

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Alabama in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Alabama for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$281,380,539	N/A	N/A
Federal	\$143,928,938	N/A	N/A
State	\$137,373,601	-6%	-22%
Local	\$78,000	-98%	-75%
Offsets and other ³	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A

Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

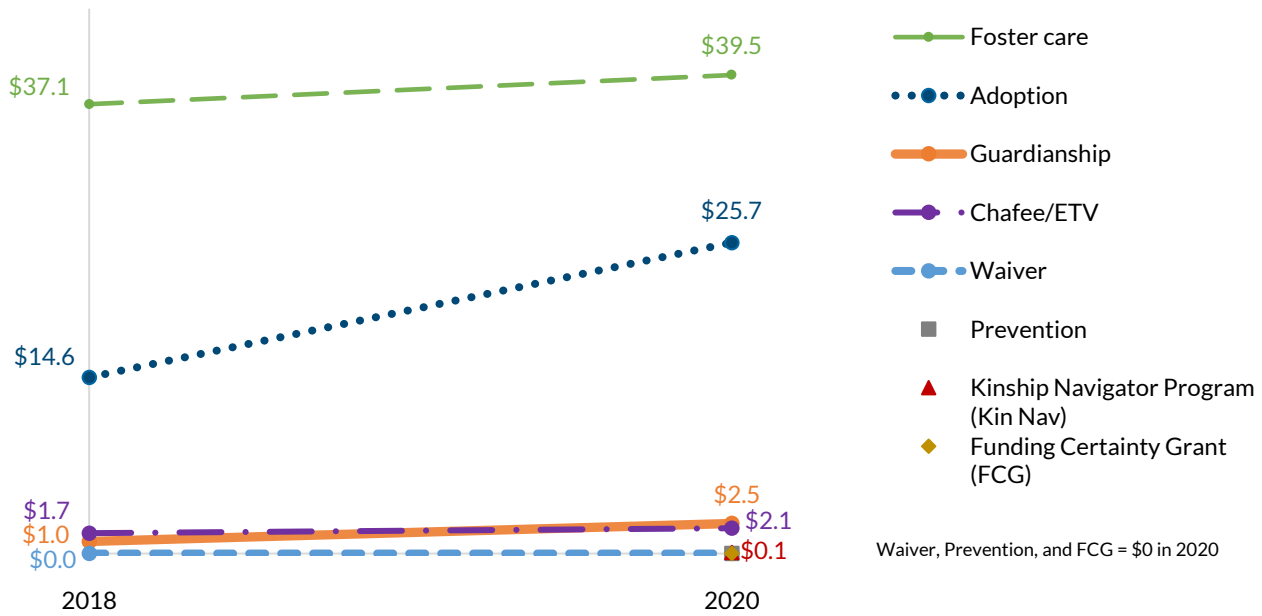
Total in SFY 2020: \$69,849,966

Change from SFY 2018: 29%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Some states, but not Alabama, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

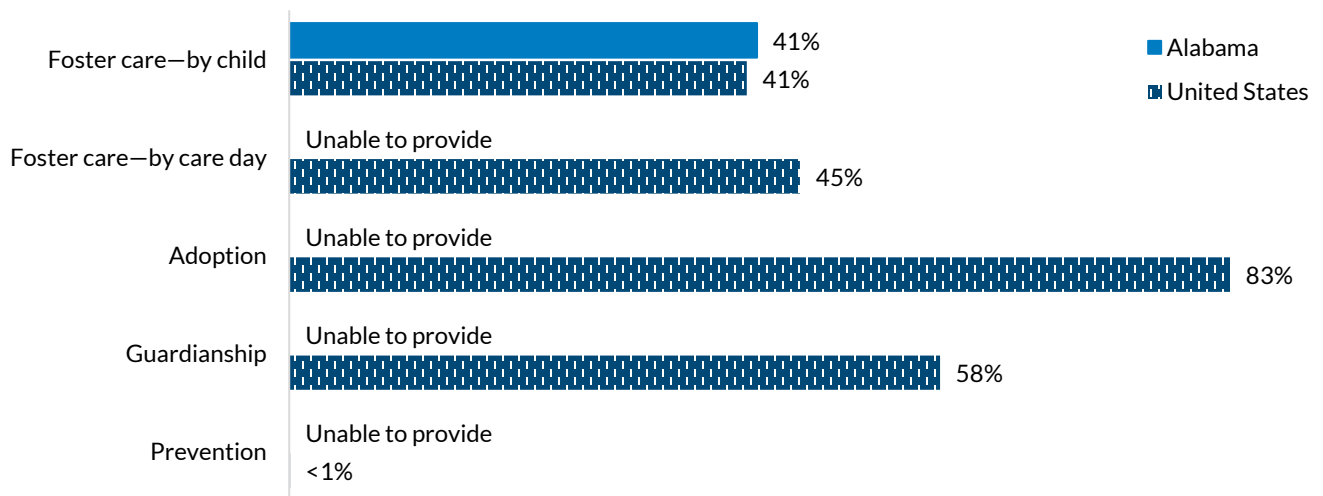
Of the \$70 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs compared to SFY 2018.⁷

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$9,712,391

Change from SFY 2018: 1%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: Unable to provide

Change from SFY 2018: N/A

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$31,084,210

Change from SFY 2018: 34%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Alabama:

- **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)
- **Administrative costs**

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$32,217,349

Change from SFY 2018: 81%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Alabama:

- **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)
- **Emergency assistance:** assistance or benefits authorized solely under prior law
- **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)

Other federal funds

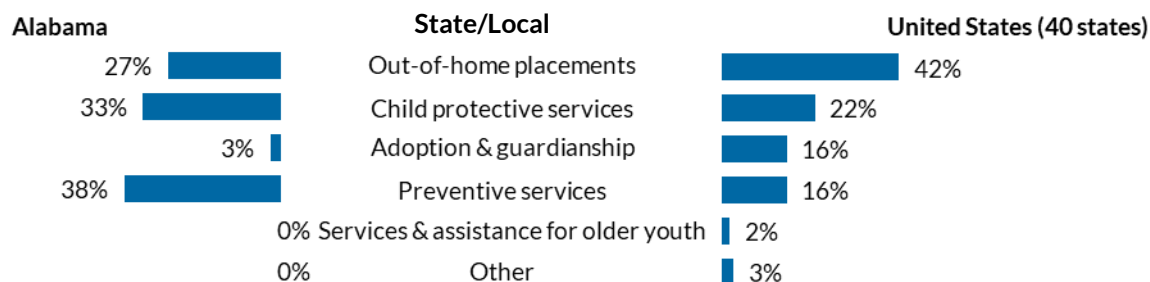
Total in SFY 2020: \$1,065,022

Change from SFY 2018: 28%

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Alabama's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a much larger proportion on preventive services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Alabama identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANF State funds Local funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Medicaid State funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicaid Local funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicaid State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B TANF State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E

Adoption and guardianship costs

The following is a breakdown of Alabama's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$25,783,688	-
Post-adoption supports and services	-	-
Guardianship assistance	\$2,496,574	-
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$0	-

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Alabama was October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

Alabama was unable to report Medicaid for SFY 2020 and offsets and other funds for SFY 2018 and SFY 2020, so total federal and total expenditures may be understated and some comparisons to other SFYs cannot be made. In addition, Alabama provided an approximation of local expenditures for SFY 2020.

³ Alabama was unable to provide information about offsets, third party in-kind contributions, and private dollars for SFY 2020.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or “penetration rate”) by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency’s(ies’) total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state’s total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹² The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF’s uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹³ The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF’s instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁵ Most states, including Alabama, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ This information is presented in no particular order.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

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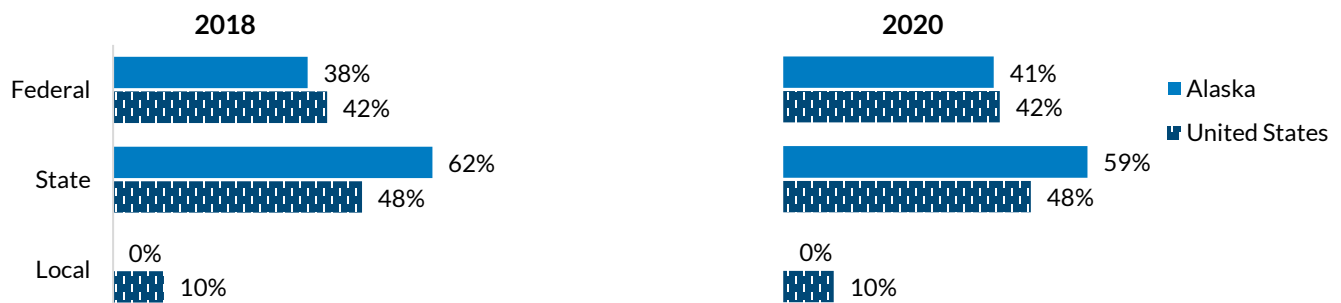
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Alaska held steady since SFY 2018 and decreased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$165,083,542	<1%	-16%
Federal	\$66,170,474	8%	31%
State	\$95,708,100	-5%	-35%
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other ³	\$3,204,968	-8%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Alaska.



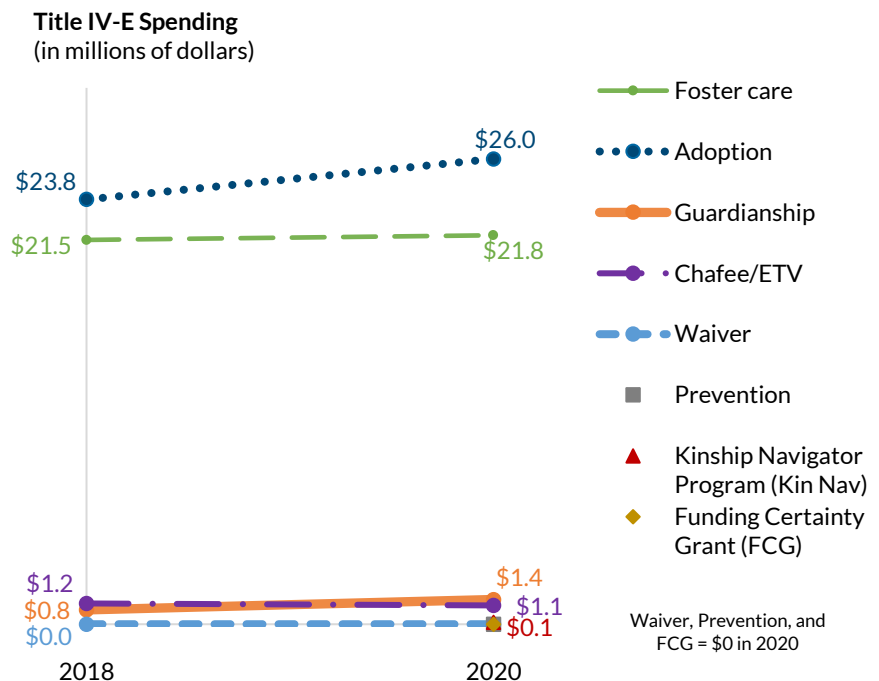
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$51,277,876

Change from SFY 2018: 4%

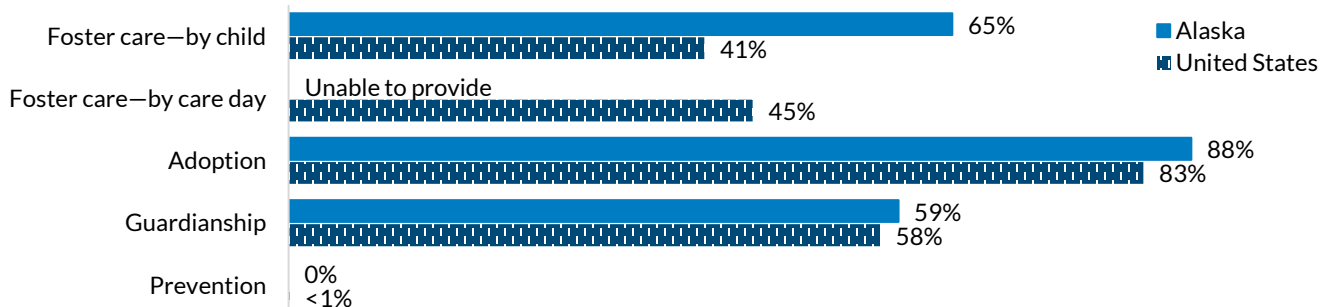
Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Some states, but not Alaska, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$51 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, nearly all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in adoption and guardianship expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁷



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$429,556

Change from SFY 2018: -43%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$2,800,974

Change from SFY 2018: -2%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$5,931,299

Change from SFY 2018: 75%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Alaska:

- **Case management services:** services or activities for arranging, coordinating, and monitoring services
- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **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)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$4,448,397

Change from SFY 2018: 11%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Other federal funds

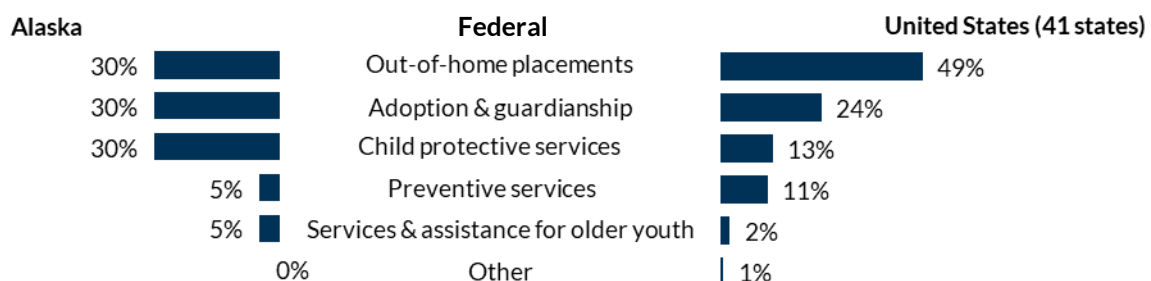
Total in SFY 2020: \$1,282,372

Change from SFY 2018: 34%

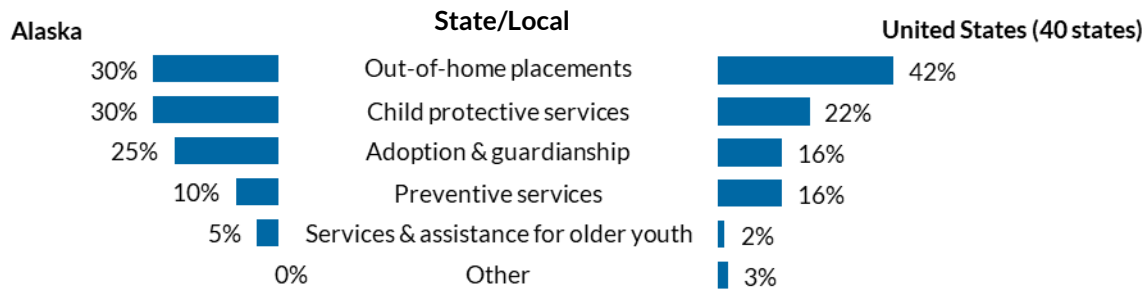
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Alaska's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on child protective services costs.



Alaska's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Alaska identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANF Other federal funds State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid State funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Medicaid State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Medicaid State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSBG Other federal funds State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Other federal funds State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁸

The following is a breakdown of Alaska's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	-	-
Congregate care	\$0	-

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

Adoption and guardianship costs¹⁹

The following is a breakdown of Alaska's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	-	\$3,549,732
Post-adoption supports and services	-	-
Guardianship assistance	-	-
Post-guardianship supports and services	-	-

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Alaska was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ Alaska was unable to provide complete information about offsets, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

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⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

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The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

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population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

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¹³ Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

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¹⁵ Most states, including Alaska, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

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¹⁷ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported amounts are approximations.

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Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-sfy2020>

MAY 2023



Child Welfare Agency Spending in Arizona in SFY 2020

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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Arizona for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

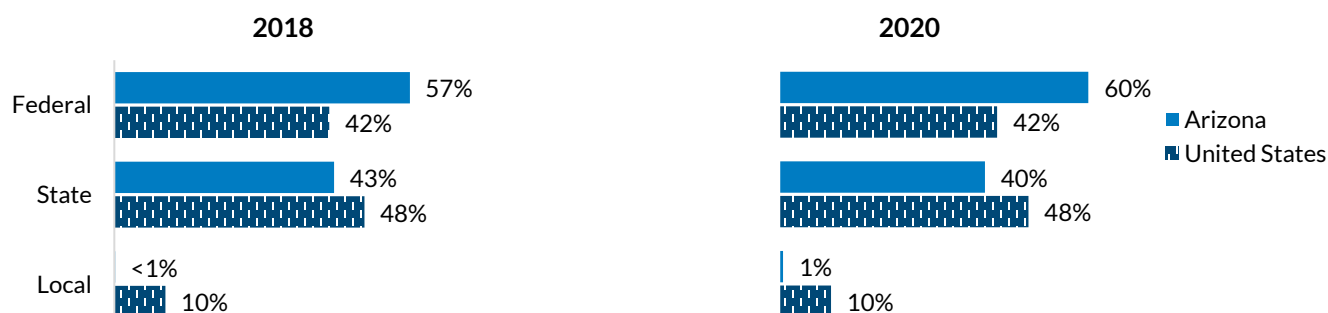
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Arizona increased slightly since SFY 2018 and increased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

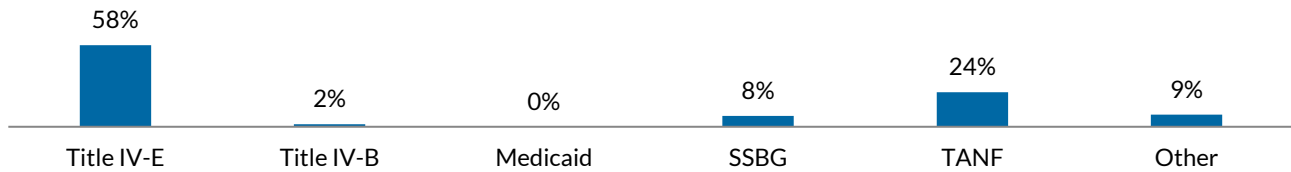
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$945,178,338	2%	53%
Federal	\$560,529,997	6%	63%
State	\$372,217,411	-5%	35%
Local	\$5,255,414	254%	New funding source in SFY 2020
Offsets and other ³	\$7,175,516	22%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Arizona.



Title IV-E

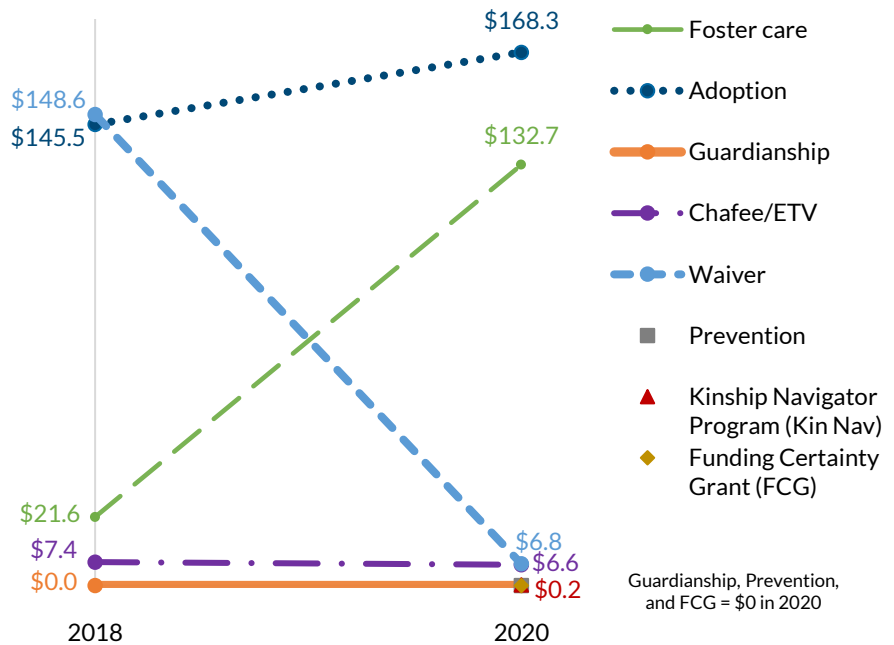
Total in SFY 2020: \$323,124,595

Change from SFY 2018: <-1%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Arizona also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Some states, but not Arizona, also reported the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$323 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, \$315 million was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in foster care and adoption expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV and waiver expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁷

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E waiver

**\$7
million**

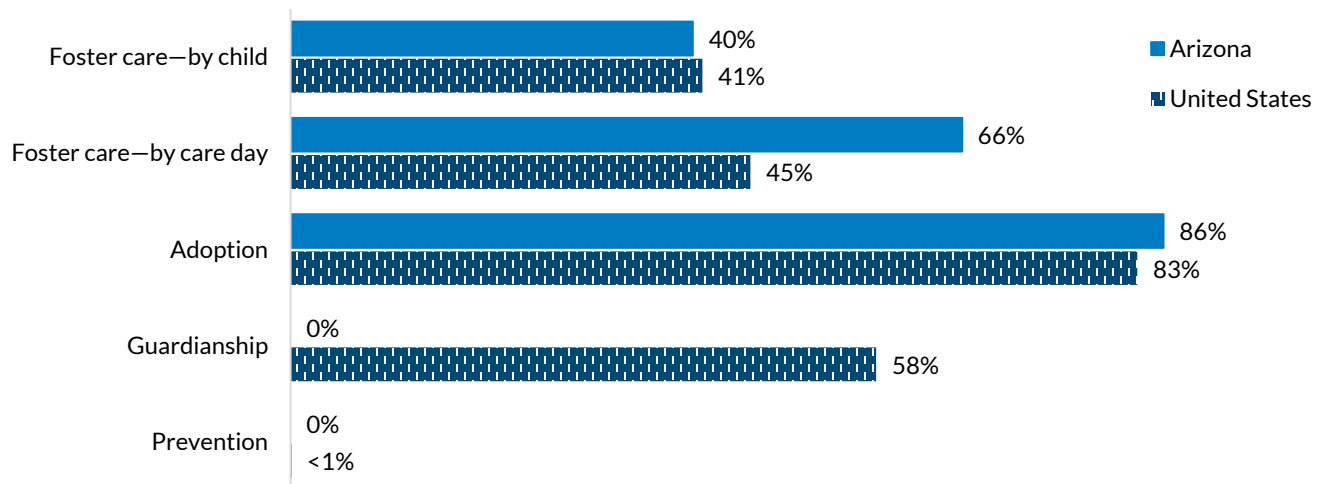
Arizona reported \$7 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. Arizona began its waiver in July 2016. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Arizona spent waiver dollars in the following manner:

Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	\$6,837,135
Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	\$0
Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver	\$0
Project development and evaluation costs	\$0

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$10,445,319

Change from SFY 2018: -3%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$42,648,562

Change from SFY 2018: 49%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Arizona:

- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **Case management services:** services or activities for arranging, coordinating, and monitoring services
- **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)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$136,305,362

Change from SFY 2018: 1%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Arizona:

- **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)
- **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)
- **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

Other federal funds

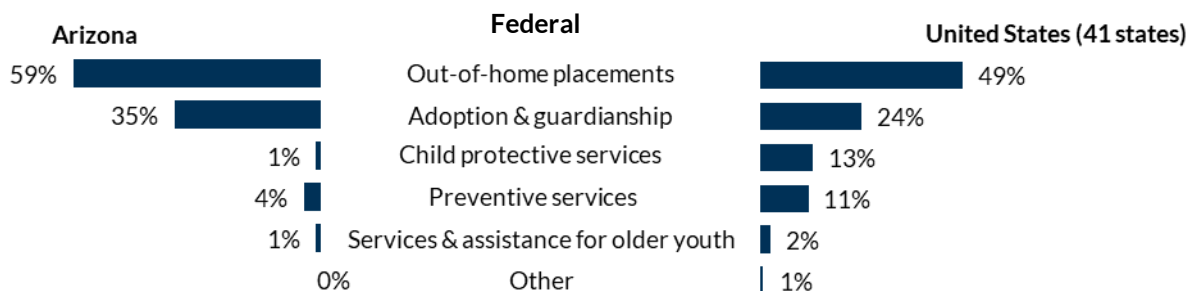
Total in SFY 2020: \$48,006,159

Change from SFY 2018: 60%

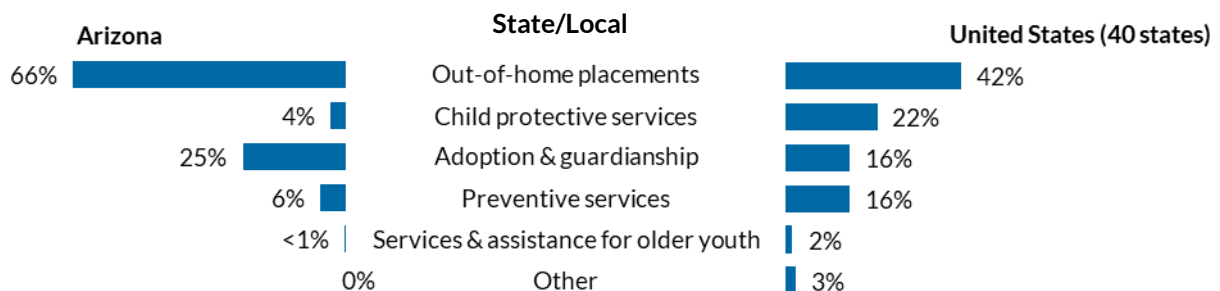
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Arizona's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Arizona's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a much larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Arizona identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B State funds Local funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B State funds Local funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANF Other federal funds State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANF Other federal funds State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B TANF State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁸

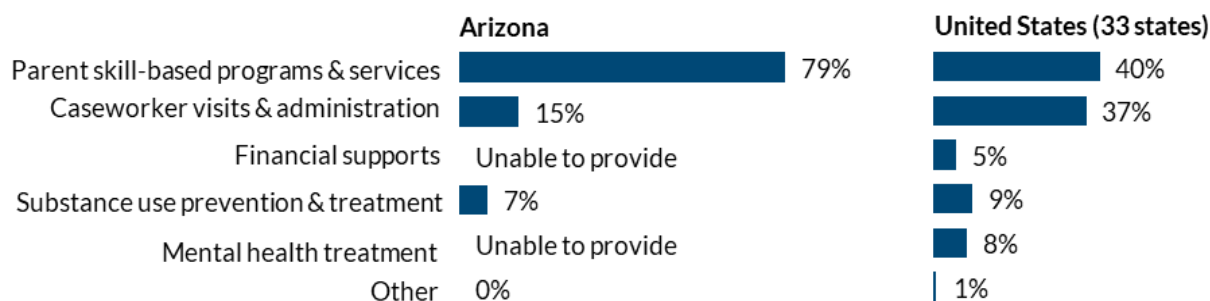
The following is a breakdown of Arizona's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$90,947,870	\$45,132,237
Congregate care	\$70,803,350	\$31,250,699

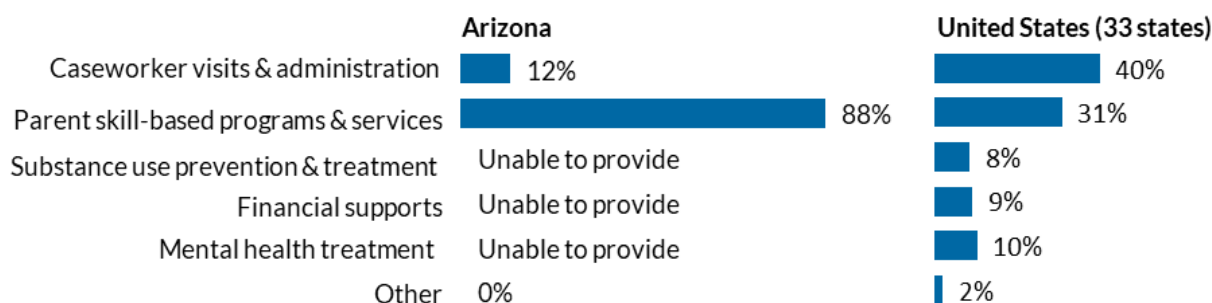
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁹

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Arizona's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than three quarters on parent skill-based programs and services. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Arizona's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends the vast majority on parent skill-based programs. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs²⁰

The following is a breakdown of Arizona's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$188,118,885	\$74,206,202
Post-adoption supports and services	\$2,509,797	\$4,529,854

	Federal	State/Local
Guardianship assistance	\$1,943,000	\$10,427,261
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$0	\$0

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Arizona was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ Arizona was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions and private dollars for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

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Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

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¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported amounts are approximations.

¹⁹ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations. Arizona was unable to report the percentage of federal and state/local prevention expenditures spent on "mental health treatment programs and services" and "financial supports." The state was also unable to report state/local prevention expenditures on "substance use prevention and treatment services." Since the remaining categories sum to 100%, the reported percentages are likely overestimated.

²⁰ The reported amounts are approximations.

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MAY 2023

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Other available resources

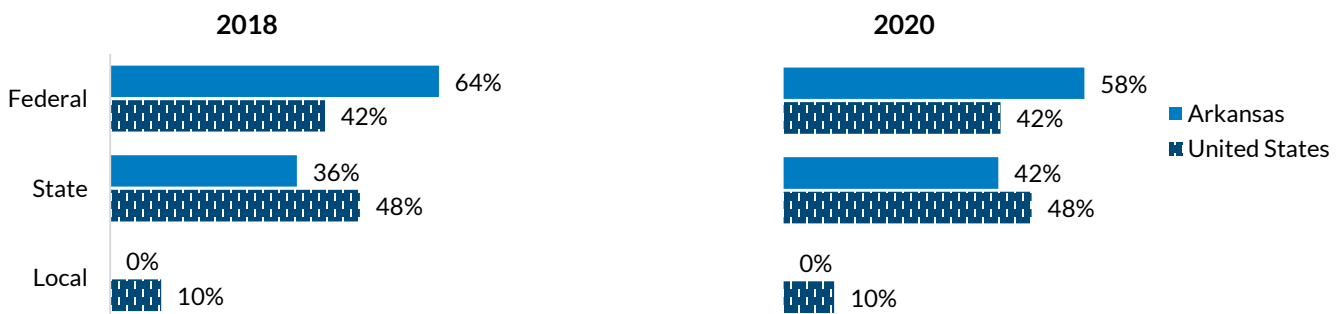
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- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
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- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

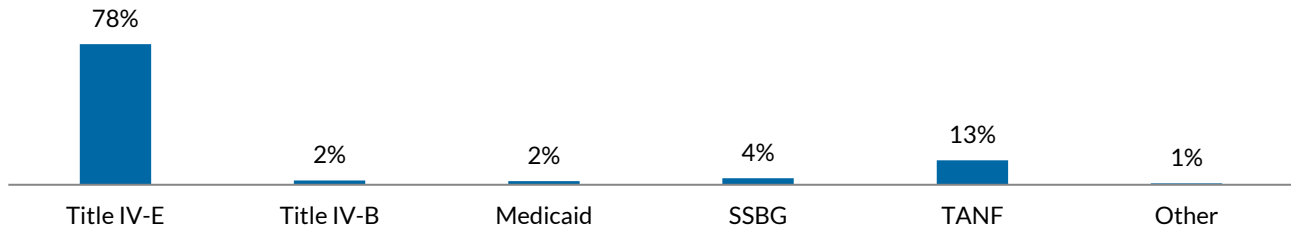
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$156,316,239	N/A	N/A
Federal	\$91,196,656	-10%	8%
State	\$65,119,583	13%	-19%
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other ³	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Arkansas.



