 22. Total TANF expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2008–2018 (48 states with sufficient data)



Note: The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 48 states with sufficient data across all six years.

[69] We counted any positive change as an increase and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude.
[70] Based on an analysis of 51 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2008 and 2018.

Child welfare agencies may not have access to TANF dollars in every state or in every year or may receive reduced funds in some years. This is particularly likely during an economic downturn, when there is often increased pressure on the TANF block grant due to higher caseloads involving cash assistance. This could make it difficult for child welfare agencies to rely on TANF to sustain ongoing services and activities. See the "COVID-19: Competition for Flexible Funds" box to the right.

COVID-19:
Competition for Flexible Funds

TANF is facing additional challenges because of COVID-19 and the associated economic downturn (Shantz, Hahn, Nelson, Lyons, & Flagg, 2020). Higher levels of need will likely lead to even more competition for flexible funds like TANF and SSBG. We encourage child welfare agencies to be at the table during discussions about allocating funds to ensure that the children and families they serve get the services and supports they need (regardless of the agency that may provide such supports).

States were asked to rank the top three service categories on which their child welfare agencies spent TANF funds in SFY 2018. TANF funds may be used by child welfare agencies for various services and activities, including the following as defined by the Administration for Children and Families:[71]

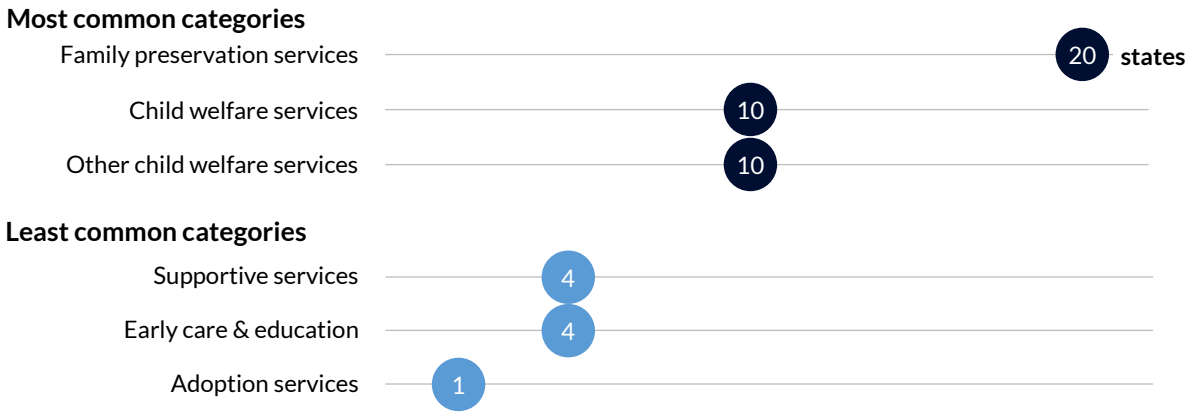
- Basic assistance (cash, vouchers, and other payments to meet a family's ongoing needs), which includes:
  - **Benefits for children in informal kin settings:** payments for a child for whom the child welfare agency does not have custody and is living with relative caregivers
  - **Relative foster care payments and adoption/guardianship subsidies:** basic assistance provided for a child for whom the child welfare agency has custody and is living with a relative caregiver; basic assistance to children living with a legal guardian; ongoing adoption subsidies
- Assistance authorized under prior law (i.e., assistance that is no longer allowed under TANF but that a state was authorized to provide under the programs that preceded TANF), which includes:
  - **Foster care payments:** foster care assistance for children authorized solely under prior law
  - **Emergency assistance:** assistance or benefits authorized solely under prior law
- Non-assistance (e.g., services) authorized under prior law (i.e., services that are no longer allowed under TANF but that a state was authorized to provide under the programs that preceded TANF), which includes:
  - **Child welfare services:** services provided to children and families involved in the child welfare system solely authorized under prior law
  - **Emergency services:** services authorized solely under prior law

[71] The following language is condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in the Administration for Children and Families' instructions for completing state TANF forms (U.S. DHHS, ACF, n.d.).

- **Work, education, and training activities:** subsidized employment, education and training, and additional work activities (e.g., providing job search assistance and job readiness)
- **Early care and education:** child care expenditures for families who need child care to work, participate in work activities, or for respite purposes; pre-kindergarten or kindergarten education programs
- **Supportive services:** services such as domestic violence services, and health, mental health, substance abuse and disability services, housing counseling services, and other family supports
- **Services for children and youth:** programs to support and enrich development and improve life-skills and educational attainment of children and youth (e.g., after-school programs, mentoring, or tutoring programs)
- Child welfare services, which includes:
    - **Family preservation services:** community-based services to help children remain in or return to their homes (e.g., respite care, parenting skills classes, individual or family counseling)
    - **Adoption services:** services designed to promote and support successful adoptions
    - **Other child welfare services:** services provided to children and families at-risk of or involved in the child welfare system (e.g., legal action, transportation, independent living services)
- **Program management:** administrative costs, assessment/service provision (e.g., costs associated with screening and assessment, case planning and management), and costs related to monitoring and tracking systems for the TANF program
- **Other:** other activities not included in the above categories

See Figure 23 for the most and least common services that states reported funding with TANF dollars in SFY 2018. More states reported "family preservation services" as a primary use of TANF funds than any other category. These services, which include counseling, parenting skills classes, and respite care, help children remain in or return to their homes. See Appendix F for state-level data on the use of TANF funds.

Figure 23. TANF service categories reported by child welfare agencies, SFY 2018



Note: Of the 42 states that reported TANF expenditures, 39 provided information about the service categories funded by TANF. The order was determined by counting the number of states that reported each service category as one of their top three services. The service categories were then ranked by the number of states placing that category in their "top three." The formal TANF category names are available in the survey instrument (see Appendix R).

Social Services Block Grant

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds provided to states to support five overarching policy goals:

1. achieving or maintaining economic self-support to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency;
2. achieving or maintaining self-sufficiency, including reducing or preventing dependency;
3. 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;
4. preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care by providing for community-based, home-based, or other forms of less intensive care; and
5. securing referral or admission to institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate, or providing services to individuals in institutions.

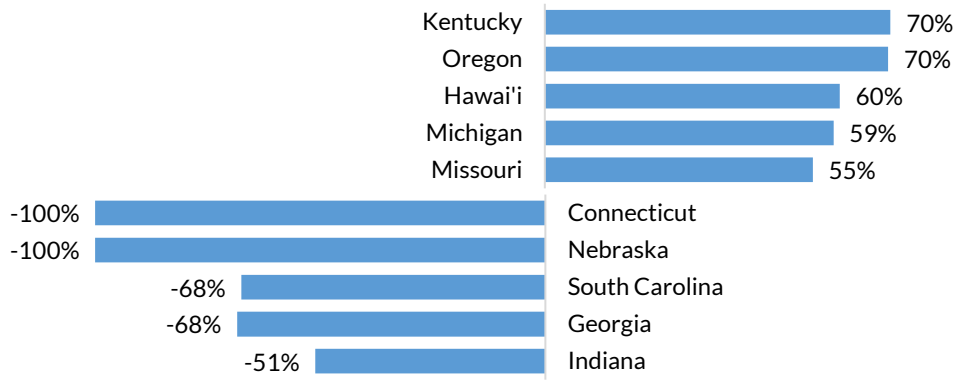
More than two dozen SSBG service categories are defined in federal regulations, and many relate to child welfare (e.g., foster care services, protective services, case management, counseling services, and more). In fact, based on the proportion of total SSBG expenditures, the largest SSBG service category in FFY 2018 was child foster care services (U.S. DHHS, ACF, OCS, 2021). Each state determines which individuals are eligible for services funded by SSBG.

SSBG funds are distributed to states through a formula-based appropriation with no state match required. In addition to their annual SSBG allotments, states are permitted to transfer up to 10 percent of their TANF block grant to SSBG. Once funds are transferred, they become available for SSBG's allowable uses (with some exceptions).

In SFY 2018, child welfare agencies in 45 states reported spending a collective $1.5 billion in SSBG funds (including funds transferred from TANF).[72] Five states reported that their child welfare agencies did not use SSBG dollars for child welfare activities in SFY 2018. SSBG expenditures in SFY 2018 **represent a 3 percent increase from SFY 2016.**[73] The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 23 states reported a decrease (ranging from 1% to 100%) and 23 states reported an increase (ranging from 1% to 70%) in total spending between the two years.[74] See Figure 24 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in SSBG expenditures between SFYs 2016 and 2018. See Appendix B, Table B2 for state-level data on SFY 2018 SSBG expenditures.

[72] West Virginia was unable to report SSBG spending in SFY 2018.
[73] Based on an analysis of 48 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.
[74] We counted any positive change as an increase and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude.

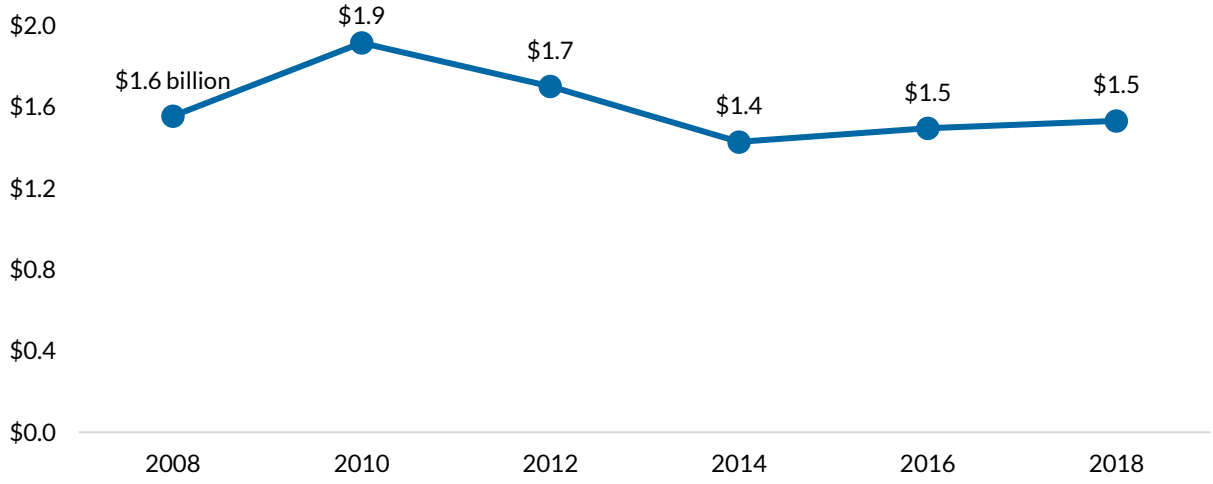
Figure 24. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in SSBG expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2016–2018



In some instances, states explained large changes in expenditures. For instance, Connecticut indicated their state changed the way they distributed SSBG funds. Previously, funds were divided among the state's human service agencies. However, beginning in SFY 2018, the state no longer allocates SSBG funds to the child welfare agency. The state increased the child welfare agency's general fund allotment to offset this loss.

Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2008 and 2018, SSBG expenditures have decreased by 2 percent over the decade (see Figure 25 for the trend line over the past decade).[75] This reduction is explained by SSBG funds being reduced due to sequestration since FFY 2013.

Figure 25. Total SSBG expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2008–2018 (46 states with sufficient data)



Note: The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data across all six years.

States were again asked to rank the top three categories of services and activities for which their child welfare agencies spent SSBG funds in SFY 2018. SSBG funds may be used by child welfare

[75] Based on an analysis of 49 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2008 and 2018.

agencies for various services and activities, including the following as defined by the Administration for Children and Families:[76]

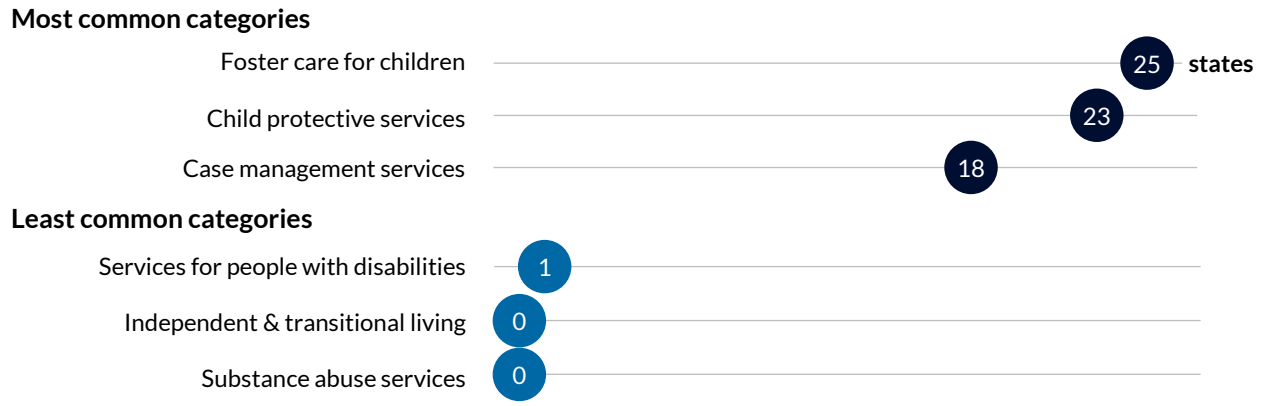
- **Adoption services:** services or activities to assist in adopting a child (e.g., counseling, recruitment of adoptive homes, training)
- **Case management services:** services or activities for arranging, coordinating, and monitoring services
- **Child protective services:** services or activities to prevent or remedy maltreatment of children (e.g., immediate investigation and intervention, emergency shelter, developing case plans, assessment/evaluation of family circumstances, arranging alternative living arrangements)
- **Counseling services:** services or activities that apply therapeutic processes to personal, family, situational, or occupational problems with the goal of bringing about a positive resolution or improve family functioning or circumstances
- **Day care for children:** care for children (e.g., infants, preschoolers, and school age children) in an approved setting
- **Delinquency-related services:** services or activities for youth who are, or who are at risk of becoming, involved with the juvenile justice system and their families (e.g., counseling, intervention therapy, and resident and medical services)
- **Foster care for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **In-home services:** services or activities provided to families to assist with household or personal care activities that improve or maintain adequate family well-being (e.g., training in self-help and self-care skills, essential shopping, simple household repairs)
- **Independent and transitional living:** services and activities to help older youth in foster care transition to independent living (e.g., educational and employment assistance, training in daily living skills, housing assistance)
- **Prevention and intervention services:** services to identify or intervene to support families and prevent or mitigate the effects of child maltreatment or family violence (e.g., investigation, developmental and parenting skills training, counseling)
- **Residential treatment:** short-term residential care, treatment, and services for children who cannot be cared for at home or in foster care and need specialized services and facilities
- **Services for people with disabilities:** services and activities to assist persons with developmental or physical disabilities and those with visual or auditory impairments (e.g., personal and family counseling, aid to assist with independent functioning in the community, transportation)

[76] The following language is condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on the Administration for Children and Families' uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. DHHS, ACF, OCS, 2009).

- **Substance abuse services:** services or activities to deter, reduce, or eliminate substance abuse or chemical dependence
- **Administrative costs**: "such as training, licensing activities, and the overhead costs of providing services" (U.S. DHHS, ACF, OCS, 2021)
- **Other:** Other SSBG categories not listed above

See Figure 26 for the most and least common categories reported. More states reported "foster care for children" as a primary use of SSBG funds than any other category. See Appendix G for state-level data on the use of SSBG funds.

Figure 26. SSBG service categories and activities reported by child welfare agencies, SFY 2018



Note: Out of the 45 states that reported SSBG expenditures, 44 states provided information about the service categories funded by SSBG. The order was determined by counting the number of states that reported each service category as one of their top three services. The service categories were then ranked by the number of states placing that category in their "top three." The formal SSBG category names are available in the survey instrument (see Appendix R).

Medicaid

Medicaid is an entitlement program that provides health coverage and services, including clinical behavioral health services, to individuals with low incomes. States and the federal government share the costs of Medicaid-covered expenditures, and the federal government reimburses states for eligible costs based on their Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP).[77]

Children eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Children involved in the child welfare system may also be eligible for Medicaid through other mechanisms, such as family income. Additionally, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) of 2010 mandates that states extend Medicaid eligibility to youth up to age 26 who age out of the foster care system (and meet other criteria), regardless of their income. Currently, the federal mandate applies only to children who remain in the state where they had been in foster care, although some states have expanded this access to former youth in foster care who were in care in other states (Fernandes-Alcantara & Baumrucker, 2020). Beginning in January 2023, the Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities Act (SUPPORT Act) will ensure Medicaid coverage is provided to eligible young people formerly in foster care even if they move to another state.

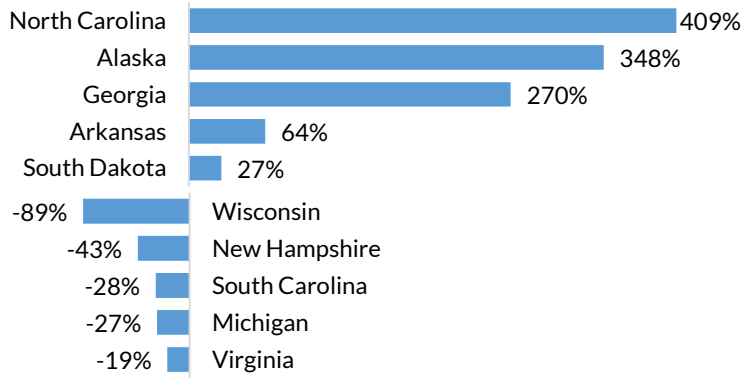
[77] Though reimbursement for most Medicaid costs (including services) is generally at the state's FMAP, some classes of expenses are subject to other reimbursement rates. For example, costs considered to be program administration are reimbursed at 50 percent (Mitchell, 2020).

For the purposes of this survey, states reported only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the non-federal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population that were borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the non-federal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. Common Medicaid-covered services paid for by child welfare agencies are:

- **Rehabilitative services**: treatment portions of child welfare programs that can be reimbursed by Medicaid under certain circumstances
- **Targeted case management**: services to help certain groups of individuals (i.e., children involved with the child welfare system) gain access to needed services
- **Services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster home settings**: treatment or therapeutic foster homes are family-based, out-of-home placements for children with high needs

In SFY 2018, child welfare agencies in 38 states reported spending a collective $1.0 billion in federal Medicaid funds for child welfare activities.[78] The remaining 12 states reported that their child welfare agencies did not use Medicaid dollars directly.[79] Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies in SFY 2018 represents a **12 percent increase from SFY 2016**.[80] The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 21 states reported an increase (ranging from 3% to 409%) and 16 states reported a decrease (ranging from 1% to 89%) in total spending between the two years.[81] See Figure 27 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in Medicaid expenditures between SFYs 2016 and 2018. See Appendix B, Table B2 for state-level data on SFY 2018 Medicaid expenditures.

Figure 27. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2016–2018



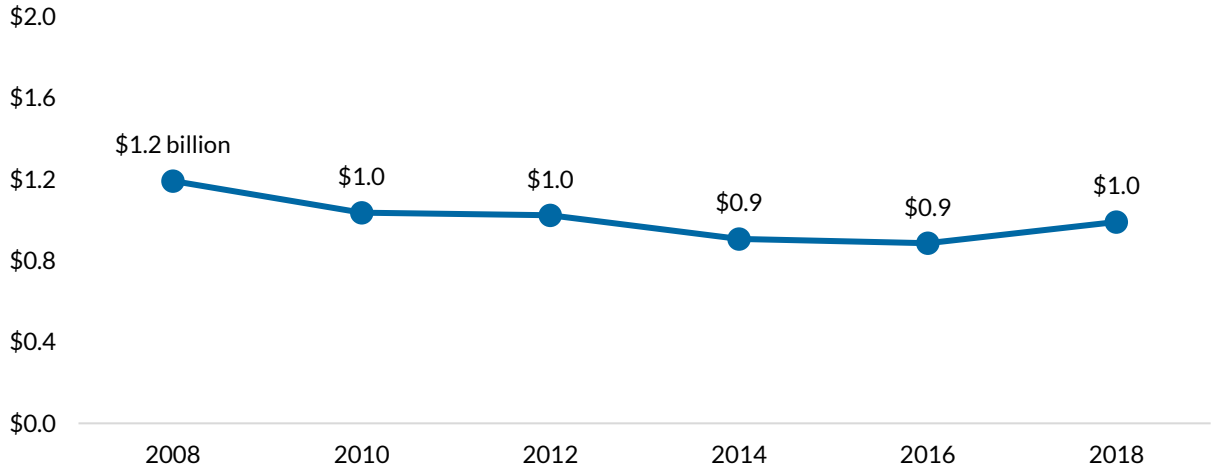
Note: The largest increases were determined by examining states with Medicaid expenditures in both years. States that had zero Medicaid expenditures in SFY 2016 and a non-zero amount in SFY 2018 are excluded.

[78] West Virginia was unable to report Medicaid spending in SFY 2018.
[79] On the survey, we asked states to report the Medicaid dollars received as reimbursement for child welfare services in SFY 2018 for which the child welfare agency paid the non-federal match. Thus, the Medicaid dollars described in this report represent *only those for which the child welfare agency was responsible for the non-federal share requirement*. States specifically were asked to exclude Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population that were borne by other agencies (e.g., the health department). We acknowledge, therefore, that this understates (by a significant yet indeterminate amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.
[80] Based on an analysis of 47 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.
[81] We counted any positive change as an increase and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude. One of the 21 states that experienced an increase had no Medicaid expenditures in SFY 2016 and a non-zero amount in SFY 2018.

In some instances, states explained large changes in expenditures. For instance, Wisconsin indicated that their Medicaid expenditures decreased because they no longer claim for targeted case management.

Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2008 and 2018, Medicaid expenditures have decreased by 18 percent over the decade (see Figure 28 for the trend line over the past decade).[82]

Figure 28. Total Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2008–2018 (44 states with sufficient data)



Note: The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 44 states with sufficient data across all six years.

Of the 38 states that reported Medicaid expenditures by the child welfare agency in SFY 2018, all could report how their child welfare agency used Medicaid. The most common expenditures were for rehabilitative services (26 states, accounting for 68% of states using Medicaid), followed by services for children placed in treatment foster homes (20 states; 53% of states using Medicaid), "other" services or activities (16 states; 42% of states using Medicaid), and targeted case management (13 states; 34% of states using Medicaid). See Appendix H for state-level data on the use of Medicaid funds by child welfare agencies. States were also asked if any of these services were provided to children served by the child welfare agency but funded through an agency *other* than the child welfare agency. Seventeen states reported that other agencies (primarily health departments) funded these services for this population.

The observed decrease in child welfare agency Medicaid expenditures over the decade may be due to changes in how state child welfare agencies used Medicaid, rather than a decrease in Medicaid services for this population. For instance, in this and/or past surveys, child welfare agencies in some states reported that they have shifted costs for Medicaid-funded services to another agency, bundled or unbundled services, and transitioned between fee-for-service and managed care systems. These administrative changes can affect how Medicaid is accessed in each state and could contribute to the observed decrease in child welfare agency Medicaid expenditures. Without surveying how all entities in a state access Medicaid dollars for the child welfare population, it is unclear if the use of Medicaid for this population is simply shifting between agencies or if Medicaid-funded services are more or less available to the child welfare

[82] Based on an analysis of 49 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2008 and 2018.

population. However, a 2014 analysis of total Medicaid spending on a subpopulation of children involved with the child welfare system showed that total Medicaid spending on this population did not change significantly between FFYs 2005 and 2010 (Stoltzfus, Baumrucker, Fernandes-Alcantara, & Fernandez, 2014). However, the analysis did show that total Medicaid spending on this population for rehabilitative services and targeted case management decreased between FFYs 2005 and 2010. Therefore, while total Medicaid spending on this population remained relatively stable, the kinds of services being used changed.

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a wide variety of additional federal funding streams, including:[83]

- Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) and/or Community Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP)
- Children's Justice Act
- Adoption Opportunities
- Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards
- Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting

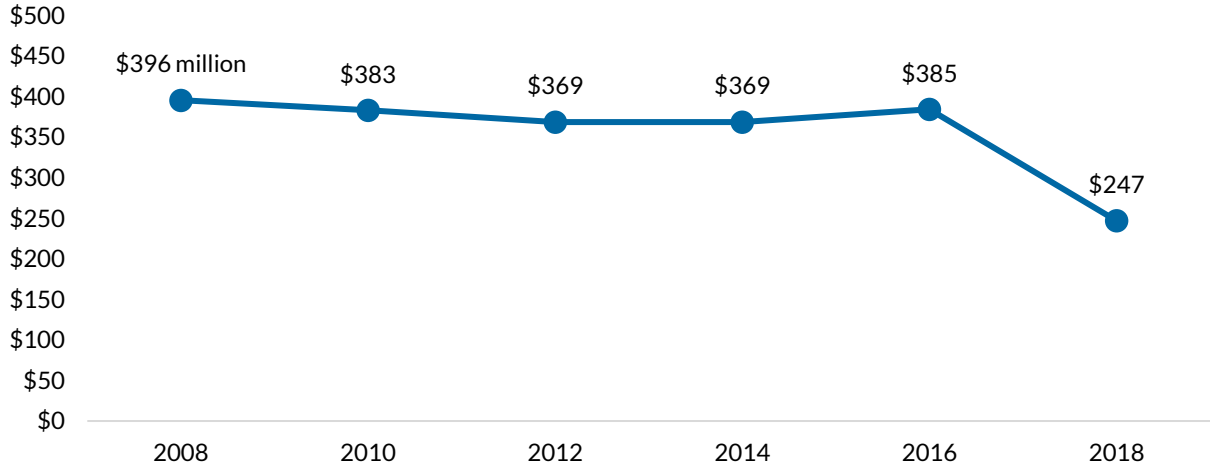
In prior iterations of the survey, we included Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, Social Security Survivor's Benefits, and Veteran's Administration funds in the other federal funds category. However, we removed these funding sources from this category in the SFY 2018 survey and included them in a category of third-party income used as offsets to child welfare agency expenditures.

In SFY 2018, child welfare agencies reported spending $249 million in other federal funds.[84] This amount represents a 39 percent decrease since SFY 2016.[85] This large decrease in other federal funds is expected given the changes made to the SFY 2018 survey. When we conduct a sensitivity analysis in which the Social Security and Veteran's Administration funds are added back in the other federal funds category, other federal funds expenditures actually *increased* by 7 percent between SFYs 2016 and 2018.[86] This increase can be explained by increased federal funding available to states for CAPTA grants and adoption/legal guardianship incentive payments in FFY 2018 (Stoltzfus, 2018b). See Appendix B, Table B2 for state-level data on SFY 2018 other federal expenditures.

Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2008 and 2018, other federal expenditures have decreased by 39 percent over the decade (see Figure 29 for the trend line over the past decade).[87] Again, this change is due to the changes we made to the survey instrument this year. A sensitivity analysis showed that with more comparable data, the use of other federal funds *increased* by 15 percent between SFYs 2008 and 2018.[88]

[83] See the "Other Federal Funds" resource that accompanies this report for more information about each of these programs.
[84] Nebraska was unable to report "other federal" spending in SFY 2018.
[85] Based on an analysis of 48 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.
[86] Based on an analysis of 41 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.
[87] Based on an analysis of 50 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2008 and 2018.
[88] Based on an analysis of 35 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2008 and 2018.

Figure 29. Total other federal expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2008–2018 (47 states with sufficient data)



Note: The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 47 states with sufficient data across all six years. Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2018 other federal expenditures presented in this graph ($247 million) differs from the total amount presented in the text ($249 million). See the text box in the "total child welfare agency spending" section for more information.

Note: Some states were unable to provide data for each of the "other" categories listed on the survey, so the total amount reported here is likely an understatement of actual spending from these sources. Additionally, differences in this category between rounds of the survey are not surprising or unexpected given that this category is prone to reporting errors and includes grants and awards that may provide only one-time provisions for states.

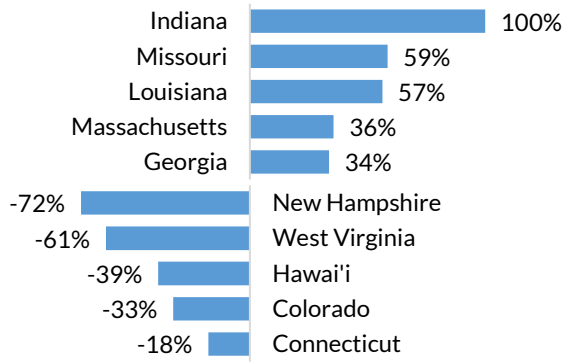
State and local funds

In addition to federal sources, states spend their own dollars on child welfare services and activities. State and local funds are used to match federal funds or to meet a required maintenance of effort for a federal program and to pay for additional costs that federal funds do not cover. For most states, these funds come primarily from state dollars, though some states report using more local dollars than state dollars. The structure of a state's child welfare system (i.e., state-administered or county-administered) contributes to the participation of localities in financing child welfare activities. However, some state-administered systems report local dollars expended on child welfare as well. Among states that provided local spending data, 20 reported using local funds to finance child welfare agency expenditures in SFY 2018, while 29 reported using no local dollars.

In SFY 2018, states reported collectively spending $18.2 billion in state and local funds.[89] This represents a 6 percent increase over SFY 2016.[90] The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 23 states reported an increase (ranging from 3% to 100%) and 19 states reported a decrease (ranging from <1% to 72%) in total spending between the two years.[91] See Figure 30 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in state/local expenditures between SFYs 2016 and 2018. See Appendix A for state-level data on SFY 2018 state and local expenditures.

[89] Puerto Rico was unable to report state/local spending, Wyoming was unable to report state spending, and North Dakota was unable to report local spending.
[90] Based on an analysis of 42 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2016 and 2018.
[91] We counted any positive change as an increase and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude.

Figure 30. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in state/local expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2016–2018



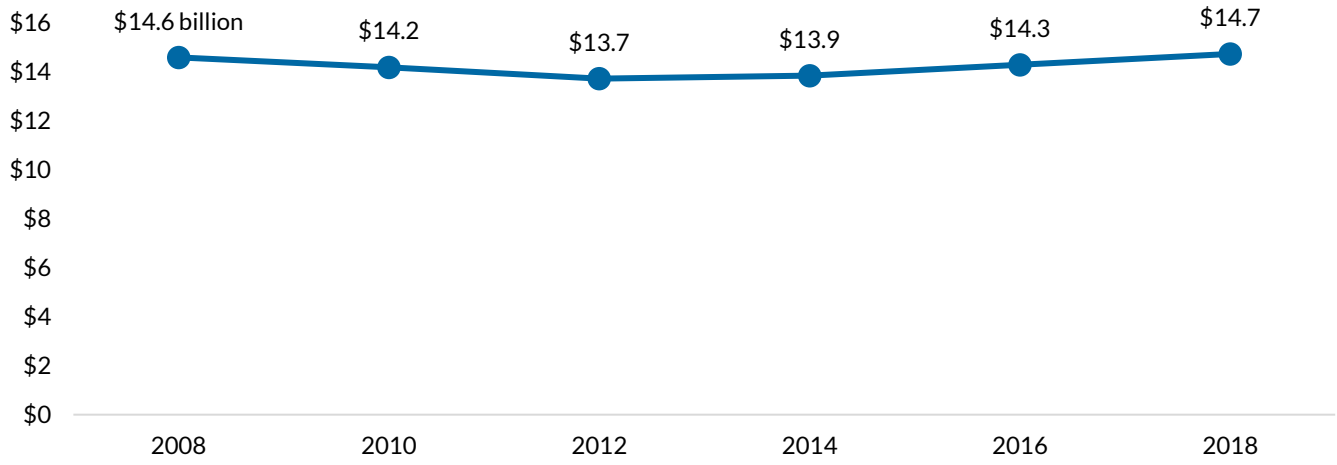
COVID-19:
State Budget Cuts

The pandemic reduced state revenues due to closures and unemployment and some states have already started to enact budget cuts (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2020). As a result, there will likely be a decrease in state and local funds available to child welfare agencies. These funds tend to be more flexible than federal funds, therefore expected budget shortfalls could negatively impact the types of services child welfare agencies are able to provide. Therefore, as the pandemic response continues, it will be important for states to consider whether they are accessing all available resources and whether there are strategies (like partnerships with other entities) that can help mitigate possible negative effects of budget cuts.

Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2008 and 2018, state/local expenditures have decreased by 5 percent over the decade (see Figure 31 on the next page for the trend line over the past decade).[92] See the "COVID-19: State Budget Cuts" box for information about how this trend may change in coming years.

[92] Based on an analysis of 44 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2008 and 2018.

Figure 31. Total expenditures of state and local funds by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2008–2018 (37 states with sufficient data)



Note: The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 37 states with sufficient data across all six years. Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2018 state and local expenditures presented in this graph ($14.7 billion) differs from the total amount presented in the text ($18.2 billion). See the text box in the "total child welfare agency spending" section for more information.

Other funding sources

In addition to federal, state, and local funding, child welfare agencies also access other resources, including third-party income sources, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars.

Third-party income includes sources such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, Social Security Survivor's Benefits, Veteran's Administration funds, and child support. Income from these sources can be made available to child welfare agencies to offset their overall costs. For instance, SSI provides monthly payments to children with disabilities if they meet income and asset limit requirements. States can use these funds to cover the cost of foster care for children in their custody. Forty-two states reported using $249 million in third-party income to offset child welfare agency costs for child welfare services/activities in SFY 2018. These income sources can also be remitted to the state, made available to the child welfare agency, and maintained by the child welfare agency in an account specific to a child or child's caregiver that the child or caregiver could access (or otherwise saved for the child). In SFY 2018, 29 states (out of 47 responding states) reported using third-party income sources in this manner.

Child welfare agencies may also receive in-kind contributions, such as donated supplies, space, professional services, and more. On the survey, we asked states to report such in-kind contributions if they were used to contribute to a federal match requirement (since such contributions would already have a monetary value assigned to them). Five states (out of 25 responding states) reported $16 million in such third-party in-kind contributions in SFY 2018. Note: This amount likely understates the true value of all in-kind contributions as it does not include such contributions that did not contribute to a federal match requirement and because not all states were able to respond.

Finally, child welfare agencies can receive private dollars, such as grants from foundations. Ten states (out of 30 responding states) reported expending $4 million in private dollars in SFY 2018, which is a very small proportion of overall spending. This amount is almost certainly an understatement since many states were unable to respond to this question. See the "COVID-19: Private Funds" box for how using these funds may change in the coming years.

COVID-19:
Private Funds

While private dollars are a good resource for child welfare agencies, it will be important to monitor if the pandemic affects this funding source. For example, will foundations reduce their giving? Will there be more competition for limited private funds?

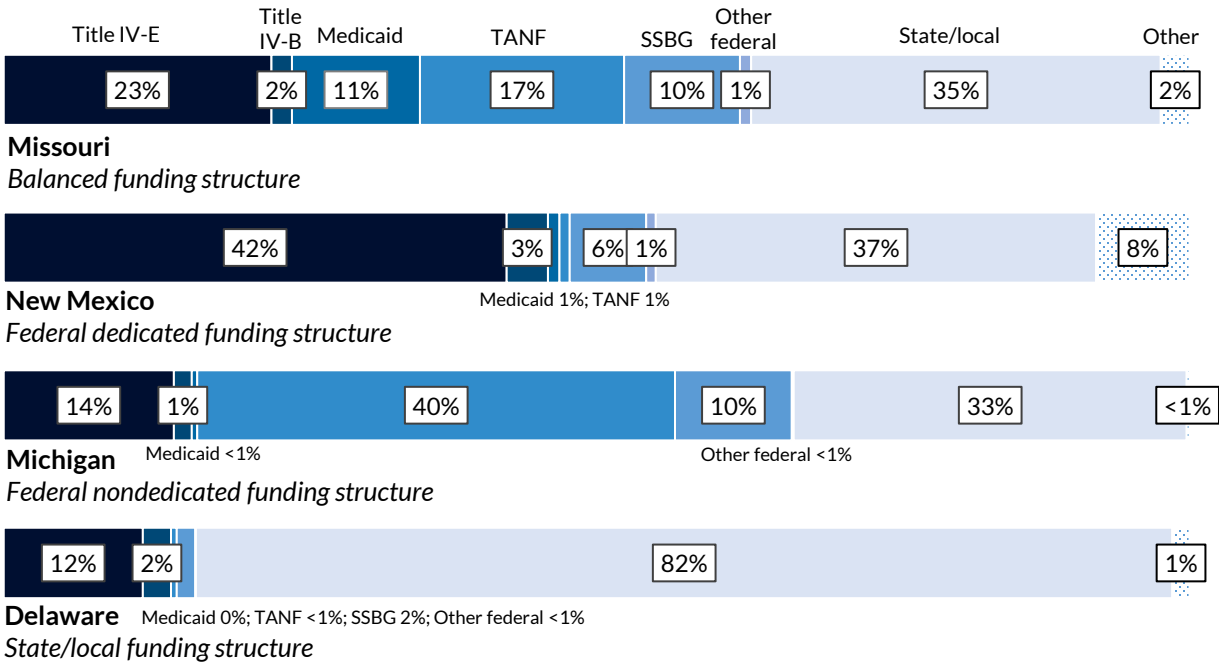
Funding profiles

It is important to recognize that states vary regarding their use of funding sources. By examining each state's funding composition, Connelly & Rosinsky (2018) identified four types of funding profiles:

1. "**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).
2. **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).
3. **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).
4. **State/local funding structure**. Child welfare agency relies primarily on state and local funds instead of federal sources."

In Figure 32 on the next page we show an example of each of these funding profiles. See Appendix I for the funding profile for each state for SFY 2018.

Figure 32. State variation in the proportion of expenditures from each major source, SFY 2018



Note: Percentages may not total 100 percent due to rounding. The "other" category includes third-party income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars.

Use of funds

States were asked to report what types of services were funded during SFY 2018. We asked states to report the proportion of federal and state/local funds spent in the following categories:

Category	Included services and activities
Services for intact families to prevent initiation or recurrence of child abuse or neglect and/or to prevent foster care placement or re-entry	- Family support or family preservation services provided to children who are not in foster care; - Caseworker supports or services provided after a child abuse/neglect investigation or assessment is closed; - Any post-reunification services or supports; and - All associated administrative costs, including IV-E candidate administrative expenditures supporting prevention.
Child protective services	- Intake/screening; - Family assessment; - Investigation; - Services provided during the investigation/assessment; and - All associated administrative costs.
Out-of-home placement costs	- Foster care maintenance payments (including for youth 18 and older);

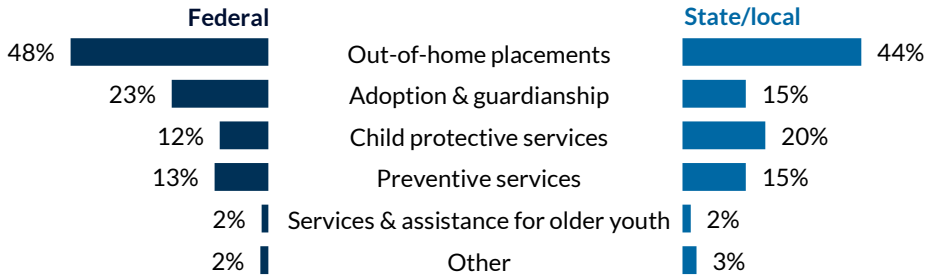
Category	Included services and activities
	- Case planning and review activities for all children in foster care; - Services provided to children in foster care or their parents (e.g., to enable reunification); - Foster parent training; and - All associated administrative costs, including IV-E candidate administrative expenditures related to preparing for out-of-home placement, SACWIS/CCWIS costs, and training expenditures.
Adoption and guardianship costs	- Ongoing and non-recurring assistance payments; - Other post-adoption or post-guardianship services or supports; and - All associated administrative costs, including training expenditures.
Services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care[93]	- Services or supports intended to help youth make a successful transition from foster care to adulthood; - Services for youth who have aged out of foster care or who left foster care (for any reason) at age 16 or older; and - All associated administrative costs.
Other	- All other services and activities that do not fall into the above categories

Overall

As illustrated in Figure 33, child welfare agencies use their federal and state/local funds in similar ways. **Child welfare agencies used nearly half of all federal and state/local funds to finance out-of-home placement costs.** Between 12 percent and 23 percent of federal and state/local dollars were used for adoption and legal guardianship, in-home preventive services, and child protective services. A small percentage was used for services and assistance for older youth. In general, while federal and state/local dollars were used in similar ways, state/local funds were used more for prevention and child protective services and less for adoption and legal guardianship than were federal dollars. These findings are similar to how states reported spending their funds in SFY 2016. Note: Ten states were unable to report how they used their federal and/or state/local funds in ways asked by the survey. Therefore, these findings should be interpreted with this limitation in mind.

[93] This category excludes foster care maintenance payments for youth 18 and older, which are captured in the out-of-home placement category.

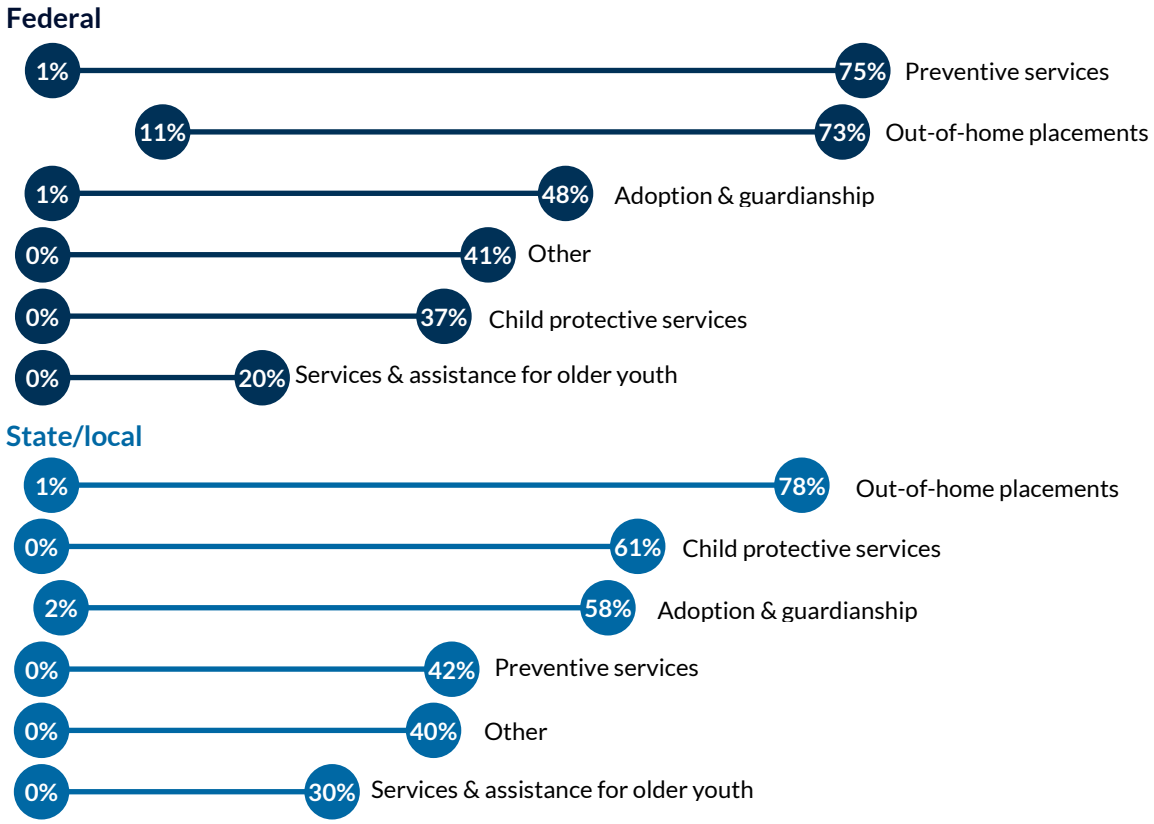
Figure 33. Proportion of federal and state/local expenditures on categories of services



Note: Federal analysis based on an analysis of 43 states that provided sufficient information; state/local analysis based on an analysis of 44 states that provided sufficient information. Most states were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. States were not asked to report how they spent "other" funding sources (third-party income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars).

Among the states that were able to report this information, how states used their funds varied greatly, as in prior years. Figure 34 shows the range in the proportion of federal and state/local expenditures spent for each category. See Appendix J for state-level data on the proportion of federal expenditures spent on categories of services; see Appendix K for the proportion of state/local dollars.

Figure 34. Range in proportion of federal and state/local expenditures on categories of services



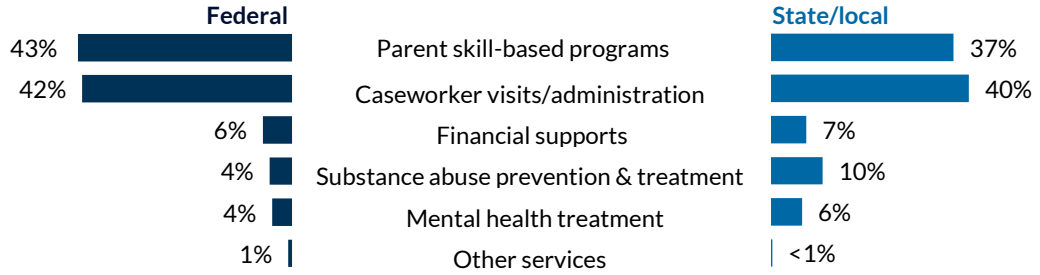
Note: Federal analysis based on an analysis of 43 states that provided sufficient information; state/local analysis based on an analysis of 44 states that provided sufficient information. Most states were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent.

We asked states for additional information about their expenditures on preventive services, out-of-home placements, and adoption and guardianship costs. The following sections detail those findings.

Prevention

States indicated the percentage of federal and state/local child welfare agency prevention expenditures spent on various types of prevention services.[94] Figure 35 shows that the top services in SFY 2018 were parent skill-based programs and caseworker visits and administration (including information and referral services and family team meetings). These findings are similar to findings from SFY 2016. See Appendix L for information about each state's prevention spending. See the "Family First: Spending on Prevention" and "COVID-19: Making it Hard to Focus on Prevention?" boxes for how prevention spending may change in coming years.

Figure 35. Percentage of federal and state/local child welfare agency prevention expenditures on various prevention service categories, SFY 2018



Note: Federal analysis based on 31 states that provided information; state/local analysis is based on 33 states that provided information.

COVID-19:
Making it Hard to Focus on Prevention?

While Family First emphasizes the importance of prevention, the pandemic may make it more difficult for states to focus their efforts upstream. As the pandemic response continues and funding for child welfare services likely decreases due to budget cuts, it will be important to watch if states revert to a focus on necessities (i.e., protection, not prevention) or if they take the opportunity to realign their systems to focus more on prevention. It will also be informative to identify any successful strategies states use to continue to focus on prevention during this time when families may be facing additional risk factors and have greater needs.

Family First:
Spending on Prevention

The Family First Act allows states to seek reimbursement under Title IV-E for qualifying preventive services while placing restrictions on how Title IV-E can be used for congregate care. Legislation passed in response to the pandemic increased federal reimbursement for prevention programs to 100 percent during the public health emergency. This federal reimbursement (at original or enhanced levels) could result in states spending a greater proportion on prevention as opposed to other services, such as congregate care. Also, we expect more child welfare agency spending on substance abuse prevention and treatment and mental health treatment, which are two types of prevention services now allowable for reimbursement under Title IV-E.

[94] The data in this report captures SFY 2018 expenditures and therefore does not include Title IV-E prevention expenditures authorized by Family First since no states had approved Family First prevention plans at that time.

Out-of-home care

We asked states to report the amount of federal and state/local funds their child welfare agency expended on relative/non-relative family foster care[95] and congregate care.[96] We also asked for information about out-of-home care spending at finer levels of detail. Specifically, we asked states to break out their family foster care and congregate care spending into spending on maintenance payments versus service costs versus administration and training costs. Unfortunately, most states were unable to report this information this year; therefore, we are unable to provide national results. See Appendix M for state-level data on the breakdown of expenditures on out-of-home placement settings for states that were able to report this information. See the "COVID-19 and Family First: Difficulties in Shifting Away from Congregate Care" box for context about how congregate care spending may change in coming years.

COVID-19 and Family First: Difficulties in Shifting Away from Congregate Care

Given the higher cost of congregate versus family-based care, continuing to minimize the use of congregate care will be particularly important as states likely face budget cuts resulting from COVID-19. It will also be important as the Family First Act places restrictions on when Title IV-E can be used for congregate care placements. However, like most families, foster parents (relative and non-relative) are facing challenges related to COVID-19 and its impacts on health and employment. These challenges could significantly impact recruiting and retaining foster families and therefore the number of families available to provide family-based care in lieu of congregate care.

Adoption and guardianship

We also asked states to report the amount of federal and state/local funds their child welfare agency spent on adoption assistance costs, post-adoption services and supports, guardianship assistance costs, and post-guardianship services and supports. For the first time this year, we requested states break out these costs into spending on assistance payments/services costs versus administration and training costs. However, few states were able to provide this level of detail; consequently, we are unable to provide national findings. See Appendix N for state-level

Family First: Use of IV-E for Congregate Care and Prevention

The Family First Act allows Title IV-E reimbursement for some prevention services and restricts reimbursement for congregate care placements so that IV-E is used for congregate care on an ongoing basis only when that level of placement is appropriate for the child and the placement meets a variety of criteria. These new restrictions may increase the use of IV-E for prevention and reduce its use for congregate care placements over time. This may result in shifts in how states fund certain activities. For example, restrictions on how Title IV-E can be used for congregate care placements may encourage states to tap other funding streams, like the Social Services Block Grant, which are much more flexible.

[95] Relative/non-relative family foster care includes the following placement types: licensed home, therapeutic foster family home, shelter care foster family home, relative foster family home, pre-adoptive home, kin foster family home as defined on p. 16596 of https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-04-19/pdf/2019-07827.pdf.

[96] Congregate care includes the following placement types: group home-family operated, group home-staff operated, group home-shelter care, residential treatment center, qualified residential treatment program, child care institution, child care institution-shelter care, supervised independent living, juvenile justice facility, medical or rehabilitative facility, psychiatric hospital as defined on pp. 16596-16597 of https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-04-19/pdf/2019-07827.pdf.

data on the breakdown of expenditures on adoption and guardianship for states that were able to report this information.

Main uses of funding sources

States also provided information about the top funding sources used for various service categories (see Figure 36). Preventive services were mostly funded by state funds, Title IV-B and Title IV-E. The top funding streams for child protective services were state funds, Title IV-E and TANF. While Title IV-E cannot traditionally be used for preventive services and child protective services, most states reporting Title IV-E as a top funding source for such services had a Title IV-E waiver. The main funding streams for out-of-home placements were state funds, Title IV-E and TANF. The top funding streams for family foster care and congregate care were identical. The main uses of funding sources were very similar to the findings from the SFY 2016 report with one exception. In SFY 2016, states reported SSBG as a top funding stream for child protective services. This year, SSBG was replaced by TANF as a top funding stream. See the "Family First: Use of IV-E for Congregate Care and Prevention" box for how the use of funding streams may change in coming years.

Figure 36. Top funding sources for various service categories, SFY 2018

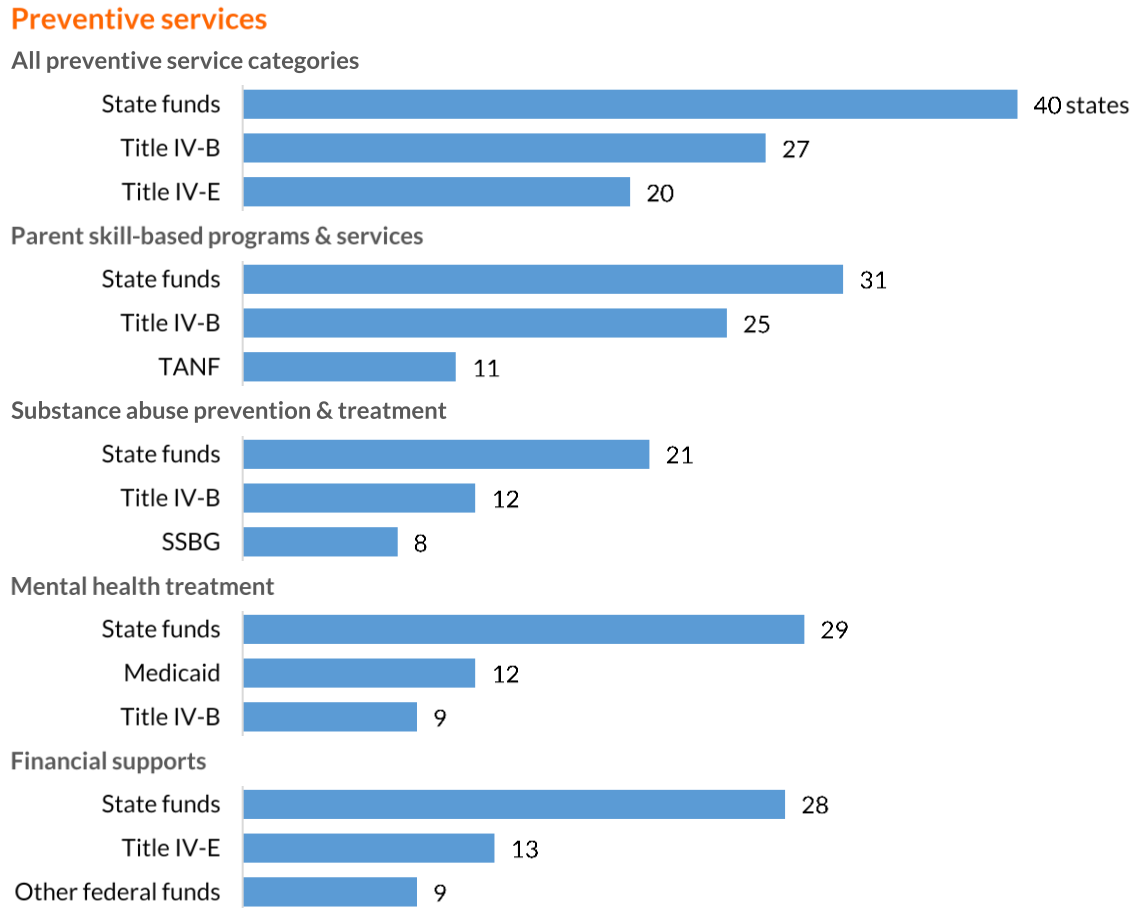
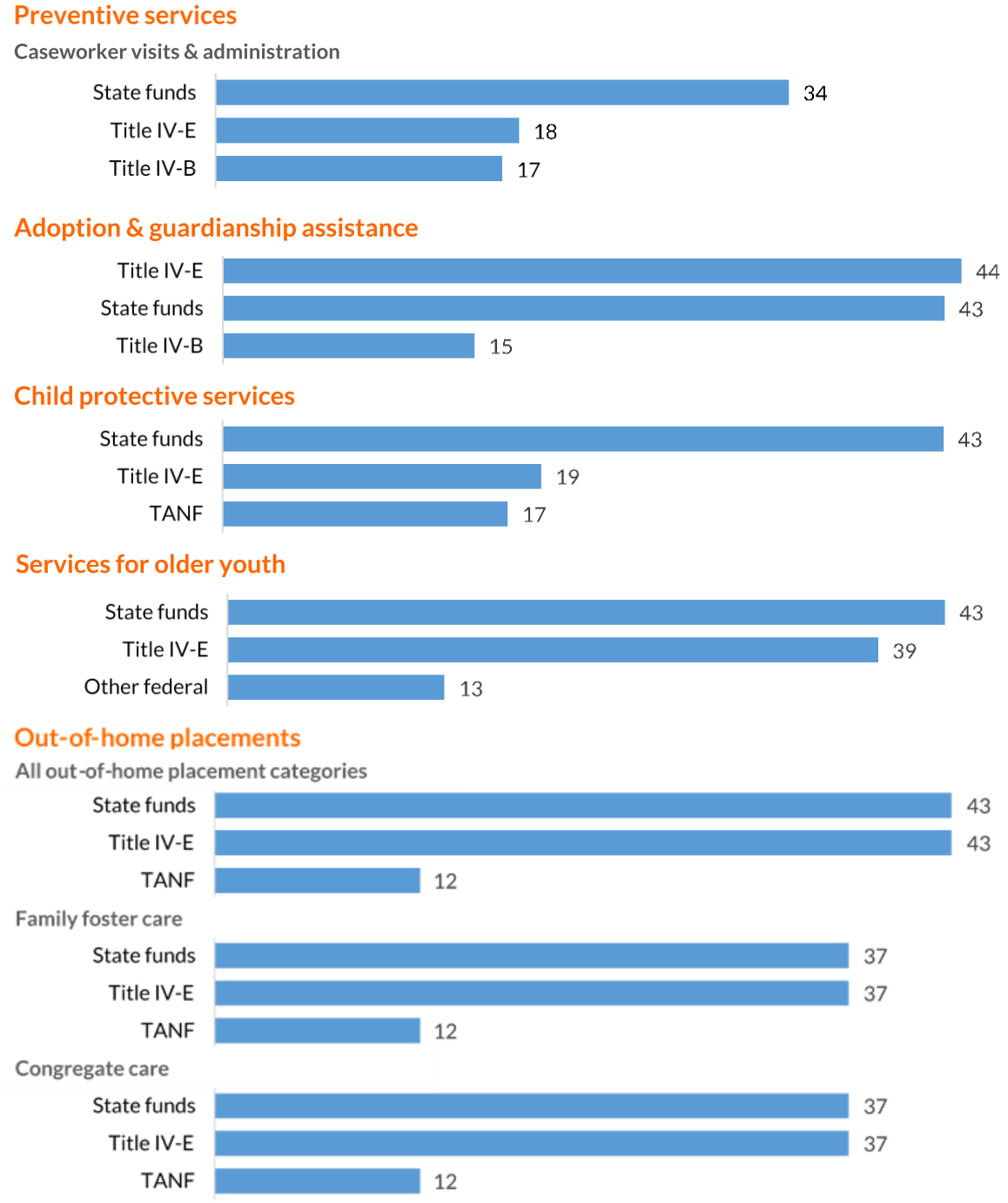


Figure 36. Top funding sources for various service categories, SFY 2018, continued



Note: The prevention category is based on an analysis of 45 states that spent funds on the service and provided information; the parent skill-based programs category is based on 39 states; the substance abuse prevention and treatment category is based on 30-31 states depending on the funding stream; the mental health treatment category is based on 31-34 states depending on the funding stream; the financial supports category is based on 32-34 states depending on the funding stream; the caseworker visits/administration category is based on 39 states; child protective services is based on 46 states; out-of-home placements is based on 45 states; family foster care and congregate care is based on 39 states; adoption and guardianship is based on 46 states; and services for older youth is based on 46 states.

See Appendix O for more information about the top funding sources for each service category and state-level information on top funding sources.

Other information about use of funds

Evidence-based practices

On the SFY 2018 survey, we asked questions about child welfare agency spending on evidence-based practices (EBPs).[97] Only a small number of states responded to this question; therefore, we do not present the results in the body of this report. Our assessment is that state data systems are not set up in a way that allow for collecting these data in a straightforward manner. For instance, some states may contract with a service provider to deliver multiple services, some of which are EBPs, but the costs for each specific service are not delineated. While we cannot produce national findings related to EBPs, the fact that so many states struggled to report this information is significant. That is, states' inability to produce data on spending on EBPs will be increasingly important as states implement the Family First Prevention Services Act since that law requires states to track spending on evidence-based and promising practices in certain circumstances. See Appendix P for the data each state reported on EBP spending. While national findings cannot be produced given the number of states that could not report this information, the available state-level data could prove useful to individuals working with or in the states that provided it.

Kinship navigator programs

We asked states how much their child welfare agencies spent on kinship navigator programs.[98] Kinship navigator programs "assist kinship caregivers in learning about, finding, and using programs and services to meet the needs of the children they are raising and their own needs, and [...] promote effective partnerships among public and private agencies to ensure kinship caregiver families are served" (Section 427(a)(1) of the Social Security Act). In SFY 2018, seven states (out of 42 responding states) reported spending $13.9 million on kinship navigator programs. See the "Family First: Kinship Navigator Programs" box and Appendix Q for more information.

Family First: Kinship Navigator Programs

The Family First Act allows states to seek Title IV-E reimbursement for evidence-based kinship navigator programs (although as of the writing of this report, no programs have met the evidence-based criteria). Legislation passed in response to the pandemic temporarily waived these evidence requirements during the public health emergency. Given the new funding source for these programs, we expect to see spending on kinship navigator programs increase in the coming years.

[97] States were instructed to include spending from federal, state, local, third-party in-kind contributions, and private sources. We allowed states flexibility in defining EBPs.
[98] States were instructed to include spending from federal, state, local, third-party in-kind contributions, and private sources.

Family-based substance use treatment facilities

Finally, we asked states how much their child welfare agencies spent on foster care maintenance payments for children placed with a parent in a licensed residential family-based substance use treatment facility.[99] These are facilities where parents and children live together while the parent is in treatment. In SFY 2018, two states (out of 33 responding states) reported spending approximately $866,000 on such foster care maintenance payments. See the "Family First: Substance Use Treatment Facilities" box and Appendix Q for more information.

Family First:
Substance Use Treatment Facilities

The Family First Act allows states to seek Title IV-E reimbursement for maintenance payments for children placed with their parent in substance abuse treatment facilities. Therefore, we expect to see spending on such maintenance payments increase in the future.

Discussion

Summary of key takeaways

Overall expenditure trends

The SFY 2018 Child Welfare Financing Survey results reveal total expenditures have increased 2 percent over the past decade—an increase that was driven by large increases in Title IV-E expenditures. This large increase in Title IV-E spending over the decade outweighed decreases across many other federal sources and decreases in state/local expenditures. Many factors provide context for these trends, including:

- **Changes to the population being served.** Between FFYs 2008 and 2018, the number of children in care decreased by approximately 6 percent (U.S. DHHS, 2009; U.S. DHHS, 2019b), even though there was an increase between FFYs 2011 and 2017 (U.S. DHHS, 2020c). This overall decrease over the decade appears to conflict with the finding that total child welfare agency expenditures have increased over the same period. However, we also know the number of children referred for maltreatment increased over the decade (U.S. DHHS, 2010a; U.S. DHHS, 2020a), which better aligns with the increase in spending. Also, the number of children receiving adoption and guardianship assistance, the number of substantiated cases of maltreatment, and the needs of the child welfare population affect spending year to year.

- **Cuts to programs funding child welfare agencies.** Referred to as sequestration, the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25, as amended) stipulated automatic spending cuts starting in FFY 2013 if Congress was unable to reduce spending. While most child welfare funding sources were not affected, two sources, Title IV-B, Subpart 2, and SSBG, were affected. The effects of sequestration are reflected in, but do not account for all, the 26 percent reduction in Title IV-B spending over the past decade. Title IV-B appropriations also remained relatively flat over the past decade meaning that the funding levels lost value over time (after accounting for inflation). Sequestration also helps explain the small decrease in SSBG expenditures over the decade. However, since Title IV-B and SSBG are much smaller federal funding streams for

[99] States were instructed to include spending from federal, state, local, third-party in-kind contributions, and private sources.

child welfare agencies than Title IV-E, the increases in Title IV-E expenditures outweighed the decreases seen in these two funding sources.

