

Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020

A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures

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Acknowledgments

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This report is an update of the *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2018: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*, available on the [Child Trends website](#). Data and findings have been updated, and new text has been added to describe new survey findings and context. However, some language used in this report mirrors language used in the earlier report.

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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 source 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 ways in which child welfare agencies operate.

As a result, child welfare administrators, policymakers, advocates, and researchers need accurate, up-to-date information on states' financing, and on the financing-related challenges and opportunities that agencies face in serving children and families. To this end, Child Trends conducted the 12th edition of its national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. This survey asked questions similar to those from previous survey iterations to facilitate the analysis of trends, but also added several new questions; for example, we asked states how they use third party income sources like Social Security payments to offset costs, and about the early impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act (Family First Act).

We found that, in state fiscal year (SFY) 2020 (July 2019 to June 2020 for most states), state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion using a combination of federal, state, local, and other funds. After accounting for inflation, expenditures have been steady over the past decade (i.e., 2010 to 2020), increasing by just 1 percent. As in our previous analyses, we found 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. Child welfare agencies continue to spend a relatively small proportion of their dollars on prevention, especially on financial supports and prevention services that focus on mental health and substance use.

While this report captures data from SFY 2020, the survey was completed in 2021 and 2022. The past several years have presented new challenges and opportunities for change within the child welfare system. Three key issues from recent years may impact ongoing shifts to the child welfare financing landscape and are discussed throughout this report: one, the COVID-19 pandemic (which began in early 2020), two, intensified attention to racial equity at a national level and within the child welfare field, and, three, implementation of the federal Family First Act. We recognize the added burden to states in responding to our survey while simultaneously serving children and families during the COVID-19 pandemic. We appreciate the generosity of those who completed the survey despite these added stressors.

This report is one among 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 (TANF)
- Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)
- Medicaid
- Other Federal Funds
- State & Local Funds

Key findings

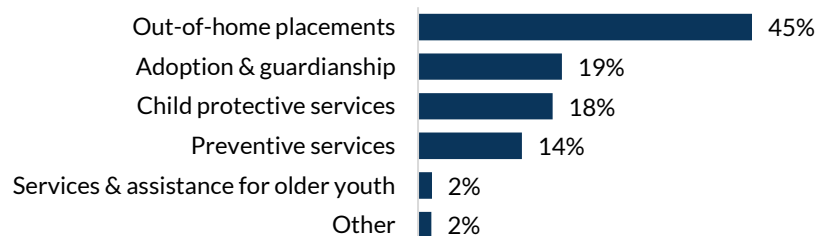
In keeping with previous iterations of this survey, this report examines child welfare agency expenditures from federal, state, local, and other funding sources for SFY 2020 and analyzes changes over time (after adjusting for inflation). As in prior years, Child Trends requested financial data from all 50 states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. This year, Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to participate, resulting in 46 participating states.

- **Total child welfare agency expenditures held steady in recent years, increasing by just 1 percent from SFY 2018 to SFY 2020 and from SFY 2010 to SFY 2020.** Child welfare agencies use federal, state, local, and other funds to finance their work. Decreased expenditures of federal funds and slightly increased expenditures of state and local funds have largely offset one another, leading to steady overall expenditures across the decade.
- **Total child welfare agency federal expenditures have decreased over the last decade despite increased expenditures of Title IV-E, Medicaid, and other federal funds.** While total federal spending on children across a variety of sectors increased over the past decade (Hahn et al., 2021), child welfare agencies' expenditure of federal funds has decreased despite increases in some federal funding sources. There are many reasons for the increases in some federal funding streams, including COVID-related legislation that increased the proportion of costs the federal government paid for Title IV-E and Medicaid services and activities; the expansion of existing Title IV-E programs (e.g., the Guardianship Assistance Program) and the creation of new Title IV-E programs (e.g., the Prevention Services Program); and the creation of other federal funding sources (e.g., Coronavirus Relief Fund). However, the increases in Title IV-E, Medicaid, and other federal funds were offset by decreases in TANF, SSBG, and Title IV-B over the decade, due in part to sequestration and stable Title IV-B appropriations that lose value year to year.
- **Child welfare agencies' expenditure trends and financing sources vary greatly among states.** For example, 70 percent of states reported an increase in total spending from SFY 2018 to SFY 2020, while 30 percent 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, state, and local funds; the mix of federal sources used; and how the dollars are spent.
- **More than half of child welfare agency spending continues to be financed by state and local sources.** In SFY 2020, 58 percent of all dollars spent by child welfare agencies came from state and local (as opposed to federal) sources. However, this percentage varies significantly among states. For example, Delaware uses state and local funds for 87 percent of its child welfare agency expenditures, but the comparable figure for New Hampshire is just 18 percent. During

the past decade, a slightly higher percentage of total expenditures came from state and local funds as opposed to federal funds.

- **As in prior surveys, child welfare agencies reported using almost half of all federal, state, and 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 preventive services each comprised 14 to 19 percent of total expenditures. A small percentage (2%) was used for services and assistance for older youth. In general, child welfare agencies use federal, state, and local funds in similar ways, although—relative to federal dollars—state and local funds were used more for prevention and child protective services and less for adoption and legal guardianship and out-of-home placements.

Figure ES1. Proportion of total expenditures on categories of services (38 states with sufficient data)



Note: See page 55 for definitions of each of these categories.

- **As in prior surveys, less child welfare agency prevention spending is focused on financial supports, substance use, and mental health services than on other preventive services.** Approximately three quarters of child welfare agency prevention expenditures are on skill-based programs for parents and caseworker visits and administration (including information and referral services). Agencies spend much less on financial supports (such as assistance with transportation, housing, child care, and more), substance use 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.

Role of recent legislation and other policy changes

Several federal policy shifts affect child welfare agency expenditures.

- **Child welfare agencies have begun implementing provisions of the Family First Act.** Child welfare agencies have begun to claim reimbursement under the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program and Kinship Navigator Program. Six states reported collectively spending \$5.4 million in Title IV-E Prevention Services Program funds in SFY 2020, and 10 states reported collectively spending \$1.7 million in Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program funds in SFY 2020.
- **It is too soon to see the full impact of pandemic-related legislation on child welfare agencies.** The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) and the Supporting Foster Youth and Families Through the Pandemic Act increased the proportion of certain costs covered by the federal government. Additionally, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) added additional funding to Title IV-B. Since SFY 2020 ran from July 1, 2019 to

June 30, 2020 for most states, COVID-19 legislation only impacted expenditures for a portion of the fiscal year. The impacts of COVID-19 legislation will become clearer in subsequent surveys.

- **Spending cuts enacted by Congress in 2011 (sequestration) continue to impact federal child welfare financing sources.** Of the primary federal child welfare funding sources, three (Title IV-E, Medicaid, and TANF) were protected from sequestration and two (Title IV-B and SSBG) were affected (Stoltzfus, 2018a). Title IV-B spending by child welfare agencies decreased by 14 percent over the past decade, partly due to sequestration. SSBG spending also decreased (by 20%) during the past decade, which is partially explained by sequestration since federal fiscal year (FFY) 2013.

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 that Congress failed to pass a deficit-reducing budget by a specified time.
- **Implementation of the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 continues to influence Title IV-E expenditures.** This law gave states the option to use Title IV-E for guardianship assistance payments. From SFY 2018 to SFY 2020, there was a 35 percent increase in Guardianship Assistance Program (i.e., GAP or KinGAP) expenditures. Expenditures for this program increased because more states claimed GAP than in prior years and because states with existing GAP programs claimed more expenditures. Fostering Connections also broadened eligibility for the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which has contributed to growth in that program as well.
- **Federal Title IV-E waivers expired at the end of September 2019.** Congress enacted the Family First Transition Act (Transition Act) in 2019, in part to ease the fiscal implications of the end of the Title IV-E waivers, allowing decreases in federal funding to happen more gradually in FFYs 2020 and 2021. Due in part to the Transition Act, which we consider to be “other” federal funds in this survey, child welfare agencies reported expending 91 percent more other federal funds in SFY 2020 as compared to SFY 2018.

Reflection questions for readers

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 better understand child welfare expenditure data and the ways in which child welfare financing can provide a robust, effective array of services and supports to improve outcomes for children and families.

As our readers review the data presented in this report, we encourage them to consider the following questions:

- **Are child welfare agencies achieving their desired outcomes for all children and families?** Are agencies examining outcomes in a way that allows for identification of any differences among children and families of different demographic backgrounds? What changes need to be made to improve outcomes? Which funding sources could finance these changes?

- **How can the child welfare field use the Family First Act and other recent legislation to maximize opportunities to finance child welfare differently?** How might recent legislation present new opportunities or challenges?
- **How do the ways in which the child welfare system is financed perpetuate racial inequity and disproportionality?** What actions can the child welfare field take to undo the systems and structures that support a racially inequitable status quo? Are funds being used in a way that best supports children and families of color?
- **Do the ways in which the child welfare system is financed reflect common priorities and values (such as the importance of keeping families together)?** Does the balance between spending on out-of-home care and prevention make sense?
- **To what extent have other funding priorities (e.g., health, housing, economic security) affected funding for child welfare?** How can negative impacts on child welfare agency budgets be mitigated?

We encourage individuals working at the state level to consider:

- **Are we missing resources that could be available to fund our agency?** For example, does our Title IV-E foster care coverage rate truly reflect the percentage of children in care who are eligible for Title IV-E, or can we take actions to more fully document eligibility and maximize our Title IV-E resources?
- **If applicable, why are we not 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?

We hope that the data in this report spark conversations about these and other topics and serve as a catalyst to improve the well-being of children and families.

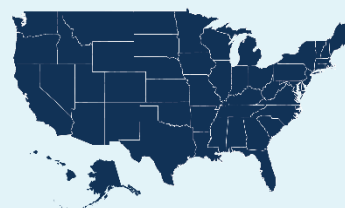
Introduction

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 FFY 2020 (Oct. 1, 2019, to Sept. 30, 2020), child welfare agencies received an estimated 3.9 million referrals for suspected child abuse or neglect of approximately 7.1 million children (U.S. DHHS, 2022c). These agencies served approximately 632,000 individual children in foster care in FFY 2020, 407,000 of whom were in care on September 30, 2020 (U.S. DHHS, 2022e).

To fulfill their responsibilities, child welfare agencies use a combination of federal, state, local, and other funding sources composed of multiple funding streams, each with its own purposes and requirements. This financing system influences 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.

This report presents findings from the 12th 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 SFY 2020.² The survey focuses primarily on child welfare agency expenditures for child welfare purposes.³ When possible, we compare SFY 2020 data to reported amounts from prior years (adjusting for inflation) and highlight state variation.⁴ Additional information about each of the main funding sources and detailed state-specific information are available in the appendices and accompanying resources on the Child Trends website.

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. Starting with the SFY 2018 survey instrument, we began including IV-E expenditures for non-child welfare services/activities, third party income used as offsets, third party in-kind contributions, and private dollars. We have included those expenditures in our calculations of SFY 2018 and 2020 expenditures. In addition, the way child support is 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 and 2020 surveys, child support was captured under “third party income used as offsets” and was included in total expenditures. As a result, our expenditure data for SFYs 2018 and 2020 were not directly comparable to data from earlier years. For all relevant analyses comparing SFY 2018 and 2020 data to prior years’ data, we conducted sensitivity analyses using more comparable data. For these sensitivity analyses, we excluded the following from SFY 2018 and 2020 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, 2018, and 2020 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 2020, which for most states is July 1, 2019, to June 30, 2020. Of the 46 participating states, only five (Alabama, the District of Columbia, Michigan, New York, and Texas) reported a different SFY period.

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 and 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 starting with 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 2020 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.

As in prior years, Child Trends requested financial data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. This year, Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to participate resulting in 46 participating states.⁵ Likewise, states that did participate in the survey were sometimes unable to report expenditures from a major funding source; therefore, SFY 2020 expenditures for some funding sources are 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, this report summarizes key findings from the SFY 2020 survey starting with important contextual information about the timing of survey fielding and compilation of 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 (TANF), Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), Medicaid, and other federal sources. The report also provides information about state and local spending and other funding sources such as private dollars (e.g., funds from foundations). 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 2020 survey. State-level data are available in the appendices.

Context

To begin, it is important to understand the context impacting findings shared in this report. While this report captures data from SFY 2020, we fielded the survey in 2021 and 2022, years that presented challenges and opportunities for change in the child welfare system. The following issues were introduced in our SFY 2018 report and continue to be relevant today:

- The COVID-19 pandemic
- Intensified attention to racial equity at a national level and in the child welfare field
- Implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act (Family First Act)

Given the significance of these issues, we would be remiss not to discuss how they played a role in creating ongoing shifts in the child welfare financing landscape. The following paragraphs discuss the roles each of these issues played in child welfare financing.



COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic upended our lives and broader society through a health crisis resulting in more than 100 million confirmed cases and more than one million deaths in the United States (WHO, 2022). The pandemic also set in motion an economic downturn, mandatory stay-at-home orders, and school closures, among other things. Child welfare agencies and the larger child welfare system were certainly not spared from the impacts of this global health crisis. SFY 2020 for most states spanned from July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020. The pandemic began in the

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.

United States in early 2020. Therefore, because the health crisis began during SFY 2020, we can comment on how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected child welfare agency expenditures. For example, the child welfare financing landscape was influenced by legislative changes enacted to provide resources to child welfare agencies, families, and children dealing with the impacts of the pandemic. This legislation included:

- The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA), which was passed in March 2020 and increased states' Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rate by 6.2 percentage points from January 1, 2020, through March 31, 2023 (per recent amendments) when a phase down plan will take effect.
- The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, which was passed in March 2020 and appropriated an additional \$45 million for child welfare services as part of Title IV-B, Subpart 1 allocations without a required non-federal match. These amounts could be applied retroactively to costs incurred starting January 20, 2020. The CARES Act also authorized the development of a broad-based federal COVID-19 relief fund for which state and local agencies could apply for relief payments, and more.
- The Supporting Foster Youth and Families Through the Pandemic Act of 2020, which was passed in December 2020 and included:
 - Changes that applied to parts of SFY 2020 (depending on state FYs):
 - Increased federal reimbursements for the Title IV-E Prevention Program and Kinship Navigator Program to 100 percent from April 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021
 - Funding flexibility for kinship navigator programs from April 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021
 - Support for older youth through September 30, 2021 (including increasing the age of eligibility for the John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood and Education and Training Vouchers starting October 2019 and increasing housing support starting April 2020)
 - Changes that applied after SFY 2020:
 - Additional support for older youth (including the prohibition of aging out of foster care and the provision of supports for youth to re-enter care during the pandemic)
 - Additional funding for Title IV-B, Subpart 2



Racial equity

The killings of George Floyd, Ahmaud Arbery, Breonna Taylor, and other people of color and the health and social inequities highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic have intensified attention to racial equity at a national level and in the child welfare field. These events have caused institutions to examine how their policies and procedures contribute to racial inequities. There are demands from the child welfare field for child welfare systems to address and remedy inequities well documented by research. Numerous studies show that families of color, specifically Black and Native American families, face more surveillance from authorities (such as social workers and law enforcement), which leads to more contact with mandated reporters and therefore more involvement from the child welfare system, which can be traumatic for children and families (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2021; Roberts, 2002). Black and Native American or Alaska Native children have been, and continue to be, overrepresented in the child welfare system (Williams, 2022). 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 (The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2011) or difficulties in achieving permanency (Ganasarajah, Siegel, & Sickmund, 2017). There are multiple explanations for these disparities including bias in reporting maltreatment and in operating the child welfare system (The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2011; Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2021). 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. In addition, some communities of color experience a greater prevalence of risk factors for maltreatment (e.g., economic disadvantage [Sedlak et al., 2010] and housing instability [Marcal, 2018]) due to historic and ongoing discrimination (e.g., from employment and housing discrimination [Shapiro, Meschede, & Osoro, 2013]). Many states and state partners are working on policy and practice efforts to address the inequities in their communities. Although we cannot adequately deal with the complexities of racial inequity in this report, we highlight how child welfare financing decisions impact children and families of color, especially how financing affects the types and quantities of services funded. Recognizing these impacts will help state and federal efforts to address equity in child welfare systems. 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 federal Family First Prevention Services Act (Family First Act) was signed into law on February 9, 2018, and amends Title IV-E of the Social Security Act and other child welfare programs. The Family First Act allows states and eligible tribes with a prevention plan approved through the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) to seek Title IV-E reimbursement for preventive services provided to families with children at risk of entering foster care (“candidates for foster care”) or pregnant or parenting youth in foster care. The status of each state’s prevention plan is available on ACF’s website.⁶ These preventive services include evidence-based and approved mental health services, substance use treatment, and in-home parent skill-based programs. These services have no income eligibility requirements, and states have some flexibility to define “candidates for foster care,” thus enabling reimbursement for these services for more children than other Title IV-E programs. Additionally, for children and youth who do ultimately enter foster care, the Family First Act recommends that children be placed with families (kinship or foster) and limits the types of congregate care placement settings that are eligible for federal reimbursement. The law also allows Title IV-E funds to help reimburse foster care maintenance payments for children placed with their parent in a substance use treatment facility and to pay for 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 give states additional flexibility and support to implement the Family First Act. The Transition Act also provides Funding Certainty Grants to jurisdictions that had a Title IV-E waiver demonstration project that operated through September 30, 2019, to help mitigate negative fiscal impacts due to the end of the waiver. The data in this report capture SFY 2020 expenditures, which is the first fielding of this survey in which states could have received reimbursement for new programs authorized through the Family First Act and new funds through the Transition Act. On this survey, 19 states reported expenditures from these new funding streams. The changes introduced by the Family First Act (and the Transition Act) have begun to

⁶ Learn more about each state’s prevention plan at: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data/status-submitted-title-iv-e-prevention-program-five-year-plans>

directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so. We highlight such impacts in text boxes throughout this report.

How to read and use this report

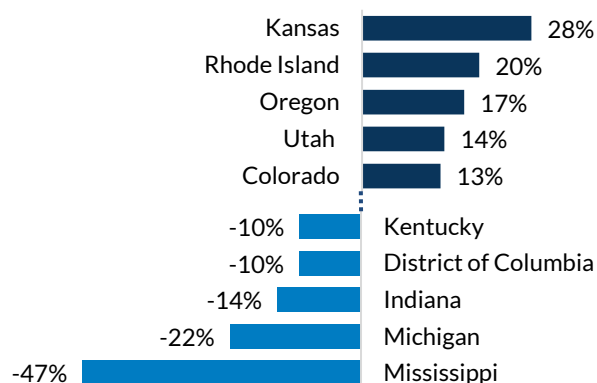
This report presents data from a survey on child welfare agency expenditures. The data reveal how much and on what types of services and programs child welfare agencies spent their resources. However, it is important to recognize that the national findings mask extensive state variation in all aspects 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 \$31.4 billion in SFY 2020.⁷ To put this amount in context, total federal spending in FFY 2020 was \$6.6 trillion (Congressional Budget Office, 2021), and total federal spending on children was \$601.2 billion (Hahn et al., 2021). Total child welfare agency spending has held steady, increasing by just 1 percent between SFY 2018 and SFY 2020.^{8,9} Despite steady overall child welfare expenditures in SFYs 2018 and 2020, the direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 70 percent of states reported an increase (ranging from <1% to 28%), and 30 percent of states reported a decrease (ranging from 1% to 47%) in total spending between the two years¹⁰ (see Figure 1 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in total expenditures between SFY 2018 and SFY 2020). See Appendix A for state-level data on SFY 2020 total expenditures.

Figure 1. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in total expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2018–2020



Note: Mississippi reported a large decrease in total expenditures due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

⁷ This amount includes estimated SFY 2020 Title IV-E, Title IV-B, and associated state and local match expenditures for Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia based on HHS fiscal data (U.S. DHHS, 2022d; U.S. DHHS, 2020a, U.S. DHHS, 2022b). Using HHS fiscal data on Title IV-E and IV-B expenditures, we were able to estimate the amount these states had to expend in matching state and local dollars. It excludes other expenditures from these states. Also, 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 37 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

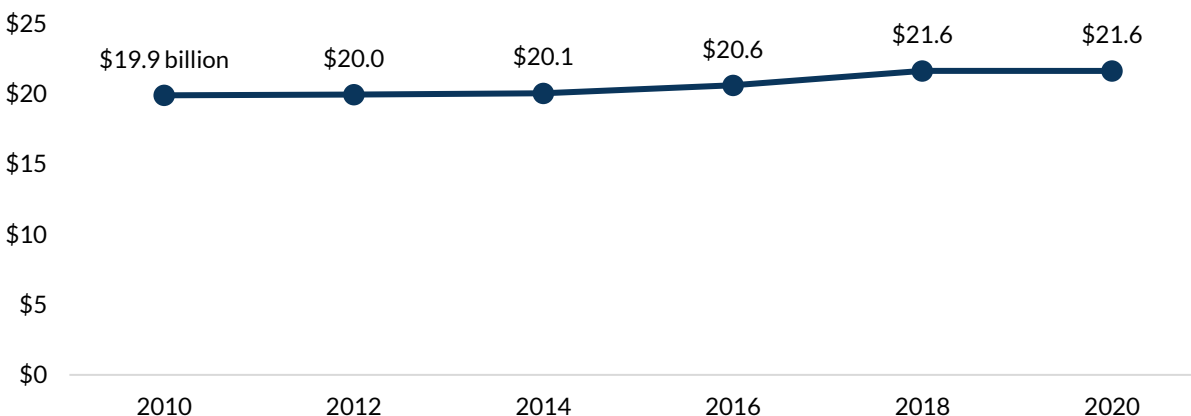
¹⁰ We counted any positive change as an increase and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude.

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 the differences. First, the Child Welfare Financing Survey specifically asked states for their *expenditures* in SFY 2020, as opposed to amounts that may have been appropriated but not actually expended. Second, this survey captured data for *state* fiscal year (SFY) 2020, 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 Q 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 or less than its federal allotment of a program's appropriations in a given year if the state is spending that amount across more than one year.

Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2010 and 2020, total child welfare expenditures have held steady, increasing by just 1 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 2010–2020 (31 states with sufficient data)



Note: Presented in 2020 dollars. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 31 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2010 and 2020 (surveys conducted every two years). Therefore, the SFY 2020 amount in this figure (\$21.6 billion) differs from the total reported amount in the text (\$31.4 billion). See the text box in this section for more information.

¹¹ Based on an analysis of 35 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2010 and 2020.

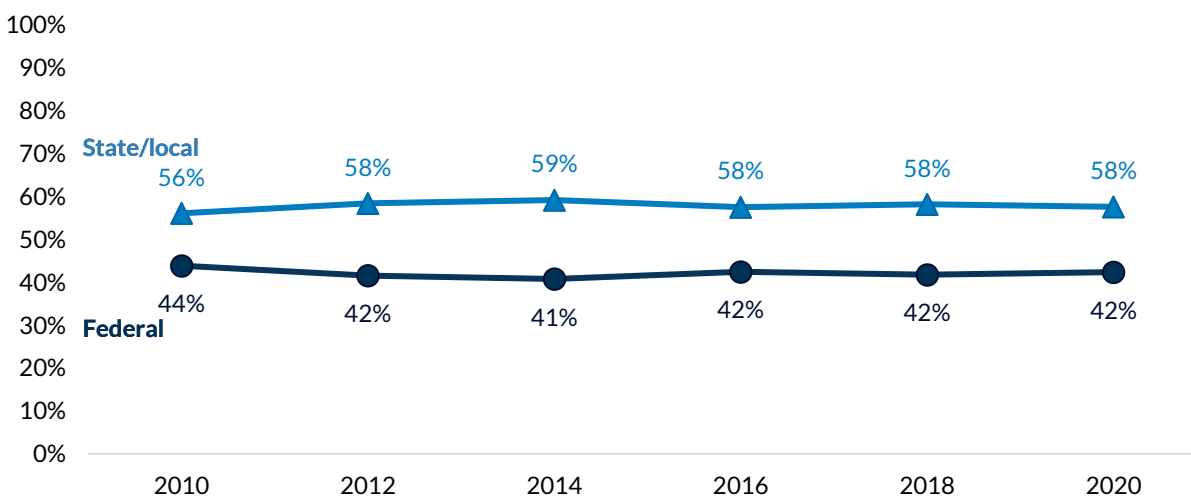
Why are the amounts reported in the text different from the amounts in the line graphs?

Throughout this report, we present total reported expenditures for SFY 2020 and make comparisons over the past decade. In some instances, the reported amount for SFY 2020 differs from the SFY 2020 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 2020 amounts, we sum the amounts from all states that provided data for SFY 2020. 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 2012, 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 2012 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 2020, more than half (58%) of all child welfare agency expenditures came from state and local sources.¹² Over the past decade, the proportion of expenditures from federal sources has decreased slightly while the proportion of expenditures from state and local sources has increased slightly.

Figure 3. Federal, state, and local spending, SFYs 2010–2020 (31 states with sufficient data)

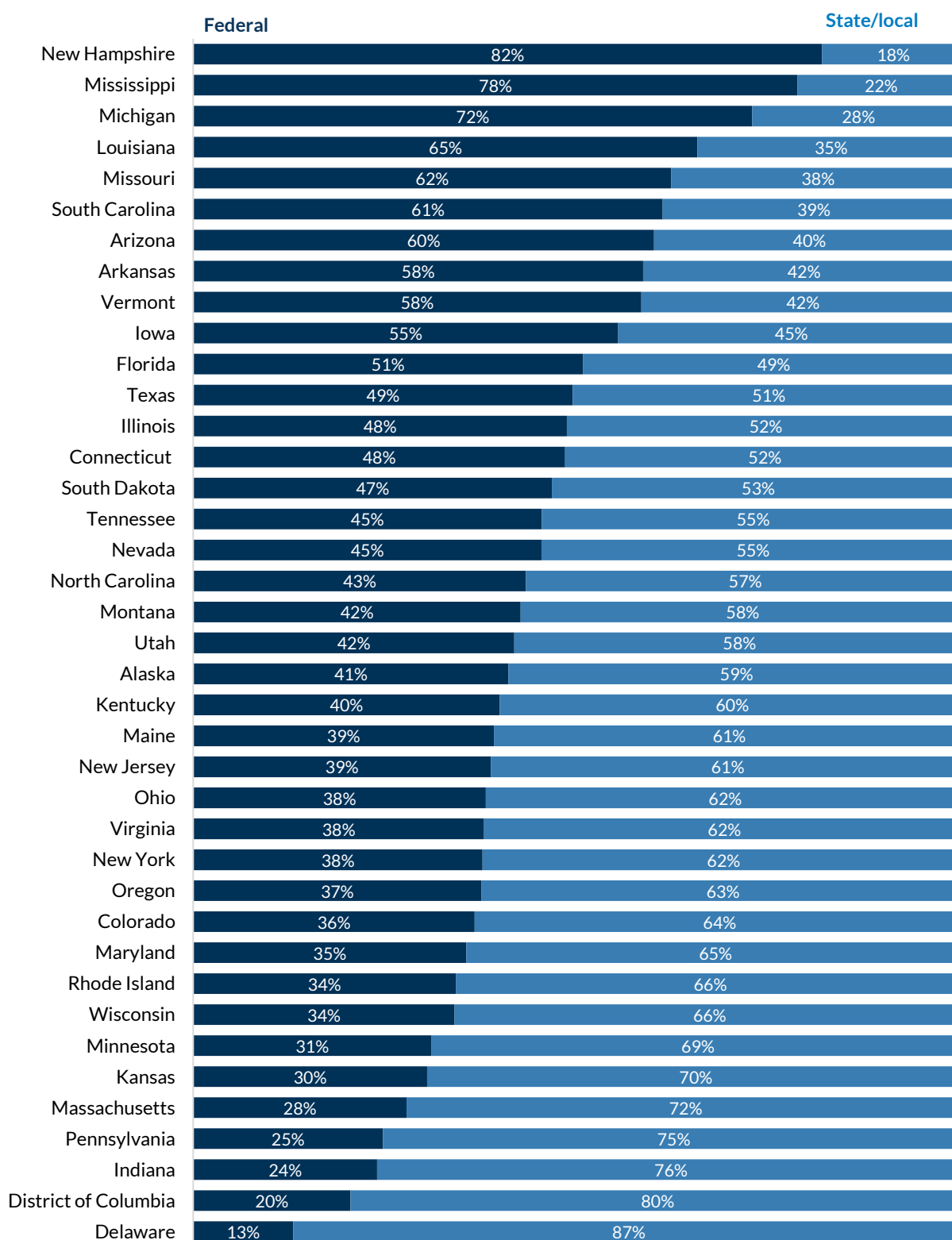


Note: Based on an analysis of 31 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2010 and 2020 (surveys conducted every two years). This analysis excludes “other” funds including third party income used as offsets, third party in-kind contributions, and private dollars.

As shown in Figure 4, states varied greatly in how their overall child welfare agency expenditures were split between federal, state, and local sources. Factors including federal match requirements, eligibility criteria associated with certain federal funding streams, competition from other agencies for funding streams that can be used for purposes other than child welfare, and administrative burden contribute to varying levels of state reliance on federal, state, and local sources. See page 53 for a more detailed explanation of this variation.

¹² Based on an analysis of 31 states with sufficient data across SFYs 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. Note this analysis excludes “other” funds including third party income used as offsets, third party in-kind contributions, and private dollars.

Figure 4. Proportion of states' total child welfare agency expenditures from federal, state, and local sources in SFY 2020



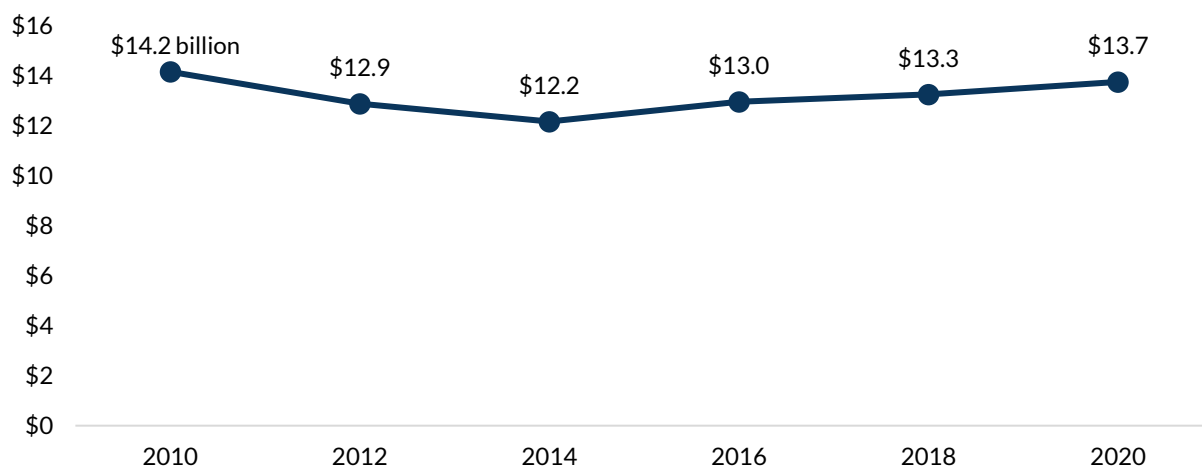
Note: This analysis excludes “other” funds including third party income used as offsets, third party in-kind contributions, and private dollars. Georgia, Hawai‘i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were omitted from this chart because they did not complete a survey for SFY 2020. Alabama was omitted because the state was unable to report Medicaid expenditures. California was omitted because the state could not report state and local expenditures. Nebraska was omitted because the state was unable to report local expenditures. New Mexico was omitted because the state was unable to report SSBG expenditures. Oklahoma was omitted because the state was unable to report Medicaid and local expenditures. Puerto Rico was omitted because the state was unable to report local expenditures. Wyoming was omitted because the state was unable to report state expenditures.

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, SSBG, TANF, and many other federal sources).

In SFY 2020, child welfare agencies reported spending \$15.2 billion in federal funds.¹³ While total federal spending on children increased over the past decade (Hahn et al., 2021), federal child welfare agency expenditures have decreased 3 percent since SFY 2010¹⁴ but have increased by 4 percent since SFY 2018 (see Figure 5 for the trend line over the past decade).¹⁵ See Appendix A for state-level data on SFY 2020 federal expenditures.

Figure 5. Total federal expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2010–2020 (38 states with sufficient data)



Note: Presented in 2020 dollars. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 38 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2010 and 2020 (surveys conducted every two years). Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2020 federal expenditures presented in this graph (\$13.7 billion) differs from the total amount presented in the text (\$15.2 billion). See the text box in the “total child welfare agency spending” section for more information.

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 41 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2010 and 2020. The sensitivity analysis we conducted (see footnote 1) indicated that when using more comparable data, expenditures of federal funds decreased by 7 percent between SFYs 2010 and 2020 (based on an analysis of 30 states with sufficient data in both years). While this is a different finding from the main analysis, it aligns with the overall takeaway that federal spending has decreased since SFY 2010.

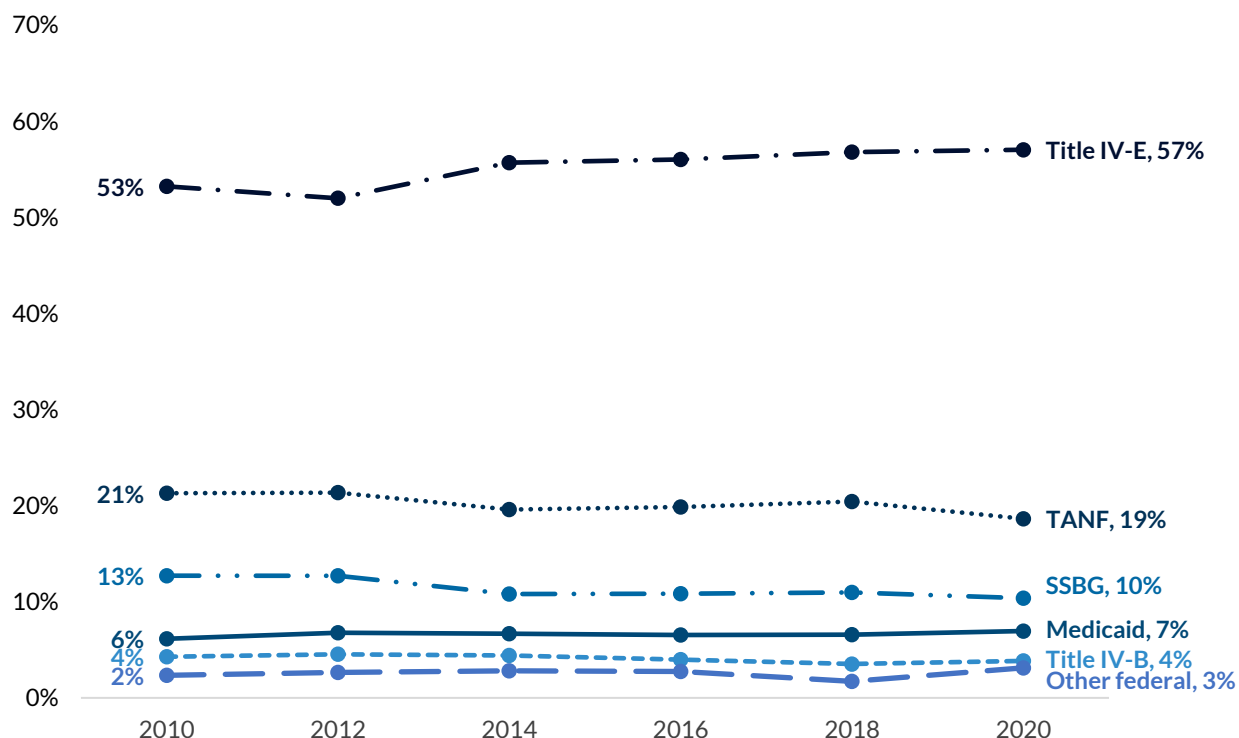
¹⁵ Based on an analysis of 42 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

Federal spending by source

Consistent with previous surveys, **Title IV-E represented the largest federal funding stream for child welfare agencies in SFY 2020** (57% of all federal expenditures). The second largest federal source was TANF (18%), followed by SSBG (10%) and Medicaid (7%).¹⁶ Title IV-B and “other federal funds” remained the smallest sources of federal dollars (4% and 3%, respectively).¹⁷ As explained in the following sections, each funding source has different rules for reimbursement based on the types of services and activities and the eligible children. For instance, it is notable that Title IV-E is a primary federal funding source given it is currently used more for out-of-home care and adoption/guardianship than for prevention. Therefore, knowing which funding streams are the largest (e.g., Title IV-E) can help shed light on how child welfare agencies are able to spend their funds.