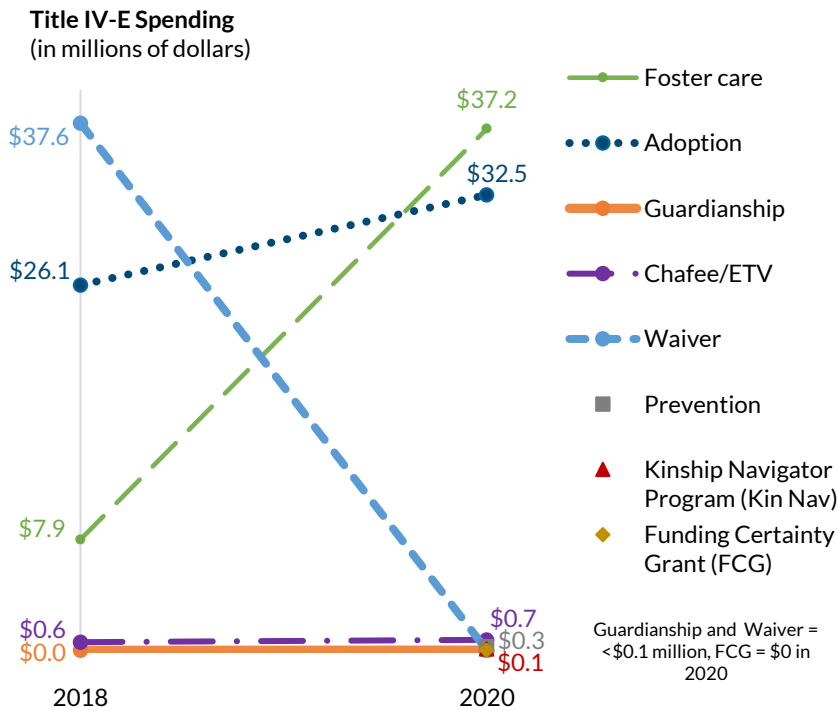
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$70,841,206

Change from SFY 2018: -2%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Arkansas also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Some states, but not Arkansas, also reported the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$71 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs except the waiver compared to SFY 2018.⁷



Title IV-E waiver

\$11,523

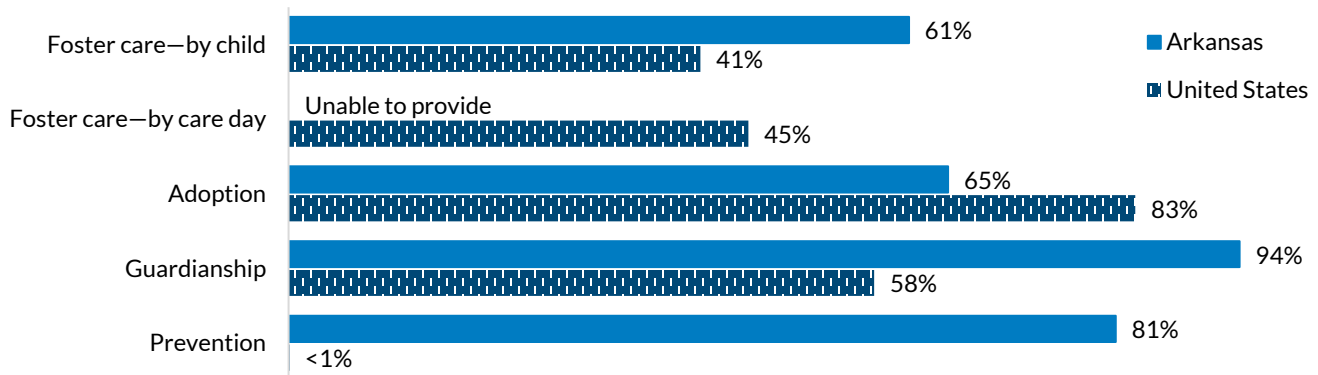
Arkansas reported \$11,523 in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. Arkansas began its waiver in July 2013. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Arkansas spent waiver dollars in the following manner:

Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	\$0
Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	\$0
Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver	\$0
Project development and evaluation costs	\$11,523

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$2,203,798

Change from SFY 2018: -72%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$1,891,287

Change from SFY 2018: 21%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$3,277,059

Change from SFY 2018: -7%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Arkansas:

- **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
- **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)
- **Administrative costs**

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$12,280,026

Change from SFY 2018: -20%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Arkansas:

- **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)
- **Emergency services:** services authorized solely under prior law
- **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)

Other federal funds

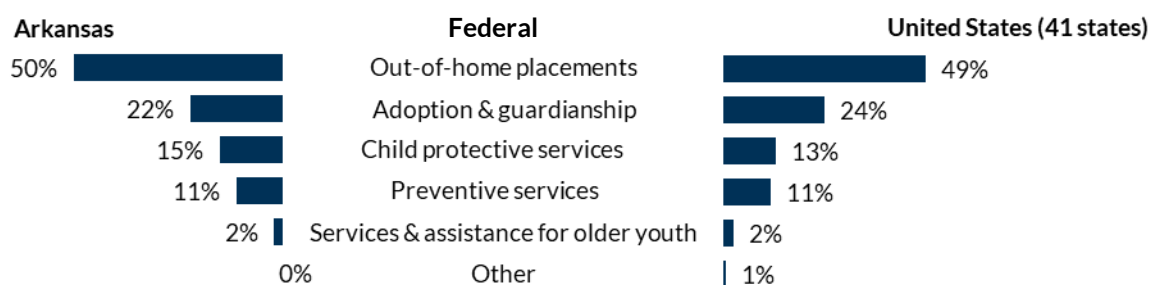
Total in SFY 2020: \$703,280

Change from SFY 2018: 1%

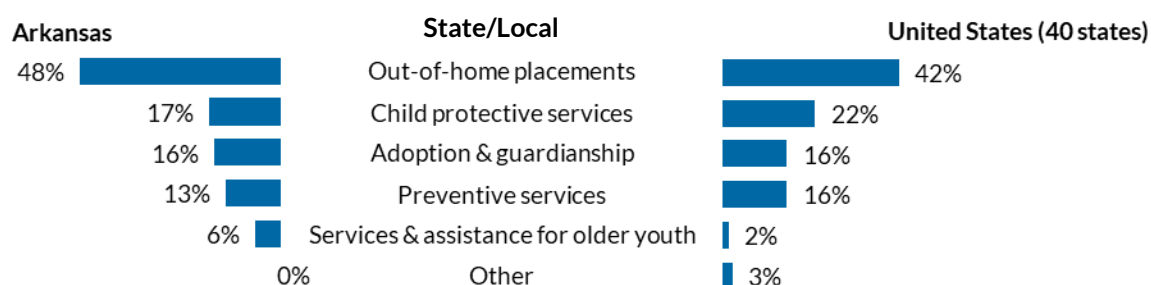
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Arkansas's use of federal funds differs slightly from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship costs and a larger proportion on child protective services costs.



Arkansas's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

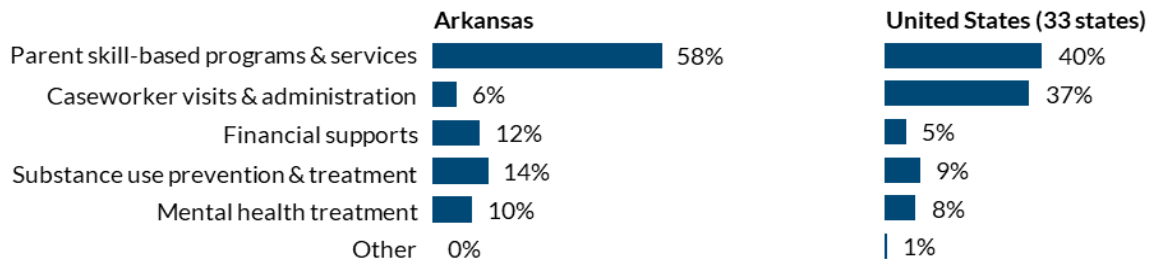
Arkansas identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B TANF
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B TANF
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B SSBG State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B SSBG State funds

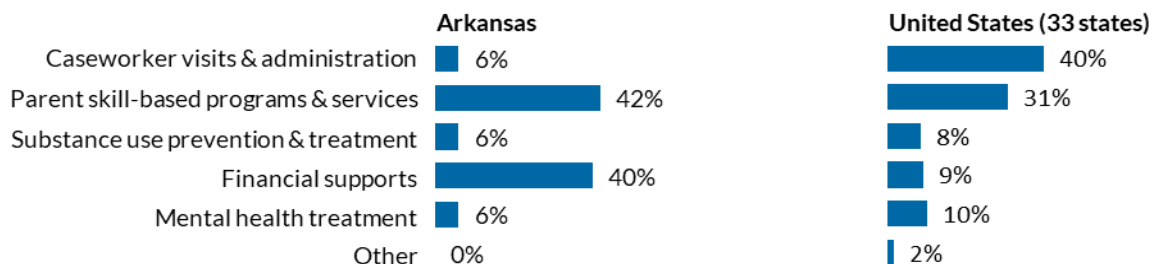
Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B SSBG State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B SSBG State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF SSBG
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Medicaid State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B SSBG Other federal funds

Preventive services¹⁸

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Arkansas's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than half on parent skill-based programs and services. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Arkansas's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends almost half on financial supports. This is different from the national pattern.



¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Arkansas was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

Arkansas was unable to report offsets and other funds for SFY 2020, so total expenditures may be understated and some comparisons to other SFYs cannot be made.

³ Arkansas was unable to provide information about offsets, third party in-kind contributions, and private dollars for SFY 2020.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state

unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹² The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF's uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹³ The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF's instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁵ Most states, including Arkansas, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ Most states, including Arkansas, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁷ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in California in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in California for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

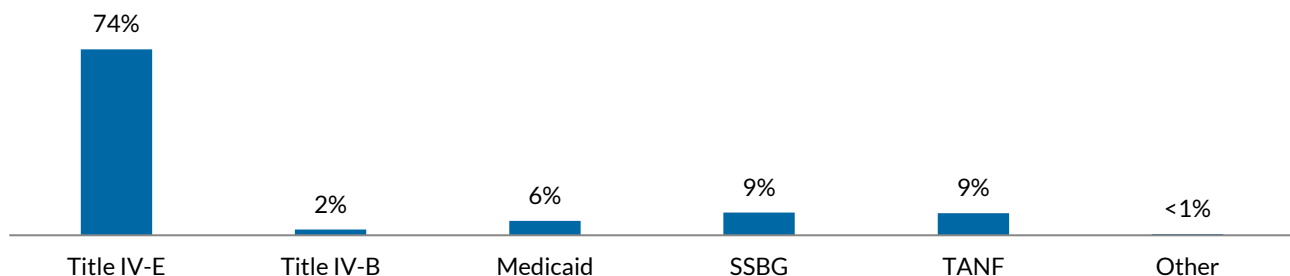
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$3,089,425,474	N/A	N/A
Federal	\$3,075,750,760	8%	15%
State	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A
Local	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A
Offsets and other ³	\$13,674,714	N/A	N/A

Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in California.



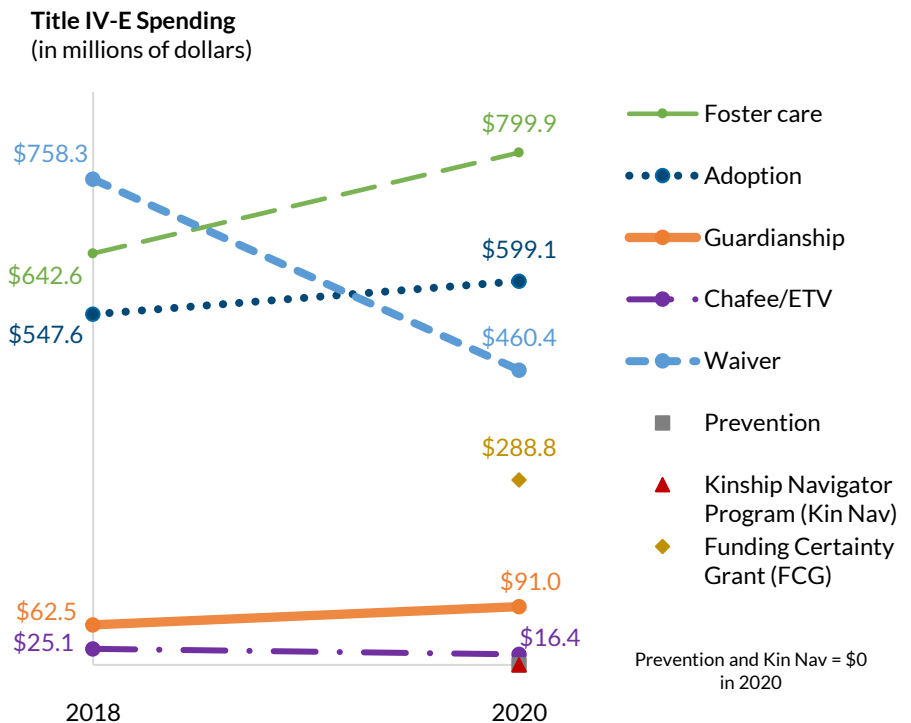
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$2,272,859,878

Change from SFY 2018: 10%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Some states, including California, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$2.27 billion in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, \$2.26 billion was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in foster care, adoption, and guardianship expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV and waiver expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁷



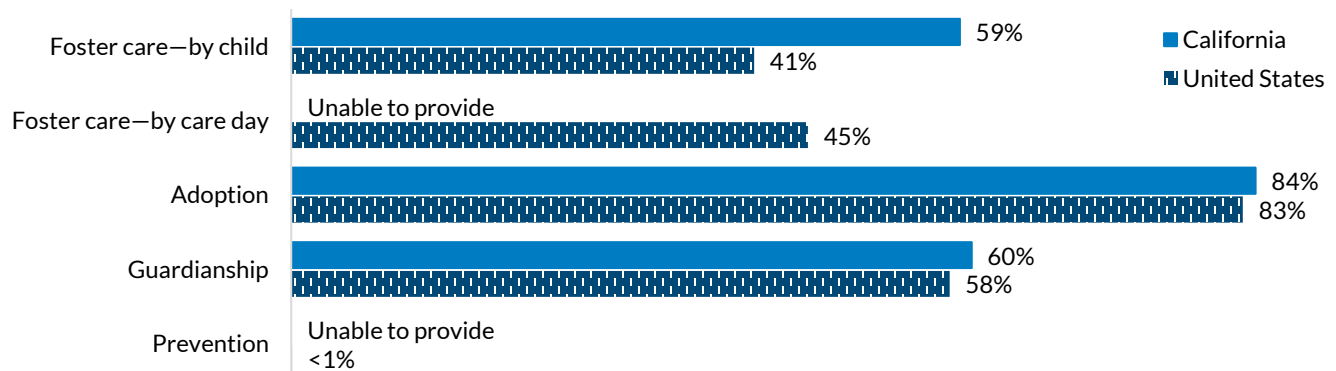
Title IV-E waiver

**\$460
million**

California reported \$460 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. California began its waiver in July 2007. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$68,663,456

Change from SFY 2018: 7%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$173,980,990

Change from SFY 2018: 12%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$278,278,017

Change from SFY 2018: -5%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in California:

- **Day care services for children:** care for children (e.g., infants, preschoolers, and school-age children) in an approved setting
- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **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)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$268,351,116

Change from SFY 2018: 1%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in California:

- **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
- **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

Other federal funds

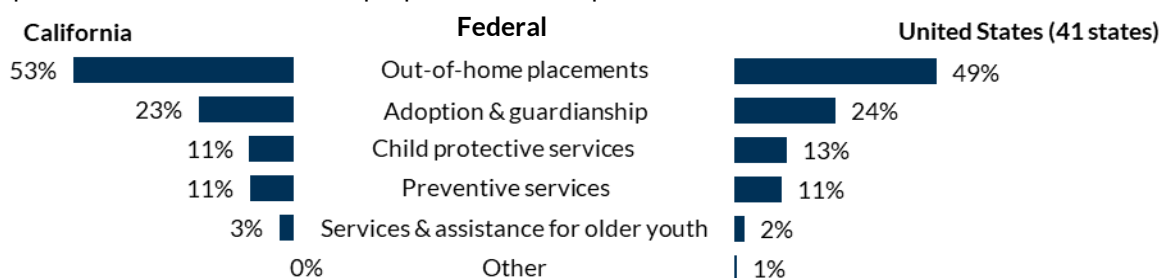
Total in SFY 2020: \$13,617,303

Change from SFY 2018: 97%

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

California's use of federal funds differs slightly from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

California identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B SSBG Local funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B SSBG Local funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Medicaid Local funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B Local funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B Local funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B TANF Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁷

The following is a breakdown of California's spending on out-of-home care. Some administrative and training costs (those that are part of congregate care maintenance payments) are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$79,409,372	\$230,687,785
Congregate care	\$118,520,818	\$247,103,785

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

Adoption and guardianship costs¹⁸

The following is a breakdown of California's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$599,101,241	\$819,294,159
Post-adoption supports and services	-	-
Guardianship assistance	\$90,990,059	\$100,567,960
Post-guardianship supports and services	-	-

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for California was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

California was unable to report offsets and other funds for SFY 2018 and state and local expenditures for SFY 2020, therefore total expenditures are likely understated and some comparisons to other SFYs cannot be made.

³ California was unable to provide complete information about offsets and was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions and private dollars for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship

Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

California experienced an increase in Title IV-E Guardianship Program expenditures due to increased caseloads and payments.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

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The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹² The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF's uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹³ The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF's instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁵ Most states, including California, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁷ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported amounts are approximations.

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Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

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MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Colorado in SFY 2020

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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Colorado for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

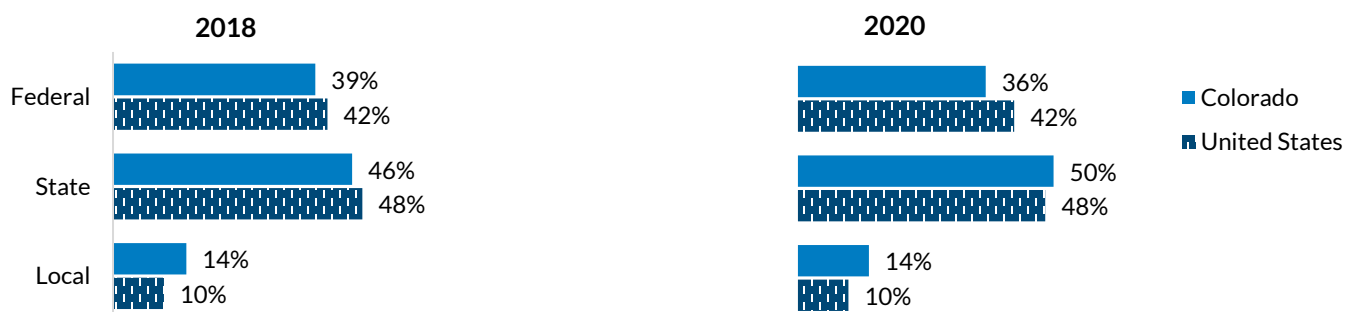
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Colorado increased since SFY 2018 and decreased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

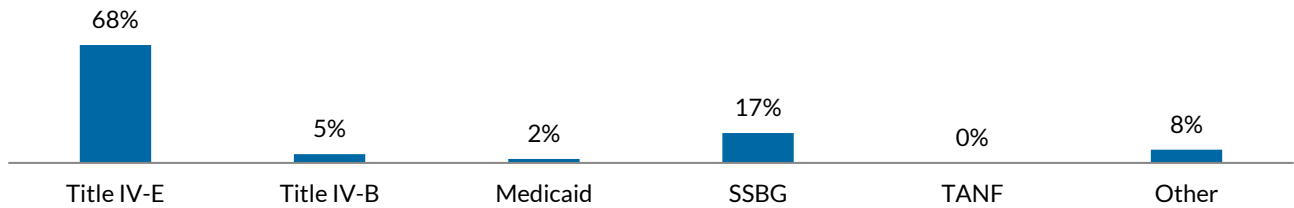
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from SFY 2018	% Change from SFY 2010
Overall	\$455,074,838	13%	-9%
Federal	\$163,826,078	5%	-15%
State	\$223,227,994	21%	5%
Local	\$61,912,835	10%	-36%
Offsets and other ³	\$6,107,931	-6%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Colorado.



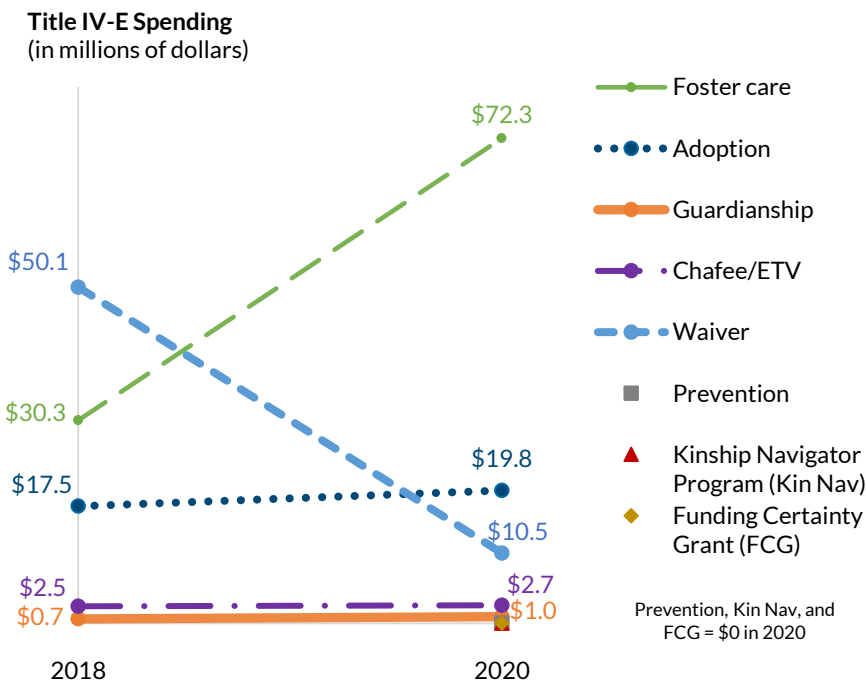
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$111,267,804

Change from SFY 2018: 8%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Colorado also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Some states, but not Colorado, also reported the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$111 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, \$106 million was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs except the waiver compared to SFY 2018.⁷



Title IV-E waiver

\$10 million

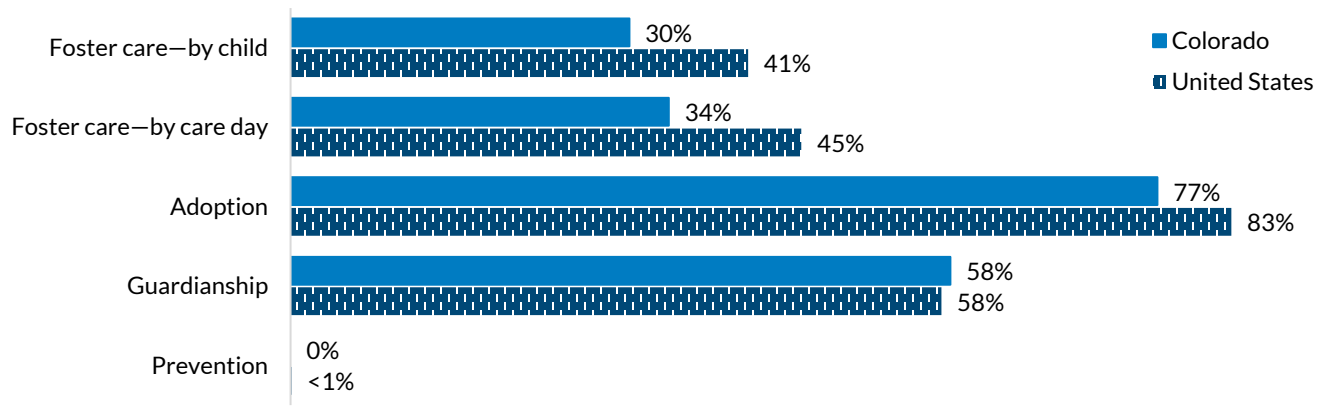
Colorado reported \$10 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. Colorado began its waiver in July 2013. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Colorado spent waiver dollars in the following manner:

Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	\$10,488,775
Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	\$0
Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver	\$0
Project development and evaluation costs	\$0

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$8,254,565

Change from SFY 2018: -5%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$3,730,149

Change from SFY 2018: -17%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$28,146,813

Change from SFY 2018: -15%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Colorado:

- **Adoption services:** services or activities to assist in adopting a child (e.g., counseling, recruiting adoptive homes, training)
- **Administrative costs**
- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Other federal funds

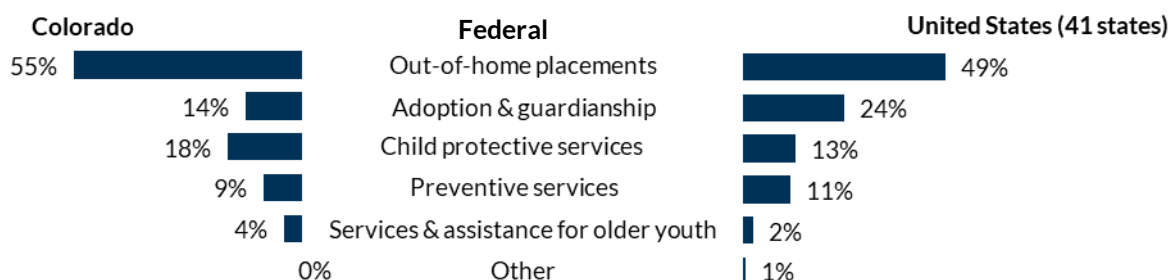
Total in SFY 2020: \$12,426,748

Change from SFY 2018: 99%

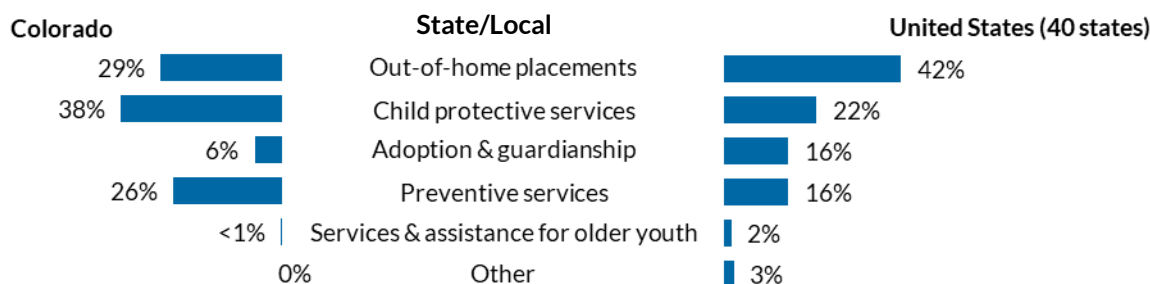
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Colorado's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship costs.



Colorado's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Colorado identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds • Local funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds • Local funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds • Local funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds • Local funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds • Local funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds • Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds • Local funds

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Colorado was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ Colorado was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions and private dollars for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

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¹³ Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

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MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Connecticut in SFY 2020



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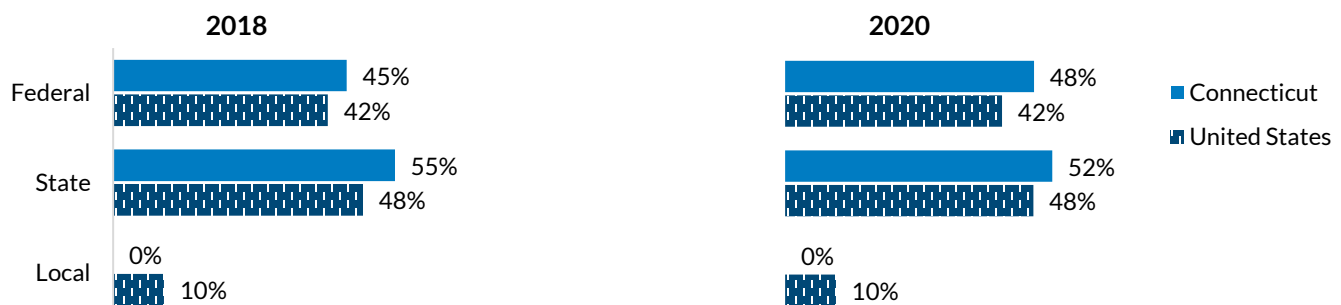
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Connecticut increased since SFY 2018 and decreased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

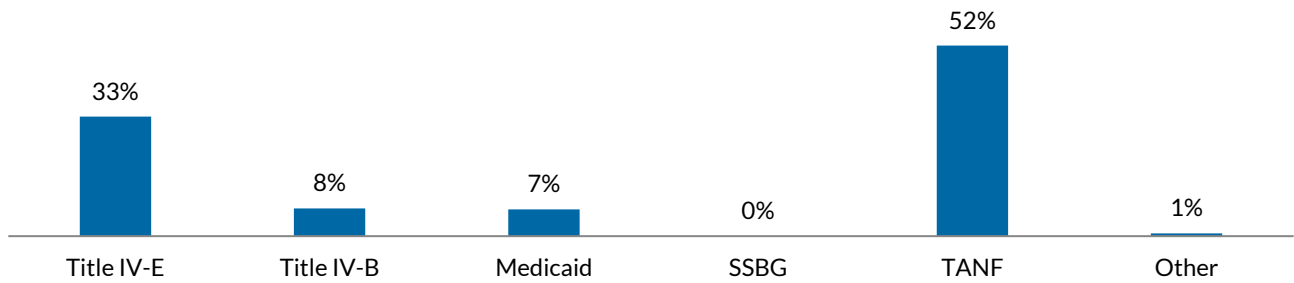
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$807,477,571	6%	-11%
Federal	\$387,916,191	13%	36%
State	\$416,361,057	1%	-33%
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other	\$3,200,324	2%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

TANF is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Connecticut.



Title IV-E

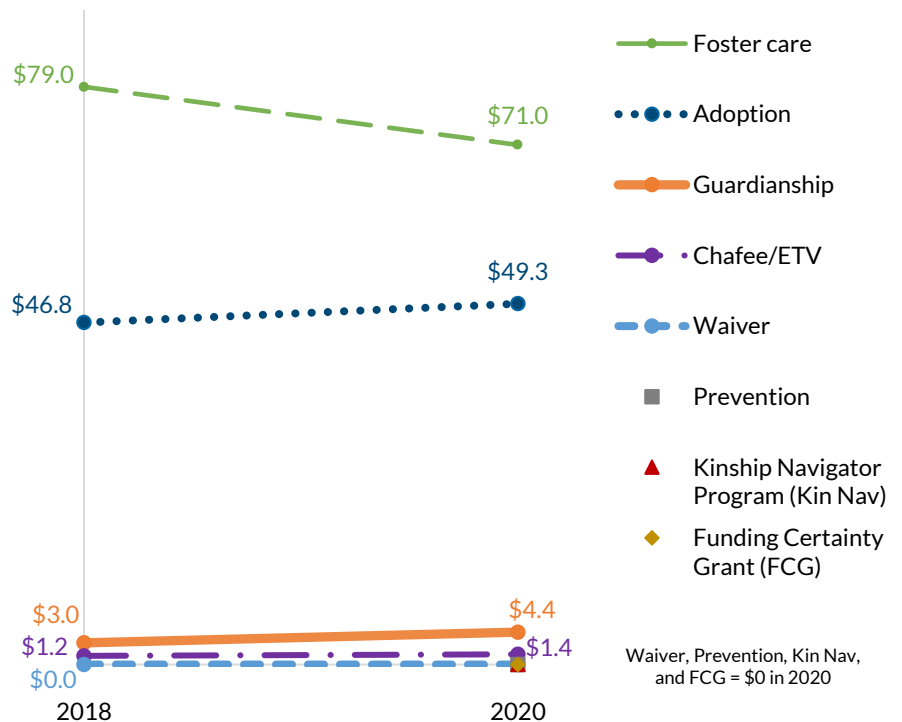
Total in SFY 2020: \$126,195,537

Change from SFY 2018: -3%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).³ Some states, but not Connecticut, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁴

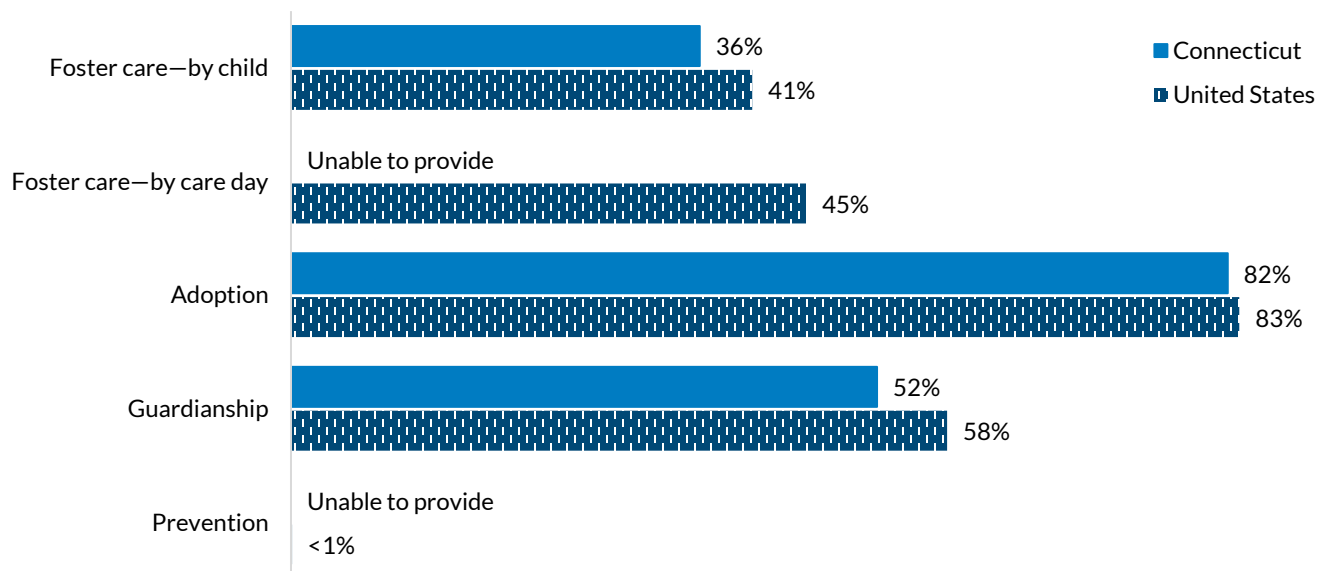
Of the \$126 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁵ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs except foster care compared to SFY 2018.⁶

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁷



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.⁸ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$29,425,174

Change from SFY 2018: 588%

Title IV-B⁹ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$28,368,857

Change from SFY 2018: 8%

Medicaid¹⁰ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$201,153,133

Change from SFY 2018: 11%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹¹ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Connecticut:

- **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)
- **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)
- **Supportive services:** services such as domestic violence services; health, mental health, substance use and disability services; housing counseling services; and other family supports

Other federal funds

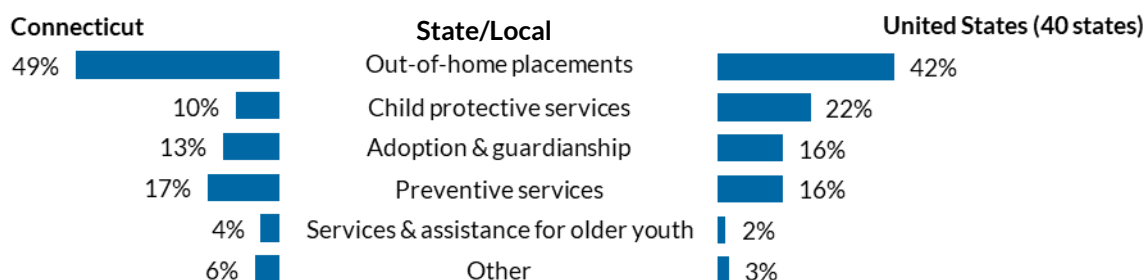
Total in SFY 2020: \$2,773,490

Change from SFY 2018: 50%

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹²

Use of Funds

Connecticut's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹³ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Connecticut identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁴
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B TANF State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B TANF State funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B TANF State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B TANF State funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁴
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B TANF State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁵

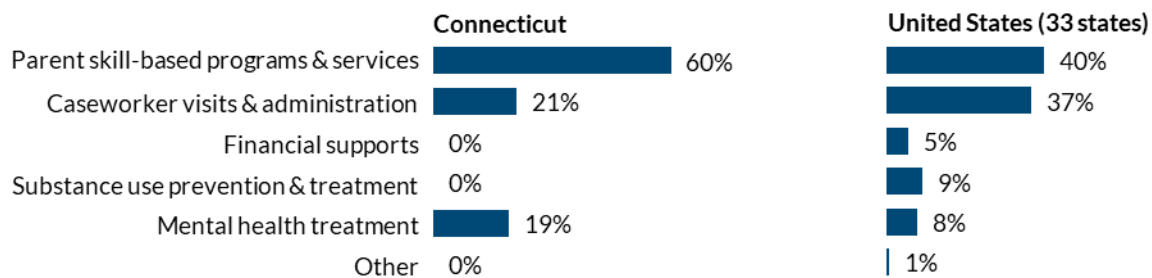
The following is a breakdown of Connecticut's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are included in the state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	-	\$124,780,737
Congregate care	-	\$78,687,694

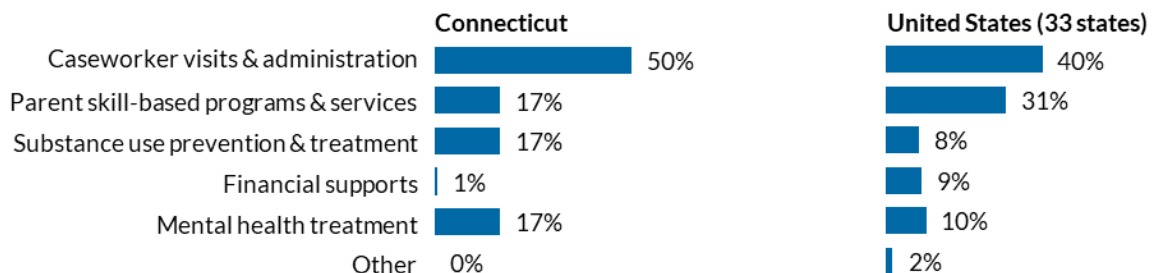
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁶

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Connecticut's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than half on parent skill-based programs and services. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Connecticut's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends half on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs¹⁷

The following is a breakdown of Connecticut's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are not included in the state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	-	\$39,303,488
Post-adoption supports and services	-	\$2,877,349
Guardianship assistance	-	\$12,836,163
Post-guardianship supports and services	-	\$0

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Connecticut was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁴ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁵ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁶ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁷ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁸ 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>

⁹ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

¹⁰ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹¹ The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF's instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹² The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹³ Most states, including Connecticut, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁴ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁵ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported amounts are approximations.