- **Decreases in Medicaid spending by child welfare agencies over the decade.** As described earlier, decreases in Medicaid spending may be due to administrative changes in how Medicaid dollars are accessed by states (i.e., if the child welfare agency or another agency pays the non-federal Medicaid match). In fact, when comparing SFYs 2008 and 2018, we found that fewer states reported that the child welfare agency accessed Medicaid dollars over time.[100] Without surveying how all entities in a state access Medicaid dollars for the child welfare population, it is unclear if the use of Medicaid for this population is simply shifting between agencies or if Medicaid-funded services are more or less available to the child welfare population. However, a 2014 analysis of total Medicaid spending on a subpopulation of children involved with the child welfare system showed that total Medicaid spending on this population remained relatively stable between FFYs 2005 and 2010 (Stoltzfus, Baumrucker, Fernandes-Alcantara, & Fernandez, 2014).

- **Recent changes to Title IV-E.** Title IV-E expenditures increased by 11 percent over the decade. States are continuing to see the impact of the Fostering Connections Act of 2008, which influenced expenditures in several Title IV-E programs. This legislation broadened the adoption assistance eligibility criteria, resulting in an increase in the overall funding level of the adoption assistance program. Likewise, there has been a 26 percent increase in KinGAP expenditures between SFYs 2016 and 2018. Most states that had KinGAP in place in prior years saw an expansion in SFY 2018. In addition, the Fostering Connections Act allowed states to claim additional training costs starting in FFY 2009 and allowed for Title IV-E to be used for the costs for youth ages 18–21 who remain in foster care (contingent on other requirements). Beyond Fostering Connections, the increase in total Title IV-E expenditures was also driven by a 13 percent increase in waiver expenditures between SFYs 2016 and 2018. With the next iteration of this survey for SFY 2020, we expect to see the impacts of Family First and the end of the waivers on Title IV-E expenditures.

Overall, the COVID-19 pandemic, the renewed attention to racial equity, and the implementation of the Family First Act will impact these findings and others in the future. We expect to begin to see the impacts of these issues in the SFY 2020 or SFY 2022 surveys.

State variation

Throughout this report, we have presented national findings but have also highlighted state variation in expenditure trends, funding sources, and use of funds. As described in a prior brief (Connelly & Rosinsky, 2018), this variation across states is due to many factors. For example:

- While most states want to maximize using open-ended entitlement funds (such as Title IV-E) to access as much federal support as possible, states must have sufficient funds to meet match requirements (e.g., Title IV-E's 50% match requirement for administrative costs). The availability of state and local dollars, therefore, limits the use of some federal funding sources. For instance, if a state has limited state or local funds, it may prefer to rely more heavily on federal funding streams that do not require it to contribute state/local matching funds (such as SSBG).

[100] Based on an analysis of 49 states with sufficient data in both years analyzed.

- The characteristics of the children served by the child welfare agency can affect which funding streams are used due to eligibility criteria associated with certain funding sources (e.g., Title IV-E income eligibility requirements). For instance, if a state has few children eligible for Title IV-E or Medicaid, the child welfare agency will be limited in its Title IV-E and Medicaid expenditures.

- There is competition from other agencies (such as TANF agencies) for non-dedicated funding streams, such as TANF and SSBG, which means that some child welfare agencies may find it difficult to access those sources. This competition can be particularly great in times of economic downturns when pressures on TANF cash assistance are higher and leave fewer dollars available for other purposes. In such cases, a child welfare agency may rely more heavily on funding streams dedicated to child welfare purposes than other, broader funding sources.

- Some federal funding streams have requirements (such as eligibility determinations) that can place a high administrative burden on states that can be costly and outweigh the benefit of receiving the funding. This could cause some states to rely more heavily on state and local funds. States with fewer staff and other resources needed to ensure compliance with federal requirements (e.g., rural states) may feel this more acutely.

These factors, and more, contribute to variations in child welfare financing in states. These factors mean that no "one-size-fits-all" approach to child welfare financing will work best in every state and that the ways in which child welfare agencies are financed can fluctuate from year-to-year.

Use of funds

This year, we continued to ask states how child welfare agencies spend their funds. We found that states spent their funds in similar ways as in prior years. For SFY 2018, states reported spending approximately half of all of funds (federal and state/local) on out-of-home placement costs. In general, federal and state/local funds were used in similar ways, although state/local funds were used more for prevention and child protective services and less for adoption and legal guardianship than were federal dollars.

We expect there to be shifts in how states spend their funds due to the pandemic, Family First, and renewed and necessary attention on racial equity. These forces are even potentially contradictory: the pandemic may lead to budget cuts that make it harder to shift focus to expanding capacity around supporting families before children enter foster care. However, at the same time, Family First and renewed attention on racial equity are encouraging states to focus more on prevention. Starting with the SFY 2020 survey, we will explore how these competing forces impact how child welfare agencies spend their resources.

We also continued to ask states how they spent Title IV-E waiver dollars. Most of these funds (67%) were spent on costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver, but 32 percent were spent on costs that would not have been allowed under traditional IV-E criteria (costs for non-IV-E eligible children and costs for non-IV-E allowable activities). Despite the flexibility allowed under waivers, which many believe allow states to serve as laboratories for new funding and service arrangements, states used only 18 percent of waiver dollars to cover costs outside the scope of traditional IV-E services/activities. However, states with waivers must still provide traditionally allowable services (such as foster care), so they are limited in how much of their

waiver dollars can go to new, innovative services. While not asked on the survey, states could be using non-IV-E funds to help finance their waiver interventions. Also, the federal Title IV-E waiver picture does not capture the possible benefits to the state child welfare financing system overall. Even in states using a waiver to fund only IV-E allowable costs for non-IV-E eligible children, other dollars that would have gone to cover these costs are presumably freed up and might be used in innovative ways. In addition, there is evidence that states that have had waivers the longest are using a higher proportion of their waiver dollars for innovative purposes (i.e., for services/activities not traditionally allowable for IV-E reimbursement such as preventive and in-home services) than the states that initiated a waiver more recently. If SFY 2018 expenditures are indicative of waiver spending in 2019, the expiration of federal Title IV-E waivers at the end of FFY 2019 meant that at least an estimated $477 million in waiver expenditures will need to be covered in new ways in the future. The Family First Transition Act was passed to help ease fiscal implications of the end of the waiver in waiver states, although at the time this report was written, it is unknown how Transition Act funds will be spent.

As in SFY 2016, we also saw that in SFY 2018 child welfare agencies tended to focus their prevention spending on parent skill-based programs and caseworker visits/administration. A relatively small percentage of child welfare agency prevention spending was spent on substance abuse and mental health services. While child welfare agencies may not be focusing their prevention spending on these programs, it is possible that the child welfare agencies in those states partner with other agencies (such as health departments) that fund such services. Given the Family First Act now allows states to seek IV-E reimbursement for prevention services focused on substance use and mental health, it will be interesting to see if and how child welfare agency prevention spending changes in future years.

Looking forward

This report presents national and state-level data on how much child welfare agencies spend, which funding sources they use, and how they spend available funds. The next step is to ask how this information can be used. States are unique, and it is overly simplistic to say that every state should use more or less of a particular funding source or spend more or less on a particular service or activity. However, stakeholders can use the information presented in this report to start a line of inquiry to understand the story behind the data and uncover ways that child welfare financing can provide a robust, effective array of services and supports to improve outcomes for children and families. For instance, we worked with Colorado on an in-depth project that built off the findings from the Child Welfare Financing Survey to document how their child welfare system is financed and to recommend how the state could use different funding sources or strategies (Rosinsky, Fischer, Blazey, & Efetevbia, 2019).

In reviewing the data in this report, we encourage readers to consider several questions:

- **Are child welfare agencies getting desired outcomes for all children and families?** Are we examining outcomes by demographics? If we are not getting the outcomes we want, what factors need to improve? Which funding sources could finance the services and activities we need?
- **Are we missing resources that could be available to our agency?** For instance, does our Title IV-E foster care coverage rate truly reflect the percentage of children in care who are eligible for IV-E or can we take actions to more fully document eligibility and maximize our Title IV-E resources?

- **Why aren't we using particular funding streams (e.g., TANF or SSBG)?** Is this because our state has made a strategic decision to use those funds in other ways, or is it because the child welfare agency hasn't been at the table during discussions about using these funds?
- **Does our spending reflect our priorities and values?** For instance, does the balance between spending on out-of-home care and prevention make sense for our state? The answer may be "yes" even if a child welfare agency spends very little on prevention if there are other entities in the state focusing on prevention of maltreatment. The answer may be "no" even if a child welfare agency spends a great deal on prevention if they are attempting to shift the focus of their child welfare agency efforts to more upstream activities. At a national level, one could ask if federal funding incentivizes best practices.
- **How does the way we finance child welfare perpetuate racial inequity and disproportionality in our system?** What actions can we take to undo the systems and structures that support the status quo? Is our state using funds in a way that best supports children and families of color?
- **How can we protect against the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic?** What partnerships can we maintain or develop to ensure budget cuts have as little impact as possible on the children and families we serve? How can we leverage legislative changes in response to the pandemic (such as increased federal reimbursement and flexibility) to better meet the needs of the children and families we serve?
- **How can we use the Family First Act and other recent legislation to maximize opportunities to finance child welfare differently?** How might new legislation present new opportunities for us?

We hope that the data in this report spark conversations about these and other topics, and serve as a catalyst to improve how child welfare agencies serve children and families.

Conclusion

For over the past two decades, the Child Welfare Financing Survey has provided critical data to inform discussions about reforming child welfare financing to best serve children and families in communities across the United States. Our discussions of this issue will be more productive if we understand trends in *how* and for *which* services states use their funds. Driven by a shared interest in improving outcomes for children and families served by child welfare agencies, administrators, policymakers, and researchers need objective, up-to-date information on states' financing. To further inform financing reform deliberations, we encourage readers to review the appendices, funding source resources, and state-level resources on the Child Trends website that accompany this report. These resources provide additional detail (including state-level information) about each of the funding sources presented in this report.

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Appendices

Appendix A: SFY 2018 total, federal, state, local, and other expenditures by state

	Total		Federal		State/local		Other[1]	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016
Alabama[2]	$328,862,115.28	N/A	$184,188,490.28	164%	$144,673,625.00	N/A	-	N/A
Alaska[3]	$160,153,202.08	6%	$59,367,489.08	24%	$97,417,400.00	-6%	$3,368,313.00	N/A
Arizona[4]	$900,139,286.00	-3%	$512,028,405.00	10%	$382,390,642.00	-17%	$5,720,239.00	N/A
Arkansas[5]	$162,419,450.16	N/A	$105,184,431.16	9%	$55,861,186.00	N/A	$1,373,833.00	N/A
California[6]	$4,867,209,622.75	N/A	$2,763,642,560.40	6%	$2,103,567,062.35	5%	-	N/A
Colorado[7]	$390,495,868.00	-21%	$150,996,558.00	2%	$233,158,552.00	-33%	$6,340,758.00	N/A
Connecticut	$737,697,784.00	-8%	$333,067,515.00	6%	$401,586,171.00	-18%	$3,044,098.00	N/A
Delaware	$75,636,023.00	8%	$12,260,477.00	3%	$62,276,637.00	7%	$1,098,909.00	N/A
D.C.[8]	$210,455,958.00	-6%	$51,415,014.00	-13%	$157,590,323.00	-4%	$1,450,621.00	N/A
Florida	$1,295,069,665.00	-3%	$776,840,104.00	1%	$499,668,211.00	-11%	$18,561,350.00	N/A
Georgia[9]	$879,830,040.00	N/A	$389,714,488.00	4%	$490,115,552.00	34%	-	N/A
Hawai'i[10]	$89,217,224.99	-23%	$47,886,576.22	-5%	$40,403,190.55	-39%	$927,458.22	N/A
Idaho[11]	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Illinois	$1,089,469,632.77	-4%	$634,226,161.77	-4%	$433,117,339.00	-7%	$22,126,132.00	N/A
Indiana[12]	$1,138,046,715.09	36%	$198,425,094.00	-47%	$930,612,707.81	100%	$9,008,913.28	N/A
Iowa[13]	$296,192,827.78	4%	$151,352,571.68	<1%	$140,605,857.00	6%	$4,234,399.10	N/A
Kansas	$300,842,095.00	12%	$98,639,075.00	5%	$194,945,276.00	11%	$7,257,744.00	N/A
Kentucky	$662,021,397.29	14%	$241,832,117.02	10%	$405,805,140.15	12%	$14,384,140.12	N/A
Louisiana	$238,996,764.00	11%	$161,268,928.00	-3%	$74,632,850.00	57%	$3,094,986.00	N/A
Maine	$130,058,888.00	-6%	$46,998,275.00	11%	$81,276,419.00	-16%	$1,784,194.00	N/A
Maryland[14]	$526,958,509.00	0%	$148,450,598.00	0%	$373,057,952.00	-2%	$5,449,959.00	N/A
Massachusetts	$1,220,742,341.00	31%	$267,153,930.00	15%	$946,788,205.00	36%	$6,800,206.00	N/A
Michigan[15]	$1,281,121,489.49	6%	$853,527,106.47	16%	$424,266,810.31	-10%	$3,327,572.71	N/A
Minnesota[16]	$690,047,880.00	18%	$204,696,335.00	24%	$484,330,528.00	15%	$1,021,017.00	N/A
Mississippi[17]	$196,471,044.00	18%	$98,501,721.00	18%	$97,969,323.00	17%	$0.00	N/A
Missouri[18]	$514,915,411.70	24%	$324,499,562.62	7%	$177,902,889.43	59%	$12,512,959.65	N/A
Montana[19]	$96,615,467.51	14%	$37,176,565.01	15%	$57,764,997.03	11%	$1,673,905.47	N/A
Nebraska[20]	$233,195,260.52	N/A	$45,293,824.43	N/A	$187,901,436.09	N/A	-	N/A
Nevada[21]	$259,701,920.07	13%	$102,147,032.22	6%	$157,369,943.99	18%	$184,943.86	N/A
New Hampshire[22]	$58,265,492.56	-34%	$42,823,274.56	-3%	$12,400,883.00	-72%	$3,041,335.00	N/A
New Jersey	$1,084,053,558.00	2%	$381,443,535.00	-2%	$693,366,765.00	3%	$9,243,258.00	N/A
New Mexico[23]	$104,546,039.02	7%	$57,491,227.00	-1%	$38,811,730.97	-3%	$8,243,081.05	N/A
New York[24]	$2,256,127,759.24	N/A	$800,249,473.32	-5%	$1,455,878,285.92	N/A	-	N/A
North Carolina	$678,852,511.18	8%	$284,529,961.18	8%	$392,676,284.00	8%	$1,646,266.00	N/A
North Dakota[25]	$72,302,710.98	N/A	$48,201,807.32	N/A	$24,100,903.66	N/A	-	N/A

	Total		Federal		State/local		Other[1]	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016
Ohio[26]	$1,307,935,087.57	-3%	$507,740,217.56	-14%	$796,407,369.84	5%	$3,787,500.17	N/A
Oklahoma[27]	$480,226,117.26	1%	$222,224,594.00	9%	$253,389,367.00	-6%	$4,612,156.26	N/A
Oregon	$552,141,653.00	N/A	$262,664,024.00	-6%	$282,961,714.00	N/A	$6,515,915.00	N/A
Pennsylvania[28]	$1,904,832,232.00	6%	$441,254,876.00	13%	$1,441,260,588.00	3%	$22,316,768.00	N/A
Puerto Rico[29]	$42,782,189.63	N/A	$42,782,189.63	N/A	-	N/A	$0.00	N/A
Rhode Island	$188,605,661.87	8%	$56,990,642.82	-9%	$129,218,262.55	16%	$2,396,756.50	N/A
South Carolina	$258,656,986.01	3%	$147,204,741.61	-4%	$95,078,201.96	-2%	$16,374,042.44	N/A
South Dakota[30]	$68,367,469.00	11%	$32,057,028.00	22%	$35,237,243.00	<-1%	$1,073,198.00	N/A
Tennessee	$840,484,149.00	10%	$394,451,961.00	15%	$435,667,433.00	4%	$10,364,755.00	N/A
Texas	$1,787,487,613.00	10%	$746,648,125.00	-2%	$1,019,157,956.00	18%	$21,681,532.00	N/A
Utah	$193,300,757.00	2%	$82,585,046.00	4%	$108,102,529.00	-3%	$2,613,182.00	N/A
Vermont[31]	$106,259,448.75	N/A	$45,249,330.75	N/A	$60,007,718.00	N/A	$1,002,400.00	N/A
Virginia	$700,282,865.99	<1%	$269,696,663.99	2%	$429,702,777.00	-1%	$883,425.00	N/A
Washington[32]	$606,653,148.58	8%	$277,567,062.09	6%	$320,015,161.74	7%	$9,070,924.75	N/A
West Virginia[33]	$245,419,044.74	N/A	$187,593,061.00	N/A	$55,310,885.00	-61%	$2,515,098.74	N/A
Wisconsin[34]	$499,074,263.86	4%	$170,890,698.86	1%	$321,469,370.00	3%	$6,714,195.00	N/A
Wyoming[35]	$11,305,513.00	N/A	$10,742,526.00	-49%	-	N/A	$562,987.00	N/A
U.S. Total	**$33,020,546,153.72**	**6%**	**$14,513,863,072.05**	**3%**	**$18,237,277,654.35**	**6%**	**$269,405,427.32**	**N/A**

N/A means that we did not make a comparison due to missing or incomplete information in one or both years.
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.
[1] "Other" includes third-party income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars.
[2] Alabama was unable to report "other" expenditures, so total reported expenditures may be understated.
[3] Alaska was unable to report "third-party in-kind contributions," so its "other" and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[4] Arizona was unable to report "third-party in-kind contributions," so its "other" and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[5] Arkansas was unable to report expenditures for the following: Social Security Disability Insurance, Veteran's Administration funds, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars. Therefore, the total amount of "other" and total expenditures may be understated.
[6] California was unable to report "other" expenditures, so total reported expenditures may be understated. The state also reported that state/local expenditures for SFY 2018 are underestimated because not all county expenditures are reported through the state claiming process.
[7] Colorado was unable to report "third-party in-kind contributions" and private dollars, so its "other" and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[8] DC was unable to report "third-party in-kind contributions," so its "other" and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[9] Georgia was unable to report third-party income used as offsets, so its total reported expenditures may be understated.
[10] Hawai'i was unable to report expenditures for the following: Social Security Survivor's Benefits, Veteran's Administration funds, and child support. Therefore, the total amount of "other" and total expenditures may be understated.
[11] Idaho did not respond to the SFY 2018 survey.
[12] Indiana was unable to report "third-party in-kind contributions," so its "other" and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[13] Iowa was unable to report "third-party in-kind contributions" and private dollars, so its "other" and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[14] Maryland was unable to report expenditures for Veteran's Administration funds and private dollars. Therefore, the total amount of "other" and total expenditures may be understated.
[15] Michigan was unable to report "third-party in-kind contributions," so its "other" and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[16] Minnesota was unable to report expenditures for the following: Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, Social Security Survivor's Benefits, and Veteran's Administration funds. Therefore, the total amount of "other" and total expenditures may be understated.
[17] Mississippi was unable to report "third-party in-kind contributions" and private dollars, so its "other" and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[18] Missouri was unable to report "third-party in-kind contributions" and private dollars, so its "other" and total reported expenditures may be understated.

[19] Montana was unable to report expenditures for the following: Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, Social Security Survivor's Benefits, Veteran's Administration funds, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars. Therefore, the total amount of "other" and total expenditures may be understated.
[20] Nebraska was unable to report "other federal funds" and "other" expenditures, so its federal and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[21] Nevada was unable to report "third-party in-kind contributions" and private dollars, so its "other" and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[22] New Hampshire indicated the amount reported for third-party income used as offsets may include amounts for children involved with the juvenile justice system.
[23] New Mexico was unable to report expenditures for the following: Social Security Disability Insurance, Veteran's Administration funds, child support, and third-party in-kind contributions. Therefore, the total amount of "other" and total expenditures may be understated.
[24] New York was unable to report "other" expenditures, so its total reported expenditures may be understated.
[25] North Dakota was unable to report local funds and "other" expenditures, so its state/local and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[26] Ohio was unable to report "third-party in-kind contributions" and private dollars, so its "other" and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[27] Oklahoma was unable to report "third-party in-kind contributions" and private dollars, so its "other" and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[28] Pennsylvania was unable to report "third-party in-kind contributions" and private dollars, so its "other" and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[29] Puerto Rico was unable to report state and local expenditures, "third-party in-kind contributions" and private dollars, so its "other" and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[30] South Dakota was unable to report "third-party in-kind contributions" and private dollars, so its "other" and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[31] Vermont was unable to report "third-party in-kind contributions" and private dollars, so its "other" and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[32] Washington was unable to report "third-party in-kind contributions" and private dollars, so its "other" and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[33] West Virginia was unable to report Medicaid and SSBG expenditures, so its federal and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[34] Wisconsin indicated the amount reported for third-party income used as offsets may be underestimated. Wisconsin also was unable to report "third-party in-kind contributions" and private dollars, so its "other" and total reported expenditures may be understated.
[35] Wyoming was unable to report state expenditures, so its total reported expenditures may be understated.

Appendix B: SFY 2018 federal expenditures by source, by state

Table B1. Title IV-E, Title IV-B, and TANF expenditures

	Title IV-E		Title IV-B		TANF	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016
Alabama	$52,759,074.11	118%	$9,363,985.11	-15%	$17,292,974.32	89%
Alaska	$47,750,594.23	24%	$731,192.43	71%	$3,873,956.00	44%
Arizona	$313,720,976.00	11%	$10,482,392.00	-27%	$130,864,343.00	-3%
Arkansas	$70,094,095.00	7%	$7,750,791.00	10%	$14,908,947.00	39%
California	$2,000,568,544.59	9%	$62,174,665.38	-4%	$258,223,879.00	1%
Colorado	$100,074,026.00	1%	$8,440,164.00	10%	$0.00	0%
Connecticut	$126,099,434.00	13%	$4,154,731.00	-3%	$175,514,439.00	9%
Delaware	$8,862,736.00	22%	$1,813,966.00	-4%	$367,557.00	-29%
D.C.	$50,471,475.00	-9%	$186,716.00	-82%	$0.00	0%
Florida	$408,943,632.00	21%	$43,698,962.00	15%	$171,198,443.00	-13%
Georgia	$145,314,663.00	11%	$24,094,722.00	89%	$213,905,446.00	2%
Hawai'i	$33,342,580.97	145%	$2,971,003.90	206%	$498,847.20	-90%
Idaho[1]	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Illinois	$282,316,077.03	-7%	$25,421,252.00	6%	$293,559,855.34	2%
Indiana	$98,423,028.00	-62%	$14,855,623.00	-31%	$55,832,816.00	35%
Iowa	$64,710,311.00	8%	$3,845,206.00	-15%	$57,953,131.00	-3%
Kansas	$47,228,908.00	10%	$4,687,461.00	5%	$22,777,436.00	-8%
Kentucky	$117,015,926.91	22%	$9,368,463.55	-18%	$68,482,192.86	-8%
Louisiana	$70,483,843.00	26%	$6,359,825.00	-48%	$46,113,548.00	-1%
Maine	$37,961,543.00	19%	$1,804,534.00	-12%	$0.00	0%
Maryland	$91,762,420.00	5%	$7,455,350.00	-1%	$26,501,153.00	-19%
Massachusetts	$147,023,804.00	41%	$7,747,631.00	-1%	$0.00	0%
Michigan	$183,839,260.89	-21%	$19,192,754.07	-11%	$516,160,064.55	31%
Minnesota	$99,394,937.00	61%	$8,295,191.00	33%	$0.00	0%
Mississippi[2]	$43,379,546.00	11%	$7,028,537.00	-5%	$35,351,875.00	107%
Missouri	$116,225,811.76	-3%	$8,897,004.17	-15%	$88,622,641.69	3%
Montana	$26,721,581.97	19%	$1,191,668.43	-6%	$5,982,531.48	9%
Nebraska	$38,299,468.00	31%	$2,820,244.00	91%	$4,174,112.43	-23%
Nevada	$87,575,740.60	10%	$4,771,791.68	-3%	$0.00	0%
New Hampshire	$19,543,005.00	30%	$1,349,058.00	6%	$9,084,339.00	83%
New Jersey	$179,104,876.00	3%	$11,217,444.00	<1%	$12,170,765.00	-5%
New Mexico	$44,326,561.00	7%	$3,649,910.00	-22%	$900,000.00	6%
New York[3]	$589,481,708.32	-5%	$920,604.00	-97%	$0.00	0%

	Title IV-E		Title IV-B		TANF	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016
North Carolina	$149,002,141.18	15%	$20,587,922.00	6%	$91,522,396.00	-1%
North Dakota	$24,034,360.59	14%	$861,913.30	20%	$19,098,060.31	-20%
Ohio	$419,167,382.20	-16%	$20,388,287.00	-6%	$19,557,187.96	21%
Oklahoma[4]	$133,335,643.00	8%	$5,471,889.00	7%	$23,522,456.00	15%
Oregon	$156,428,975.00	4%	$5,752,273.00	-14%	$49,346,120.00	-37%
Pennsylvania	$333,389,507.00	17%	$13,973,205.00	-24%	$79,198,677.00	31%
Puerto Rico	$27,235,896.41	150%	$7,391,564.40	90%	$0.00	N/A
Rhode Island	$19,641,514.61	2%	$1,611,258.71	13%	$7,957,779.99	-33%
South Carolina	$63,244,009.08	<-1%	$13,736,789.70	83%	$55,241,099.73	14%
South Dakota	$11,693,715.00	6%	$1,083,095.00	-11%	$6,656,243.00	92%
Tennessee[5]	$135,701,170.00	31%	$10,382,496.00	-11%	$0.00	0%
Texas	$336,441,078.00	1%	$50,941,695.00	-10%	$286,248,128.00	-5%
Utah	$38,635,001.00	14%	$5,540,706.00	-8%	$143,760.00	-47%
Vermont	$21,629,720.80	N/A	$960,750.00	N/A	$6,135,401.00	N/A
Virginia	$131,541,469.15	14%	$16,690,040.37	55%	$38,545,568.86	-5%
Washington	$173,099,302.04	17%	$11,521,789.32	-2%	$28,386,321.24	-17%
West Virginia	$116,606,821.00	48%	$3,770,640.00	-4%	$56,774,031.00	227%
Wisconsin	$129,174,710.06	6%	$10,453,920.74	-4%	$9,404,936.00	3658%
Wyoming[6]	$5,027,709.00	29%	$575,197.00	-19%	$2,256,914.00	-82%
U.S. Total	**$8,167,850,313.50**	**5%**	**$528,438,274.26**	**-6%**	**$3,010,310,372.96**	**6%**

N/A means that we did not make a comparison due to missing or incomplete information in one or both years.
"-" means the state was unable to provide information or did not complete a survey.
[1] Idaho did not respond to the SFY 2018 survey.
[2] Mississippi was unable to report IV-E expenditures for juvenile justice services/activities, the amount of IV-E funds that were used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes, and IV-E expenditures on other services/activities not reported elsewhere. Therefore, the amount of their total IV-E expenditures may be understated.
[3] New York was unable to report the amount of competitive Title IV-B funds they expended; therefore, their total amount of IV-B expenditures may be understated.
[4] Oklahoma was unable to report IV-E expenditures for juvenile justice services/activities, the amount of IV-E funds that were used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes, and IV-E expenditures on other services/activities not reported elsewhere. Therefore, the amount of their total IV-E expenditures may be understated.
[5] Tennessee was unable to report the amount of competitive Title IV-B funds they expended; therefore, the amount of their total IV-B expenditures may be understated.
[6] Wyoming was unable to report IV-E expenditures for juvenile justice services/activities. Therefore, the amount of their total IV-E expenditures may be understated.

Table B2. SSBG, Medicaid, and other federal expenditures

	SSBG		Medicaid		Other federal	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016
Alabama	$22,601,648.88	-5%	$81,363,680.00	New in 2018	$807,127.86	-49%
Alaska[1]	$3,297,777.01	13%	$2,787,302.41	348%	$926,667.00	-67%
Arizona	$27,772,840.00	27%	$0.00	0%	$29,187,854.00	129%
Arkansas[2]	$10,244,025.00	-7%	$1,511,725.16	64%	$674,848.00	-51%
California	$284,663,716.00	-2%	$151,313,892.00	3%	$6,697,863.43	23%
Colorado	$32,023,199.00	19%	$4,386,402.00	-1%	$6,072,767.00	-39%
Connecticut	$0.00	-100%	$25,508,139.00	4%	$1,790,772.00	-84%
Delaware	$1,177,708.00	-10%	$0.00	0%	$38,510.00	-96%
D.C.[3]	$0.00	0%	$444,241.00	-15%	$312,582.00	-84%
Florida	$146,516,790.00	-13%	$1,967,570.00	7%	$4,514,707.00	-79%
Georgia	$2,910,682.00	-68%	$789,310.00	270%	$2,699,665.00	-76%
Hawai'i[4]	$10,149,768.00	60%	$0.00	0%	$924,376.15	-96%
Idaho[5]	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Illinois	$12,461,698.36	8%	$13,218,660.05	-4%	$7,248,619.00	-67%
Indiana	$14,332,714.00	-51%	$4,098,169.00	-12%	$10,882,744.00	-39%
Iowa	$23,660,712.14	6%	$0.00	0%	$1,183,211.54	-72%
Kansas	$23,204,903.00	16%	$252,628.00	-5%	$487,739.00	-64%
Kentucky	$44,216,599.94	70%	$0.00	0%	$2,748,933.76	-80%
Louisiana	$34,878,906.00	-18%	$2,893,541.00	-16%	$539,265.00	-91%
Maine	$7,100,360.00	14%	$0.00	0%	$131,838.00	-93%
Maryland	$17,250,520.00	24%	$4,649,534.00	-16%	$831,621.00	-26%
Massachusetts	$78,515,714.00	-4%	$33,059,222.00	10%	$807,559.00	-90%
Michigan	$125,919,216.06	59%	$6,094,431.91	-27%	$2,321,378.99	70%
Minnesota	$23,623,448.00	-1%	$57,799,640.00	-2%	$15,583,119.00	11%
Mississippi	$8,648,125.00	-36%	$0.00	0%	$4,093,638.00	-35%
Missouri	$50,320,860.00	55%	$55,569,450.75	25%	$4,863,794.25	-47%
Montana[6]	$1,998,226.00	-4%	$0.00	0%	$1,282,557.13	5%
Nebraska	$0.00	-100%	$0.00	N/A	-	N/A
Nevada	$4,153,339.65	-7%	$4,211,961.22	-18%	$1,434,199.07	-35%
New Hampshire	$1,976,410.00	21%	$10,800,820.00	-43%	$69,642.56	-97%
New Jersey	$51,483,131.00	-5%	$113,064,971.00	-5%	$14,402,348.00	-26%
New Mexico	$6,745,361.00	-12%	$1,021,427.00	5%	$847,968.00	-65%
New York	$198,487,052.00	11%	$2,258,109.00	-16%	$9,102,000.00	-3%
North Carolina	$21,614,246.00	16%	$153,737.00	409%	$1,649,519.00	-25%
North Dakota[7]	$0.00	N/A	$1,988,499.27	21%	$2,218,973.85	18%
Ohio	$47,731,580.25	1%	$0.00	0%	$895,780.15	-86%
Oklahoma	$29,109,846.00	7%	$25,564,209.00	11%	$5,220,551.00	20%

	SSBG		Medicaid		Other federal	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016
Oregon	$17,486,532.00	70%	$32,872,849.00	26%	$777,275.00	-90%
Pennsylvania[8]	$12,021,000.00	-4%	$1,133,665.00	10%	$1,538,822.00	-89%
Puerto Rico	$8,154,728.82	-4%	$0.00	N/A	$0.00	N/A
Rhode Island	$0.00	0%	$26,518,549.48	3%	$1,261,540.03	-70%
South Carolina	$4,991,606.66	-68%	$9,863,139.47	-28%	$128,096.97	-98%
South Dakota	$3,502,314.00	35%	$8,548,269.00	27%	$573,392.00	-52%
Tennessee	$17,235,902.00	2%	$227,409,993.00	12%	$3,722,400.00	-51%
Texas	$1,515,283.00	4%	$6,077,278.00	8%	$65,424,663.00	3%
Utah	$16,436,840.00	2%	$20,445,606.00	6%	$1,383,133.00	-61%
Vermont	$1,768,034.00	N/A	$13,967,382.07	N/A	$788,042.88	N/A
Virginia	$38,524,297.00	-11%	$39,005,304.84	-19%	$5,389,983.77	-23%
Washington	$42,208,155.17	4%	$20,611,209.40	6%	$1,740,284.92	-80%
West Virginia[9]	-	N/A	-	N/A	$10,441,569.00	504%
Wisconsin	$9,407,739.46	-13%	$528,604.00	-89%	$11,920,788.60	-41%
Wyoming	$2,612,112.00	-13%	$0.00	0%	$270,594.00	-52%
U.S. Total	**$1,544,655,666.40**	**3%**	**$1,013,753,121.02**	**12%**	**$248,855,323.91**	**-39%**

N/A means that we did not make a comparison due to missing or incomplete information in one or both years.
"-" means the state was unable to provide information or did not complete a survey.
[1] Alaska was unable to report expenditures for the Adoption Opportunities program. Therefore, the total amount of "other federal" expenditures may be understated.
[2] Arkansas was unable to report expenditures for the following programs: Children's Justice Act, Adoption Opportunities, and Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting. Therefore, the total amount of "other federal" expenditures may be understated.
[3] DC was unable to report expenditures for Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting. Therefore, the total amount of "other federal" expenditures may be understated.
[4] Hawai'i was unable to report expenditures for the Adoption Opportunities program. Therefore, the total amount of "other federal" expenditures may be understated.
[5] Idaho did not respond to the SFY 2018 survey.
[6] Montana was unable to report expenditures for the Adoption Opportunities program. Therefore, the total amount of "other federal" expenditures may be understated.
[7] North Dakota was unable to report expenditures for the following programs: Adoption Opportunities, and Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting. Therefore, the total amount of "other federal" expenditures may be understated.
[8] Pennsylvania was unable to report expenditures for the following programs: Adoption Opportunities, and Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting. Therefore, the total amount of "other federal" expenditures may be understated.
[9] West Virginia was unable to report expenditures for the Adoption Opportunities program. Therefore, the total amount of "other federal" expenditures may be understated.