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.

Figure 6. Proportion of total federal expenditures from each major federal source, SFYs 2010–2020 (38 states with sufficient data)



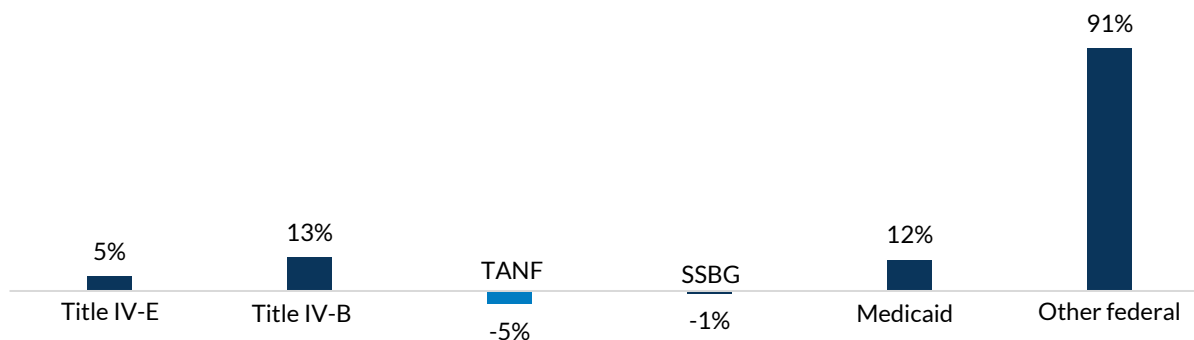
Note: Based on an analysis of 38 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2010 and 2020 (surveys conducted every two years). Percentages may not total 100 percent due to rounding. The percentages provided in this figure for SFY 2020 may vary from the percentages provided in the text above. See the text box in the “total child welfare agency spending” section for more information.

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 43 states that provided sufficient federal expenditures data.

While the proportion of expenditures from each federal funding source has remained relatively stable, expenditures of most federal funding sources changed between SFYs 2018 and 2020 (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 2018 and 2020, 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.

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act

As mentioned, the largest federal funding stream for child welfare agencies is Title IV-E of the Social Security Act. In SFY 2020, Title IV-E was composed of the Foster Care Program, Adoption Assistance Program, Guardianship Assistance Program, Prevention Services Program, Kinship Navigator Program, the John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood, the waiver demonstration projects, and Funding Certainty Grants. **In SFY 2020, states spent \$8.9 billion in federal Title IV-E funds.**^{18,19} This represents a 5 percent increase from SFY 2018.²⁰ The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 74 percent of states reported an increase (ranging from 1% to 201%), and 26 percent of states reported a decrease (ranging from <1% to 34%) in total Title IV-E spending between the two years²¹ (see Figure 8 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in Title IV-E expenditures between SFYs 2018 and 2020). See Appendix B, Table B1 for state-level data on SFY 2020 total Title IV-E expenditures.

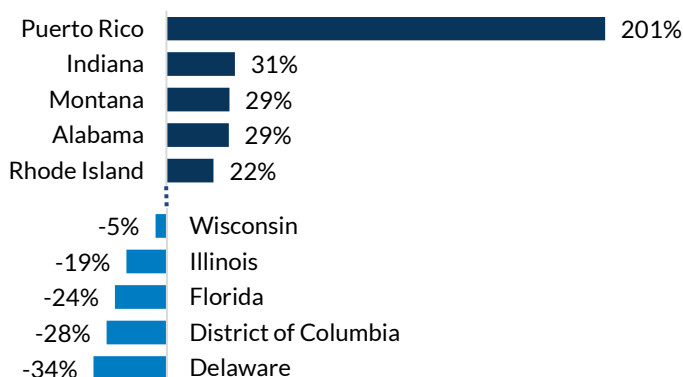
¹⁸ This amount includes estimated SFY 2020 Title IV-E expenditures for Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia based on HHS fiscal data.

¹⁹ Tribes were not individually contacted regarding their child welfare expenditures.

²⁰ Based on an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

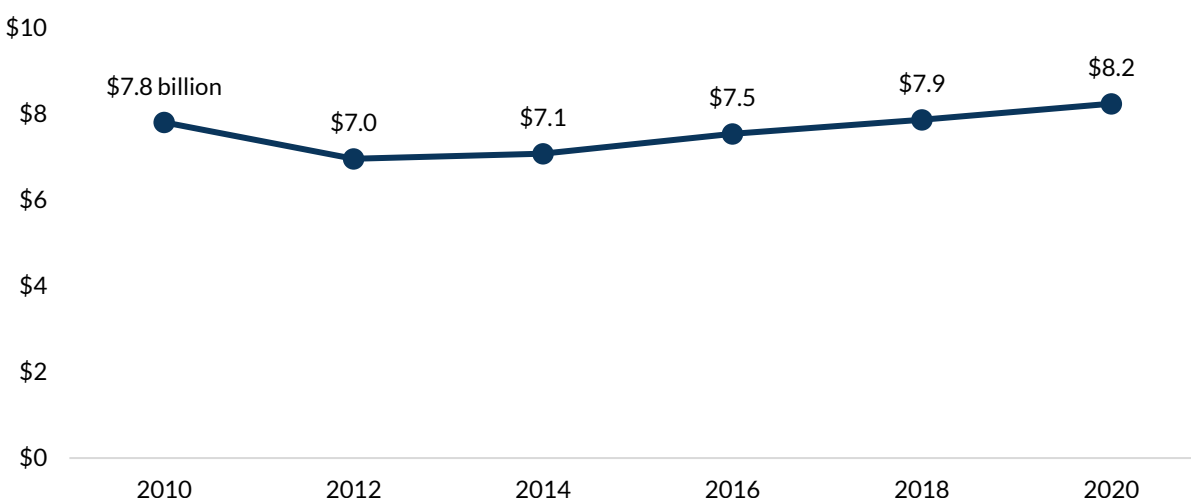
²¹ We counted any positive change as an increase and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude.

Figure 8. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in Title IV-E expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2018–2020



Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2010 and 2020, Title IV-E expenditures have increased by 6 percent over the decade (see Figure 9 for the trend line over the past decade).²²

Figure 9. Total Title IV-E expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFY 2010–SFY 2020 (44 states with sufficient data)



Note: Presented in 2020 dollars. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 44 states with sufficient data in all six surveys conducted between 2010 and 2020 (surveys conducted every two years). Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2020 Title IV-E expenditures presented in this graph (\$8.2 billion) differs from the total amount presented in the text (\$8.9 billion). See the text box in the “total child welfare agency spending” section for more information.

The overall increase in Title IV-E spending can be attributed primarily to (1) higher Federal Medical Assistance Payment (FMAP) rates that meant the federal government was paying a greater share of Title IV-E eligible costs, (2) greater participation in the Guardianship Assistance Program, and (3) increased eligibility for the Adoption Assistance Program. These topics are explored in more depth below.

In SFY 2020, nearly all Title IV-E spending (\$8.86 billion out of \$8.93 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

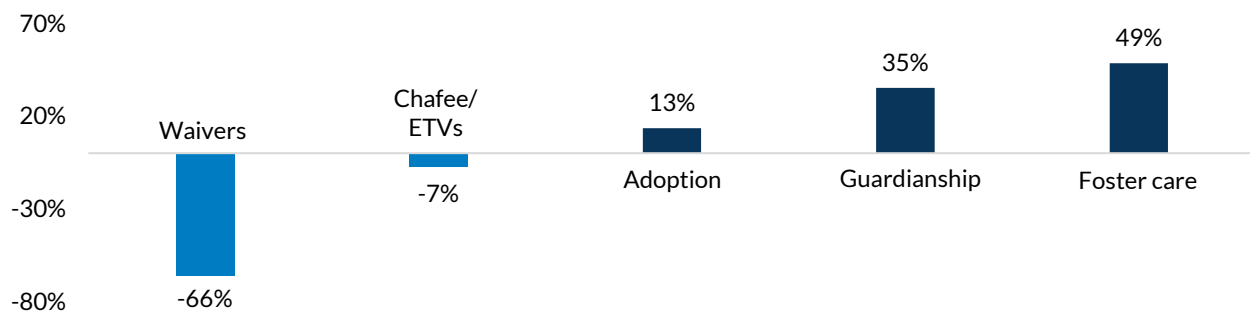
²² Based on an analysis of 45 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2010 and 2020.

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.
- **Prevention Services Program:** Covers costs related to providing services approved as reimbursable through the Title IV-E Clearinghouse to prevent entry into foster care for eligible children and families, including administrative and training costs.
- **Kinship Navigator Program:** Covers costs for approved kinship navigator programs, 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 designing and delivering child welfare services. Funds may be spent only in a way that is consistent with a state's approved waiver.
- **Funding Certainty Grants:** Provides grants to jurisdictions that had a Title IV-E waiver demonstration project that operated through September 30, 2019, to help cover any negative fiscal impacts due to the end of the waiver.

Figure 10 shows how expenditures for long-standing Title IV-E programs have changed since SFY 2018. 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 2018 and 2020



Note: For each program the percentage change was computed based on an analysis of states with sufficient data for the two years being compared. The Prevention Services Program, Kinship Navigator Program, and Funding Certainty Grants do not appear in this graph since they are new for SFY 2020.

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 clothing²³
- child placement services and other administrative costs, including case planning and review activities on behalf of children in foster care; costs associated with children determined by the state to be a candidate for 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 legal representation (see “Racial Equity: Legal Representation” text box below) related to foster care²⁴
- expenses related to training staff and foster parents²⁵

Entitlement programs

require payments to persons, state and 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.



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 parent(s) (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, by 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 positive policy change from a race equity perspective, if states do not take up this option, or if the legal representation is not high quality, the potential benefits to children and families of color will not be realized. **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.**

Federal reimbursement for Foster Care Program costs varies depending on the type of service and the state’s 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

FFCRA increased states’ FMAP rates by 6.2 percentage points from January 1, 2020, through March 31, 2023 (per recent amendments) when a phase down plan will take effect. FMAP rates varied from 50 percent to 76.98 percent in FFY 2020, before the increases took effect (Mitchell, 2020).

²³ Federal reimbursement is provided based on the state’s FMAP, which varied from 50 percent to 76.98 percent in FFY 2020. These amounts do not reflect increased FMAP rates as a result of FFCRA. (Mitchell, 2020).

²⁴ These expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 50 percent rate.

²⁵ 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.



Racial Equity and Family First: Fiscal Incentive for Removal

Before the Family First Act, Title IV-E funds 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 (Allen & Davis-Pratt, 2009; Cooper, 2013). Although decisions about individual cases are complex and driven by much more than fiscal considerations, the fiscal incentive to structure and staff 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) 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 the Family First Act is limited to certain eligible prevention services and only for children who are considered candidates for foster care (which is defined by each state). **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.**

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 (GAO, 2019). See the “Racial Equity: Extended Foster Care” box.



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 foster care is available only to youth connected to education or work, which can result in a deserving/undeserving dichotomy that may negatively affect 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). This is another example of how child welfare financing decisions can perpetuate racial disparities for children and families of color. It will be important for state and federal leaders to assess the impact of the flexibilities around these work and education requirements that were permitted during the pandemic (U.S. DHHS, 2020b).

In SFY 2020, states reported spending \$4.2 billion in federal Title IV-E Foster Care Program funds (excluding waiver expenditures, which are reported below).^{26,27} This represents a 49 percent increase since SFY 2018.^{28,29} This program experienced a large increase because of the end of the waiver projects in September 2019. In many states, Foster Care Program expenditures were considered waiver expenditures previously, but with the end of the waiver, foster care expenditures that are Title IV-E allowable without the waiver are now being claimed under the Foster Care Program. The increase can also be partially explained by higher FMAP rates (see the "COVID-19: Increases to the FMAP" box above), meaning the federal government paid a larger share of eligible costs.

Out of the total \$4.2 billion spent on the Foster Care Program, \$1.6 billion was used for foster care maintenance payments (a 54% increase since SFY 2018),³⁰ and \$2.6 billion was used for administrative costs, including caseworker activities on behalf of children, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs (a 45% increase since SFY 2018).³¹ See Appendix C, Table C1 for state-level data on SFY 2020 Title IV-E Foster Care Program expenditures.

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 2020 for whom the state received federal reimbursement through Title IV-E for foster care maintenance

²⁶ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other Title IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any of the individual Title IV-E programs (e.g., foster care). However, that does not mean the state did not use Title IV-E dollars for foster care; rather, it means that all its expenditures for those kinds of services or activities were captured under the Title IV-E waiver amount reported. See below for more about Title IV-E waivers. Other sources of information about Title IV-E spending may categorize waiver expenditures differently.

²⁷ Based on an analysis of 52 states.

²⁸ Based on an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

²⁹ Title IV-E Foster Care Program expenditures are heavily influenced by how many and which states have active Title 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.

³⁰ Percentage change is based on an analysis of 45 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

³¹ Percentage change is based on an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

payments. In other words, the foster care coverage rate provides insight into the extent to which the federal government is reimbursing states for foster care through Title IV-E. A low coverage rate signals that a state must rely more heavily on other funding sources. Nationally in SFY 2020, 41 percent of children were covered under Title IV-E, which is lower than the 46 percent figure reported for SFY 2018.^{32,33} However, as in previous survey rounds, states varied greatly in terms of their individual coverage rates (see Figures 11 and 12 for variation in rates), ranging from a low of 18 percent in Nebraska to a high of 76 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 text box regarding differing coverage rates below).

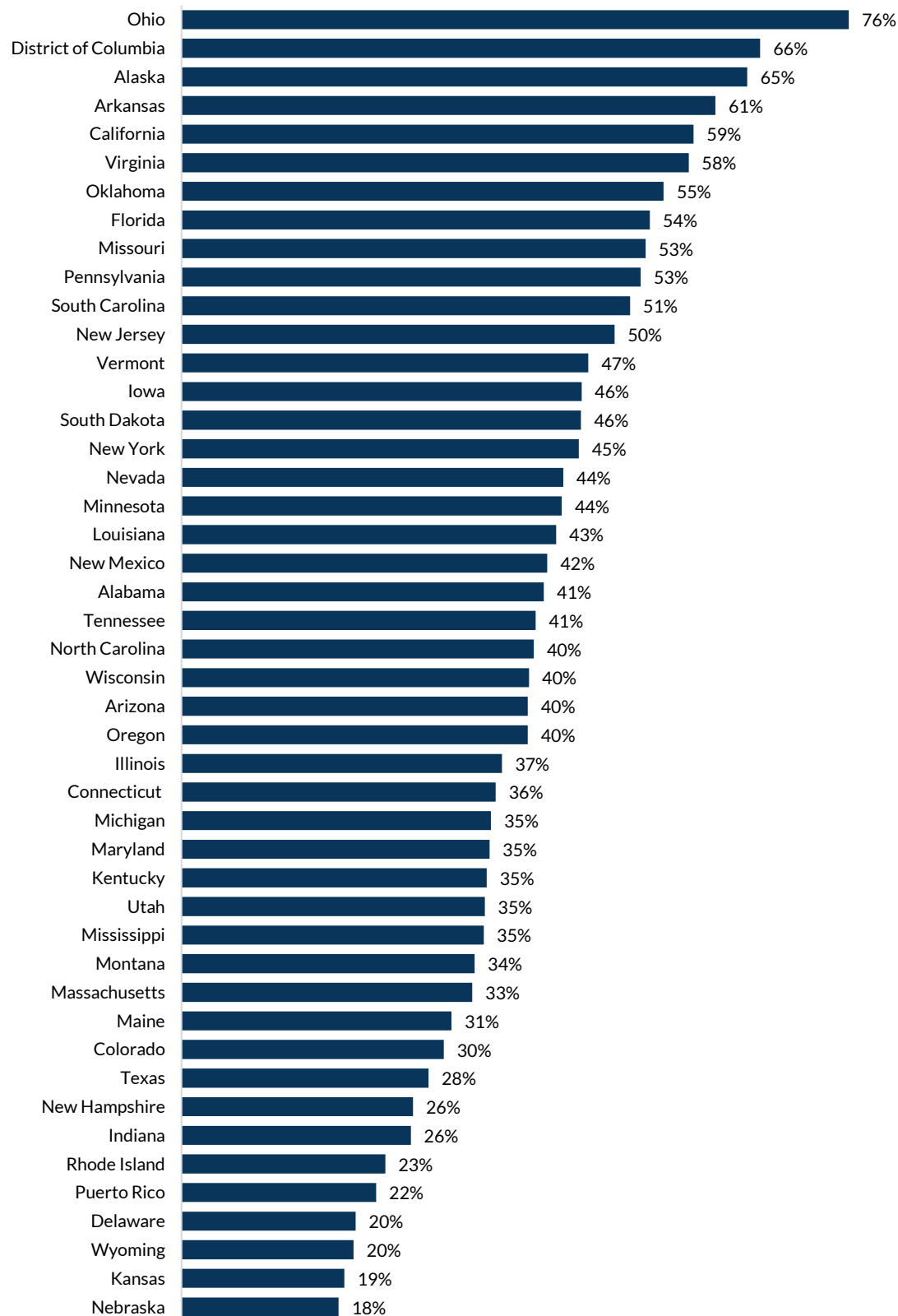
Why are the coverage rates reported here different from coverage rates reported elsewhere?

There are different ways to calculate coverage rates. For example, you can calculate the average monthly number of children receiving a Title 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.

³² On the SFY 2020 survey, states were asked to report (1) the total number of children/youth in out-of-home care during SFY 2020 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 2020 (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.*

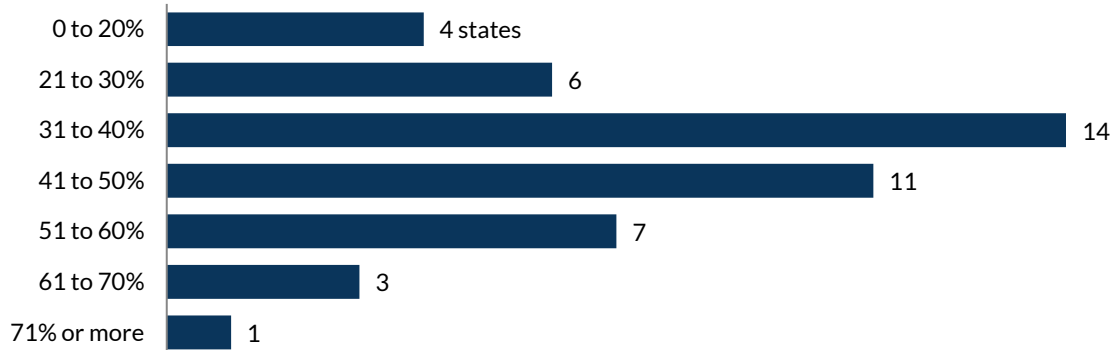
³³ Based on an analysis of 46 states.

Figure 11. Title IV-E foster care coverage rates (child measure) in SFY 2020, by state



Note: Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

Figure 12. Variation in SFY 2020 state Title IV-E foster care coverage rates (child measure), among 46 reporting states



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 were in care 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 was used to reimburse costs for foster care

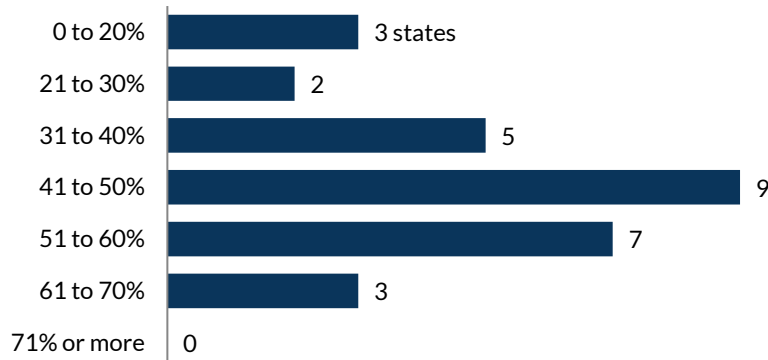
Care days are defined as the number of days a child spends in out-of-home care, summed across children in out-of-home care in SFY 2020. “Care days” is sometimes referred to as “bed days.”

maintenance payments. Nationally, Title IV-E funds were claimed as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments for 45 percent of care days.^{34,35} This is slightly higher 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 16 percent in Delaware to a high of 66 percent in Arizona and the District of Columbia. See Appendix D for state-level data on SFY 2020 Title IV-E foster care coverage rates.

³⁴ On the SFY 2020 survey, states were asked to report (1) the total number of care days for children/youth in out-of-home care in SFY 2020 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 2020 (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.

³⁵ Based on an analysis of 29 states.

Figure 13. Variation in SFY 2020 state Title IV-E foster care coverage rates (care day measure), among 29 reporting states



Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program

Like the Foster Care Program, 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 children³⁶
- placement services, non-recurring adoption assistance payments, and administrative costs related to adoptions of eligible children³⁷
- expenses related to training staff and adoptive parents for eligible children³⁸

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, 2010). Such characteristics 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 (U.S. DHHS, 2010). Originally, children must also have met 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 contained a provision that phased out the criteria above (starting with older children in care), so that by FFY 2018, all children with special needs entering an adoption (with some additional eligibility criteria) would be eligible for recurring Title IV-E adoption assistance payments. However, the Family First Act of 2018 paused this phase-in process until July 1, 2024. Therefore, in FFY 2020, the expanded

³⁶ Federal reimbursement is provided based on the state’s FMAP rate.

³⁷ These expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 50 percent rate.

³⁸ Training expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 75 percent rate.

eligibility applied to those with special needs who (1) were age 2 or older;³⁹ (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 increased the number of children qualifying for the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program (U.S. DHHS, 2022a). Given this increased federal support, states were required to calculate the amount of state funds they saved and use those savings for child welfare purposes.



Racial Equity: Adoption and Safe Families Act

The Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 requires that for states to operate a Title IV-E program (and therefore receive IV-E funding), states must seek timely permanency for children in care who cannot be reunified with their families. This rule includes a requirement that states must file for a termination of parental rights if a child has been in care for 15 of the past 22 months (with some exceptions). This requirement was intended to prevent children from having long stays in foster care. However, in recent years child welfare stakeholders have expressed concerns that this rule has permanently separated families using an arbitrary timeline (e.g., Trivedi, 2021; Wexler, 2020). This has disproportionately affected communities of color given their overrepresentation in the child welfare system due to various forms of discrimination (Center for the Study of Social Policy, 2022).

As expected, expenditures for adoption assistance are on the rise. **In SFY 2020, states reported spending \$3.2 billion in Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program funds** (excluding waiver expenditures, which are reported below),⁴⁰ an increase of 13 percent over SFY 2018 adoption assistance spending.⁴¹ The increase between SFYs 2018 and 2020 can be partially explained by higher FMAP rates, meaning the federal government paid a larger share of eligible costs. While eligibility for the Adoption Assistance Program expanded over the past decade, eligibility criteria remained the same between SFYs 2018 and 2020.

Out of the total \$3.2 billion spent on the Adoption Assistance Program, more than three-quarters of expenditures went toward adoption assistance payments (\$2.7 billion, a 16% increase over SFY 2018)⁴² and a relatively small amount was used for administrative costs such as training and non-recurring adoption expenses (\$487 million, a 1% increase from SFY 2018).⁴³ See Appendix C, Table C2 for state-level data on SFY 2020 Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program expenditures.

³⁹ 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.

⁴⁰ Based on an analysis of 52 states.

⁴¹ Based on an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

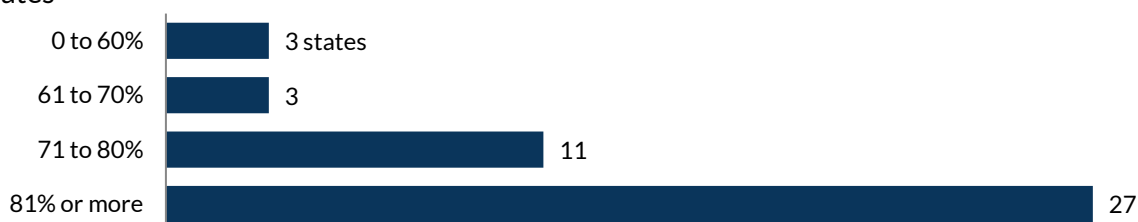
⁴² Percentage change is based on an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

⁴³ Percentage change is based on an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

Title IV-E adoption assistance coverage rate

Nationally, 83 percent of children receiving an adoption assistance payment were supported by Title IV-E in SFY 2020, which is higher than the 74 percent figure reported in SFY 2018.^{44,45} See Appendix D for state-level data on SFY 2020 Title IV-E adoption assistance coverage rates. The national Title IV-E adoption coverage rate is much higher than the national Title IV-E foster care coverage rate. This difference is likely due to the eligibility criteria for each program. As with the foster care rates, states varied in their SFY 2020 adoption assistance coverage rates (see Figure 14) ranging from a low of 43 percent in Wyoming to a high of 95 percent in Ohio. Note: Our methodology for calculating the coverage rate may differ from how others calculate it.⁴⁶ Therefore, we urge caution when comparing the coverage rate to other sources.

Figure 14. Variation in SFY 2020 state Title IV-E adoption coverage rates, among 44 reporting states



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, GAP 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 licensed foster parents⁴⁷
- placement services, non-recurring guardianship assistance payments, and administrative costs related to guardianships from foster care of eligible children⁴⁸
- expenses related to training staff and guardians of eligible children⁴⁹

⁴⁴ On the SFY 2020 survey, states were asked to report (1) the total number of children receiving adoption assistance payments during SFY 2020 for whom the state claimed Title IV-E funds as partial reimbursement (numerator); and (2) the total number of children receiving adoption assistance payments during SFY 2020 (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 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 some prior iterations of this survey; therefore, making comparisons to earlier years is not advised.*

⁴⁵ Based on an analysis of 44 states.

⁴⁶ For example, others may calculate the average monthly number of children receiving a Title 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.

⁴⁷ Federal reimbursement is provided based on the state’s FMAP.

⁴⁸ These expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 50 percent rate.

⁴⁹ Training expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 75 percent rate.

In states with a GAP, 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.⁵⁰



Racial Equity: Kinship Care

Kinship care is an important placement option when children are unable to remain with their parents. It allows children to maintain a connection with their family members or persons with strong bonds to the family and has been shown to promote more positive outcomes than foster care placement with strangers (The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2012; Washington, Stewart, Rose, 2021). Black children are more likely to experience kinship care than other children (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2021), and Black caregivers are more likely to experience financial hardship (Sedlak et al., 2010); therefore, the financial supports for kinship care have race equity implications. Some kinship providers are not aware of the supports available and, even if they are aware, face challenges in accessing supports, such as cash assistance (i.e., foster care maintenance payments or TANF supports), food stamps, health insurance, and more (The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2012). For example, the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program (GAP) is restricted to kinship caregivers who pursue legal guardianship, were formally licensed by the child welfare agency, and were caring for a Title IV-E eligible child. In fact, some states cite these requirements as reasons for choosing not to have a Title IV-E GAP (Killos et al., 2018). Other supports, like TANF cash assistance for relative caregivers, only reaches a small proportion of kinship care families (The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2012). Over the past several years, the Title IV-E GAP has expanded, but additional resources are needed to support kinship caregivers and the children they care for.

The 39 states that reported operating a Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program reported spending \$221 million⁵¹ in GAP funds in SFY 2020, an increase of 35 percent from SFY 2018.⁵² Out of the \$221 million, the vast majority of expenditures went toward guardianship assistance payments (\$203 million, a 36% increase over SFY 2018)⁵³ and a relatively small amount was used for administrative costs such as training and non-recurring guardianship expenses (\$18 million, a 32% increase from SFY 2018).⁵⁴ Expenditures for this program increased due to more states claiming GAP than in prior years, states with existing GAP programs claiming more expenditures, and the increased FMAP. See Appendix C, Table C3 for state-level data on SFY 2020 Title IV-E GAP expenditures.

⁵⁰ Additionally, the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 states that children who were receiving guardianship payments or services under a Title IV-E demonstration waiver as of September 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.

⁵¹ Based on an analysis of 52 states.

⁵² Percentage change is based on an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

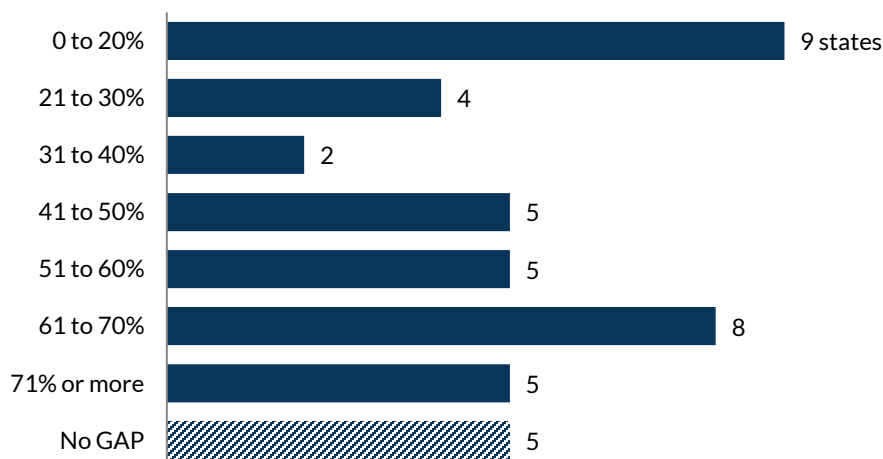
⁵³ Percentage change is based on an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

⁵⁴ Percentage change is based on an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

Title IV-E guardianship assistance coverage rate

Nationally, 58 percent of children receiving a guardianship assistance payment were supported by Title IV-E, which is slightly higher than the coverage rate reported in SFY 2018 (54%).^{55,56} See Appendix D for state-level data on SFY 2020 Title IV-E guardianship assistance coverage rates. The national Title IV-E guardianship coverage rate is higher than the national Title IV-E foster care coverage rate but lower than the Title IV-E adoption coverage rate. This difference is likely due in part to the eligibility criteria for the programs. As with the coverage rates described above, states varied in their SFY 2020 guardianship assistance coverage rates (see Figure 15) ranging from a low of 0 percent in several states (i.e., states whose GAP was funded by funding streams other than Title IV-E) to a high of 94 percent in Arkansas. Note: Our methodology for calculating the coverage rate may differ from how others calculate it.⁵⁷ Therefore, we urge caution when comparing the coverage rate to other sources.

Figure 15. Variation in SFY 2020 state Title IV-E guardianship coverage rates, among 43 reporting states



Title IV-E Prevention Services Program

The Family First Act allows states to seek Title IV-E reimbursement for services approved as reimbursable through the Title IV-E Clearinghouse to prevent placement into foster care. Those eligible for these services include:

- children at imminent risk of being placed in foster care unless services are provided to help them stay safely at home or in a kinship placement (i.e., a “candidate for foster care” as determined by the state)

⁵⁵ On the SFY 2020 survey, states were asked to report (1) the total number of children receiving guardianship assistance payments during SFY 2020 for whom the state claimed Title IV-E funds as partial reimbursement (numerator); and (2) the total number of children receiving guardianship assistance payments during SFY 2020 (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 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 some prior iterations of this survey; therefore, making comparisons to earlier years is not advised.*

⁵⁶ Based on an analysis of 38 states.

⁵⁷ For example, you can collect the average monthly number of children receiving a Title 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 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.

- pregnant or parenting children in foster care
- parents or kin caregivers of candidates for foster care

Eligibility for the Prevention Services Program is not dependent on income.

Only certain types of prevention services can be reimbursed by Title IV-E. Services eligible for reimbursement include mental health and substance use prevention and treatment services and in-home parent skill-based programs. These programs must meet evidence standards prescribed in the Family First Act and by the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse as promising, supported, or well-supported. The original Family First Act indicated that through October 1, 2026, all states with a prevention plan approved by ACF could receive 50 percent reimbursement for allowable expenditures. After that time, the reimbursement would depend on each state's FMAP. However, the Supporting Foster Youth and Families Through the Pandemic Act allowed for 100 percent reimbursement from April 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021. The Family First Act also required states to spend 50 percent of their prevention program spending on well-supported programs, but this rule was relaxed for FFYs 2020-2023 via the Family First Transition Act.

Six states (Arkansas, District of Columbia, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, and Utah) reported spending \$5.4 million⁵⁸ in Title IV-E Prevention Services Program funds in SFY 2020. They reported using these funds to support programs like Functional Family Therapy, Multisystemic Therapy, Parent Child Interaction Therapy, Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, home visiting, and others. Out of the \$5.4 million, more than a third of expenditures were used for prevention services (\$2.1 million), and the remainder was used for administrative costs such as training and evaluation (\$3.3 million). See Appendix C, Table C5 for state-level data on SFY 2020 Title IV-E Prevention Services Program expenditures.

Title IV-E federal prevention services coverage rate

Nationally, less than 1 percent of children receiving prevention services were supported by Title IV-E in SFY 2020.⁵⁹ States were asked to report the percentage of children/youth who received prevention services (or for whom a parent/caregiver received prevention services on behalf of the child) for whom the state received federal reimbursement through Title IV-E. This percentage is low because many states had not started claiming Title IV-E for prevention services in SFY 2020. Among the six states that reported Title IV-E Prevention Services Program expenditures, their prevention coverage rates ranged from 0 percent (in the District of Columbia and Maryland, which spent prevention program funds on administration only) to 81 percent in Arkansas. We expect that the national coverage rate will increase in the coming years. See Appendix D for the prevention coverage rates for each state.

Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program

The Family First Act allows states to seek Title IV-E reimbursement for 50 percent of approved Kinship Navigator Program expenditures. Kinship navigator programs help kinship caregivers access supports and services to meet the needs of children in their care and their own needs (Section 427(a)(1) of the Social Security Act). States have the flexibility to determine which

⁵⁸ Based on an analysis of 51 states.

⁵⁹ Based on an analysis of 16 states.

children and families are eligible for the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, including how “kinship caregiver” is defined (U.S. DHHS, 2021a).

The Family First Act states that to receive reimbursement, the kinship navigator programs must be considered promising, supported, or well-supported according to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse. However due to the lack of rated programs, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) provided states with the option of receiving transitional payments for kinship navigator programs that were not yet rated but showed evidence of effectiveness (U.S. DHHS, 2019b). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the federal government provided additional temporary flexibilities to allow states to claim reimbursement for Kinship Navigator Program expenditures between April 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021. This period partially overlaps with SFY 2020 in some states. During this period, states could:

- receive 100 percent reimbursement of allowable expenditures (as opposed to 50%)
- receive reimbursement for kinship navigator programs that did not meet evidence standards (if the state assured the program will be evaluated)
- receive reimbursement for other purposes, such as evaluations of kinship navigator programs; providing direct support to kinship caregivers during the COVID-19 emergency; and providing information, resources, and technology to help kinship caregiver families weather the COVID-19 pandemic (U.S. DHHS, 2021a)

Ten states (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia) reported spending \$1.7 million⁶⁰ in Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program funds in SFY 2020.⁶¹ See Appendix C, Table C5 for state-level data on SFY 2020 Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program expenditures.