¹⁶ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

¹⁷ The reported amounts are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Delaware in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Delaware for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

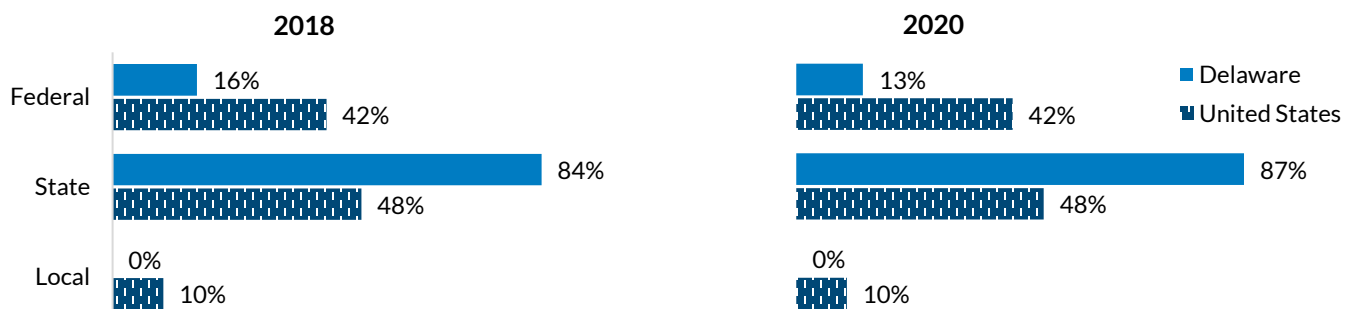
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Delaware decreased slightly since SFY 2018 and increased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

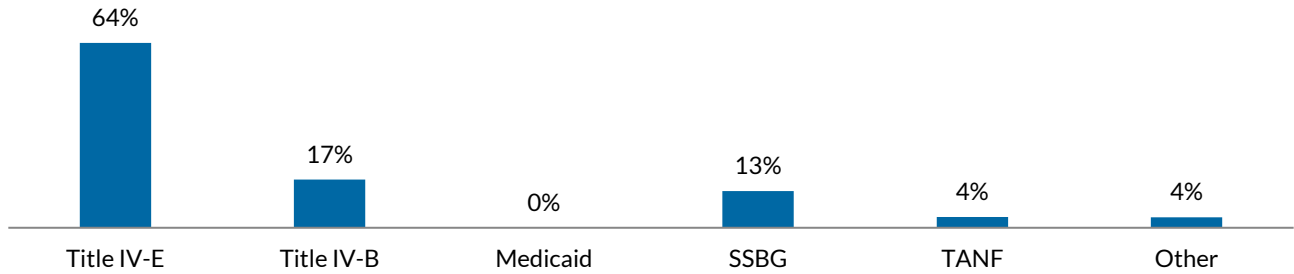
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$74,452,769	-4%	23%
Federal	\$9,489,194	-25%	-24%
State	\$63,693,345	-1%	32%
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other	\$1,270,230	12%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Delaware.



Title IV-E

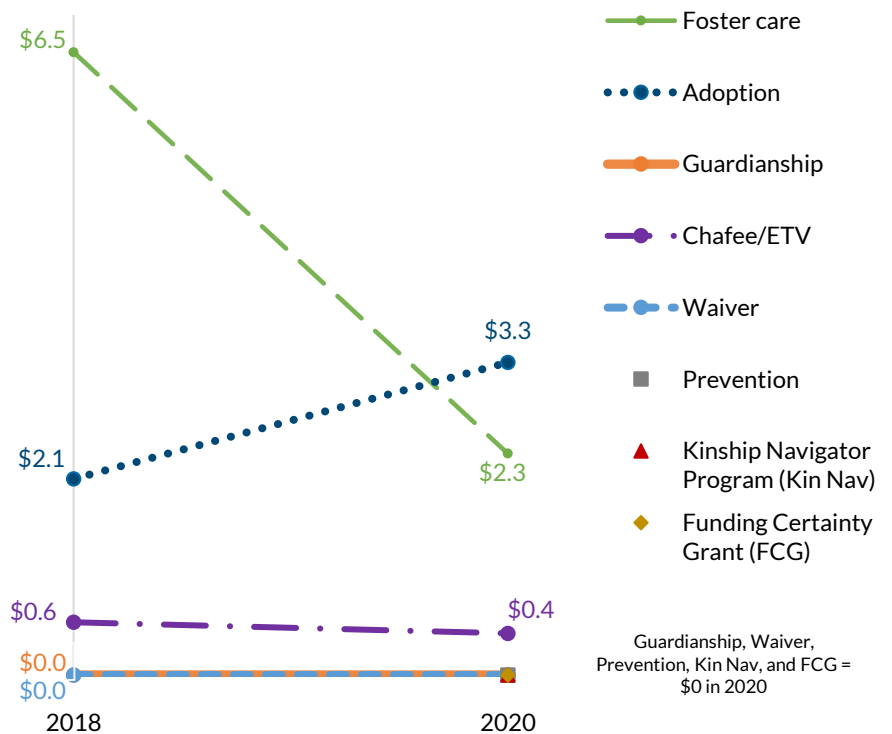
Total in SFY 2020: \$6,028,451

Change from SFY 2018: -34%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).³ Some states, but not Delaware, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁴

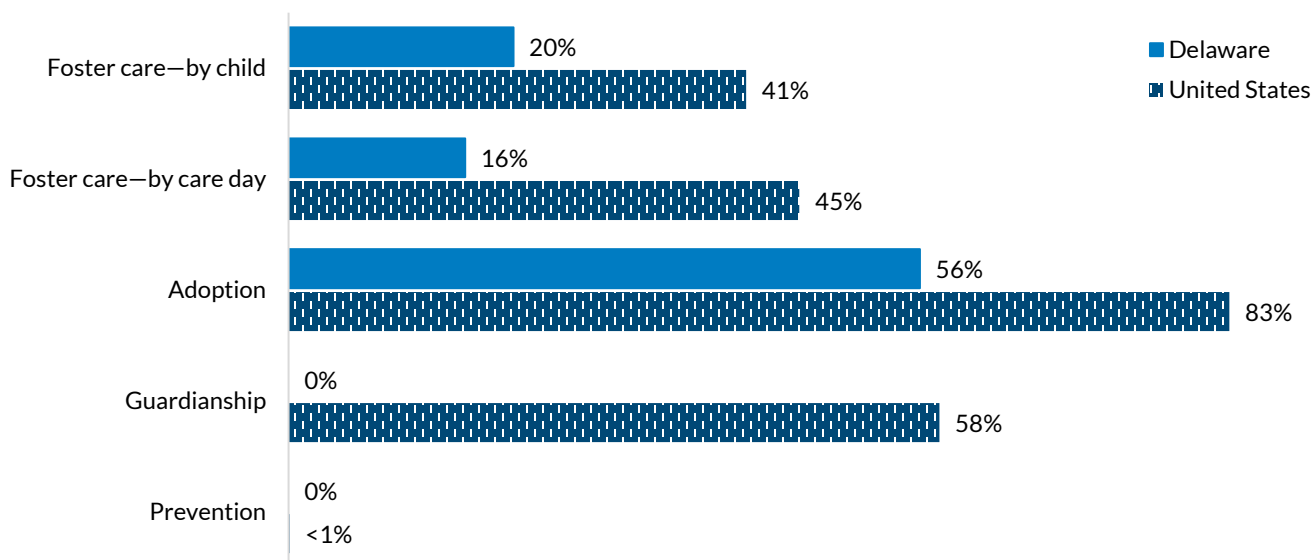
Of the \$6 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁵ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in adoption expenditures and a decrease in foster care and Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁶

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁷



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.⁸ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$1,571,522

Change from SFY 2018: -16%

Title IV-B⁹ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

Medicaid¹⁰ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$1,195,197

Change from SFY 2018: -1%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹¹ is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top category of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Delaware:

- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$355,308

Change from SFY 2018: -6%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹² can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top category of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Delaware:

- **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

Other federal funds

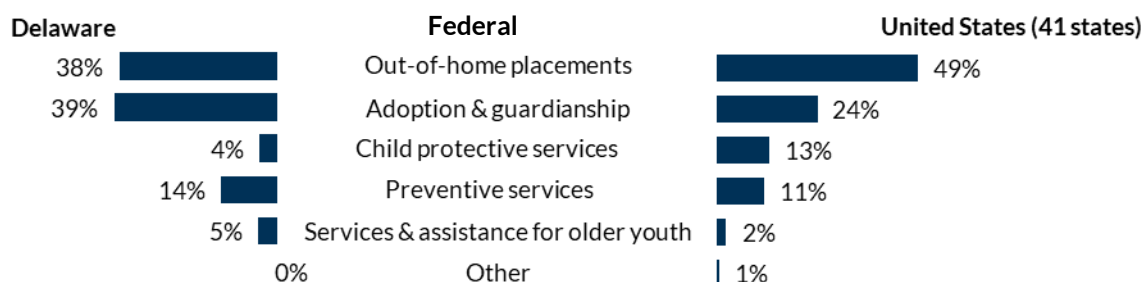
Total in SFY 2020: \$338,716

Change from SFY 2018: 754%

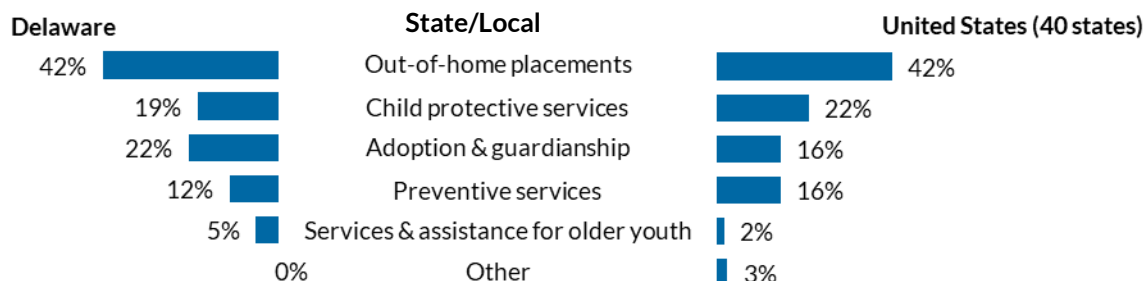
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹³

Use of Funds

Delaware's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁴ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship costs.



Delaware's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship costs and a smaller proportion on preventive services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Delaware identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B State funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁷

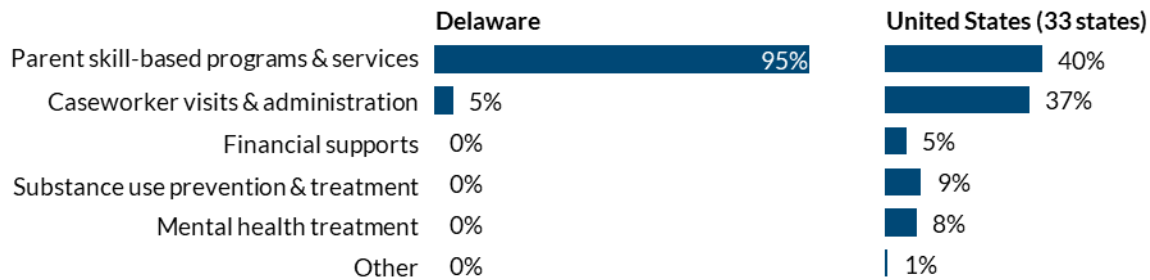
The following is a breakdown of Delaware's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$3,369,831	\$18,279,974
Congregate care	\$243,452	\$8,608,877

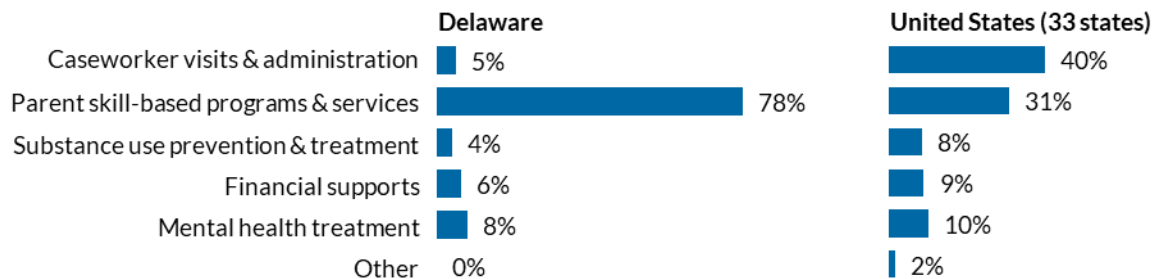
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁸

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Delaware's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends the vast majority on parent skill-based programs and services. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Delaware's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends more than three quarters on parent skill-based programs. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs¹⁹

The following is a breakdown of Delaware's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$3,486,499	\$10,710,460
Post-adoption supports and services	\$238,903	\$1,208,394
Guardianship assistance	\$0	\$1,628,810
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$0	\$183,768

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Delaware was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁴ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁵ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁶ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁷ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁸ 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>

⁹ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

¹⁰ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match

and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹¹ The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF's uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹² The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF's instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹³ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁴ Most states, including Delaware, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁵ Most states, including Delaware, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁷ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported amounts are approximations.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

¹⁹ The reported amounts are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in the District of Columbia in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in the District of Columbia for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

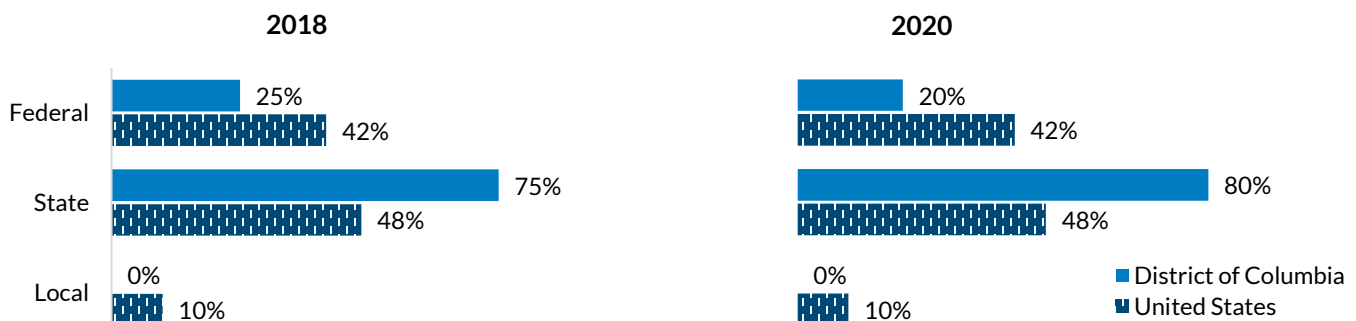
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in the District of Columbia decreased since SFY 2018 and decreased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$195,307,875	-10%	-40%
Federal	\$39,464,463	-27%	-54%
State	\$154,094,000	-5%	-36%
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other	\$1,749,412	17%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in the District of Columbia.



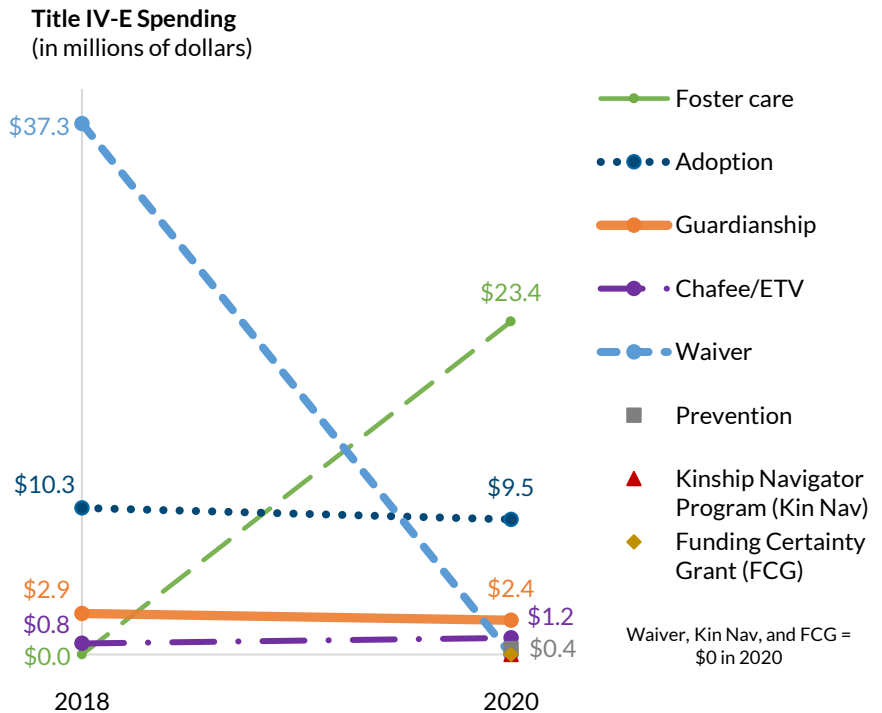
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$37,471,796

Change from SFY 2018: -28%

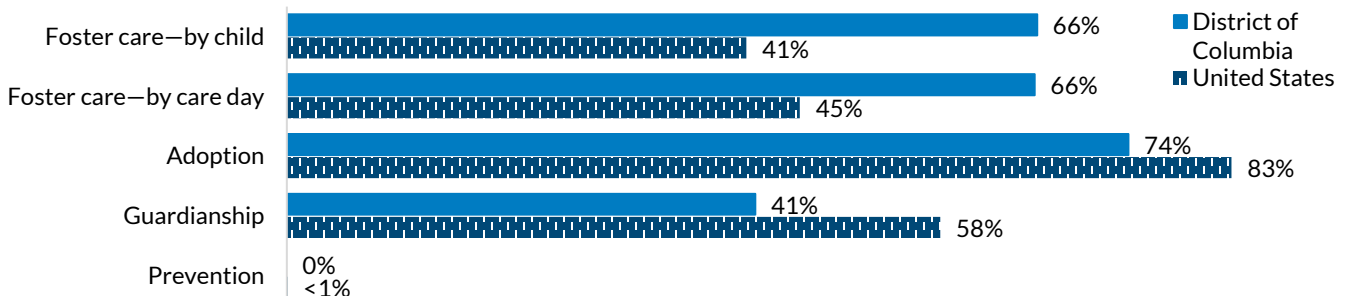
Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).³ Some states, but not the District of Columbia, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁴

Of the \$37 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, nearly all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁵ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in foster care and Chafee/ETV expenditures and a decrease in adoption, guardianship, and waiver expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁶



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁷



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.⁸ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$1,119,419

Change from SFY 2018: <-1%

Title IV-B⁹ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$355,729

Change from SFY 2018: -22%

Medicaid¹⁰ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹¹ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Other federal funds

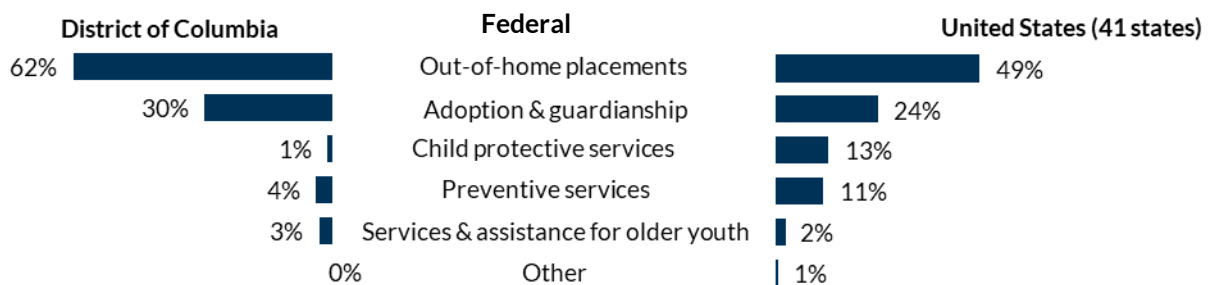
Total in SFY 2020: \$517,519

Change from SFY 2018: 61%

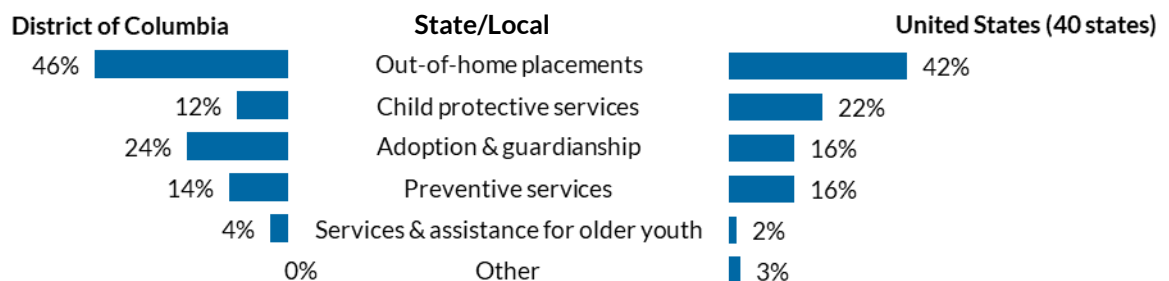
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹²

Use of Funds

The District of Columbia's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹³ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



The District of Columbia's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁴ The state spends a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

The District of Columbia identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁵
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Other federal funds State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Other federal funds State funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State funds
Adoption and guardianship	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B State funds
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Other federal funds State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁶

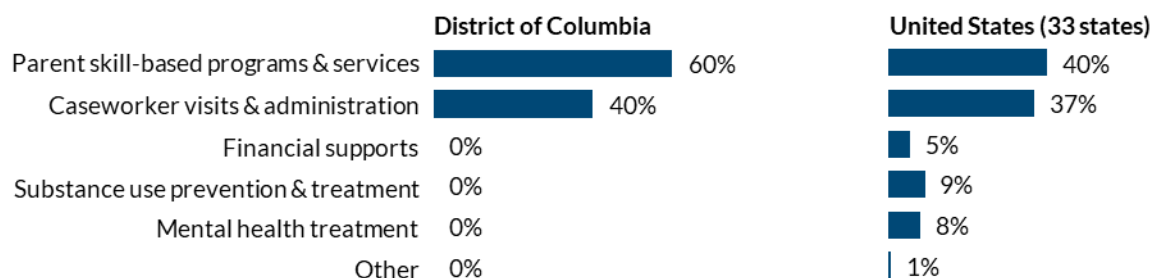
The following is a breakdown of the District of Columbia's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$3,578,962	\$8,110,000
Congregate care	\$129,523	\$2,800,000

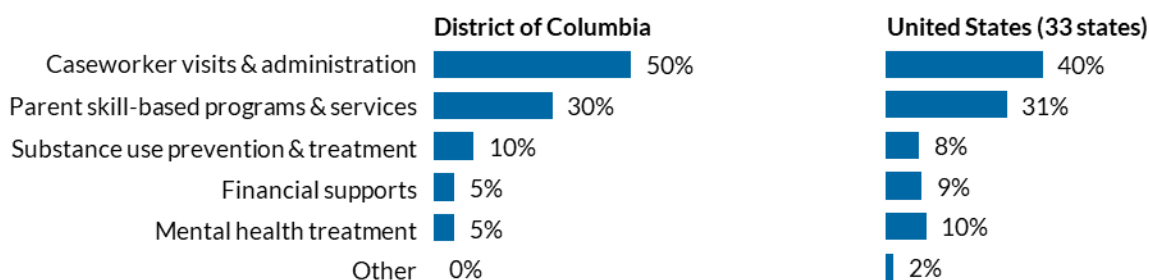
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁷

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of the District of Columbia's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than half on parent skill-based programs and services. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of the District of Columbia's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends half on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs¹⁸

The following is a breakdown of the District of Columbia's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$9,492,074	\$18,852,000
Post-adoption supports and services	\$50,000	-

	Federal	State/Local
Guardianship assistance	\$2,406,172	\$7,770,000
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$50,000	-

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for the District of Columbia was October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁴ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁵ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁶ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁷ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁸ 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>

⁹ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

¹⁰ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹¹ Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

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¹³ While most states were able to provide only approximations of how their funds were spent, the District of Columbia provided precise information. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁴ Most states, including the District of Columbia, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁵ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁶ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

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

¹⁷ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

¹⁸ The reported amounts for federal spending on post-adoption and post-guardianship services and supports are approximations. It is unclear if administrative and training costs are included in the federal amounts for post-adoption and post-guardianship services and supports. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal amounts for adoption and guardianship assistance and in the state/local amounts for all categories. The reported amounts for state/local spending on all categories are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

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MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Florida in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Florida for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Florida increased slightly since SFY 2018 and held steady from SFY 2010 to 2020.

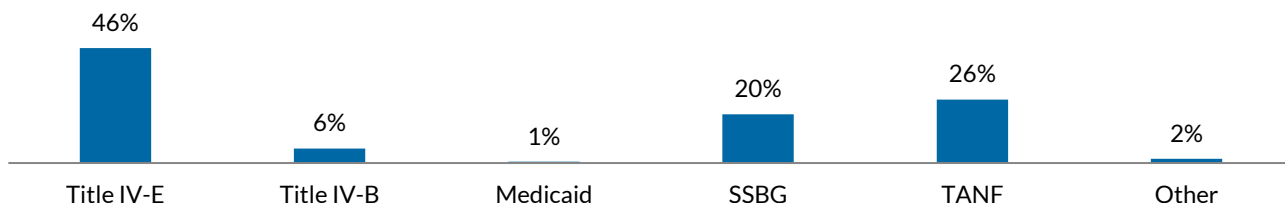
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$1,369,836,721	3%	-1%
Federal	\$687,573,574	-14%	-4%
State	\$673,428,094	31%	2%
Local	\$128,156	-62%	-93%
Offsets and other ³	\$8,706,897	-54%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Florida.