Appendix C: SFY 2018 Title IV-E expenditures, by state

Note: States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported $0 for any of the individual IV-E programs (e.g., foster care). However, that does not mean that the state did not use IV-E dollars for foster care; rather, it means that all expenditures for those kinds of services or activities were captured under the IV-E waiver amount it reported.

Table C1. Title IV-E Foster Care Program

	Foster Care Maintenance Payments		Foster Care Administration		Total Foster Care Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016
Alabama	$10,096,201.11	17%	$25,934,100.65	994%	$36,030,301.76	227%
Alaska	$5,060,547.00	-9%	$15,808,405.00	12%	$20,868,952.00	6%
Arizona	$0.00	-100%	$21,005,210.00	-57%	$21,005,210.00	-82%
Arkansas[1]	-	N/A	$7,685,062.00	6%	$7,685,062.00	6%
California	$185,594,648.00	-2%	$438,257,676.00	17%	$623,852,324.00	11%
Colorado	$0.00	0%	$29,397,951.00	182%	$29,397,951.00	182%
Connecticut	$25,310,647.00	9%	$51,371,938.00	22%	$76,682,585.00	17%
Delaware	$798,475.00	-9%	$5,533,543.00	42%	$6,332,018.00	32%
D.C.	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%
Florida	$0.00	0%	$15,494,060.00	-36%	$15,494,060.00	-36%
Georgia	$37,223,478.00	-8%	$53,929,284.00	21%	$91,152,762.00	7%
Hawai'i	$390,642.00	N/A	$917,011.00	N/A	$1,307,653.00	N/A
Idaho[2]	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Illinois	$15,790,752.90	-79%	$17,818,670.88	-83%	$33,609,423.78	-81%
Indiana	$506,536.00	140%	$4,989,980.00	175%	$5,496,516.00	172%
Iowa	$10,492,280.00	25%	$11,575,378.00	3%	$22,067,658.00	13%
Kansas	$10,839,216.00	10%	$15,549,285.00	22%	$26,388,501.00	17%
Kentucky	$36,637,395.48	58%	$17,922,358.96	2%	$54,559,754.44	34%
Louisiana	$18,681,544.00	59%	$18,451,724.00	-24%	$37,133,268.00	3%
Maine	$27,567.00	-99%	$1,618,224.00	-79%	$1,645,791.00	-86%
Maryland	$0.00	0%	$3,154,899.00	-8%	$3,154,899.00	-8%
Massachusetts	$27,175,895.00	72%	$74,458,281.00	85%	$101,634,176.00	82%
Michigan	$41,735,509.00	9%	$39,756,294.00	-44%	$81,491,803.00	-25%
Minnesota	$23,349,482.00	55%	$31,545,500.00	38%	$54,894,982.00	45%
Mississippi	$13,029,581.00	7%	$15,524,810.00	7%	$28,554,391.00	7%
Missouri	$25,388,250.00	-2%	$40,765,084.00	-16%	$66,153,334.00	-11%
Montana	$7,403,906.00	33%	$5,144,421.00	-25%	$12,548,327.00	1%

	Foster Care Maintenance Payments		Foster Care Administration		Total Foster Care Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016
Nebraska	$582,723.00	255%	$2,692,765.00	802%	$3,275,488.00	608%
Nevada	$5,746,143.00	-2%	$13,451,670.00	22%	$19,197,813.00	14%
New Hampshire	$1,921,375.01	3%	$11,479,312.22	21%	$13,400,687.23	18%
New Jersey	$23,285,852.00	-21%	$73,609,922.00	5%	$96,895,774.00	-3%
New Mexico	$10,157,363.00	33%	$11,220,409.00	-7%	$21,377,772.00	9%
New York	$59,196,882.00	-16%	$92,968,777.00	-10%	$152,165,659.00	-13%
North Carolina	$38,619,238.00	21%	$51,017,391.18	25%	$89,636,629.18	23%
North Dakota	$7,121,297.00	9%	$7,112,266.00	-11%	$14,233,563.00	-2%
Ohio	$74,350,674.73	-12%	$106,585,057.43	-31%	$180,935,732.16	-24%
Oklahoma	$0.00	-100%	$9,977,807.00	1%	$9,977,807.00	-28%
Oregon	$774,263.00	-39%	$66,588,258.00	2%	$67,362,521.00	1%
Pennsylvania	$33,415,466.00	17%	$78,816,699.00	16%	$112,232,165.00	16%
Puerto Rico	$6,523,583.00	<1%	$16,940,139.00	1938%	$23,463,722.00	220%
Rhode Island	$2,819,513.00	-22%	$8,180,511.00	14%	$11,000,024.00	2%
South Carolina	$15,633,274.00	-3%	$25,630,895.00	-8%	$41,264,169.00	-6%
South Dakota	$2,757,913.00	-3%	$2,954,013.00	-14%	$5,711,926.00	-9%
Tennessee	$1,400,396.00	-1%	$3,571,049.00	-5%	$4,971,445.00	-4%
Texas	$104,943,009.00	6%	$72,086,677.00	-15%	$177,029,686.00	-4%
Utah	$0.00	0%	$4,144,621.00	<1%	$4,144,621.00	<1%
Vermont	$4,718,086.00	N/A	$6,230,079.00	N/A	$10,948,165.00	N/A
Virginia	$31,473,898.70	14%	$40,797,348.79	14%	$72,271,247.49	14%
Washington	$1,416,259.00	-17%	$6,809,295.00	36%	$8,225,554.00	23%
West Virginia[3]	-	N/A	$4,398,645.00	-27%	$4,398,645.00	-69%
Wisconsin	$0.00	0%	$8,918,975.00	23%	$8,918,975.00	23%
Wyoming	$576,155.00	57%	$3,060,326.00	39%	$3,636,481.00	42%
U.S. Total	**$922,965,915.93**	**-9%**	**$1,692,852,058.10**	**-1%**	**$2,615,817,974.04**	**-4%**

N/A means that we did not make a comparison due to missing or incomplete information in one or both years.
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.
[1] Arkansas indicated they were unable to provide an amount for foster care maintenance payments. Therefore, their total IV-E foster care program expenditures may be understated.
[2] Idaho did not respond to the SFY 2018 survey.
[3] West Virginia indicated they were unable to provide an amount for foster care maintenance payments. Therefore, their total IV-E foster care program expenditures may be understated.

Table C2. Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program

	Adoption Assistance Payments		Adoption Administration		Total Adoption Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016
Alabama	$12,573,159.71	31%	$1,553,174.74	124%	$14,126,334.45	38%
Alaska	$14,500,147.00	18%	$8,566,217.00	72%	$23,066,364.00	34%
Arizona	$135,198,978.00	15%	$6,046,172.00	-51%	$141,245,150.00	8%
Arkansas	$21,661,532.00	14%	$3,645,772.00	71%	$25,307,304.00	20%
California	$453,720,169.00	9%	$77,906,286.65	31%	$531,626,455.65	12%
Colorado	$14,591,375.00	-3%	$2,367,094.00	19%	$16,958,469.00	-1%
Connecticut	$26,851,848.00	-1%	$18,537,356.00	5%	$45,389,204.00	2%
Delaware	$1,749,973.00	12%	$244,394.00	-19%	$1,994,367.00	7%
D.C.	$9,355,068.00	-15%	$640,645.00	-37%	$9,995,713.00	-17%
Florida	$93,994,271.00	4%	$42,404,174.00	29%	$136,398,445.00	10%
Georgia	$43,210,472.00	14%	$4,039,194.00	3%	$47,249,666.00	13%
Hawai'i	$14,185,678.00	N/A	$827,995.00	N/A	$15,013,673.00	N/A
Idaho[1]	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Illinois	$61,435,456.63	-4%	$19,055,761.92	-5%	$80,491,218.55	-4%
Indiana	$53,117,615.00	<-1%	$8,252,444.00	-25%	$61,370,059.00	-4%
Iowa	$35,674,802.00	7%	$5,028,901.00	3%	$40,703,703.00	7%
Kansas	$16,383,207.00	1%	$1,208,481.00	-18%	$17,591,688.00	<-1%
Kentucky	$54,377,753.36	7%	$2,212,613.10	84%	$56,590,366.46	9%
Louisiana	$17,098,764.00	11%	$2,852,027.00	14%	$19,950,791.00	11%
Maine	$16,067,736.00	13%	$2,466,167.00	78%	$18,533,903.00	19%
Maryland	$19,956,153.00	-13%	$693,203.00	4%	$20,649,356.00	-12%
Massachusetts	$22,907,040.00	-4%	$4,950,620.00	<-1%	$27,857,660.00	-4%
Michigan	$83,844,507.00	-16%	$7,216,186.00	-53%	$91,060,693.00	-21%
Minnesota	$26,053,846.00	69%	$8,268,038.00	49%	$34,321,884.00	64%
Mississippi	$9,483,692.00	15%	$3,634,825.00	36%	$13,118,517.00	20%
Missouri	$35,306,457.00	10%	$3,529,790.00	-16%	$38,836,247.00	7%
Montana	$7,668,655.00	7%	$539,052.00	-9%	$8,207,707.00	6%
Nebraska	$17,850,937.00	21%	$1,120,170.00	-27%	$18,971,107.00	16%
Nevada	$30,298,624.00	14%	$5,545,506.00	17%	$35,844,130.00	14%
New Hampshire	$2,082,793.00	-18%	$945,096.00	44%	$3,027,889.00	-5%
New Jersey	$52,290,019.00	8%	$21,963,391.00	11%	$74,253,410.00	9%
New Mexico	$18,952,108.00	4%	$2,878,725.00	5%	$21,830,833.00	4%
New York	$155,494,513.00	-2%	$5,106,621.00	-15%	$160,601,134.00	-3%
North Carolina	$51,985,948.00	4%	$3,708,164.00	4%	$55,694,112.00	4%
North Dakota	$6,450,701.00	24%	$1,227,432.00	17%	$7,678,133.00	23%
Ohio	$68,681,115.57	-27%	$89,294,983.00	-3%	$157,976,098.57	-15%
Oklahoma	$56,887,352.00	19%	$10,623,570.00	-17%	$67,510,922.00	11%

	Adoption Assistance Payments		Adoption Administration		Total Adoption Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016
Oregon	$35,080,029.00	-1%	$3,922,255.00	-45%	$39,002,284.00	-9%
Pennsylvania	$73,589,725.00	1%	$37,443,746.00	-1%	$111,033,471.00	<1%
Puerto Rico	$1,769,985.00	-9%	$104,387.00	New in 2018	$1,874,372.00	-4%
Rhode Island	$6,507,585.00	3%	$1,006,640.00	-11%	$7,514,225.00	1%
South Carolina	$16,586,122.00	18%	$4,146,269.00	15%	$20,732,391.00	18%
South Dakota	$4,370,445.00	17%	$526,525.00	40%	$4,896,970.00	19%
Tennessee	$52,791,253.00	14%	$2,681,523.00	-6%	$55,472,776.00	13%
Texas	$124,900,231.00	6%	$9,853,701.00	-3%	$134,753,932.00	5%
Utah	$9,084,353.00	12%	$1,715,459.00	18%	$10,799,812.00	13%
Vermont	$9,360,177.00	N/A	$558,073.00	N/A	$9,918,250.00	N/A
Virginia	$50,163,754.95	14%	$7,382,937.93	12%	$57,546,692.88	14%
Washington	$39,836,273.00	-1%	$10,190,046.00	10%	$50,026,319.00	1%
West Virginia	$34,395,210.00	21%	$4,498,394.00	128%	$38,893,604.00	28%
Wisconsin	$42,333,981.00	-5%	$5,411,747.00	-2%	$47,745,728.00	-5%
Wyoming	$773,336.00	2%	$30,469.00	42%	$803,805.00	3%
U.S. Total	**$2,263,484,925.22**	**4%**	**$468,572,413.34**	**5%**	**$2,732,057,338.56**	**4%**

N/A means that we did not make a comparison due to missing or incomplete information in one or both years.
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.
[1] Idaho did not respond to the SFY 2018 survey.

Table C3. Title IV-E Guardianship Program

	Guardianship Assistance Payments[1]		Guardianship Administration[2]		Total Guardianship Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016
Alabama	$834,946.77	27%	$133,504.32	210%	$968,451.09	38%
Alaska	$508,669.00	62%	$269,858.00	8%	$778,527.00	38%
Arizona	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%
Arkansas	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%
California	$57,010,882.00	36%	$3,679,210.98	13%	$60,690,092.98	34%
Colorado	$199,651.00	841%	$443,549.00	-30%	$643,200.00	-2%
Connecticut	$2,876,111.00	62%	$0.00	0%	$2,876,111.00	62%
Delaware	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%
D.C.	$2,711,167.00	-16%	$84,891.00	-56%	$2,796,058.00	-19%
Florida	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%
Georgia	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%
Hawai'i	$2,004,795.00	N/A	$238,518.00	N/A	$2,243,313.00	N/A
Idaho[3]	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Illinois	$6,764,730.92	-12%	$844,149.77	-26%	$7,608,880.70	-14%

	Guardianship Assistance Payments[1]		Guardianship Administration[2]		Total Guardianship Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016
Indiana	$968,442.00	253%	$167,828.00	New in 2018	$1,136,270.00	314%
Iowa	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%
Kansas	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%
Kentucky	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%
Louisiana	$168,010.00	9%	$0.00	0%	$168,010.00	9%
Maine	$496,393.00	22%	$0.00	0%	$496,393.00	22%
Maryland	$2,494,897.00	-2%	$13,395.00	-55%	$2,508,292.00	-2%
Massachusetts	$3,088,614.00	-36%	$738,222.00	25%	$3,826,836.00	-29%
Michigan	$2,655,335.00	-16%	$103,924.00	-1%	$2,759,259.00	-15%
Minnesota[4]	$4,189,500.00	1275%	$266,864.00	11,500%	$4,456,364.00	1,352%
Mississippi	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%
Missouri	$6,348,752.00	47%	$650,688.00	New in 2018	$6,999,440.00	62%
Montana	$1,119,281.00	39%	$79,823.00	-78%	$1,199,104.00	3%
Nebraska	$95,035.00	53%	$152,030.00	20%	$247,065.00	31%
Nevada	$252,500.00	New in 2018	$79,330.00	New in 2018	$331,830.00	New in 2018
New Hampshire	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%
New Jersey	$3,150,235.00	29%	$1,866,989.00	146%	$5,017,224.00	57%
New Mexico[5]	$123,571.00	New in 2018	$6,126.00	New in 2018	$129,697.00	New in 2018
New York[6]	$8,726,414.00	104%	$1,178,285.00	89%	$9,904,699.00	102%
North Carolina	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%
North Dakota	$0.00	-100%	$0.00	N/A	$0.00	-100%
Ohio	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%
Oklahoma	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%
Oregon	$7,395,656.00	16%	$804,041.00	-26%	$8,199,697.00	10%
Pennsylvania[7]	$10,263,912.00	-14%	$1,013,660.00	-43%	$11,277,572.00	-18%
Puerto Rico	$357,904.00	New in 2018	$34,796.00	New in 2018	$392,700.00	New in 2018
Rhode Island	$511,600.00	18%	$94,106.00	16%	$605,706.00	18%
South Carolina	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%
South Dakota	$38,863.00	-21%	$1,585.00	-12%	$40,448.00	-21%
Tennessee	$6,756,561.00	18%	$290,447.00	16%	$7,047,008.00	18%
Texas	$7,491,867.00	31%	$193,016.00	-69%	$7,684,883.00	21%
Utah	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%
Vermont	$135,029.00	N/A	$2,410.00	N/A	$137,439.00	N/A
Virginia	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%
Washington	$1,087,630.00	65%	$13,091.00	New in 2018	$1,100,721.00	67%
West Virginia	$1,212,487.00	New in 2018	$29,000.00	New in 2018	$1,241,487.00	New in 2018
Wisconsin	$2,350,515.00	57%	$3,929.00	-63%	$2,354,444.00	56%
Wyoming	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%	$0.00	0%

	Guardianship Assistance Payments[1]		Guardianship Administration[2]		Total Guardianship Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016
U.S. Total	**$144,389,955.69**	**27%**	**$13,477,266.07**	**11%**	**$157,867,221.77**	**26%**

N/A means that we did not make a comparison due to missing or incomplete information in one or both years.
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.
[1] Includes post-demonstration guardianship assistance payments.
[2] Includes post-demonstration guardianship assistance administrative and training costs.
[3] Idaho did not respond to the SFY 2018 survey.
[4] Minnesota indicated that they were unable to provide an amount for post-demonstration guardianship assistance administrative and training costs. Therefore, guardianship administration and total guardianship program expenditures may be understated.
[5] New Mexico indicated that they were unable to provide an amount for post-demonstration guardianship assistance administrative and training costs. Therefore, guardianship administration and total guardianship program expenditures may be understated.
[6] New York indicated that they were unable to provide an amount for post-demonstration guardianship assistance payments and administrative and training costs. Therefore, total guardianship program expenditures may be understated.
[7] Pennsylvania indicated that they were unable to provide an amount for post-demonstration guardianship assistance payments and administrative and training costs. Therefore, total guardianship program expenditures may be understated.

Table C4. Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program /Education and Training Vouchers and Waivers

	Chafee Program (including ETVs)		Title IV-E Waivers	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016
Alabama	$1,633,986.81	-25%	$0.00	0%
Alaska	$1,129,132.25	12%	$0.00	0%
Arizona	$7,178,489.00	6%	$144,292,127.00	448%
Arkansas	$567,860.00	-2%	$36,533,869.00	<1%
California	$24,348,949.96	4%	$736,235,344.00	<1%
Colorado	$2,471,426.00	-9%	$48,689,151.00	-28%
Connecticut	$1,151,534.00	New to 2018	$0.00	0%
Delaware	$536,351.00	-10%	$0.00	0%
D.C.	$750,766.00	-34%	$36,226,971.00	-8%
Florida	$8,019,317.00	-5%	$248,297,577.00	36%
Georgia	$4,153,774.00	4%	$0.00	0%
Hawai'i	$289,235.97	N/A	$14,488,706.00	N/A
Idaho[1]	-	N/A	-	N/A
Illinois	$6,058,065.00	-19%	$154,548,489.00	639%
Indiana	$8,118,650.00	69%	$22,301,533.00	-88%
Iowa	$1,938,950.00	-7%	$0.00	0%
Kansas	$2,929,344.00	12%	$0.00	0%
Kentucky	$2,496,044.13	4%	$2,125,004.09	226%
Louisiana	$1,701,980.00	10%	$0.00	0%
Maine	$527,109.00	-32%	$16,758,347.00	339%
Maryland	$1,194,599.00	-43%	$61,649,312.00	10%
Massachusetts	$4,001,467.00	4%	$9,064,223.00	-10%

	Chafee Program (including ETVs)		Title IV-E Waivers	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016	Expenditures	Change from SFY2016
Michigan	$5,768,155.89	45%	$255,061.00	-82%
Minnesota	$2,138,291.00	-14%	$0.00	0%
Mississippi	$1,706,638.00	10%	$0.00	0%
Missouri	$4,113,501.69	-15%	$0.00	0%
Montana	$999,492.89	-9%	$0.00	-100%
Nebraska	$0.00	N/A	$15,805,808.00	29%
Nevada	$1,691,868.60	-25%	$30,510,099.00	6%
New Hampshire	$483,148.00	10%	$0.00	0%
New Jersey	$2,938,468.00	-7%	$0.00	0%
New Mexico	$855,369.00	14%	$0.00	0%
New York	$14,536,179.32	2%	$252,268,935.00	-3%
North Carolina	$3,671,400.00	-1%	$0.00	0%
North Dakota	$471,945.73	372%	$0.00	0%
Ohio	$4,988,436.44	-4%	$65,825,988.58	-4%
Oklahoma	$4,782,237.00	9%	$51,064,677.00	14%
Oregon	$3,817,404.00	3%	$34,014,610.00	14%
Pennsylvania	$7,007,259.00	8%	$90,629,553.00	56%
Puerto Rico	$1,505,102.41	-7%	$0.00	0%
Rhode Island	$521,559.61	-13%	$0.00	0%
South Carolina	$1,247,449.08	-36%	$0.00	0%
South Dakota	$527,525.00	-14%	$0.00	0%
Tennessee	$3,664,299.00	13%	$64,545,642.00	60%
Texas	$11,601,542.00	-13%	$0.00	0%
Utah	$1,093,080.00	-10%	$20,714,600.00	10%
Vermont	$625,866.80	N/A	$0.00	N/A
Virginia	$1,723,528.78	<1%	$0.00	0%
Washington	$4,258,677.15	16%	$109,123,290.15	24%
West Virginia	$2,228,028.00	-28%	$69,845,057.00	123%
Wisconsin	$2,729,568.06	-2%	$66,805,726.00	10%
Wyoming	$587,423.00	8%	$0.00	0%
U.S. Total	**$173,480,473.57**	**1%**	**$2,402,619,699.82**	**13%**

N/A means that we did not make a comparison due to missing or incomplete information in one or both years.
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.
[1] Idaho did not respond to the SFY 2018 survey.

Appendix D: SFY 2018 Title IV-E coverage rates, by state

	Foster Care Coverage Rate (by child)	Foster Care Coverage Rate (by care day)	Adoption Assistance Coverage Rate	Guardianship Assistance Coverage Rate	Number of Children Receiving any Guardianship Assistance
Alabama	49%	-	67%	100%	211
Alaska[1]	56%	-	84%	63%	138
Arizona	42%	35%	85%	0%	680
Arkansas	66%	-	65%	No GAP	0
California	59%	-	83%	58%	17,061
Colorado	33%	34%	73%	55%	150
Connecticut	40%	-	80%	44%	1,252
Delaware	21%	21%	46%	0%	73
D.C.[2]	64%	64%	76%	39%	741
Florida	59%	-	77%	No GAP	0
Georgia	43%	-	74%	0%	1,378
Hawai'i	45%	-	84%	44%	3,169
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois[3]	53%	-	89%	72%	2,819
Indiana	22%	-	82%	61%	153
Iowa	53%	-	81%	No GAP	0
Kansas	23%	20%	81%	0%	216
Kentucky	35%	38%	76%	No GAP	0
Louisiana	40%	35%	82%	52%	117
Maine	54%	-	73%	23%	477
Maryland	37%	34%	63%	20%	2,606
Massachusetts	40%	-	66%	33%	2,104
Michigan	40%	41%	70%	47%	1,359
Minnesota	44%	42%	76%	32%	640
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	55%	54%	82%	67%	7,243
Montana	36%	53%	82%	54%	586
Nebraska	21%	17%	83%	2%	1,031
Nevada	53%	44%	78%	89%	238
New Hampshire	33%	13%	87%	No GAP	0
New Jersey	49%	-	68%	47%	1,095
New Mexico	52%	50%	90%	12%	580
New York	52%	54%	85%	80%	1,692
North Carolina	45%	-	68%	No GAP	0
North Dakota	50%	-	77%	No GAP	0
Ohio	73%	55%	94%	No GAP	0
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	43%	45%	85%	92%	1,846
Pennsylvania	57%	42%	83%	71%	15,774
Puerto Rico	17%	-	61%	23%	78
Rhode Island	19%	-	70%	22%	762
South Carolina	39%	38%	75%	No GAP	0
South Dakota	50%	-	75%	6%	342
Tennessee	44%	44%	80%	69%	1,672
Texas	31%	54%	87%	65%	4,130
Utah	39%	31%	72%	0%	54
Vermont[4]	47%	-	85%	-	-
Virginia	51%	46%	71%	No GAP	0
Washington	18%	-	47%	49%	2,552
West Virginia	56%	-	76%	23%	4,314

	Foster Care Coverage Rate (by child)	Foster Care Coverage Rate (by care day)	Adoption Assistance Coverage Rate	Guardianship Assistance Coverage Rate	Number of Children Receiving any Guardianship Assistance
Wisconsin	39%	38%	78%	60%	1,277
Wyoming	21%	-	42%	0%	342
U.S. Average	**46%**	**43%**	**74%**	**54%**	

The final column provides the total number of children who received any guardianship assistance payment in SFY 2018 regardless of how the payment was funded. This information provides important context because guardianship assistance programs vary in scope by state.

"-" means the state was unable to provide information or the state did not submit a survey.

[1] Alaska calculated its coverage rates based on an average quarterly count of unduplicated children.

[2] DC calculated its coverage rates based on an average quarterly count of children.

[3] Illinois calculated its coverage rates based on an average quarterly count of children.

[4] Vermont calculated the foster care (by child) and adoption coverage rates in a way that included duplicate youth. The adoption assistance coverage rate includes guardianship assistance cases.

Appendix E: Proportion of SFY 2018 Title IV-E waiver expenditures by category, by each state reporting waiver spending

	Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without waiver	Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of waiver	Project development and evaluation costs
Arizona	84%	15%	0%	1%
Arkansas	80%	20%	0%	<1%
California	-	-	-	-
Colorado	88%	0%	11%	1%
D.C.	69%	0%	30%	<1%
Florida	39%	18%	43%	<1%
Hawai'i	80%	0%	19%	2%
Illinois	68%	32%	<1%	<1%
Indiana	0%	0%	99%	1%
Kentucky	49%	0%	0%	51%
Maine	-	-	-	-
Maryland	85%	9%	6%	<1%
Massachusetts	0%	100%	0%	0%
Michigan	0%	0%	100%	0%
Nebraska	-	-	-	-
Nevada	41%	59%	0%	<1%
New York	94%	0%	6%	<1%
Ohio	46%	51%	3%	1%
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-
Oregon	70%	0%	28%	2%
Pennsylvania	37%	0%	62%	<1%
Tennessee	67%	25%	8%	<1%
Utah	79%	10%	10%	1%
Washington	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	68%	0%	32%	<1%
Wisconsin	90%	0%	10%	<1%
U.S. Average	**67%**	**14%**	**18%**	**<1%**

"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Appendix F: Top three service categories for which child welfare agencies used TANF dollars in SFY 2018, by state

	Service/activity ranked #1	Service/activity ranked #2	Service/activity ranked #3
Alabama	Other child welfare services	Emergency assistance	Family preservation services
Alaska	Family preservation services	Other child welfare services	Supportive services
Arizona	Foster care payments	Child welfare services	Relative foster care payments & adoption/guardianship subsidies
Arkansas	Family preservation services	Emergency services	Other child welfare services
California	Child welfare services	Emergency services	Relative foster care payments & adoption/guardianship subsidies
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
Connecticut	Family preservation services	Services for children & youth	Supportive services
Delaware	Early care & education		
D.C.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Florida	Other child welfare services	Early care & education	Supportive services
Georgia	Family preservation services	Other child welfare services	Child welfare services
Hawai'i	Family preservation services	Supportive services	Other child welfare services
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	Emergency assistance	Child welfare services	Other
Indiana	Family preservation services	Work, education, & training activities	Early care & education
Iowa	Family preservation services	Other	Other child welfare services
Kansas	Emergency assistance	Family preservation services	
Kentucky	Emergency assistance	Family preservation services	Work, education, & training activities
Louisiana	Other child welfare services	Emergency services	
Maine	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maryland	Family preservation services	Services for children & youth	Benefits for children in informal kin settings
Massachusetts	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan	Program management	Benefits for children in informal kin settings	Relative foster care payments & adoption/guardianship subsidies
Minnesota	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	Foster care payments	Emergency assistance	Child welfare services
Montana	Child welfare services	Emergency services	Relative foster care payments & adoption/guardianship subsidies
Nebraska	Family preservation services		
Nevada	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	Foster care payments	Emergency assistance	Family preservation services

	Service/activity ranked #1	Service/activity ranked #2	Service/activity ranked #3
New Jersey	Services for children & youth	Child welfare services	Family preservation services
New Mexico	Early care & education	Family preservation services	Work, education, & training activities
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Carolina	Child welfare services	Family preservation services	Adoption services
North Dakota	-	-	-
Ohio	Program management	Benefits for children in informal kin settings	Work, education, & training activities
Oklahoma	Foster care payments	Family preservation services	Emergency assistance
Oregon	Program management	Foster care payments	Emergency assistance
Pennsylvania	Family preservation services	Services for children & youth	Relative foster care payments & adoption/guardianship subsidies
Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	Other		
South Carolina	Services for children & youth	Relative foster care payments & adoption/guardianship subsidies	Benefits for children in informal kin settings
South Dakota	Foster care payments	Emergency assistance	Program management
Tennessee	N/A	N/A	N/A
Texas	Child welfare services	Foster care payments	Other
Utah	Work, education, & training activities		
Vermont	Emergency services	Child welfare services	
Virginia	Family preservation services	Other child welfare services	Work, education, & training activities
Washington	Program management	Services for children & youth	Other
West Virginia	-	-	-
Wisconsin	Relative foster care payments & adoption/guardianship subsidies	Family preservation services	Other child welfare services
Wyoming	Relative foster care payments & adoption/guardianship subsidies	Benefits for children in informal kin settings	

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.
N/A means the state reported $0 in TANF expenditures.
A blank cell indicates that the state reported using TANF for only one or two service categories.