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 (Chafee Program) 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.

⁶⁰ Based on an analysis of 44 states.

⁶¹ There are potential discrepancies between the states reporting kinship navigator program expenditures on our survey versus states that reported kinship navigator expenditures in their HHS claims data. The source of this discrepancy is unclear.

The Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act of 2020 expanded eligibility criteria and loosened rules for the Chafee and ETV programs. For example, the Act increased the age at which youth can remain eligible for support (starting in October 2019) and allowed states to use a greater proportion of Chafee funds on room and board than previously allowed (starting in April 2020).

In SFY 2020, states reported spending \$169 million⁶² in federal IV-E Chafee Program/ETV funds, which represents a decrease of 7 percent from SFY 2018.⁶³ This decrease can be attributed to the fact that states can use allocated funds for a given fiscal year over a two-year period, so expenditures can fluctuate despite similar allocations. In addition, college enrollment decreased between 2018 and 2020 (NCES, 2022), which could help explain less ETV expenditures. See Appendix C, Table C4 for state-level data on SFY 2020 Title IV-E Chafee Program/ETV expenditures.

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 Title 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 were approved to operate waivers. The latest legislation authorizing additional waivers was signed in 2011. All waivers ended by September 30, 2019.

Currently, DHHS does not have the authority to approve new waiver projects—all waiver projects were required to end by September 2019. On the most recent survey, 20 states reported waiver expenditures for SFY 2020.⁶⁴

States reported spending \$765 million in waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Between SFYs 2018 and 2020, waiver expenditures decreased by 66 percent.⁶⁵ This decrease was due to the waiver program ending during SFY 2020. See Appendix C, Table C4 for state-level data on SFY 2020 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:

⁶² Based on an analysis of 52 states.

⁶³ Based on an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

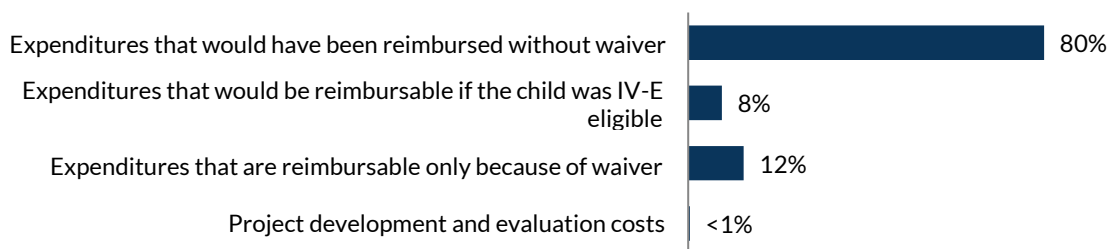
⁶⁴ We did not survey tribes, so this amount does not reflect waiver expenditures by the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe.

⁶⁵ Based on an analysis of 45 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

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)
4. project development and evaluation costs⁶⁶ mandated by participation in the waiver projects

States reported that in SFY 2020, 12 percent of waiver funds were used for services and activities not traditionally allowable under Title IV-E (see Figure 16).⁶⁷ States reported paying for activities such as prevention services, evidence-based programs, and family engagement strategies with these funds. Of the 16 states that reported how they spent their waiver dollars, 56 percent of them 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 2020 (among 16 states)



The remaining 88 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 8 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.

Among the 20 states that had a waiver project and reported waiver expenditures, California, Hawai'i, Indiana, and Nebraska were unable to detail how they spent their waiver dollars in SFY 2020. Since California is a large state, omitting its data is highly likely to skew results; therefore, we recommend exercising caution when interpreting these results.⁶⁸ See Appendix E for state-level data on how Title IV-E waiver dollars were spent.

Funding Certainty Grants

For states operating under a Title IV-E waiver on September 30, 2019, the Family First Transition Act of 2019 provided Funding Certainty Grants for FFYs 2020 and 2021 to help ease the fiscal

⁶⁶ States were instructed to include program development and evaluation costs in their total reported waiver expenditures.

⁶⁷ Based on an analysis of 16 states that could report how they spent waiver dollars.

⁶⁸ 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 Title IV-E eligible, and 4 percent were spent on costs that were reimbursable only because of the waiver. If the state's use of waiver dollars was the same in SFY 2020, 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.

impact caused by the end of the waivers. States that received these grants can use the funds for any purpose authorized under Title IV-B of the Social Security Act, for activities associated with implementation of the Family First Act, and for activities previously funded under waivers.

Only California reported Funding Certainty Grant expenditures in SFY 2020. They reported **\$289 million** in such expenditures. See Appendix C, Table C5 for state-level data on SFY 2020 Title IV-E Funding Certainty Grant expenditures.

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 2020.

Of the 46 states that answered this question, 35 percent (16 states) reported that the child welfare agency did claim Title IV-E dollars for juvenile justice services/activities. The total amount claimed by these states (13 of the 16 states that could report an amount) totaled **\$41 million** in SFY 2020. States reported that these dollars were spent on foster care maintenance payments and related administrative costs, among other things.

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act

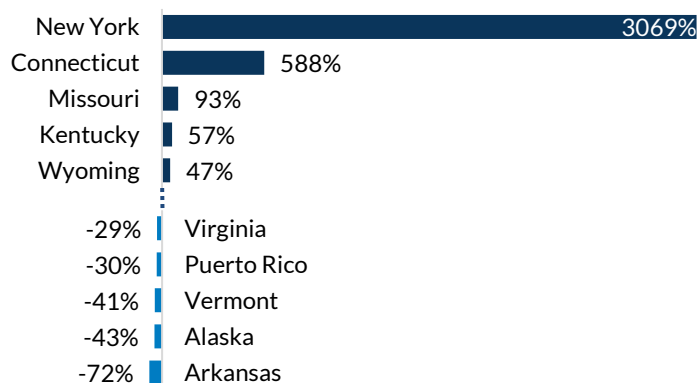
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act includes two components referred to as subparts 1 and 2. Subpart 1 is a discretionary grant program composed primarily of the Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services (CWS) program. CWS funds can be used for a broad variety of child welfare services including, but not limited to, preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. This funding is distributed using a formula based on a state's under 21 population and per capita income. Subpart 1 also includes dollars awarded competitively through the Child Welfare Research, Training, and Demonstration Project. In March 2020, Congress passed the CARES Act which appropriated an additional \$45 million for child welfare services as part of Title IV-B, Subpart 1 allocations "to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus" without a required non-federal match. These amounts could be applied retroactively to costs incurred starting January 20, 2020 (U.S. DHHS, 2020c).

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. Subpart 2 also includes set-asides for improving caseworker visits, improving outcomes for children affected by parental substance use (commonly referred to as regional partnership grants or "RPGs"), state and tribal Court Improvement Programs (CIP), kinship navigator programs, and research, evaluation, training, and technical assistance. Funds for RPGs, tribal CIPs, and 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 funding for every \$3 in federal IV-B funding they receive).

States reported child welfare agencies spent \$614 million in federal Title IV-B funds (both subparts combined) in SFY 2020.^{69,70} This represents a 13 percent increase from SFY 2018.⁷¹ The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 57 percent of states reported an increase (ranging from 1% to 3,069%), and 43 percent of states reported a decrease (ranging from <1% to 72%) in total spending between the two years⁷² (see Figure 17 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in Title IV-B expenditures between SFYs 2018 and 2020). See Appendix B, Table B1 for state-level data on SFY 2020 Title IV-B expenditures.

Figure 17. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in Title IV-B expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2018–2020



Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2010 and 2020, Title IV-B expenditures have decreased by 14 percent over the decade despite the increase in IV-B expenditures from SFY 2018 to SFY 2020 (see Figure 18 for the trend line over the past decade).⁷³

⁶⁹ 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 and 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.

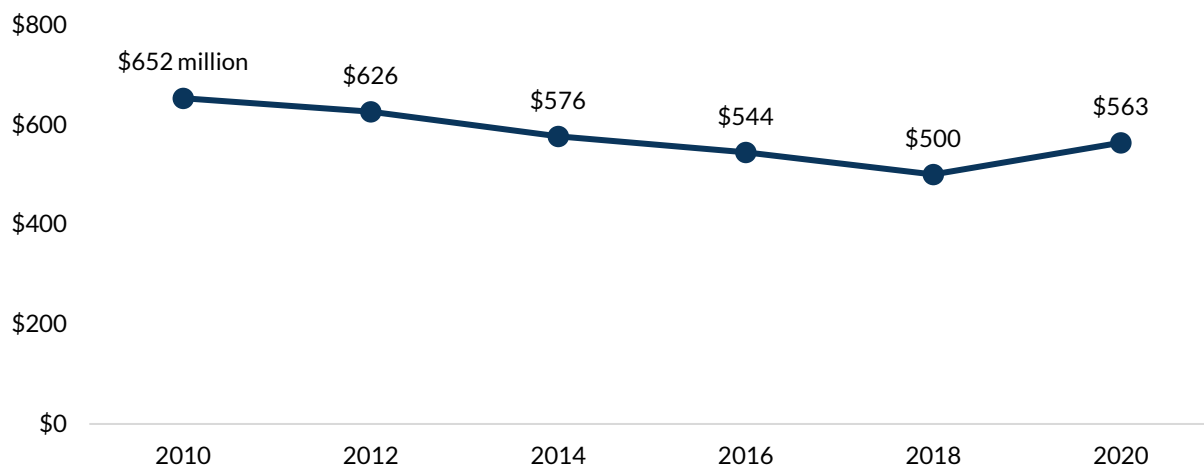
⁷⁰ This amount includes estimated SFY 2020 Title IV-B expenditures for Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia based on HHS fiscal data.

⁷¹ Based on an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

⁷² We counted any positive change as an increase and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude.

⁷³ Based on an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2010 and 2020.

Figure 18. Total Title IV-B expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2010–2020 (45 states with sufficient data)



Note: Presented in 2020 dollars. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 45 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2010 and 2020 (surveys conducted every two years). Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2020 IV-B expenditures presented in this graph (\$563 million) differs from the total amount presented in the text (\$614 million). See the text box in the “total child welfare agency spending” section for more information.

This trend line can be attributed to three key factors:

- Sequestration, which reduced a portion of the funds allocated under Subpart 2 by about 5 percent to 7 percent each year since FFY 2013 (Stoltzfus, 2018a)
- Relatively stable Title IV-B appropriation levels over the past decade (excluding additional Title IV-B funds appropriated through the CARES Act) (Stoltzfus, 2014; Stoltzfus, 2018b), meaning that after considering inflation, the real value of the appropriated dollars decreases with each year
- Legislation passed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic (CARES Act), which allocated \$45 million additional dollars to the Title IV-B program without a non-federal match requirement

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Created in 1996, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is a federal block grant provided to states that has 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
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 about a fifth of TANF dollars spent in FFY 2020 were used to provide basic (cash) assistance for families (Falk, 2022). The remaining amount supported other activities, such as child care, work supports, refundable tax credits, and administration (Falk, 2022). See the “Racial Equity: Use of TANF” box for the implications of decreasing cash assistance 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 or more 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 (AFDC) program, which provided significant funding for child welfare activities. Federal law allows states to use TANF funds to cover some programs and activities that a state had conducted under its pre-TANF AFDC program, and thus some states use TANF to fund foster care 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 when a child lives with relatives (or, in some states, specified nonrelatives) who 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 (MOE) 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).

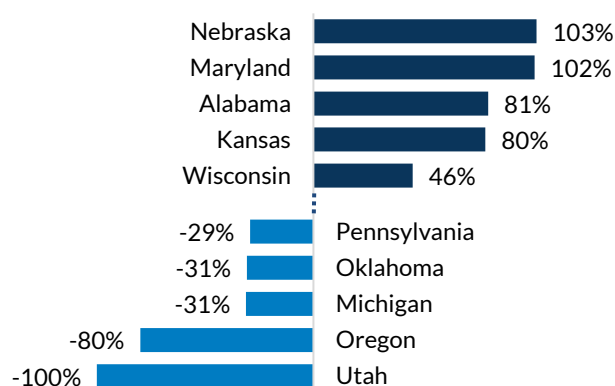


Racial Equity: Use of TANF

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 2020, only 22 percent went to cash assistance (Azevedo-McCaffrey & Safawi, 2022). 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 the Family First Act, which allows Title IV-E to be used for prevention services only for children who are at imminent risk of entry into foster care. However, doing so 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 (Azevedo-McCaffrey & Safawi, 2022). 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 2020, child welfare agencies in 37 states reported spending a collective \$2.6 billion in federal TANF funds. Nine states reported that their child welfare agencies did not use TANF dollars for child welfare activities that year. Child welfare agency TANF expenditures in SFY 2020 represent a 5 percent decrease in expenditures from SFY 2018.⁷⁴ The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: more than a third of states reported an increase (ranging from <1% to 103%), and 48 percent reported a decrease (ranging from <1% to 100%) in TANF spending between the two years⁷⁵ (see Figure 19 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in TANF expenditures between SFYs 2018 and 2020). See Appendix B, Table B1 for state-level data on SFY 2020 TANF expenditures.

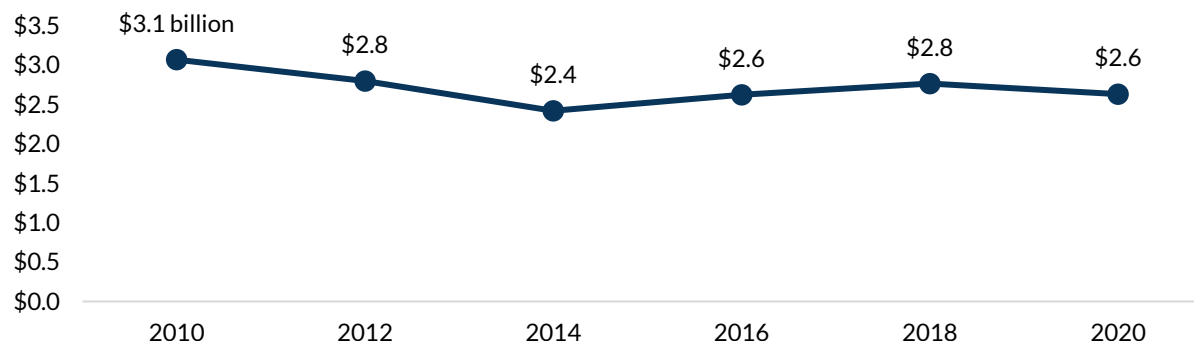
Figure 19. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in TANF expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2018–2020



Note: The largest increases were determined by examining states with TANF expenditures in both years. States that had zero TANF expenditures in SFY 2018 and a non-zero amount in SFY 2020 are excluded.

Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2010 and 2020, TANF expenditures have decreased by 14 percent over the decade (see Figure 20 for the trend line over the past decade).⁷⁶

Figure 20. Total TANF expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2010–2020 (44 states with sufficient data)



Note: Presented in 2020 dollars. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 44 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2010 and 2020 (surveys conducted every two years).

⁷⁴ Based on an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

⁷⁵ We counted any positive change as an increase and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude. The remaining states experienced no change in TANF spending.

⁷⁶ Based on an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2010 and 2020.

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.

States were asked to rank the top three service categories on which their child welfare agencies spent TANF funds in SFY 2020. TANF funds may be used by child welfare agencies for various services and activities, including the following as defined by ACF:⁷⁷

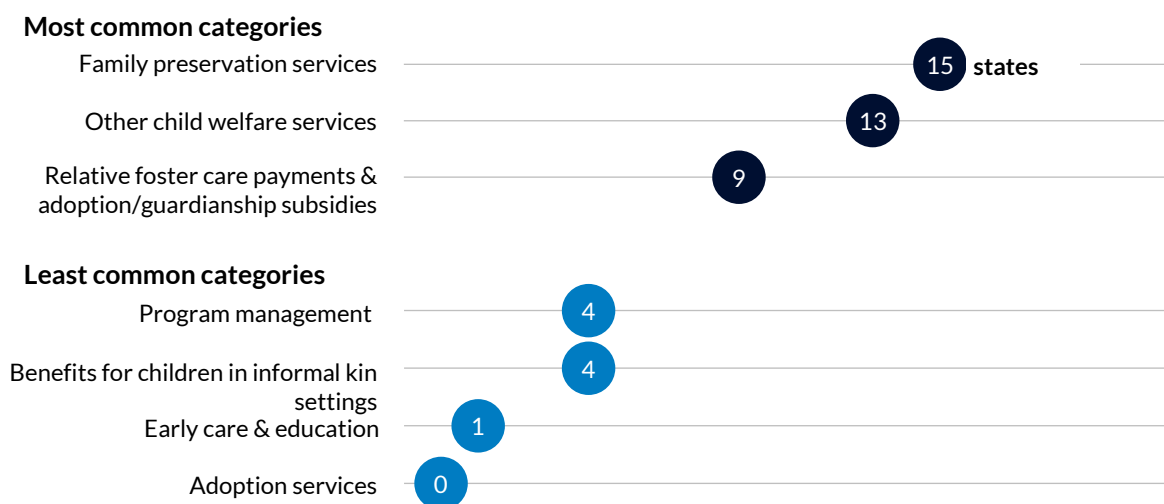
- Basic assistance (cash, vouchers, and other payments to meet a family's ongoing needs), which includes:
 - **Benefits for children in informal kin settings:** payments for a child for whom the child welfare agency does not have custody and is living with relative caregivers
 - **Relative foster care 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 normally no longer allowed under TANF but that is allowed because a state was authorized to provide the assistance 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 normally no longer allowed under TANF but that are allowed because a state was authorized to provide the services 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
- **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 use and disability services, housing counseling services, and other family supports

⁷⁷ The following language is condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in the Administration for Children and Families' instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. DHHS, n.d.).

- **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 categories above

Figure 21 identifies the most and least common services that child welfare agencies reported funding with TANF dollars in SFY 2020. 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 21. TANF service categories reported by child welfare agencies, SFY 2020 (among 36 reporting states)



Note: Of the 37 states that reported TANF expenditures, 36 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.”

Social Services Block Grant

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds available 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
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, many of which relate to child welfare (e.g., foster care services, protective services, case management, counseling services, and more). In fact, the largest SSBG service area in FFY 2020 was child welfare/youth at risk services (U.S. DHHS, OCS, 2021).

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). Each state determines which individuals are eligible for services funded by SSBG.

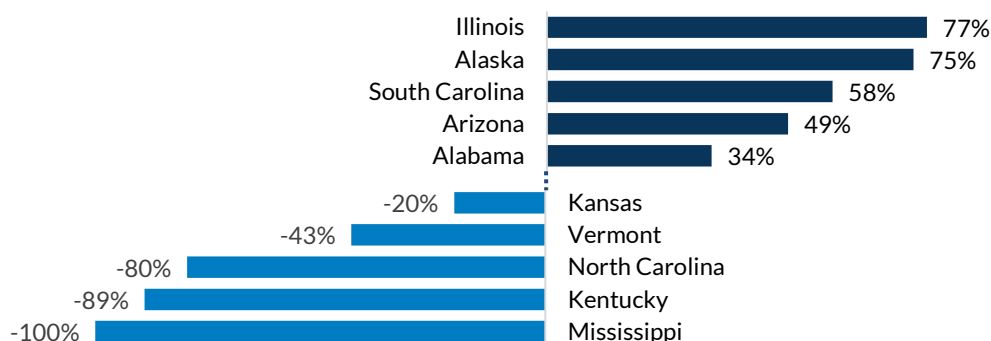
In SFY 2020, child welfare agencies in 45 states reported spending a collective \$1.5 billion in SSBG funds (including funds transferred from TANF).⁷⁸ Three states reported that their child welfare agencies did not use SSBG dollars for child welfare activities in SFY 2020. SSBG expenditures have held steady in SFY 2020, **decreasing 1 percent since SFY 2018.**⁷⁹ The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 60 percent of states reported a decrease (ranging from 1% to 100%), and 36 percent of states reported an increase (ranging from 1% to 77%) in total spending between the two years⁸⁰ (see Figure 22 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in SSBG expenditures between SFYs 2018 and 2020). See Appendix B, Table B2 for state-level data on SFY 2020 SSBG expenditures.

⁷⁸ New Mexico was unable to report SSBG spending in SFY 2020.

⁷⁹ Based on an analysis of 45 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

⁸⁰ We counted any positive change as an increase and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude. The remaining states experienced no change in SSBG spending.

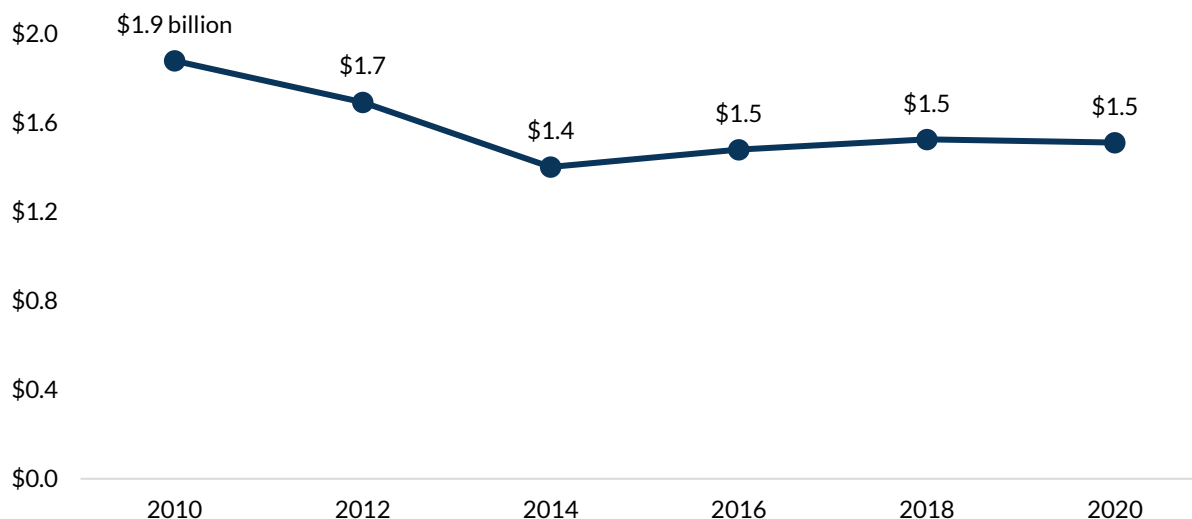
Figure 22. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in SSBG expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2018–2020



Note: The largest increases were determined by examining states with SSBG expenditures in both years. States that had zero SSBG expenditures in SFY 2018 and a non-zero amount in SFY 2020 are excluded.

Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2010 and 2020, SSBG expenditures have decreased by 20 percent over the decade (see Figure 23 for the trend line over the past decade).⁸¹ This reduction is explained in part by SSBG funds being reduced due to sequestration since FFY 2013.

Figure 23. Total SSBG expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2010–2020 (43 states with sufficient data)



Note: Presented in 2020 dollars. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 43 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2010 and 2020 (surveys conducted every two years).

States were asked to rank the top three categories of services and activities for which their child welfare agencies spent SSBG funds in SFY 2020. SSBG funds may be used by child welfare agencies for various services and activities, including the following as defined by ACF:⁸²

⁸¹ Based on an analysis of 44 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2010 and 2020.

⁸² The following language is condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF's uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. DHHS, OCS, 2009).

- **Adoption services:** services or activities to assist in adopting a child (e.g., counseling, recruiting 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 to bring about a positive resolution or improve family functioning or circumstances
- **Day care services 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 services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessing 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; recruiting and licensing 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:** 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 services:** 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 help people with developmental or physical disabilities and people with visual or auditory impairments (e.g., personal and family counseling, aid to assist with independent functioning in the community, transportation)
- **Substance use services:** services or activities to deter, reduce, or eliminate substance use or chemical dependence
- **Administrative costs:** "such as training, licensing activities, and the overhead costs of providing services" (U.S. DHHS, OCS, 2021)
- **Other:** Other SSBG categories not listed above

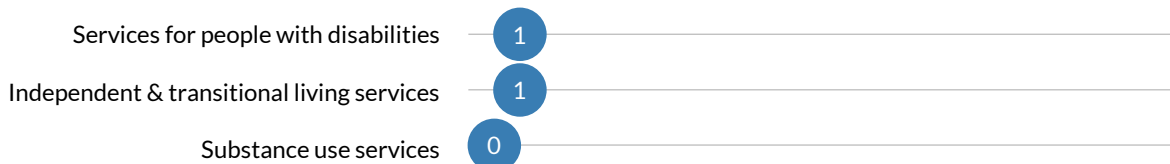
Figure 24 identifies the most and least common categories reported. More states reported foster care services for children as a primary child welfare agency use of SSBG funds than any other category. See Appendix G for state-level data on the use of SSBG funds.

Figure 24. SSBG service categories and activities reported by child welfare agencies, SFY 2020 (among 42 reporting states)

Most common categories



Least common categories



Note: All 42 states that reported SSBG expenditures 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.”

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 FMAP.⁸³

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. In SFY 2020, the federal mandate applied only to children who remain in the state where they had been in foster care, although some states have expanded this access to youth formerly in foster care who were in care in other states (Fernandes-Alcantara & Baumrucker, 2020). The Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities Act (SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act) makes Medicaid coverage available to eligible young people formerly in foster care even if they move to another state beginning January 2023.

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 borne by other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the

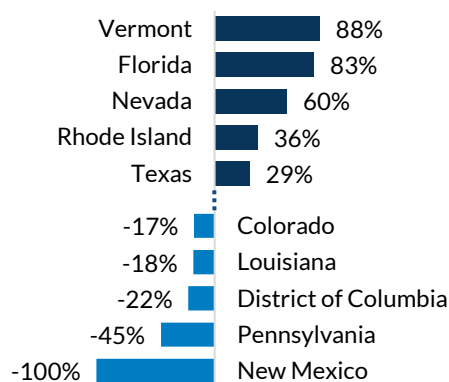
⁸³ Though reimbursement for most Medicaid costs (including services) is generally at the state’s FMAP, some classes of expenses are subject to other reimbursement rates. For example, costs considered to be program administration are reimbursed at 50 percent (Mitchell, 2020).

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 2020, child welfare agencies in 32 states reported spending a collective \$1.0 billion in federal Medicaid funds for child welfare activities.⁸⁴ The remaining 12 states reported that their child welfare agencies did not use Medicaid dollars directly.⁸⁵ Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies in SFY 2020 represent a **12 percent increase from SFY 2018**.⁸⁶ The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 55 percent of states reported an increase (ranging from 2% to 88%), and 20 percent of states reported a decrease (ranging from 2% to 100%) in total spending between the two years⁸⁷ (see Figure 25 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in Medicaid expenditures between SFYs 2018 and 2020). See Appendix B, Table B2 for state-level data on SFY 2020 Medicaid expenditures.

Figure 25. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2018–2020



Note: The largest increases were determined by examining states with Medicaid expenditures in both years. States that had zero Medicaid expenditures in SFY 2018 and a non-zero amount in SFY 2020 are excluded.

⁸⁴ Alabama and Oklahoma were unable to report Medicaid spending in SFY 2020.

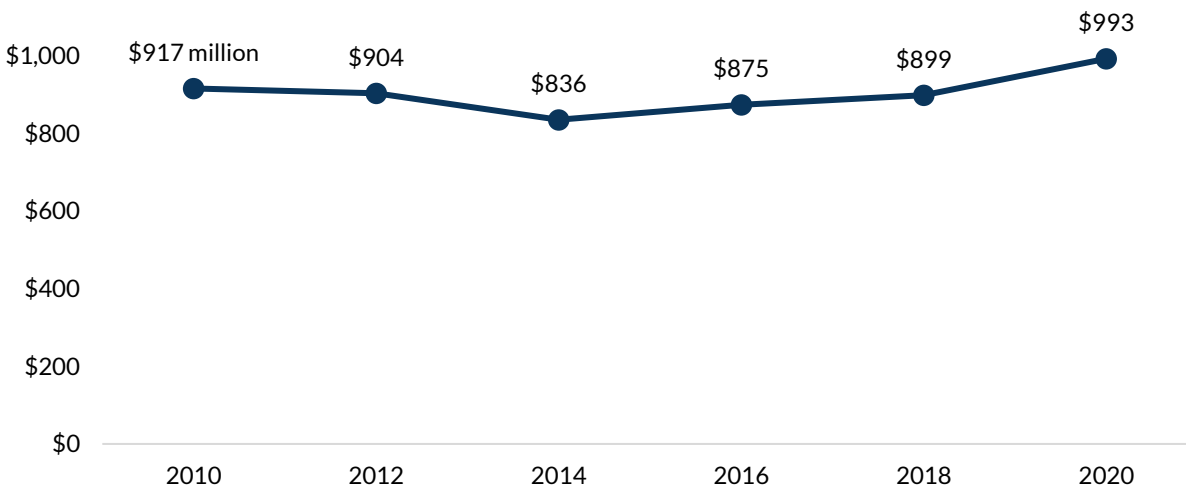
⁸⁵ On the survey, we asked states to report the Medicaid dollars received as reimbursement for child welfare services in SFY 2020 for which the child welfare agency paid the non-federal match. Thus, the Medicaid dollars described in this report represent *only those for which the child welfare agency 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 U.S.

⁸⁶ Based on an analysis of 44 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

⁸⁷ We counted any positive change as an increase and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude. The remaining states experienced no change in Medicaid spending.

Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2010 and 2020, Medicaid expenditures have increased by 8 percent over the decade (see Figure 26 for the trend line over the past decade).⁸⁸

Figure 26. Total Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2010–2020 (40 states with sufficient data)



Note: Presented in 2020 dollars. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 40 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2010 and 2020 (surveys conducted every two years). Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2020 Medicaid expenditures presented in this graph (\$993 million) differs from the total amount presented in the text (\$1.0 billion). See the text box in the “total child welfare agency spending” section for more information.

Decreases in Medicaid expenditures between the late 2000s and early 2010s were largely due to changes in how state child welfare agencies used Medicaid, rather than reflecting a decrease in Medicaid services for children known to the child welfare agency. During that period, spending on the kinds of Medicaid services child welfare agencies typically pay for decreased, but overall Medicaid spending on this population held relatively steady (Rosinsky et al., 2021).

The results from this survey now show an increase in child welfare agency Medicaid spending. The increased FMAP rates contributed to this increase but do not account for the full 12 percent increase since SFY 2018. While the reason for the remainder of this increase is not entirely clear, it is possible child welfare agencies are using Medicaid more frequently to cover the costs of institutional placements because of restrictions on Title IV-E congregate care reimbursement and rules governing Medicaid reimbursement for services for children in certain congregate care settings (MACPAC, 2021).⁸⁹ This explanation is supported by SFY 2020 survey data indicating

⁸⁸ Based on an analysis of 44 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2010 and 2020.

⁸⁹ The Family First Act restricted the use of Title IV-E for congregate care placements with some exceptions. One exception was that Title IV-E could be used for congregate care if the placement was a Qualified Residential Treatment Program (Q RTP). Q RTPs must provide a “trauma-informed model of care to address the clinical and other needs of children with serious emotional or behavioral disorders” (MACPAC, 2021). In addition, a Medicaid rule prevents states from seeking Medicaid reimbursement for services provided to people living in Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMDs). IMDs are a “hospital, nursing facility, or other institution of more than 16 beds that is primarily engaged in providing diagnosis, treatment, or care of individuals with mental diseases” (MACPAC, 2021). This is known as the IMD exclusion. However, Medicaid can be used to pay for services to youth under age 21 who reside in an IMD considered a psychiatric facility. Q RTPs can be considered IMDs but are unlikely to be considered psychiatric facilities. This means that child welfare agencies may not be reimbursed through Medicaid for services provided to children in foster care who are placed in a Q RTP considered an IMD but not a psychiatric facility. To address this challenge, states have considered moving children in foster care to psychiatric facilities, so their placement and services are covered by Medicaid. The downside is that the level of care these facilities provide may be overly restrictive compared to the child’s needs. Therefore, it is plausible that the Family First Act has provided an incentive for states to place children in more restrictive psychiatric placements paid for by Medicaid (assuming such facilities have open beds) to avoid losing the ability to use Medicaid to pay for the children’s services (MACPAC, 2021).

that Medicaid became a top funding source for congregate care expenditures (see below). This explanation could help explain the increase in Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies, although it is important to consider this explanation as a hypothesis that requires more exploration.

In SFY 2020, only Vermont reported that there had been recent changes to the way their state approached Medicaid spending. Vermont had been using Medicaid funds to pay for room and board costs for non-IV-E eligible children in foster care through their 1115 Waiver. In SFY 2020, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services determined this was not allowable, so the state began using state funds to cover those costs.

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies could access a variety of other federal funding streams, including:⁹⁰

- 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 (MIECHV)

On the SFY 2020 survey, we also included relevant federal funding streams available because of the COVID-19 pandemic and Family First Act implementation:

- Transition Act grants
- Coronavirus Relief Fund

The Transition Act was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides \$500 million in one-time funding to help agencies implement the Family First Act. The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the CARES Act of 2020 and provided funds (\$150 billion) for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

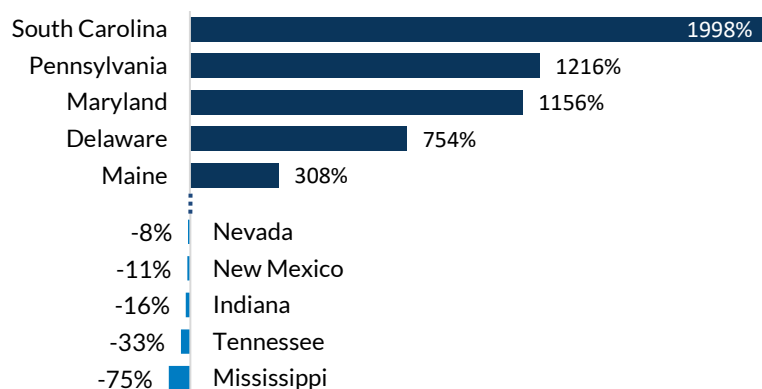
In SFY 2020, child welfare agencies reported spending \$458 million in other federal funds. This amount represents a 91 percent increase since SFY 2018.⁹¹ The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: more than three quarters of states reported an increase (ranging from 1% to 1,998%) and the remaining states reported a decrease (ranging from <1% to 75%) in total spending between the two years⁹² (see Figure 27 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in other federal expenditures between SFYs 2018 and 2020). See Appendix B, Table B2 for state-level data on SFY 2020 other federal expenditures.

⁹⁰ See the "Other Federal Funds" resource that accompanies this report for more information about each of these funding sources.

⁹¹ Based on an analysis of 45 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

⁹² We counted any positive change as an increase and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude.