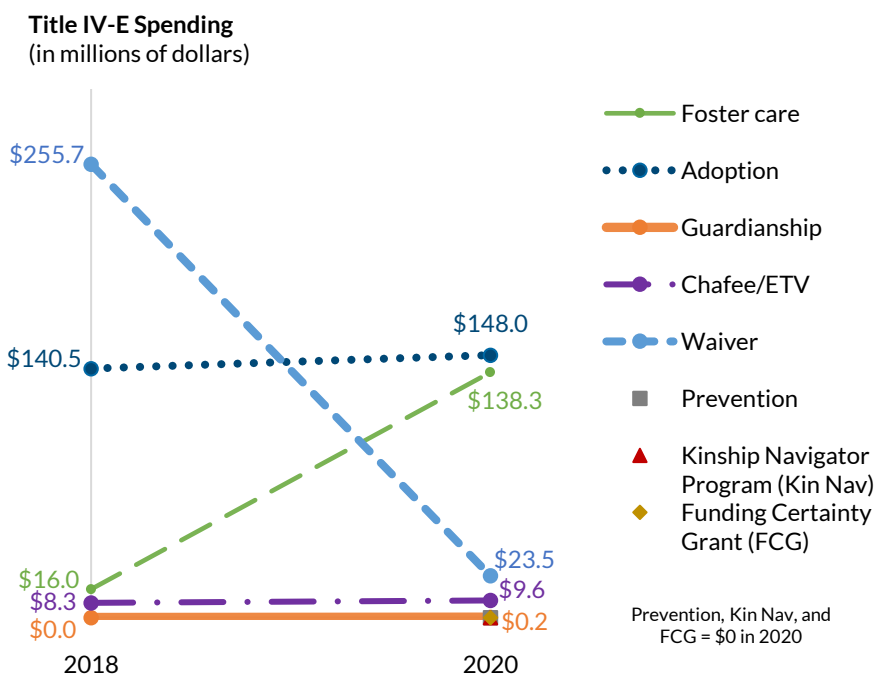
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$319,670,292

Change from SFY 2018: -24%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Florida also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Some states, but not Florida, also reported the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$320 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs except the waiver compared to SFY 2018.⁷



Title IV-E waiver

\$24 million

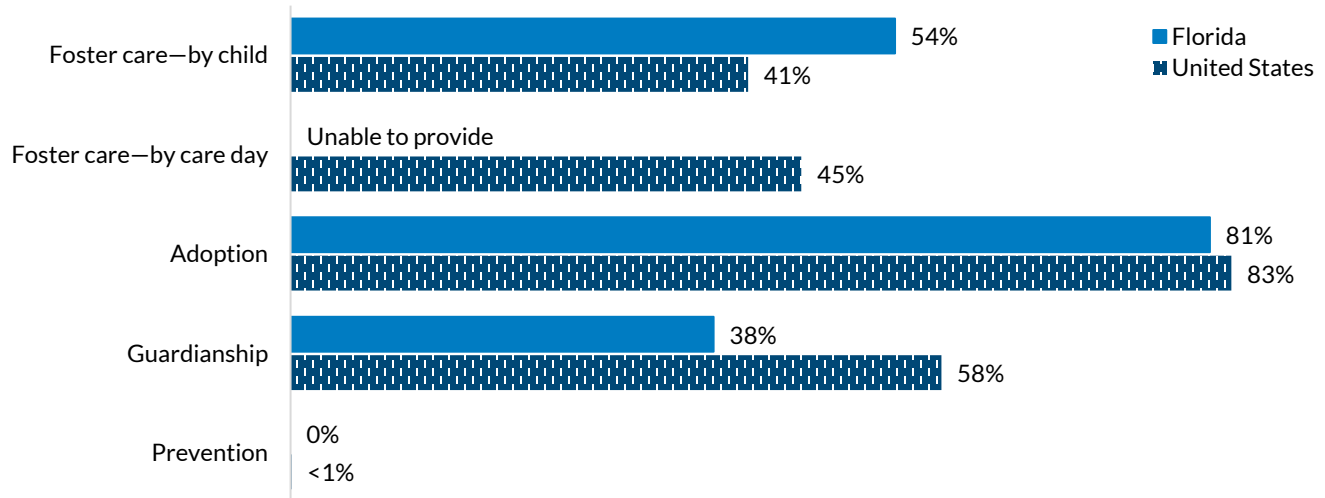
Florida reported \$24 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. Florida began its waiver in October 2006. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Florida spent waiver dollars in the following manner:

Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	\$20,323,169
Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	\$0
Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver	\$3,190,725
Project development and evaluation costs	\$0

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$40,576,438

Change from SFY 2018: -10%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$3,709,070

Change from SFY 2018: 83%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$135,290,161

Change from SFY 2018: -10%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Florida:

- **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 residential and medical services)
- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **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)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$176,838,185

Change from SFY 2018: <1%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Florida:

- **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)
- **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)
- **Supportive services:** services such as domestic violence services; health, mental health, substance use and disability services; housing counseling services; and other family supports

Other federal funds

Total in SFY 2020: \$11,489,428

Change from SFY 2018: 147%

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Florida was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

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³ Florida was unable to provide complete information about offsets and was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions and private dollars for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

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⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or “penetration rate”) by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

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The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency’s(ies’) total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state’s total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

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Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Illinois in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Illinois for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

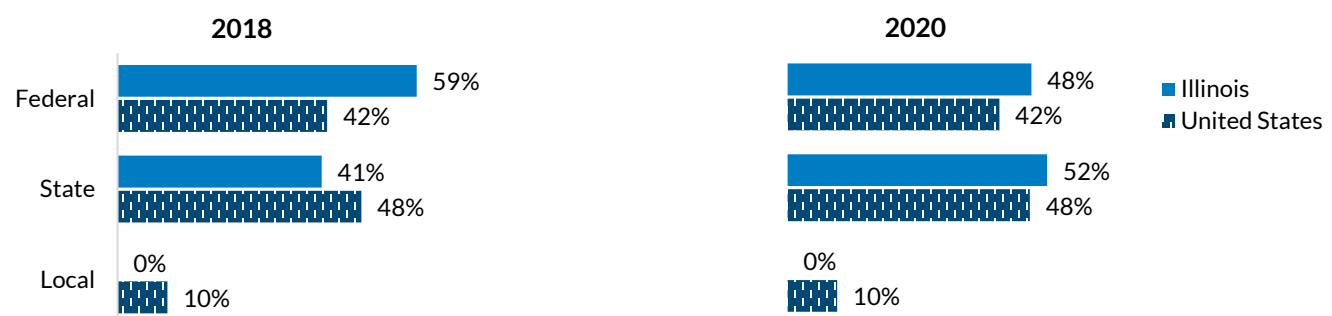
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Illinois increased since SFY 2018 and decreased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$1,238,584,972	10%	-15%
Federal	\$590,150,298	-10%	-20%
State	\$628,212,890	41%	-12%
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other	\$20,221,784	-11%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

TANF is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Illinois.



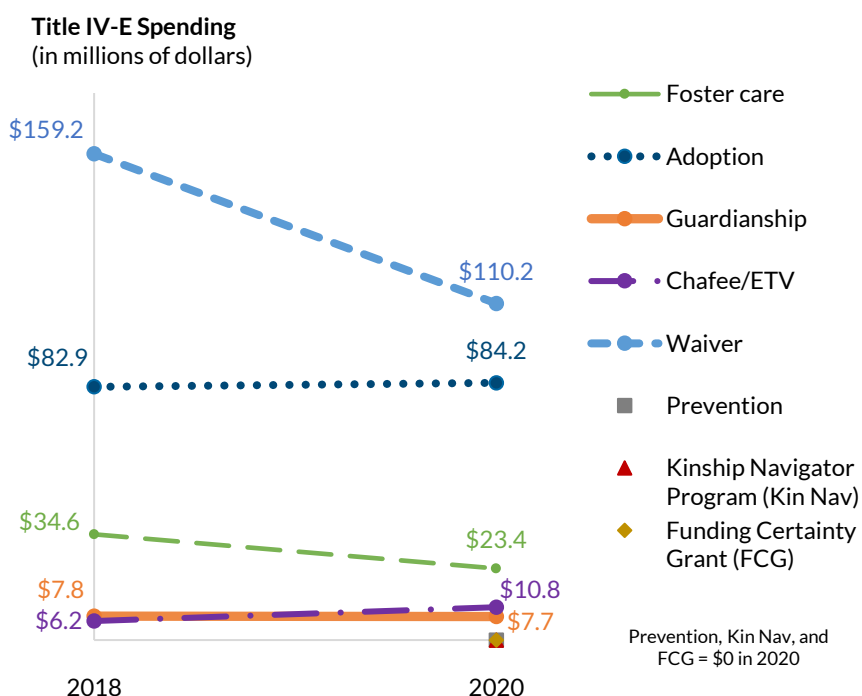
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$236,316,329

Change from SFY 2018: -19%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).³ Illinois also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Some states, but not Illinois, also reported the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁴

Of the \$236 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁵ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in adoption and Chafee/ETV expenditures and a decrease in foster care, guardianship, and waiver expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁶



Title IV-E waiver

\$110 million

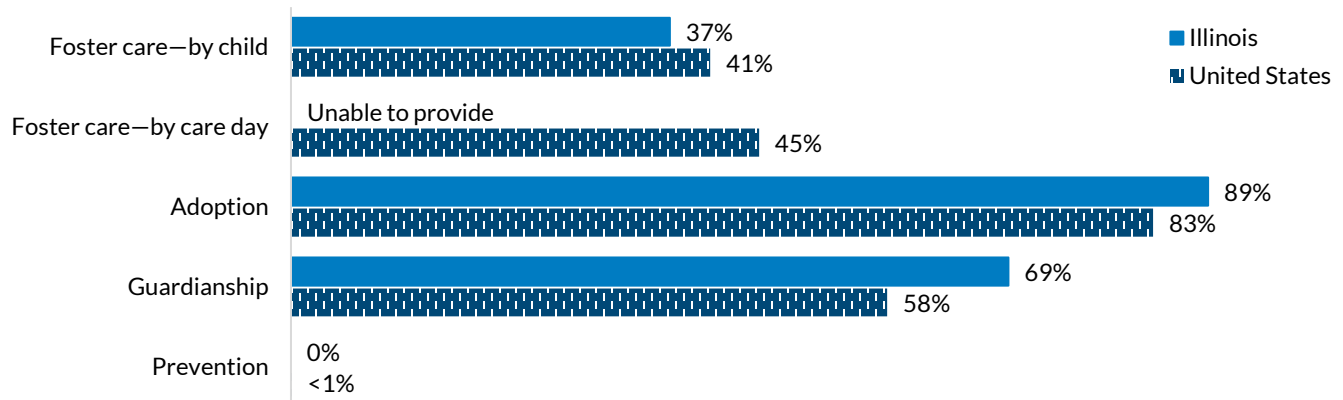
Illinois reported \$110 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. Illinois began its waiver in April 2000. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Illinois spent waiver dollars in the following manner:

Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	\$101,216,708
Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	\$8,676,845
Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver	\$127,592
Project development and evaluation costs	\$179,602

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁷



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.⁸ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$20,483,671

Change from SFY 2018: -22%

Title IV-B⁹ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$11,245,536

Change from SFY 2018: -17%

Medicaid¹⁰ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$22,766,411

Change from SFY 2018: 77%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹¹ is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Illinois:

- **Day care services for children:** care for children (e.g., infants, preschoolers, and school-age children) in an approved setting
- **Adoption services:** services or activities to assist in adopting a child (e.g., counseling, recruiting adoptive homes, training)
- **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)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$292,343,313

Change from SFY 2018: -3%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹² can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Illinois:

- **Emergency assistance:** assistance or benefits authorized solely under prior law
- **Child welfare services:** services provided to children and families involved in the child welfare system solely authorized under prior law
- **Other**

Other federal funds

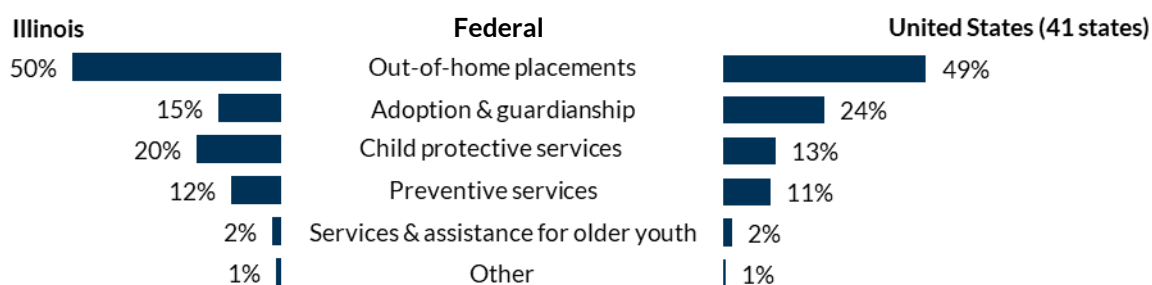
Total in SFY 2020: \$6,995,039

Change from SFY 2018: -6%

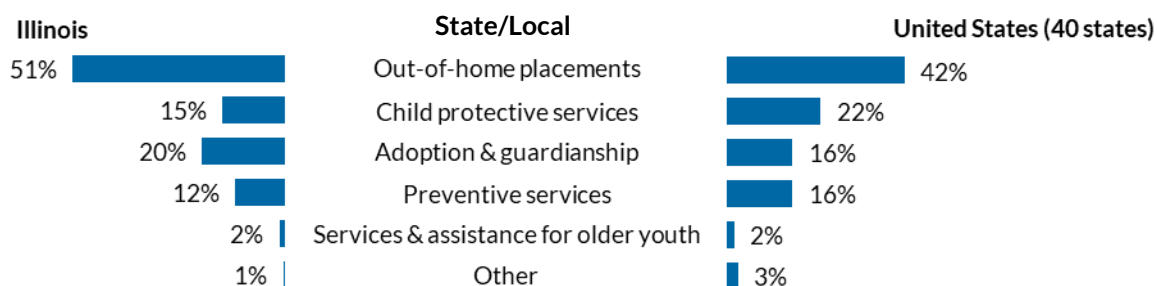
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹³

Use of Funds

Illinois's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁴ The state spends a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship costs and a larger proportion on child protective services costs.



Illinois's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Illinois identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-B • TANF • State funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-B • TANF • State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicaid • State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • TANF • State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • Title IV-B • State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • TANF • State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • TANF • State funds

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Illinois was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

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Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

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¹⁴ Most states, including Illinois, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

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MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Indiana in SFY 2020



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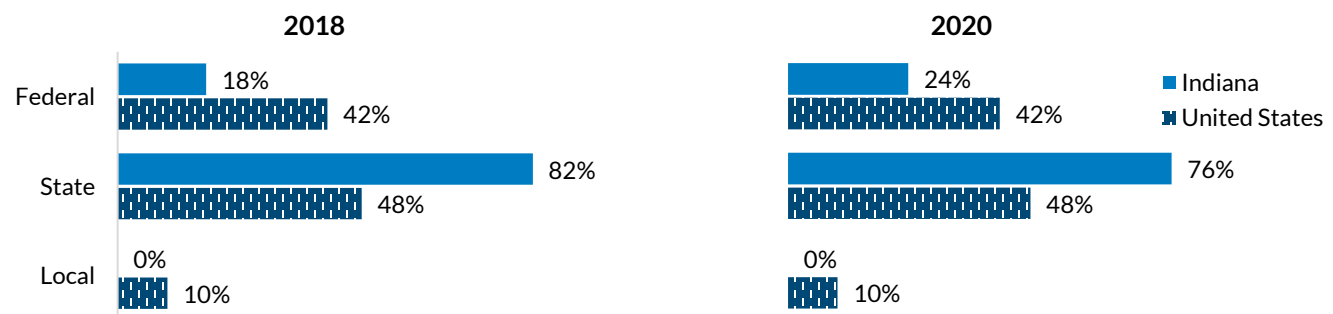
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Indiana decreased since SFY 2018 and increased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

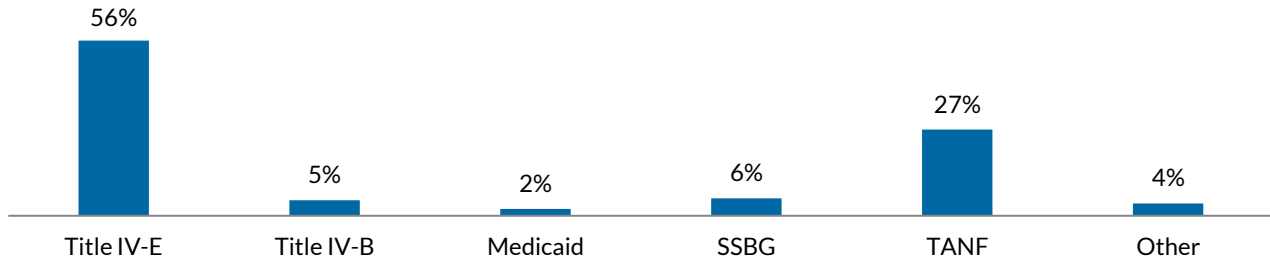
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$1,008,470,900	-14%	65%
Federal	\$238,393,162	17%	9%
State	\$761,027,936	-21%	94%
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other	\$9,049,801	-2%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Indiana.



Title IV-E

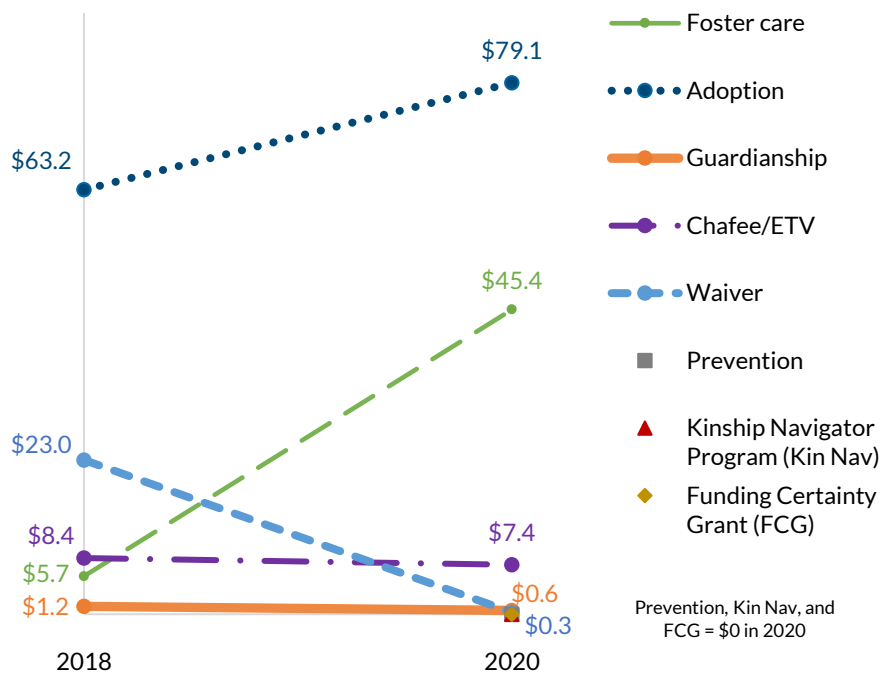
Total in SFY 2020: \$133,193,764

Change from SFY 2018: 31%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).³ Indiana also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Some states, but not Indiana, also reported the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁴

Of the \$133 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, nearly all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁵ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in foster care and adoption expenditures and a decrease in guardianship, Chafee/ETV, and waiver expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁶

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



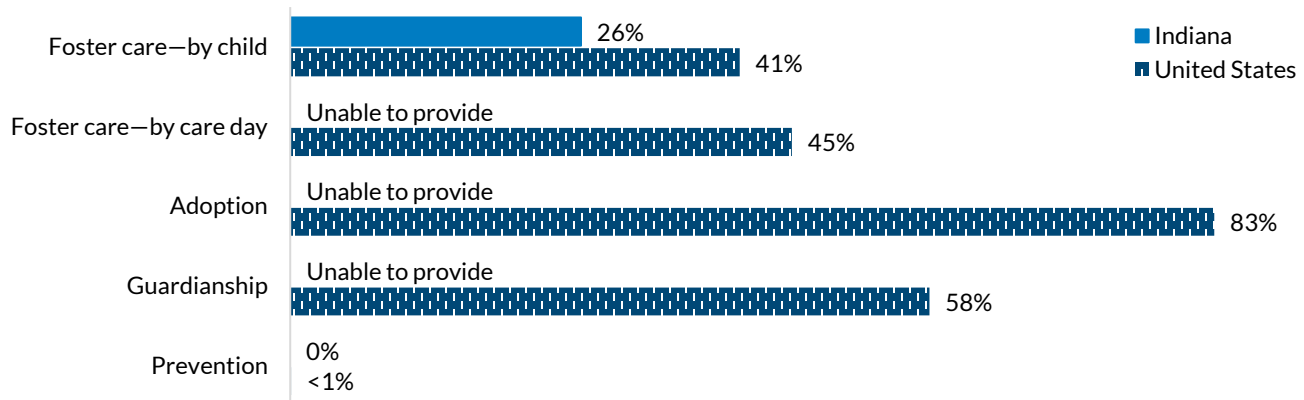
Title IV-E waiver

\$289,654

Indiana reported \$289,654 in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. Indiana began its waiver in January 1998. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁷



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.⁸ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$11,789,430

Change from SFY 2018: -23%

Title IV-B⁹ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$5,168,574

Change from SFY 2018: 22%

Medicaid¹⁰ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$13,286,980

Change from SFY 2018: -10%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹¹ is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Indiana:

- **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)
- **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
- **Case management services:** services or activities for arranging, coordinating, and monitoring services

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$65,511,774

Change from SFY 2018: 14%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹² can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Indiana:

- **Supportive services:** services such as domestic violence services; health, mental health, substance use and disability services; housing counseling services; and other family supports
- **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)
- **Work, education, and training activities:** subsidized employment, education and training, and additional work activities (e.g., providing job search assistance and job readiness)

Other federal funds

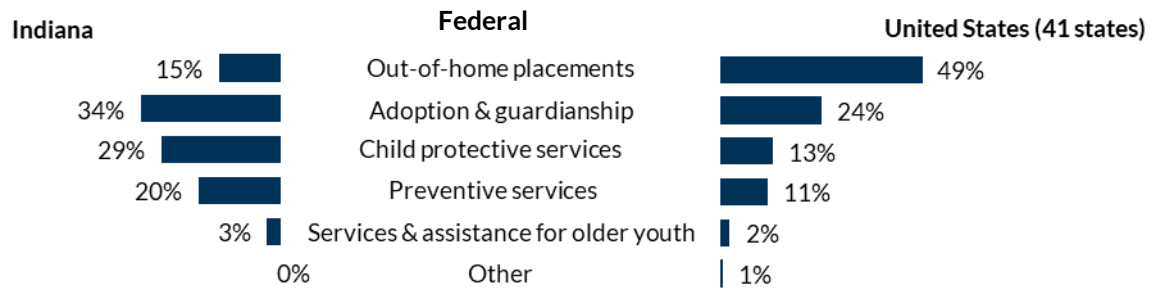
Total in SFY 2020: \$9,442,640

Change from SFY 2018: -16%

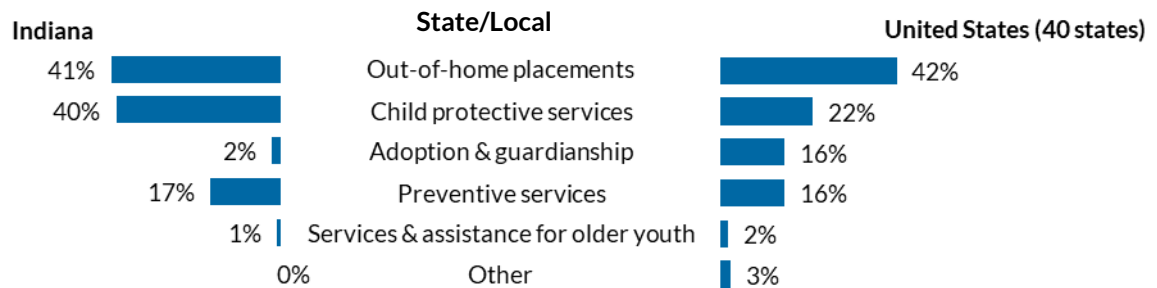
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹³

Use of Funds

Indiana's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁴ The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on child protective services costs.



Indiana's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship costs and a larger proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Indiana identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Other federal funds State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Other federal funds State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Other federal funds State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANF SSBG State funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Other federal funds State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Other federal funds State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Other federal funds State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁷

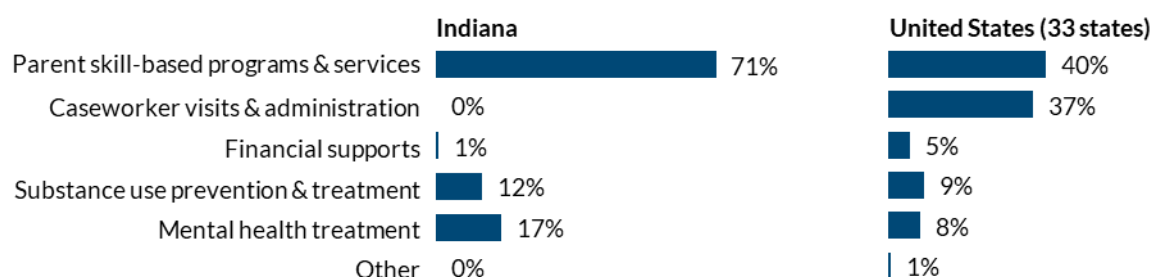
The following is a breakdown of Indiana's spending on out-of-home care. Some administrative and training costs (those that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments) are included in the state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	-	\$42,835,787
Congregate care	-	\$200,727,121

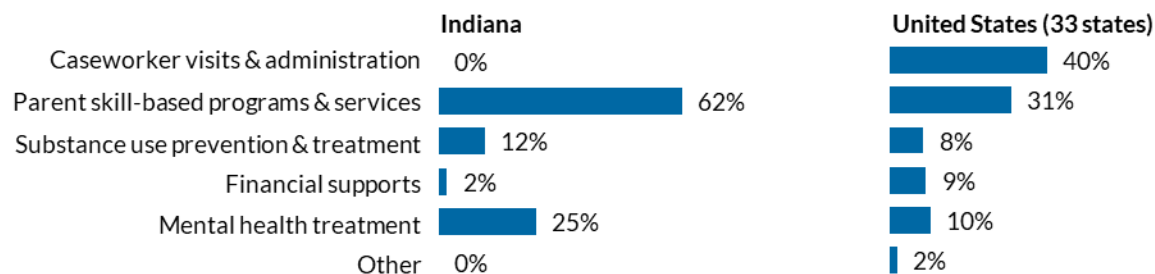
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁸

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Indiana's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends nearly three quarters on parent skill-based programs and services. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Indiana's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends more than half on parent skill-based programs. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs

The following is a breakdown of Indiana's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal but are included in the state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$67,564,687	\$16,348,076
Post-adoption supports and services	\$0	\$0
Guardianship assistance	\$562,148	\$1,146,137
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$0	\$0

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Indiana was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁴ 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. Waiver projects were required to be

cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁵ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁶ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁷ The foster care coverage rate (or “penetration rate”) by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁸ 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>

⁹ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency’s(ies’) total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state’s total IV-B expenditures.

¹⁰ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹¹ The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF’s uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹² The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF’s instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹³ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁴ While most states were able to provide only approximations of how their funds were spent, Indiana provided precise information. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁵ While most states were able to provide only approximations of how their funds were spent, Indiana provided precise information. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁷ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Iowa in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Iowa for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

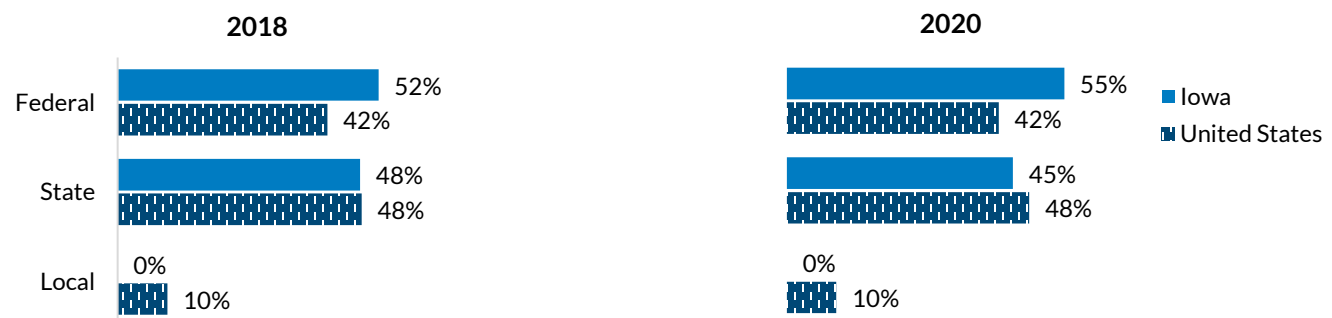
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Iowa decreased slightly since SFY 2018 and decreased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

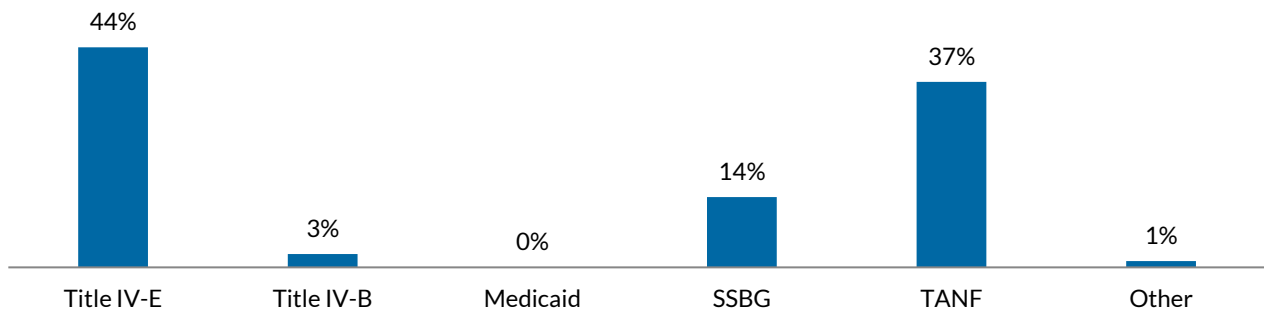
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from SFY 2018	% Change from SFY 2010
Overall	\$290,288,637	-5%	-11%
Federal	\$156,834,940	1%	-3%
State	\$127,824,510	-12%	-23%
Local	\$0	0%	-100%
Offsets and other ³	\$5,629,187	29%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Iowa.



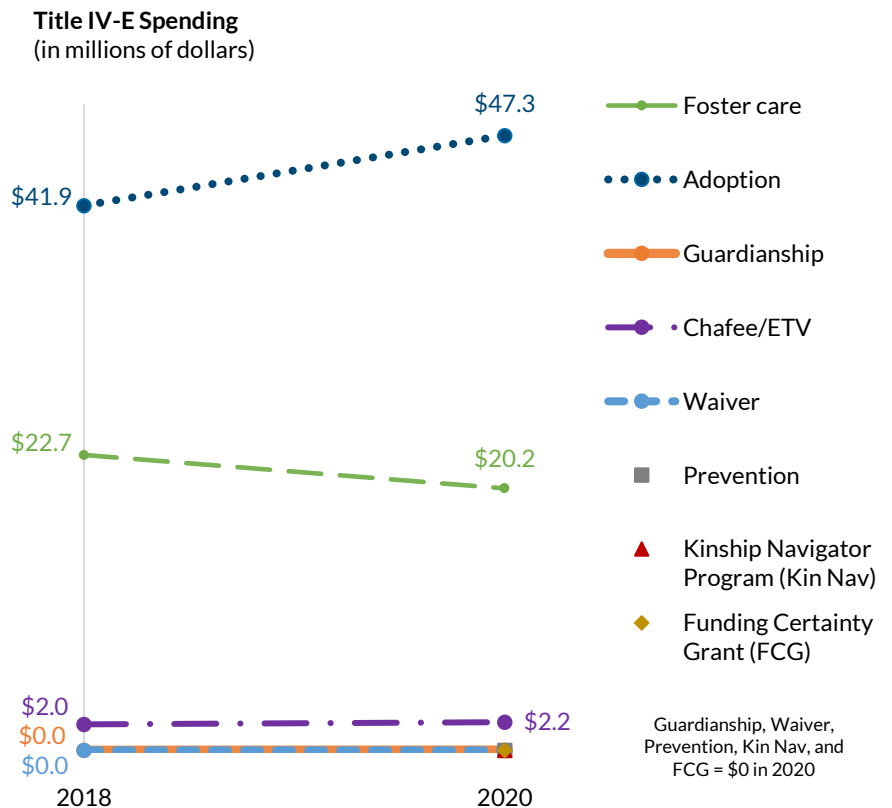
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$69,648,151

Change from SFY 2018: 4%

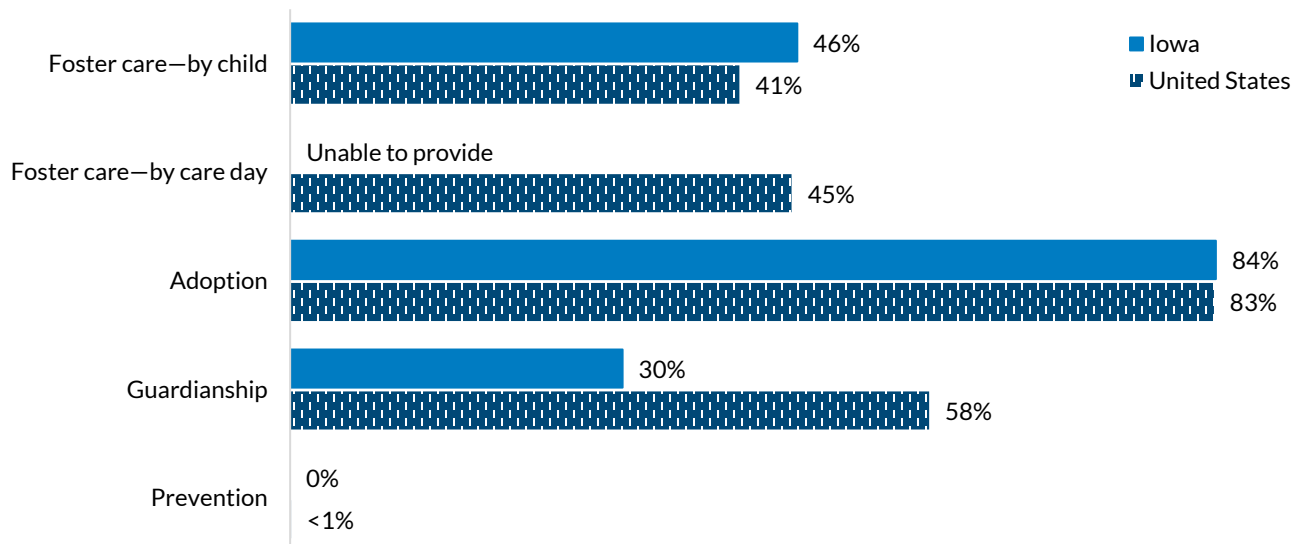
Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Some states, but not Iowa, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$70 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs except foster care compared to SFY 2018.⁷



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$4,232,540

Change from SFY 2018: 7%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$22,230,233

Change from SFY 2018: -9%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Iowa:

- **Case management services:** services or activities for arranging, coordinating, and monitoring services
- **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

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$58,683,866

Change from SFY 2018: -2%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Iowa:

- **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)
- **Other**
- **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)

Other federal funds

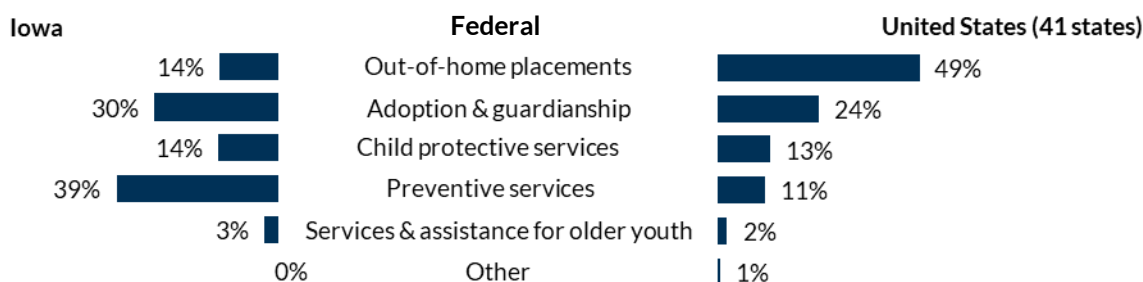
Total in SFY 2020: \$2,040,150

Change from SFY 2018: 67%

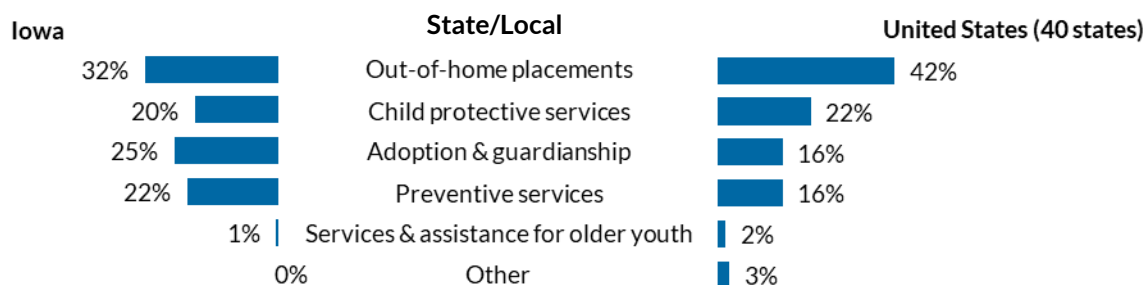
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Iowa's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a much larger proportion on preventive services costs.