Appendix G: Top three service categories for which child welfare agencies used SSBG dollars in SFY 2018, by state

	Service/activity ranked #1	Service/activity ranked #2	Service/activity ranked #3
Alabama	Case management services	Child protective services	Administrative costs
Alaska	Case management services	Child protective services	Foster care for children
Arizona	Foster care for children	Case management services	Other uses
Arkansas	Counseling services	Prevention & intervention services	Residential treatment
California	Day care for children	Foster care for children	Services for people with disabilities
Colorado	Administrative costs	Foster care for children	Case management services
Connecticut	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	Foster care for children		
D.C.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Florida	Delinquency-related services	Foster care for children	Child protective services
Georgia	Other uses	Child protective services	
Hawai'i	Prevention & intervention services	Child protective services	Case management services
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	Day care for children	Adoption services	In-home services
Indiana	Case management services	Prevention & intervention services	Foster care for children
Iowa	Case management services	Prevention & intervention services	Residential treatment
Kansas	Case management services	Child protective services	
Kentucky	Child protective services	Delinquency-related services	Other uses
Louisiana	Foster care for children	Child protective services	Adoption services
Maine	Foster care for children		
Maryland	Foster care for children	In-home services	Child protective services
Massachusetts	Foster care for children	Residential treatment	In-home services
Michigan	In-home services	Other uses	Child protective services
Minnesota	Case management services	Foster care for children	Prevention & intervention services
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	Case management services	Adoption services	Foster care for children
Montana	Administrative costs		
Nebraska	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	Foster care for children	Administrative costs	Adoption services
New Hampshire	Prevention & intervention services	Administrative costs	Counseling services
New Jersey	Case management services	Administrative costs	Other uses
New Mexico	Adoption services	Child protective services	Day care for children
New York	Prevention & intervention services	Child protective services	Day care for children
North Carolina	Foster care for children	Child protective services	Adoption services
North Dakota	N/A	N/A	N/A

	Service/activity ranked #1	Service/activity ranked #2	Service/activity ranked #3
Ohio	Case management services	Child protective services	Administrative costs
Oklahoma	Prevention & intervention services	Child protective services	Foster care for children
Oregon	Prevention & intervention services	Child protective services	Administrative costs
Pennsylvania	Prevention & intervention services	In-home services	Foster care for children
Puerto Rico	Foster care for children	Case management services	Other uses
Rhode Island	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Carolina	Case management services	Child protective services	Prevention & intervention services
South Dakota	Case management services	Adoption services	Child protective services
Tennessee	Case management services	Foster care for children	Administrative costs
Texas	Child protective services		
Utah	Case management services	Foster care for children	Child protective services
Vermont	Foster care for children	Prevention & intervention services	Child protective services
Virginia	Child protective services	Foster care for children	Adoption services
Washington	Foster care for children	Case management services	Other uses
West Virginia	-	-	-
Wisconsin	Foster care for children	Child protective services	Administrative costs
Wyoming	Foster care for children	Residential treatment	Adoption services

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.
N/A means the state reported $0 in SSBG expenditures.
A blank cell indicates that the state reported using SSBG for only one or two service categories.

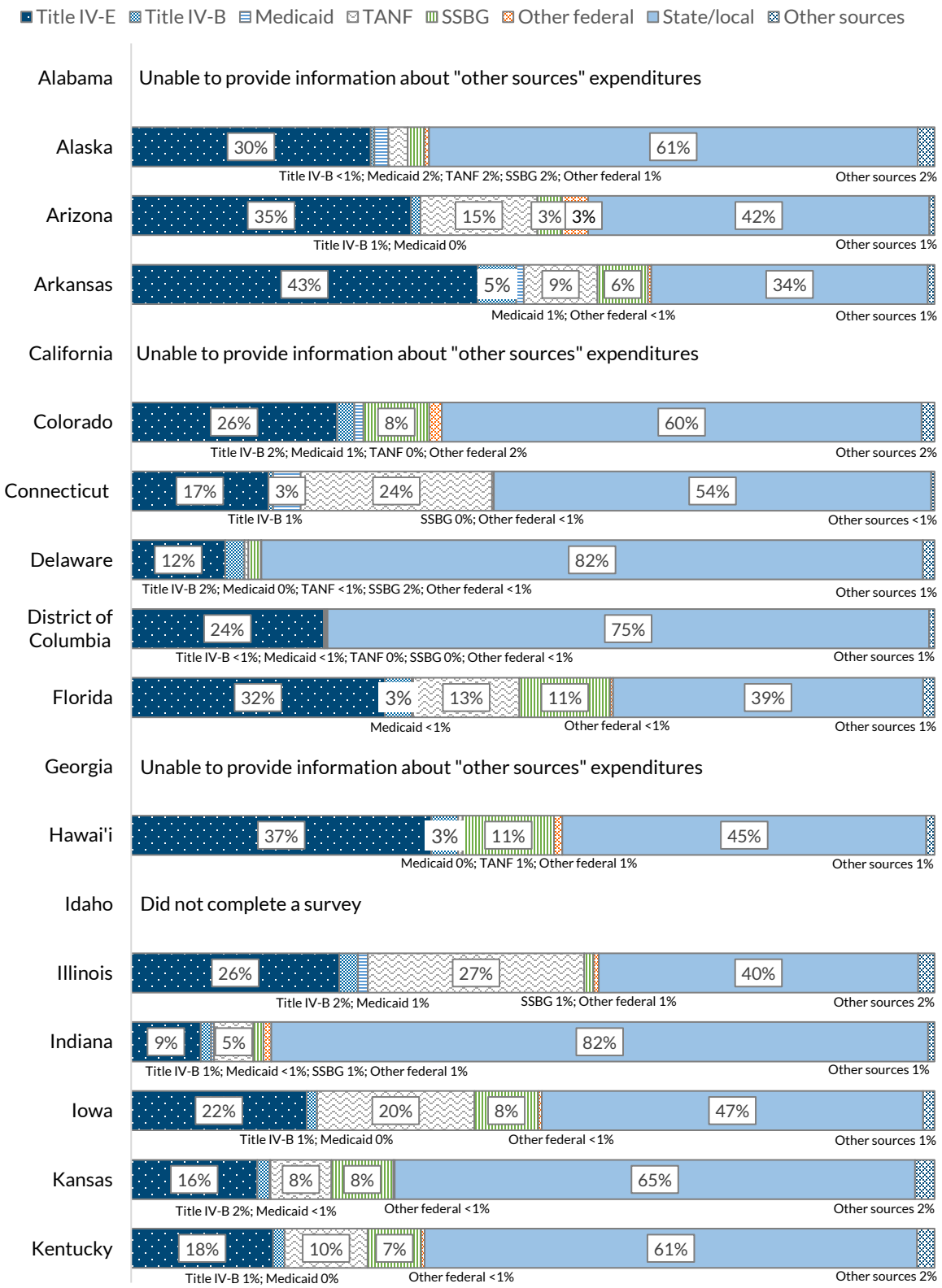
Appendix H: SFY 2018 child welfare agency use of Medicaid dollars, by state

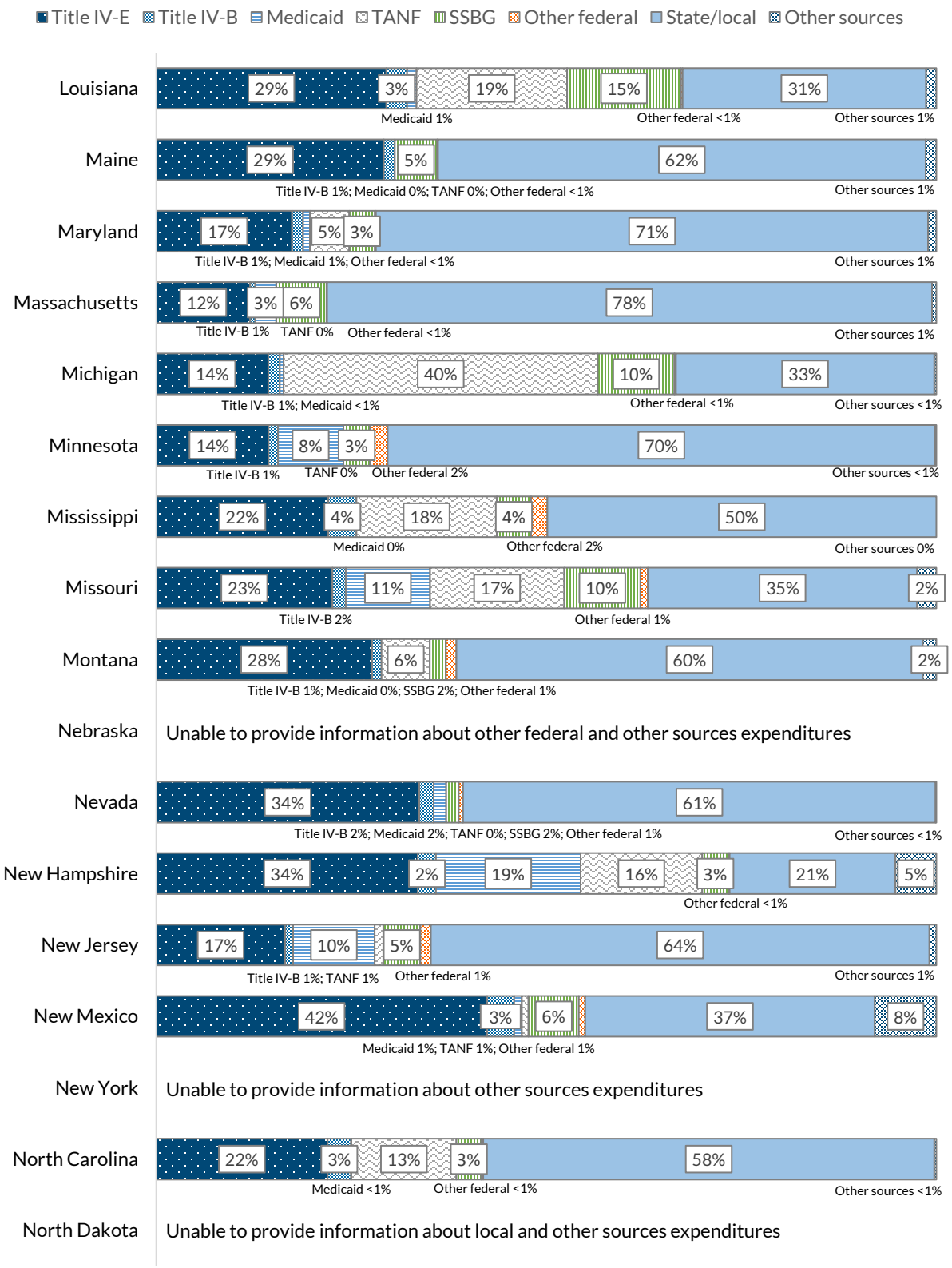
	Rehabilitative services	Targeted case management	Medicaid-covered services for children placed in treatment foster homes	Other	Description of other
Alabama	X	X	X	X	Psych under 21 inpatient therapy
Alaska	X		X		
Arizona	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Arkansas		X			
California		X		X	Medi-Cal Administrative costs
Colorado	X		X	X	Training
Connecticut	X				
Delaware	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
D.C.				X	CFSA administers the Healthy Horizons Assessment Center, an in-house medical clinic that performs Medicaid reimbursable screening and lab testing for children in (or entering into) the foster care system.
Florida			X	X	Case management and referrals to medical providers; Early Periodic Screening and Detection Test (EPSDT) scheduling and follow-up; and assisting with transportation to healthcare providers.
Georgia				X	Medicaid Administration
Hawai'i	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Idaho	-	-	-	-	
Illinois	X			X	Administration
Indiana	X		X		
Iowa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Kansas	X				
Kentucky	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Louisiana				X	Administration
Maine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Maryland				X	Caseworker referral to medical services
Massachusetts	X			X	Medicaid Administration
Michigan	X	X	X		
Minnesota	X	X	X		
Mississippi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Missouri	X		X		
Montana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Nebraska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

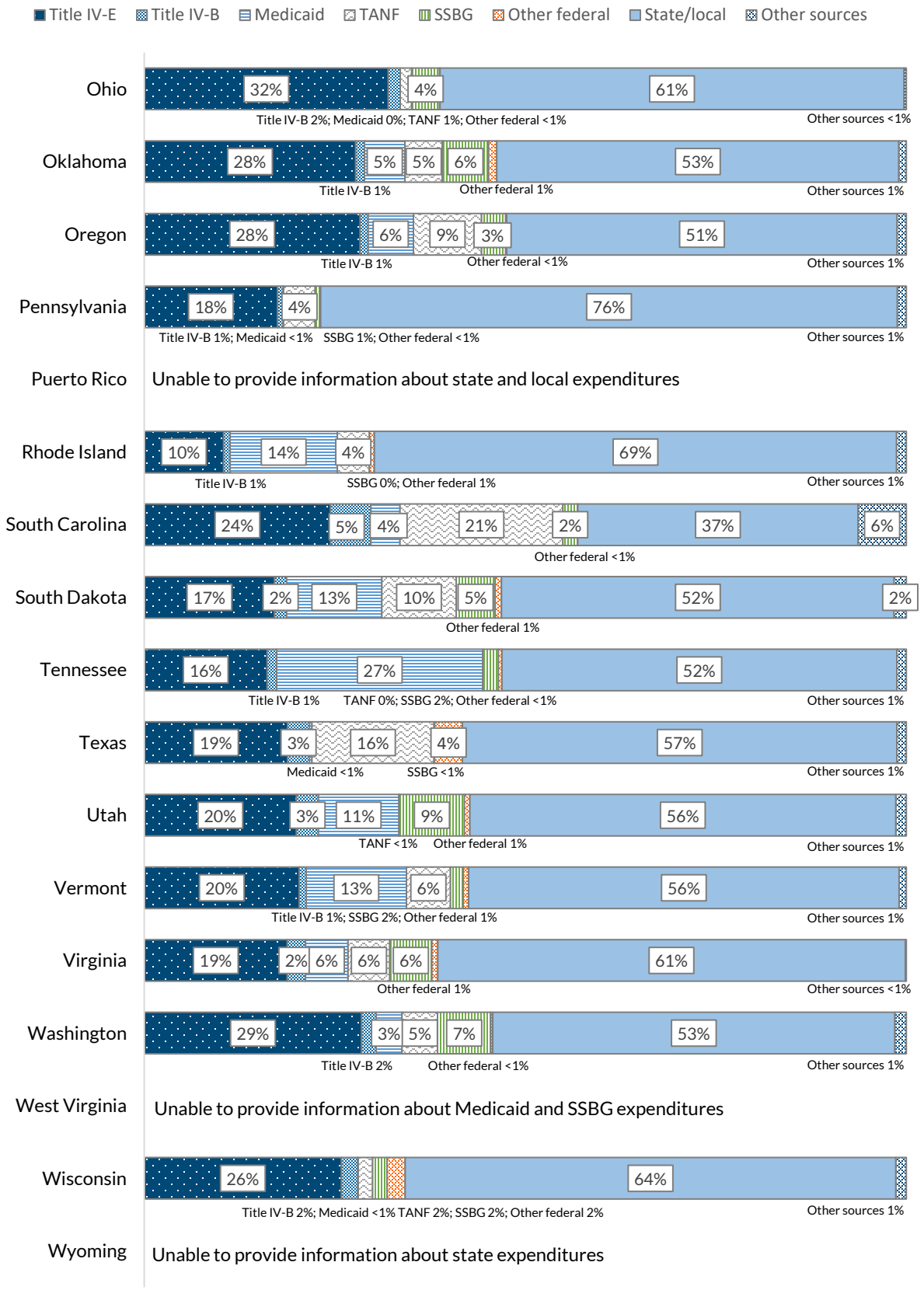
	Rehabilitative services	Targeted case management	Medicaid-covered services for children placed in treatment foster homes	Other	Description of other
Nevada		X		X	Medicaid Administration
New Hampshire	X		X		
New Jersey	X				
New Mexico				X	Administrative
New York				X	Administration appearing in Central Office Cost Allocation Plan
North Carolina				X	Administration
North Dakota	X	X	X		
Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Oklahoma	X	X	X		
Oregon	X	X	X		
Pennsylvania	X		X		
Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Rhode Island	X		X	X	Home-based treatment
South Carolina	X		X		
South Dakota	X				
Tennessee	X	X	X		
Texas				X	Administration/Eligibility and Outreach
Utah	X				
Vermont	X	X	X		
Virginia	X	X	X		
Washington	X	X	X		
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	
Wisconsin	X		X		
Wyoming	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.
N/A means that a state reported $0 in Medicaid expenditures.
A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.

Appendix I: SFY 2018 funding profiles, by state




Title IV-E
Title IV-B
Medicaid
TANF
SSBG
Other federal
State/local
Other sources
Louisiana
29%
3%
19%
15%
31%
Medicaid 1%
Other federal <1%
Other sources 1%
Maine
29%
5%
62%
Title IV-B 1%; Medicaid 0%; TANF 0%; Other federal <1%
Other sources 1%
Maryland
17%
5%
3%
71%
Title IV-B 1%; Medicaid 1%; Other federal <1%
Other sources 1%
Massachusetts
12%
3%
6%
78%
Title IV-B 1%
TANF 0%
Other federal <1%
Other sources 1%
Michigan
14%
40%
10%
33%
Title IV-B 1%; Medicaid <1%
Other federal <1%
Other sources <1%
Minnesota
14%
8%
3%
70%
Title IV-B 1%
TANF 0%
Other federal 2%
Other sources <1%
Mississippi
22%
4%
18%
4%
50%
Medicaid 0%
Other federal 2%
Other sources 0%
Missouri
23%
11%
17%
10%
35%
2%
Title IV-B 2%
Other federal 1%
Montana
28%
6%
60%
2%
Title IV-B 1%; Medicaid 0%; SSBG 2%; Other federal 1%
Nebraska
Unable to provide information about other federal and other sources expenditures
Nevada
34%
61%
Title IV-B 2%; Medicaid 2%; TANF 0%; SSBG 2%; Other federal 1%
Other sources <1%
New Hampshire
34%
2%
19%
16%
3%
21%
5%
Other federal <1%
New Jersey
17%
10%
5%
64%
Title IV-B 1%; TANF 1%
Other federal 1%
Other sources 1%
New Mexico
42%
3%
6%
37%
8%
Medicaid 1%; TANF 1%; Other federal 1%
New York
Unable to provide information about other sources expenditures
North Carolina
22%
3%
13%
3%
58%
Medicaid <1%
Other federal <1%
Other sources <1%
North Dakota
Unable to provide information about local and other sources expenditures


Title IV-E
Title IV-B
Medicaid
TANF
SSBG
Other federal
State/local
Other sources
Ohio
32%
4%
61%
Title IV-B 2%; Medicaid 0%; TANF 1%; Other federal <1%
Other sources <1%
Oklahoma
28%
5%
5%
6%
53%
Title IV-B 1%
Other federal 1%
Other sources 1%
Oregon
28%
6%
9%
3%
51%
Title IV-B 1%
Other federal <1%
Other sources 1%
Pennsylvania
18%
4%
76%
Title IV-B 1%; Medicaid <1%
SSBG 1%; Other federal <1%
Other sources 1%
Puerto Rico
Unable to provide information about state and local expenditures
Rhode Island
10%
14%
4%
69%
Title IV-B 1%
SSBG 0%; Other federal 1%
Other sources 1%
South Carolina
24%
5%
4%
21%
2%
37%
6%
Other federal <1%
South Dakota
17%
2%
13%
10%
5%
52%
2%
Other federal 1%
Tennessee
16%
27%
52%
Title IV-B 1%
TANF 0%; SSBG 2%; Other federal <1%
Other sources 1%
Texas
19%
3%
16%
4%
57%
Medicaid <1%
SSBG <1%
Other sources 1%
Utah
20%
3%
11%
9%
56%
TANF <1%
Other federal 1%
Other sources 1%
Vermont
20%
13%
6%
56%
Title IV-B 1%; SSBG 2%; Other federal 1%
Other sources 1%
Virginia
19%
2%
6%
6%
6%
61%
Other federal 1%
Other sources <1%
Washington
29%
3%
5%
7%
53%
Title IV-B 2%
Other federal <1%
Other sources 1%
West Virginia
Unable to provide information about Medicaid and SSBG expenditures
Wisconsin
26%
64%
Title IV-B 2%; Medicaid <1% TANF 2%; SSBG 2%; Other federal 2%
Other sources 1%
Wyoming
Unable to provide information about state expenditures

Appendix J: SFY 2018 proportion of federal expenditures by category, by state

	Preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	15%	20%	20%	25%	20%	0%
Arizona	3%	11%	55%	31%	<1%	0%
Arkansas	14%	14%	45%	24%	3%	0%
California	11%	11%	57%	22%	<1%	0%
Colorado	6%	24%	53%	12%	5%	0%
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	11%	5%	61%	18%	4%	0%
D.C.	22%	<1%	51%	25%	1%	0%
Florida	12%	22%	41%	21%	1%	3%
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i[1]	41%	37%	14%	1%	8%	0%
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	12%	19%	52%	15%	2%	2%
Indiana	32%	7%	26%	32%	3%	0%
Iowa	41%	16%	15%	27%	1%	0%
Kansas	10%	9%	60%	18%	3%	0%
Kentucky[2]	5%	18%	24%	23%	1%	28%
Louisiana	12%	27%	49%	11%	1%	0%
Maine	16%	1%	41%	40%	1%	0%
Maryland	24%	<1%	59%	16%	1%	0%
Massachusetts	12%	8%	65%	12%	2%	1%
Michigan	14%	7%	37%	38%	4%	<1%
Minnesota	34%	9%	28%	20%	1%	9%
Mississippi	8%	0%	65%	24%	3%	0%
Missouri	10%	5%	51%	27%	7%	0%
Montana	1%	0%	56%	41%	1%	1%
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	6%	0%	54%	39%	2%	0%
New Hampshire	25%	0%	60%	13%	2%	0%
New Jersey	5%	34%	38%	21%	2%	0%
New Mexico	2%	1%	48%	48%	2%	0%
New York	1%	<1%	66%	31%	2%	0%
North Carolina[3]	75%	9%	11%	6%	-	0%
North Dakota[4]	3%	7%	71%	19%	-	0%
Ohio[5]	3%	24%	41%	31%	1%	0%
Oklahoma	10%	10%	40%	35%	5%	0%
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	21%	14%	35%	28%	2%	0%
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	23%	1%	60%	14%	2%	0%
South Carolina	25%	29%	28%	18%	1%	0%
South Dakota	4%	10%	66%	19%	1%	0%
Tennessee	5%	4%	73%	16%	1%	0%
Texas	15%	10%	51%	20%	2%	3%
Utah	10%	6%	67%	15%	1%	0%
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	24%	6%	46%	23%	1%	0%
Washington	3%	6%	36%	13%	1%	41%
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
Wisconsin	17%	8%	40%	31%	4%	0%
Wyoming	15%	24%	13%	15%	12%	21%
U.S. Average	**13%**	**12%**	**48%**	**23%**	**2%**	**2%**

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.
[1] Hawai'i indicated foster care maintenance payments were not included in the "out-of-home placements" category.
[2] Kentucky indicated some out-of-home care costs were reported in the "other" category; therefore, the percentage reported in the "out-of-home placements" category is underestimated.
[3] North Carolina was unable to report a percentage for services and assistance for older youth; however, other categories sum to 100%. Therefore, the other categories are likely overestimated.
[4] North Dakota was unable to report a percentage for services and assistance for older youth; however, other categories sum to 100%. Therefore, the other categories are likely overestimated.
[5] Ohio did not include post-adoption expenditures when calculating the percentage of federal expenditures spent on adoption and guardianship costs.

Appendix K: SFY 2018 proportion of state/local expenditures by category, by state

	Preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
Alabama	38%	33%	27%	2%	1%	0%
Alaska	10%	25%	25%	30%	10%	0%
Arizona	7%	3%	64%	26%	1%	0%
Arkansas	16%	17%	45%	16%	6%	0%
California	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	<1%	29%	34%	7%	30%	0%
Connecticut	18%	13%	46%	13%	3%	7%
Delaware	18%	8%	48%	22%	4%	0%
D.C.	14%	12%	46%	24%	4%	0%
Florida	17%	21%	31%	26%	5%	0%
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i	10%	53%	28%	3%	6%	0%
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	10%	15%	52%	21%	2%	1%
Indiana	25%	20%	49%	5%	<1%	0%
Iowa	23%	16%	35%	24%	3%	0%
Kansas	3%	18%	66%	12%	1%	0%
Kentucky	1%	40%	44%	14%	<1%	0%
Louisiana	9%	14%	49%	20%	9%	0%
Maine	5%	51%	14%	30%	<1%	0%
Maryland	29%	15%	39%	12%	5%	0%
Massachusetts	22%	12%	53%	11%	1%	1%
Michigan	2%	1%	78%	18%	1%	<1%
Minnesota	27%	16%	30%	10%	1%	16%
Mississippi	9%	0%	67%	23%	1%	0%
Missouri	42%	25%	15%	10%	8%	0%
Montana[1]	2%	20%	36%	7%	-	35%
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	1%	61%	25%	13%	<1%	0%
New Hampshire	26%	7%	50%	16%	0%	0%
New Jersey	24%	36%	16%	21%	2%	<1%
New Mexico	3%	37%	1%	58%	1%	0%
New York	25%	33%	30%	12%	<1%	0%
North Carolina	7%	34%	41%	18%	<1%	0%
North Dakota	2%	2%	77%	18%	0%	0%
Ohio	2%	33%	49%	15%	1%	0%
Oklahoma	5%	20%	45%	25%	5%	0%
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania[2]	19%	17%	37%	12%	2%	13%
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	8%	2%	58%	16%	5%	11%
South Carolina	1%	10%	61%	27%	<1%	0%
South Dakota	5%	16%	56%	20%	1%	2%
Tennessee	9%	6%	71%	14%	1%	0%
Texas	17%	18%	43%	16%	<1%	5%
Utah	11%	12%	63%	13%	1%	0%
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	7%	5%	67%	21%	<1%	0%
Washington	7%	7%	32%	14%	<1%	40%

	Preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
West Virginia	13%	4%	57%	21%	1%	5%
Wisconsin	1%	12%	58%	28%	1%	0%
Wyoming[3]	5%	10%	42%	15%	-	28%
U.S. Average	**15%**	**20%**	**44%**	**15%**	**2%**	**3%**

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.

[1] Montana was unable to report a percentage for services and assistance for older youth; however, other categories sum to 100%. Therefore, the other categories are likely overestimated.

[2] Pennsylvania reported "out of home secure placement costs" in the "other" category; therefore, the percentage reported in the "out-of-home placements" category is likely underestimated.

[3] Wyoming reported "services and assistance for older youth" in the "other" category; therefore, the percentage reported in the "services and assistance for older youth" category is underestimated.

Appendix L: SFY 2018 percentage of child welfare agency prevention spending on various types of prevention services, by state

	Federal expenditures						State/local expenditures					
	Parent skill-based programs[1]	Substance abuse prevention/ treatment	Mental health treatment	Financial supports[2]	Caseworker visits/ admin.[3]	Other	Parent skill-based programs[1]	Substance abuse prevention/ treatment	Mental health treatment	Financial supports[2]	Caseworker visits/ admin.[3]	Other
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	50%	0%	<1%	0%	50%	0%
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	21%	11%	9%	37%	22%	0%	28%	9%	14%	24%	25%	0%
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	34%	0%	0%	0%	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Connecticut	48%	14%	14%	1%	24%	0%	17%	17%	17%	1%	50%	0%
Delaware	97%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	73%	3%	9%	1%	13%	0%
D.C.	30%	30%	0%	0%	40%	0%	25%	15%	5%	5%	50%	0%
Florida	22%	0%	0%	0%	78%	0%	22%	<1%	0%	0%	78%	0%
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i[4]	12%	8%	13%	0%	66%	0%	14%	0%	6%	0%	80%	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana[5]	90%	4%	0%	6%	0%	0%	60%	30%	9%	1%	-	0%
Iowa	80%	1%	11%	0%	8%	0%	83%	0%	8%	0%	9%	0%
Kansas	3%	0%	0%	9%	87%	2%	0%	0%	0%	9%	91%	0%
Kentucky	33%	8%	37%	21%	2%	0%	34%	47%	0%	17%	2%	0%
Louisiana	51%	22%	12%	<1%	15%	0%	27%	25%	36%	0%	12%	0%
Maine	7%	0%	0%	8%	85%	0%	45%	7%	38%	4%	6%	0%
Maryland	78%	0%	0%	2%	20%	0%	68%	0%	0%	2%	30%	0%
Massachusetts	33%	0%	2%	0%	65%	0%	20%	6%	12%	<1%	62%	0%
Michigan	97%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	2%	85%	1%	3%	10%	0%	2%
Minnesota	4%	0%	29%	1%	66%	0%	2%	0%	13%	21%	64%	0%
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	1%	99%	<1%	0%	<1%	0%	<1%	79%	2%	0%	20%	0%
Montana[6]	85%	-	-	-	15%	-	85%	-	-	-	15%	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	0%	0%	8%	0%	92%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	97%	0%

	Federal expenditures						State/local expenditures					
	Parent skill-based programs[1]	Substance abuse prevention/ treatment	Mental health treatment	Financial supports[2]	Caseworker visits/ admin.[3]	Other	Parent skill-based programs[1]	Substance abuse prevention/ treatment	Mental health treatment	Financial supports[2]	Caseworker visits/ admin.[3]	Other
New Jersey	51%	6%	0%	17%	3%	23%	63%	0%	3%	34%	0%	0%
New Mexico[7]	95%	0%	0%	-	5%	0%	68%	0%	0%	0%	32%	0%
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	58%	1%	7%	15%	19%	0%	48%	0%	3%	6%	44%	0%
Puerto Rico	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	9%	1%	<1%	15%	74%	<1%	56%	0%	0%	16%	28%	0%
South Dakota	52%	0%	0%	0%	48%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	71%	0%
Tennessee[8]	16%	-	-	-	84%	0%	43%	0%	23%	0%	34%	0%
Texas	9%	2%	0%	12%	77%	0%	13%	8%	0%	3%	75%	0%
Utah	28%	6%	8%	4%	49%	5%	15%	17%	7%	5%	25%	31%
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	5%	3%	2%	25%	65%	0%	4%	3%	2%	22%	69%	0%
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	21%	47%	15%	4%	13%	0%
Wisconsin[9]	64%	<1%	2%	13%	16%	6%	43%	0%	0%	19%	-	38%
Wyoming	14%	58%	9%	0%	0%	19%	34%	10%	20%	10%	26%	0%
U.S. Average	**43%**	**4%**	**4%**	**6%**	**42%**	**1%**	**37%**	**10%**	**6%**	**7%**	**40%**	**<1%**

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.

[1] Examples of parent skill-based programs include individual counseling, family counseling, parent education, and parent skills training (e.g., home visiting).

[2] Financial supports could include funds for transportation (e.g., gas card, bus fare, car repairs); housing (e.g., utility or rent payments, purchase of bed(s) or other needed furnishings or appliances); child care; food; and cash for incidentals (e.g., back to school supplies).

[3] Caseworker visits and administration includes information and referral services and family team meetings.

[4] Hawai'i was unable to report a percentage for some subcategories. The other categories sum to 100%; therefore, the reported percentages are likely overestimated.

[5] Indiana was unable to report a percentage for some subcategories. The other categories sum to 100%; therefore, the reported percentages are likely overestimated.

[6] Montana was unable to report a percentage for some subcategories. The other categories sum to 100%; therefore, the reported percentages are likely overestimated.

[7] New Mexico was unable to report a percentage for some subcategories. The other categories sum to 100%; therefore, the reported percentages are likely overestimated.

[8] Tennessee was unable to report a percentage for some subcategories. The other categories sum to 100%; therefore, the reported percentages are likely overestimated.

[9] Wisconsin was unable to report a percentage for some subcategories. The other categories sum to 100%; therefore, the reported percentages are likely overestimated.