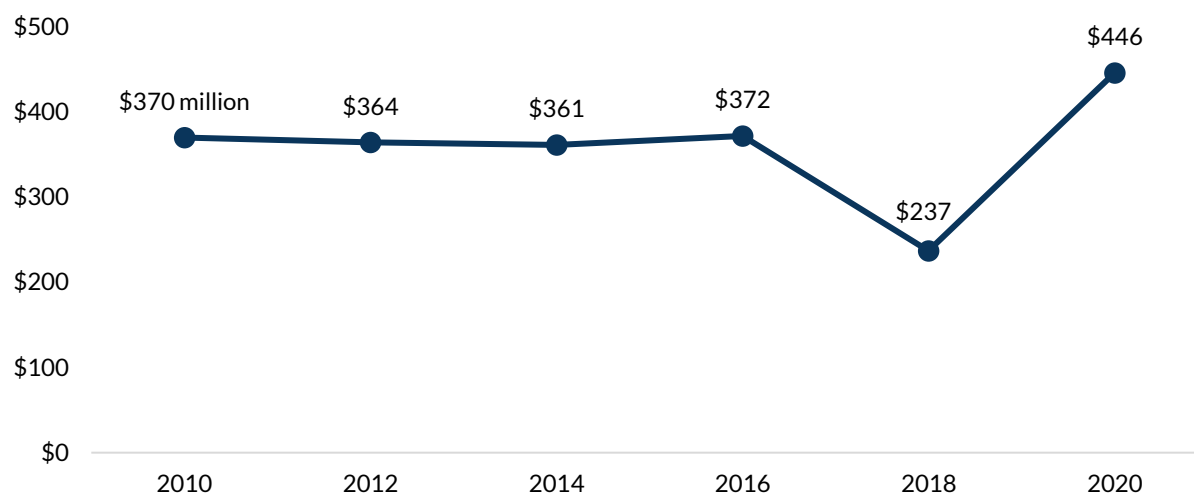
Figure 27. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in other federal expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2018–2020



Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2010 and 2020, other federal expenditures have increased by 19 percent over the decade (see Figure 28 for the trend line over the past decade).⁹³ We also conducted a sensitivity analysis to account for the changes made to the survey starting in SFY 2018. In earlier surveys, we included Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), 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 starting with the SFY 2018 survey and included them in a category of third-party income used as offsets to child welfare agency expenditures (see below). The sensitivity analysis showed that with more comparable data, the use of other federal funds increased even more steeply by 119 percent between SFY 2010 and SFY 2020.

⁹³ Based on an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2010 and 2020.

Figure 28. Total other federal expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2010–2010 (43 states with sufficient data)



Note: Presented in 2020 dollars. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 43 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2010 and 2020 (surveys conducted every two years). Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2020 other federal expenditures presented in this graph (\$446 million) differs from the total amount presented in the text (\$458 million). See the text box in the “total child welfare agency spending” section for more information. In SFY 2016 and earlier, 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 and 2020 surveys and included them in a category of third-party income used as offsets to child welfare agency expenditures. This explains the large decrease between SFYs 2016 and 2018.

This steep increase may be attributed to the additional federal funding streams available to states through Transition Act grants and Coronavirus Relief Fund payments. This increase may also be explained by increased federal funding available to states for CAPTA grants in FFY 2020 (First Focus on Children, 2020). In some instances, states explained changes in other federal funds spent between SFY 2018 and SFY 2020. Pennsylvania noted that the Coronavirus Relief Fund and Transition Act grants contributed to their significant increase in other federal funds. South Carolina explained that their new use of Children’s Justice Act dollars and Coronavirus Relief Fund payments contributed to their increase in other federal funds.

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.

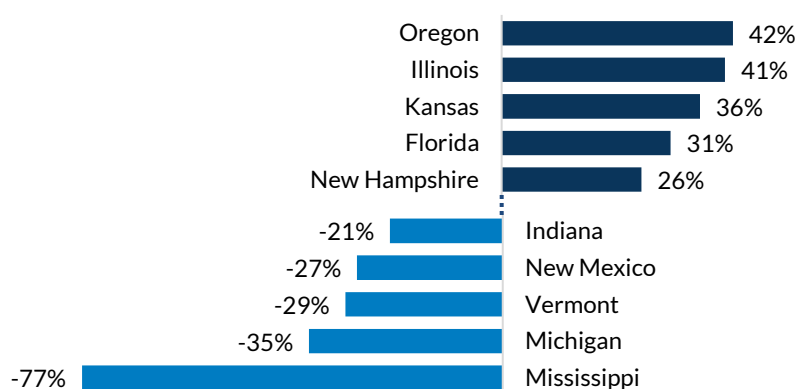
State and local funds

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, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for 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 spent on child welfare,

as well. Among responding states, 38 percent reported using local funds to finance child welfare agency expenditures in SFY 2020, while 62 percent reported using no local dollars.

In SFY 2020, states reported collectively spending \$15.9 billion in state and local funds.⁹⁴ These expenditures have held steady since SFY 2018, increasing by just 1 percent.⁹⁵ The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 54 percent of states reported an increase (ranging from 1% to 42%), and 46 percent of states reported a decrease (ranging from 1% to 77%) in total spending between the two years⁹⁶ (see Figure 29 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in state and local expenditures between SFYs 2018 and 2020). See Appendix A for state-level data on SFY 2020 state and local expenditures.

Figure 29. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in state and local expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2018–2020



Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2010 and 2020, state and local expenditures have increased by 3 percent over the decade (see Figure 30 for the trend line over the past decade).⁹⁷ See the “COVID-19: State Budget Cuts” box for information about how this trend may change in coming years.

⁹⁴ As referenced earlier, this amount includes estimated SFY 2020 state and local match expenditures associated with Title IV-E and Title IV-B for Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia. Using HHS fiscal data on Title IV-E and IV-B expenditures, we were able to estimate the amount these states had to expend in matching state and local dollars. The state and local amounts for these states exclude other state and local expenditures beyond these required matching funds. In addition, California was unable to report state and local spending, Wyoming was unable to report state spending, and Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Puerto Rico were unable to report local spending.

⁹⁵ Based on an analysis of 41 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

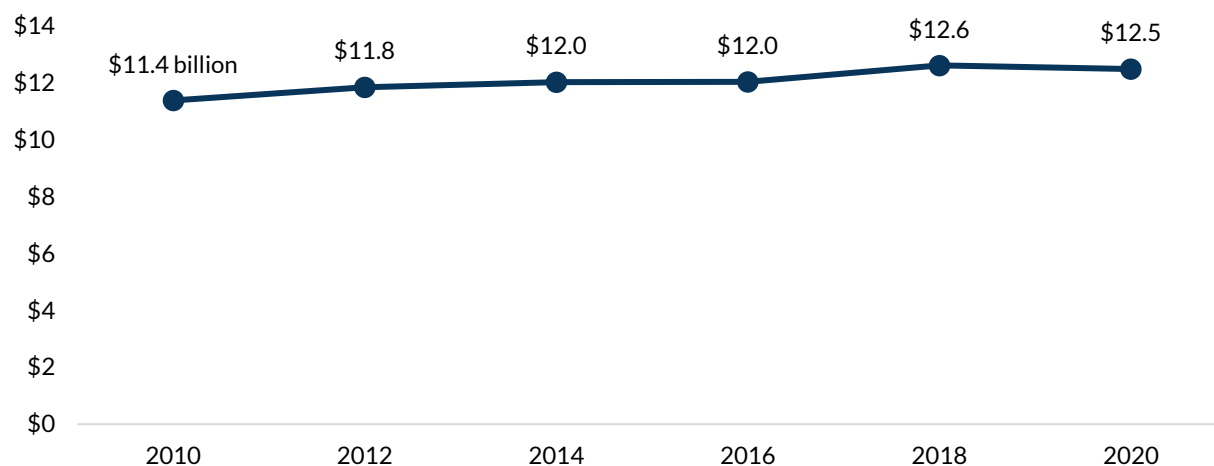
⁹⁶ We counted any positive change as an increase and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude.

⁹⁷ Based on an analysis of 38 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2010 and 2020.

COVID-19: State Budget Cuts

The pandemic reduced state revenues due to business closures and unemployment, and some states enacted budget cuts early in the pandemic (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2020). As a result, a decrease in state and local funds available to child welfare agencies was expected. These funds tend to be more flexible than federal funds; therefore, budget shortfalls could negatively impact the types of services child welfare agencies are able to provide. Conversely, the federal government provided significant resources to state and local governments to help them weather the pandemic. The data presented in this report show that state and local spending has held steady since SFY 2018, increasing by just 1 percent. However, these data only reflect expenditures from the first few months of the pandemic. Therefore, it is too soon to determine the full effect of the pandemic on state and local expenditures. Data from the SFY 2022 survey will shed more light on the pandemic's effects.

Figure 30. Total expenditures of state and local funds by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2010–2020 (33 states with sufficient data)



Note: Presented in 2020 dollars. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 33 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2010 and 2020 (surveys conducted every two years). Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2020 state and local expenditures presented in this graph (\$12.5 billion) differs from the total amount presented in the text (\$15.9 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 **\$251 million** in third-party income to offset child welfare agency costs for child welfare services/activities in SFY 2020.⁹⁸ This

⁹⁸ Alabama and Arkansas were unable to report third-party income used as offsets in SFY 2020.

represents a 3 percent decrease since SFY 2018.⁹⁹ This practice is controversial and has received significant media attention in recent years (e.g., Hager & Shapiro, 2021). Some states have begun to restrict the practice (Mina, 2022).

These third-party 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 2020, one third of states (14 out of 43 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). Three states (out of 21 responding states) reported **\$7.8 million** in such third-party in-kind contributions in SFY 2020. This amount likely understates the true value of all in-kind contributions because 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. Nine states (out of 28 responding states) reported expending **\$4.0 million** in private dollars in SFY 2020, which is a 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? Or will foundations provide additional funding to help organizations weather the pandemic?

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:

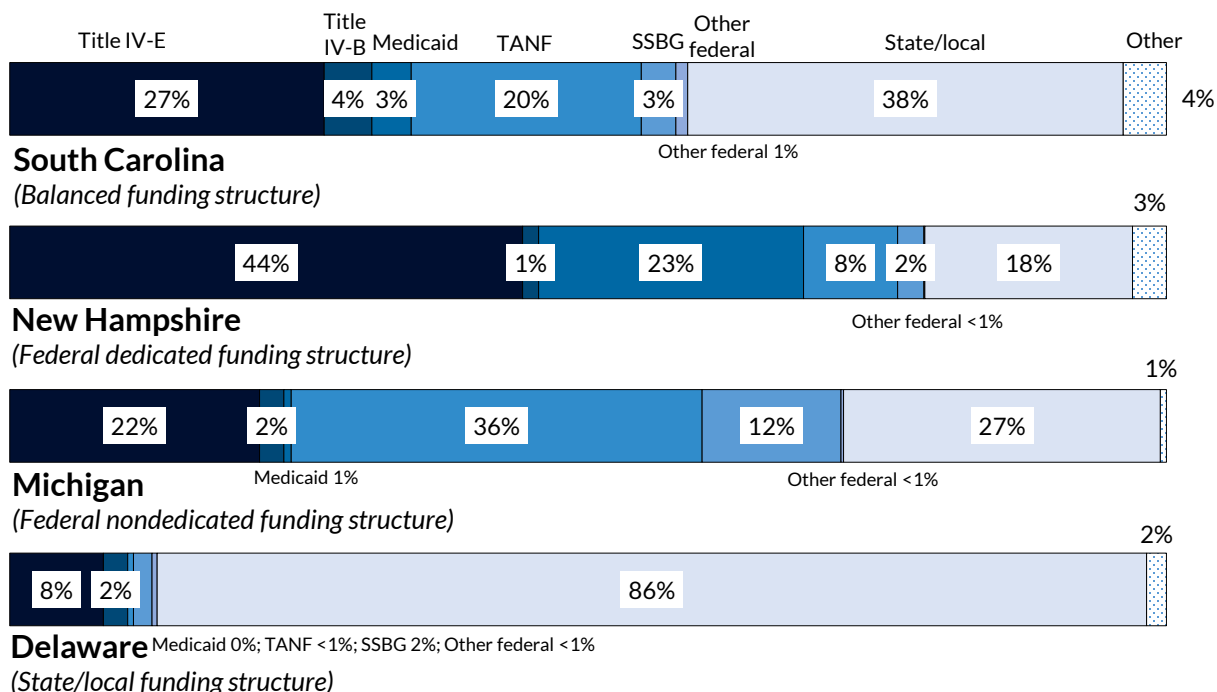
1. **“Balanced funding structure.”** Child welfare agency uses a mix of federal and state/local funds and draws on a diversified selection of federal funding sources (dedicated and nondedicated).
2. **Federal dedicated funding structure.** Child welfare agency uses more federal than state/local funds 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).

⁹⁹ Based on an analysis of 41 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2018 and 2020.

4. **State/local funding structure.** Child welfare agency relies primarily on state and local funds instead of federal sources.”

Figure 31 shows an example of each of these funding profiles. See Appendix H for the funding profile for each state for SFY 2020.

Figure 31. State variation in the proportion of expenditures from each major source, SFY 2020



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.

Throughout this report, we have presented national findings but have also highlighted state variation in expenditure trends and funding sources. 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 state and local matching funds (such as SSBG).
- The varying degree to which children served by the child welfare agency meet eligibility requirements of different funding sources can affect which funding streams child welfare agencies use. 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 criteria) 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

We asked states to report the proportion of federal and state/local funds spent in the following categories:

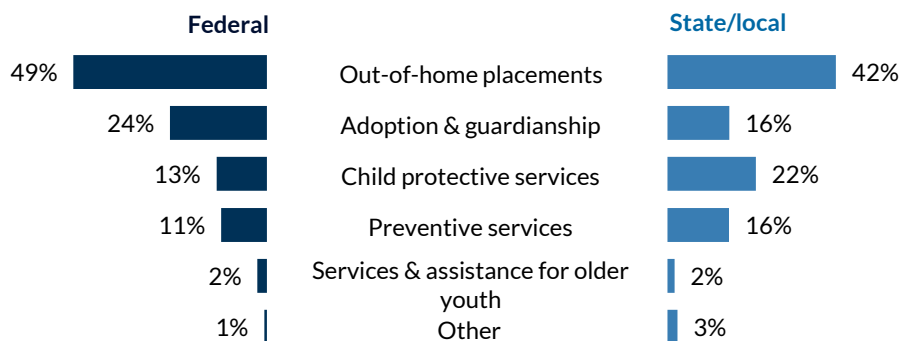
Category	Included services and activities
Services for intact families to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry into foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family support or family preservation services provided to children who are 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
Child protective services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intake/screening • Family assessment • Investigation • Services provided during the investigation/assessment • All associated administrative costs
Out-of-home placement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Adoption and guardianship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing and non-recurring assistance payments • Other post-adoption or post-guardianship services or supports

Category	Included services and activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All associated administrative costs, including training expenditures
Services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care ¹⁰⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services or supports intended to help youth successfully 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
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other services and activities that do not fall into the above categories

Overall

As illustrated in Figure 32, child welfare agencies used their federal, state, and local funds in similar ways. **Child welfare agencies used almost half of all federal and state/local funds to finance out-of-home placement costs.** Between 11 percent and 24 percent of federal and state/local dollars were used for adoption and legal guardianship, 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 and out-of-home placements than were federal dollars. These findings are similar to how states reported spending their funds in SFY 2018. Note: Thirteen 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.

Figure 32. Proportion of federal and state/local expenditures on categories of services



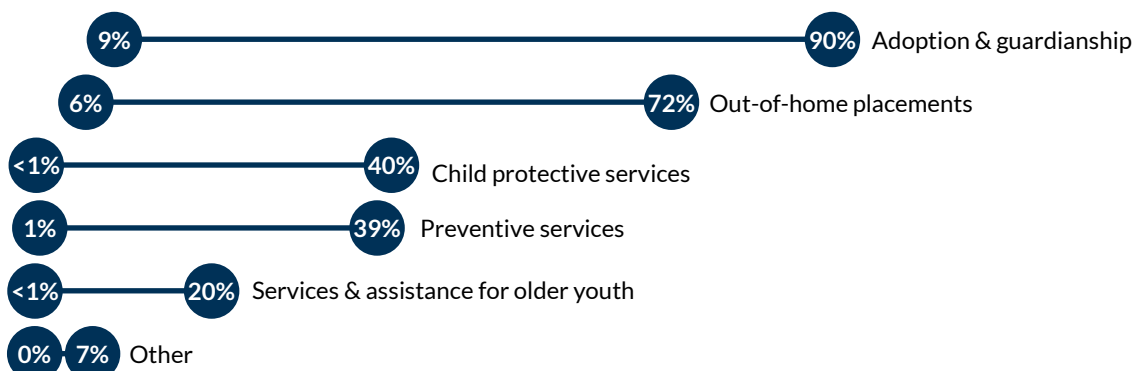
Note: Federal analysis based on an analysis of 41 states that provided sufficient information; state/local analysis based on an analysis of 40 states that provided sufficient information. Most states were able to provide only approximations of how their funds were spent. States were not asked to report 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, the ways states used their funds varied greatly as in previous years. Figure 33 shows the range in the proportion of federal and state/local expenditures spent for each category. See Appendix I for state-level data on the proportion of federal expenditures spent on categories of services; see Appendix J for the proportion of state and local dollars.

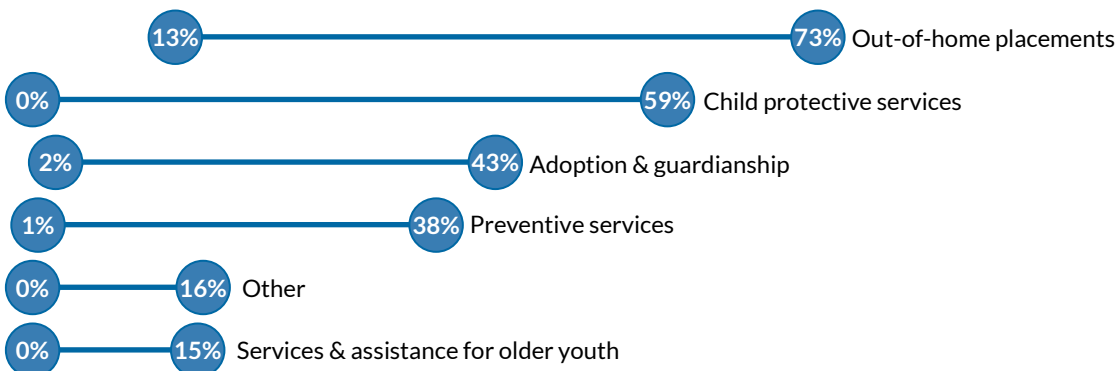
¹⁰⁰ This category excludes foster care maintenance payments for youth 18 and older, which are captured in the out-of-home placement category.

Figure 33. Range in proportion of federal and state/local expenditures on categories of services

Federal



State/local



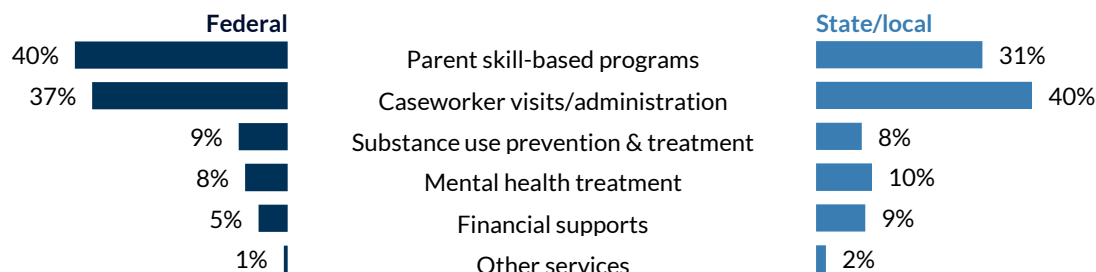
Note: Federal analysis based on an analysis of 41 states that provided sufficient information; state and local analysis based on an analysis of 40 states that provided sufficient information. Most states were able to provide only approximations of how their funds were spent.

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 provided the percentage of federal and state/local child welfare agency prevention expenditures for various types of prevention services. Figure 34 shows that the top services in SFY 2020 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 2018. See Appendix K for information about each state's prevention spending. See the "Family First Act: Spending on Prevention" and "COVID-19: Making it Hard to Focus on Prevention?" boxes for how prevention spending may change in coming years.

Figure 34. Percentage of federal and state/local child welfare agency prevention expenditures on various prevention service categories, SFY 2020 (33 states with sufficient data)



Note: Federal and state/local analyses are based on 33 states that provided information.

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

While the Family First Act emphasizes the importance of prevention, the pandemic made it more difficult for some states to focus their efforts upstream. On the SFY 2020 Child Welfare Financing Survey, just under a quarter of states reported that the COVID-19 pandemic impacted their decision on when to begin implementation of Family First. As the pandemic response continues, it will be important to watch if states continue to focus on immediate needs and crises (i.e., protection, not prevention) or if they focus more on prevention (i.e., preventing maltreatment, preventing entry into care). It will also be informative to identify 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 Act: Spending on Prevention

The Family First Act allows states to seek reimbursement under Title IV-E for qualifying preventive services while restricting 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 between April 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021. 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 use prevention and treatment and mental health treatment, two types of prevention services now allowable for reimbursement under Title IV-E. Data from the SFY 2022 survey may shed light on this.

Out-of-home care

States reported the amount of federal and state/local funds their child welfare agency expended on family foster care (relative and non-relative)¹⁰¹ and congregate care.¹⁰² State/local sources financed more than half of spending on family foster care (58%) and congregate care (61%; see Figure 35).¹⁰³ When examining only federal spending on family foster care and congregate care,

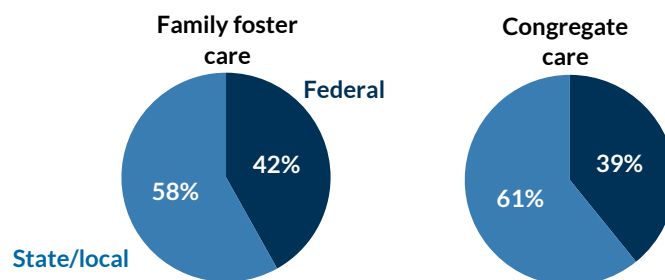
¹⁰¹ Family foster care includes the following placement types: licensed home, therapeutic foster family home, shelter care foster family home, relative foster family home, pre-adoptive home, kin foster family home as defined on p. 16596 of <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-04-19/pdf/2019-07827.pdf>.

¹⁰² 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>.

¹⁰³ Based on an analysis of 23 states.

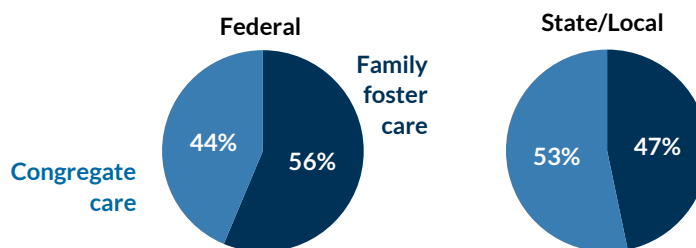
slightly more than half of federal spending (56%) was spent on family foster care.¹⁰⁴ When examining only state and local spending on these placement settings, almost half of state and local spending (47%) was spent on family foster care (see Figure 36).¹⁰⁵ At the end of FFY 2020, 87 percent of children in care were in family-based settings (U.S. DHHS, 2021b).¹⁰⁶ Therefore, the fact that only about half of state/local and federal expenditures on family-based and congregate care was spent on family-based settings underscores the disproportionate cost of congregate care. These findings are similar to findings reported in the SFY 2016 Child Welfare Financing Survey report (the last report in which we could report on these data; Rosinsky & Williams, 2018). See Appendix L for state-level data on the breakdown of expenditures on out-of-home placement settings.

Figure 35. Proportion of family foster care and congregate care costs funded by federal and state/local dollars in SFY 2020



Note: Based on an analysis of 23 states.

Figure 36. Proportion of federal and state/local spending on congregate care and family foster care by placement type in SFY 2020



Note: Federal graph is based on an analysis of 23 states; state/local graph is based on an analysis of 27 states.

See the “COVID-19 and the Family First Act: Difficulties in Shifting Away from Congregate Care” box for context about how congregate care spending may change in coming years.

¹⁰⁴ Based on an analysis of 23 states.

¹⁰⁵ Based on an analysis of 27 states.

¹⁰⁶ To compute this percentage, we added the percentage of children who had a most recent placement setting of pre-adoptive home, foster family home (relative or non-relative), or trial home visit. Four percent of children had trial home visit as their most recent placement setting, which is an unpaid placement. If we subtract that 4 percent from our calculation of the percentage of children in family-based settings, the finding that congregate care is disproportionately costly does not change.



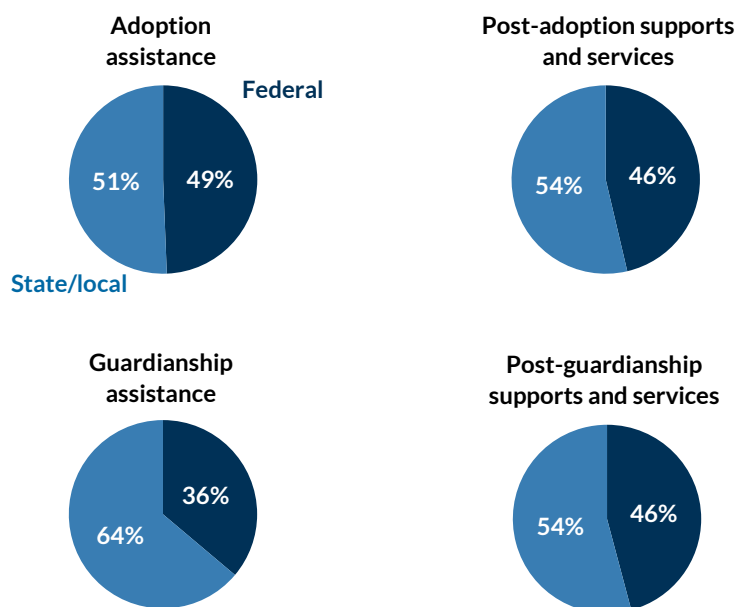
COVID-19 and the Family First Act: Difficulties in Shifting Away from Congregate Care

Given the higher cost of congregate versus family-based care, continuing to minimize the use of congregate care will be particularly important as the Family First Act places restrictions on when Title IV-E can be used for congregate care placements. However, recruiting foster families became more difficult during the pandemic (e.g., Mador, 2020), leading to more challenges for states seeking to reduce their use of congregate care, despite the child welfare field's preference for family-based settings (Barth, 2002).

Adoption and guardianship

States also reported the amount of federal and state/local funds their child welfare agency spent on adoption assistance payments, post-adoption services and supports, guardianship assistance payments, and post-guardianship services and supports. More than half of spending on each of these adoption and guardianship costs was financed by state and local dollars (see Figure 37). Examining federal and state/local expenditures on these adoption and guardianship costs reveals that a majority of spending is on adoption assistance payments (as opposed to guardianship assistance, post-adoption supports and services, and post-guardianship supports and services).¹⁰⁷ See Appendix M for state-level data on the breakdown of expenditures on adoption and guardianship.

Figure 37. Proportion of adoption and guardianship costs funded by federal and state/local dollars in SFY 2020



Note: Adoption assistance graph is based on an analysis of 25 states, post-adoption services/supports graph is based on an analysis of 15 states, guardianship assistance graph is based on an analysis of 25 states, and post-guardianship services/supports graph is based on an analysis of 14 states.

¹⁰⁷ Federal percentages based on an analysis of 21 states; state/local percentages based on an analysis of 19 states.

Main uses of funding sources

States also provided information about the top funding sources for various service categories (see Figure 38). The top three most frequently cited funding streams for overall prevention services were state funds, Title IV-B, and TANF. The top three funding streams for child protective services were state funds, Title IV-E, and TANF. The main funding streams for out-of-home placements were state funds, Title IV-E, and Medicaid. Breaking down out-of-home placement funding further, the top three funding streams for family foster care were Title IV-E, state funds, and TANF, while the top funding streams for congregate care were state funds, Title IV-E, and Medicaid. The main uses of funding sources were similar to the findings from the SFY 2018 report with a few exceptions. In SFY 2018 states reported TANF as a top funding stream for out-of-home placements overall and for congregate care, and this year TANF was replaced by Medicaid as a top funding stream for these categories. See the “The Family First Act: Use of Title IV-E for Congregate Care and Prevention” box for how the use of funding streams may change in coming years.



The Family First Act: Use of Title 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 Title 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 Title IV-E reimbursement 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 SSBG, which are much more flexible. Data from the SFY 2022 survey may shed light on this.

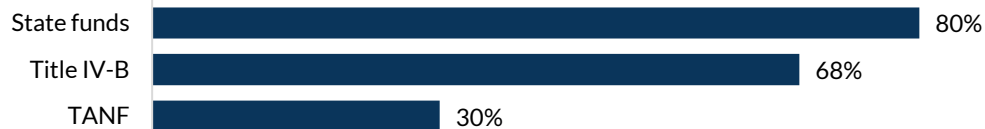
Figure 38. Top funding sources for various service categories, SFY 2020

Preventive services

All preventive service categories



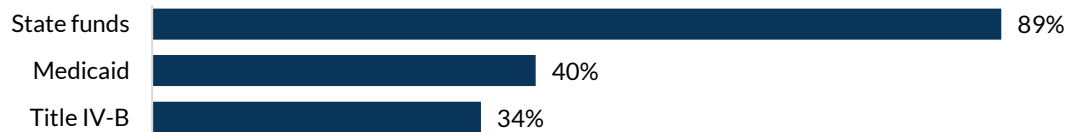
Parent skill-based programs & services



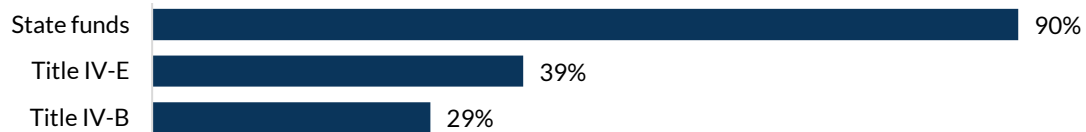
Substance use prevention & treatment



Mental health treatment



Financial supports



Caseworker visits & administration



Adoption & guardianship assistance



Child protective services

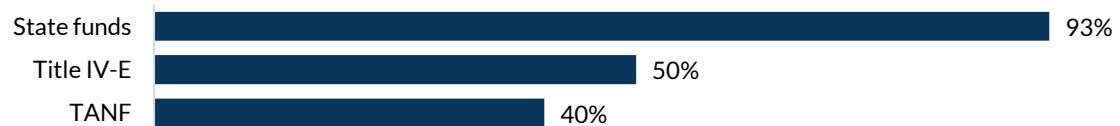
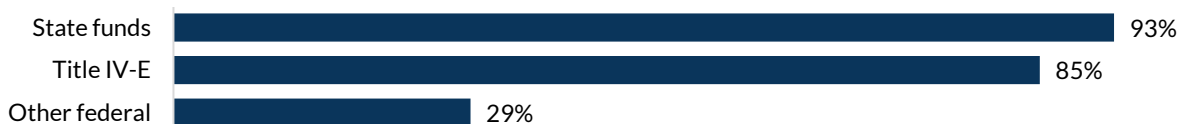


Figure 38. Top funding sources for various service categories, SFY 2020, continued

Services for older youth

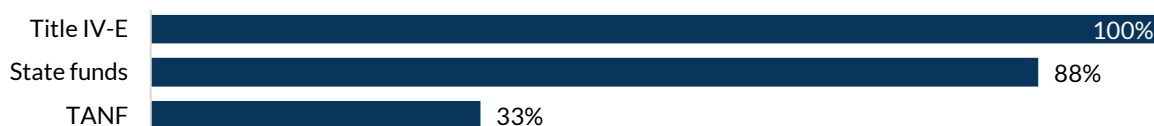


Out-of-home placements

All out-of-home placement categories



Family foster care



Congregate care



Note: The prevention category is based on an analysis of 43 states that spent funds on the service and provided information; the parent skill-based programs category is based on 40 states; the substance use prevention and treatment category is based on 34 states; the mental health treatment category is based on 35 states; the financial supports category is based on 31 states; the caseworker visits/administration category is based on 40 states; adoption and guardianship is based on 43 states; child protective services is based on 42 states; services for older youth is based on 41 states; out-of-home placements is based on 43 states; and family foster care and congregate care are based on 40 states.

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

Evidence-based practices

On the SFY 2020 survey, we asked state child welfare agencies if their spending on evidence-based practices (EBPs) has increased, decreased, or stayed about the same over the last two years. (Since the survey was administered in 2021-2022, states replied about the two years prior to when they completed the survey.) States were instructed to consider all evidence-based programs (as defined by the state) regardless of whether they have been approved by a clearinghouse. Almost half of states (42%) indicated their spending on EBPs has stayed about the same. More than a quarter of states (28%) experienced increased EBP spending while only 3 percent experienced decreased EBP spending. The remaining states (28%) reported not spending any funds on EBPs.¹⁰⁸ This latter group of states may face challenges with implementing provisions of the Family First Act that require eligible services to be evidence based. States that reported an increase attributed this to implementing the Family First Act and using state funds or TANF funds to expand EBPs in their state. See Appendix O for state-level information about how spending on EBPs has changed.

¹⁰⁸ Based on an analysis of 36 states.

Kinship navigator programs

We asked states how much their child welfare agencies spent on kinship navigator programs.¹⁰⁹ 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 2020, 32 states (out of 38 responding states) reported spending \$15.8 million on kinship navigator programs. The number of states reporting spending on kinship navigator programs has increased significantly since SFY 2018, when only seven states reported expenditures on these programs. This increase is due in part to the availability of Title IV-E funds to pay for such programs now. See Appendix P for more information.

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on child welfare expenditures

Child welfare agencies across the U.S. struggled with unique challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic that started in early 2020. Many of these challenges continue in 2023. Child welfare agencies dealt with unprecedented decisions on how, when, and if to transition to remote services; staffing shortages; needs for investment in personal protective equipment (PPE) for caseworkers and/or investment in remote work infrastructure; and compounded difficulties recruiting and retaining foster parents. At the same time, child welfare agencies were able to access new federal funding to support these unexpected financial needs.

Overall impact on child welfare agency expenditures

We asked states how the COVID-19 pandemic contributed to changes in their child welfare agency expenditures in SFY 2020. Out of 45 states, more than a quarter (27%) reported that COVID-19 contributed to a net decrease in their child welfare agency expenditures for SFY 2020. Similarly, more than a quarter of states (27%) reported a net increase in their child welfare agency expenditures, and a similar percentage of states (29%) reported that the pandemic contributed to increases to some expenditures and decreases to other expenditures that balanced each other out overall. The remaining states (18%) reported that the pandemic did not impact their child welfare agency expenditures in any way.

States shared that increased expenditures were due to:

- increased payments to foster parents and other care providers to offset increased costs because of the COVID-19 pandemic
- spending on PPE, virtual technology, and other equipment for families and staff
- increased length of stays in foster care due to challenges with the courts and other partners necessary to facilitate permanency

¹⁰⁹ States were instructed to include spending from federal, state, local, third-party in-kind contributions, and private sources.

- the use of CARES Act funding for a variety of new child welfare agency initiatives to support families and staff
- increased personnel costs due to increased use of sick leave and the need to identify emergency staffing solutions to keep programs open
- the need to quarantine children and youth
- supporting older youth in extended foster care

States shared that decreased expenditures were due to:

- fewer travel costs because of less in-person visits
- decreased foster care populations
- less availability of community-based services
- a pause in renewing foster home licenses

States that reported the pandemic contributed to increases to some expenditures and decreases to other expenditures that balanced each other out overall shared this was due to a combination of the factors leading to increases and decreases in expenditures listed above.