Iowa's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Iowa identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-ETitle IV-BState funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-ETitle IV-BState funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • Title IV-B • State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANF • SSBG • State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANF • SSBG • State funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANF • SSBG
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANF • SSBG • State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANF • SSBG • State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-B • State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁸

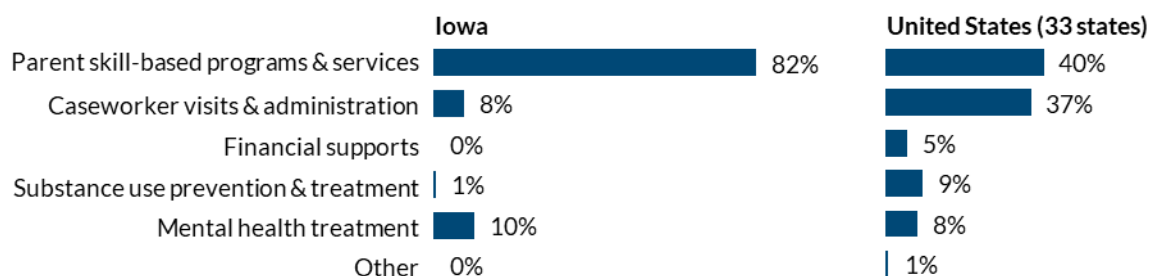
The following is a breakdown of Iowa's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$11,062,368	\$15,207,269
Congregate care	\$11,196,950	\$25,651,662

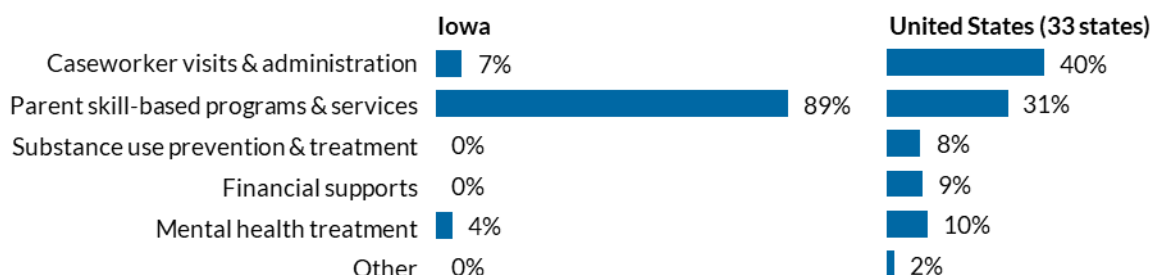
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁹

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Iowa's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than three quarters on parent skill-based programs and services. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Iowa's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends the vast majority on parent skill-based programs. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs²⁰

The following is a breakdown of Iowa's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$47,314,677	-
Post-adoption supports and services	\$0	-
Guardianship assistance	\$1,561	-
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$12,675	-

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Iowa was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ Iowa was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions and private dollars for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

Iowa was unable to report IV-E funds used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes for SFY 2020, so its IV-E expenditures may be understated.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

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

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state

unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁵ Most states, including Iowa, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

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¹⁷ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported amounts are approximations.

¹⁹ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

²⁰ The reported amounts are approximations.

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MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Kansas in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Kansas for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

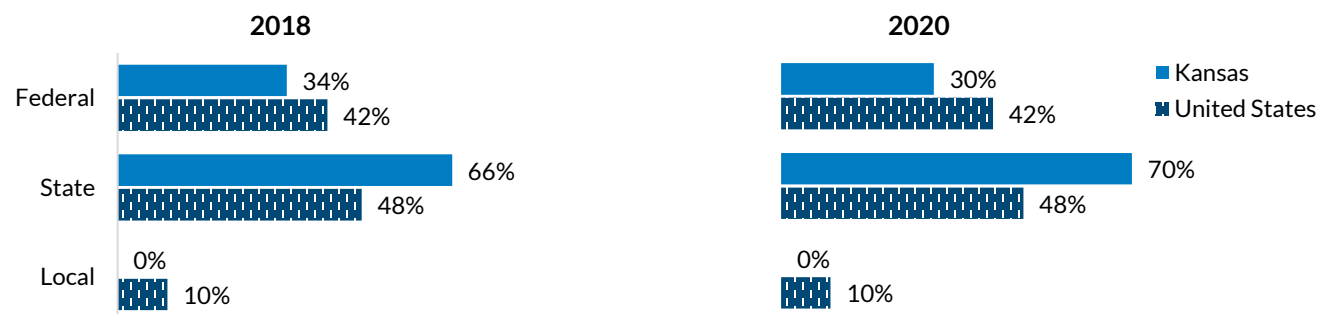
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Kansas increased since SFY 2018 and increased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

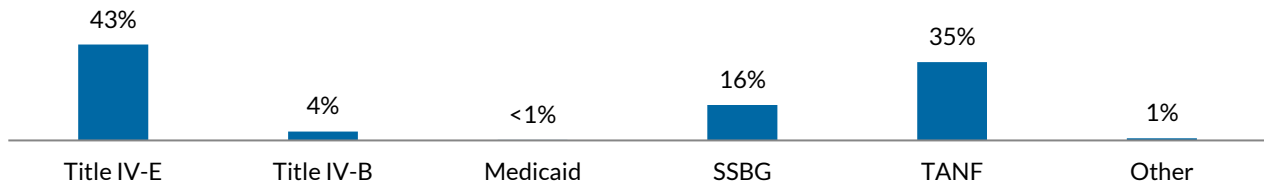
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$397,794,801	28%	35%
Federal	\$119,022,341	17%	4%
State	\$273,532,917	36%	52%
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other	\$5,239,544	-30%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Kansas.



Title IV-E

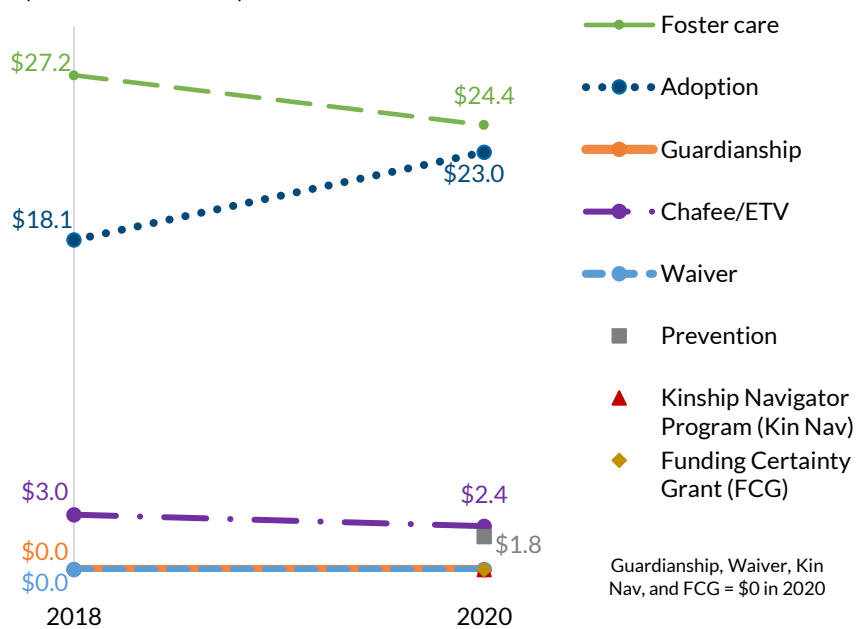
Total in SFY 2020: \$51,610,063

Change from SFY 2018: 6%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).³ Some states, but not Kansas, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁴

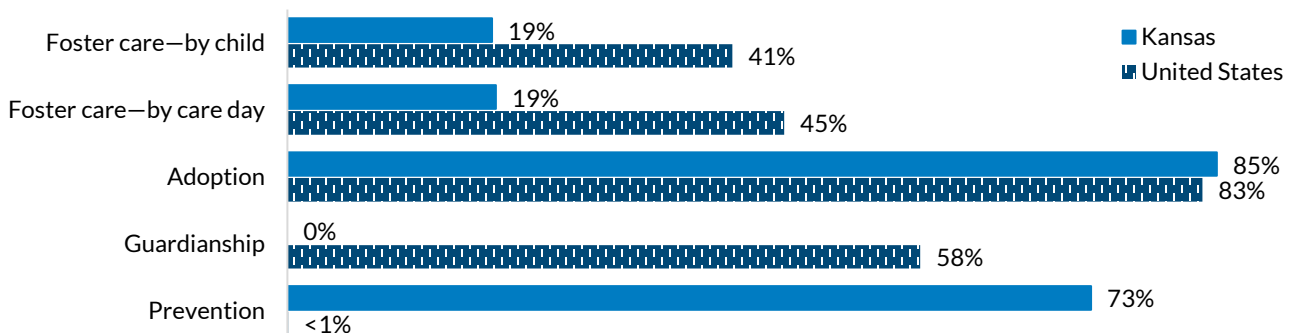
Of the \$52 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, nearly all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁵ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in adoption expenditures and a decrease in foster care and Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁶

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁷



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.⁸ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$4,767,996

Change from SFY 2018: -1%

Title IV-B⁹ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$315,386

Change from SFY 2018: 21%

Medicaid¹⁰ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$19,060,350

Change from SFY 2018: -20%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹¹ is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Kansas:

- **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)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$42,146,926

Change from SFY 2018: 80%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹² can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Kansas:

- **Emergency assistance:** assistance or benefits authorized solely under prior law
- **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)
- **Other**

Other federal funds

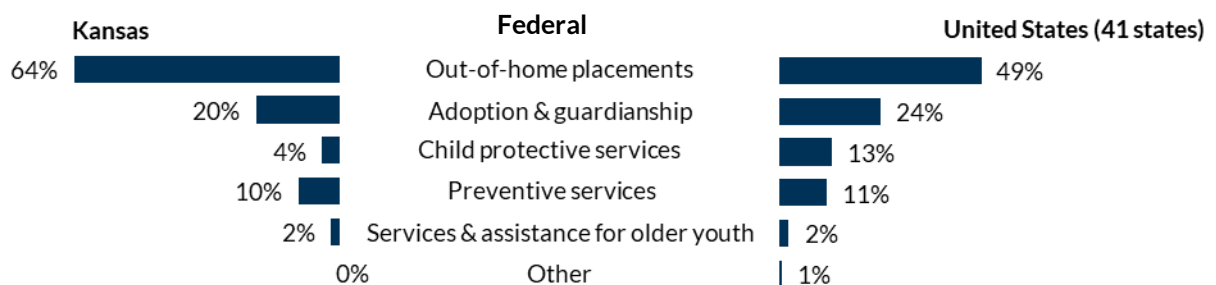
Total in SFY 2020: \$1,121,620

Change from SFY 2018: 123%

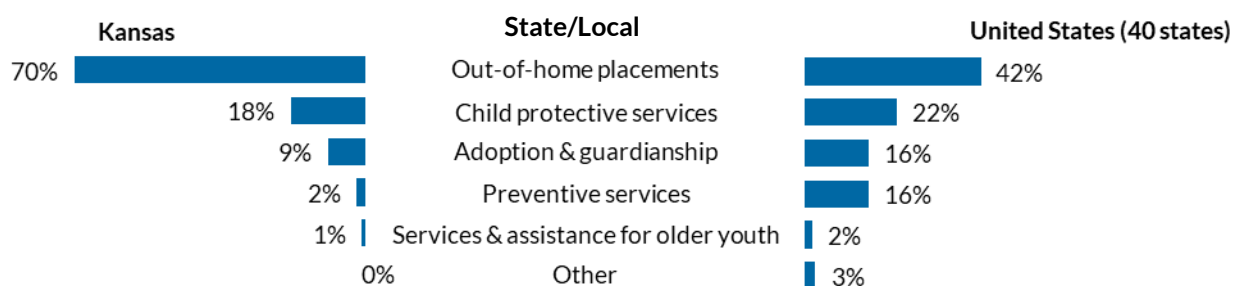
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹³

Use of Funds

Kansas's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁴ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Kansas's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a much larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on preventive services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Kansas identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B TANF State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Other federal funds State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANF Other federal funds State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Other federal funds State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSBG Other federal funds State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁷

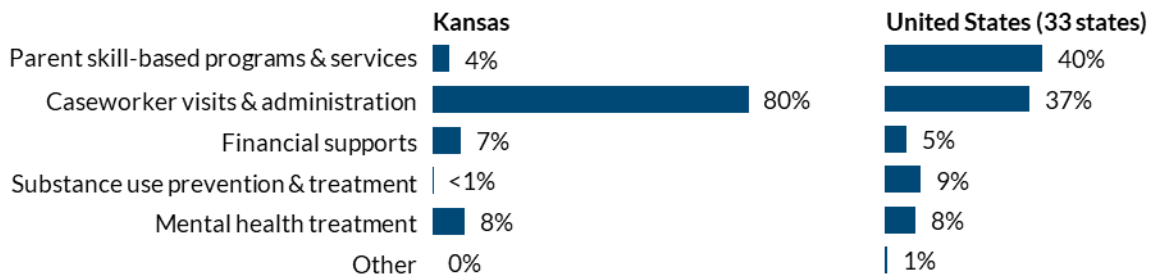
The following is a breakdown of Kansas's spending on out-of-home care. Some administrative and training costs (those that are part of congregate care maintenance payments) are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$20,658,954	\$29,824,043
Congregate care	\$12,451,640	\$14,500,509

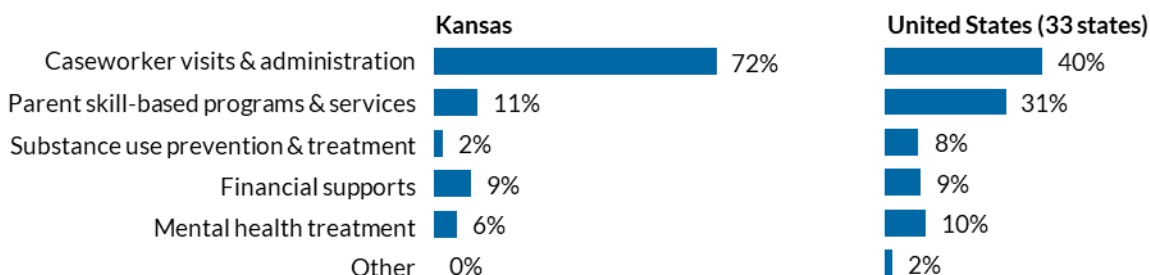
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁸

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Kansas's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than three quarters on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Kansas's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends nearly three quarters on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs

The following is a breakdown of Kansas's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$21,728,114	\$21,315,269
Post-adoption supports and services	-	-
Guardianship assistance	\$0	\$571,471
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$0	-

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Kansas was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

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Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

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MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Kentucky in SFY 2020



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Other available resources

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- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Kentucky decreased since SFY 2018 and increased slightly from SFY 2010 to 2020.

	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$612,056,512	-10%	4%
Federal	\$237,658,854	-5%	2%
State	\$360,238,313	-14%	1%
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other ³	\$14,159,345	-4%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Kentucky.



Title IV-E

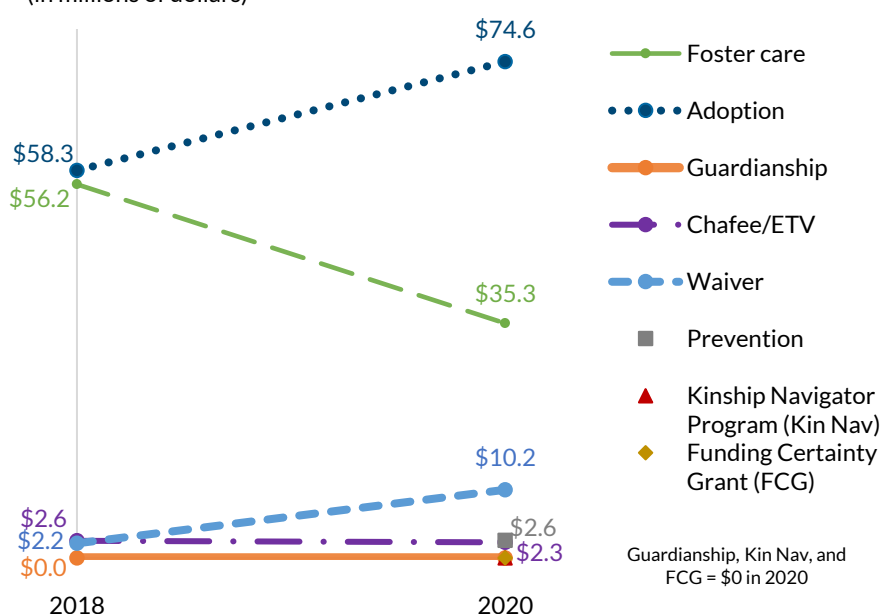
Total in SFY 2020: \$126,273,260

Change from SFY 2018: 5%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Kentucky also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Some states, but not Kentucky, also reported the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$126 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, \$125 million was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in adoption and waiver expenditures and a decrease in foster care and Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁷

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E waiver

\$10 million

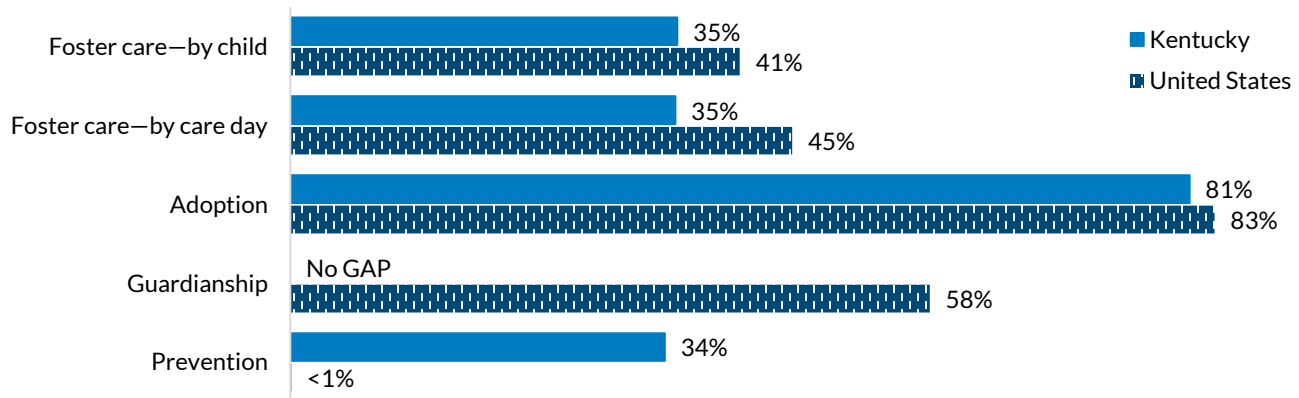
Kentucky reported \$10 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. Kentucky began its waiver in October 2015. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Kentucky spent waiver dollars in the following manner:

Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	\$7,992,361
Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	\$1,446,955
Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver	\$805,715
Project development and evaluation costs	\$0

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$15,176,513

Change from SFY 2018: 57%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$5,000,000

Change from SFY 2018: -89%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Kentucky:

- **Administrative costs**
- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **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)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$87,999,996

Change from SFY 2018: 25%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Kentucky:

- **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
- **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
- **Work, education, and training activities:** subsidized employment, education and training, and additional work activities (e.g., providing job search assistance and job readiness)

Other federal funds

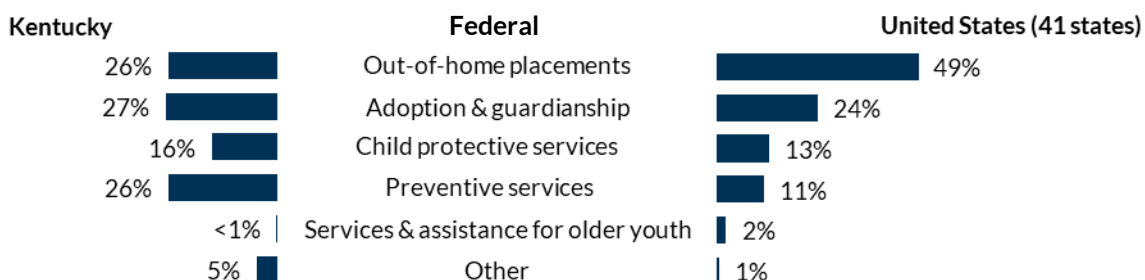
Total in SFY 2020: \$3,209,085

Change from SFY 2018: 13%

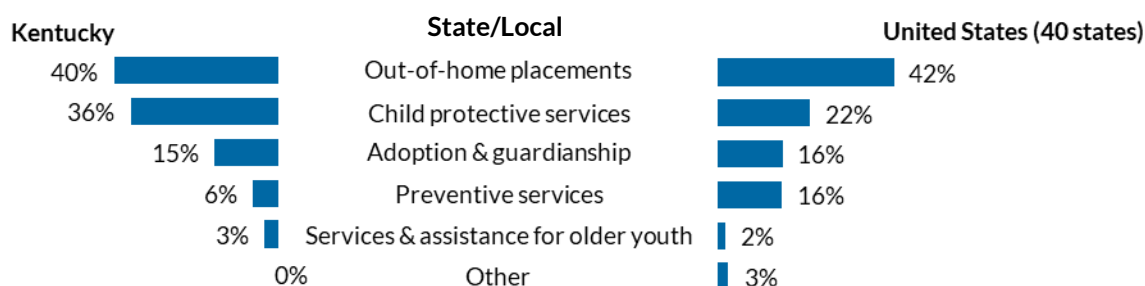
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Kentucky's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on preventive services costs.



Kentucky's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a larger proportion on child protective services costs and a smaller proportion on preventive services costs.



Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁷

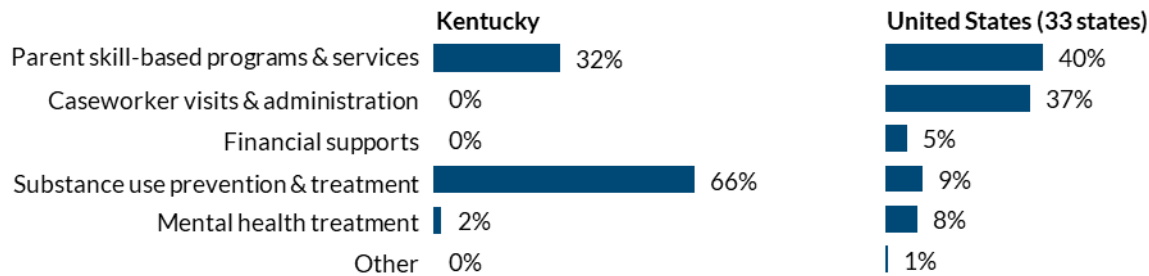
The following is a breakdown of Kentucky's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are not included in the state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	-	\$38,647,990
Congregate care	-	\$106,602,008

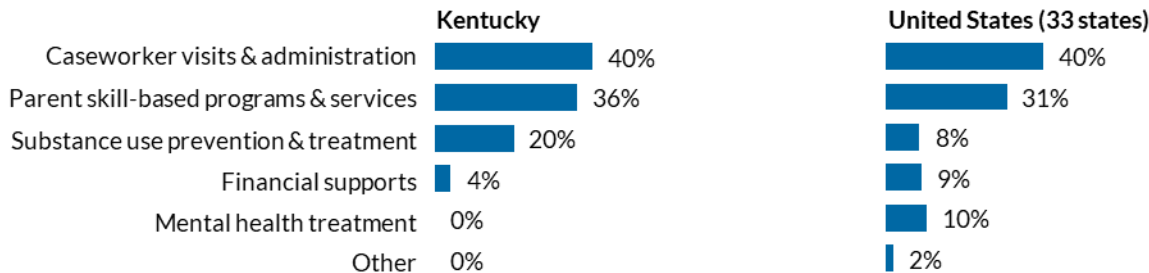
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁸

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Kentucky's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than half on substance use prevention and treatment. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Kentucky's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends almost half on caseworker visits and administration and more than a third on parent skill-based programs and services. This is similar to the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs¹⁹

The following is a breakdown of Kentucky's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal but not the state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$74,643,940	\$51,836,327
Post-adoption supports and services	\$568,394	\$1,868,487
Guardianship assistance	\$0	\$0
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$0	\$0

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Kentucky was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ Kentucky was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions and private dollars for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated. Further, the reported amount includes estimates, not precise amounts, for Supplemental Security Income and Social Security Disability Insurance.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹² The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF's uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹³ The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF's instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁵ Most states, including Kentucky, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ Most states, including Kentucky, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁷ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

¹⁹ The reported federal amounts are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Louisiana in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Louisiana for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

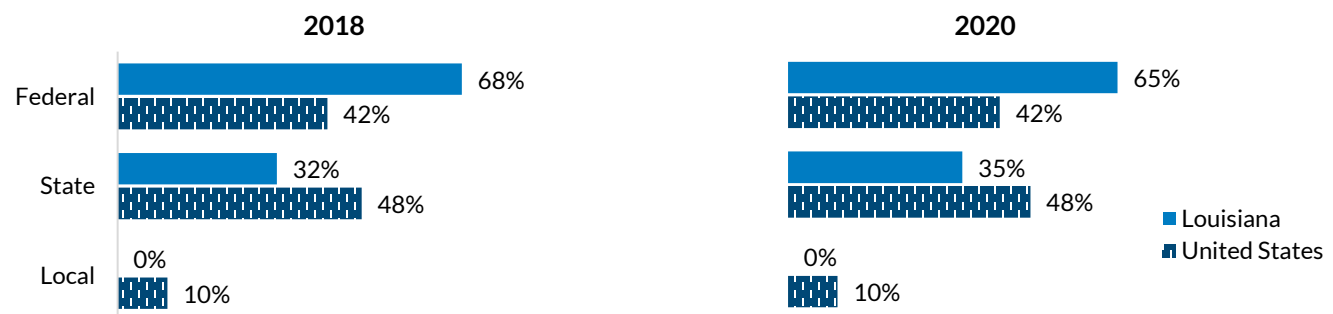
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Louisiana increased slightly since SFY 2018.

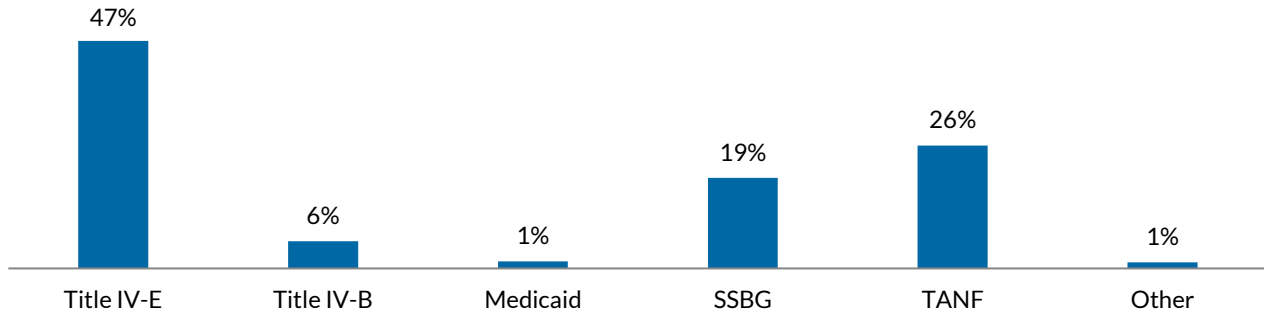
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$259,545,375	5%	N/A
Federal	\$165,741,651	<-1%	-50%
State	\$87,717,453	14%	88%
Local	\$0	0%	N/A
Offsets and other	\$6,086,271	91%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Louisiana.



Title IV-E

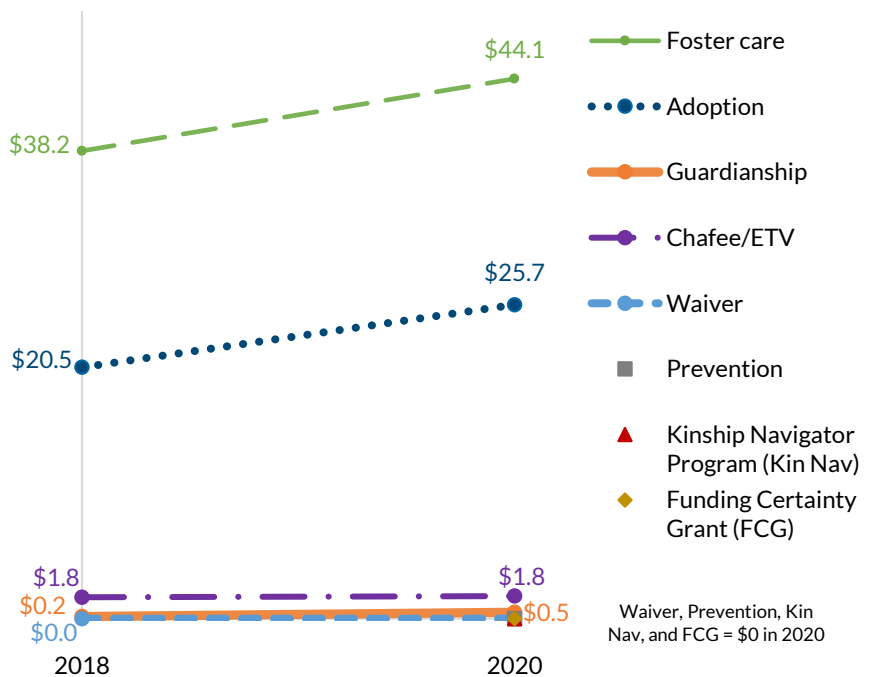
Total in SFY 2020: \$78,334,086

Change from SFY 2018: 8%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).³ Some states, but not Louisiana, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁴

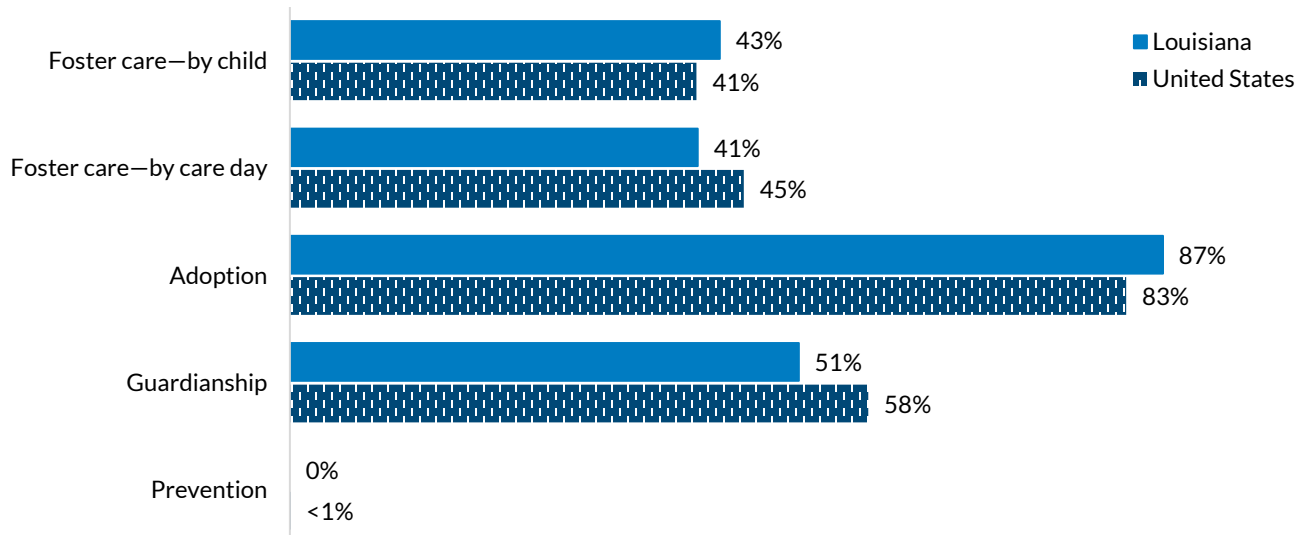
Of the \$78 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, \$72 million was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁵ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs compared to SFY 2018.⁶

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁷



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.⁸ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$9,339,378

Change from SFY 2018: 43%

Title IV-B⁹ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$2,440,989

Change from SFY 2018: -18%

Medicaid¹⁰ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$31,216,203

Change from SFY 2018: -13%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹¹ is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Louisiana:

- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **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)
- **Adoption services:** services or activities to assist in adopting a child (e.g., counseling, recruiting adoptive homes, training)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$42,328,836

Change from SFY 2018: -11%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹² can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Louisiana:

- **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)
- **Emergency services:** services authorized solely under prior law

Other federal funds

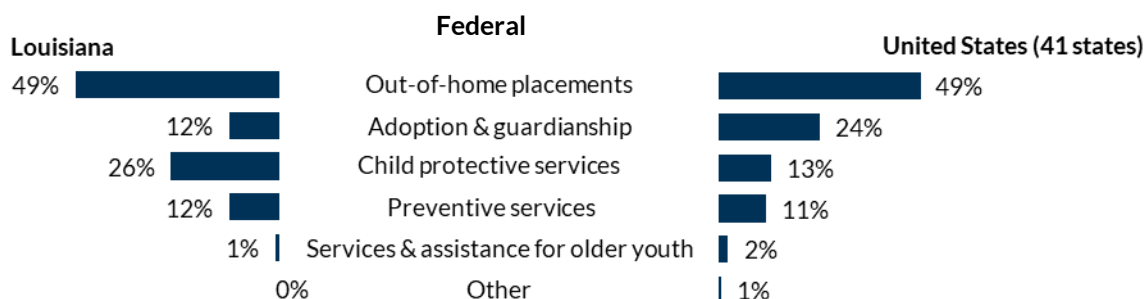
Total in SFY 2020: \$2,082,159

Change from SFY 2018: 275%

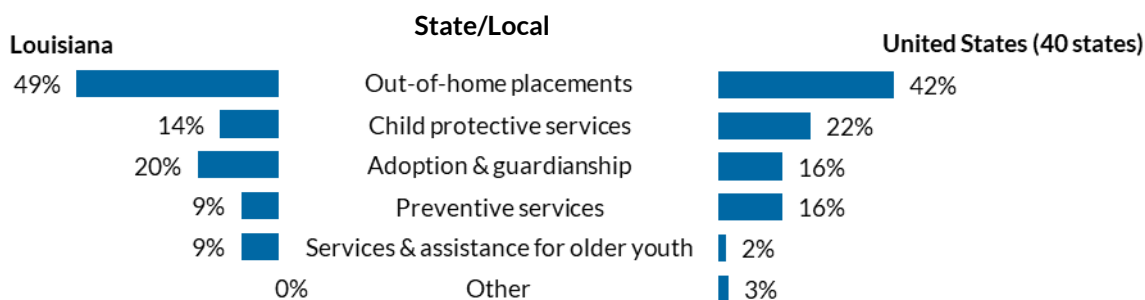
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹³

Use of Funds

Louisiana's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁴ The state spends a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship costs and a larger proportion on child protective services costs.