Appendix M: SFY 2018 breakdown of spending on out-of-home placement settings, by state

Table M1. Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings, by state

	Family Foster Care				Congregate Care			
	Maintenance payments	Services costs	Admin and training costs	Total	Maintenance payments	Services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Alabama	$11,028,643.00	-	-	-	$935,843.00	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	$30,259,080.00	$47,748,185.00	$25,716,396.00	$103,723,661.00	$54,432,425.00	$76,812,701.00	$45,456,985.00	$176,702,111.00
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	$89,575,503.00	-	-	-	$157,672,145.00	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	$29,470,881.00	-	-	-	$48,689,151.00
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	$1,822,586.00	$0.00	$5,296,391.00	$7,118,977.00	$153,597.00	$0.00	$237,152.00	$390,749.00
D.C.	$4,352,496.25	-	-	-	$229,078.75	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i	$3,226,723.00	$0.00	$9,511,122.00	$12,737,845.00	-	$234,248.00	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	$7,036,177.00	$12,744,213.00	$10,701,347.00	$30,481,737.00	$4,703,132.00	$8,518,487.00	$7,152,997.00	$20,374,616.00
Iowa	-	-	$7,524,056.00	$12,755,732.43	-	-	$6,201,814.00	$10,514,100.60
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	$14,696,350.78	$1,050,825.25	$18,996,537.80	$34,743,713.83	$24,458,785.76	$537,639.28	$685,421.58	$25,681,846.62
Louisiana	$18,266,568.00	$19,195,570.00	$12,412,856.00	$49,874,994.00	$16,528,877.00	-	-	-
Maine	$11,092,994.00	-	-	-	$381,845.00	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	$25,417,367.00	$61,915,716.00	-	-	$4,382,305.00	$23,434,701.00
Massachusetts	$53,750,000.00	$0.00	$32,780,000.00	$86,530,000.00	$81,750,000.00	$550,000.00	$5,900,000.00	$88,200,000.00
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	$60,183,450.87	-	-	-	$103,088,728.33
Montana	-	-	-	$18,397,393.55	-	-	-	$1,729,810.06
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Family Foster Care				Congregate Care			
	Maintenance payments	Services costs	Admin and training costs	Total	Maintenance payments	Services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
New Mexico	$10,157,363.00	$0.00	$11,220,409.00	$21,377,772.00	$363,996.00	$0.00	$0.00	$363,996.00
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	$41,081,968.00	$64,658,723.00	$4,057,842.00	$109,798,533.00	$351,208.00	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	$87,683,071.20	-	-	-	$53,656,319.47	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	$44,314,880.00	$8,084,776.00	$20,545,518.00	$72,945,174.00	$27,418,531.00	$6,477,381.00	$893,470.00	$34,789,382.00
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	$2,819,513.00	$928,474.00	$8,180,511.00	$11,928,498.00	$22,643,630.00	-	-	-
South Carolina	$12,595,057.69	-	-	-	$20,720,893.10	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	$0.00	-	$7,392,049.00	-	$0.00	-	$9,809,866.00
Tennessee	$17,500,715.43	$70,358,054.00	-	-	$60,815,680.90	$123,080,966.00	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	$5,161,917.00	-	-	-	$1,965,629.00	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	$20,670,274.00	-	-	-	$10,803,625.00	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	$14,829,481.00	-	$33,200,231.00	-	$7,195,983.00	-	$4,672,954.00	-
Wyoming	$514,695.76	-	-	-	$1,401,899.64	-	-	-

"-" means the state was unable to provide complete information or the state did not submit a survey.

Table M2. State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings, by state

	Family Foster Care				Congregate Care			
	Maintenance payments	Services costs	Admin and training costs	Total	Maintenance payments	Services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	$16,847,800.00	-	-	-	$187,560.00	-	-	-
Arizona	$21,228,497.00	$15,835,250.00	$35,253,590.00	$72,317,337.00	$39,209,289.00	$35,876,980.00	$95,758,603.00	$170,844,872.00
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	$291,629,057.00	-	-	-	$327,019,770.00	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	$15,573,747.00	-	-	-	$63,186,331.00
Connecticut	-	-	-	$135,909,633.00	-	-	-	$136,621,076.00
Delaware	$13,191,272.00	$0.00	$11,133,723.00	$24,324,995.00	$4,739,456.00	$0.00	$920,066.00	$5,659,522.00
D.C.	$10,700,000.00	-	-	-	$4,300,000.00	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Family Foster Care				Congregate Care			
	Maintenance payments	Services costs	Admin and training costs	Total	Maintenance payments	Services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i	$11,112,705.00	-	-	-	-	$1,494,725.00	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	$1,657,322.32	$15,203,355.32	-	-	$3,395,050.84	$33,640,201.84
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	$21,967,996.45	$2,127,429.01	$11,970,427.98	$36,065,853.44	$143,442,344.05	$0.00	$1,599,315.24	$145,041,659.29
Louisiana	$6,941,296.00	$7,294,317.00	$4,716,431.00	$18,952,044.00	$6,280,973.00	-	-	-
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	$83,647,227.00	-	-	-	$79,844,484.00
Massachusetts	$106,500,000.00	-	-	-	$179,600,000.00	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	$96,770,923.00	-	-	-	$48,613,158.00
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	$10,015,514.07	-	-	-	$10,127,173.72
Montana	-	-	-	$9,670,542.14	-	-	-	$4,948,554.94
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	$4,190,828.00	$0.00	$9,754,825.00	$13,945,653.00	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	$66,774,707.00	$92,730,091.00	$2,951,900.00	$162,456,698.00	$169,687.00	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	$113,349,864.53	-	-	-	$121,910,127.86	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	$243,998,631.00	-	-	-	$381,953,789.00
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	$36,674,898.00	-	$15,446,041.00	-	$22,713,747.00	-	-	-
South Carolina	$26,501,011.35	-	-	-	$18,193,111.71	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	$4,228,149.00	-	-	-	$8,872,197.00
Tennessee	$21,884,197.00	$117,102,630.00	-	-	$69,153,086.00	$61,576,440.00	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	$8,631,938.00	-	-	-	$19,312,044.00	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	$151,157,992.00	-	-	-	$80,098,385.00	-	-	-

	Family Foster Care				Congregate Care			
	Maintenance payments	Services costs	Admin and training costs	Total	Maintenance payments	Services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	$29,411,000.00	-	$109,364,300.00	-	$63,252,400.00	-	$15,393,100.00	-
Wyoming	$3,351,358.00	-	-	-	$5,449,273.00	-	-	-

"-" means the state was unable to provide complete information or the state did not submit a survey.

Table M3. Federal and state/local expenditures on out-of-home placement maintenance payments, service costs, and admin/training, by state

	Federal				State/local			
	Maintenance payments	Services costs	Admin and training costs	Total	Maintenance payments	Services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Alabama	$11,964,486.00	-	-	$58,940,316.89	-	-	-	$39,061,878.75
Alaska	-	-	-	-	$17,035,360.00	-	-	-
Arizona	$84,691,505.00	$124,560,886.00	$71,173,381.00	$280,425,772.00	$60,437,786.00	$51,712,230.00	$131,012,193.00	$243,162,209.00
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$25,137,533.70
California	$247,247,648.00	-	-	$1,556,221,839.60	$618,648,827.00	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	$78,160,032.00	-	-	-	$78,760,078.00
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$272,530,709.00
Delaware	$1,976,183.00	$0.00	$5,533,543.00	$7,509,726.00	$17,930,728.00	$0.00	$12,053,789.00	$29,984,517.00
D.C.	$4,581,575.00	-	-	$25,172,518.00	$15,000,000.00	-	-	$72,491,548.58
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i	-	$234,248.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	$329,797,604.12	-	-	-	$225,221,016.28
Indiana	$11,739,309.00	$21,262,700.00	$17,854,344.00	$50,856,353.00	$266,481,789.00	$72,422,642.00	$120,751,708.00	$459,656,139.00
Iowa	-	-	$13,725,870.00	$23,269,833.03	-	-	$5,052,373.16	$48,843,557.16
Kansas	-	-	$30,189,730.00	$58,711,666.00	-	-	$71,588,248.00	$128,188,248.00
Kentucky	$39,155,136.54	$1,588,464.53	$19,681,959.38	$60,425,560.45	$165,410,340.50	$2,127,429.01	$13,569,743.22	$181,107,512.73
Louisiana	$34,795,445.00	-	-	-	$13,222,269.00	-	-	-
Maine	$11,474,839.00	-	-	$19,310,471.00	-	-	$2,943,733.00	$11,078,515.00
Maryland	-	-	$29,799,672.00	$85,350,417.00	-	-	-	$163,491,711.00
Massachusetts	$135,500,000.00	$550,000.00	$38,680,000.00	$174,730,000.00	$286,100,000.00	-	-	$505,587,813.00
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	$57,028,398.00	-	-	-	$145,384,081.00
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Federal				State/local			
	Maintenance payments	Services costs	Admin and training costs	Total	Maintenance payments	Services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Missouri	-	-	-	$163,272,179.20	-	-	-	$20,142,687.79
Montana	-	-	-	$20,127,203.61	-	-	-	$14,619,097.08
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	$2,158,055.00	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	$55,094,193.58	-	-	-	$38,702,162.99
New Hampshire	-	-	-	$22,485,026.23	$1,921,375.01	-	$11,479,312.22	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	$143,384,624.81	-	-	-	$113,157,456.05
New Mexico	$10,521,359.00	$0.00	$11,220,409.00	$21,741,768.00	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	$482,144,583.00	-	-	-	$383,256,000.00
North Carolina	$41,433,176.00	-	-	-	$66,944,394.00	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	$141,339,390.67	-	-	$204,302,627.35	$235,259,992.39	-	-	$390,239,611.22
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	$71,733,411.00	$14,562,157.00	$21,438,988.00	$107,734,556.00	-	-	-	$625,952,420.00
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	$25,463,143.00	-	-	-	$59,388,645.00	-	-	-
South Carolina	$33,315,950.79	-	-	$41,264,169.00	$44,694,123.06	-	-	$58,064,257.94
South Dakota	-	$0.00	-	$17,201,915.00	-	-	-	$13,100,346.00
Tennessee	$78,316,396.33	$193,439,020.00	$15,384,822.20	$287,140,238.53	$91,037,283.00	$178,679,070.00	$39,607,524.00	$309,323,877.00
Texas	-	-	-	$382,488,218.00	-	-	-	$439,842,664.00
Utah	$7,127,546.00	$38,707,580.00	$5,664,814.00	$51,499,941.00	$27,943,982.00	$18,694,814.00	$21,016,799.00	$67,655,595.00
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	$31,473,899.00	-	-	$124,491,980.10	$231,256,377.00	-	-	$289,361,850.03
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$31,416,583.00
Wisconsin	$22,025,464.00	$8,209,522.94	$37,873,185.00	$68,108,171.94	$92,663,400.00	-	$124,757,400.00	-
Wyoming	$1,916,595.40	-	-	-	$8,800,631.00	-	-	-

"-" means the state was unable to provide complete information or the state did not submit a survey.

Appendix N: SFY 2018 breakdown of expenditures on adoption and guardianship, by state

Table N1. Federal expenditures on adoption assistance costs, by state

	Assistance payments/ services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Alabama	$16,115,977.00	$1,634,425.00	$17,750,402.00
Alaska	-	-	-
Arizona	$149,022,315.00	-	-
Arkansas	$21,661,552.00	$3,645,776.00	$25,307,328.00
California	$453,720,169.00	$77,906,286.65	$531,626,455.65
Colorado	$14,591,375.00	$2,371,584.00	$16,962,959.00
Connecticut	-	-	-
Delaware	$1,749,973.00	$244,394.00	$1,994,367.00
D.C.	$9,355,068.00	$640,645.00	$9,995,713.00
Florida	-	-	-
Georgia	$56,875,057.00	-	-
Hawai'i	$14,185,678.00	$827,995.00	$15,013,673.00
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-
Indiana	$53,690,662.00	$8,226,053.00	$61,916,715.00
Iowa	$35,674,801.00	$5,028,901.00	$40,703,702.00
Kansas	$16,750,792.00	$1,208,481.00	$17,959,273.00
Kentucky	$54,377,753.36	$2,212,613.10	$56,590,366.46
Louisiana	$17,098,764.00	-	-
Maine	-	-	-
Maryland	$19,956,153.00	$693,203.00	$20,649,356.00
Massachusetts	$22,910,000.00	$4,950,000.00	$27,860,000.00
Michigan	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	$34,321,884.00
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	$67,810,416.31	$3,529,790.00	$71,340,206.31
Montana	-	-	$13,162,261.23
Nebraska	$17,850,937.00	$1,120,170.00	$18,971,107.00
Nevada	-	-	-
New Hampshire	$2,082,793.00	$945,096.00	$3,027,889.00
New Jersey	$52,662,653.00	$21,963,391.00	$74,626,044.00
New Mexico	$18,952,107.00	$2,878,725.00	$21,830,832.00
New York	$155,494,513.00	$5,106,621.00	$160,601,134.00
North Carolina	$54,882,194.00	$13,422,614.00	$68,304,808.00
North Dakota	-	-	-
Ohio	$68,681,115.57	$89,294,983.00	$157,976,098.57
Oklahoma	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	$76,853,092.00	$1,049,823.00	$77,902,915.00
Puerto Rico	$1,631,386.00	$0.00	$1,631,386.00
Rhode Island	$6,419,625.00	$1,006,640.00	$7,426,265.00
South Carolina	$25,930,285.09	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	$5,260,488.00
Tennessee	$52,791,253.00	-	-
Texas	$132,721,540.00	-	-
Utah	$9,529,901.00	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-
Virginia	$50,163,755.00	-	-

	Assistance payments/ services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Washington	$39,836,273.00	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-
Wisconsin	$42,333,981.00	$5,411,747.00	$47,745,728.00
Wyoming	$773,336.00	$30,469.00	$803,805.00

"-" means the state was unable to provide complete information or the state did not submit a survey.

Table N2. Federal expenditures on post-adoption services and supports, by state

	Assistance payments/ services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Alabama	-	$1,195,332.00	-
Alaska	-	-	-
Arizona	$1,473,821.00	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-
California	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-
Delaware	$0.00	$348,277.00	$348,277.00
D.C.	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-
Georgia	$1,831,627.00	-	-
Hawai'i	-	$11,369.86	-
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-
Indiana	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Iowa	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Kansas	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Kentucky	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Louisiana	$766,986.00	-	-
Maine	-	-	-
Maryland	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Massachusetts	$1,350,000.00	$0.00	$1,350,000.00
Michigan	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	$1,434,155.00
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	$5,008,773.71	$0.00	$5,008,773.71
Montana	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	$1,339,455.00	-	-
New Mexico	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
New York	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
North Carolina	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-
Ohio	$3,517,920.99	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	$110,901.66	-
South Dakota	-	-	$141,279.00
Tennessee	$1,746,840.00	-	-
Texas	$2,515,964.00	-	-
Utah	$339,362.00	-	-

	Assistance payments/ services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Vermont	-	-	-
Virginia	$6,604,099.00	-	-
Washington	$3,510,139.21	$0.00	$3,510,139.21
West Virginia	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-
Wyoming	$80,902.78	-	-

"-" means the state was unable to provide complete information or the state did not submit a survey.

Table N3. Federal expenditures on guardianship assistance costs, by state

	Assistance payments/ services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Alabama	$834,946.77	$133,504.32	$968,451.09
Alaska	-	-	-
Arizona	$2,418,787.00	-	-
Arkansas	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
California	$57,010,882.00	$3,679,210.98	$60,690,092.98
Colorado	$199,651.00	$444,396.00	$644,047.00
Connecticut	-	-	-
Delaware	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
D.C.	$2,711,167.00	$84,891.00	$2,796,058.00
Florida	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Georgia	$7,098,157.00	-	-
Hawai'i	$2,004,795.00	$238,518.00	$2,243,313.00
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-
Indiana	$586,948.00	$39,927.00	$626,875.00
Iowa	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Kansas	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Kentucky	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Louisiana	$168,010.00	-	-
Maine	-	-	-
Maryland	$2,494,897.00	$13,395.00	$2,508,292.00
Massachusetts	$3,090,000.00	$740,000.00	$3,830,000.00
Michigan	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	$4,456,364.00
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	$9,925,838.39	$680,640.32	$10,606,478.71
Montana	-	-	$1,840,305.82
Nebraska	$95,035.00	$152,030.00	$247,065.00
Nevada	-	-	-
New Hampshire	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
New Jersey	$3,150,235.00	$1,866,989.00	$5,017,224.00
New Mexico	$123,571.00	$6,126.00	$129,697.00
New York	$8,726,414.00	$1,178,285.00	$9,904,699.00
North Carolina	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-
Ohio	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Oklahoma	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	$10,568,287.00	$17,811.00	$10,586,098.00
Puerto Rico	$54,525.00	$0.00	$54,525.00
Rhode Island	$511,600.00	$94,106.00	$605,706.00
South Carolina	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
South Dakota	-	-	$565,573.00
Tennessee	$6,756,561.00	$290,447.00	$7,047,008.00

	Assistance payments/ services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Texas	$7,511,665.00	-	-
Utah	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Vermont	-	-	-
Virginia	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Washington	$1,115,000.95	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-
Wisconsin	$2,350,515.00	$3,929.00	$2,354,444.00
Wyoming	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

"-" means the state was unable to provide complete information or the state did not submit a survey.

Table N4. Federal expenditures on post-guardianship services and supports, by state

	Assistance payments/ services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Alabama	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Alaska	-	-	-
Arizona	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Arkansas	-	-	-
California	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-
Delaware	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
D.C.	-	-	-
Florida	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Georgia	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Hawai'i	$0.00	$11,369.86	$11,369.86
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-
Indiana	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Iowa	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Kansas	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Kentucky	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Louisiana	-	$0.00	-
Maine	-	-	-
Maryland	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Massachusetts	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Michigan	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	$216,546.00
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	$4,535.40	$0.00	$4,535.40
Montana	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	$1,339,455.00	-	-
New Mexico	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
New York	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
North Carolina	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-
Ohio	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Oklahoma	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-
Rhode Island	$109,393.00	-	-
South Carolina	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

	Assistance payments/ services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
South Dakota	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Tennessee	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Texas	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Utah	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Vermont	-	-	-
Virginia	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Washington	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
West Virginia	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-
Wyoming	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

"-" means the state was unable to provide complete information or the state did not submit a survey.

Table N5. State/local expenditures on adoption assistance costs, by state

	Assistance payments/ services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Alabama	-	-	-
Alaska	$19,925,100.00	-	-
Arizona	$81,240,473.00	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-
California	$680,580,254.00	-	-
Colorado	$14,589,366.00	$2,115,465.00	$16,704,831.00
Connecticut	-	-	$41,146,230.00
Delaware	$5,527,158.00	$4,889,186.00	$10,416,344.00
D.C.	$17,500,000.00	-	-
Florida	-	-	-
Georgia	$30,578,825.00	-	-
Hawai'i	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-
Indiana	$44,625,735.00	$312,665.00	$44,938,400.00
Iowa	-	-	-
Kansas	$20,402,704.00	$2,582,108.00	$22,984,812.00
Kentucky	$57,265,445.66	$1,443,733.99	$58,709,179.65
Louisiana	$5,213,919.00	$2,292,287.00	$7,506,206.00
Maine	-	-	-
Maryland	$31,676,433.00	$711,738.00	$32,388,171.00
Massachusetts	$48,900,000.00	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	$47,137,390.00
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	$327,633.27	$3,121.50	$330,754.77
Montana	-	-	$2,694,382.17
Nebraska	$16,118,494.00	$1,120,166.00	$17,238,660.00
Nevada	-	-	-
New Hampshire	$2,082,793.00	-	-
New Jersey	$126,929,808.00	-	-
New Mexico	$7,395,725.00	$2,878,724.00	$10,274,449.00
New York	-	-	-
North Carolina	$60,875,254.00	$10,113,582.00	$70,988,836.00
North Dakota	-	-	-
Ohio	$37,576,575.60	$84,091,676.00	$121,668,251.60
Oklahoma	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	$103,096,016.00
Puerto Rico	-	-	-

	Assistance payments/ services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Rhode Island	$17,915,438.00	$1,020,517.10	$18,935,955.10
South Carolina	$14,856,906.84	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	$5,317,953.00
Tennessee	$47,401,975.49	-	-
Texas	-	-	$129,243,811.00
Utah	$9,450,589.00	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-
Virginia	$69,994,370.00	-	-
Washington	$48,540,459.55	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	$12,778,384.00
Wisconsin	$50,235,304.65	$8,726,292.00	$58,961,596.65
Wyoming	$1,500,000.00	-	-

"-" means the state was unable to provide complete information or the state did not submit a survey.

Table N6. State/local expenditures on post-adoption services and supports, by state

	Assistance payments/ services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Alabama	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-
Arizona	$1,145,444.00	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-
California	-	-	-
Colorado	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Connecticut	-	-	$2,517,270.00
Delaware	$1,243,644.00	$1,100,097.00	$2,343,741.00
D.C.	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-
Georgia	$1,263,721.00	-	-
Hawai'i	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-
Indiana	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Iowa	-	-	-
Kansas	$450,169.08	$0.00	$450,169.08
Kentucky	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Louisiana	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Maine	-	-	-
Maryland	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Massachusetts	$3,500,000.00	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	$6,359.51	$0.00	$6,359.51
Montana	-	-	-
Nebraska	$854,167.00	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-
New Hampshire	$20,278.31	-	-
New Jersey	$445,221.00	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-

	Assistance payments/ services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Pennsylvania	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	$36,967.22	-
South Dakota	-	-	$614,656.00
Tennessee	$1,183,021.76	-	-
Texas	-	-	$11,594,156.00
Utah	$659,166.00	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-
Virginia	$3,567,204.00	-	-
Washington	$4,552,077.96	$0.00	$4,552,077.96
West Virginia	-	-	$3,941,607.00
Wisconsin	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-

"-" means the state was unable to provide complete information or the state did not submit a survey.

Table N7. State/local expenditures on guardianship assistance costs, by state

	Assistance payments/ services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Alabama	-	-	-
Alaska	$554,662.00	-	-
Arizona	$9,479,909.00	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-
California	$63,012,027.00	-	-
Colorado	$199,613.00	$388,515.00	$588,128.00
Connecticut	-	-	$10,543,270.00
Delaware	$331,020.00	$293,939.00	$624,959.00
D.C.	$10,200,000.00	-	-
Florida	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Georgia	$1,452,824.00	-	-
Hawai'i	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-
Indiana	$1,264,024.00	$93,320.00	$1,357,344.00
Iowa	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Kansas	$646,385.00	$56,960.00	$703,345.00
Kentucky	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Louisiana	$97,127.00	$0.00	$97,127.00
Maine	-	-	-
Maryland	$12,313,442.00	$65,341.00	$12,378,783.00
Massachusetts	$25,600,000.00	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	$1,579,914.00
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	$12,194,405.45	$413,387.34	$12,607,792.79
Montana	-	-	$1,343,317.72
Nebraska	$85,812.00	$152,024.00	$237,836.00
Nevada	-	-	-
New Hampshire	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
New Jersey	$24,438,150.00	-	-
New Mexico	$47,675.00	$6,124.00	$53,799.00
New York	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-
Ohio	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

	Assistance payments/ services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Oklahoma	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	$24,445,355.00
Puerto Rico	-	-	-
Rhode Island	$1,451,132.00	$80,228.90	$1,531,360.90
South Carolina	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
South Dakota	-	-	$989,543.00
Tennessee	$8,070,886.63	$169,663.00	$8,240,549.63
Texas	-	-	$13,548,976.00
Utah	$199,486.00	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-
Virginia	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Washington	$1,102,455.35	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	$482,959.00
Wisconsin	$3,227,676.68	$66,750.00	$3,294,426.68
Wyoming	$586,861.00	-	-

"-" means the state was unable to provide complete information or the state did not submit a survey.

Table N8. State/local expenditures on post-guardianship services and supports, by state

	Assistance payments/ services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Alabama	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-
Arizona	$0.00	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-
California	-	-	-
Colorado	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Connecticut	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Delaware	$74,482.00	$66,138.00	$140,620.00
D.C.	-	-	-
Florida	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Georgia	$0.00	-	-
Hawai'i	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-
Indiana	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Iowa	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Kansas	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Kentucky	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Louisiana	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Maine	-	-	-
Maryland	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Massachusetts	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Michigan	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	$59,084.68	$0.00	$59,084.68
Montana	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-
New Hampshire	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
New Jersey	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-

	Assistance payments/ services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
North Dakota	-	-	-
Ohio	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Oklahoma	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-
South Carolina	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
South Dakota	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Tennessee	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Texas	-	-	$12,183,523.00
Utah	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Vermont	-	-	-
Virginia	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Washington	-	$0.00	-
West Virginia	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-

"-" means the state was unable to provide complete information or the state did not submit a survey.

Table N9. Federal and state/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship assistance payments/services costs and admin/training costs, by state

	Federal			State/local		
	Assistance payments/services costs	Admin and training costs	Total	Assistance payments/services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Alabama	-	$2,963,261.32	-	-	-	$2,893,472.50
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	$152,914,923.00	-	-	$91,865,826.00	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	$8,937,789.76
California	-	-	$594,542,498.00	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	$17,835,463.48	$14,788,979.00	$2,503,980.00	$17,292,959.00
Connecticut	-	-	$21,533,926.53	-	-	$54,206,770.00
Delaware	$1,749,973.00	$592,671.00	$2,342,644.00	$7,176,304.00	$6,349,360.00	$13,525,664.00
D.C.	-	-	$12,791,771.00	-	-	$37,821,677.52
Florida	-	-	$164,224,002.30	-	-	$130,613,270.36
Georgia	$65,804,841.00	-	-	$33,295,370.00	-	-
Hawai'i	-	$1,089,252.72	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	$91,962,793.46	-	-	$90,954,641.19
Indiana	$54,277,610.00	$8,265,980.00	$62,543,590.00	$45,889,759.00	$405,985.00	$46,295,744.00
Iowa	$35,674,801.00	$5,028,901.00	$40,703,702.00	$29,166,602.00	$4,539,896.00	$33,706,498.00
Kansas	$16,750,792.00	$1,208,481.00	$17,959,273.00	$21,499,258.08	$2,639,068.00	$24,138,326.08
Kentucky	$54,377,753.36	$2,212,613.10	$56,590,366.46	$57,265,445.66	$1,443,733.99	$58,709,179.65
Louisiana	-	-	-	$5,311,046.00	$2,292,287.00	$7,603,333.00
Maine	$17,015,296.00	$2,207,772.00	$19,223,068.00	$24,603,917.00	$18,577.00	$24,622,494.00
Maryland	$22,451,050.00	$706,598.00	$23,157,648.00	$43,989,875.00	$777,079.00	$44,766,954.00
Massachusetts	$27,350,000.00	$5,690,000.00	$33,040,000.00	$78,000,000.00	-	$104,293,140.39
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	$40,428,949.00	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	$82,749,563.81	$4,210,430.32	$86,959,994.13	$12,587,482.91	$416,508.84	$13,003,991.75
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	$39,402,844.23	-	-	$20,449,594.00
New Hampshire	-	-	-	$2,103,071.31	-	-
New Jersey	$58,491,798.00	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	$19,075,678.00	$2,884,851.00	$21,960,529.00	-	-	-
New York	$164,220,927.00	$6,284,906.00	$170,505,833.00	-	-	$152,766,216.36
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Federal			State/local		
	Assistance payments/services costs	Admin and training costs	Total	Assistance payments/services costs	Admin and training costs	Total
Ohio	$72,199,036.56	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-	$129,954,313.00
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	$19,909,625.00	$1,100,746.00	$21,010,371.00
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	$25,538,005.05
South Dakota	-	-	$5,967,340.00	-	-	$6,922,152.00
Tennessee	$61,294,654.00	$2,971,970.00	$64,266,624.00	$56,655,883.88	$2,173,490.86	$58,829,374.74
Texas	$142,749,169.00	$4,342,420.00	$147,091,589.00	-	-	$166,570,466.00
Utah	$9,869,263.00	$1,702,656.00	$11,571,919.00	$10,309,241.00	$3,804,547.00	$14,113,788.00
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	$56,767,854.00	$6,260,256.38	$63,028,110.38	$73,561,574.00	$15,687,692.78	$89,249,266.78
Washington	$44,461,413.16	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	$52,783,833.26	-	-	$90,011,423.60
Wyoming	$854,238.78	-	$1,652,200.50	-	-	-

"-" means the state was unable to provide complete information or the state did not submit a survey.

Appendix O: Top funding sources for each service category

Table O1. Number of states ranking each funding source in their top three funding sources for each service category

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Preventive services (n=45)	20	27	3	17	5	7	40	10	0	0
Parent skill-based programs[1] (n=39)	9	25	2	11	8	6	31	8	2	1
Substance abuse prevention/treatment (n=30-31)	3	12	2	7	8	7	21	4	1	0
Mental health treatment (n=31-34)	3	9	12	6	4	2	29	6	1	0
Financial supports[2] (n=32-34)	13	8	0	6	4	9	28	5	0	0
Caseworker visits/admin[3] (n=39)	18	17	2	8	7	5	34	8	1	0
Child protective services (n=45-46)	19	13	1	17	15	5	43	10	0	0
Out-of-home placement costs (n=45)	43	6	9	12	7	1	43	9	1	0
Family foster care (n=39)	37	4	1	12	6	1	37	9	0	0
Congregate care (n=39)	37	4	6	12	6	1	37	8	0	0
Adoption and guardianship (n=46)	44	15	1	7	8	2	43	8	1	0
Services/assistance for older youth (n=46)	39	10	1	3	4	13	43	9	1	0

[1] Examples of parent skill-based programs include individual counseling, family counseling, parent education, and parent skills training (e.g., home visiting).
[2] Financial supports could include funds for transportation (e.g., gas card, bus fare, car repairs); housing (e.g., utility or rent payments, purchase of bed(s) or other needed furnishings or appliances); child care; food; and cash for incidentals (e.g., back to school supplies).
[3] Caseworker visits and administration includes information and referral services and family team meetings.

Table O2. Top funding sources for preventive services, by state

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Alabama		X		X			X			
Alaska		X				X	X			
Arizona		X					X	X		
Arkansas	X	X					X			
California	X						X	X		
Colorado	X						X	X		
Connecticut		X		X			X			
Delaware		X					X			
D.C.	X	X					X			
Florida		X		X			X			
Georgia				X		X	X			
Hawai'i	X	X					X			
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X			X			X			
Indiana		X		X			X			
Iowa				X	X		X			
Kansas		X		X			X			
Kentucky		X		X			X			
Louisiana	X	X					X			
Maine	X	X					X			
Maryland	X			X			X			
Massachusetts					X		X			
Michigan	X			X			X			
Minnesota						X	X	X		
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	X	X			X					
Montana		X					X			
Nebraska							X			
Nevada	X						X	X		
New Hampshire		X	X				X			
New Jersey		X				X	X			
New Mexico		X			X	X				
New York		X					X	X		
North Carolina	X						X	X		
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	X	X						X		
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania				X			X	X		
Puerto Rico		X					X			
Rhode Island		X	X				X			
South Carolina	X	X		X						
South Dakota	X	X					X			
Tennessee	X		X				X			
Texas		X		X			X			
Utah					X	X	X			
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia				X			X	X		
Washington	X	X					X			
West Virginia	X			X			X			
Wisconsin	X			X		X				
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.
A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.