New and creative uses of funding

Out of 45 states, more than a quarter (29%) reported that the COVID-19 pandemic contributed to new, creative uses of funding (e.g., blending, braiding, reallocating, changing funding structures, using novel funding streams, creating new partnerships, and more) by their child welfare agency. These states shared that they:

- used pandemic relief funding to develop new relationships with community organizations to help expand prevention programs
- provided youth who had previously aged out of the system with funds (for rent, school, transportation, and more) upon the loss of employment
- developed new payment rates for virtual visits
- used housing grants in innovative ways to try to maintain children in their own homes

The FMAP increase and state budget savings

The FFCRA, passed in March 2020, increased states' FMAP rates by 6.2 percentage points from January 1, 2020, through March 2023 (per recent amendments) when a phase-down plan will take effect. States reported that the budget savings realized through the increased FMAP rates were reverted to the state or local general fund or used by child welfare agencies to:

- increase foster care payments
- support residential placement facilities and their staff
- cover the cost of increased needs for PPE
- fund additional initiatives to support children, youth, and families involved with the foster care system

The COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of the Family First Act

SFY 2020 represents the first year in which states could have begun receiving reimbursement for prevention services through the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program. Many states had begun preparations to use this new funding stream when the COVID-19 pandemic began in early 2020. While we anticipated that many states would need to pivot away from Family First Act preparations to address immediate needs due to the pandemic, out of 45 responding states, less than a quarter (22%) reported that the COVID-19 pandemic impacted their state's decision on when to begin implementing provisions of the Family First Act. Among the states that indicated COVID-19 affected Family First Act implementation and described the resulting impact, all indicated that the pandemic delayed their implementation. Delays were caused by:

- government shutdowns and the transition to telecommuting
- the need to redistribute resources from Family First Act planning to focus on the immediate pandemic-related needs of children and families
- focusing on keeping residential programs open rather than on becoming Qualified Residential Treatment Programs (QRTPs)
- courts being overwhelmed with backlogs, resulting in the court system not being able to provide necessary judicial findings for QRTP settings
- prevention program providers struggling to stay open and retain staff, resulting in delayed roll out of evidence-based programs

Discussion

Summary of key takeaways

The SFY 2020 Child Welfare Financing Survey results reveal total expenditures have held steady over the past decade, increasing by just 1 percent — a small increase that was driven by increased expenditures of state and local funds that largely offset decreases in federal expenditures. In addition, the way child welfare agencies used their funds (e.g., the percentage of total expenditures spent on different categories of services) has not shifted much since SFY 2018.

- **Federal expenditures decreased over the decade despite increased expenditures of Title IV-E, Medicaid, and other federal funds.** There are many reasons for increases in some federal funding streams. The increased FMAP rates during the pandemic help explain some of the increase in Title IV-E and Medicaid expenditures. Increased Title IV-E expenditures can also be explained by the growing Guardianship Assistance Program, expanded eligibility for the Adoption Assistance Program, and states beginning to claim reimbursement under the Prevention Services Program and the Kinship Navigator Program. As discussed in the Medicaid section, we hypothesize Medicaid expenditures may also be up due to states using Medicaid more frequently to pay for institutional settings, although this hypothesis needs more exploration. Finally, other federal fund expenditures increased due to the new Transition Act grants and the Coronavirus Relief Fund.

However, these increases in Title IV-E, Medicaid, and other federal funds were offset by decreases in TANF, SSBG, and Title IV-B over the decade. 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. Both Title IV-B and SSBG (although not TANF) were subject to sequestration, which resulted in decreased appropriations under both programs. Further, Title IV-B appropriations (after sequestration) have been relatively stable, which means with each passing year, the value of Title IV-B appropriations decreased due to inflation.

- **Despite an overall decrease in federal expenditures, total expenditures over the past decade held steady due to increases in state and local expenditures.** This has led to a slightly higher percentage of total expenditures coming from state and local funds as opposed to federal funds over the past decade. In SFY 2020, 58 percent of all dollars spent by child welfare agencies came from state and local (as opposed to federal) sources.
- **States spent their funds in ways similar to prior years.** For SFY 2020, states reported spending almost half of all 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 and local funds were used more for prevention and child protective services and less for adoption and legal guardianship and out-of-home placements than were federal dollars.

As in prior years, we also saw that in SFY 2020 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 financial supports and substance use 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 Title IV-E reimbursement for prevention services focused on substance use and mental health, child welfare agency prevention spending may change in future years.

Regarding out-of-home care, the data continue to show that state and local funds financed more than half of spending on family foster care and congregate care. More congregate care expenditures were covered by state and local funds than federal funds.

Regarding adoption and guardianship, more than half of expenditures were financed by state and local funds. Most spending on adoption and guardianship was spent on adoption assistance payments (as opposed to guardianship assistance, post-adoption supports and services, and post-guardianship supports and services).

- **There continues to be significant variation between states.** The sources used and the way funds were spent varies significantly between states. Reasons for these variations include the different availability of state and local funds for federal match requirements, the varying degree to which children served meet eligibility requirements of different funding sources, competition from other agencies for use of flexible federal dollars, and the ability of the state to adhere to administrative requirements to receive funds from certain federal funding streams.

Reflection questions for readers

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 any particular funding source or spend more or less on any 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 funding streams can provide a robust, effective array of services and supports to improve outcomes for children and families. For instance, building on Child Welfare Financing Survey data, Child Trends has worked with Colorado to document how their child welfare system is financed and to recommend how the state could use different funding sources and strategies (Rosinsky et al., 2019).

In reviewing the data presented in this report, we encourage all readers (including federal and state policymakers and staff, child welfare agency leadership and staff, advocates, researchers, and others) to consider:

- **Are child welfare agencies achieving their desired outcomes for all children and families?** Are agencies examining outcomes in a way that allows for identification of any differences among children and families of different demographic backgrounds? What changes need to be made to improve outcomes? Which funding sources could finance these changes?
- **How can the child welfare field use the Family First Act and other recent legislation to maximize opportunities to finance child welfare differently?** How might recent legislation present new opportunities or challenges?
- **How do the ways in which the child welfare system is financed perpetuate racial inequity and disproportionality?** What actions can the child welfare field take to undo the systems and structures that support a racially inequitable status quo? Are funds being used in a way that best supports children and families of color?
- **Do the ways in which the child welfare system is financed reflect common priorities and values (such as the importance of keeping families together)?** Does the balance between spending on out-of-home care and prevention make sense?
- **To what extent have other funding priorities (e.g., health, housing, economic security) affected funding for child welfare?** How can negative impacts on child welfare agency budgets be mitigated?

We encourage individuals working at the state level to consider:

- **Are we missing resources that could be available to fund our agency?** For example, does our Title IV-E foster care coverage rate truly reflect the percentage of children in care who are eligible for Title IV-E, or can we take actions to more fully document eligibility and maximize our Title IV-E resources?

- **If applicable, why are we not 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?

We hope that the data in this report spark conversations about these and other topics and serve as a catalyst to improve the well-being of 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, advocates, 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 2020 total, federal, state, local, and other expenditures by state

	Total		Federal		State/local		Other ¹	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018
Alabama ²	\$281,380,539.00	N/A	\$143,928,938.00	N/A	\$137,451,601.00	-8%	-	N/A
Alaska ³	\$165,083,541.50	<1%	\$66,170,473.50	8%	\$95,708,100.00	-5%	\$3,204,968.00	-8%
Arizona ⁴	\$945,178,337.74	2%	\$560,529,997.00	6%	\$377,472,825.00	-4%	\$7,175,515.74	22%
Arkansas ⁵	\$156,316,238.93	N/A	\$91,196,655.88	-10%	\$65,119,583.05	13%	-	N/A
California ⁶	\$3,089,425,474.02	N/A	\$3,075,750,760.02	8%	-	N/A	\$13,674,714.00	N/A
Colorado ⁷	\$455,074,837.71	13%	\$163,826,078.41	5%	\$285,140,828.30	19%	\$6,107,931.00	-6%
Connecticut	\$807,477,571.48	6%	\$387,916,191.00	13%	\$416,361,056.68	1%	\$3,200,323.80	2%
Delaware	\$74,452,769.00	-4%	\$9,489,194.00	-25%	\$63,693,345.00	-1%	\$1,270,230.00	12%
D.C.	\$195,307,875.37	-10%	\$39,464,463.37	-27%	\$154,094,000.00	-5%	\$1,749,412.00	17%
Florida ⁸	\$1,369,836,721.00	3%	\$687,573,574.00	-14%	\$673,556,250.00	31%	\$8,706,897.00	-54%
Georgia ⁹	\$285,982,891.56	N/A	\$178,794,509.00	N/A	\$107,188,382.56	N/A	-	N/A
Hawaii ⁹	\$71,496,056.33	N/A	\$40,062,506.00	N/A	\$31,433,550.33	N/A	-	N/A
Idaho ⁹	\$56,738,716.55	N/A	\$34,925,003.00	N/A	\$21,813,713.55	N/A	-	N/A
Illinois	\$1,238,584,971.95	10%	\$590,150,297.95	-10%	\$628,212,890.00	41%	\$20,221,784.00	-11%
Indiana	\$1,008,470,899.72	-14%	\$238,393,162.16	17%	\$761,027,936.25	-21%	\$9,049,801.31	-2%
Iowa ¹⁰	\$290,288,636.74	-5%	\$156,834,940.00	1%	\$127,824,510.00	-12%	\$5,629,186.74	29%
Kansas	\$397,794,801.41	28%	\$119,022,340.62	17%	\$273,532,916.95	36%	\$5,239,543.84	-30%
Kentucky ¹¹	\$612,056,512.22	-10%	\$237,658,854.48	-5%	\$360,238,312.74	-14%	\$14,159,345.00	-4%
Louisiana	\$259,545,375.00	5%	\$165,741,651.00	<-1%	\$87,717,453.00	14%	\$6,086,271.00	91%
Maine ¹²	\$135,640,729.78	1%	\$51,931,019.00	7%	\$81,276,418.78	-3%	\$2,433,292.00	32%
Maryland	\$577,970,836.00	6%	\$203,719,323.00	33%	\$371,497,246.00	-3%	\$2,754,267.00	-51%
Massachusetts	\$1,053,787,651.00	2%	\$289,816,360.31	5%	\$757,604,423.69	1%	\$6,366,867.00	-9%
Michigan ¹³	\$1,030,507,271.00	-22%	\$743,039,988.50	-15%	\$282,267,516.00	-35%	\$5,199,766.50	52%
Minnesota ¹⁴	\$755,822,053.00	6%	\$232,880,594.00	10%	\$521,743,760.00	5%	\$1,197,699.00	14%
Mississippi	\$107,994,159.73	-47%	\$84,391,506.92	-17%	\$23,308,666.69	-77%	\$293,986.12	New in 2020
Missouri ¹⁵	\$566,652,953.47	7%	\$342,577,915.07	2%	\$210,262,958.56	15%	\$13,812,079.85	7%
Montana ¹⁶	\$111,734,767.36	12%	\$46,650,849.69	22%	\$63,224,023.05	6%	\$1,859,894.62	8%
Nebraska ¹⁷	\$157,510,499.71	N/A	\$67,583,829.11	N/A	\$87,480,085.78	N/A	\$2,446,584.82	N/A
Nevada ¹⁸	\$253,074,236.01	-5%	\$114,092,179.69	8%	\$138,642,563.84	-14%	\$339,492.48	78%
New Hampshire ¹⁹	\$92,067,015.87	12%	\$72,851,957.00	11%	\$16,517,518.00	26%	\$2,697,540.87	-11%

	Total		Federal		State/local		Other ¹	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018
New Jersey	\$1,101,390,224.00	-1%	\$420,941,309.00	7%	\$669,991,030.00	-6%	\$10,457,885.00	10%
New Mexico ²⁰	\$88,937,542.42	N/A	\$58,272,428.00	N/A	\$29,336,431.00	-27%	\$1,328,683.42	-84%
New York ²¹	\$2,608,150,336.00	N/A	\$978,222,983.00	19%	\$1,629,927,353.00	9%	\$0.00	N/A
North Carolina ²²	\$704,719,616.00	1%	\$303,124,313.00	3%	\$399,270,781.00	-1%	\$2,324,522.00	37%
North Dakota ⁹	\$51,908,304.14	N/A	\$29,743,616.00	N/A	\$22,164,688.14	N/A	-	N/A
Ohio ²³	\$1,415,773,422.15	5%	\$535,445,313.08	2%	\$876,371,171.15	7%	\$3,956,937.92	1%
Oklahoma ²⁴	\$426,430,125.45	N/A	\$220,720,870.00	N/A	\$199,617,326.00	N/A	\$6,091,929.45	28%
Oregon ²⁵	\$666,139,625.00	17%	\$247,251,001.00	-9%	\$414,569,324.00	42%	\$4,319,300.00	-36%
Pennsylvania ²⁶	\$1,887,950,707.00	-4%	\$456,472,947.00	<1%	\$1,400,226,601.00	-6%	\$31,251,159.00	36%
Puerto Rico ²⁷	\$200,118,344.75	N/A	\$111,103,505.11	116%	\$89,014,839.64	N/A	\$0.00	0%
Rhode Island	\$232,456,094.90	20%	\$78,535,559.34	34%	\$152,052,335.35	14%	\$1,868,200.21	-24%
South Carolina	\$272,643,128.96	2%	\$159,785,995.01	5%	\$102,665,504.38	5%	\$10,191,629.57	-40%
South Dakota ²⁸	\$76,297,222.00	8%	\$34,948,721.00	6%	\$40,183,724.00	11%	\$1,164,777.00	5%
Tennessee	\$942,310,444.13	9%	\$421,116,788.23	4%	\$511,128,609.32	14%	\$10,065,046.58	-6%
Texas	\$1,886,495,915.24	2%	\$918,638,695.49	19%	\$948,428,755.00	-10%	\$19,428,464.75	-13%
Utah ²⁹	\$226,606,028.00	14%	\$92,133,784.00	8%	\$129,122,643.00	16%	\$5,349,601.00	99%
Vermont ³⁰	\$105,918,563.63	-3%	\$61,028,144.42	31%	\$44,035,342.21	-29%	\$855,077.00	-17%
Virginia	\$757,251,768.24	5%	\$285,153,384.27	3%	\$470,746,276.97	6%	\$1,352,107.00	49%
Washington ⁹	\$398,085,527.05	N/A	\$216,992,482.00	N/A	\$181,093,045.05	N/A	-	N/A
West Virginia ⁹	\$186,438,889.97	N/A	\$132,978,431.00	N/A	\$53,460,458.97	N/A	-	N/A
Wisconsin ³¹	\$515,411,824.00	<1%	\$172,086,158.00	-2%	\$335,525,363.00	1%	\$7,800,303.00	13%
Wyoming ³²	\$11,574,872.00	N/A	\$11,226,898.00	1%	-	N/A	\$347,974.00	-40%
U.S. Total	\$31,366,263,465.19	1%	\$15,182,888,437.62	4%	\$15,920,344,036.98	1%	\$263,030,990.59	-5%

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.

²Alabama was unable to report Medicaid expenditures, third-party income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its federal, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

³Alaska was unable to report Social Security Disability Insurance, Social Security Survivor's Benefits, Supplemental Security Income, and Veteran's Administration funds, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

⁴Arizona was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

⁵Arkansas was unable to report third-party income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

⁶California was unable to report state expenditures, local expenditures, third-party in-kind contributions, private dollars, Social Security Disability Insurance, Social Security Survivor's Benefits, Supplemental Security Income, and Veteran's Administration funds, so its state/local, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

⁷Colorado was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

⁸Florida was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, Social Security Disability Insurance, Social Security Survivor's Benefits, and Veteran's Administration funds so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

⁹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey. Amounts reported are estimates based on HHS data. See the body of the report for the methodology used. Estimated amounts for these states are certainly underestimates of their true expenditures.

¹⁰Iowa was unable to report some categories of IV-E expenditures, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its federal, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

¹¹Kentucky was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

- ¹²Maine was unable to report some categories of IV-E expenditures so its federal and total expenditures may be understated.
- ¹³Michigan was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.
- ¹⁴Minnesota was unable to report Social Security Disability Insurance, Social Security Survivor's Benefits, Supplemental Security Income, and Veteran's Administration funds, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.
- ¹⁵Missouri was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.
- ¹⁶Montana was unable to report Veteran's Administration funds and child support, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.
- ¹⁷Nebraska was unable to report some categories of other federal funds, local expenditures, Social Security Survivor's Benefits, child support, and third-party in-kind contributions, so its federal, state/local, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.
- ¹⁸Nevada was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.
- ¹⁹New Hampshire was unable to report some categories of IV-E expenditures, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its federal, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.
- ²⁰New Mexico was unable to report SSBG expenditures, some categories of other federal funds, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its federal, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.
- ²¹New York was unable to report IV-B competitive funds, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its federal, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.
- ²²North Carolina was unable to report some categories of other federal funds, so its federal and total expenditures may be understated.
- ²³Ohio was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.
- ²⁴Oklahoma was unable to report Medicaid expenditures, some categories of other federal funds, local expenditures, Veteran's Administration funds, child support, and third-party in-kind contributions, so its federal, state/local, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.
- ²⁵Oregon was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.
- ²⁶Pennsylvania was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.
- ²⁷Puerto Rico was unable to report some categories of IV-E expenditures, local expenditures, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its federal, state/local, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.
- ²⁸South Dakota was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.
- ²⁹Utah was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.
- ³⁰Vermont was unable to report some categories of IV-E expenditures, some categories of other federal funds, and third-party in-kind contributions, so its federal, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.
- ³¹Wisconsin was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and could report only a partial Supplemental Security Income amount, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.
- ³²Wyoming was unable to report some categories of IV-E expenditures, state expenditures, and third-party in-kind contributions, so its federal, state/local, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

Appendix B: SFY 2020 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 SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018
Alabama	\$69,849,966.00	29%	\$9,712,391.00	1%	\$32,217,349.00	81%
Alaska	\$51,277,876.09	4%	\$429,556.12	-43%	\$4,448,396.60	11%
Arizona	\$323,124,595.00	< -1%	\$10,445,319.00	-3%	\$136,305,362.00	1%
Arkansas	\$70,841,205.68	-2%	\$2,203,797.97	-72%	\$12,280,025.78	-20%
California	\$2,272,859,878.33	10%	\$68,663,455.78	7%	\$268,351,116.00	1%
Colorado	\$111,267,804.00	8%	\$8,254,564.67	-5%	\$0.00	0%
Connecticut	\$126,195,537.00	-3%	\$29,425,174.00	588%	\$201,153,133.00	11%
Delaware	\$6,028,451.00	-34%	\$1,571,522.00	-16%	\$355,308.00	-6%
D.C.	\$37,471,796.37	-28%	\$1,119,419.00	< -1%	\$0.00	0%
Florida	\$319,670,292.00	-24%	\$40,576,438.00	-10%	\$176,838,185.00	< 1%
Georgia ¹	\$153,193,077.00	N/A	\$25,601,432.00	N/A	-	N/A
Hawai'i ¹	\$37,298,305.00	N/A	\$2,764,201.00	N/A	-	N/A
Idaho ¹	\$31,006,768.00	N/A	\$3,918,235.00	N/A	-	N/A
Illinois	\$236,316,329.00	-19%	\$20,483,671.00	-22%	\$292,343,312.56	-3%
Indiana	\$133,193,763.68	31%	\$11,789,429.82	-23%	\$65,511,774.20	14%
Iowa ²	\$69,648,151.00	4%	\$4,232,540.00	7%	\$58,683,866.00	-2%
Kansas	\$51,610,063.34	6%	\$4,767,996.20	-1%	\$42,146,925.57	80%
Kentucky	\$126,273,260.00	5%	\$15,176,513.36	57%	\$87,999,996.00	25%
Louisiana	\$78,334,086.00	8%	\$9,339,378.00	43%	\$42,328,836.00	-11%
Maine ³	\$41,651,648.00	7%	\$2,041,222.00	10%	\$0.00	0%
Maryland	\$105,067,105.00	11%	\$9,530,749.00	24%	\$55,247,255.00	102%
Massachusetts	\$170,074,638.40	12%	\$8,293,145.31	4%	\$0.00	0%
Michigan	\$222,441,671.30	17%	\$21,848,970.51	11%	\$366,091,471.04	-31%
Minnesota	\$117,794,701.00	15%	\$9,282,601.00	9%	\$0.00	0%
Mississippi	\$43,479,104.00	-3%	\$9,874,875.92	36%	\$30,000,000.00	-18%
Missouri	\$116,441,625.30	-3%	\$17,718,218.25	93%	\$93,332,444.30	2%
Montana	\$35,458,127.88	29%	\$1,540,172.97	25%	\$4,800,087.77	-22%
Nebraska	\$41,329,250.00	5%	\$3,965,026.16	36%	\$8,740,605.40	103%
Nevada	\$93,095,874.81	3%	\$5,693,613.72	16%	\$2,442,431.84	New in 2020
New Hampshire ⁴	\$40,823,581.00	18%	\$1,266,000.00	-9%	\$7,506,262.00	-29%
New Jersey	\$193,373,031.00	5%	\$12,855,883.00	11%	\$12,340,000.00	-2%
New Mexico	\$51,444,864.00	13%	\$5,146,084.00	37%	\$900,000.00	-3%

	Title IV-E		Title IV-B		TANF	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018
New York ⁵	\$660,471,997.00	9%	\$30,048,000.00	3069%	\$0.00	0%
North Carolina	\$163,782,705.00	7%	\$18,881,521.00	-11%	\$112,701,495.00	20%
North Dakota ¹	\$28,558,108.00	N/A	\$1,185,508.00	N/A	-	N/A
Ohio	\$431,176,600.17	<-1%	\$21,664,234.00	3%	\$22,688,781.50	13%
Oklahoma	\$164,966,867.00	20%	\$6,891,549.00	22%	\$16,776,550.00	-31%
Oregon	\$167,852,598.00	4%	\$7,092,755.00	20%	\$10,167,359.00	-80%
Pennsylvania	\$347,790,005.00	1%	\$17,440,403.00	21%	\$57,737,901.00	-29%
Puerto Rico ⁶	\$84,404,731.46	201%	\$5,314,861.65	-30%	\$0.00	0%
Rhode Island	\$24,588,743.00	22%	\$1,467,260.34	-12%	\$7,957,954.00	-3%
South Carolina	\$74,097,575.57	14%	\$11,290,470.79	-20%	\$54,243,565.62	-5%
South Dakota	\$14,602,459.00	21%	\$1,206,781.00	8%	\$5,262,406.00	-23%
Tennessee	\$135,005,427.34	-3%	\$10,262,220.17	-4%	\$0.00	0%
Texas	\$379,381,187.49	9%	\$57,201,497.00	9%	\$287,482,996.00	-2%
Utah	\$44,507,138.00	12%	\$5,287,960.00	-7%	\$0.00	-100%
Vermont ⁷	\$25,322,966.00	14%	\$581,730.79	-41%	\$4,819,989.00	-24%
Virginia	\$145,993,132.62	8%	\$12,188,196.82	-29%	\$39,615,705.05	<-1%
Washington ¹	\$204,685,722.00	N/A	\$12,306,760.00	N/A	-	N/A
West Virginia ¹	\$128,594,347.00	N/A	\$4,384,084.00	N/A	-	N/A
Wisconsin	\$126,006,381.00	-5%	\$8,934,497.00	-17%	\$14,139,460.00	46%
Wyoming ⁸	\$5,225,800.00	1%	\$873,212.00	47%	\$1,859,951.00	-20%
U.S. Total	\$8,934,950,916.83	5%	\$614,035,097.32	13%	\$2,637,818,256.22	-5%

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.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey. Amounts reported are estimates based on HHS data. See the body of the report for the methodology used.

²Iowa was unable to report IV-E funds used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes, so its IV-E expenditures may be understated.

³Maine was unable to report IV-E Prevention Services Program, Kinship Navigator Program, and Funding Certainty Grant expenditures, so its IV-E expenditures may be understated.

⁴New Hampshire was unable to report IV-E expenditures for juvenile justice services/activities, so its IV-E expenditures may be understated.

⁵New York was unable to report IV-B competitive funds, so its IV-B expenditures may be understated.

⁶Puerto Rico was unable to report IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, waiver, and Funding Certainty Grant expenditures, so its IV-E expenditures may be understated.

⁷Vermont was unable to report IV-E expenditures for juvenile justice services/activities, so its IV-E expenditures may be understated.

⁸Wyoming was unable to report IV-E expenditures for juvenile justice services/activities, so its IV-E expenditures may be understated.

Table B2. SSBG, Medicaid, and other federal expenditures

	SSBG		Medicaid		Other federal	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018
Alabama	\$31,084,210.00	34%	-	N/A	\$1,065,022.00	28%
Alaska	\$5,931,298.81	75%	\$2,800,973.88	-2%	\$1,282,372.00	34%
Arizona	\$42,648,562.00	49%	\$0.00	0%	\$48,006,159.00	60%
Arkansas	\$3,277,059.48	-7%	\$1,891,286.78	21%	\$703,280.19	1%
California	\$278,278,017.00	-5%	\$173,980,990.00	12%	\$13,617,302.91	97%
Colorado	\$28,146,813.23	-15%	\$3,730,148.54	-17%	\$12,426,747.97	99%
Connecticut	\$0.00	0%	\$28,368,857.00	8%	\$2,773,490.00	50%
Delaware	\$1,195,197.00	-1%	\$0.00	0%	\$338,716.00	754%
D.C.	\$0.00	0%	\$355,729.00	-22%	\$517,519.00	61%
Florida	\$135,290,161.00	-10%	\$3,709,070.00	83%	\$11,489,428.00	147%
Georgia ¹	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Hawai'i ¹	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Idaho ¹	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Illinois	\$22,766,410.73	77%	\$11,245,535.67	-17%	\$6,995,039.00	-6%
Indiana	\$13,286,980.11	-10%	\$5,168,574.46	22%	\$9,442,639.89	-16%
Iowa	\$22,230,233.00	-9%	\$0.00	0%	\$2,040,150.00	67%
Kansas	\$19,060,349.56	-20%	\$315,386.20	21%	\$1,121,619.75	123%
Kentucky	\$5,000,000.00	-89%	\$0.00	0%	\$3,209,085.12	13%
Louisiana	\$31,216,203.00	-13%	\$2,440,989.00	-18%	\$2,082,159.00	275%
Maine	\$7,684,650.00	5%	\$0.00	0%	\$553,499.00	308%
Maryland	\$17,963,868.00	1%	\$5,150,313.00	8%	\$10,760,033.00	1156%
Massachusetts	\$78,591,600.00	-3%	\$31,411,265.00	-8%	\$1,445,711.60	74%
Michigan	\$123,794,660.20	-5%	\$6,383,493.62	2%	\$2,479,721.83	4%
Minnesota	\$23,203,095.00	-5%	\$66,604,960.00	12%	\$15,995,237.00	<-1%
Mississippi	\$0.00	-100%	\$0.00	0%	\$1,037,527.00	-75%
Missouri	\$45,877,483.01	-11%	\$64,360,114.21	12%	\$4,848,030.00	-3%
Montana	\$1,998,225.96	-3%	\$0.00	0%	\$2,854,235.11	116%
Nebraska ²	\$10,270,750.00	New in 2020	\$0.00	0%	\$3,278,197.55	N/A
Nevada	\$4,536,976.68	6%	\$6,958,422.47	60%	\$1,364,860.17	-8%
New Hampshire	\$2,084,474.00	24%	\$21,091,110.00	21%	\$80,530.00	12%
New Jersey	\$51,085,478.00	-4%	\$132,784,977.00	14%	\$18,501,940.00	25%
New Mexico ³	-	N/A	\$0.00	-100%	\$781,480.00	-11%
New York	\$270,166,433.00	32%	\$2,446,553.00	5%	\$15,090,000.00	61%
North Carolina ⁴	\$4,548,638.00	-80%	\$173,519.00	10%	\$3,036,435.00	79%
North Dakota ¹	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Ohio	\$57,250,318.16	16%	\$0.00	0%	\$2,665,379.25	189%

	SSBG		Medicaid		Other federal	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018
Oklahoma ⁵	\$24,078,166.00	-20%	-	N/A	\$8,007,738.00	49%
Oregon	\$21,055,653.00	17%	\$40,251,018.00	19%	\$831,618.00	4%
Pennsylvania	\$12,012,000.00	-3%	\$637,013.00	-45%	\$20,855,625.00	1216%
Puerto Rico	\$14,474,041.00	-8%	\$0.00	0%	\$6,909,871.00	New in 2020
Rhode Island	\$2,226,576.00	New in 2020	\$37,137,712.00	36%	\$5,157,314.00	297%
South Carolina	\$8,131,588.61	58%	\$9,255,240.75	-9%	\$2,767,553.67	1998%
South Dakota	\$3,388,091.00	-6%	\$9,823,186.00	12%	\$665,798.00	13%
Tennessee	\$22,493,186.54	27%	\$250,788,819.04	7%	\$2,567,135.14	-33%
Texas	\$1,529,142.00	-2%	\$8,100,967.00	29%	\$184,942,906.00	174%
Utah	\$15,080,200.00	-11%	\$25,691,649.00	22%	\$1,566,837.00	10%
Vermont ⁶	\$1,035,630.00	-43%	\$27,012,323.63	88%	\$2,255,505.00	178%
Virginia	\$38,597,284.03	-3%	\$42,415,241.06	6%	\$6,343,824.69	14%
Washington ¹	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
West Virginia ¹	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Wisconsin	\$9,293,695.00	-4%	\$570,343.00	5%	\$13,141,782.00	7%
Wyoming	\$2,827,030.00	5%	\$0.00	0%	\$440,905.00	58%
U.S. Total	\$1,514,690,428.11	-1%	\$1,023,055,780.31	12%	\$458,337,958.84	91%

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.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

²Nebraska was unable to report expenditures for the following programs: Adoption Opportunities and Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting. Therefore, its other federal expenditures may be understated.

³New Mexico was unable to report expenditures for the following programs: Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting; Family First Transition Act Grants; and Coronavirus Relief Fund. Therefore, its other federal expenditures may be understated.

⁴North Carolina was unable to report expenditures for the Children's Justice Act. Therefore, its other federal expenditures may be understated.

⁵Oklahoma was unable to report expenditures for the following programs: Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention; Adoption Opportunities; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting, and Family First Transition Act Grants. Therefore, its other federal expenditures may be understated.

⁶Vermont was unable to report expenditures for the Coronavirus Relief Fund. Therefore, its other federal expenditures may be understated.

Appendix C: SFY 2020 child welfare Title IV-E expenditures, by state

Note: States were instructed to report IV-E waiver dollars separately from 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 SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018
Alabama	\$11,019,956.00	6%	\$28,498,883.00	7%	\$39,518,839.00	6%
Alaska	\$6,309,202.50	21%	\$15,446,267.81	-5%	\$21,755,470.31	1%
Arizona	\$59,289,480.00	New in 2020	\$73,442,085.00	239%	\$132,731,565.00	513%
Arkansas	\$10,868,680.00	N/A	\$26,344,287.00	233%	\$37,212,967.00	370%
California	\$197,930,190.00	4%	\$601,998,622.00	33%	\$799,928,812.00	24%
Colorado	\$14,508,078.00	New in 2020	\$57,827,890.00	91%	\$72,335,968.00	139%
Connecticut	\$23,421,337.00	-10%	\$47,625,158.00	-10%	\$71,046,495.00	-10%
Delaware	\$547,481.00	-33%	\$1,771,092.00	-69%	\$2,318,573.00	-64%
D.C.	\$3,708,485.91	New in 2020	\$19,684,463.68	New in 2020	\$23,392,949.59	New in 2020
Florida	\$65,210,380.00	New in 2020	\$73,121,718.00	358%	\$138,332,098.00	767%
Georgia ¹	\$37,824,645.00	N/A	\$48,985,213.00	N/A	\$86,809,858.00	N/A
Hawai'i ¹	\$4,102,505.00	N/A	\$11,977,185.00	N/A	\$16,079,690.00	N/A
Idaho ¹	\$5,588,178.00	N/A	\$14,452,120.00	N/A	\$20,040,298.00	N/A
Illinois	\$12,497,910.00	-23%	\$10,940,541.00	-40%	\$23,438,451.00	-32%
Indiana	\$22,564,130.00	4225%	\$22,793,286.12	343%	\$45,357,416.12	701%
Iowa	\$9,294,757.00	-14%	\$10,861,080.00	-9%	\$20,155,837.00	-11%
Kansas	\$9,063,716.30	-19%	\$15,379,807.54	-4%	\$24,443,523.84	-10%
Kentucky	\$22,344,083.00	-41%	\$12,946,005.00	-30%	\$35,290,088.00	-37%
Louisiana	\$8,894,320.00	-54%	\$35,251,280.00	85%	\$44,145,600.00	15%
Maine	\$6,568,355.00	23033%	\$11,359,289.00	582%	\$17,927,644.00	958%
Maryland	\$26,823,649.00	New in 2020	\$32,551,549.00	902%	\$59,375,198.00	1727%
Massachusetts	\$53,531,587.22	91%	\$70,259,412.00	-8%	\$123,790,999.22	18%
Michigan	\$48,021,885.00	12%	\$56,094,100.00	37%	\$104,115,985.00	24%
Minnesota	\$22,036,121.00	-8%	\$31,565,762.00	-3%	\$53,601,883.00	-5%
Mississippi	\$10,324,703.00	-23%	\$10,422,931.00	-35%	\$20,747,634.00	-29%
Missouri	\$24,926,637.00	-5%	\$33,547,873.88	-20%	\$58,474,510.88	-14%

	Foster Care Maintenance Payments		Foster Care Administration		Total Foster Care Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018
Montana	\$6,940,674.34	-9%	\$8,414,189.46	59%	\$15,354,863.80	19%
Nebraska	\$473,464.00	-21%	\$6,582,486.00	137%	\$7,055,950.00	109%
Nevada	\$12,745,789.00	115%	\$28,029,551.00	102%	\$40,775,340.00	106%
New Hampshire	\$7,883,135.00	66%	\$24,812,140.00	19%	\$32,695,275.00	28%
New Jersey	\$16,159,260.00	-33%	\$84,088,284.00	11%	\$100,247,544.00	<1%
New Mexico	\$8,837,931.00	-16%	\$15,981,766.00	38%	\$24,819,697.00	13%
New York	\$200,013,332.00	228%	\$284,896,340.00	198%	\$484,909,672.00	209%
North Carolina	\$42,615,899.00	7%	\$53,961,285.00	3%	\$96,577,184.00	5%
North Dakota ¹	\$5,074,860.00	N/A	\$8,195,039.00	N/A	\$13,269,899.00	N/A
Ohio	\$105,843,209.04	38%	\$116,697,459.62	6%	\$222,540,668.66	19%
Oklahoma	\$12,491,419.00	New in 2020	\$40,296,097.00	292%	\$52,787,516.00	414%
Oregon	\$15,106,895.00	1794%	\$87,593,288.00	28%	\$102,700,183.00	48%
Pennsylvania	\$65,514,351.00	90%	\$97,496,879.00	20%	\$163,011,230.00	41%
Puerto Rico	\$7,497,965.00	12%	\$73,582,603.00	322%	\$81,080,568.00	235%
Rhode Island	\$4,877,063.00	68%	\$9,408,267.00	12%	\$14,285,330.00	26%
South Carolina	\$19,502,305.00	21%	\$29,200,028.00	11%	\$48,702,333.00	15%
South Dakota	\$3,573,491.00	26%	\$3,529,676.00	16%	\$7,103,167.00	21%
Tennessee	\$27,760,649.00	1825%	\$16,436,000.00	347%	\$44,196,649.00	763%
Texas	\$112,439,233.00	4%	\$73,230,420.00	-1%	\$185,669,653.00	2%
Utah	\$5,130,652.00	New in 2020	\$14,729,608.00	245%	\$19,860,260.00	365%
Vermont	\$5,475,484.00	13%	\$7,288,032.00	14%	\$12,763,516.00	13%
Virginia	\$32,857,146.56	1%	\$40,130,038.18	-5%	\$72,987,184.74	-2%
Washington ¹	\$57,570,745.00	N/A	\$83,218,624.00	N/A	\$140,789,369.00	N/A
West Virginia ¹	\$45,397,121.00	N/A	\$23,555,500.00	N/A	\$68,952,621.00	N/A
Wisconsin	\$25,385,250.00	New in 2020	\$9,799,945.00	7%	\$35,185,195.00	283%
Wyoming	\$586,276.00	-1%	\$2,835,146.00	-10%	\$3,421,422.00	-9%
U.S. Total	\$1,564,974,050.87	54%	\$2,619,136,592.29	45%	\$4,184,110,643.16	49%

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.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey. Amounts reported are estimates based on HHS data. See the body of the report for the methodology used.