Louisiana's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and services and assistance for older youth and spends a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Louisiana identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B SSBG Third-party in-kind contributions
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Other federal funds Third-party in-kind contributions
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B SSBG Third-party in-kind contributions
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B TANF SSBG
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁷

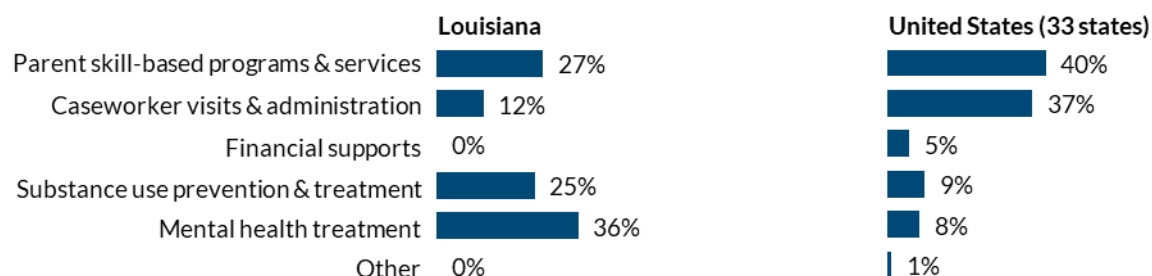
The following is a breakdown of Louisiana's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$36,797,442	\$25,525,778
Congregate care	\$18,668,546	\$17,017,186

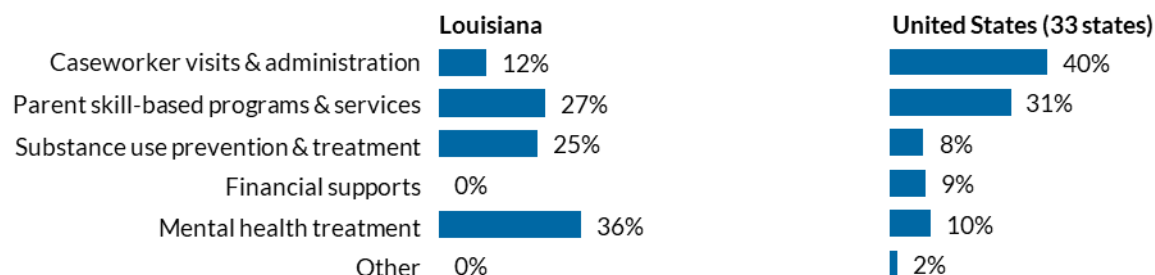
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁸

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Louisiana's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than a third on mental health treatment. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Louisiana's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends more than a third on mental health treatment. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs¹⁹

The following is a breakdown of Louisiana's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$22,165,558	\$16,737,841
Post-adoption supports and services	\$0	\$0
Guardianship assistance	\$520,565	\$367,062
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$0	\$0

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Louisiana was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

Louisiana was unable to provide local expenditures for SFY 2010, therefore some comparisons to SFY 2010 cannot be made.

³ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁴ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

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The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

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population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

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Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

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MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Maine in SFY 2020



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This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Maine for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

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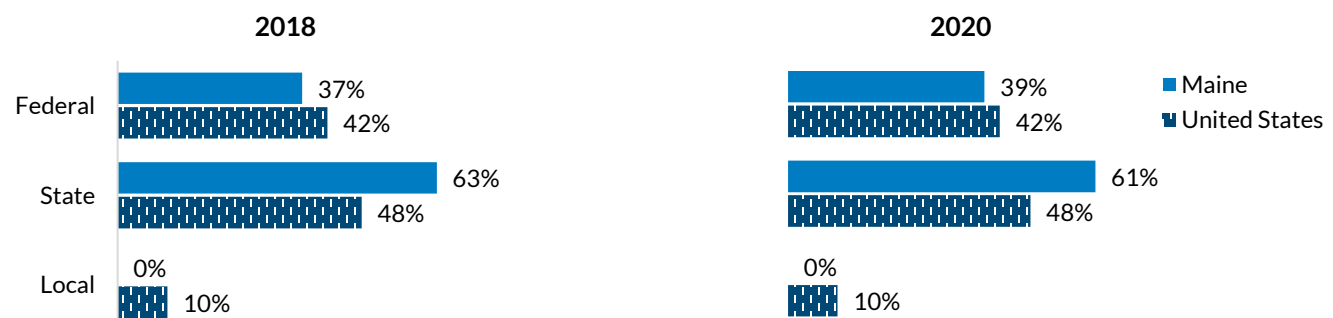
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Maine held steady since SFY 2018 and decreased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

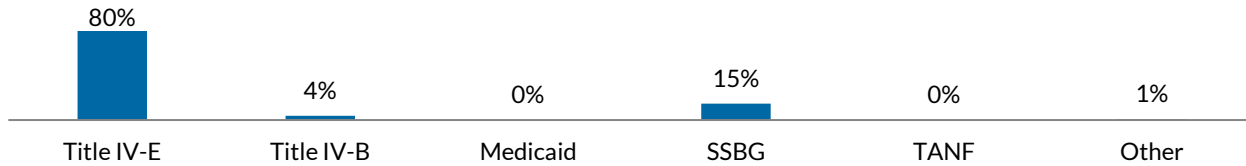
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$135,640,730	1%	-6%
Federal	\$51,931,019	7%	1%
State	\$81,276,419	-3%	-13%
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other	\$2,433,292	32%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Maine.



Title IV-E

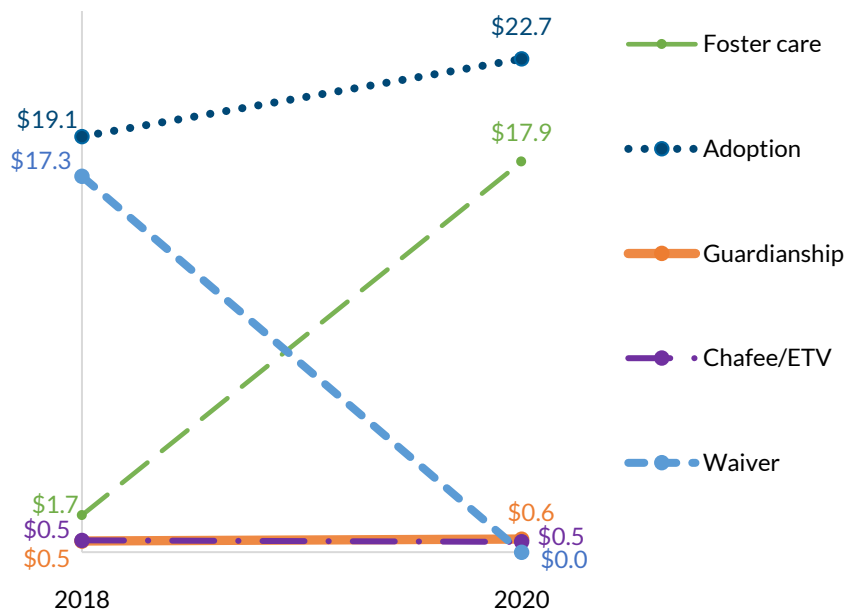
Total in SFY 2020: \$41,651,648

Change from SFY 2018: 7%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).³ Some states, but not Maine, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁴

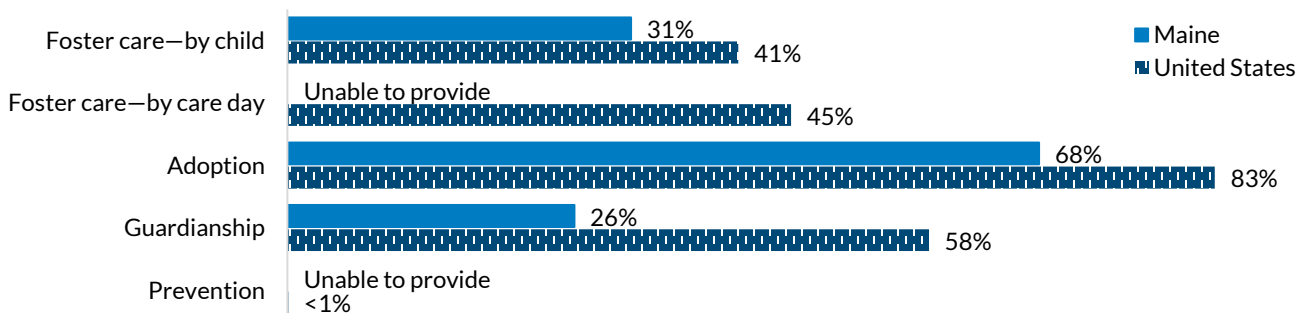
Of the \$42 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁵ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in foster care, adoption, and guardianship expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV and waiver expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁶

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁷



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.⁸ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$2,041,222

Change from SFY 2018: 10%

Title IV-B⁹ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

Medicaid¹⁰ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$7,684,650

Change from SFY 2018: 5%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹¹ is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top category of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Maine:

- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹² can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Other federal funds

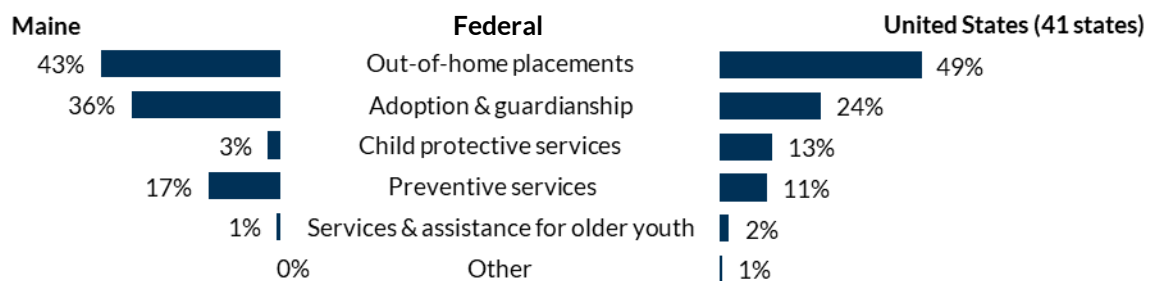
Total in SFY 2020: \$553,499

Change from SFY 2018: 308%

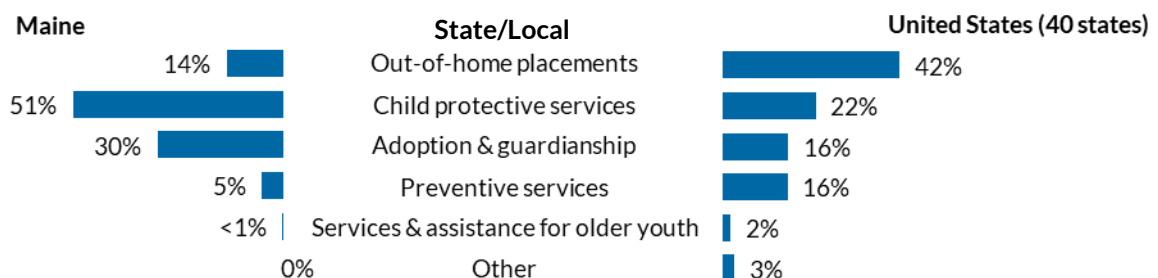
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹³

Use of Funds

Maine's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁴ The state spends a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Maine's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a much larger proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Maine identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other federal funds State funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Other federal funds State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other federal funds State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁷

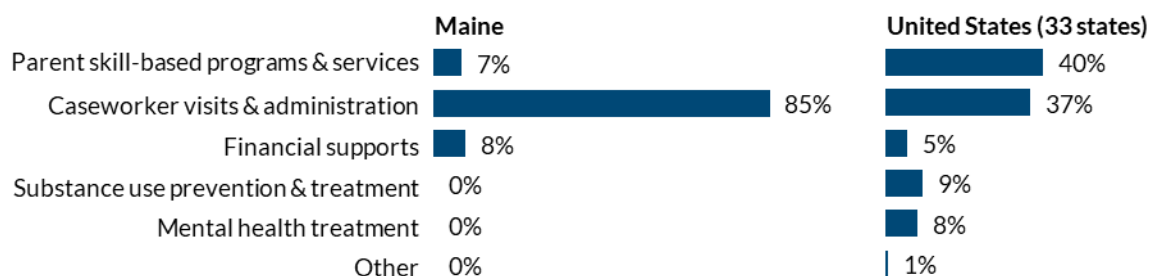
The following is a breakdown of Maine's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$20,067,339	\$9,492,984
Congregate care	\$2,385,365	\$1,585,531

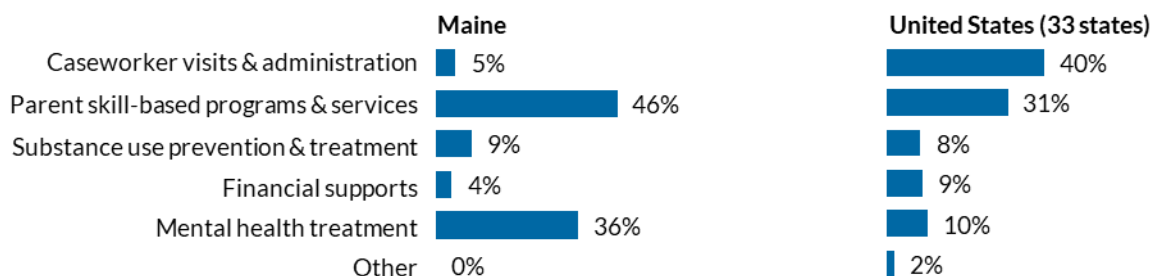
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁸

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Maine's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than three quarters on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Maine's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends almost half on parent skill-based programs and more than a third on mental health treatment. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs¹⁹

The following is a breakdown of Maine's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$17,978,135	\$19,383,885
Post-adoption supports and services	-	-

	Federal	State/Local
Guardianship assistance	\$596,924	\$2,815,568
Post-guardianship supports and services	-	-

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Maine was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

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Maine was unable to report IV-E Prevention Services Program, Kinship Navigator Program, and Funding Certainty Grant expenditures for SFY 2020, so its IV-E expenditures may be understated.

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MAY 2023

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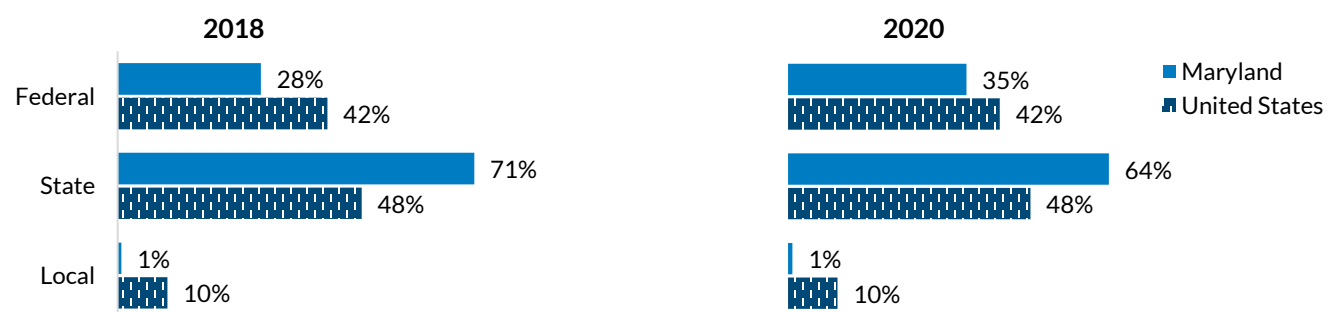
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Maryland increased since SFY 2018 and decreased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

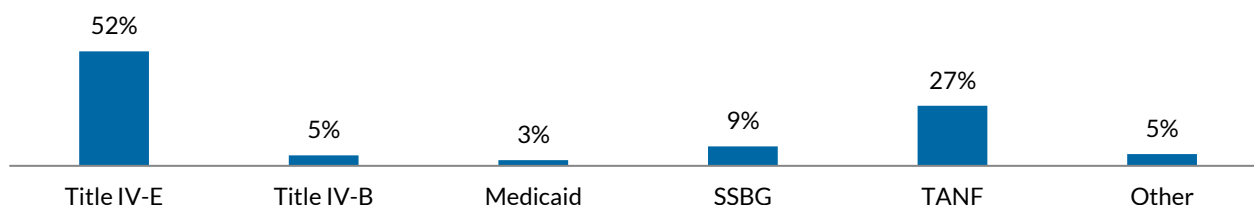
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$577,970,836	6%	-12%
Federal	\$203,719,323	33%	-21%
State	\$366,499,931	-4%	-7%
Local	\$4,997,315	29%	27%
Offsets and other	\$2,754,267	-51%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Maryland.



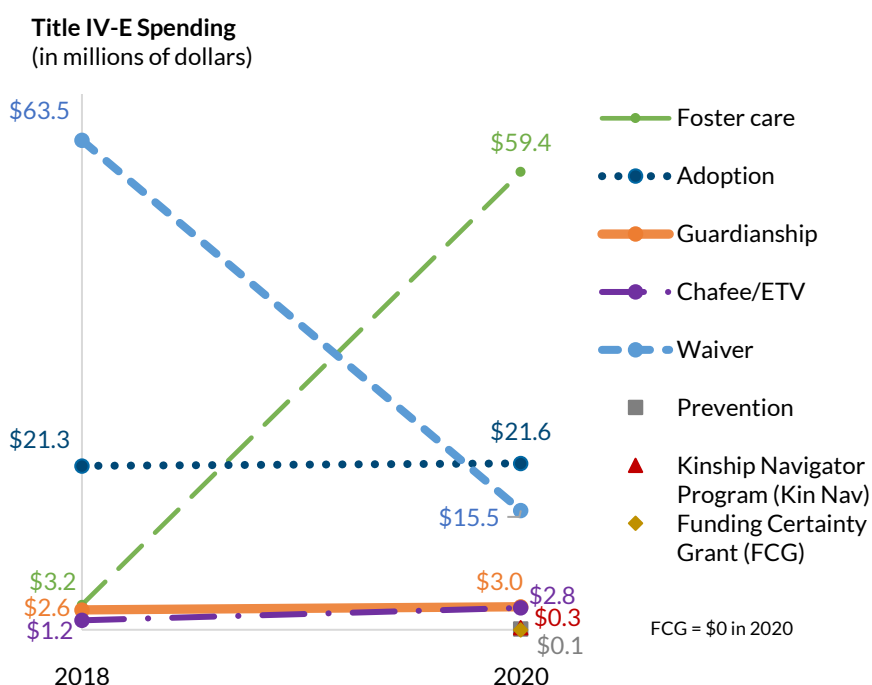
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$105,067,105

Change from SFY 2018: 11%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).³ Maryland also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Some states, but not Maryland, also reported the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁴

Of the \$105 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, \$103 million was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁵ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in foster care, guardianship, and Chafee/ETV expenditures and a decrease in waiver expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁶



Title IV-E waiver

\$15 million

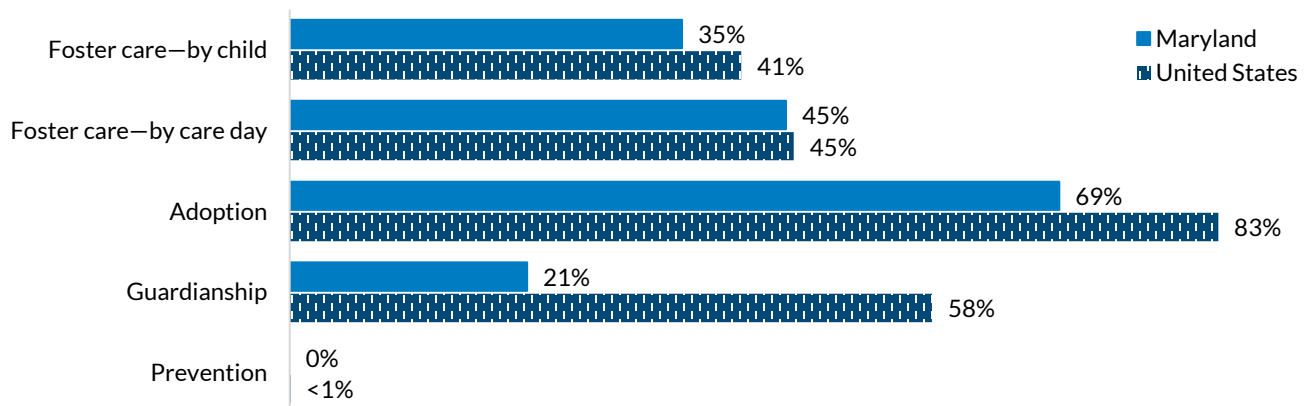
Maryland reported \$15 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. Maryland began its waiver in July 2015. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Maryland spent waiver dollars in the following manner:

Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	\$15,383,630
Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	\$0
Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver	\$0
Project development and evaluation costs	\$102,812

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁷



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.⁸ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$9,530,749

Change from SFY 2018: 24%

Title IV-B⁹ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$5,150,313

Change from SFY 2018: 8%

Medicaid¹⁰ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$17,963,868

Change from SFY 2018: 1%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹¹ is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Maryland:

- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **In-home services:** services or activities provided to families to assist with household or personal care activities that improve or maintain adequate family well-being (e.g., training in self-help and self-care skills, essential shopping, simple household repairs)
- **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)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$55,247,255

Change from SFY 2018: 102%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹² can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Maryland:

- **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)
- **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)
- **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

Other federal funds

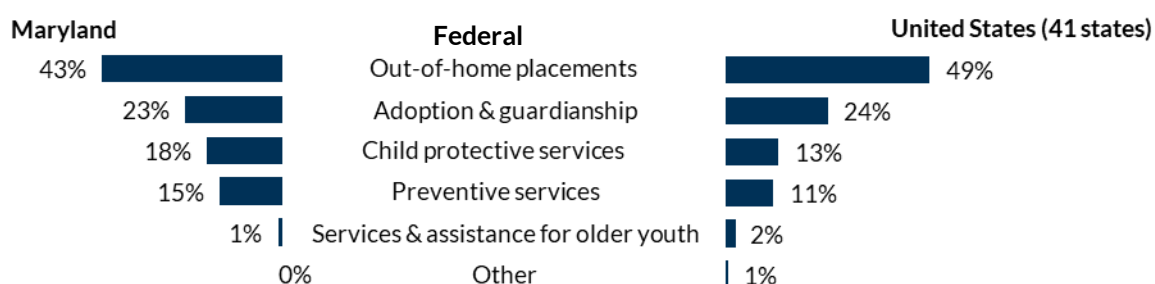
Total in SFY 2020: \$10,760,033

Change from SFY 2018: 1,156%

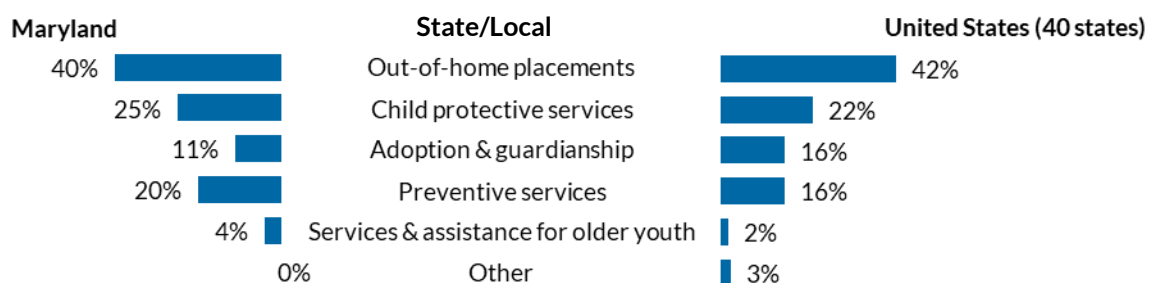
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹³

Use of Funds

Maryland's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁴ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on child protective services costs.



Maryland's use of state/local funds differs slightly from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship costs and a larger proportion on preventive services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Maryland identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other federal funds State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁷

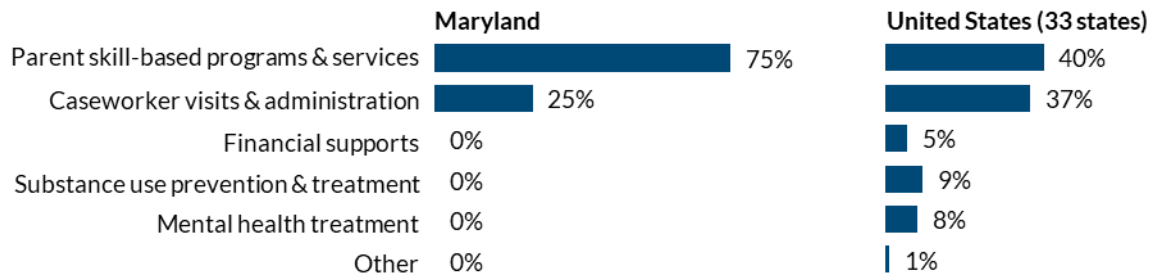
The following is a breakdown of Maryland's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$43,624,743	\$75,617,808
Congregate care	\$43,624,742	\$73,417,948

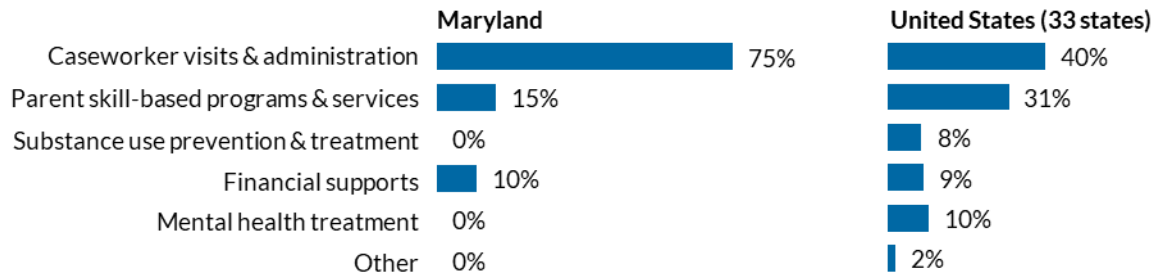
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁸

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Maryland's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends three quarters on parent skill-based programs and services. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Maryland's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends three quarters on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs¹⁹

The following is a breakdown of Maryland's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$42,706,515	\$22,015,030
Post-adoption supports and services	\$100,000	\$0
Guardianship assistance	\$2,941,468	\$21,211,775
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$50,000	\$0

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Maryland was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁴ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁵ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁶ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁷ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁸ 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>

⁹ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

¹⁰ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match

and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹¹ The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF's uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹² The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF's instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹³ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁴ Most states, including Maryland, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁵ Most states, including Maryland, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁷ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported federal expenditure amounts are approximations.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

¹⁹ The reported amounts are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Massachusetts in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Massachusetts for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

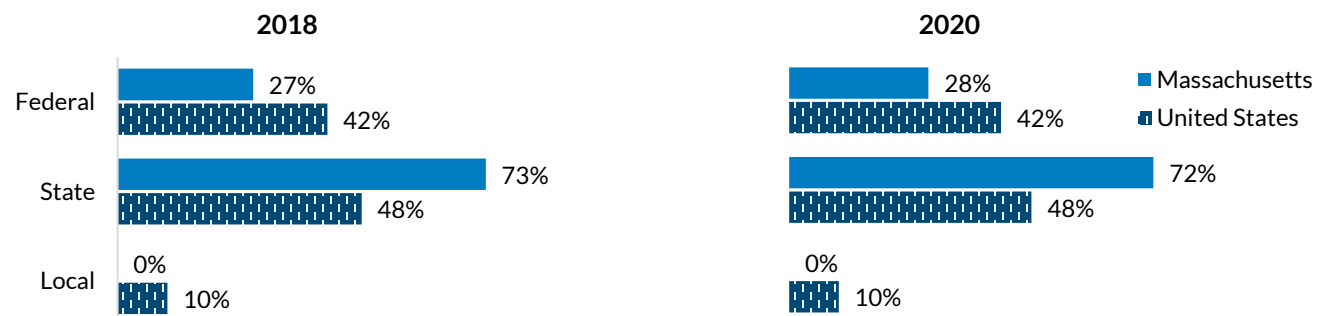
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Massachusetts increased slightly since SFY 2018 and increased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

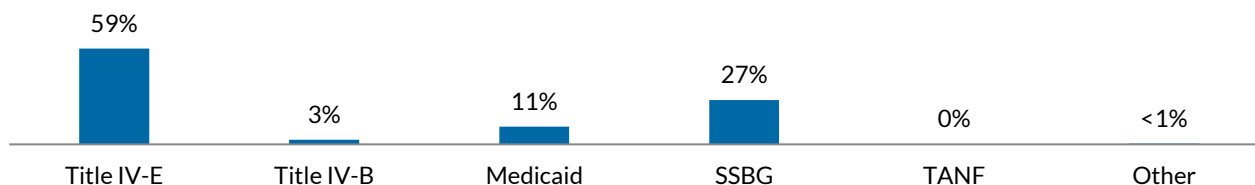
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$1,053,787,651	2%	18%
Federal	\$289,816,360	5%	13%
State	\$757,604,424	1%	19%
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other	\$6,366,867	-9%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has not changed since SFY 2018.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Massachusetts.