Table O2a. Top funding sources for preventive services—parent skill-based programs, by state

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska		X	X				X			
Arizona		X					X	X		
Arkansas	X	X					X			
California		X			X			X		
Colorado	X									
Connecticut		X		X			X			
Delaware		X					X			
D.C.	X	X					X			
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia				X		X	X			
Hawai'i				X	X		X			
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois		X		X			X			
Indiana				X		X	X			
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas						X				
Kentucky		X		X			X			
Louisiana		X			X				X	
Maine	X						X			
Maryland	X						X			
Massachusetts					X		X			
Michigan		X		X			X			
Minnesota		X					X	X		
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri		X			X		X			
Montana		X				X	X			
Nebraska							X			
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey						X	X			
New Mexico		X					X			
New York		X					X	X		
North Carolina	X						X	X		
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Ohio		X			X			X		
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania				X			X	X		
Puerto Rico		X					X			
Rhode Island		X	X				X			
South Carolina		X							X	X
South Dakota		X					X			
Tennessee		X			X		X			
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	X	X					X			
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia				X	X			X		
Washington	X	X					X			
West Virginia		X		X			X			
Wisconsin	X			X		X				
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.
N/A means that the state did not report any expenditures for this service category.
A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.

Table O2b. Top funding sources for preventive services—substance abuse prevention/treatment, by state

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona				X		X	X			
Arkansas		X			X		X			
California		X			X			X		
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Connecticut		X		X			X			
Delaware							X			
D.C.	X						X			
Florida							X			
Georgia				X		X				
Hawai'i					X					
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois		X		X			X			
Indiana						X	X			
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kentucky		X		X			X			
Louisiana		X				X			X	
Maine							X			
Maryland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Massachusetts							X			
Michigan					X		X			
Minnesota	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri		X			X	X				
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	X			
Nebraska							X			
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey						X				
New Mexico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York		X					X	X		
North Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio		X			X			X		

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania				X						
Puerto Rico		X					X			
Rhode Island			X	X			X			
South Carolina					X					
South Dakota	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah					X		X			
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia		X					X	X		
Washington	X	X					X			
West Virginia			X				X			
Wisconsin	X					X				
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.
N/A means that the state did not report any expenditures for this service category.
A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.

Table O2c. Top funding sources for preventive services—mental health treatment, by state

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska			X				X			
Arizona				X			X			
Arkansas		X			X		X			
California		X	X					X		
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Connecticut		X		X			X			
Delaware							X			
D.C.							X			
Florida	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia				X		X	X			
Hawai'i					X		X			
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois			X				X			
Indiana							X			
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kentucky		X		X						
Louisiana	X		X				X			
Maine							X			
Maryland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Massachusetts			X				X			
Michigan		X		X			X			
Minnesota						X	X	X		
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri			X		X		X			
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	X			
Nebraska							X			
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire			X				X			
New Jersey							X			
New Mexico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York		X					X	X		
North Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio					X			X		

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania			X				X	X		
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	X			
Rhode Island		X	X				X			
South Carolina		X							X	
South Dakota	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	X			
Texas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utah			X				X			
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia			X				X	X		
Washington	X	X					X			
West Virginia			X				X			
Wisconsin	X			X						
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.
N/A means that the state did not report any expenditures for this service category.
A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.

Table O2d. Top funding sources for preventive services—financial supports, by state

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	X									
Arizona	X			X			X			
Arkansas	X				X		X			
California	X	X						X		
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Connecticut	X						X			
Delaware							X			
D.C.							X			
Florida	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia				X						
Hawai'i	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois							X			
Indiana						X	X			
Iowa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kansas		X					X			
Kentucky		X		X			X			
Louisiana					X					
Maine		X					X			
Maryland		X					X	X		
Massachusetts							X			
Michigan	X			X			X			
Minnesota					X	X	X			
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	X			
Nebraska	X						X			
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire							X			
New Jersey						X	X			
New Mexico	X	X				X				
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	X					X		X		

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania				X			X	X		
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	X			
Rhode Island	X						X			
South Carolina					X	X	X			
South Dakota	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	X					X	X			
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia		X					X	X		
Washington	X	X					X			
West Virginia				X		X	X			
Wisconsin	X					X	X			
Wyoming							X			

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.
N/A means that the state did not report any expenditures for this service category.
A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.

Table O2e. Top funding sources for preventive services—caseworker visits/admin, by state

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	X				X		X			
Arizona		X		X			X			
Arkansas		X			X		X			
California	X	X						X		
Colorado	X						X	X		
Connecticut		X		X			X			
Delaware		X					X			
D.C.	X						X			
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia				X			X			
Hawai'i					X		X			
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X			X			X			
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas		X		X			X			
Kentucky		X		X			X			
Louisiana		X			X				X	
Maine	X						X			
Maryland	X	X					X			
Massachusetts					X		X			
Michigan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minnesota						X	X	X		
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri					X	X	X			
Montana	X						X			
Nebraska							X			
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	X						X			
New Jersey						X				
New Mexico	X	X					X			
New York		X					X	X		
North Carolina		X					X	X		

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	X	X						X		
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	X						X	X		
Puerto Rico		X								
Rhode Island	X			X			X			
South Carolina		X		X			X			
South Dakota	X				X		X			
Tennessee	X		X				X			
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	X	X					X			
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia			X				X	X		
Washington	X	X					X			
West Virginia						X	X			
Wisconsin	X					X	X			
Wyoming							X			

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.
N/A means that the state did not report any expenditures for this service category.
A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.

Table O3. Top funding sources for child protective services, by state

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Alabama				X	X		X			
Alaska	X				X		X			
Arizona	X			X			X			
Arkansas	X	X					X			
California		X		X				X		
Colorado	X						X	X		
Connecticut		X		X			X			
Delaware	X				X		X			
D.C.		X					X			
Florida				X	X		X			
Georgia				X			X			
Hawai'i					X		X			
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X			X			X			
Indiana					X	X	X			
Iowa		X					X			
Kansas					X		X			
Kentucky				X	X		X			
Louisiana		X		X	X					
Maine	X					X	X			
Maryland						X	X			
Massachusetts	X	X					X			
Michigan	X			X			X			
Minnesota	X						X	X		
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri					X	X	X			
Montana							X			
Nebraska				X			X			
Nevada							X	X		
New Hampshire							X			
New Jersey			X		X		X			
New Mexico		X			X		X			
New York		X					X	X		
North Carolina	X						X	X		
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio		X					X	X		

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania					X		X	X		
Puerto Rico		X								
Rhode Island	X			X			X			
South Carolina	X			X			X			
South Dakota	X			X			X			
Tennessee					X		X			
Texas	X			X			X			
Utah	X				X		X			
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia				X			X	X		
Washington	X	X					X			
West Virginia		X				X	X			
Wisconsin	X						X	X		
Wyoming	X			X			X			

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.
A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.

Table O4. Top funding sources for out-of-home placement costs, by state

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Alabama	X	X					X			
Alaska	X						X			
Arizona	X			X			X			
Arkansas	X	X					X			
California	X						X	X		
Colorado	X						X	X		
Connecticut	X						X			
Delaware	X				X		X			
D.C.	X						X			
Florida	X				X		X			
Georgia	X			X			X			
Hawai'i		X			X		X			
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X			X			X			
Indiana	X		X				X			
Iowa	X	X					X			
Kansas	X			X			X			
Kentucky	X			X			X			
Louisiana	X	X					X			
Maine	X				X		X			
Maryland	X			X			X			
Massachusetts	X				X		X			
Michigan	X			X			X			
Minnesota	X						X	X		
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	X		X	X						
Montana	X			X			X			
Nebraska	X						X			
Nevada	X						X	X		
New Hampshire	X					X	X			
New Jersey	X		X				X			
New Mexico	X		X				X			
New York	X						X	X		
North Carolina	X						X	X		
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	X						X	X		

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	X						X	X		
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	X		X				X			
South Carolina	X						X		X	
South Dakota	X		X				X			
Tennessee	X		X				X			
Texas		X		X			X			
Utah	X				X		X			
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	X		X				X			
Washington	X		X		X					
West Virginia	X			X			X			
Wisconsin	X						X	X		
Wyoming	X			X			X			

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.
A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.

Table O4a. Top funding sources for out-of-home placement costs—family foster care, by state

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Alabama	X	X					X			
Alaska	X						X			
Arizona	X			X			X			
Arkansas	X	X					X			
California	X						X	X		
Colorado	X						X	X		
Connecticut	X						X			
Delaware	X				X		X			
D.C.	X						X			
Florida							X			
Georgia	X			X			X			
Hawai'i	X						X			
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X			X			X			
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	X			X			X			
Kentucky	X			X			X			
Louisiana	X	X					X			
Maine	X				X		X			
Maryland	X						X			
Massachusetts	X				X		X			
Michigan	X						X	X		
Minnesota	X						X	X		
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	X			X	X					
Montana	X			X			X			
Nebraska	X						X			
Nevada	X						X	X		
New Hampshire	X					X	X			
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	X	X					X			
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	X						X	X		
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio				X				X		

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	X						X	X		
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island[1]	X						X			
South Carolina	X			X			X			
South Dakota	X			X			X			
Tennessee	X				X		X			
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	X				X		X			
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	X		X				X			
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	X			X			X			
Wisconsin	X						X	X		
Wyoming	X			X			X			

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.
A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.
[1] Rhode Island indicated they also use Social Security for this purpose.

Table O4b. Top funding sources for out-of-home placement costs—congregate care, by state

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Alabama	X	X					X			
Alaska	X						X			
Arizona	X			X			X			
Arkansas	X	X					X			
California	X						X	X		
Colorado	X						X	X		
Connecticut	X						X			
Delaware	X						X			
D.C.	X						X			
Florida	X				X		X			
Georgia	X			X			X			
Hawai'i		X			X		X			
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X			X			X			
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	X			X			X			
Kentucky	X			X			X			
Louisiana	X		X				X			
Maine	X				X		X			
Maryland	X						X			
Massachusetts			X		X		X			
Michigan	X			X			X			
Minnesota	X						X	X		
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	X			X	X					
Montana	X			X			X			
Nebraska	X						X			
Nevada	X						X	X		
New Hampshire	X					X	X			
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	X	X					X			
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	X						X	X		
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	X						X	X		
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	X						X	X		
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	X		X				X			
South Carolina	X			X			X			
South Dakota	X		X	X						
Tennessee	X		X				X			
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	X				X		X			
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	X		X				X			
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	X			X			X			
Wisconsin	X						X	X		
Wyoming	X			X			X			

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.
A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.

Table O5. Top funding sources for adoption and guardianship costs, by state

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Alabama	X	X					X			
Alaska	X				X		X			
Arizona	X			X			X			
Arkansas	X	X					X			
California	X						X	X		
Colorado	X						X	X		
Connecticut	X	X					X			
Delaware	X	X					X			
D.C.	X						X			
Florida	X			X			X			
Georgia	X			X			X			
Hawai'i		X					X			
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X	X					X			
Indiana	X						X			
Iowa	X						X			
Kansas	X	X					X			
Kentucky	X	X					X			
Louisiana	X	X					X			
Maine	X						X			
Maryland	X						X			
Massachusetts	X				X		X			
Michigan	X			X			X			
Minnesota						X	X	X		
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	X	X		X						
Montana	X			X			X			
Nebraska	X						X			
Nevada	X						X			
New Hampshire	X		X				X			
New Jersey	X					X	X			
New Mexico	X	X					X			
New York	X						X	X		
North Carolina	X						X	X		
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	X						X	X		
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	X						X	X		
Puerto Rico	X	X								
Rhode Island	X	X					X			
South Carolina	X						X		X	
South Dakota	X				X		X			
Tennessee	X				X		X			
Texas	X	X					X			
Utah	X				X		X			
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	X				X		X			
Washington	X	X			X					
West Virginia	X			X			X			
Wisconsin	X						X	X		
Wyoming	X				X		X			

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.
A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.

Table O6. Top funding sources for services/assistance for older youth, by state

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Alabama	X	X					X			
Alaska	X					X	X			
Arizona	X						X			
Arkansas	X	X					X			
California	X						X	X		
Colorado	X						X	X		
Connecticut	X	X					X			
Delaware	X						X			
D.C.	X					X	X			
Florida	X						X			
Georgia	X					X	X			
Hawai'i	X	X					X			
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X			X			X			
Indiana	X					X	X			
Iowa	X						X			
Kansas	X						X			
Kentucky	X						X			
Louisiana	X	X					X			
Maine	X					X	X			
Maryland	X	X					X			
Massachusetts	X					X	X			
Michigan	X				X		X			
Minnesota	X						X	X		
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri				X		X	X			
Montana						X				
Nebraska							X			
Nevada						X	X	X		
New Hampshire	X		X			X				
New Jersey	X			X			X			
New Mexico	X						X			
New York	X						X	X		
North Carolina	X						X	X		
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	X						X	X		

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	X						X	X		
Puerto Rico							X			
Rhode Island	X	X					X			
South Carolina						X	X		X	
South Dakota	X						X			
Tennessee	X				X		X			
Texas		X				X	X			
Utah	X					X	X			
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	X						X	X		
Washington	X	X			X					
West Virginia	X						X			
Wisconsin	X	X					X			
Wyoming	X				X		X			

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.
A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.

Appendix P: SFY 2018 child welfare agency expenditures on EBPs, by state

	Total expenditures on EBPs	Top sources of funds for EBPs										
		Title IV-E (through waiver)	Title IV-E (allowable without waiver)	Title IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	X				X	X					
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado[1]	$1,608,746.49		X						X	X		
Connecticut	$29,342,954.00		X			X			X			
Delaware	-								X			
D.C.	$3,380,000.00	X							X			
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	$0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hawai'i	$4,341,953.58	X				X			X			
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	$260,687.00	X										
Indiana	$71,443,864.00			X		X			X			
Iowa	$0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kansas	-		X				X		X			
Kentucky	$359,712.87		X			X			X			
Louisiana	$0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	$2,574,790.00	X							X			
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	$937,269.34							X	X			
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	$0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	$574,068.19		X	X				X				
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	$0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	Total expenditures on EBPs	Top sources of funds for EBPs										
		Title IV-E (through waiver)	Title IV-E (allowable without waiver)	Title IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
New Jersey	$24,399,602.00			X				X	X			
New Mexico	-		X	X				X				
New York	-	X							X	X		
North Carolina	$2,924,489.00			X					X	X		
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	X						X		X		
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	$0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pennsylvania	-	X							X	X		
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	$5,404,378.41			X		X						X
South Dakota	$0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	-			X			X		X			
Texas	$46,305,776.53			X		X			X			
Utah	$1,405,802.00	X		X					X			
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	$7,245,301.00					X						
Washington	$11,338,410.58	X		X					X			
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	$10,904,413.81					X		X	X			
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.
N/A means the state reported $0 in EBP expenditures.
A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.
[1]Colorado noted that the total amount spent on EBPs is likely underestimated.

Appendix Q: SFY 2018 spending on kinship navigator programs and foster care maintenance payments for children placed with parents in licensed residential family-based substance use treatment facility, by state

	Kinship navigator programs	Maintenance payments for children in family-based substance use treatment facilities
Alabama	$0.00	-
Alaska	$0.00	$0.00
Arizona	$0.00	-
Arkansas	$0.00	-
California	$0.00	-
Colorado	$3,389,138.00	-
Connecticut	$4,920,935.00	$0.00
Delaware	$0.00	$0.00
D.C.	$230,000.00	$0.00
Florida	$0.00	-
Georgia	$1,245,331.00	$0.00
Hawai'i	$0.00	$0.00
Idaho	-	-
Illinois	$0.00	$0.00
Indiana	$0.00	-
Iowa	$0.00	-
Kansas	$0.00	$0.00
Kentucky	$0.00	-
Louisiana	$0.00	$0.00
Maine	$0.00	$0.00
Maryland	-	-
Massachusetts	$0.00	$0.00
Michigan	$0.00	$0.00
Minnesota	$0.00	$0.00
Mississippi	-	-
Missouri	$0.00	$0.00
Montana	$0.00	$434,199.85
Nebraska	$0.00	$0.00
Nevada	$0.00	-
New Hampshire	$0.00	$0.00
New Jersey	$3,785,254.00	$0.00
New Mexico	$0.00	$0.00
New York	$314,098.00	-
North Carolina	$0.00	$0.00
North Dakota	-	-
Ohio	-	$0.00
Oklahoma	-	-
Oregon	-	$0.00
Pennsylvania	$0.00	$0.00
Puerto Rico	-	-
Rhode Island	$0.00	$0.00
South Carolina	$0.00	$432,083.11
South Dakota	$0.00	$0.00
Tennessee	$0.00	$0.00
Texas	$0.00	$0.00

	Kinship navigator programs	Maintenance payments for children in family-based substance use treatment facilities
Utah	$0.00	$0.00
Vermont	-	-
Virginia	$0.00	$0.00
Washington	-	-
West Virginia	$0.00	$0.00
Wisconsin	$4,159.00	$0.00
Wyoming	$0.00	$0.00

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.

Appendix R: SFY 2018 Child Welfare Financing Survey instrument

SFY 2018 CHILD WELFARE FINANCING SURVEY

Overview

Thank you for participating in this survey. It is a continuation of 10 previous national child welfare financing surveys conducted since state fiscal year (SFY) 1996. This survey provides an opportunity to document national trends and compare state expenditure data so policymakers and others can better understand the child welfare funding structure that supports vulnerable children and families.

This survey is conducted by Child Trends, with support from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs. We will summarize findings from this survey in a report and may create other publicly available resources with these data, such as state-level resources. Your name may be included alongside the data you provide. We will share these resources with you once they are released. In addition, data collected through this survey may be shared with and used by policymakers, researchers, child welfare administrators, practitioners, foster care organizations, and others who find the information relevant to their work. You can view the SFY 2016 products on the Child Trends website.

This survey collects fiscal data for SFY 2018. The previous survey collected data for SFY 2016, which allows us to continue capturing biennial data.

We recognize that completing this survey requires a significant effort. We are grateful for your time and attention. We truly believe that the data you provide can improve policy and practice for children in the child welfare system.

Questions? Please contact Kristina Rosinsky at Child Trends (krosinsky@childtrends.org).

Important Information for Completing the Instrument

The survey questions primarily refer to the **federal, state, and local funds your state and local public child welfare agency(ies)** expended on child welfare services/activities for SFY 2018. We offer this guidance as you begin the survey:

- **Please answer all questions.** Partial data are better than no data.
- If data are not available on a funding stream that your state uses to finance a particular service or activity, **please answer "UNKNOWN."**
- If a funding stream is not used at all, or not used for a particular service or activity**, please answer "0."**
- The time period requested, SFY 2018, may overlap with both federal fiscal year (FFY) 2017 and FFY 2018 (depending on your SFY calendar), so funds reported on this survey may be from portions of both federal fiscal years that overlap with your SFY 2018 period.
- Text boxes are provided throughout the document to allow for any additional comments or explanations that will help us better understand your state's fiscal data. You can also email us (krosinsky@childtrends.org) with any additional information.

Definitions

For comparability of data across states, and of your state's data over time, please use the definitions below. If you are unable to report data using these definitions, please provide the data you can, and note in the text boxes following the questions or via email which expenditures are included in your figures.

Expenditures	**Include:** All SFY 2018 expenditures for the programs, case management, administration, and operation (including field and administrative staff expenses, SACWIS/CCWIS, and training expenses) of your state's child welfare services system, **including all funds for services contracted out to another agency or entity that meets the definition of child welfare below.** Please use **SFY 2018** when answering the questions. For most states, this will be July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018. Please indicate on page 3 the time period for which you provided data. Include expenditures made for this SFY "regardless of the date of receipt of the good or performance of the service."[1] Include the most up-to-date SFY 2018 expenditures at the time you complete this survey. If adjustments were made to SFY 2018 expenditures after the end of SFY 2018, please include those adjustments that apply to the SFY 2018 period. If your child welfare agency is housed within a larger administrative agency, please be sure to only include funds that were used for child welfare purposes. **Exclude:** Capital costs, appropriated but unexpended funds, and recoupment of federal reimbursement/prior quarter adjustments for other years.
Child welfare	**Include:** All of the following services/activities that are administered by the child welfare agency for children/young adults (including youth who are 18 and older) and families: • Services for intact families to prevent initiation or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry • Child protective services (intake, family assessment, investigation, and case management) • Out-of-home placements and associated services and supports for children/youth in foster care, including reunification services • Adoption and guardianship services and supports (including assistance payments) • Services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care ***The survey intends to capture all public child welfare agency spending on children and youth (and their families) receiving the services noted above.*** **Exclude:** Domestic violence (unrelated to child maltreatment cases), juvenile justice, and all other services/activities that the child welfare agency may provide that do not fall into a category listed above.

[1] Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau (n.d.). *Instructions for Completion of Form CB-496*. Washington, DC. Retrieved from https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/attachmentc_form496.pdf

	The intent of this survey is to capture child welfare agency expenditures on child welfare services and activities. We understand that some states may not be able to separate child welfare and juvenile justice-related expenditures. If this is the case in your state, please explain how you handled this issue when responding to this survey:

Contact Information for Survey Respondent

Name:	
Title/Department/Agency:	
Address:	
Phone:	
Email:	

State Fiscal Year 2018 Timeframe

As stated in the "Expenditure" definition section above, please use SFY 2018 when answering the questions. To inform our analysis and reporting, please indicate the beginning and end dates of your state fiscal year below:

Reporting-related Changes to Child Welfare Financing in Your State

Please use the text box below to describe any changes since SFY 2016 in how you are compiling child welfare expenditure data for reporting purposes, and/or explanations for changes that may be seen in expenditures (e.g., change in accounting systems or in services/activities provided, change in agency structure, change in cost allocation process, change in scope or form of Title IV-E waiver, planning for implementation of a Title IV-E prevention program). This will help us account for changes in your state's spending over time.

Confirmation of Previous Data

Your state's data from the SFY 2016 survey are included in a separate document. **Please review these data and inform us of any changes/corrections that should be made to the data, or updates (such as prior quarter adjustments made for the SFY 2016 period) if you now have data that you could not previously provide.** These corrections will be used when we make comparisons to SFY 2016 expenditures.

Regarding your state's SFY 2016 data that have been provided to you, please select one of the following:

☐ **Data for SFY 2016 are correct.**

☐ **Data for SFY 2016 are incorrect/incomplete.** (*Please provide corrections and values for previously missing data in the text box below or attach a separate file.*)

Section 1: Federal Funds (Questions 1 to 20)

Directions:

- **INCLUDE:**
  - All federal funds directly expended and/or claimed as reimbursement for SFY 2018 for child welfare services/activities provided by your state/local child welfare agency(ies) (unless otherwise instructed)
- **EXCLUDE:**
  - Recoupment of federal reimbursement/prior quarter adjustments for other years
  - State or local dollars used to match federal dollars or meet a Maintenance of Effort requirement; these should be reported in **Section 2: State and Local Funds**
  - Expenditures covered by third party income sources (including Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, Social Security Survivor's Benefits, Veteran's Administration funds, and child support) that were remitted to the state and made available to the child welfare agency to use as offsets to child welfare agency costs for child welfare services/activities; these third party income sources should be reported in **Section 3: Additional Questions**; therefore, when reporting expenditures in this section, report amounts *after* third party income offsets are taken into account.

Title IV-E

This section asks about Title IV-E expenditures, which include spending on the Foster Care Program, Adoption Assistance Program, Guardianship Assistance Program, Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers, and waiver demonstration projects.

1. Please provide your state's total amount of **federal Title IV-E** funds claimed as reimbursement for SFY 2018.

- **INCLUDE**:
  - Title IV-E funds claimed for child welfare services/activities provided by state/local child welfare agency(ies), including those used to purchase contracted services
  - Title IV-E funds claimed for juvenile justice services/activities (administered by the child welfare agency(ies) or other entities)
  - Title IV-E funds used as reimbursement/passed through to tribes with which the state/local child welfare agency(ies) had an executed Title IV-E agreement
  - Other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agency(ies) or other entities (such as courts or agencies administering early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs) for the SFY 2018 period

- **EXCLUDE:**
  - State matching funds
  - Any IV-E claims that were disallowed

$_____

2. Please provide the total amount of **federal Title IV-E** funds claimed as reimbursement for SFY 2018 for ***child welfare services/activities provided by your state/local child welfare agency(ies)*.**

- **INCLUDE:**
  - Title IV-E funds claimed for child welfare services/activities provided by state/local child welfare agency(ies), including those used to purchase contracted services
- **EXCLUDE:**
  - Title IV-E funds claimed for juvenile justice services/activities (administered by the child welfare agency(ies) or other entities)
  - Title IV-E funds used as reimbursement/passed through to tribes with which the state/local child welfare agency(ies) had an executed Title IV-E agreement
  - Other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agency(ies) or other entities (such as courts or agencies administering early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs) for the SFY 2018 period
  - State matching funds
  - Any Title IV-E claims that were disallowed

Please report Title IV-E expenditures by type of claim below. ***NOTE ABOUT TITLE IV-E WAIVER DOLLARS:*** *If your state claimed reimbursement under a Title IV-E waiver for SFY 2018, please exclude those dollars from lines 2a – 2j. The waiver dollars should be reported separately on line 2k.*

	SFY 2018 federal amount
2a. Foster care maintenance payments	$_____
2b. Foster care administrative costs,[2] combined: • Administrative costs (in-placement, sex trafficking, and candidacy) • Training • SACWIS/CCWIS	$_____
2b1. In-placement administrative costs – Eligibility determinations *(NOTE: This amount should be included in the amount reported in 2b above.)*	$_____
2c. Adoption assistance payments	$_____
2d. Adoption assistance administrative costs, combined: • Agency costs • Non-recurring adoption expenses • Training	$_____
2e. Guardianship assistance payments	$_____

[2] Any eligibility costs that have been allocated by a state's cost allocation plan to a state's adoption assistance or guardianship assistance programs need to be reported in the administrative costs lines for the adoption assistance or guardianship assistance programs, respectively.

2f. Guardianship assistance administrative costs, combined: • Agency costs • Non-recurring guardianship expenses • Training	$_____
2g. Post-demonstration guardianship assistance and services costs: assistance payments	$_____
2h. Post-demonstration guardianship assistance and services costs: administrative and training costs	$_____
2i. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood funds[3]	$_____
2j. Chafee Education and Training Vouchers (ETV) funds	$_____
2k. Fundable Title IV-E waiver demonstration dollars *(NOTE: This should exclude any dollars reported above in 2a-2j.)*	$_____
2k1. In-placement administrative costs paid under waiver – Eligibility determinations *(NOTE: This amount should be included in the amount reported in 2k above.)* [4]	$_____
2l. TOTAL	**$**_____ *Sum of 2a – 2k, above* *(Be careful not to double count 2b1 & 2k1.)*

***NOTE:** If your response to Question #2k is "$0," (i.e., your state did not claim any dollars through a Title IV-E waiver for SFY 2018) skip to Question #4.*

3. Of the amount entered in response to Question #2k, representing dollars claimed through a Title IV-E waiver for SFY 2018, what amount (or percent) was claimed for each of the following categories? *Please enter either a dollar amount OR the percentage of overall federal Title IV-E waiver expenditures for each row below.*

	SFY 2018 $ (federal share)	**% of total federal IV-E waiver expenditures**
3a. Expenditures under the state's IV-E waiver **that would have been reimbursed under IV-E without the waiver** • I.e., dollars spent on traditionally IV-E eligible children for traditionally IV-E allowable costs	$_____	_____%

[3] The Family First Prevention Services Act of 2018 changed the name of this program from the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program to the Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood.

[4] If some counties participate in the waiver while others do not, please report here only costs for eligibility determinations in the waiver counties.

	SFY 2018 $ (federal share)	% of total federal IV-E waiver expenditures
3b. Expenditures under the state's IV-E waiver for non-IV-E eligible children **that would be reimbursable under IV-E if the child was IV-E eligible** • I.e., dollars spent on non-IV-E eligible children for traditionally IV-E allowable costs	$_____	_____%
3c. Expenditures under the state's IV-E waiver for IV-E & non-IV-E eligible children **that are only reimbursable because of the waiver** • I.e., dollars spent on non-IV-E allowable costs for any children (regardless of child's IV-E eligibility status)	$_____	_____%
3d. Project development and evaluation costs	$_____	_____%
TOTAL	$_____ *(should equal line 2k above)*	_____% *(should equal 100%)*

3e. If you entered a dollar amount or percentage other than "0" in line 3c above, please describe the types of non-IV-E allowable costs for which these IV-E waiver dollars were used.

4. Of the child welfare population in out-of-home care in SFY 2018 (for whom the Title IV-E agency had care and placement responsibility[5]), for what percentage of children/youth did your state claim Title IV-E funds as partial reimbursement for spending on *foster care maintenance payments* in SFY 2018?

Please use the following figures for your calculation:

- **NUMERATOR:** The total number of children/youth in out-of-home care[6] during SFY 2018 who were determined to be eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance and for whom the state claimed Title IV-E foster care maintenance reimbursement at least once, including those who were served under waiver funding but were Title IV-E eligible. **DO NOT INCLUDE** children/youth who were served under a waiver but who were not otherwise Title IV-E eligible.
- **DENOMINATOR:** The total number of children/youth in out-of-home care during SFY 2018.

Please provide the percentage AND the numerator and denominator of your calculation.

_____ % **NUMERATOR:** _____
DENOMINATOR:

[5] "For whom the Title IV-E agency has care and placement responsibility" refers to any child for whom the state or local child welfare agency must provide case planning and case review protections.
[6] The total number of children/youth in out-of-home care refers to any child "served" in foster care during the SFY, meaning they were in foster care on the first day of the SFY or they entered foster care sometime during that SFY.

5. Of the child welfare population in out-of-home care in SFY 2018 (for whom the Title IV-E agency had care and placement responsibility[5]), for what percentage of care-days[7] did your state claim Title IV-E funds as partial reimbursement for spending on *foster care maintenance payments* in SFY 2018?

Please use the following figures for your calculation:

- **NUMERATOR:** The total number of care-days for children/youth in out-of-home care in SFY 2018 that were determined to be eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance and for which the state claimed Title IV-E foster care maintenance reimbursement (either through traditional claiming or under a waiver). Only count care-days for children/youth when the child/youth was eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance (e.g., if the child/youth was in out-of-home placement for 100 care-days in SFY 2018, but they were only eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance for 40 of those care-days, only include 40 care-days in the numerator). **DO NOT INCLUDE** care-days for children/youth who were served under a waiver but who were not otherwise Title IV-E eligible.
- **DENOMINATOR:** The total number of care-days for children/youth in out-of-home care during SFY 2018.

Please provide the percentage AND the numerator and denominator of your calculation.

_____ % **NUMERATOR:** _____
DENOMINATOR:

6. Of the child welfare population who received adoption subsidy (or "adoption assistance") payments in SFY 2018, for what percentage did your state claim Title IV-E funds as partial reimbursement for adoption subsidy payments?

Please use the following figures for your calculation:

- **NUMERATOR:** The total number of children who received adoption subsidy payments during SFY 2018 for whom the state claimed Title IV-E funds as partial reimbursement for adoption subsidy payments. This number should include all children who received Title IV-E adoption subsidy payments in SFY 2018, regardless of when the child was adopted (i.e., whether the adoption took place in a prior year).
- **DENOMINATOR:** The total number of children who received adoption subsidy payments during SFY 2018. This number should include children who received any type of adoption subsidy in SFY 2018, regardless of how the payment was funded (e.g., state-only assistance, Title IV-E adoption assistance).

EXCLUDE from your calculation children who received only non-recurring assistance.

Please provide the percentage AND the numerator and denominator of your calculation.

_____ % **NUMERATOR:** _____
DENOMINATOR:

[7] "Care-days" is defined as the number of days a child spent in out-of-home care, summed across children in out-of-home care in SFY 2018. This is also sometimes referred to as "bed-days."

7. Of the child welfare population who received guardianship subsidy (or "guardianship assistance") payments in SFY 2018, for what percentage did your state claim Title IV-E funds as partial reimbursement for guardianship subsidy payments?