Table C2. Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program

	Adoption Assistance Payments		Adoption Administration		Total Adoption Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018
Alabama	\$23,629,321.00	82%	\$2,047,131.00	28%	\$25,676,452.00	76%
Alaska	\$17,681,301.73	18%	\$8,342,999.40	-5%	\$26,024,301.13	10%
Arizona	\$161,737,899.00	16%	\$6,541,750.00	5%	\$168,279,649.00	16%
Arkansas	\$27,365,127.00	23%	\$5,132,730.00	37%	\$32,497,857.00	25%
California	\$526,264,277.00	13%	\$72,836,964.00	-9%	\$599,101,241.00	9%
Colorado	\$17,319,125.00	15%	\$2,499,770.00	3%	\$19,818,895.00	13%
Connecticut	\$30,470,231.00	10%	\$18,854,332.00	-1%	\$49,324,563.00	6%
Delaware	\$2,968,063.00	65%	\$305,110.00	21%	\$3,273,173.00	59%
D.C.	\$8,992,454.00	-7%	\$499,619.61	-24%	\$9,492,073.61	-8%
Florida	\$122,349,672.00	26%	\$25,691,839.00	-41%	\$148,041,511.00	5%
Georgia ¹	\$56,732,351.00	N/A	\$4,269,880.00	N/A	\$61,002,231.00	N/A
Hawai'i ¹	\$15,339,328.00	N/A	\$808,485.00	N/A	\$16,147,813.00	N/A
Idaho ¹	\$8,493,567.00	N/A	\$1,672,457.00	N/A	\$10,166,024.00	N/A
Illinois	\$63,866,267.00	1%	\$20,347,328.00	4%	\$84,213,595.00	2%
Indiana	\$67,564,687.10	23%	\$11,567,928.60	36%	\$79,132,615.70	25%
Iowa	\$41,838,503.00	14%	\$5,476,174.00	6%	\$47,314,677.00	13%
Kansas	\$21,352,894.61	27%	\$1,600,069.89	29%	\$22,952,964.50	27%
Kentucky	\$72,469,096.00	29%	\$2,174,844.00	-5%	\$74,643,940.00	28%
Louisiana	\$21,836,535.00	24%	\$3,832,885.00	30%	\$25,669,420.00	25%
Maine	\$20,079,325.00	21%	\$2,571,385.00	1%	\$22,650,710.00	19%
Maryland	\$20,774,022.00	1%	\$812,877.00	14%	\$21,586,899.00	1%
Massachusetts	\$27,926,598.35	18%	\$6,657,610.75	31%	\$34,584,209.10	21%
Michigan	\$96,892,573.00	12%	\$10,410,153.00	40%	\$107,302,726.00	14%
Minnesota	\$36,354,846.00	35%	\$10,511,093.00	23%	\$46,865,939.00	33%
Mississippi	\$13,509,034.00	38%	\$7,444,401.00	99%	\$20,953,435.00	55%
Missouri	\$41,287,458.00	14%	\$2,974,083.00	-18%	\$44,261,541.00	11%
Montana	\$11,775,561.39	49%	\$519,882.13	-6%	\$12,295,443.52	45%
Nebraska	\$23,321,847.00	27%	\$1,762,424.00	53%	\$25,084,271.00	28%
Nevada	\$35,345,308.00	13%	\$5,655,354.00	-1%	\$41,000,662.00	11%
New Hampshire	\$5,601,915.00	31%	\$2,526,391.00	23%	\$8,128,306.00	28%
New Jersey	\$59,683,528.00	11%	\$25,372,265.00	12%	\$85,055,793.00	11%
New Mexico	\$19,039,448.00	-2%	\$6,552,347.00	121%	\$25,591,795.00	14%
New York	\$155,916,285.00	-3%	\$2,967,107.00	-44%	\$158,883,392.00	-4%
North Carolina	\$58,777,486.00	10%	\$4,580,978.00	20%	\$63,358,464.00	10%
North Dakota ¹	\$8,118,860.00	N/A	\$1,275,447.00	N/A	\$9,394,307.00	N/A
Ohio	\$96,379,266.00	36%	\$89,294,983.00	-3%	\$185,674,249.00	14%

	Adoption Assistance Payments		Adoption Administration		Total Adoption Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018
Oklahoma	\$83,268,719.00	42%	\$9,419,694.00	-14%	\$92,688,413.00	33%
Oregon	\$39,494,327.00	9%	\$5,926,972.00	47%	\$45,421,299.00	13%
Pennsylvania	\$86,608,137.00	14%	\$43,741,944.00	13%	\$130,350,081.00	14%
Puerto Rico	\$1,634,947.00	-10%	\$492,877.00	358%	\$2,127,824.00	10%
Rhode Island	\$7,693,603.00	15%	\$1,207,289.00	16%	\$8,900,892.00	15%
South Carolina	\$19,846,270.00	16%	\$4,488,253.00	5%	\$24,334,523.00	14%
South Dakota	\$5,813,348.00	29%	\$634,665.00	17%	\$6,448,013.00	28%
Tennessee	\$61,974,918.00	14%	\$3,788,353.00	37%	\$65,763,271.00	15%
Texas	\$157,416,095.00	22%	\$10,213,283.00	1%	\$167,629,378.00	21%
Utah	\$10,859,372.00	16%	\$1,802,862.00	2%	\$12,662,234.00	14%
Vermont	\$10,876,839.00	13%	\$756,989.00	32%	\$11,633,828.00	14%
Virginia	\$61,773,128.97	20%	\$8,914,656.80	17%	\$70,687,785.77	19%
Washington ¹	\$46,801,182.00	N/A	\$10,116,064.00	N/A	\$56,917,246.00	N/A
West Virginia ¹	\$52,458,348.00	N/A	\$4,160,124.00	N/A	\$56,618,472.00	N/A
Wisconsin	\$47,235,360.00	8%	\$4,927,245.00	-12%	\$52,162,605.00	6%
Wyoming	\$1,084,351.00	36%	\$14,767.00	-53%	\$1,099,118.00	33%
U.S. Total	\$2,733,893,005.15	16%	\$486,997,115.18	1%	\$3,220,890,120.33	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.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey. Amounts reported are estimates based on HHS data. See the body of the report for the methodology used.

Table C3. Title IV-E Guardianship Program

	Guardianship Assistance Payments ¹		Guardianship Administration ²		Total Guardianship Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018
Alabama	\$2,269,973.00	164%	\$211,714.00	54%	\$2,481,687.00	149%
Alaska	\$988,564.49	89%	\$395,488.62	42%	\$1,384,053.11	73%
Arizona	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Arkansas	\$11,204.00	New in 2020	\$0.00	0%	\$11,204.00	New in 2020
California	\$84,127,354.00	43%	\$6,862,705.48	81%	\$90,990,059.48	46%
Colorado	\$401,798.00	95%	\$593,292.00	30%	\$995,090.00	50%
Connecticut	\$4,427,702.00	49%	\$0.00	0%	\$4,427,702.00	49%
Delaware	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
D.C.	\$2,374,998.00	-15%	\$31,173.85	-64%	\$2,406,171.85	-16%
Florida	\$105,905.00	New in 2020	\$77,715.00	New in 2020	\$183,620.00	New in 2020
Georgia ³	\$0.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A
Hawai'i ³	\$3,200,442.00	N/A	\$300,497.00	N/A	\$3,500,939.00	N/A
Idaho ³	\$48,264.00	N/A	\$1,526.00	N/A	\$49,790.00	N/A
Illinois	\$6,757,722.00	-3%	\$943,617.00	9%	\$7,701,339.00	-2%
Indiana	\$562,147.96	-44%	\$10,662.60	-94%	\$572,810.56	-51%
Iowa	\$14,236.00	New in 2020	\$0.00	0%	\$14,236.00	New in 2020
Kansas	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Kentucky	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Louisiana	\$520,565.00	201%	\$0.00	0%	\$520,565.00	201%
Maine	\$596,530.00	17%	\$5,082.00	New in 2020	\$601,612.00	18%
Maryland	\$2,930,652.00	14%	\$60,816.00	341%	\$2,991,468.00	16%
Massachusetts	\$6,000,649.70	89%	\$1,204,340.00	58%	\$7,204,989.70	83%
Michigan	\$3,156,490.00	15%	\$101,977.00	-5%	\$3,258,467.00	15%
Minnesota	\$9,047,879.00	110%	\$834,610.00	204%	\$9,882,489.00	115%
Mississippi	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Missouri	\$8,471,976.00	30%	\$687,751.00	3%	\$9,159,727.00	27%
Montana	\$1,388,780.45	20%	\$133,215.41	62%	\$1,521,995.86	23%
Nebraska	\$174,365.00	78%	\$100,117.00	-36%	\$274,482.00	8%
Nevada	\$814,005.00	213%	\$66,275.00	-19%	\$880,280.00	158%
New Hampshire	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
New Jersey	\$3,621,195.00	12%	\$1,556,198.00	-19%	\$5,177,393.00	<1%
New Mexico	\$482,604.00	279%	\$204,739.00	3145%	\$687,343.00	415%
New York	\$11,217,327.00	25%	\$739,338.00	-39%	\$11,956,665.00	17%
North Carolina	\$303,697.00	New in 2020	\$10,024.00	New in 2020	\$313,721.00	New in 2020
North Dakota ³	\$0.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A
Ohio	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%

	Guardianship Assistance Payments ¹		Guardianship Administration ²		Total Guardianship Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018
Oklahoma	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Oregon	\$8,836,865.00	16%	\$842,354.00	2%	\$9,679,219.00	15%
Pennsylvania ⁴	\$11,635,949.00	10%	\$956,037.00	-8%	\$12,591,986.00	8%
Puerto Rico	\$118,500.00	-68%	\$242,157.00	576%	\$360,657.00	-11%
Rhode Island	\$632,650.00	20%	\$106,541.00	10%	\$739,191.00	18%
South Carolina	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
South Dakota	\$82,765.00	107%	\$1,921.00	18%	\$84,686.00	103%
Tennessee	\$8,739,135.00	26%	\$467,503.00	56%	\$9,206,638.00	27%
Texas	\$11,092,043.00	44%	\$313,075.00	57%	\$11,405,118.00	44%
Utah	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Vermont	\$152,920.00	10%	\$5,180.00	109%	\$158,100.00	12%
Virginia	\$18,006.00	New in 2020	\$860.08	New in 2020	\$18,866.08	New in 2020
Washington ³	\$2,163,004.00	N/A	\$3,223.00	N/A	\$2,166,227.00	N/A
West Virginia ³	\$2,147,795.00	N/A	\$20,308.00	N/A	\$2,168,103.00	N/A
Wisconsin	\$3,597,346.00	49%	\$154,136.00	3709%	\$3,751,482.00	55%
Wyoming	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
U.S. Total	\$203,234,003.60	36%	\$18,246,169.04	32%	\$221,480,172.64	35%

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 Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey. Amounts reported are estimates based on HHS data. See the body of the report for the methodology used.

⁴ Pennsylvania was unable to provide an amount for post-demonstration guardianship assistance payments and post-demonstration guardianship 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 SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018
Alabama	\$2,089,818.00	24%	\$0.00	0%
Alaska	\$1,052,680.54	-9%	\$0.00	0%
Arizona	\$6,554,423.00	-11%	\$6,837,135.00	-95%
Arkansas	\$747,716.11	28%	\$11,523.00	-100%
California	\$16,436,338.85	-34%	\$460,405,555.00	-39%
Colorado	\$2,700,066.00	6%	\$10,488,775.00	-79%
Connecticut	\$1,396,777.00	18%	\$0.00	0%
Delaware	\$436,705.00	-21%	\$0.00	0%
D.C.	\$1,163,876.00	51%	\$0.00	-100%
Florida	\$9,599,169.00	16%	\$23,513,894.00	-91%
Georgia ¹	\$5,380,988.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A
Hawai'i ¹	\$702,332.00	N/A	\$867,531.00	N/A
Idaho ¹	\$750,656.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A
Illinois	\$10,762,197.00	72%	\$110,200,747.00	-31%
Indiana	\$7,372,123.66	-12%	\$289,654.36	-99%
Iowa	\$2,163,401.00	8%	\$0.00	0%
Kansas	\$2,386,717.02	-21%	\$0.00	0%
Kentucky	\$2,343,739.00	-9%	\$10,245,031.00	368%
Louisiana	\$1,845,097.00	5%	\$0.00	0%
Maine	\$471,682.00	-13%	\$0.00	-100%
Maryland	\$2,839,882.00	131%	\$15,486,442.00	-76%
Massachusetts	\$4,429,090.37	7%	\$65,350.00	-99%
Michigan	\$7,764,493.30	31%	\$0.00	-100%
Minnesota	\$3,488,131.00	58%	\$0.00	0%
Mississippi	\$1,693,298.00	-4%	\$0.00	0%
Missouri	\$4,456,483.30	5%	\$0.00	0%
Montana	\$1,444,121.11	40%	\$0.00	0%
Nebraska	\$0.00	0%	\$8,914,547.00	-45%
Nevada	\$1,425,543.81	-18%	\$9,014,049.00	-71%
New Hampshire	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
New Jersey	\$2,892,301.00	-4%	\$0.00	0%
New Mexico	\$132,719.00	-85%	\$0.00	0%
New York	\$4,533,643.00	-70%	\$0.00	-100%
North Carolina	\$3,533,336.00	-7%	\$0.00	0%
North Dakota ¹	\$660,098.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A
Ohio	\$5,292,858.00	3%	\$7,336,777.85	-89%
Oklahoma	\$5,456,514.00	11%	\$13,848,718.00	-74%

	Chafee Program (including ETVs)		Title IV-E Waivers	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018	Expenditures	Change from SFY2018
Oregon	\$2,574,286.00	-35%	\$4,893,478.00	-86%
Pennsylvania	\$8,700,160.00	21%	\$31,909,844.00	-66%
Puerto Rico	\$835,682.46	-46%	-	N/A
Rhode Island	\$408,195.00	-24%	\$0.00	0%
South Carolina	\$1,060,719.57	-17%	\$0.00	0%
South Dakota	\$624,257.00	15%	\$0.00	0%
Tennessee	\$2,140,758.34	-43%	\$13,698,111.00	-79%
Texas	\$11,856,664.00	-1%	\$0.00	0%
Utah	\$986,138.00	-12%	\$8,823,166.00	-59%
Vermont	\$690,406.00	7%	\$0.00	0%
Virginia	\$1,875,014.51	6%	\$0.00	0%
Washington ¹	\$4,419,993.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A
West Virginia ^{1,2}	\$2,778,985.00	N/A	-\$1,923,834.00	N/A
Wisconsin	\$3,362,740.00	20%	\$30,449,839.00	-56%
Wyoming	\$603,586.00	<-1%	\$0.00	0%
U.S. Total	\$169,316,598.95	-7%	\$765,376,333.21	-66%

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.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey. Amounts reported are estimates based on HHS data. See the body of the report for the methodology used.

²West Virginia reported negative waiver expenditures in the expenditure data they provided to HHS. Negative expenditures can be reported when a state makes downward adjustments to claims they made in prior quarters. In our survey, we instructed states to report their expenditures for SFY 2020 and exclude any prior quarter adjustments they made that applied to other SFYs. However, since West Virginia was unable to respond to this year's survey, their data includes prior quarter adjustments and results in a negative expenditure amount.

Table C5. Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, Kinship Navigator Program, and Funding Certainty Grants

	Prevention Services Program			Kinship Navigator Program	Funding Certainty Grants
	Prevention Services	Prevention Services Administration ¹	Total Prevention		
Alabama	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$83,170.00	\$0.00
Alaska	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$101,395.00	\$0.00
Arizona	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$198,485.00	\$0.00
Arkansas	\$147,568.00	\$122,674.00	\$270,242.00	\$89,696.57	\$0.00
California	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$288,831,318.00
Colorado	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Connecticut	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Delaware	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
D.C.	\$0.00	\$406,792.00	\$406,792.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Florida	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Georgia ²	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	-
Hawai'i ²	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	-
Idaho ²	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	-
Illinois	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Indiana	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Iowa	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Kansas	\$1,508,395.51	\$311,888.47	\$1,820,283.98	\$0.00	\$0.00
Kentucky	\$406,224.00	\$2,218,359.00	\$2,624,583.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Louisiana	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Maine	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	\$0.00	\$132,442.00	\$132,442.00	\$276,609.00	\$0.00
Massachusetts	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Michigan	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Minnesota	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Mississippi	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$84,737.00	\$0.00
Missouri	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Montana	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$151,149.45	\$0.00
Nebraska	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Nevada	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
New Hampshire	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
New Jersey	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
New Mexico	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
New York	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
North Carolina	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
North Dakota ²	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	-

	Prevention Services Program			Kinship Navigator Program	Funding Certainty Grants
	Prevention Services	Prevention Services Administration ¹	Total Prevention		
Ohio	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Oklahoma	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Oregon	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Pennsylvania	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Puerto Rico	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	-
Rhode Island	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$255,135.00	\$0.00
South Carolina	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
South Dakota	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Tennessee	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Texas	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Utah	\$1,934.00	\$156,245.00	\$158,179.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Vermont	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$77,116.00	\$0.00
Virginia	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$424,281.52	\$0.00
Washington ²	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	-
West Virginia ²	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	-
Wisconsin	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Wyoming	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
U.S. Total	\$2,064,121.51	\$3,348,400.47	\$5,412,521.98	\$1,741,774.54	\$288,831,318.00

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

¹ Includes evaluation and training costs.

² Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey. Amounts reported are estimates based on HHS data. See the body of the report for the methodology used.

Appendix D: SFY 2020 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 ¹	Prevention Coverage Rate
Alabama	41%	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	65%	-	88%	59%	269	0%
Arizona	40%	66%	86%	0%	2765	0%
Arkansas	61%	-	65%	94%	378	81%
California	59%	-	84%	60%	17,709	-
Colorado	30%	34%	77%	58%	236	0%
Connecticut	36%	-	82%	52%	1,516	-
Delaware	20%	16%	56%	0%	112	0%
D.C.	66%	66%	74%	41%	675	0%
Florida	54%	-	81%	38%	8	0%
Georgia ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	37%	-	89%	69%	2,726	0%
Indiana	26%	-	-	-	-	0%
Iowa ³	46%	-	84%	30%	10	0%
Kansas	19%	19%	85%	0%	186	73%
Kentucky	35%	35%	81%	No GAP	0	34%
Louisiana	43%	41%	87%	51%	398	0%
Maine	31%	-	68%	26%	469	-
Maryland	35%	45%	69%	21%	1,187	0%
Massachusetts	33%	-	73%	42%	2,672	0%
Michigan	35%	38%	73%	49%	1,388	0%
Minnesota	44%	36%	90%	34%	3,657	0%
Mississippi	35%	-	79%	No GAP	0	0%
Missouri	53%	55%	85%	70%	7,920	0%
Montana	34%	57%	87%	66%	844	0%
Nebraska	18%	17%	87%	4%	1,016	0%
Nevada	44%	41%	92%	82%	226	-
New Hampshire	26%	29%	82%	No GAP	0	0%
New Jersey	50%	-	72%	49%	1,131	0%
New Mexico	42%	50%	90%	79%	150	0%
New York	45%	53%	86%	72%	1,334	0%
North Carolina	40%	39%	76%	68%	131	0%
North Dakota ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	76%	51%	95%	No GAP	0	0%
Oklahoma	55%	57%	85%	0%	-	0%
Oregon	40%	42%	83%	85%	2,435	0%
Pennsylvania	53%	46%	85%	67%	16,297	0%
Puerto Rico	22%	-	57%	28%	82	0%
Rhode Island	23%	-	71%	20%	856	0%
South Carolina	51%	50%	79%	No GAP	0	0%
South Dakota	46%	-	81%	8%	395	0%
Tennessee	41%	43%	84%	69%	2,163	0%
Texas	28%	49%	90%	64%	65,409	0%
Utah	35%	23%	76%	0%	43	<1%
Vermont	47%	64%	86%	-	-	0%
Virginia	58%	52%	87%	46%	13	0%
Washington ²	-	-	-	-	-	-

	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 ¹	Prevention Coverage Rate
West Virginia ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	40%	52%	80%	61%	1,751	0%
Wyoming	20%	-	43%	0%	294	-
U.S. Average	41%	45%	83%	58%	N/A	<1%

¹“-” means the state was unable to provide information or the state did not submit a survey.

²This column provides the total number of children who received any guardianship assistance payment in SFY 2020 regardless of how the payment was funded. This information provides important context because guardianship assistance programs vary in scope by state.

³Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

⁴Iowa calculated its foster care (by child) and guardianship assistance coverage rates based on monthly averages of children, not unique counts of children.

Appendix E: Proportion of SFY 2020 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	100%	0%	0%	0%
Arkansas	0%	0%	0%	100%
California	-	-	-	-
Colorado	100%	0%	0%	0%
Florida	86%	0%	14%	0%
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-
Illinois	92%	8%	<1%	<1%
Indiana	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	78%	14%	8%	0%
Maryland	99%	0%	0%	1%
Massachusetts	0%	0%	0%	100%
Nebraska	-	-	-	-
Nevada	41%	59%	0%	<1%
Ohio	38%	57%	4%	<1%
Oklahoma	99%	0%	0%	1%
Oregon	95%	0%	<1%	5%
Pennsylvania	20%	0%	80%	<1%
Tennessee	85%	0%	14%	1%
Utah	34%	31%	35%	0%
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	94%	0%	6%	<1%
U.S. Average	80%	8%	12%	<1%

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

¹Hawai'i and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

Appendix F: Top three service categories for which child welfare agencies used TANF dollars in SFY 2020, 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	-	-	-
Arizona	Other child welfare services	Family preservation 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	Other child welfare services	Services for children & youth	Supportive services
Delaware	Early care & education		
D.C.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Florida	Other child welfare services	Family preservation services	Supportive services
Georgia ¹	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-
Illinois	Emergency assistance	Child welfare services	Other
Indiana	Supportive services	Other child welfare services	Work, education, & training activities
Iowa	Family preservation services	Other	Other child welfare services
Kansas	Emergency assistance	Family preservation services	Other
Kentucky	Relative foster care payments & adoption/guardianship subsidies	Benefits for children in informal kin settings	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	Services for children & youth	Relative foster care payments & adoption/guardianship subsidies	Benefits for children in informal kin settings
Minnesota	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mississippi	Services for children & youth	Work, education, & training activities	Supportive services
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	Other child welfare services	Supportive services
Nevada	Foster care payments		

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

"-" 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.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

Appendix G: Top three service categories for which child welfare agencies used SSBG dollars in SFY 2020, 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	Foster care services for children	Child protective services
Arizona	Foster care services for children	Case management services	In-home services
Arkansas	Counseling services	Prevention & intervention services	Administrative costs
California	Day care services for children	Foster care services for children	Services for people with disabilities
Colorado	Adoption services	Administrative costs	Foster care services for children
Connecticut	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	Foster care services for children		
D.C.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Florida	Delinquency-related services	Foster care services for children	Child protective services
Georgia ¹	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-
Illinois	Day care services for children	Adoption services	In-home services
Indiana	In-home services	Counseling services	Case management services
Iowa	Case management services	Prevention & intervention services	Residential treatment services
Kansas	Case management services	Child protective services	
Kentucky	Administrative costs	Foster care services for children	Child protective services
Louisiana	Foster care services for children	Child protective services	Adoption services
Maine	Foster care services for children		
Maryland	Foster care services for children	In-home services	Child protective services
Massachusetts	Residential treatment services	Foster care services for children	In-home services
Michigan	Foster care services for children	Child protective services	Delinquency-related services
Minnesota	Case management services	Foster care services for children	Prevention & intervention services
Mississippi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri	Case management services	Other	Child protective services
Montana	Administrative costs		
Nebraska	Child protective services	In-home services	Day care services for children
Nevada	Foster care services for children	Administrative costs	
New Hampshire	Independent and transitional living services	Other	Case management services
New Jersey	Case management services	Administrative costs	Other
New Mexico	-	-	-
New York	Prevention & intervention services	Child protective services	Other
North Carolina	Child protective services	Foster care services for children	Administrative costs
North Dakota ¹	-	-	-

	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	Case management services
Oregon	Prevention & intervention services	Foster care services for children	Other
Pennsylvania	Child protective services	In-home services	Foster care services for children
Puerto Rico	Case management services	Foster care services for children	Other
Rhode Island	Foster care services for children		
South Carolina	Case management services	In-home services	Child protective services
South Dakota	Case management services	Adoption services	Child protective services
Tennessee	Foster care services for children	Case management services	Prevention & intervention services
Texas	Child protective services		
Utah	Case management services	Foster care services for children	Child protective services
Vermont	Counseling services	Foster care services for children	
Virginia	Child protective services	Foster care services for children	Adoption services
Washington ¹	-	-	-
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-
Wisconsin	Foster care services for children	Child protective services	Administrative costs
Wyoming	Foster care services for children	Residential treatment services	Adoption services

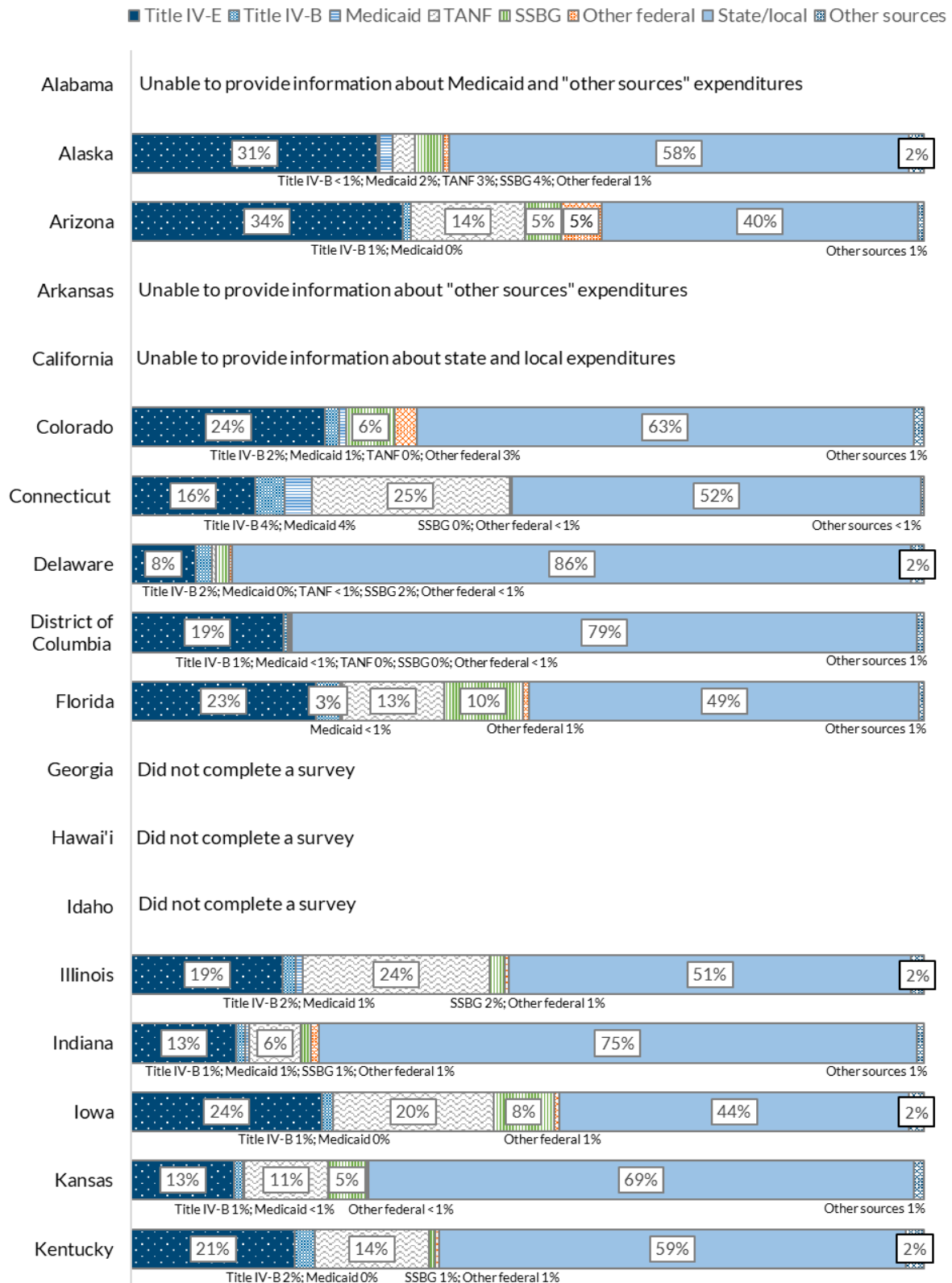
"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.

N/A means the state reported \$0 in SSBG expenditures.

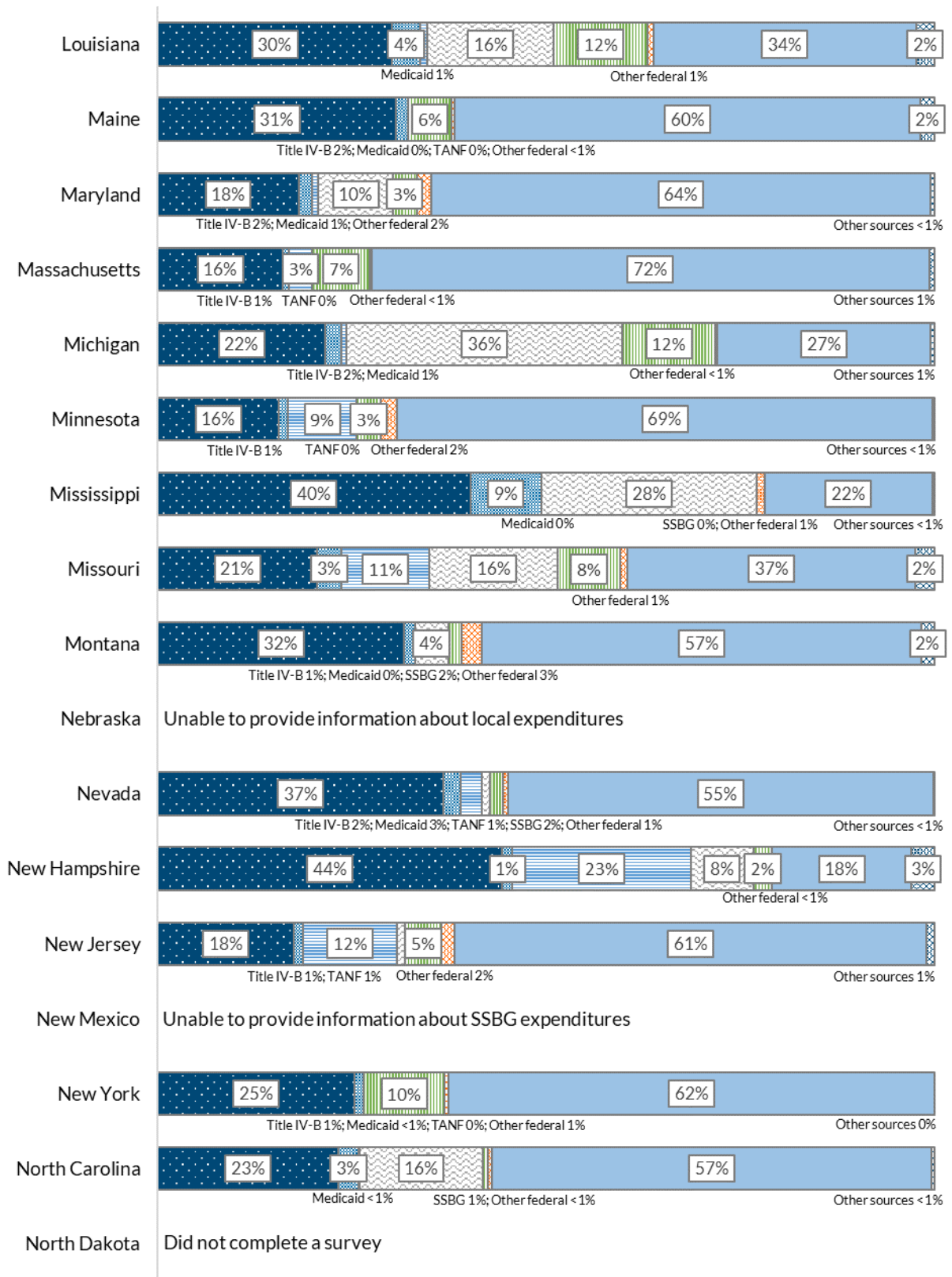
A blank cell indicates that the state reported using SSBG for only one or two service categories.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

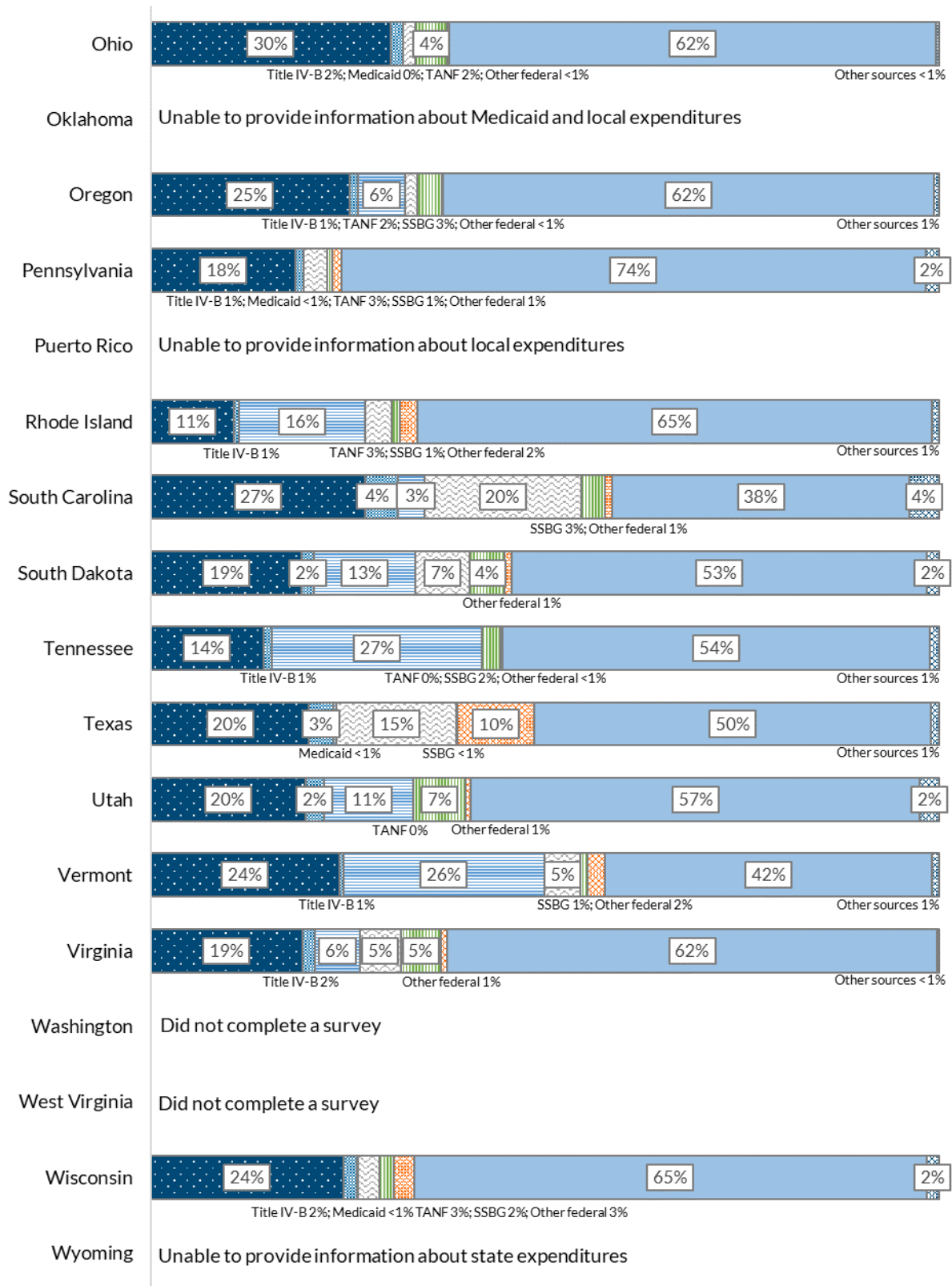
Appendix H: SFY 2020 funding profiles, by state



■ Title IV-E ■ Title IV-B ■ Medicaid ■ TANF ■ SSBG ■ Other federal ■ State/local ■ Other sources



■ Title IV-E
 ■ Title IV-B
 ■ Medicaid
 ■ TANF
 ■ SSBG
 ■ Other federal
 ■ State/local
 ■ Other sources



Appendix I: SFY 2020 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	5%	30%	30%	30%	5%	0%
Arizona	4%	1%	59%	35%	1%	0%
Arkansas	11%	15%	50%	22%	2%	0%
California	11%	11%	53%	23%	3%	0%
Colorado	9%	18%	55%	14%	4%	0%
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	14%	4%	38%	39%	5%	0%
D.C.	4%	1%	62%	30%	3%	0%
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	12%	20%	50%	15%	2%	1%
Indiana	20%	29%	15%	34%	3%	0%
Iowa	39%	14%	14%	30%	3%	0%
Kansas	10%	4%	64%	20%	2%	0%
Kentucky	26%	16%	26%	27%	<1%	5%
Louisiana	12%	26%	49%	12%	1%	0%
Maine	17%	3%	43%	36%	1%	0%
Maryland	15%	18%	43%	23%	1%	0%
Massachusetts	17%	5%	59%	15%	3%	1%
Michigan	5%	2%	66%	25%	2%	<1%
Minnesota	33%	10%	25%	25%	1%	7%
Mississippi	14%	26%	31%	26%	3%	0%
Missouri	6%	2%	66%	22%	4%	0%
Montana	4%	35%	22%	36%	3%	0%
Nebraska	1%	<1%	6%	90%	3%	0%
Nevada ²	10%	-	49%	39%	1%	0%
New Hampshire	20%	10%	40%	25%	5%	0%
New Jersey	5%	40%	30%	22%	2%	1%
New Mexico	14%	8%	9%	55%	14%	0%
New York	2%	2%	69%	25%	<1%	2%
North Carolina	10%	24%	40%	24%	2%	0%
North Dakota ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	3%	37%	27%	33%	1%	0%
Oklahoma	20%	2%	36%	38%	4%	0%
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	25%	14%	38%	23%	2%	0%
Puerto Rico	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	0%
Rhode Island	21%	2%	61%	15%	1%	0%
South Carolina	22%	28%	33%	16%	1%	0%
South Dakota	4%	9%	64%	22%	1%	0%
Tennessee	9%	4%	67%	19%	1%	0%
Texas	12%	17%	48%	20%	1%	3%
Utah	9%	9%	57%	23%	2%	0%
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	26%	5%	43%	25%	1%	0%
Washington ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	14%	8%	40%	34%	4%	0%
Wyoming	11%	1%	72%	9%	7%	0%
U.S. Average	11%	13%	49%	24%	2%	1%

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

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

² Nevada was unable to report a percentage for child protective services; however, other categories sum to 100%. Therefore, the other categories are likely overestimated.