Title IV-E

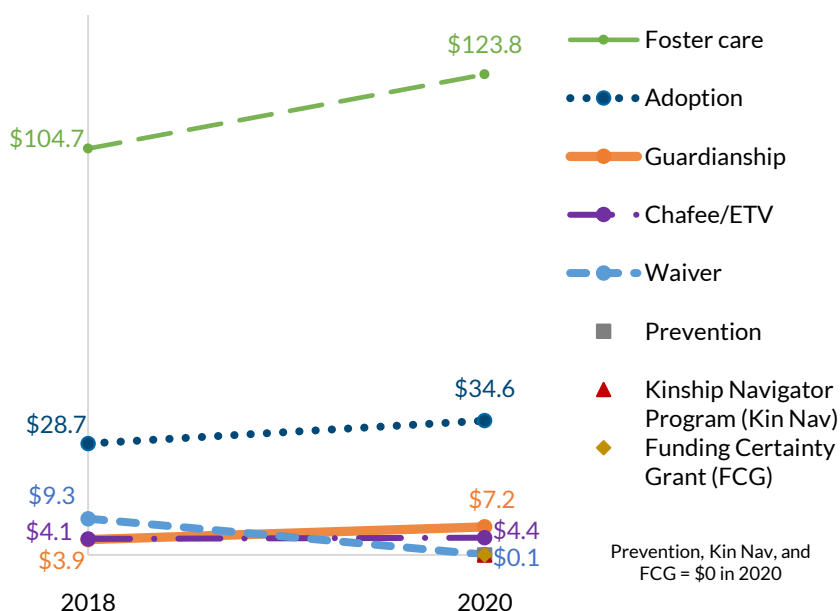
Total in SFY 2020: \$170,074,638

Change from SFY 2018: 12%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).³ Massachusetts also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Some states, but not Massachusetts, also reported the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁴

Of the \$170 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁵ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs except the waiver compared to SFY 2018.⁶

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E waiver

\$65,350

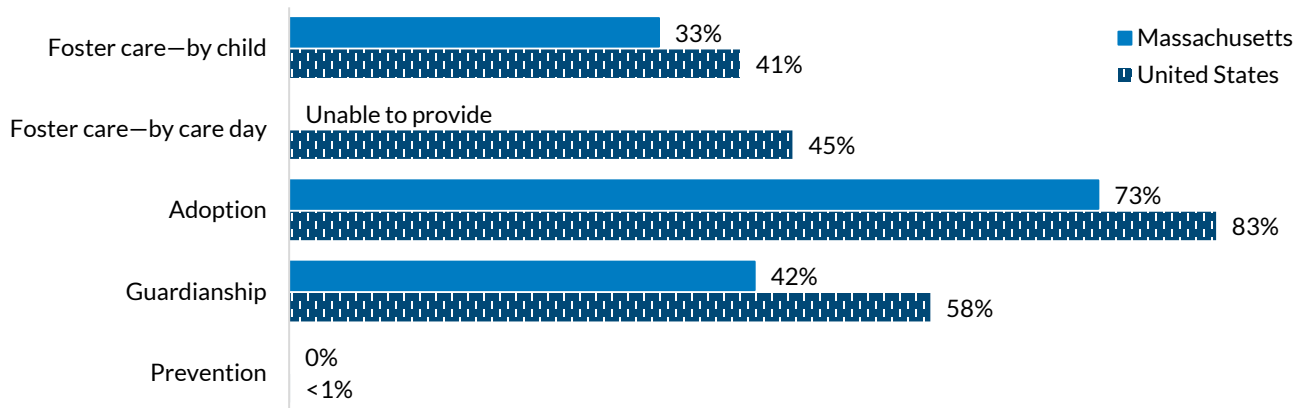
Massachusetts reported \$65,350 in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. Massachusetts began its waiver in January 2014. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Massachusetts spent waiver dollars in the following manner:

Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	\$0
Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	\$0
Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver	\$0
Project development and evaluation costs	\$65,350

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁷



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.⁸ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$8,293,145

Change from SFY 2018: 4%

Title IV-B⁹ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$31,411,265

Change from SFY 2018: -8%

Medicaid¹⁰ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$78,591,600

Change from SFY 2018: -3%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹¹ is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Massachusetts:

- **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
- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **In-home services:** services or activities provided to families to assist with household or personal care activities that improve or maintain adequate family well-being (e.g., training in self-help and self-care skills, essential shopping, simple household repairs)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹² can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Other federal funds

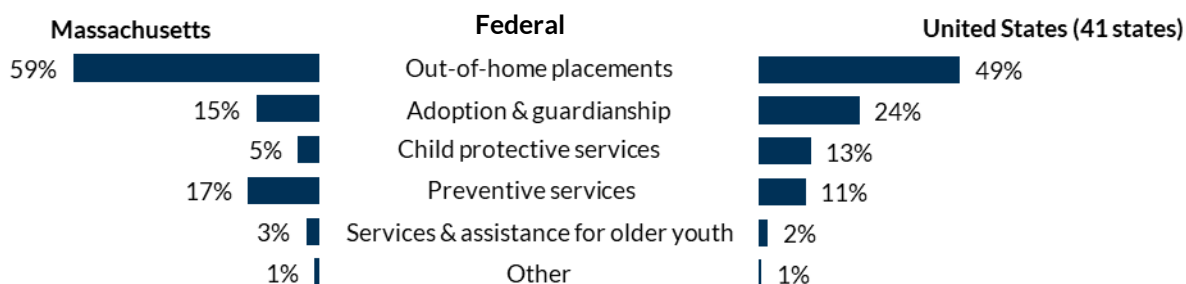
Total in SFY 2020: \$1,445,712

Change from SFY 2018: 74%

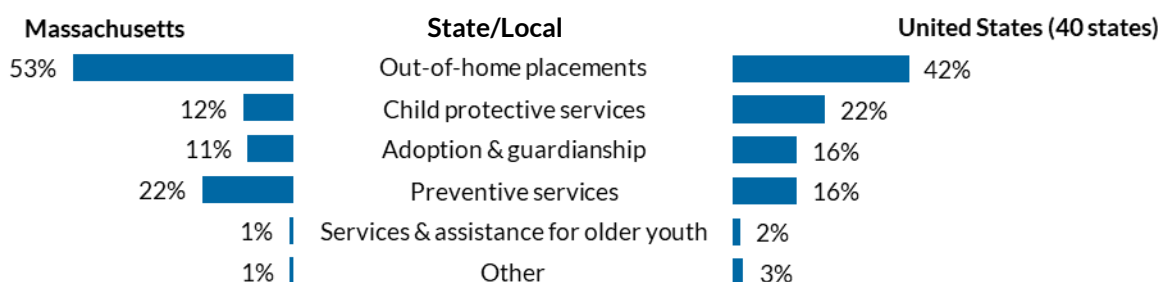
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹³

Use of Funds

Massachusetts's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁴ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship costs.



Massachusetts's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Massachusetts identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicaid SSBG State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B SSBG State funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-B • SSBG • State funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicaid • Other federal funds • State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicaid • Other federal funds • State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-B • Other federal funds • State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • SSBG • State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • SSBG • State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • Other federal funds • State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • Other federal funds • State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁷

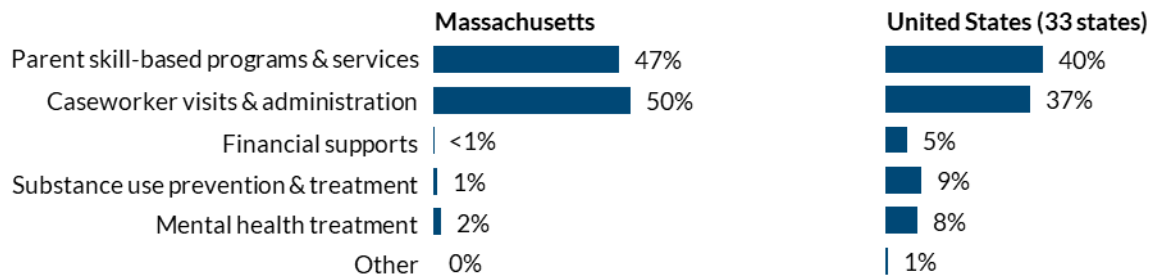
The following is a breakdown of Massachusetts's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$60,400,000	\$91,500,000
Congregate care	\$79,800,000	\$167,100,000

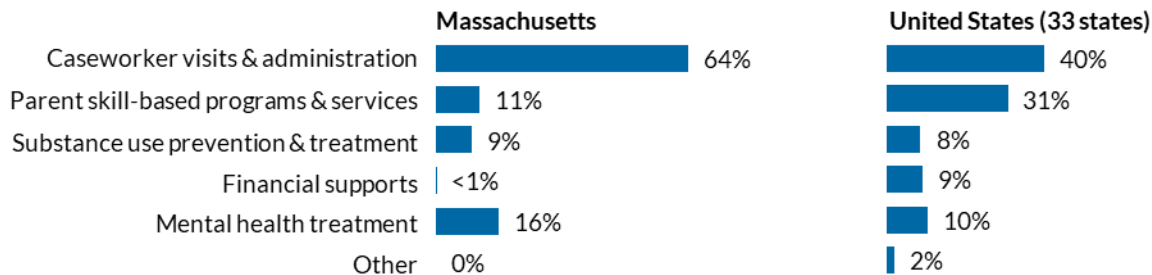
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁸

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Massachusetts's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends half on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Massachusetts's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends more than half on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs¹⁹

The following is a breakdown of Massachusetts's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$28,000,000	\$49,100,000
Post-adoption supports and services	\$1,400,000	\$5,600,000
Guardianship assistance	\$6,100,000	\$26,900,000
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$0	\$0

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Massachusetts was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

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The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

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MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Michigan in SFY 2020



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This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Michigan for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

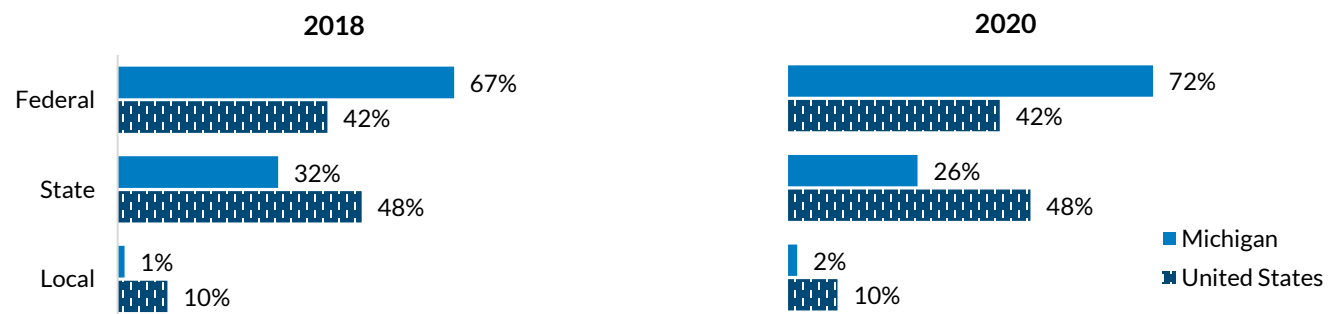
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Michigan decreased since SFY 2018 and increased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

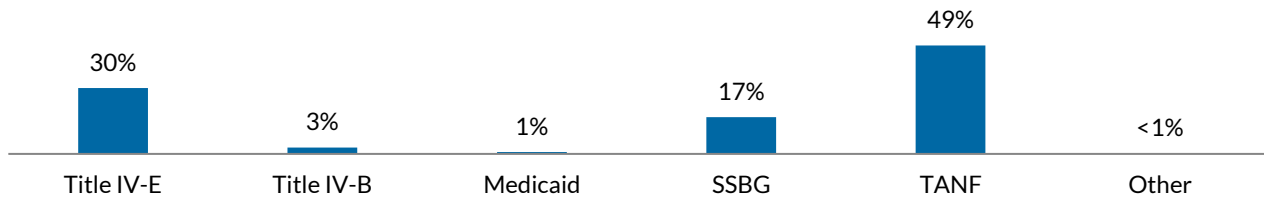
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$1,030,507,271	-22%	23%
Federal	\$743,039,989	-15%	10%
State	\$263,399,238	-37%	288%
Local	\$18,868,278	6%	-79%
Offsets and other ³	\$5,199,767	52%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

TANF is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Michigan.



Title IV-E

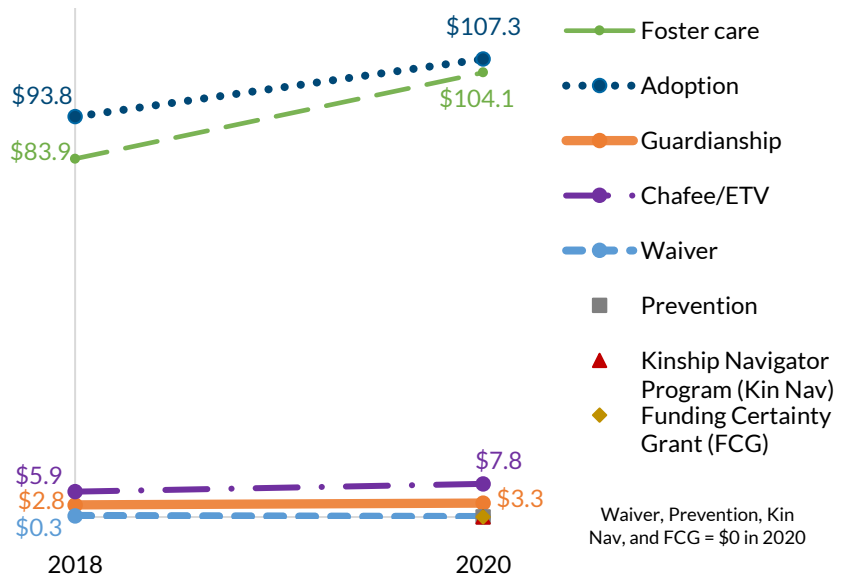
Total in SFY 2020: \$222,441,671

Change from SFY 2018: 17%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Some states, but not Michigan, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

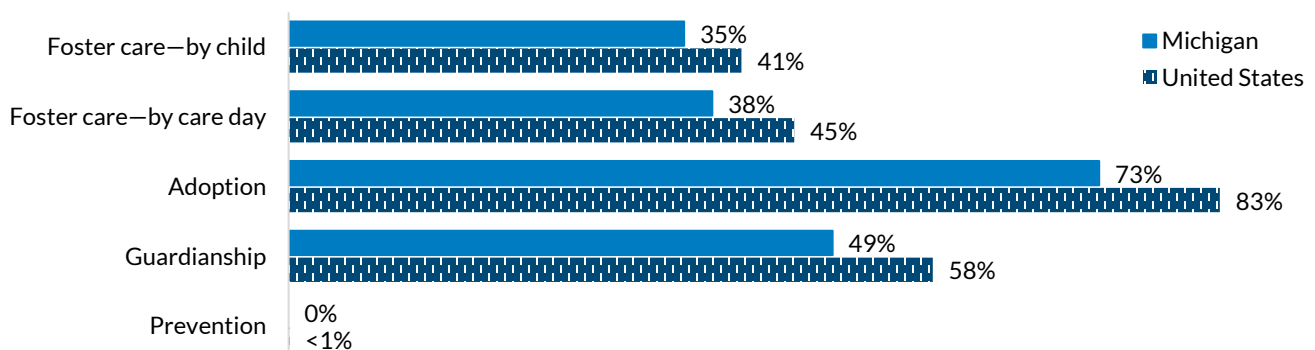
Of the \$222 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs except the waiver compared to SFY 2018.⁷

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$21,848,971

Change from SFY 2018: 11%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$6,383,494

Change from SFY 2018: 2%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$123,794,660

Change from SFY 2018: -5%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Michigan:

- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **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)
- **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 residential and medical services)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$366,091,471

Change from SFY 2018: -31%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Michigan:

- **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)
- **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
- **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

Other federal funds

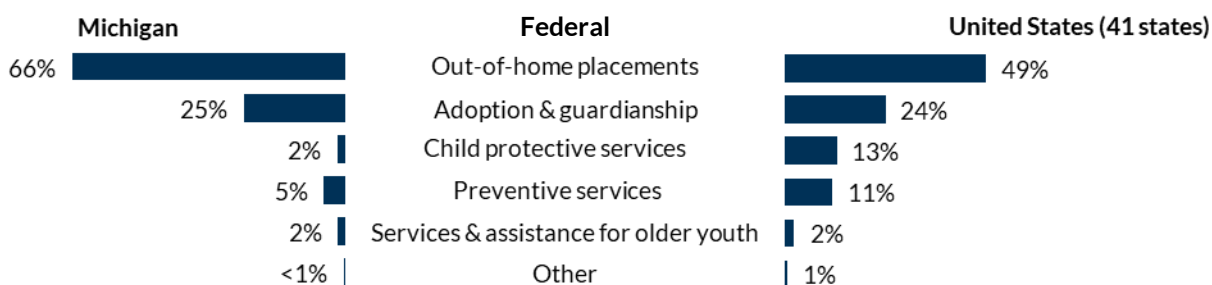
Total in SFY 2020: \$2,479,722

Change from SFY 2018: 4%

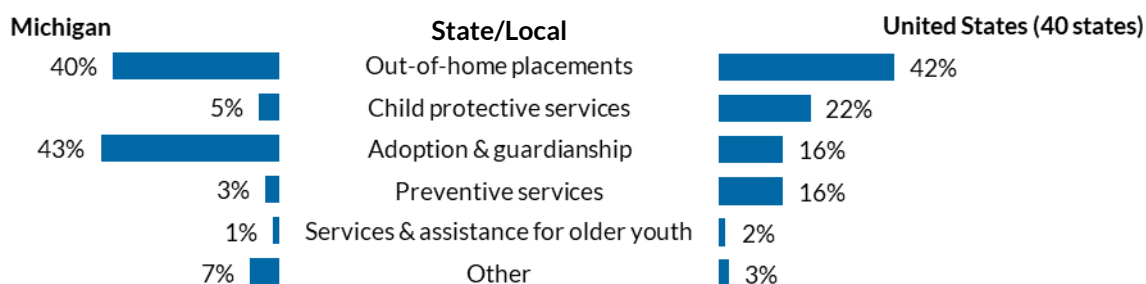
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Michigan's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Michigan's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a much larger proportion on adoption and guardianship costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Michigan identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B TANF State funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSBG State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B TANF State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁸

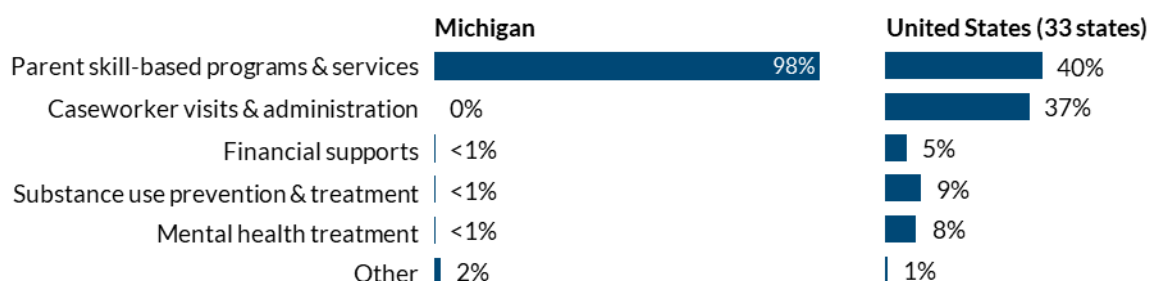
The following is a breakdown of Michigan's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are included in the state/local expenditures provided. Some administrative and training costs (those that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments) are included in the federal expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$33,959,021	\$27,414,718
Congregate care	\$30,437,394	\$35,103,641

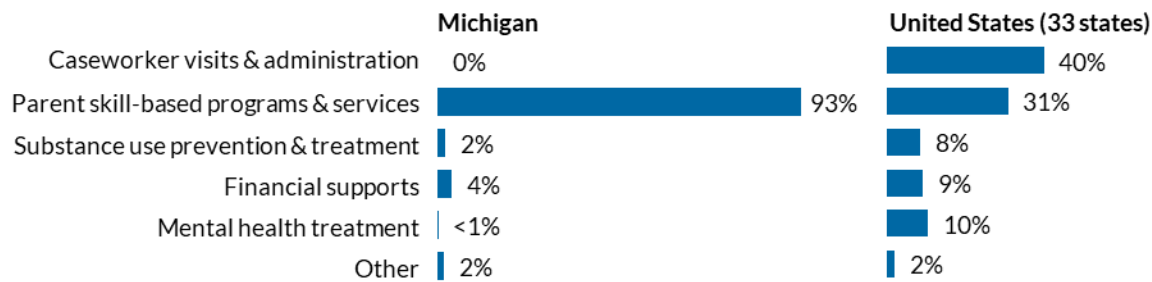
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁹

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Michigan's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends the vast majority on parent skill-based programs and services. This is different from the national pattern.



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Adoption and guardianship costs

The following is a breakdown of Michigan's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$107,302,726	\$105,692,321
Post-adoption supports and services	\$0	\$1,673,911
Guardianship assistance	\$3,258,467	\$6,810,703
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$0	\$0

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Michigan was October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

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Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

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The reported percentages are approximations.

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MAY 2023

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- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Minnesota increased since SFY 2018 and increased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

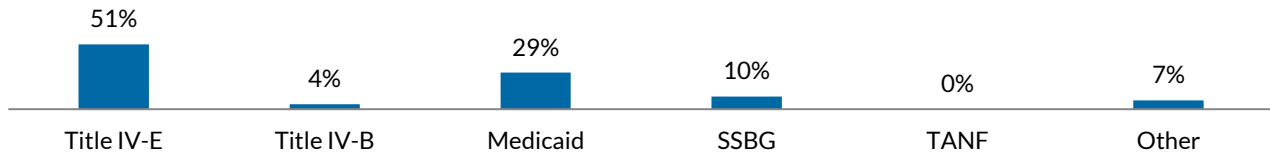
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$755,822,053	6%	29%
Federal	\$232,880,594	10%	23%
State	\$191,762,651	26%	57%
Local	\$329,981,109	-5%	21%
Offsets and other ³	\$1,197,699	14%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by local dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Minnesota.



Title IV-E

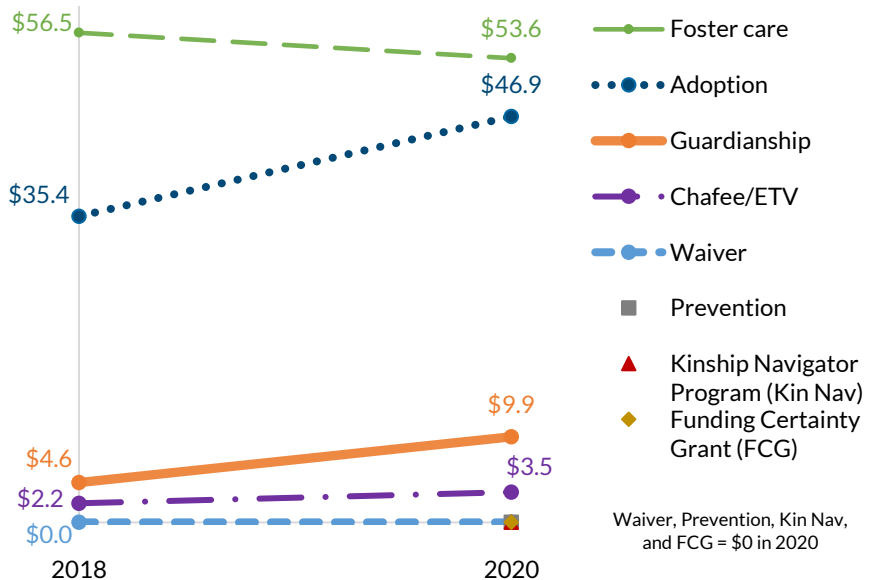
Total in SFY 2020: \$117,794,701

Change from SFY 2018: 15%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Some states, but not Minnesota, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

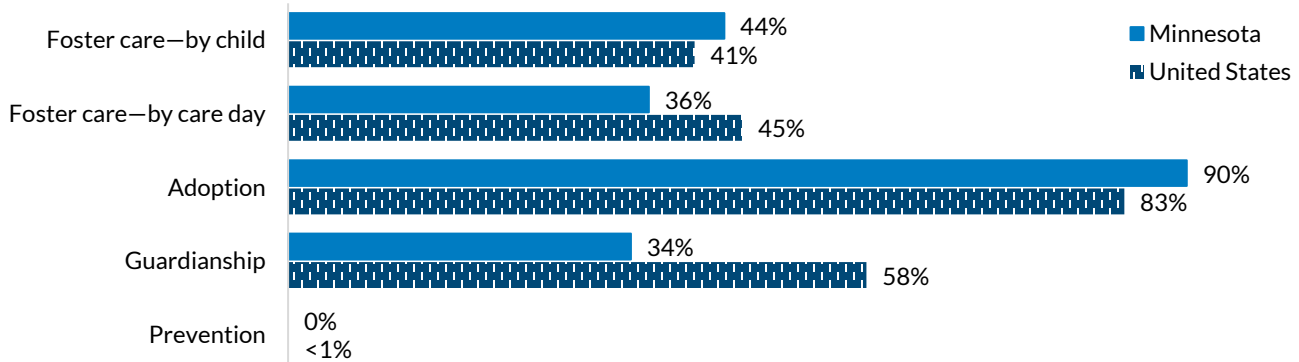
Of the \$118 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, \$114 million was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs except foster care compared to SFY 2018.⁷

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$9,282,601

Change from SFY 2018: 9%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$66,604,960

Change from SFY 2018: 12%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$23,203,095

Change from SFY 2018: -5%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Minnesota:

- **Case management services:** services or activities for arranging, coordinating, and monitoring services
- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **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)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Other federal funds

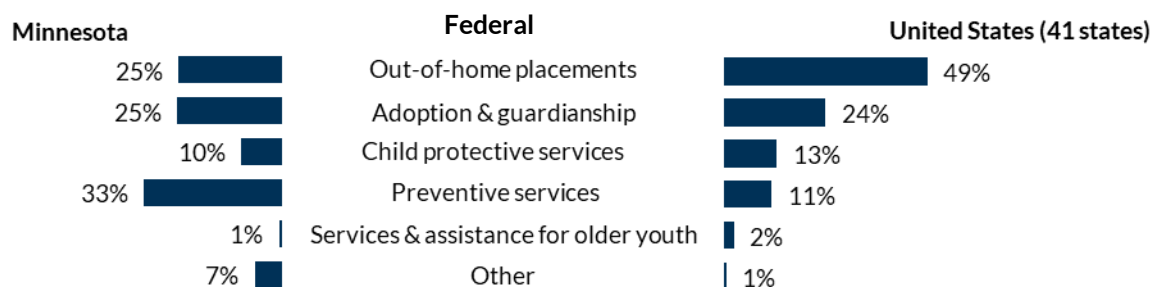
Total in SFY 2020: \$15,995,237

Change from SFY 2018: <-1%

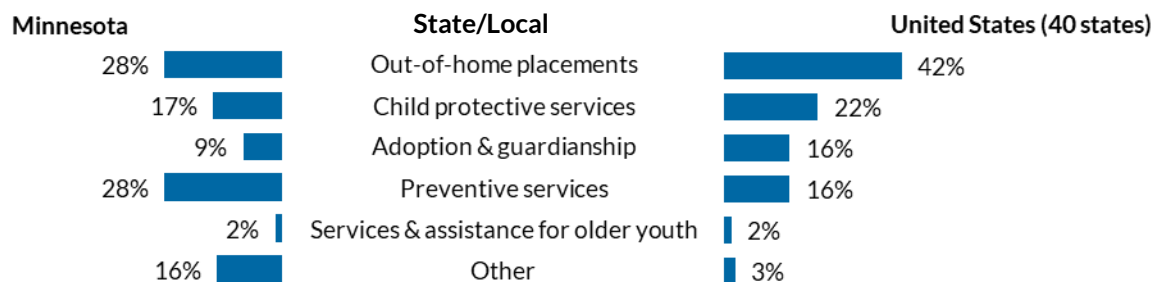
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Minnesota's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a much larger proportion on preventive services costs.



Minnesota's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on other services.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Minnesota identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other federal funds State funds Local funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B State funds Local funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other federal funds State funds Local funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSBG Other federal funds State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other federal funds State funds Local funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other federal funds State funds Local funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁸

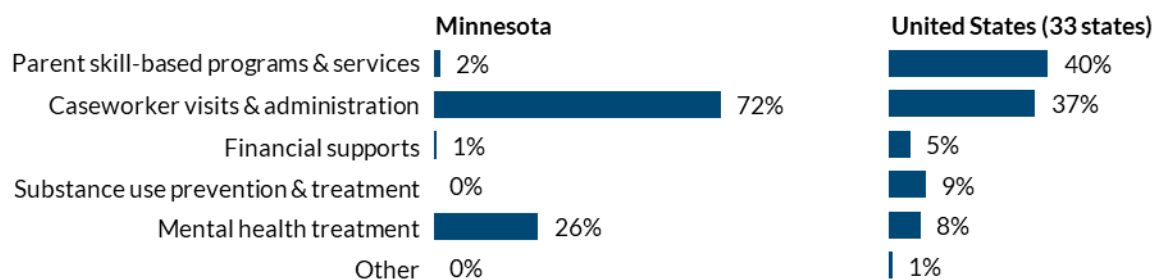
The following is a breakdown of Minnesota's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal expenditures provided. Some administrative and training costs (those that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments) are included in the state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$25,884,379	\$93,118,046
Congregate care	\$9,021,559	\$43,787,014

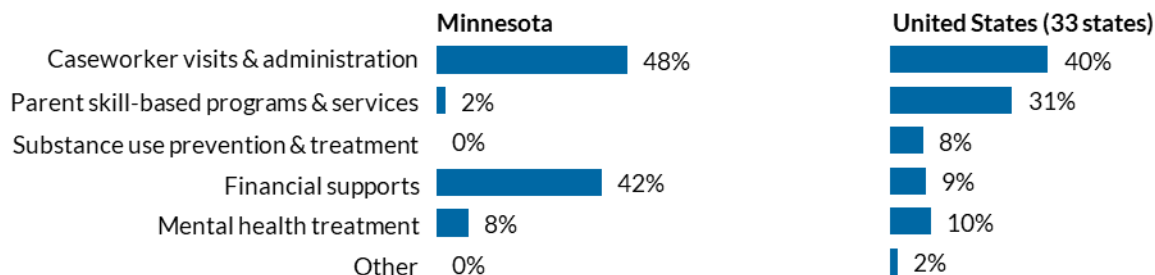
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁹

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Minnesota's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends nearly three quarters on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Minnesota's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends almost half on financial supports. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs²⁰

The following is a breakdown of Minnesota's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$46,865,939	\$43,354,832
Post-adoption supports and services	\$1,115,643	-
Guardianship assistance	\$9,724,228	\$31,950,150
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$158,261	-

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Minnesota was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ Minnesota was unable to provide complete information about offsets, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or “penetration rate”) by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency’s(ies’) total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state’s total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹² The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF’s uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹³ Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁵ Most states, including Minnesota, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ Most states, including Minnesota, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁷ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported amounts are approximations.

¹⁹ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

²⁰ The reported amounts are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Mississippi in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Mississippi for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

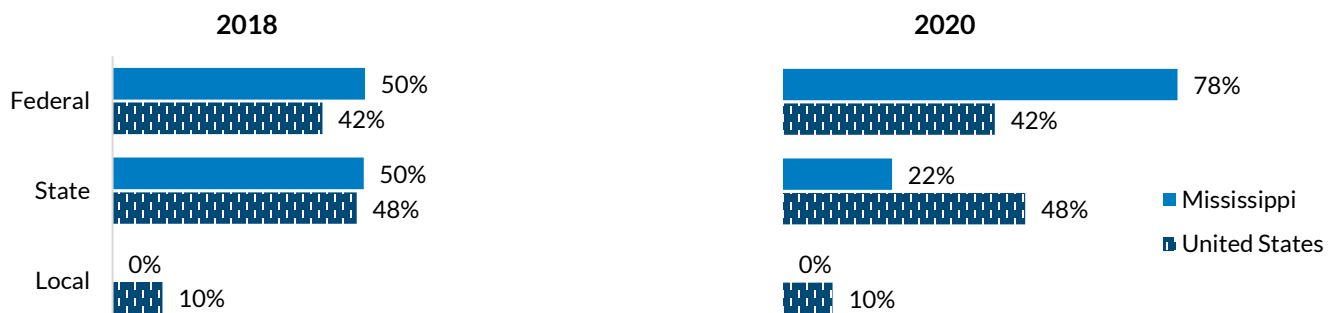
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Mississippi decreased since SFY 2018 and decreased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

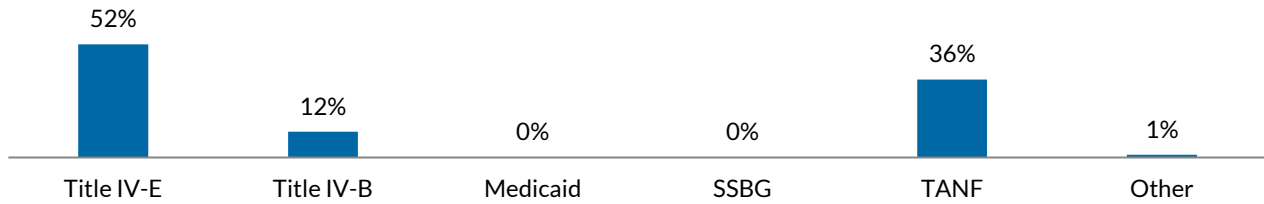
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$107,994,160	-47%	-10%
Federal	\$84,391,507	-17%	32%
State	\$23,308,667	-77%	-58%
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other	\$293,986	New funding source in SFY 2020	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Mississippi.