Please use the following figures for your calculation:

- **NUMERATOR:** The total number of children who received guardianship subsidy payments during SFY 2018 for whom the state claimed Title IV-E funds as partial reimbursement for those guardianship subsidy payments. This number should include all children who received Title IV-E guardianship subsidy payments in SFY 2018, regardless of when the child achieved guardianship (i.e., whether the guardianship took place in a prior year). This number should also include children who received Title IV-E post-demonstration guardianship subsidy payments.
- **DENOMINATOR:** The total number of children who received guardianship subsidy payments during SFY 2018. This number should include children who received any type of guardianship subsidy in SFY 2018, regardless of how the payment was funded (e.g., state-only assistance, Title IV-E guardianship assistance).

EXCLUDE from your calculation children who received only non-recurring assistance.

Please provide the percentage AND the numerator and denominator of your calculation.

_____ % **NUMERATOR:** _____
DENOMINATOR:

8. Did your state/local child welfare agency(ies) claim federal Title IV-E dollars ***for juvenile justice services/activities (administered by the child welfare agency(ies) or other entities)*** for SFY 2018?

☐ Yes [Please provide the federal share amount that was reimbursed: $_____]

☐ No [Go to Question #9]

8a. If yes, please describe the types of juvenile justice services/activities for which federal Title IV-E dollars were claimed for SFY 2018:

9. Did your state/local child welfare agency(ies) have an executed Title IV-E agreement with one or more Indian tribes or tribal organizations at any time during SFY 2018?

☐ Yes

☐ No [Go to Question #10]

9a. If yes, please report the total amount of federal Title IV-E funds that were used as reimbursement or passed through to each tribe for SFY 2018. (*NOTE: This should include foster care maintenance payments, adoption and guardianship assistance payments, administration, training, and Chafee/ETV funds.)* If you need additional space, please attach supplemental pages.

Tribe	SFY 2018 federal amount
	$_____
	$_____
	$_____
	$_____
TOTAL	$_____

10. For SFY 2018, did your state/local child welfare agency(ies) claim federal Title IV-E dollars ***for other allowable services/activities administered by the child welfare agency(ies) or other entities*** (such as courts or agencies administering early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs) not reported in questions #2, 8, or 9 above?

☐ Yes [Please provide the federal share amount that was reimbursed: $_____]

☐ No [Go to Question #11]

10a. If yes, please describe the types of other allowable services/activities and the entities that administered them.

STOP: Check your responses

The sum of the total amounts reported in questions #2, 8, 9, and 10 should equal the amount reported in Question #1. Please ensure that amounts were not double reported in any of these questions.

Title IV-B

Please report Title IV-B formula funds in Question #11 and Title IV-B competitive funds in Question #12.

11. Formula Funds. Please report your state/local child welfare agency's(ies') total federal Title IV-B formula expenditures for child welfare services/activities for SFY 2018.

- **EXCLUDE:**
  - Title IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in your state, **unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency(ies) to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities**
  - State matching funds

11a. Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services (Title IV-B, Subpart 1) $_____

11b. Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) Program, including formula grants for monthly case worker visits and to develop, enhance, or evaluate kinship navigator programs (Title IV-B, Subpart 2) $_____

12. Competitive Funds. Please report your state/local child welfare agency's(ies') total federal expenditures under any competitive grant or contract authorized under Title IV-B for child welfare services/activities for SFY 2018.

- **INCLUDE:** Expenditures under a Title IV-B grant, contract, cooperative agreement, or other funding arrangement awarded to a state or local (public) child welfare agency in the state
- **EXCLUDE:**
  - Title IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in your state, **unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency(ies) to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities**
  - State matching funds

12a. Child Welfare Research, Training, and Demonstration Funding (CFDA 93.648); and Family Connection Grants (CFDA 93.605) (Title IV-B, Subpart 1) $_____

12b. Regional Partnership Grants (RPG) to improve outcomes for children affected by parental substance abuse (CFDA 93.087); and PSSF Evaluation, Research, Training, and Technical Assistance Funds (CFDA 93.556) (Title IV-B, Subpart 2) $_____

Medicaid

13. For SFY 2018, what was the total amount of federal reimbursement under **Medicaid (Title XIX)** (i.e., the federal share paid to your state) for child welfare services/activities **for which your state and/or local child welfare agency(ies) paid the non-federal match**?

- **INCLUDE:** The federal dollars received as reimbursement through Medicaid for:
  - Costs borne by the child welfare agency (i.e., payments made by or through the child welfare agency)
  - Costs borne by other agencies if the state/local child welfare agency(ies) paid the non-federal match for those costs

- **EXCLUDE:**
  - Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population that were borne by any other agencies (e.g., the Medicaid agency) if the child welfare agency did NOT pay the non-federal match for those costs
  - The non-federal dollars spent by the child welfare agency for the required Medicaid match

$_____

***NOTE:** If the response is "$0," go to Question #13b.*

13a. For SFY 2018, for which types of services did your state and/or local child welfare agency(ies) pay the non-federal Medicaid match? **Please check all that apply.**

Rehabilitative services (e.g., residential treatment, behavioral modification treatment, in-patient and out-patient behavioral health services)	☐
Targeted case management	☐
Medicaid-covered services borne by the child welfare agency for children placed in "treatment" (or "therapeutic") foster home settings	☐
Other *(please describe)* _____	☐

13b. Please indicate if any of the services in Question #13a were provided to children served by the child welfare agency but were **funded through an agency other than the child welfare agency in SFY 2018**. In other words, the child welfare agency did not pay the non-federal Medicaid match for these services itself, but the services were provided to children served by the child welfare agency. If another agency funded these services for children served by the child welfare agency, please indicate which agency paid the non-federal Medicaid match for these services.

	Another agency claimed Medicaid for SFY 2018 for children served by child welfare?	***If yes:* Agency paying non-federal match**
13b1. Rehabilitative services (e.g., residential treatment, behavioral modification treatment, in-patient and out-patient behavioral health services)	☐ Yes ☐ No	
13b2. Targeted case management	☐ Yes ☐ No	
13b3. Medicaid-covered services for children placed in "treatment" (or "therapeutic") foster home settings	☐ Yes ☐ No	
13b4. Other *(please describe)* _____	☐ Yes ☐ No	

13c. Has your state experienced any recent changes (in the past 3 to 5 years) in how Medicaid is used for child welfare services/activities OR in how Medicaid-funded child welfare services/activities are structured/financed in the state[8]?

☐ Yes

☐ No [Go to Question #14]

13c1. If yes, please briefly describe the recent changes and when they occurred in the box below.

- *Example: If the child welfare agency previously paid the non-federal match for targeted case management (TCM) activities for children in foster care, but now the Department of Health (or another agency) pays the match, please note that here. Or, if the child welfare agency previously paid the non-federal match for TCM, but this now is NOT a service funded by Medicaid for children in foster care in your state, please note that here.*

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

14. For SFY 2018, what were the total amounts of federal **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)** funds your state/local child welfare agency(ies) expended on child welfare services/activities?

- **EXCLUDE:**
  - TANF funds expended by other entities in your state, **unless the dollars flowed through the state/local child welfare agency(ies) to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities**
  - TANF funds that were transferred to the Social Services Block Grant Program *(these should be reported in the SSBG section that follows this section)*
  - TANF child-only payments provided by the TANF agency

$_____

***NOTE:** If the response is "$0," go to Question #14b.*

14a. Based on your best estimate, please rank the top three categories of child welfare services/activities for which the largest amounts of TANF funds were used by the state/local child welfare agency(ies) in SFY 2018. Use 1 to represent the category with the largest expenditures, and 3 to represent the category with the third-largest expenditures.

- *For example, if you estimate that the largest amount of TANF funds used for child welfare services/activities by child welfare agencies in SFY 2018 were used for "relative foster care maintenance payments and adoption and guardianship subsidies," place a "1" next to that category.*

[8] This would include Medicaid waiver programs.

If "supportive services" represented the second-largest amount of TANF expenditures, place a "2" next to that category.

Category[9]	Rank
14a1. Basic Assistance *(excluding Payments for Relative Foster Care, and Adoption and Guardianship Subsidies)*	
14a2. Basic Assistance: *Relative Foster Care Maintenance Payments and Adoption and Guardianship Subsidies*	
14a3. Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law: *Foster Care Payments*	
14a4. Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law: *Emergency Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law*	
14a5. Non-Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law: *Child Welfare or Foster Care Services*	
14a6. Non-Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law: *Emergency Services Authorized Solely Under Prior Law*	
14a7. Work, Education, and Training Activities	
14a8. Early Care and Education	
14a9. Supportive Services	
14a10. Services for Children and Youth	
14a11. Child Welfare Services: *Family Support/Family Preservation/Reunification Services*	
14a12. Child Welfare Services: *Adoption Services*	
14a13. Child Welfare Services: *Additional Child Welfare Services*	
14a14. Program Management	
14a15. Other (include TANF categories not listed above)	

14b. In SFY 2018, could your state's TANF agency make ongoing monthly assistance payments on behalf of any children for whom the state or local child welfare agency had care and placement responsibility[10] *in lieu of child welfare agency-paid maintenance payments* for the children's room and board? (The TANF agency may make these payments as basic assistance or child-only payments for relative caregivers, or as payments authorized under prior law.)

☐ Yes ☐ No

***NOTE:** If "No," go to Question #15.*

14b1. For what percentage of children who were in foster care in your state in SFY 2018[11] did the TANF agency provide monthly assistance payments *in lieu of a child welfare agency-paid foster care maintenance payment?*

_____%

[9] These categories are taken from the "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) ACF- 196R Financial Report" form. Please see: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf for category descriptions.

[10] "Children for whom the state or local child welfare agency has care and placement responsibility" refers to any child for whom the state or local child welfare agency must provide case planning and case review protections.

[11] This refers to any child "served" in foster care during the SFY, meaning they were in foster care on the first day of the SFY or they entered foster care sometime during that SFY, and the state or local child welfare agency had care and placement responsibility.

14b2. Please briefly describe what determines whether the caregiver would receive the TANF monthly assistance payment or a foster care maintenance payment:

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)

15. For SFY 2018, what were the total amounts of **Title XX Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)** funds your state/local child welfare agency(ies) expended on child welfare services/activities?

- **INCLUDE:**
  - Any TANF funds that were transferred to SSBG (that were spent by the child welfare agency on child welfare services/activities)
- **EXCLUDE:**
  - SSBG funds expended by other entities in your state, **unless the dollars flowed through the state/local child welfare agency(ies) to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities**

$_____

NOTE: *If the response is "$0," go to Question #16.*

15a. Based on your best estimate, please rank the top three categories of child welfare services/activities for which the largest amounts of SSBG funds were used by the state/local child welfare agency(ies) in SFY 2018. Use 1 to represent the category with the largest expenditures, and 3 to represent the category with the third-largest expenditures.

- *For example, if you estimate that the largest amount of SSBG funds used for child welfare services/activities by child welfare agencies in SFY 2018 were used for "prevention and intervention services," place a "1" next to that category. If "adoption services" represented the second-largest amount of SSBG expenditures, place a "2" next to that category.*

Category[12]	Rank
15a1. Adoption Services	
15a2. Case Management Services	
15a3. Counseling Services	
15a4. Day Care Services – Children	
15a5. Foster Care Services for Children	
15a6. Home Based Services	
15a7. Independent and Transitional Living Services	
15a8. Prevention and Intervention Services	
15a9. Protective Services for Children	

[12] These categories are taken from the SSBG "Uniform Definition of Services." Please see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services for category descriptions.

Category[12]	Rank
15a10. Residential Treatment Services	
15a11. Special Services for Persons with Developmental or Physical Disabilities, or Persons with Visual or Auditory Impairments	
15a12. Special Services for Youth Involved in or at Risk of Involvement in Criminal Activity	
15a13. Substance Abuse Services	
15a14. Administrative Costs	
15a15. Other (include SSBG categories not listed above, as well as the "Other Services" category)	

Other Federal Funds

16. For SFY 2018, what were the amounts of **other federal funds** the state/local child welfare agency(ies) claimed or expended for child welfare services/activities?

- **INCLUDE:**
  - Any federal grants or awards (including discretionary grants) not reported elsewhere on the survey
- **EXCLUDE:**
  - Any funds expended by other entities in your state, **unless the dollars flowed through the state/local child welfare agency(ies) to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities**
  - Other third party income, such as Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, Social Security Survivor's Benefits, Veteran's Administration funds, and child support; these income sources are captured later in this survey

If your state/local child welfare agency(ies) did not use a particular source in SFY 2018 please write "$0" in the space provided. If the state/local child welfare agency(ies) did use the source, but you are unable to report the amount, please write "UNKNOWN" in the space provided. If you need to provide any additional context, please use the text box below.

Federal funding source	SFY 2018 federal amount
16a. Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) including CAPTA state grants, CBCAP grants,[13] and any competitive grants awarded to the state or local child welfare agency out of CAPTA discretionary activities funding	$_____
16b. Children's Justice Act	$_____
16c. Adoption Opportunities	$_____
16d. Adoption and Guardianship Incentive awards	$_____
16e. Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)	$_____
16f. *Other:* _____	$_____

[13] CBCAP grants should be included here provided that the funds were spent by or directed to local entities through the state or local child welfare agency.

16g. *Other:*_____	$_____
16h. *Other:*_____	$_____
16i. TOTAL (sum all rows above)	**$_____**

16j. Please indicate below any additional information needed to fully understand how you reported "other federal funding sources" in Question #16. For example, please explain if you combined several funding sources on one line.

Total Federal Funds

17. Of the total amount of **federal funds** (for all above reported federal programs) that the state/local child welfare agency(ies) claimed or expended for child welfare services/activities for SFY 2018, what percentage was spent on the following categories (with more detailed explanations below)?

- Services for intact families to prevent initiation or recurrence of child abuse or neglect and/or to prevent foster care placement or re-entry
- Child protective services
- Out-of-home placement costs
- Adoption and guardianship costs
- Services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care
- Other

NOTE ABOUT FEDERAL EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES: *Please report either approximations/estimates or precise percentages, and indicate here which you have provided:*

☐ Approximations/Estimates ☐ Precise percentages

Category	SFY 2018 percentage of federal expenditures
17a. **Services for intact families to prevent initiation or recurrence of child abuse or neglect and/or to prevent foster care placement or re-entry.**[14] Includes: • *Family support or family preservation services provided to children who are not in foster care* • *Caseworker supports or services provided after a child abuse/neglect investigation or assessment is closed* • *Any post-reunification services or supports* • *All associated administrative costs, including IV-E candidate administrative expenditures supporting prevention*	_____%
17b. **Child protective services.** Includes: • *Intake/screening* • *Family assessment* • *Investigation* • *Services provided during the investigation/assessment* • *All associated administrative costs*	_____%
17c. **Out-of-home placement costs.** Includes: • *Foster care maintenance payments* ***(including for youth 18 and older)*** • *Case planning and review activities for all children in foster care* • *Services provided to children in foster care or their parents (e.g., to enable reunification)* • *Foster parent training* • *All associated administrative costs, including IV-E candidate administrative expenditures related to preparing for out-of-home placement, SACWIS/CCWIS costs, and training expenditures*	_____%
17d. **Adoption and guardianship costs.** Includes: • *Ongoing and non-recurring assistance payments* • *Other post-adoption or post-guardianship services or supports* • *All associated administrative costs, including training expenditures*	_____%
17e. **Services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care (*excluding foster care maintenance payments for youth 18 and older, which should be reported in 17c)*.** Includes: • *Services or supports intended to help youth make a successful transition from foster care to adulthood* • *Services for youth who have aged out of foster care or who left foster care (for any reason) at age 16 or older* • *All associated administrative costs*	_____%
17f. **Other** (Please describe). _____	_____%

[14] Include in this line all prevention services regardless of whether they have been approved as eligible for Title IV-E reimbursement per the Family First Prevention Services Act.

18. In Question #17a, you indicated the percentage of federal child welfare agency expenditures made for services for intact families to prevent initiation or recurrence of child abuse or neglect and/or to prevent foster care placement or re-entry for SFY 2018. Below, please indicate the percentage of that federal prevention spending that went to each type of prevention service. *(For instance, if your state/local child welfare agency(ies) spent $1 million in federal funds on prevention, and $500,000 of that was for mental health treatment, report 50% on line 18c below.)*

Please report either approximations/estimates or precise percentages, and indicate here which you have provided:

☐ Approximations/Estimates ☐ Precise percentages

		SFY 2018 percentage of federal prevention spending
18a. Parent skill-based programs and services such as individual counseling, family counseling, parent education, or parent skills training (e.g., home visiting)		_____%
18b. Substance abuse prevention and treatment programs and services		_____%
18c. Mental health treatment programs and services		_____%
18d. Financial supports[15]		_____%
18e. Caseworker visits/administration (including information and referral services, and family team meetings)		_____%
18f. Other	Please describe:	_____%

[15] Financial supports may include funds for transportation (e.g., gas card, bus fare, car repairs); housing (e.g., utility or rent payments, purchase of bed(s) or other needed furnishings or appliances); child care; food; and cash for incidentals (e.g., back-to-school supplies).

19. For SFY 2018, please indicate the total amount of federal expenditures (for all federal programs reported above) made by the state/local child welfare agency(ies) on out-of-home placement costs (see definition of out-of-home placement costs in Question #17c) in each of the following placement setting categories.

Please report either approximations/estimates or precise dollar amounts, and indicate here which you have provided:

☐ Approximations/Estimates ☐ Precise dollar amounts

	SFY 2018 federal spending			
	i. Maintenance payments	ii. Service costs	iii. Administrative and training costs	**iv. TOTAL[b]**
19a. Relative/non-relative family foster care[16]	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**
19b. Congregate care[17]	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**
19c. TOTAL[a]	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**

[a] This row should equal the sums of columns i, ii, iii, and iv. If you are unable to provide responses to 19a or 19b, but can report a total, please report that amount here.
[b] This column should equal the sum of the row. If you are unable to provide responses to the prior cells in this row, but can report a total, please report that amount here.

[16] Relative/non-relative family foster care includes the following placement types: licensed home, therapeutic foster family home, shelter care foster family home, relative foster family home, pre-adoptive home, kin foster family home as defined on p. 16596 of https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-04-19/pdf/2019-07827.pdf.
[17] Congregate care includes the following placement types: group home-family operated, group home-staff operated, group home-shelter care, residential treatment center, qualified residential treatment program, child care institution, child care institution-shelter care, supervised independent living, juvenile justice facility, medical or rehabilitative facility, psychiatric hospital as defined on pp. 16596-16597 of https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-04-19/pdf/2019-07827.pdf.

20. For SFY 2018, please indicate the total amount of federal expenditures (for all above reported federal programs) made by the state/local child welfare agency(ies) in each of the following adoption and guardianship categories (see definition of adoption and guardianship costs in Question #17d).

Please report either approximations/estimates or precise dollar amounts, and indicate here which you have provided:

☐ Approximations/Estimates ☐ Precise dollar amounts

	SFY 2018 federal spending		
	i. Assistance payments/ services costs	ii. Administrative and training costs	**iii. TOTAL [b]**
20a. Adoption assistance costs	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**
20b. Post-adoption services & supports	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**
20c. Guardianship assistance costs	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**
20d. Post-guardianship services & supports	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**
20e. TOTAL [a]	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**

[a] This row should equal the sums of columns i, ii, and iii. If you are unable to provide responses to 20a-20d, but can report a total, please report that amount here.
[b] This column should equal the sum of the row. If you are unable to provide responses to the prior cells in this row, but can report a total, please report that amount here.

Section 2: State and Local Funds (Questions 21 to 25)

Directions:

- **INCLUDE:**
  - All state and local funds **used to match federal funds, as well as state and local funds beyond federal matching dollars, that were expended by the state/local child welfare agency(ies) for child welfare services/activities for SFY 2018**
  - State and local funds that the state/local child welfare agency(ies) expended on child welfare services/activities for SFY 2018 to meet the TANF Maintenance of Effort requirement
  - State and local funds that the state/local child welfare agency(ies) expended on child welfare services/activities for SFY 2018 as a result of adoption savings in accordance with section 473(a)(8) of the Social Security Act
- **EXCLUDE:**
  - State or local expenditures that were reimbursed by the federal government; these should be reported in **Section 1: Federal Funds**
  - Expenditures covered by third party income sources (including Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, Social Security Survivor's Benefits, Veteran's Administration funds, and child support) that were remitted to the state and made available to the child welfare agency to use as offsets to child welfare agency costs for child welfare services/activities; these third party income sources should be reported in **Section 3: Additional Questions**; therefore, when reporting expenditures in this section, report amounts *after* third party income offsets are taken into account

21. For SFY 2018, what were the total amounts of state and local dollars expended on child welfare services/activities by the state/local child welfare agency(ies)? *See the directions above for what to include and exclude from these amounts.*

	SFY 2018 expenditures
21a. State funds	$_____
21b. Local funds	$_____

22. Of the total amount of **state and local funds** that the state/local child welfare agency(ies) expended on child welfare services/activities for SFY 2018, what percentage was spent on the following categories (with more detailed explanations below)?

- Services for intact families to prevent initiation or recurrence of child abuse or neglect and/or to prevent foster care placement or re-entry
- Child protective services
- Out-of-home placement costs
- Adoption and guardianship costs
- Services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care
- Other

NOTE ABOUT STATE AND LOCAL EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES: *Please report either approximations/estimates or precise percentages, and indicate which you have provided:*

☐ Approximations/Estimates ☐ Precise percentages

Category	SFY 2018 percentage of state/local expenditures
22a. Services for intact families to prevent initiation or recurrence of child abuse or neglect and/or to prevent foster care placement or re-entry.[18] Includes: • *Family support or family preservation services provided to children who are not in foster care* • *Caseworker supports or services provided after a child abuse/neglect investigation or assessment is closed* • *Any post-reunification services or supports* • *All associated administrative costs, including IV-E candidate administrative expenditures supporting prevention*	_____%
22b. Child protective services. Includes: • *Intake/screening* • *Family assessment* • *Investigation* • *Services provided during the investigation/assessment* • *All associated administrative costs*	_____%
22c. Out-of-home placement costs. Includes: • *Foster care maintenance payments* ***(including for youth 18 and older)*** • *Case planning and review activities for all children in foster care* • *Services provided to children in foster care or their parents (e.g., to enable reunification)* • *Foster parent training* • *All associated administrative costs, including IV-E candidate administrative expenditures related to preparing for out-of-home placement, SACWIS/CCWIS costs, and training expenditures*	_____%
22d. Adoption and guardianship costs. Includes: • *Ongoing and non-recurring assistance payments* • *Other post-adoption or post-guardianship services or supports* • *All associated administrative costs, including training expenditures*	_____%
22e. Services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care (*excluding foster care maintenance payments for youth 18 and older, which should be reported in 22c*). Includes: • *Services or supports intended to help youth make a successful transition from foster care to adulthood* • *Services for youth who have aged out of foster care or who left foster care (for any reason) at age 16 or older* • *All associated administrative costs*	_____%
22f. Other (Please describe)._____	_____%

[18] Include in this line all prevention services regardless of whether they have been approved as eligible for Title IV-E reimbursement per the Family First Prevention Services Act.

23. In Question #22a, you indicated the percentage of child welfare agency expenditures from state/local sources made for services for intact families to prevent initiation or recurrence of child abuse or neglect and/or to prevent foster care placement or re-entry for SFY 2018. Below, please indicate the percentage of that state/local prevention spending that went to each type of prevention service. *(For instance, if your state/local child welfare agency(ies) spent $1 million in state/local funds on prevention, and $500,000 of that was for mental health treatment, report 50% on line 23c below.)*

Please report either approximations/estimates or precise percentages, and indicate here which you have provided:

☐ Approximations/Estimates ☐ Precise percentages

		SFY 2018 percentage of state/local prevention spending
23a. Parent skill-based programs and services such as individual counseling, family counseling, parent education, or parent skills training (e.g., home visiting)		_____%
23b. Substance abuse prevention and treatment programs and services		_____%
23c. Mental health treatment programs and services		_____%
23d. Financial supports[19]		_____%
23e. Caseworker visits/administration (including information and referral services, and family team meetings)		_____%
23f. Other	Please describe:	_____%

[19] Financial supports may include funds for transportation (e.g., gas card, bus fare, car repairs); housing (e.g., utility or rent payments, purchase of bed(s) or other needed furnishings or appliances); child care; food; and cash for incidentals (e.g., back-to-school supplies).

24. For SFY 2018, please indicate the total amount of state and local expenditures made by the state/local child welfare agency(ies) on out-of-home placement costs (see definition of out-of-home placement costs in Question #22c) in each of the following placement setting categories.

Please report either approximations/estimates or precise dollar amounts, and indicate here which you have provided:

☐ Approximations/Estimates ☐ Precise dollar amounts

	SFY 2018 state/local spending			
	i. Maintenance payments	ii. Service costs	iii. Administrative and training costs	**iv. TOTAL[b]**
24a. Relative/non-relative family foster care[20]	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**
24b. Congregate care[21]	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**
24c. TOTAL[a]	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**

[a] This row should equal the sums of columns i, ii, iii, and iv. If you are unable to provide responses to 24a or 24b, but can report a total, please report that amount here.
[b] This column should equal the sum of the row. If you are unable to provide responses to the prior cells in this row, but can report a total, please report that amount here.

[20] Relative/non-relative family foster care includes the following placement types: licensed home, therapeutic foster family home, shelter care foster family home, relative foster family home, pre-adoptive home, kin foster family home as defined on p. 16596 of https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-04-19/pdf/2019-07827.pdf.
[21] Congregate care includes the following placement types: group home-family operated, group home-staff operated, group home-shelter care, residential treatment center, qualified residential treatment program, child care institution, child care institution-shelter care, supervised independent living, juvenile justice facility, medical or rehabilitative facility, psychiatric hospital as defined on pp. 16596-16597 of https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-04-19/pdf/2019-07827.pdf.

25. For SFY 2018, please indicate the amount of state and local expenditures made by the state/local child welfare agency(ies) in each of the following adoption and guardianship categories (see definition of adoption and guardianship costs in Question #22d).

Please report either approximations/estimates or precise dollar amounts, and indicate here which you have provided:

☐ Approximations/Estimates ☐ Precise dollar amounts

	SFY 2018 state/local spending		
	i. Assistance payments/ services costs	ii. Administrative and training costs	**iii. TOTAL [b]**
25a. Adoption assistance costs	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**
25b. Post-adoption services & supports	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**
25c. Guardianship assistance costs	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**
25d. Post-guardianship services & supports	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	$_____ ☐ Unable to provide	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**
25e. TOTAL [a]	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**	**$_____ ☐ Unable to provide**

[a] This row should equal the sums of columns i, ii, and iii. If you are unable to provide responses to 25a-25d, but can report a total, please report that amount here.
[b] This column should equal the sum of the row. If you are unable to provide responses to the prior cells in this row, but can report a total, please report that amount here.

Section 3: Additional Questions (Questions 26 to 33)

26. For SFY 2018, what was the total amount of **third party income remitted to the state and made available to the child welfare agency to use as offsets** to child welfare agency costs for child welfare services/activities?

Third party income source	SFY 2018 amount used as offsets
26a. Supplemental Security Income	$_____
26b. Social Security Disability Insurance	$_____
26c. Social Security Survivor's Benefits	$_____
26d. Veteran's Administration funds	$_____
26e. Child support	$_____
26f. Other sources, such as trust funds	$_____
26g. TOTAL (sum all rows above)	**$_____**

26h. Please indicate below any additional information needed to fully explain how you reported responses to Question #26. *For example, please explain if you combined several income sources on one line.*

27. For SFY 2018, were any of the third party income sources listed in Question #26 remitted to the state, made available to the child welfare agency, and maintained by the child welfare agency in an account specific to a child or child's caregiver (which the child or caregiver could access), or otherwise saved for the child?

☐ Yes ☐ No

28. For SFY 2018, what was the value of any third party in-kind contributions that were used by the state/local child welfare agency(ies) to contribute to a federal match requirement for child welfare services/activities?

$_____ ☐ Unable to provide

29. For SFY 2018, what was the total amount of private dollars (e.g., foundation grants) expended on child welfare services/activities by the state/local child welfare agency(ies)?

$_____ ☐ Unable to provide

30. Please indicate the top three *sources* of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare agency expenses (see definitions of each category in questions #17 and 22). Indicate use of a source by marking the appropriate box with an "X" (there is no need to rank the sources by number).

	Funding Source									
Category	Title IV-E	Title IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal funds	State funds	Local funds	3rd party in-kind contributions	Private funds
Example row		X			X		X			
30a. Services for intact families to prevent initiation or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry										
30a1. Parent skill-based programs and services such as individual counseling, family counseling, parent education, or parent skills training (e.g., home visiting)										
30a2. Substance abuse prevention and treatment programs and services										
30a3. Mental health treatment programs and services										
30a4. Financial supports[22]										
30a5. Caseworker visits/administration (including information and referral services, and family team meetings)										
30b. Child protective services										
30c. Out-of-home placement costs										
30c1. Relative/non-relative family foster care[23]										
30c2. Congregate care[24]										
30d. Adoption and guardianship costs										
30e. Services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care										

[22] Financial supports may include funds for transportation (e.g., gas card, bus fare, car repairs); housing (e.g., utility or rent payments, purchase of bed(s) or other needed furnishings or appliances); child care; food; and cash for incidentals (e.g., back-to-school supplies).
[23] Relative/non-relative family foster care includes the following placement types: licensed home, therapeutic foster family home, shelter care foster family home, relative foster family home, pre-adoptive home, kin foster family home as defined on p. 16596 of https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-04-19/pdf/2019-07827.pdf.
[24] Congregate care includes the following placement types: group home-family operated, group home-staff operated, group home-shelter care, residential treatment center, qualified residential treatment program, child care institution, child care institution-shelter care, supervised independent living, juvenile justice facility, medical or rehabilitative facility, psychiatric hospital as defined on pp. 16596-16597 of https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-04-19/pdf/2019-07827.pdf.

31. For SFY 2018, how much did your state/local child welfare agency(ies) spend on evidence-based practices? Please include spending from federal, state, local, third party in-kind contributions, and private sources. To answer this question, please use the table below to list each evidence-based practice and the amount expended on it for SFY 2018. Include in your response all evidence-based practices regardless of whether they have been approved as eligible for Title IV-E reimbursement per the Family First Prevention Services Act. Please attach a separate page if you need more space.

Evidence-based practice	SFY 2018 expenditures
	$_____
	$_____
	$_____
	$_____
	$_____
	$_____
TOTAL	**$_____**

☐ Unable to provide

31a. Of the total amount provided in Question #31, please indicate the top three *sources* of funds used to fund evidence-based practices. **Please check the appropriate boxes** (there is no need to rank them).

Title IV-E	☐
☐ Through Title IV-E waiver ☐ Allowable without Title IV-E waiver	
Title IV-B	☐
Medicaid	☐
TANF	☐
SSBG	☐
Other federal funds	☐
State funds	☐
Local funds	☐
3rd party in-kind contributions	☐
Private funds	☐

32. For SFY 2018, how much did your state/local child welfare agency(ies) spend on kinship navigator programs?[25] Please include spending from federal, state, local, third party in-kind contributions, and private sources.

$_____ ☐ Unable to provide

33. For SFY 2018, how much did your state/local child welfare agency(ies) spend on foster care maintenance payments for children placed with a parent in a licensed residential family-based substance use treatment facility? For instance, facilities in which a parent and child can live together while the parent is in treatment. Please include spending from federal, state, local, third party in-kind contributions, and private sources.

$_____ ☐ Unable to provide

[25] Kinship navigator programs "assist kinship caregivers in learning about, finding, and using programs and services to meet the needs of the children they are raising and their own needs, and […] promote effective partnerships among public and private agencies to ensure kinship caregiver families are served" (Section 427(a)(1) of the Social Security Act). Please include spending by the child welfare agency on kinship navigator programs regardless of the target population for those programs (e.g., for informal or formal kinship caregivers).