Appendix J: SFY 2020 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%	3%	0%	0%
Alaska	10%	30%	30%	25%	5%	0%
Arizona	6%	4%	66%	25%	<1%	0%
Arkansas	13%	17%	48%	16%	6%	0%
California	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	26%	38%	29%	6%	<1%	0%
Connecticut	17%	10%	49%	13%	4%	6%
Delaware	12%	19%	42%	22%	5%	0%
D.C.	14%	12%	46%	24%	4%	0%
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	12%	15%	51%	20%	2%	1%
Indiana	17%	40%	41%	2%	1%	0%
Iowa	22%	20%	32%	25%	1%	0%
Kansas	2%	18%	70%	9%	1%	0%
Kentucky	6%	36%	40%	15%	3%	0%
Louisiana	9%	14%	49%	20%	9%	0%
Maine	5%	51%	14%	30%	<1%	0%
Maryland	20%	25%	40%	11%	4%	0%
Massachusetts	22%	12%	53%	11%	1%	1%
Michigan	3%	5%	40%	43%	1%	7%
Minnesota	28%	17%	28%	9%	2%	16%
Mississippi	3%	0%	55%	40%	3%	0%
Missouri	4%	5%	68%	18%	6%	0%
Montana	2%	53%	27%	18%	<1%	0%
Nebraska	6%	23%	37%	29%	3%	2%
Nevada	1%	57%	28%	13%	2%	0%
New Hampshire	26%	8%	50%	16%	0%	0%
New Jersey	24%	36%	13%	23%	2%	2%
New Mexico	4%	45%	39%	11%	1%	0%
New York	19%	40%	29%	12%	<1%	0%
North Carolina	5%	37%	37%	17%	5%	0%
North Dakota ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	3%	40%	22%	30%	6%	0%
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania ²	24%	16%	35%	14%	2%	9%
Puerto Rico	15%	15%	39%	15%	15%	0%
Rhode Island	7%	3%	56%	18%	6%	10%
South Carolina	2%	11%	61%	26%	<1%	0%
South Dakota	4%	16%	59%	20%	1%	0%
Tennessee	9%	6%	73%	11%	<1%	0%
Texas	19%	13%	47%	16%	<1%	5%
Utah	12%	10%	61%	17%	1%	0%
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	10%	5%	67%	18%	<1%	0%
Washington ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	1%	17%	58%	24%	1%	0%
Wyoming	1%	59%	19%	20%	1%	0%
U.S. Average	16%	22%	42%	16%	2%	3%

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

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

²Pennsylvania included some out-of-home placement costs in the "other" category.

Appendix K: SFY 2020 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 use prevention/treatment	Mental health treatment	Financial supports ²	Caseworker visits/admin. ³	Other	Parent skill-based programs ¹	Substance use prevention/treatment	Mental health treatment	Financial supports ²	Caseworker visits/admin. ³	Other
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona ⁴	79%	7%	-	-	15%	0%	88%	-	-	-	12%	0%
Arkansas	58%	14%	10%	12%	6%	0%	42%	6%	6%	40%	6%	0%
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	60%	0%	19%	0%	21%	0%	17%	17%	17%	1%	50%	0%
Delaware	95%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	78%	4%	8%	6%	5%	0%
D.C.	60%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	30%	10%	5%	5%	50%	0%
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	71%	12%	17%	1%	0%	0%	62%	12%	25%	2%	0%	0%
Iowa	82%	1%	10%	0%	8%	0%	89%	0%	4%	0%	7%	0%
Kansas	4%	<1%	8%	7%	80%	0%	11%	2%	6%	9%	72%	0%
Kentucky	32%	66%	2%	0%	0%	0%	36%	20%	0%	4%	40%	0%
Louisiana	27%	25%	36%	0%	12%	0%	27%	25%	36%	0%	12%	0%
Maine	7%	0%	0%	8%	85%	0%	46%	9%	36%	4%	5%	0%
Maryland	75%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	15%	0%	0%	10%	75%	0%
Massachusetts	47%	1%	2%	<1%	50%	0%	11%	9%	16%	<1%	64%	0%
Michigan	98%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	2%	93%	2%	<1%	4%	0%	2%
Minnesota	2%	0%	26%	1%	72%	0%	2%	0%	8%	42%	48%	0%
Mississippi	25%	10%	15%	0%	50%	0%	25%	10%	15%	0%	50%	0%
Missouri	25%	35%	35%	0%	5%	0%	9%	38%	38%	0%	15%	0%
Montana	97%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nebraska	30%	10%	0%	40%	20%	0%	63%	1%	1%	11%	25%	0%
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	0%	0%	2%	1%	97%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	97%	0%

	Federal expenditures						State/local expenditures					
	Parent skill-based programs ¹	Substance use prevention/treatment	Mental health treatment	Financial supports ²	Caseworker visits/admin. ³	Other	Parent skill-based programs ¹	Substance use prevention/treatment	Mental health treatment	Financial supports ²	Caseworker visits/admin. ³	Other
New Jersey	55%	5%	0%	17%	4%	20%	12%	21%	29%	16%	7%	15%
New Mexico	52%	5%	41%	0%	3%	0%	68%	0%	0%	0%	32%	0%
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	35%	30%	30%	0%	5%	0%	35%	30%	25%	5%	5%	0%
North Dakota ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	65%	0%	0%	0%	35%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania ⁶	55%	2%	6%	10%	27%	0%	48%	-	3%	5%	44%	0%
Puerto Rico	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	0%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	0%
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	7%	1%	<1%	15%	76%	0%	44%	0%	0%	1%	56%	0%
South Dakota	46%	0%	0%	0%	54%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	78%	0%
Tennessee	16%	0%	0%	0%	84%	0%	64%	0%	1%	0%	35%	0%
Texas	19%	2%	0%	10%	69%	0%	21%	18%	0%	4%	57%	0%
Utah	48%	13%	10%	2%	26%	0%	16%	12%	12%	2%	27%	31%
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	5%	12%	3%	20%	60%	0%	6%	2%	2%	20%	70%	0%
Washington ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	73%	2%	2%	5%	10%	10%	87%	0%	0%	4%	0%	9%
Wyoming	1%	1%	0%	9%	89%	0%	1%	1%	0%	9%	89%	0%
U.S. Average	40%	9%	8%	5%	37%	1%	31%	8%	10%	9%	40%	2%

"-" 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 Arizona was unable to report a percentage for some subcategories. The other categories sum to 100%; therefore, the reported percentages are likely overestimated.

⁵ Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

⁶ Pennsylvania reported state/local "substance use prevention and treatment" costs in the "parent skill-based programs" category; therefore, the percentage reported in the "parent skill-based programs" category is overestimated.

Appendix L: SFY 2020 breakdown of spending on out-of-home placement settings, by state

	State/local			Federal		
	Family Foster Care	Congregate Care	Administrative costs included?	Family Foster Care	Congregate Care	Administrative costs included?
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	\$0.00	Included
Arizona	\$45,132,237.00	\$31,250,699.00	Not included	\$90,947,870.00	\$70,803,350.00	Not included
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	\$230,687,785.21	\$247,103,784.75	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care maintenance payments are included	\$79,409,372.03	\$118,520,817.97	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care maintenance payments are included
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	\$124,780,737.00	\$78,687,694.00	Included	-	-	-
Delaware	\$18,279,974.00	\$8,608,877.00	Included	\$3,369,831.00	\$243,452.00	Included
D.C. ¹	\$8,110,000.00	\$2,800,000.00	Not included	\$3,578,962.00	\$129,523.00	Not included
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	\$42,835,787.13	\$200,727,121.07	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments are included	-	-	-
Iowa	\$15,207,269.00	\$25,651,662.00	Included	\$11,062,368.00	\$11,196,950.00	Included
Kansas	\$29,824,042.56	\$14,500,508.93	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care maintenance payments are included	\$20,658,954.32	\$12,451,640.07	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care maintenance payments are included
Kentucky	\$38,647,989.54	\$106,602,008.25	Not included	-	-	-
Louisiana	\$25,525,778.00	\$17,017,186.00	Included	\$36,797,442.00	\$18,668,546.00	Included
Maine	\$9,492,983.81	\$1,585,531.36	Included	\$20,067,339.00	\$2,385,365.00	Included
Maryland	\$75,617,807.91	\$73,417,948.04	Not included	\$43,624,743.00	\$43,624,742.00	Not included
Massachusetts	\$91,500,000.00	\$167,100,000.00	Not included	\$60,400,000.00	\$79,800,000.00	Not included
Michigan	\$27,414,718.00	\$35,103,641.00	Included	\$33,959,021.30	\$30,437,394.40	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care and family

	State/local			Federal		
	Family Foster Care	Congregate Care	Administrative costs included?	Family Foster Care	Congregate Care	Administrative costs included?
						foster care maintenance payments are included
Minnesota	\$93,118,046.00	\$43,787,014.00	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments are included	\$25,884,379.00	\$9,021,559.00	Included
Mississippi	-	\$8,693,126.00	-	-	\$3,485,710.00	Included
Missouri	\$35,023,707.95	\$64,559,617.46	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments are included	\$55,001,328.85	\$101,384,603.67	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments are included
Montana	\$8,748,578.00	\$3,859,346.00	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care maintenance payments are included	\$4,246,705.00	\$1,231,457.00	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care maintenance payments are included
Nebraska	\$29,437,873.58	\$3,124,749.52	Not included	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	\$16,500,415.00	-	Included	\$23,484,438.00	-	Included
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	\$35,975,174.00	\$24,655,140.00	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments are included	\$30,095,770.00	\$15,518,996.00	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments are included
North Dakota ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	\$132,543,731.01	\$111,595,047.85	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments are included	\$80,289,918.89	\$57,129,299.34	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments are included
Oklahoma	\$12,761,739.00	\$9,827,454.00	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care maintenance payments are included	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	\$243,998,631.00	\$406,758,304.00	Not included	\$123,402,106.00	\$55,759,141.00	Included
Puerto Rico	\$34,369,705.95	-	Not included	-	-	-
Rhode Island	\$35,638,850.40	\$28,674,229.94	-	\$5,027,933.00	\$16,885,192.00	Not included

	State/local			Federal		
	Family Foster Care	Congregate Care	Administrative costs included?	Family Foster Care	Congregate Care	Administrative costs included?
South Carolina	\$28,429,903.59	\$15,494,173.50	Not included	\$13,547,919.68	\$19,902,355.09	Not included
South Dakota	\$5,379,083.00	\$10,340,780.00	Not included	\$6,824,020.00	\$10,720,201.00	Not included
Tennessee	\$138,918,598.48	\$234,154,173.46	Included	\$146,065,626.00	\$135,673,806.68	Included
Texas	\$139,224,902.00	\$89,836,981.00	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments are included	\$180,292,504.00	\$109,684,750.00	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments are included
Utah	\$16,003,909.00	\$3,072,210.00	Not included	\$4,473,732.00	\$1,496,170.00	Not included
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	\$152,909,369.30	\$79,565,783.00	Not included	\$23,034,353.57	\$9,822,792.99	Not included
Washington ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	\$78,177,770.00	\$57,144,572.00	Included	\$46,688,549.00	\$9,499,794.00	Included
Wyoming	\$980,000.00	\$3,373,000.00	Only admin costs that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments are included	\$598,188.00	\$137,635.00	Not included

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

¹ The District of Columbia was able to report only state/local expenditures that reflect room and board costs. The totals do not include various direct support services (tutoring, mentoring, individual counseling).

² Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

Appendix M: SFY 2020 breakdown of expenditures on adoption and guardianship, by state

Table M1. State/local and federal expenditures on adoption assistance costs, by state

	State/local		Federal	
	Expenditures	Administrative costs included?	Expenditures	Administrative costs included?
Alabama	-	-	\$25,783,688.00	Yes
Alaska	\$3,549,732.00	Yes	-	-
Arizona	\$74,206,202.00	No	\$188,118,885.00	No
Arkansas	-	-	-	-
California	\$819,294,159.45	Yes	\$599,101,241.00	Yes
Colorado	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	\$39,303,488.00	No	-	-
Delaware	\$10,710,460.00	Yes	\$3,486,499.00	Yes
D.C.	\$18,852,000.00	Yes	\$9,492,073.61	-
Florida	-	-	-	-
Georgia ¹	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-
Indiana	\$16,348,075.98	Yes	\$67,564,687.10	No
Iowa	-	-	\$47,314,677.00	Yes
Kansas	\$21,315,269.35	No	\$21,728,114.20	No
Kentucky	\$51,836,327.03	No	\$74,643,940.00	Yes
Louisiana	\$16,737,841.00	Yes	\$22,165,558.00	Yes
Maine	\$19,383,885.00	Yes	\$17,978,135.00	Yes
Maryland	\$22,015,030.00	Yes	\$42,706,515.00	Yes
Massachusetts	\$49,100,000.00	No	\$28,000,000.00	No
Michigan	\$105,692,321.39	No	\$107,302,726.00	No
Minnesota	\$43,354,832.00	No	\$46,865,939.00	No
Mississippi ²	-	-	\$20,953,435.00	Yes
Missouri	\$18,719,478.00	Yes	\$53,613,345.13	Yes
Montana	\$8,649,489.55	Yes	\$12,295,443.52	Yes
Nebraska	\$18,356,623.58	No	\$34,203,519.76	No
Nevada	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	\$130,816,094.00	No	\$60,056,162.00	No
New Mexico	\$12,496,210.00	Yes	\$25,591,795.00	Yes
New York	-	-	\$158,883,392.00	Yes
North Carolina	\$62,068,337.00	Yes	\$70,810,247.00	Yes
North Dakota ¹	-	-	-	-
Ohio	\$129,637,407.47	Yes	\$170,697,593.51	Yes
Oklahoma	\$48,390,625.00	No	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	\$110,939,305.00	Yes	\$130,635,346.00	Yes
Puerto Rico	-	-	\$1,634,947.00	Partial ³
Rhode Island	\$13,308,377.89	No	\$9,448,986.00	Yes
South Carolina	\$17,657,228.00	No	\$18,359,379.63	No
South Dakota	\$5,452,333.00	No	\$6,289,318.00	No
Tennessee	\$51,717,796.84	Yes	\$65,763,271.00	Yes
Texas	\$114,391,022.00	Yes	\$165,648,797.00	No
Utah	\$8,228,444.00	No	\$10,859,372.00	No

	State/local		Federal	
	Expenditures	Administrative costs included?	Expenditures	Administrative costs included?
Vermont	-	-	-	-
Virginia	\$71,672,892.15	No	\$61,773,128.97	No
Washington ¹	-	-	-	-
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin ⁴	\$59,924,148.00	Yes	\$52,162,605.00	Yes
Wyoming ⁴	\$2,500,000.00	No	\$1,084,351.00	Yes

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

¹ Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

² Mississippi only included spending from Title IV-E in their federal expenditure amount presented in this table. We know the state also used Title IV-B funds for adoption; therefore, the federal total reported in this table may be understated.

³ Puerto Rico indicated administrative costs are included, except for training costs.

⁴ Wisconsin and Wyoming included "post-adoption services & supports" expenditures in the state/local and federal amounts reported.

Table M2. State/local and federal expenditures on post-adoption services and supports, by state

	State/local		Federal	
	Expenditures	Administrative costs included?	Expenditures	Administrative costs included?
Alabama	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-
Arizona	\$4,529,854.00	No	\$2,509,797.00	No
Arkansas	-	-	-	-
California	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	\$2,877,349.00	No	-	-
Delaware	\$1,208,394.00	Yes	\$238,903.00	Yes
D.C.	-	-	\$50,000.00	-
Florida	-	-	-	-
Georgia ¹	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-
Indiana	\$0.00	Yes	\$0.00	No
Iowa	-	-	\$0.00	Yes
Kansas	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	\$1,868,487.11	No	\$568,393.94	Yes
Louisiana	\$0.00	Yes	\$0.00	Yes
Maine	-	-	-	-
Maryland	\$0.00	Yes	\$100,000.00	Yes
Massachusetts	\$5,600,000.00	No	\$1,400,000.00	No
Michigan	\$1,673,911.32	No	\$0.00	No
Minnesota	-	-	\$1,115,643.00	No
Mississippi ²	-	-	\$0.00	Yes
Missouri	\$13,719,184.59	Yes	\$13,992,694.67	Yes
Montana	-	-	\$1,521,995.86	Yes
Nebraska	\$847,056.73	No	\$1,149,197.83	No
Nevada	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	\$789,270.00	No	\$1,339,455.00	No
New Mexico	-	-	-	-
New York ³	-	-	\$710,125.56	Yes
North Carolina	\$4,469,937.00	Yes	\$1,950,119.00	Yes
North Dakota ¹	-	-	-	-
Ohio	\$1,057,983.33	Yes	\$2,593,536.46	Yes
Oklahoma	\$1,096,408.00	No	-	-

	State/local		Federal	
	Expenditures	Administrative costs included?	Expenditures	Administrative costs included?
Oregon	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	\$2,514,728.00	Yes	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island ³	-	-	\$1,743,336.00	Yes
South Carolina	\$0.00	No	\$0.00	No
South Dakota	\$1,034,581.00	No	\$335,400.00	No
Tennessee	\$971,910.31	Yes	\$1,388,792.23	Yes
Texas	\$13,729,594.00	Yes	\$2,428,514.00	No
Utah	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-
Virginia	\$1,379,461.65	No	\$5,178,531.41	No
Washington ¹	-	-	-	-
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin ⁴	-	-	-	-
Wyoming ⁴	-	-	-	-

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

¹ Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

² Mississippi only included spending from Title IV-E in their federal expenditure amount presented in this table. We know the state also used Title IV-B funds for adoption; therefore, the federal total reported in this table may be understated.

³ New York and Rhode Island included "post-guardianship services and supports" expenditures in the federal amount reported.

⁴ Wisconsin and Wyoming included state/local and federal "post-adoption services and supports" expenditures in the "adoption assistance costs" category in Table M1.

Table M3. State/local and federal expenditures on guardianship assistance costs, by state

	State/local		Federal	
	Expenditures	Administrative costs included?	Expenditures	Administrative costs included?
Alabama	-	-	\$2,496,574.00	Yes
Alaska	-	-	-	-
Arizona	\$10,427,261.00	No	\$1,943,000.00	No
Arkansas	-	-	-	-
California	\$100,567,960.48	Yes	\$90,990,059.48	Yes
Colorado	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	\$12,836,163.00	No	-	-
Delaware	\$1,628,810.00	Yes	\$0.00	Yes
D.C.	\$7,770,000.00	Yes	\$2,406,171.85	-
Florida	-	-	-	-
Georgia ¹	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-
Indiana	\$1,146,137.38	Yes	\$562,147.96	No
Iowa	-	-	\$1,561.00	Yes
Kansas	\$571,471.00	No	\$0.00	No
Kentucky	\$0.00	No	\$0.00	Yes
Louisiana	\$367,062.00	Yes	\$520,565.00	Yes
Maine	\$2,815,568.00	Yes	\$596,924.00	Yes
Maryland	\$21,211,775.00	Yes	\$2,941,468.00	Yes
Massachusetts	\$26,900,000.00	No	\$6,100,000.00	No
Michigan	\$6,810,703.32	No	\$3,258,467.00	No
Minnesota	\$31,950,150.00	No	\$9,724,228.00	No
Mississippi	\$0.00	Yes	\$0.00	Yes
Missouri	\$3,847,427.00	Yes	\$8,471,976.00	Yes
Montana	\$2,733,308.64	Yes	\$2,077,623.52	Yes

	State/local		Federal	
	Expenditures	Administrative costs included?	Expenditures	Administrative costs included?
Nebraska	\$6,429,709.75	No	\$312,250.17	No
Nevada	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	\$25,070,802.00	No	\$3,621,195.00	No
New Mexico	\$493,905.00	Yes	\$332,605.00	Yes
New York	-	-	\$11,956,665.00	Yes
North Carolina	\$448,377.00	Yes	\$374,300.00	Yes
North Dakota ¹	-	-	-	-
Ohio	\$0.00	Yes	\$0.00	Yes
Oklahoma	\$373,258.00	No	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	\$26,443,557.00	Yes	\$12,592,882.00	Yes
Puerto Rico	-	-	\$118,500.00	Partial ²
Rhode Island	\$5,242,758.92	No	\$745,376.00	Yes
South Carolina	\$0.00	No	\$0.00	No
South Dakota	\$1,251,434.00	No	\$668,683.00	No
Tennessee	\$5,527,841.45	Yes	\$13,329,658.80	Yes
Texas	\$15,895,392.00	Yes	\$11,117,170.00	No
Utah	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-
Virginia	\$14,774.40	No	\$18,006.00	No
Washington ¹	-	-	-	-
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin ³	\$6,483,348.00	Yes	\$3,751,482.00	Yes
Wyoming ³	\$1,087,000.00	No	\$0.00	Yes

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

¹ Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

² Puerto Rico indicated administrative costs are included, except for training costs.

³ Wisconsin and Wyoming included “post-guardianship services & supports” in the state/local and federal amounts reported.

Table M4. State/local and federal expenditures on post-guardianship services and supports, by state

	State/local		Federal	
	Expenditures	Administrative costs included?	Expenditures	Administrative costs included?
Alabama	-	-	\$0.00	Yes
Alaska	-	-	-	-
Arizona	\$0.00	No	\$0.00	No
Arkansas	-	-	-	-
California	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	\$0.00	No	-	-
Delaware	\$183,768.00	Yes	\$0.00	Yes
D.C.	-	-	\$50,000.00	-
Florida	-	-	-	-
Georgia ¹	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-
Indiana	\$0.00	Yes	\$0.00	No
Iowa	-	-	\$12,675.00	Yes
Kansas	-	-	\$0.00	No
Kentucky	\$0.00	No	\$0.00	Yes
Louisiana	\$0.00	Yes	\$0.00	Yes

	State/local		Federal	
	Expenditures	Administrative costs included?	Expenditures	Administrative costs included?
Maine	-	-	-	-
Maryland	\$0.00	Yes	\$50,000.00	Yes
Massachusetts	\$0.00	No	\$0.00	No
Michigan	\$0.00	No	\$0.00	No
Minnesota	-	-	\$158,261.00	No
Mississippi	\$0.00	Yes	\$0.00	Yes
Missouri	\$687,748.00	Yes	\$687,751.00	Yes
Montana	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	\$0.00	No	\$0.00	No
Nevada	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	\$1,339,455.00	No
New Mexico	-	-	\$687,343.00	Yes
New York ²	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	\$0.00	Yes	-	-
North Dakota ¹	-	-	-	-
Ohio	\$0.00	Yes	\$0.00	Yes
Oklahoma	\$8,457.00	No	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island ²	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	\$0.00	No	\$0.00	No
South Dakota	\$0.00	No	\$0.00	No
Tennessee	\$0.00	Yes	\$0.00	Yes
Texas	\$11,829,235.00	Yes	\$0.00	No
Utah	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-
Virginia	\$800.00	No	\$800.00	No
Washington ¹	-	-	-	-
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin ³	-	-	-	-
Wyoming ³	-	-	-	-

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

¹ Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

² New York and Rhode Island included federal "post-guardianship services and supports" expenditures in the "post-adoption services and supports" category in Table M2.

³ Wisconsin and Wyoming included state/local and federal "post-guardianship services and supports" expenditures in the "guardianship assistance costs" category in Table M3.

Appendix N: Top funding sources for each service category

Table N1. 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=43)	16	23	4	20	10	6	36	11	0	0
Parent skill-based programs¹ (n=40)	7	27	4	12	11	6	32	9	2	1
Substance use prevention/treatment (n=34)	6	13	5	7	7	12	25	7	1	0
Mental health treatment (n=35)	6	12	14	7	6	4	31	7	1	0
Financial supports² (n=31)	12	9	0	8	7	7	28	6	0	0
Caseworker visits/admin³ (n=40)	26	21	4	8	6	3	32	8	1	0
Child protective services (n=42)	21	12	5	17	11	6	39	9	0	0
Out-of-home placement costs (n=43)	40	6	12	11	4	1	41	10	1	0
Family foster care (n=40)	40	7	3	13	6	2	35	8	0	0
Congregate care (n=40)	36	4	12	10	4	2	36	8	0	0
Adoption and guardianship (n=43)	42	12	1	6	8	4	40	8	1	0
Services/assistance for older youth (n=41)	35	4	4	6	2	12	38	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 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).

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

Table N2. 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X			X			X			
Indiana	X			X			X			
Iowa				X	X		X			
Kansas		X		X			X			
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	X			X			X			
Missouri	X	X			X					
Montana		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 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	X	X						X		

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Oklahoma		X		X	X					
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania				X			X	X		
Puerto Rico		X			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		X	X				X			
Virginia				X			X	X		
Washington ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

Table N2a. 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		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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois		X		X			X			
Indiana				X	X		X			
Iowa				X	X		X			
Kansas	X	X					X			
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana		X			X				X	
Maine						X	X			
Maryland	X						X			
Massachusetts		X			X		X			
Michigan		X		X			X			
Minnesota		X					X	X		
Mississippi	X			X			X			
Missouri		X			X		X			
Montana		X					X			
Nebraska		X					X			
Nevada		X					X	X		
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	X			
New Mexico		X				X				
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio		X				X		X		
Oklahoma		X		X			X			
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			X		X					
Virginia				X	X			X		
Washington ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.

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.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

Table N2b. Top funding sources for preventive services—substance use prevention/treatment, by state

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Alabama			X					X		
Alaska		X	X				X			
Arizona				X		X	X			
Arkansas		X			X		X			
California		X			X			X		
Colorado	X						X	X		
Connecticut							X			
Delaware							X			
D.C.							X			
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois		X		X			X			
Indiana		X				X	X			
Iowa				X	X					
Kansas	X					X	X			
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	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	X			X			X			
Missouri		X			X	X				
Montana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nebraska		X					X			
Nevada		X				X	X			
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	X			
New Mexico						X				
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina		X					X	X		
North Dakota ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Ohio		X				X		X		
Oklahoma	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania				X			X	X		
Puerto Rico	X	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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah			X		X		X			
Vermont							X			
Virginia		X					X	X		
Washington ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	X					X				
Wyoming					X	X	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.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

Table N2c. 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			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			
D.C.							X			
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois			X				X			
Indiana		X				X	X			
Iowa				X	X		X			
Kansas	X	X					X			
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	X			
Michigan		X		X			X			
Minnesota						X	X	X		
Mississippi	X			X			X			
Missouri			X		X		X			
Montana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nebraska							X			
Nevada		X	X				X			
New Hampshire			X	X			X			
New Jersey							X			
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina		X					X	X		
North Dakota ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Ohio		X			X			X		
Oklahoma	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania			X				X	X		
Puerto Rico	X						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		X			
Vermont			X		X		X			
Virginia			X				X	X		
Washington ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	X			X						
Wyoming	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	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 the state did not report any expenditures for this service category.

A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

Table N2d. 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								X		
Alaska					X	X	X			
Arizona	X			X			X			
Arkansas	X				X		X			
California	X	X						X		
Colorado	X						X	X		
Connecticut							X			
Delaware							X			
D.C.							X			
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois							X			
Indiana	X	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	X			
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine		X					X			
Maryland							X			
Massachusetts		X				X	X			
Michigan	X			X			X			
Minnesota					X	X	X			
Mississippi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nebraska				X	X		X			
Nevada	X	X					X			
New Hampshire	X			X			X			
New Jersey				X		X	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina							X	X		
North Dakota ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania				X			X	X		
Puerto Rico	X						X			
Rhode Island	X			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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	X	X					X			
Vermont		X			X					
Virginia		X					X	X		
Washington ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.

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.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

Table N2e. 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	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			
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X			X			X			
Indiana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Iowa				X	X		X			
Kansas	X	X					X			
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana		X			X				X	
Maine	X						X			
Maryland	X	X					X			
Massachusetts	X				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	X			X			X			
Missouri		X			X		X			
Montana		X								
Nebraska	X						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 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Ohio	X	X						X		
Oklahoma	X		X							
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	X	X					X			
Vermont	X		X							
Virginia			X				X	X		
Washington ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	X					X				
Wyoming	X	X					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.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

Table N3. 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X			X			X			
Indiana	X		X				X			
Iowa		X					X			
Kansas					X	X	X			
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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		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 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Ohio		X					X	X		
Oklahoma							X			
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania					X		X	X		
Puerto Rico		X			X		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			X	X			X			
Virginia				X			X	X		
Washington ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	X						X	X		
Wyoming	X			X			X			

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A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

Table N4. 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					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				X			
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X			X			X			
Indiana	X					X	X			
Iowa	X	X					X			
Kansas	X			X			X			
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	X			X			X			
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 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Ohio	X						X	X		
Oklahoma	X		X				X			
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		X		X			X			
Utah	X				X		X			
Vermont	X		X				X			
Virginia	X		X				X			
Washington ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

Table N4a. 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								
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X			X			X			
Indiana	X					X	X			
Iowa	X	X					X			
Kansas	X			X			X			
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	X	X					X			
Maine	X				X		X			
Maryland	X						X			
Massachusetts	X				X		X			
Michigan	X						X	X		
Minnesota	X						X	X		
Mississippi	X			X			X			
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 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Ohio	X			X				X		
Oklahoma	X	X					X			
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	X				X		X			
Vermont	X						X			
Virginia	X		X				X			
Washington ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	X						X	X		
Wyoming	X			X			X			

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A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

Table N4b. 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								
Alaska							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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X			X			X			
Indiana	X					X	X			
Iowa	X	X					X			
Kansas	X			X			X			
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	X		X				X			
Maine	X				X		X			
Maryland	X						X			
Massachusetts			X		X		X			
Michigan	X			X			X			
Minnesota	X						X	X		
Mississippi	X			X			X			
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 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	X						X	X		

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Oklahoma	X		X				X			
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	X		X				X			
Virginia	X		X				X			
Washington ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	X						X	X		
Wyoming	X			X			X			

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A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

Table N5. 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								
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X	X					X			
Indiana	X	X					X			
Iowa	X						X			
Kansas	X					X	X			
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	X	X					X			
Maine	X						X			
Maryland	X						X			
Massachusetts	X				X		X			
Michigan	X			X			X			
Minnesota						X	X	X		
Mississippi	X			X			X			
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 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	X						X	X		

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Oklahoma	X						X			
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	X						X	X		
Puerto Rico	X	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	X	X					X			
Virginia	X				X		X			
Washington ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	X						X	X		
Wyoming	X				X		X			

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A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

Table N6. 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									
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X			X			X			
Indiana	X					X	X			
Iowa	X						X			
Kansas	X			X			X			
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	X	X					X			
Maine						X	X			
Maryland	X	X					X			
Massachusetts	X					X	X			
Michigan	X				X		X			
Minnesota	X						X	X		
Mississippi	X			X			X			
Missouri	X			X			X			
Montana						X	X			
Nebraska	X						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 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local	Third-party in-kind contributions	Private dollars
Ohio	X						X	X		
Oklahoma	X						X			
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	X		X				X			
Virginia	X						X	X		
Washington ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

Appendix O: SFY 2020 changes in evidence-based practices spending over the past two years, by state

	Changes in spending on evidence-based practices over the past two years ¹		
	More	Less	About the same
Alabama			X
Alaska	-	-	-
Arizona	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arkansas	-	-	-
California	-	-	-
Colorado			X
Connecticut			X
Delaware			X
D.C.		X	
Florida	-	-	-
Georgia ²	-	-	-
Hawai'i ²	-	-	-
Idaho ²	-	-	-
Illinois			X
Indiana	X		
Iowa			X
Kansas	X		
Kentucky	-	-	-
Louisiana	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maine	-	-	-
Maryland			X
Massachusetts			X
Michigan	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	-	-	-
Mississippi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana			X
Nebraska	X		
Nevada	-	-	-
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey			X
New Mexico			X
New York	-	-	-
North Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Dakota ²	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-
Oklahoma			X
Oregon	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pennsylvania	X		
Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	X		
South Carolina	X		
South Dakota			X
Tennessee	X		
Texas	X		

	Changes in spending on evidence-based practices over the past two years ¹		
	More	Less	About the same
Utah	X		
Vermont	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia			X
Washington ²	-	-	-
West Virginia ²	-	-	-
Wisconsin	X		
Wyoming			X

"-" 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 over the past two years.

A blank cell indicates that the state did not select that response.

¹States were asked to consider the two years prior to completing the survey. The survey was completed by states in 2021-2022.

²Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

Appendix P: SFY 2020 spending on kinship navigator programs, by state

	Kinship Navigator Programs
Alabama	-
Alaska	\$102,395.00
Arizona	\$264,640.94
Arkansas	\$89,696.00
California	\$1,100,000.00
Colorado	\$451,363.56
Connecticut	\$0.00
Delaware	\$0.00
D.C.	\$200,000.00
Florida	-
Georgia ¹	-
Hawai'i ¹	-
Idaho ¹	-
Illinois	\$0.00
Indiana	\$166,966.43
Iowa	\$270,396.00
Kansas	\$0.00
Kentucky	-
Louisiana	\$557,009.00
Maine	-
Maryland	\$276,609.00
Massachusetts	\$167,395.36
Michigan	\$410,244.00
Minnesota	-
Mississippi	\$84,737.00
Missouri	\$515,894.00
Montana	\$151,149.45
Nebraska	\$311,084.11
Nevada	-
New Hampshire	-
New Jersey	\$3,785,254.00
New Mexico	\$71,886.00
New York	\$203,883.00
North Carolina	\$0.00
North Dakota ¹	-
Ohio	\$3,040,942.73
Oklahoma	\$238,673.77
Oregon	\$207,343.00
Pennsylvania	\$564,958.00
Puerto Rico	-
Rhode Island	\$255,135.21
South Carolina	\$144,398.58
South Dakota	\$0.00
Tennessee	\$236,782.00
Texas	\$425,969.00
Utah	\$658,146.00
Vermont	\$77,114.79
Virginia	\$424,281.52
Washington ¹	-

	Kinship Navigator Programs
West Virginia ¹	-
Wisconsin	\$321,951.00
Wyoming	\$65,986.00

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

¹Georgia, Hawai'i, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2020 survey.

Appendix Q: SFY 2020 Child Welfare Financing Survey instrument

SFY 2020 CHILD WELFARE FINANCING SURVEY

Overview

Thank you for participating in this survey. This is the 12th national child welfare financing survey conducted since state fiscal year (SFY) 1996. This survey documents national trends and compares state expenditure data, so policymakers and others can better understand the child welfare funding structure that supports 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 survey findings 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 2018 products and products from prior surveys on the [Child Trends website](https://www.childtrends.org/).

We recognize that completing this survey requires significant effort. We are grateful for your time and attention. The data you provide will be used to improve policy and practice for children in the child welfare system.

Questions? Please contact Megan Fischer at Child Trends (mfischer@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 2020.** We offer the following 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."**
- SFY 2020 may overlap with both federal fiscal year (FFY) 2019 and FFY 2020 (depending on your SFY calendar); therefore, funds reported on this survey may be from portions of both FFYs that overlap with your SFY 2020 calendar.
- Text boxes are provided throughout the document to allow for additional comments or explanations that will help us better understand your state's fiscal data. You can also email us at (mfischer@childtrends.org) with 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	<p>Include: All SFY 2020 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 meet the definition of child welfare below.</p> <p>Please use SFY 2020 when answering the questions. For most states, this will be July 1, 2019, to June 30, 2020. Please indicate on page 4 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</p> <p>Include the most up-to-date SFY 2020 expenditures at the time you complete the survey. If adjustments were made to SFY 2020 expenditures after the end of SFY 2020, please include those adjustments that apply to the SFY 2020 period.</p> <p>If your child welfare agency is housed within a larger administrative agency, please include only funds used <u>for child welfare purposes</u>.</p> <p>Exclude: Capital costs, appropriated but unexpended funds, and recoupment of federal reimbursement/prior quarter adjustments for other years.</p>
Child welfare	<p>Include: All 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services for intact families to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry into foster care, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Family support or family preservation services provided to children 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 Title IV-E candidate administrative expenditures supporting prevention • Child protective services (intake, family assessment, investigation, and case management), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Intake/screening ○ Family assessment ○ Investigation ○ Services provided during the investigation/assessment ○ All associated administrative costs

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/documents/cb/attachment_c_form_cb_496_instructions.pdf.

- Out-of-home placements and associated services and supports for children/youth in foster care, including reunification services
 - 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 Title IV-E candidate administrative expenditures related to preparing for out-of-home placement, SACWIS/CCWIS costs, and training expenditures
- Adoption and guardianship services and supports (including assistance payments)
 - Ongoing and non-recurring assistance payments
 - Other post-adoption or post-guardianship services or supports
 - All associated administrative costs, including training expenditures
- Services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care
 - Services or supports intended to help youth successfully 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

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.

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:	
Phone:	
Email:	

State Fiscal Year 2020 Timeframe

As stated in the “Expenditures” definition section above, please use SFY 2020 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 2018 in how you are compiling SFY 2020 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, a new Title IV-E prevention program, the end of the Title IV-E waiver, changes made in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, etc.). This will help account for changes in your state’s spending over time.

Confirmation of Previous Data

Your state’s data from the SFY 2018 survey are included in a separate document. **Please review these data and inform us of any changes, corrections, or updates (such as prior quarter adjustments made for the SFY 2018 period) that should be made to the data.** These corrections will be used when comparing SFY 2018 and SFY 2020 expenditures.

Regarding your state’s SFY 2018 data that have been provided to you, please select one of the following:

- ☐ **Data for SFY 2018 are correct.**
- ☐ **Data for SFY 2018 are incorrect/incomplete.** *(Please provide corrections where appropriate in the separately provided Excel file of SFY 2018 data.)*

Section 1: Federal Funds (Questions 1 to 24)

Directions:

- **INCLUDE:**

- All federal funds directly expended and/or claimed as reimbursement for SFY 2020 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, waiver demonstration projects, kinship navigator programs, and the Prevention Services Program.

1. Please provide your state's **total amount** of **federal Title IV-E** funds claimed as reimbursement for SFY 2020.

- **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 SFY 2020

- **EXCLUDE:**

- State matching funds
- Any Title IV-E claims that were disallowed
- Family First Transition Act funds (These are to be reported in the "Other Federal Funds" section below.)

\$ _____

2. Please provide the total amount of **federal Title IV-E** funds claimed as reimbursement for SFY 2020 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 SFY 2020
 - State matching funds
 - Any Title IV-E claims that were disallowed
 - Family First Transition Act funds (These are to be reported in the “Other Federal Funds” section below.)

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 2020, please exclude those dollars from lines 2a – 2m. The waiver dollars should be reported separately on line 2n.* **NOTE ABOUT FUNDING CERTAINTY GRANT DOLLARS:** *If your state received a funding certainty grant in SFY 2020, please exclude those dollars from lines 2a-2n. The funding certainty grant dollars should be reported separately on line 2o.*

	SFY 2020 federal amount
2a. Foster care maintenance payments	\$ _____
2b. Foster care administrative costs, ² combined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative costs (in-placement, sex trafficking, and candidacy) • Training • SACWIS/CCWIS 	\$ _____
2b1. In-placement administrative costs – Eligibility determinations (<i>NOTE: This amount should be included in the amount reported in 2b above.</i>)	\$ _____
2c. Adoption assistance payments	\$ _____
2d. Adoption assistance administrative costs, combined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency • Non-recurring • Training 	\$ _____

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.

2e. Guardianship assistance payments	\$ _____
2f. Guardianship assistance administrative costs combined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency • Non-recurring • 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	\$ _____
2j. Chafee Education and Training Vouchers (ETV) funds	\$ _____
2k. Prevention services (service provision)	\$ _____
2l. Prevention services administrative (including evaluation) and training costs	\$ _____
2l1. Costs of evaluating programs for inclusion in the Family First Prevention Services Clearinghouse and/or ongoing evaluation of these programs ³ <i>(NOTE: This amount should be included in the amount reported in 2l above.)</i>	\$ _____
2m. Title IV-E kinship navigator expenditures ⁴	\$ _____
2n. Fundable Title IV-E waiver demonstration dollars <i>(NOTE: This should exclude any dollars reported above in 2a-2m.)</i>	\$ _____
2n1. In-placement administrative costs paid under waiver – Eligibility determinations <i>(NOTE: This amount should be included in the amount reported in 2n above.)</i> ⁵	\$ _____

³ More information on the Family First Prevention Services Act Clearinghouse can be found here: <https://preventionservices.abtsites.com/>.

⁴ This includes expenditures temporarily allowed between 4/1/2020 and 9/30/2021 per PI-21-05: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/policy-guidance/pi-21-05>. In reporting this amount, please exclude spending on kinship navigator programs authorized under Title IV-B. Those expenditures should be included in the Title IV-B section of this survey.

⁵ If some counties participate in the waiver while others do not, please report only costs for eligibility determinations in the waiver counties here.

2o. Funding certainty grant <i>(NOTE: This should <u>exclude</u> any dollars reported above in 2a-2n.)⁶</i>	\$ _____
2p. TOTAL	\$ _____ <i>Sum of 2a – 2o above (Be careful not to double count 2b1, 2l1, & 2n1.)</i>

2q. If your state claimed reimbursement for Title IV-E prevention services, please describe the types of prevention services for which these IV-E dollars were used:

NOTE: If your response to Question #2n is “\$0” (i.e., your state did not claim any dollars through a Title IV-E waiver for SFY 2020), go to Question #4.

3. Of the amount entered in response to Question #2n representing dollars claimed through a Title IV-E waiver for SFY 2020, what amount (or percentage) 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 2020 \$ (federal share)	% of total federal Title IV-E waiver expenditures
3a. Expenditures under the state’s Title IV-E waiver that would have been reimbursed under Title IV-E without the waiver • i.e., dollars spent on traditionally Title IV-E eligible children for traditionally Title IV-E allowable costs	\$ _____	_____ %
3b. Expenditures under the state’s Title IV-E waiver for non-IV-E eligible children that would be reimbursable under Title IV-E if the child was Title IV-E eligible • i.e., dollars spent on non-IV-E eligible children for traditionally Title IV-E allowable costs	\$ _____	_____ %
3c. Expenditures under the state’s Title IV-E waiver for Title IV-E & non-IV-E eligible children that are reimbursable only because of the waiver • i.e., dollars spent on non-IV-E allowable costs for any children (regardless of child’s Title IV-E eligibility status)	\$ _____	_____ %
3d. Project development and evaluation costs	\$ _____	_____ %
3e. TOTAL	\$ _____ <i>(should equal line 2n above)</i>	_____ % <i>(should equal 100%)</i>

⁶ More information on funding certainty grants can be accessed here:
<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/pi2008.pdf>.

3f. 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 Title IV-E waiver dollars were used.

4. Of the child welfare population in out-of-home care in SFY 2020 (for whom the Title IV-E agency had care and placement responsibility),⁷ 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 2020?

Please use the following figures for your calculation:

- **NUMERATOR:** The total number of children/youth in out-of-home care⁸ during SFY 2020 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 2020.

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

_____ % **NUMERATOR:** _____
DENOMINATOR: _____

5. Of the child welfare population in out-of-home care in SFY 2020 (for whom the Title IV-E agency had care and placement responsibility),⁷ for what percentage of care-days⁹ did your state claim Title IV-E funds as partial reimbursement for spending on foster care maintenance payments in SFY 2020?

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 2020 who 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). Count only 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 2020 but they were eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance for only 40 of those care-days, include only 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 2020.

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

_____ % **NUMERATOR:** _____
DENOMINATOR: _____

⁷ "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.

⁸ "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.

⁹ "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 2020. This is also sometimes referred to as "bed-days."

6. Of the child welfare population who received adoption subsidy (or “adoption assistance”) payments in SFY 2020, 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 2020 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 2020, 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 2020. This number should include children who received any type of adoption subsidy in SFY 2020, 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. Of the child welfare population who received guardianship subsidy (or “guardianship assistance”) payments in SFY 2020, 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 2020 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 2020, 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 2020. This number should include children who received any type of guardianship subsidy in SFY 2020, 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. Does your state currently have an approved Family First Prevention Services Act prevention plan?

☐ Yes [Go to Question #8a]

☐ No [Go to Question #9]

8a. If yes, when did your state begin claiming reimbursement for Title IV-E prevention program expenditures (per your prevention plan)?

_____ MONTH _____ YEAR

9. Of the children/youth who received prevention services (or for whom a parent/caregiver received prevention services on behalf of the child), for what percentage of children/youth did your state claim Title IV-E funds through the Prevention Services Program for reimbursement for spending on prevention services?

NOTE:

- Prevention services are defined as services for intact families to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry into foster care, including:
 - Family support or family preservation services provided to children 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
- This question is focused on services. Therefore, do not count children for whom the agency incurred only administrative costs.
- Include only prevention services paid for by the child welfare agency
- If a child/youth (or their parent/caregiver) received multiple prevention services, count the child/youth (or their parent/caregiver) once. For example, if a child/youth (or their parent/caregiver) received prevention services reimbursed by Title IV-E under the Prevention Services Program AND received prevention services funded by other funding streams (including a Title IV-E waiver), count that child/youth (or their parent/caregiver) once in the numerator and once in the denominator.

Please use the following figures for your calculation:

- **NUMERATOR:** The total number of children/youth who received prevention services (or for whom a parent/caregiver received prevention services on behalf of the child) during SFY 2020 for whom the state claimed Title IV-E funds through the Prevention Services Program for those prevention services. Count only children/youth who are considered candidates for care and have a prevention plan. Include prevention services provided to pregnant and parenting youth in foster care who are considered candidates. Count children of pregnant or parenting youth in foster care only if their child is also considered a candidate. Do not include children/youth who received prevention services only through a Title IV-E waiver.
- **DENOMINATOR:** All children/youth who received prevention services during SFY 2020 (or for whom a parent/caregiver received prevention services on behalf of the child). This number should include children/youth who received any type of prevention service paid by the child welfare agency, regardless of funding source. The denominator will include those reported in the numerator above, plus any additional children/youth who received prevention services of any type (not just the types approved by the Family First Act). The denominator should include children/youth who received prevention services through a Title IV-E waiver.

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

_____ % **NUMERATOR:** _____
DENOMINATOR: _____

10. 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 2020? Juvenile justice services/activities may include, but are not limited to, case management, administration, maintenance payments, court costs, and more.

☐ Yes [Please provide the federal share amount that was reimbursed and then continue to Question #10a]: \$_____]

☐ No [Go to Question #11]

10a. If yes, please describe the types of juvenile justice services/activities for which federal Title IV-E dollars were claimed for SFY 2020:

11. 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 2020?

☐ Yes [Go to Question #11a]

☐ No [Go to Question #12]

11a. If yes, please report the total amount of federal Title IV-E funds used as reimbursement or passed through to each tribe for SFY 2020. (NOTE: This should include foster care maintenance payments, adoption and guardianship assistance payments, prevention services, Title IV-E kinship navigator programs, administration, training, and Chafee/ETV funds.) If you need additional space, please attach supplemental pages.

Tribe	SFY 2020 federal amount
11a1.	\$_____
11a2.	\$_____
11a3.	\$_____
11a4.	\$_____
11a5. TOTAL (sum of all rows above)	\$_____

- 12.** Did your state/local child welfare agency(ies) claim federal Title IV-E Prevention Program dollars ***for prevention services/activities administered by other agencies/entities*** (such as courts or agencies administering early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs) for SFY 2020? This should not include the amounts reported in Questions 2k and 2l.

☐ Yes [Go to Questions #12a and #12b]

☐ No [Go to Question #13]

12a. If yes, please provide the federal share amount that was reimbursed: \$ _____

12b. If yes, please describe the types of prevention services/activities and the agencies/entities that administered them:

- 13.** For SFY 2020, 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, 10, 11, or 12 above?

☐ Yes [Please provide the federal share amount that was reimbursed and then continue to Question #13a]: \$ _____]

☐ No [Go to Question #14]

13a. 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, 10, 11, 12, and 13 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 #14 and Title IV-B competitive funds in Question #15.

14. 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 2020.

- **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**
- Family First Transition Act grant funds (report these in the "Other Federal Funds" section below)
- State matching funds

14a. Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services (Title IV-B, Subpart 1), \$ _____
including expenditures of supplemental Title IV-B, Subpart 1 funding via the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act¹⁰

14b. MaryLee Allen 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)

15. 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 2020.

- **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

15a. Child Welfare Research, Training, and Demonstration Funding (CFDA 93.648) \$ _____
and Family Connection Grants (CFDA 93.605) (Title IV-B, Subpart 1)

15b. Regional Partnership Grants (RPG) to improve outcomes for children affected by substance abuse (CFDA 93.087) and PSSF Evaluation, Research, Training, and Technical Assistance Funds (CFDA 93.556) (Title IV-B, Subpart 2) \$ _____

¹⁰ This refers to the supplemental \$45 million allocated to Title IV-B, Subpart 1:

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/pi2011.pdf>. Expenditures of Coronavirus Relief Fund dollars: <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/coronavirus/assistance-for-state-local-and-tribal-governments/coronavirus-relief-fund> should be reported in the "Other Federal Funds" section below.

16. Please describe the types of services/activities for which your state used Title IV-B dollars.

Medicaid

17. For SFY 2020, 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

\$ _____

17a. 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?¹¹

☐ Yes [Go to Question #17a1]

☐ No [Go to Question #18]

17a1. If yes, in the box below please briefly describe the recent changes and when they occurred.

- *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 now this is NOT a service funded by Medicaid for children in foster care in your state, please note that here.*

¹¹ This would include Medicaid waiver programs.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

18. For SFY 2020, 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 #19.

18a. 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 2020. 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 2020 were used for "relative foster care maintenance payments and adoption and guardianship subsidies," place a "1" next to that category. If "supportive services" represented the second-largest amount of TANF expenditures, place a "2" next to that category.*

Category ¹²	Rank
18a1. Basic Assistance (<i>excluding Payments for Relative Foster Care and Adoption and Guardianship Subsidies</i>)	
18a2. Basic Assistance: <i>Relative Foster Care Maintenance Payments and Adoption and Guardianship Subsidies</i>	
18a3. Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law: <i>Foster Care Payments</i>	
18a4. Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law: <i>Emergency Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law</i>	
18a5. Non-Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law: <i>Child Welfare or Foster Care Services</i>	
18a6. Non-Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law: <i>Emergency Services Authorized Solely Under Prior Law</i>	
18a7. Work, Education, and Training Activities	
18a8. Early Care and Education	
18a9. Supportive Services	
18a10. Services for Children and Youth	
18a11. Child Welfare Services: <i>Family Support/Family Preservation/Reunification Services</i>	

¹² These categories are taken from the "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) ACF- 196R Financial Report" form. Please see <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/policy-guidance/tanf-acf-pi-2014-02-omb-approved-form-acf-196r-state-tanf-financial-report-form> for category descriptions.

18a12. Child Welfare Services: <i>Adoption Services</i>	
18a13. Child Welfare Services: <i>Additional Child Welfare Services</i>	
18a14. Program Management	
18a15. Other (include TANF categories not listed above)	

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)

19. For SFY 2020, 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 #20.

19a. 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 2020. 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 2020 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 ¹³	Rank
19a1. Adoption Services	
19a2. Case Management Services	
19a3. Counseling Services	
19a4. Day Care Services – Children	
19a5. Foster Care Services for Children	
19a6. Home Based Services	
19a7. Independent and Transitional Living Services	
19a8. Prevention and Intervention Services	
19a9. Protective Services for Children	
19a10. Residential Treatment Services	
19a11. Special Services for Persons with Developmental or Physical Disabilities or Persons with Visual or Auditory Impairments	

¹³ These categories are taken from the SSBG "Uniform Definition of Services." Please see <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/law-regulation/ssbg-legislation-uniform-definition-services> for category descriptions.

Category ¹³	Rank
19a12. Special Services for Youth Involved in or at Risk of Involvement in Criminal Activity	
19a13. Substance Abuse Services	
19a14. Administrative Costs	
19a15. Other (include SSBG categories not listed above)	

Other Federal Funds

20. For SFY 2020, 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 in Question #30.

If your state/local child welfare agency(ies) did not use a particular source in SFY 2020, please enter "\$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 enter "UNKNOWN" in the space provided. If you need to provide any additional context, please use the text box below.

Federal funding source	SFY 2020 federal amount
20a. Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), including CAPTA state grants and any competitive grants awarded to the state or local child welfare agency out of CAPTA discretionary activities funding (report CBCAP grants on the next line)	\$ _____
20b. Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants ¹⁴	\$ _____
20c. Children's Justice Act	\$ _____
20d. Adoption Opportunities	\$ _____
20e. Adoption and Guardianship Incentive awards	\$ _____
20f. Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)	\$ _____

¹⁴ CBCAP grants should be included here if the funds were spent by or directed to local entities through the state/local child welfare agency(ies).

20g. Family First Transition Act grants ¹⁵	\$ _____
20h. Coronavirus Relief Fund ¹⁶	\$ _____
20i. Other: _____	\$ _____
20j. Other: _____	\$ _____
20k. Other: _____	\$ _____
20l. TOTAL (sum all rows above)	\$ _____

20m. Please indicate below any additional information needed to fully understand how you reported “other federal funding sources” in Question #20. For example, please explain if you combined several funding sources on one line.

Total Federal Funds

21. 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 2020, what percentage was spent on the following categories (with more detailed explanations below)?

- Services for intact families to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry into foster care
- 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

¹⁵ By Family First Transition Act funds, we are referring to the \$500 million in grant funds authorized in December 2019 that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver. More information on Family First Transition Act grants can be found here: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/pi2004.pdf>.

¹⁶ The Coronavirus Relief Fund refers to funds available to state, local, and tribal governments through the CARES Act: <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/coronavirus/assistance-for-state-local-and-tribal-governments/coronavirus-relief-fund>.

Category	SFY 2020 percentage of federal expenditures
21a. Services for intact families to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry into foster care.¹⁷ Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family support or family preservation services provided to children 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 Title IV-E candidate administrative expenditures supporting prevention 	_____ %
21b. Child protective services. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intake/screening Family assessment Investigation Services provided during the investigation/assessment All associated administrative costs 	_____ %
21c. Out-of-home placement costs. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Title IV-E candidate administrative expenditures related to preparing for out-of-home placement, SACWIS/CCWIS costs, and training expenditures 	_____ %
21d. Adoption and guardianship costs. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing and non-recurring assistance payments Other post-adoption or post-guardianship services or supports (Prevention-focused services aimed at preventing maltreatment or foster care (re)entry within adoptive and guardianship families should be reported in the prevention line above.) All associated administrative costs, including training expenditures 	_____ %
21e. 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 20c). Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services or supports intended to help youth successfully 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 	_____ %
21f. Other <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="flex: 1;">Please describe:</div> <div style="flex: 2; border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> </div>	_____ %

¹⁷ 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.

- 22.** Question #21a asked for the percentage of federal child welfare agency expenditures spent on services for intact families to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry into foster care for SFY 2020. Below, please indicate the percentage of that federal prevention spending that went to each type of prevention service. *(For example, 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 22c below.)*

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

☐ Approximations/Estimates ☐ Precise percentages

		SFY 2020 percentage of federal prevention spending
22a. Parent skill-based programs and services, such as individual counseling, family counseling, parent education, or parent skills training (e.g., home visiting)		_____ %
22b. Substance abuse prevention and treatment programs and services		_____ %
22c. Mental health treatment programs and services		_____ %
22d. Financial supports ¹⁸		_____ %
22e. Caseworker visits/administration (including information and referral services and family team meetings)		_____ %
22f. Other	Please describe: <input type="text"/>	_____ %

¹⁸ 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.** For SFY 2020, please indicate the total amount of federal expenditures (for all federal programs reported above) spent by the state/local child welfare agency(ies) on out-of-home placement costs (see definition of out-of-home placement costs in Question #21c) in each of the following placement setting categories. Please provide the most complete information available, including maintenance payments, administration, and training, if possible.

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

☐ Approximations/Estimates ☐ Precise dollar amounts

	SFY 2020 federal spending
23a. Family foster care (relative/non-relative) ¹⁹	\$ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to provide
23b. Congregate care ²⁰	\$ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to provide

23c. Are administrative and training costs included in the expenditures reported above? *Please select one response from the options below.*

- ☐ Administrative and training costs are NOT included.
- ☐ All administrative and training costs are included.
- ☐ Only the administrative and training costs that are part of congregate care maintenance payments are included.
- ☐ Only the administrative and training costs that are part of family foster care maintenance payments are included.
- ☐ Only the administrative and training costs that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments are included.

23d. Please provide any additional information needed to understand your responses to this question. For example, if you were able to provide only partial data or needed to take a unique approach to reporting administrative and training expenditures, please report that here.

¹⁹ Family foster (relative/non-relative) 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>.

²⁰ 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>.

- 24.** For SFY 2020, please indicate the total amount of federal expenditures (for all above reported federal programs) spent 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 #21d).

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

☐ Approximations/Estimates ☐ Precise dollar amounts

	SFY 2020 federal spending	
24a. Adoption assistance costs	\$ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Unable to provide
24b. Post-adoption services & supports*	\$ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Unable to provide
24c. Guardianship assistance costs	\$ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Unable to provide
24d. Post-guardianship services & supports*	\$ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Unable to provide

*Post-adoption and post-guardianship services & supports include support groups, therapy, respite care, information, referrals, and more. Services aimed at preventing maltreatment or foster care (re)entry within adoptive or guardianship families should not be reported here. The line between post-adoption and post-guardianship services & supports and prevention is unclear. Therefore, please use the space in Question 24f to provide any contextual information needed to understand your responses to this question.

- 24e.** Are administrative and training costs included in the expenditures reported above?

☐ Administrative and training costs are included.

☐ Administrative and training costs are NOT included.

- 24f.** Please provide any additional information needed to understand your responses to this question. For example, if you needed to combine categories, please explain that here.

Section 2: State and Local Funds (Questions 25 to 29)

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 2020**
- State and local funds that the state/local child welfare agency(ies) expended on child welfare services/activities for SFY 2020 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 2020 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.

25. For SFY 2020, 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 2020 expenditures
25a. State funds	\$ _____
25b. Local funds	\$ _____

26. 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 2020, what percentage was spent on the following categories (with more detailed explanations below)?

- Services for intact families to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry into foster care
- 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 here which you have provided:

☐ Approximations/Estimates ☐ Precise percentages

Category	SFY 2020 percentage of state/local expenditures
26a. Services for intact families to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry into foster care.²¹ Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family support or family preservation services provided to children 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 Title IV-E candidate administrative expenditures supporting prevention 	_____ %
26b. Child protective services. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intake/screening Family assessment Investigation Services provided during the investigation/assessment All associated administrative costs 	_____ %
26c. Out-of-home placement costs. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Title IV-E candidate administrative expenditures related to preparing for out-of-home placement, SACWIS/CCWIS costs, and training expenditures 	_____ %
26d. Adoption and guardianship costs. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing and non-recurring assistance payments Other post-adoption or post-guardianship services or supports (Prevention-focused services aimed at preventing maltreatment or foster care (re)entry within adoptive and guardianship families should be reported in the prevention line above.) All associated administrative costs, including training expenditures 	_____ %
26e. 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 26c). Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services or supports intended to help youth successfully transition from foster care to adulthood 	_____ %

²¹ 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.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		
26f. Other	Please describe: <input type="text"/>	_____ %

27. Question #26a asked for the percentage of child welfare agency expenditures from state/local sources spent on services for intact families to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry into foster care for SFY 2020. Below, please indicate the percentage of that state/local prevention spending that went to each type of prevention service. *(For example, 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 27c below.)*

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

☐ Approximations/Estimates ☐ Precise percentages

	SFY 2020 percentage of state/local prevention spending
27a. Parent skill-based programs and services such as individual counseling, family counseling, parent education, or parent skills training (e.g., home visiting)	_____ %
27b. Substance abuse prevention and treatment programs and services	_____ %
27c. Mental health treatment programs and services	_____ %
27d. Financial supports ²²	_____ %
27e. Caseworker visits/administration (including information and referral services and family team meetings)	_____ %
27f. Other Please describe: <input type="text"/>	_____ %

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).

28. For SFY 2020, please indicate the total amount of state and local expenditures spent by the state/local child welfare agency(ies) on out-of-home placement costs (see definition of out-of-home placement costs in Question #26c) in each of the following placement setting categories. Please provide the most complete information available, including maintenance payments, administration, and training, if possible.

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

☐ Approximations/Estimates ☐ Precise dollar amounts

	SFY 2020 state/local spending
28a. Family foster care (relative/non-relative) ²³	\$_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to provide
28b. Congregate care ²⁴	\$_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to provide

28c. Are administrative and training costs included in the expenditures reported above? *Please select one response from the options below.*

- ☐ Administrative and training costs are NOT included.
- ☐ All administrative and training costs are included.
- ☐ Only the administrative and training costs that are part of congregate care maintenance payments are included.
- ☐ Only the administrative and training costs that are part of family foster care maintenance payments are included.
- ☐ Only the administrative and training costs that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments are included.

28d. Please provide any additional information needed to understand your responses to this question. For example, if you were able to provide only partial data or needed to take a unique approach to reporting administrative and training expenditures, please report that here.

²³ Family foster (relative/non-relative) 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>.

29. For SFY 2020, please indicate the amount of state and local expenditures spent 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 #26d).

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

☐ Approximations/Estimates ☐ Precise dollar amounts

	SFY 2020 state/local spending
29a. Adoption assistance costs	\$_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to provide
29b. Post-adoption services & supports*	\$_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to provide
29c. Guardianship assistance costs	\$_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to provide
29d. Post-guardianship services & supports*	\$_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to provide

*Post-adoption and post-guardianship services & supports include support groups, therapy, respite care, information, referrals, and more. Services aimed at preventing maltreatment or foster care (re)entry within adoptive or guardianship families should not be reported here. The line between post-adoption and post-guardianship services & supports and prevention is unclear. Therefore, please use the space in Question 29f to provide any contextual information needed to understand your responses to this question.

29e. Are administrative and training costs included in the expenditures reported above?

- ☐ Administrative and training costs are included.
- ☐ Administrative and training costs are NOT included.

29f. Please provide any additional information needed to understand your responses to this question. For example, if you needed to combine categories, please explain that here.

Section 3: Additional Questions (Questions 30 to 41)

- 30.** For SFY 2020 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 2020 amount used as offsets
30a. Supplemental Security Income	\$ _____
30b. Social Security Disability Insurance	\$ _____
30c. Social Security Survivor's Benefits	\$ _____
30d. Veteran's Administration funds	\$ _____
30e. Child support	\$ _____
30f. Other sources, such as trust funds or parent fees	\$ _____
30g. TOTAL (sum all rows above)	\$ _____

- 30h.** Please provide any additional information needed to fully explain how you reported responses to Question #30. For example, please explain if you combined several income sources on one line.

- 30i.** Please briefly describe the types of child welfare agency expenditures these funding sources offset. For example, did these third party income sources offset maintenance payments for a child, offset agency administrative costs, offset expenditures in a way that cannot be tracked, etc.?

- 31.** For SFY 2020, were any of the third party income sources listed in Question #30 not used as offsets but instead 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 to use as they or their caregiver desire?

☐ Yes [Go to Questions #31a and #31b]

☐ No [Go to Question #32]

- 31a.** If yes, how much third party income was made available to your state/local child welfare agency(ies) for SFY 2020 and maintained in this manner? \$ _____

31b. If yes, which third party income sources were held in accounts specific to a child or child's caregiver (which the child or caregiver could access) or otherwise saved for the child to use as they or their caregiver desire? Check all that apply.

- ☐ Supplemental Security Income
- ☐ Social Security Disability Insurance
- ☐ Social Security Survivor's Benefits
- ☐ Veteran's Administration funds
- ☐ Child support
- ☐ Other sources, such as trust funds or parent fees
- ☐ Unable to respond

32. For SFY 2020, what was the value of any third party in-kind contributions used by the state/local child welfare agency(ies) to contribute to a federal match requirement for child welfare services/activities?

\$ _____

☐ Unable to provide

33. For SFY 2020, 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

34. 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 #21 and #26). Indicate use of a source by marking the appropriate box with an "X." (There is no need to rank the sources by number.)

Category	Funding Source									
	Title IV-E	Title IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal funds	State funds	Local funds	3 rd party in-kind contributions	Private funds
<i>Example row</i>		X			X		X			
34a. Services for intact families to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry into foster care										
34a1. Parent skill-based programs and services such as individual counseling, family counseling, parent education, or parent skills training (e.g., home visiting)										
34a2. Substance abuse prevention and treatment programs and services										
34a3. Mental health treatment programs and services										
34a4. Financial supports ²⁵										
34a5. Caseworker visits/administration (including information and referral services and family team meetings)										
34b. Child protective services										
34c. Out-of-home placement costs										
34c1. Family foster care (relative/non-relative) ²⁶										
34c2. Congregate care ²⁷										
34d. Adoption and guardianship costs										
34e. Services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care										

²⁵ 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).

²⁶ Family foster care (relative/non-relative) 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>.

²⁷ 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>.

- 35.** During the past two years, has your state/local child welfare agency(ies) spent more, less, or about the same on evidence-based programs? For the purposes of this question, consider spending from all funding sources and all evidence-based programs regardless of whether they have been approved by a clearinghouse.
Note: If your state has spent \$0 on evidence-based programs during the last two years, please select “Not Applicable.”

- ☐ More [Go to Question #35a]
- ☐ Less [Go to Question #35a]
- ☐ About the same [Go to Question #36]
- ☐ Not applicable [Go to Question #36]
- ☐ Unable to provide [Go to Question #36]

Q35a. Please describe any changes in spending and the reason(s) for those changes.

- 36.** For SFY 2020, how much did your state/local child welfare agency(ies) spend on kinship navigator programs?²⁸ Please include spending from federal, state, local, third party in-kind contributions, and private sources.

\$ _____

☐ Unable to provide

²⁸ 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).

37. Did the Family First Prevention Services Act affect child welfare agency expenditures (i.e., contribute to increases or decreases in expenditures) and/or funding sources in your state for SFY 2020?

☐ Yes [Go to Question #37a]

☐ No [Go to Question #38]

37a. If yes, please describe how the Family First Prevention Services Act affected child welfare expenditures and/or funding sources in your state.

38. Did the COVID-19 pandemic impact your state's decision on when to begin implementing the Family First Prevention Services Act?

☐ Yes [Go to Question #38a]

☐ No [Go to Question #39]

38a. If yes, please explain how the COVID-19 pandemic impacted your state's decision.

39. How did the COVID-19 pandemic contribute to changes in your state's child welfare agency expenditures for SFY 2020? (*select one option below*)

☐ The pandemic did not impact our expenditures in any way. [Go to Question #40]

☐ The pandemic contributed to a net increase in expenditures (i.e., there may have been increases in some expenditures and decreases in others, but the net result was an overall increase). [Go to Question #39a]

☐ The pandemic contributed to a net decrease in expenditures (i.e., there may have been increases in some expenditures and decreases in others, but the net result was an overall decrease). [Go to Question #39a]

☐ The pandemic contributed to increases to some expenditures and decreases to other expenditures that balanced each other out overall. [Go to Question #39a]

39a. Please provide additional context for how the pandemic affected your child welfare agency expenditures. For example, did federal policies impact your spending? Did the child welfare population change? Was there a change in the level of need in the community? Did your agency expend funds on personal protective equipment, virtual technology, or other supports needed for operating in a pandemic?

- 40.** Please describe how your state used child welfare budget savings realized by the increased FMAP rates due to the Families First Coronavirus Response Act. Please comment on all uses from 1/1/2020 to the present.

- 41.** Did the COVID-19 pandemic contribute to any new creative uses of funding (e.g., blending, braiding, reallocating, changing funding structures, using novel funding streams, creating new partnerships, etc.) by your state's child welfare agency(ies) for SFY 2020?

☐ Yes [Go to Question #41a]

☐ No [You have completed the survey.]

- 41a.** If yes, please describe any new creative uses of funding by your state's child welfare agency(ies).

**Thank you for completing the SFY 2020
Child Welfare Financing Survey!**