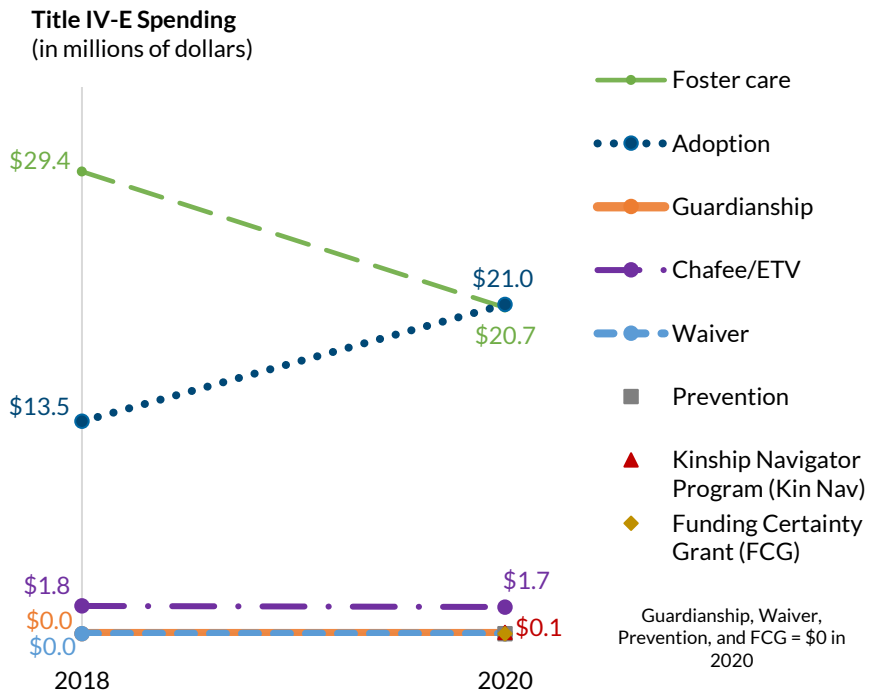
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$43,479,104

Change from SFY 2018: -3%

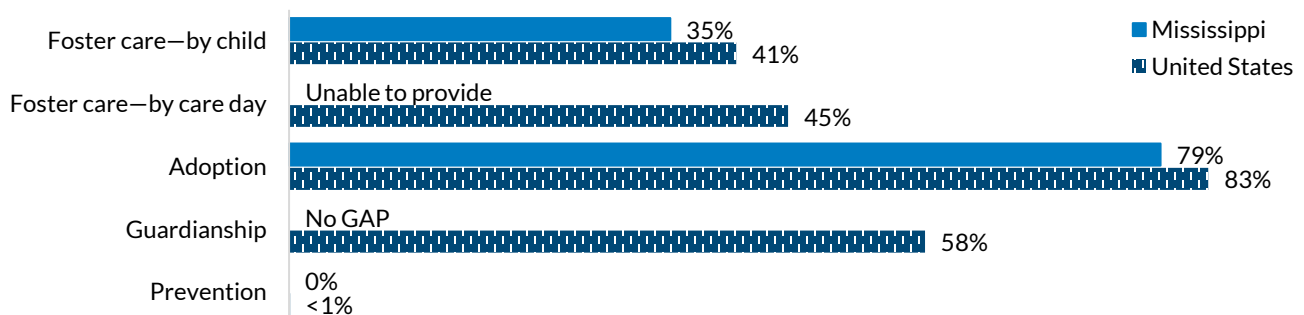
Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).³ Some states, but not Mississippi, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁴

Of the \$43 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁵ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in adoption expenditures and a decrease in foster care and Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁶



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁷



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.⁸ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$9,874,876

Change from SFY 2018: 36%

Title IV-B⁹ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

Medicaid¹⁰ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: -100%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$30,000,000

Change from SFY 2018: -18%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹¹ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Mississippi:

- **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)
- **Work, education, and training activities:** subsidized employment, education and training, and additional work activities (e.g., providing job search assistance and job readiness)
- **Supportive services:** services such as domestic violence services; health, mental health, substance use and disability services; housing counseling services; and other family supports

Other federal funds

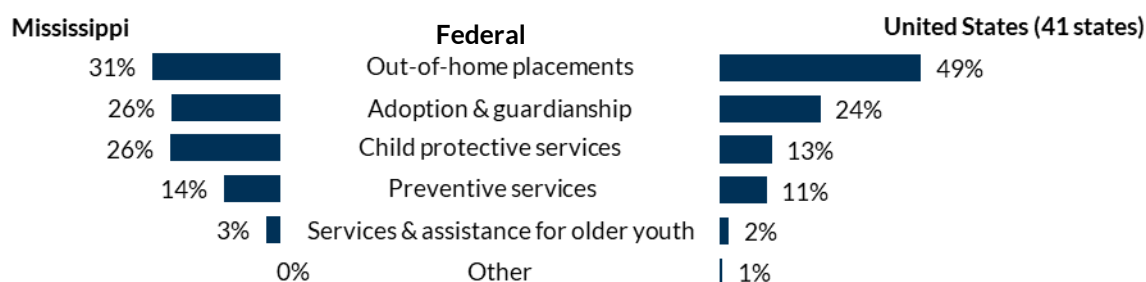
Total in SFY 2020: \$1,037,527

Change from SFY 2018: -75%

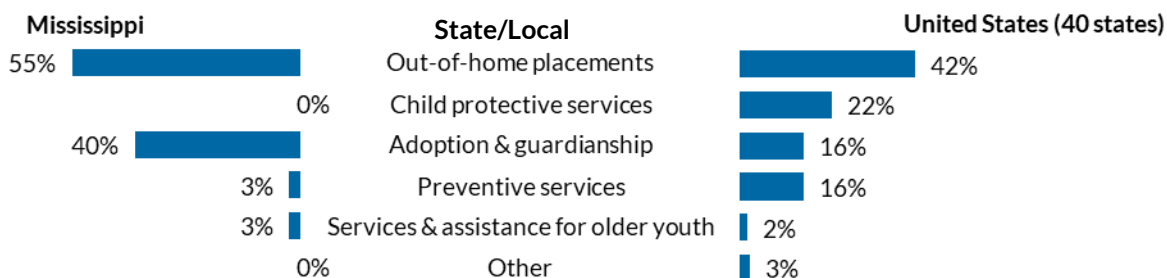
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹²

Use of Funds

Mississippi's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹³ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on child protective services costs.



Mississippi's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁴ The state spends a much smaller proportion on child protective services costs and a much larger proportion on adoption and guardianship costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Mississippi identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁵
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁶

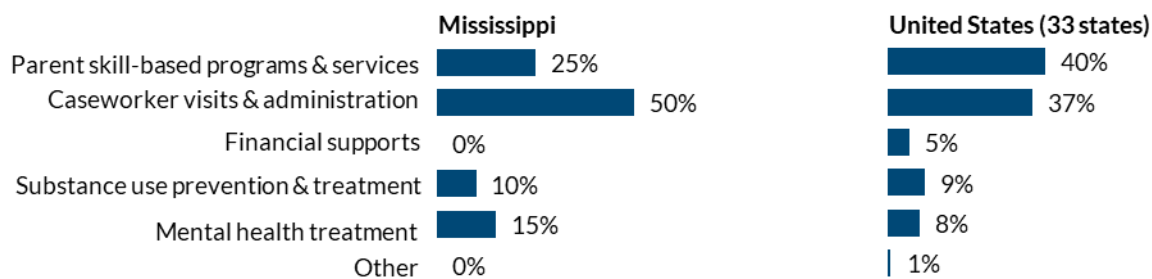
The following is a breakdown of Mississippi's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal expenditures provided. The state was unable to verify whether administrative and training costs are included in the state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	-	-
Congregate care	\$3,485,710	\$8,693,126

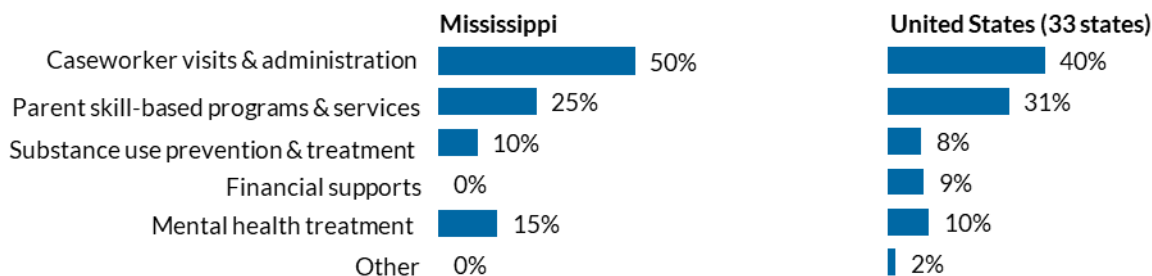
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁷

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Mississippi's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends half on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Mississippi's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends half on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs¹⁸

The following is a breakdown of Mississippi's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$20,953,435	-
Post-adoption supports and services	\$0	-
Guardianship assistance	\$0	\$0
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$0	\$0

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Mississippi was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁴ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁵ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁶ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

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The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

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¹¹ The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF's instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

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¹⁵ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁶ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported amounts are approximations.

¹⁷ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

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¹⁸ The reported amounts are approximations. Mississippi only included spending from Title IV-E in their federal adoption and guardianship expenditure amounts. We know the state also used Title IV-B funds for adoption, therefore the federal total may be understated.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

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MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Missouri in SFY 2020



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This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Missouri for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

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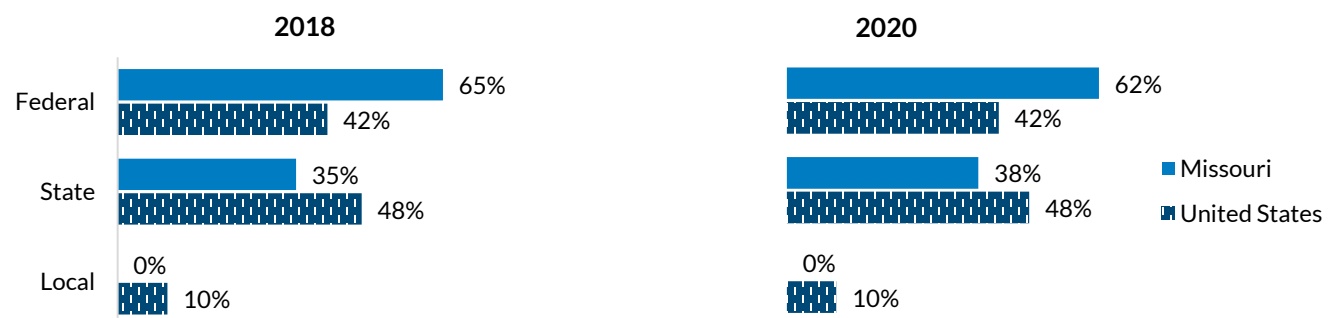
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Missouri increased since SFY 2018 and increased slightly from SFY 2010 to 2020.

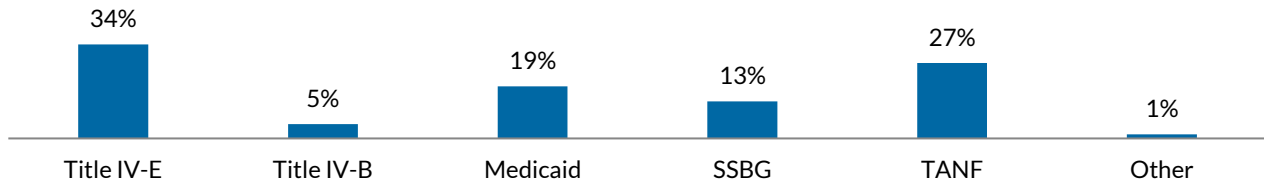
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$566,652,953	7%	3%
Federal	\$342,577,915	2%	31%
State	\$210,262,959	15%	-27%
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other ³	\$13,812,080	7%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Missouri.



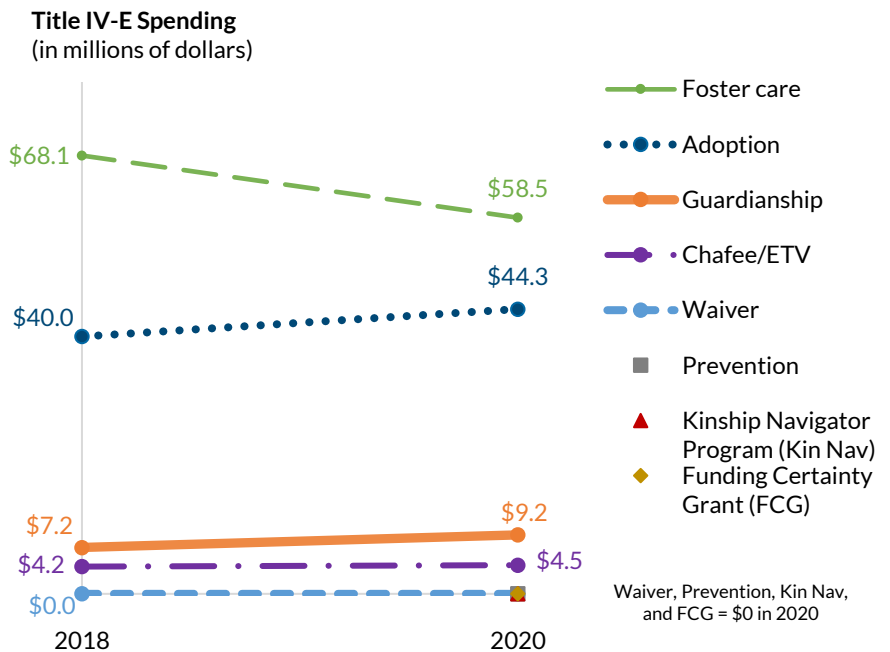
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$116,441,625

Change from SFY 2018: -3%

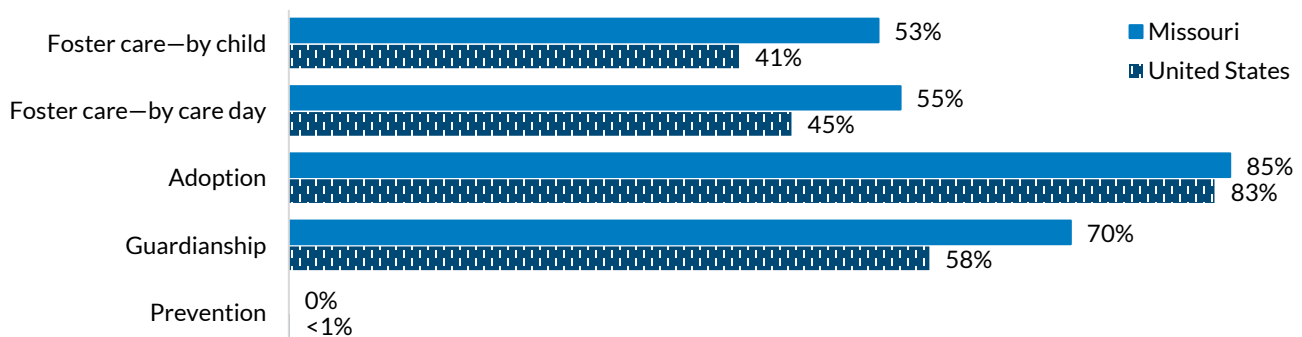
Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Some states, but not Missouri, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$116 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, nearly all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs except foster care compared to SFY 2018.⁷



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$17,718,218

Change from SFY 2018: 93%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$64,360,114

Change from SFY 2018: 12%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$45,877,483

Change from SFY 2018: -11%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Missouri:

- **Case management services:** services or activities for arranging, coordinating, and monitoring services
- **Other**
- **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)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$93,332,444

Change from SFY 2018: 2%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Missouri:

- **Foster care payments:** foster care assistance for children authorized solely under prior law
- **Emergency assistance:** assistance or benefits authorized solely under prior law
- **Child welfare services:** services provided to children and families involved in the child welfare system solely authorized under prior law

Other federal funds

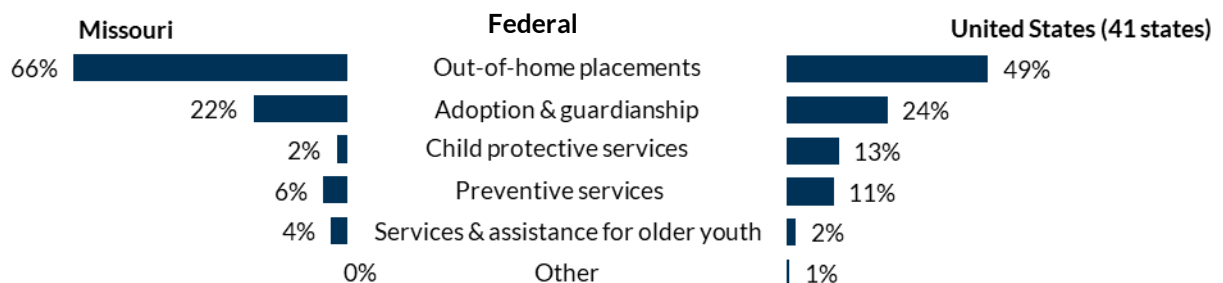
Total in SFY 2020: \$4,848,030

Change from SFY 2018: -3%

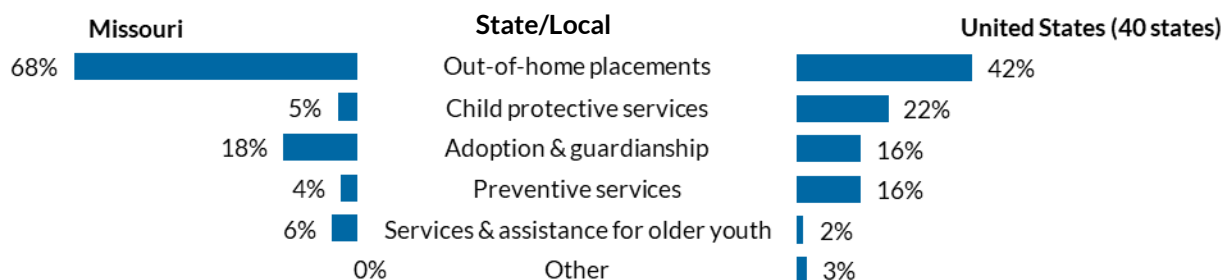
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Missouri's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Missouri's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a much larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Missouri identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid TANF
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF SSBG
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid SSBG
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B SSBG
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B SSBG State funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B SSBG Other federal funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicaid SSBG State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B SSBG State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B TANF

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSBG Other federal funds State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁸

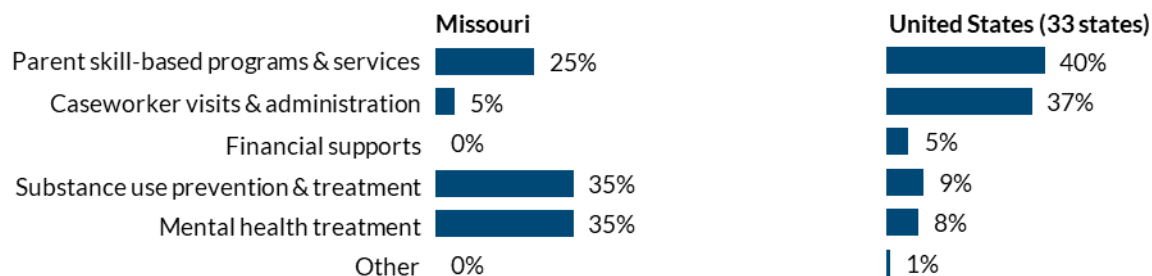
The following is a breakdown of Missouri's spending on out-of-home care. Some administrative and training costs (those that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments) are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$55,001,329	\$35,023,708
Congregate care	\$101,384,604	\$64,559,617

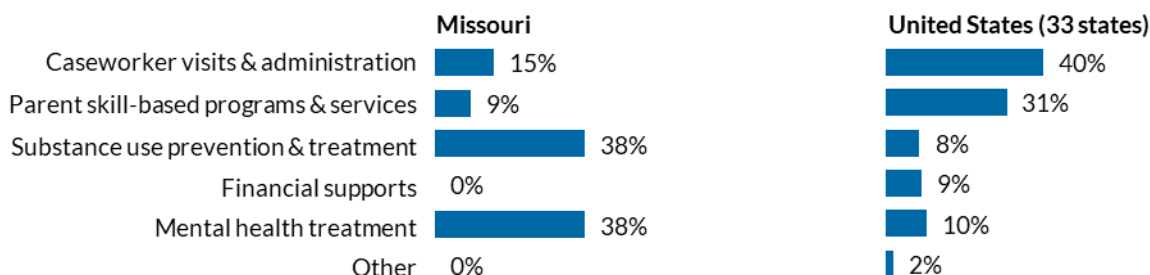
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁹

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Missouri's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than a third on substance abuse prevention and treatment and more than a third on mental health treatment. This is different from the national pattern.



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Adoption and guardianship costs²⁰

The following is a breakdown of Missouri's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$53,613,345	\$18,719,478
Post-adoption supports and services	\$13,992,695	\$13,719,185
Guardianship assistance	\$8,471,976	\$3,847,427
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$687,751	\$687,748

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Missouri was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ Missouri was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions and private dollars for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

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MAY 2023

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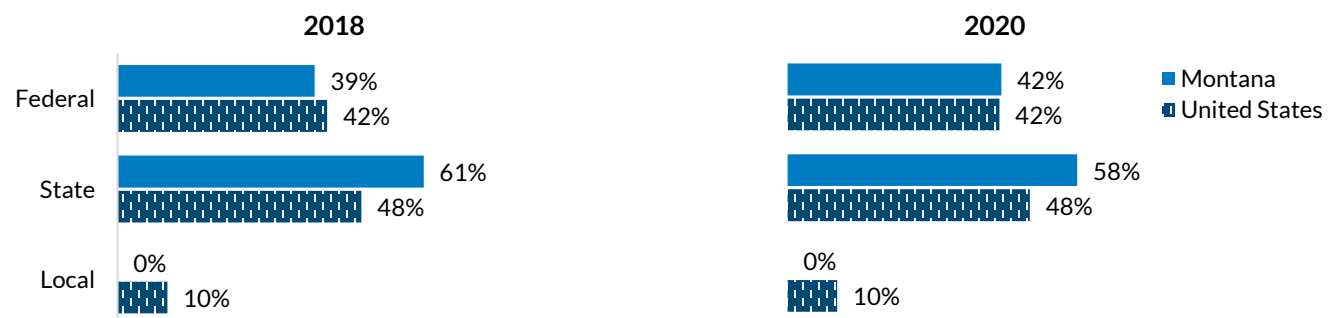
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Montana increased since SFY 2018 and increased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

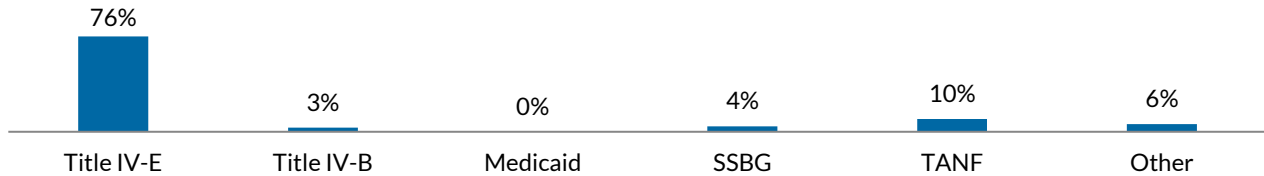
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$111,734,767	12%	39%
Federal	\$46,650,850	22%	20%
State	\$63,224,023	6%	52%
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other ³	\$1,859,895	8%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Montana.



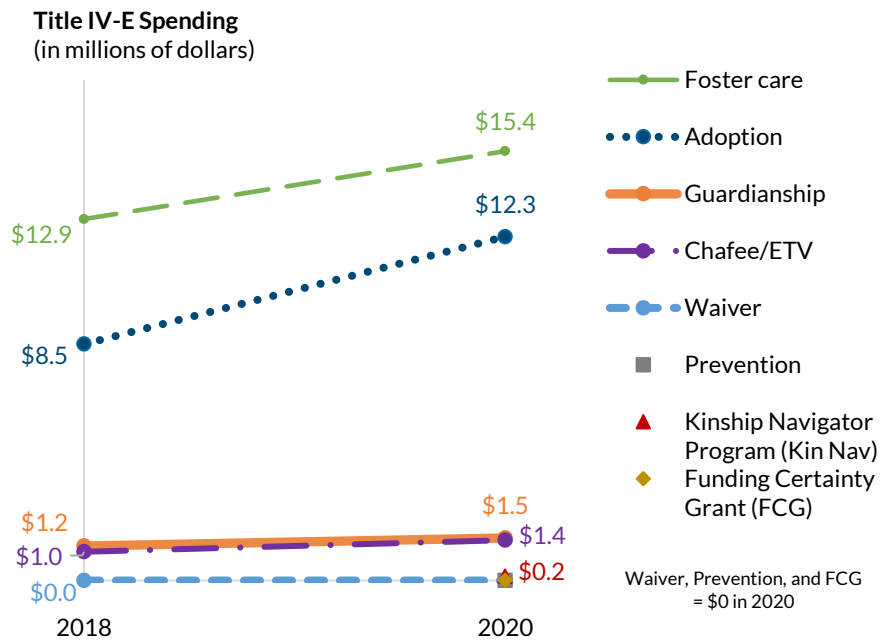
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$35,458,128

Change from SFY 2018: 29%

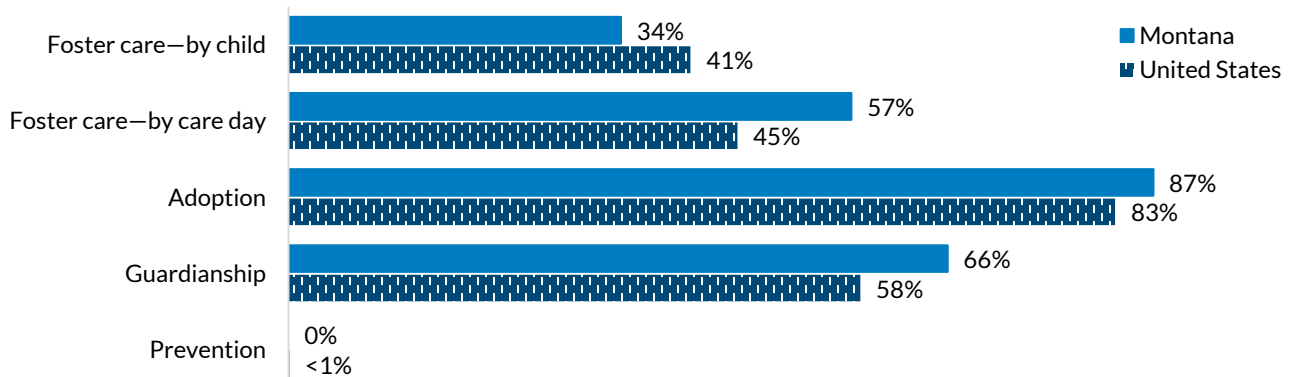
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Of the \$35 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, \$31 million was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs compared to SFY 2018.⁷



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$1,540,173

Change from SFY 2018: 25%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$1,998,226

Change from SFY 2018: -3%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top category of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Montana:

- Administrative costs

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$4,800,088

Change from SFY 2018: -22%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Montana:

- **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
- **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

Other federal funds

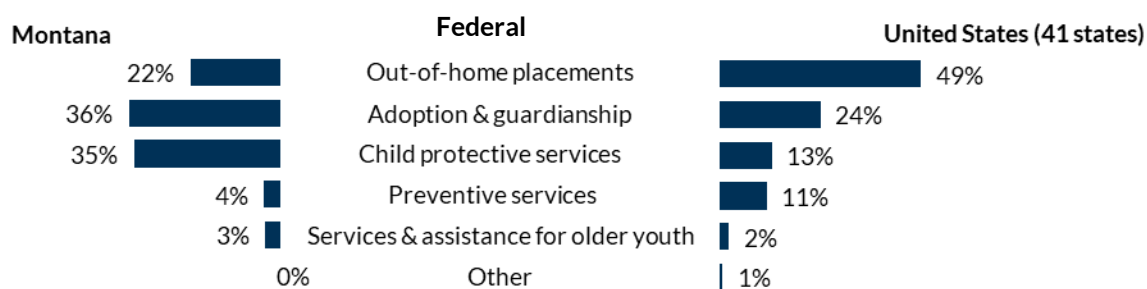
Total in SFY 2020: \$2,854,235

Change from SFY 2018: 116%

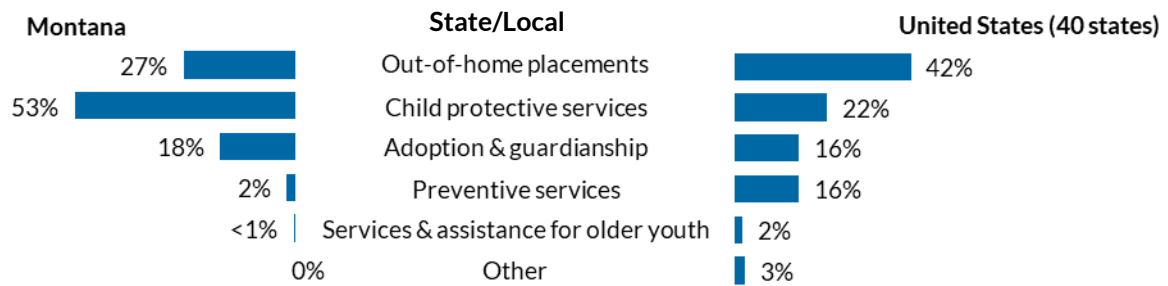
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Montana's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a much larger proportion on child protective services costs.



Montana’s use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a much larger proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Montana identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-ETANFState funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-ETANFState funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-ETANFState funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-BState funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-BState funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-B
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-ETANFState funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-ETANFState funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Other federal fundsState funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁸

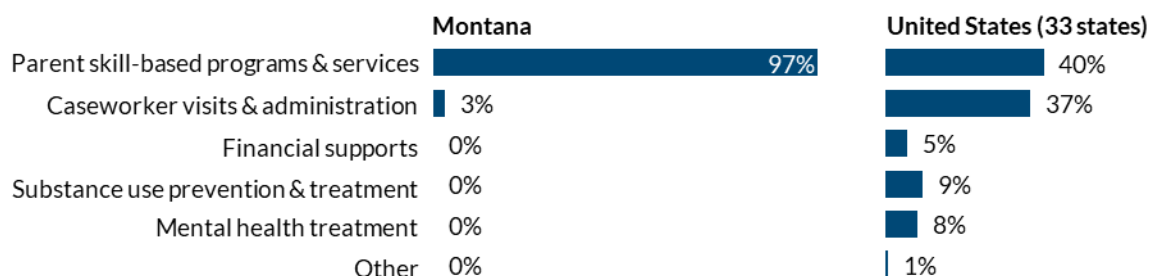
The following is a breakdown of Montana's spending on out-of-home care. Some administrative and training costs (those that are part of congregate care maintenance payments) are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$4,246,705	\$8,748,578
Congregate care	\$1,231,457	\$3,859,346

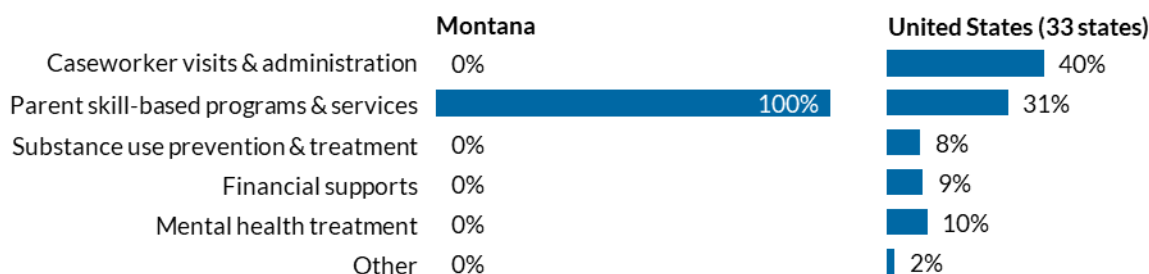
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁹

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Montana's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends the vast majority on parent skill-based programs and services. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Montana's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends all on parent skill-based programs. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs²⁰

The following is a breakdown of Montana's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$12,295,444	\$8,649,490
Post-adoption supports and services	\$1,521,996	-

	Federal	State/Local
Guardianship assistance	\$2,077,624	\$2,733,309
Post-guardianship supports and services	-	-

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Montana was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ Montana was unable to provide complete information about offsets, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹² The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF's uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹³ The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF's instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁵ Most states, including Montana, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ Most states, including Montana, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁷ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported amounts are approximations.

¹⁹ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

²⁰ The reported amounts are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Nebraska in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Nebraska for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

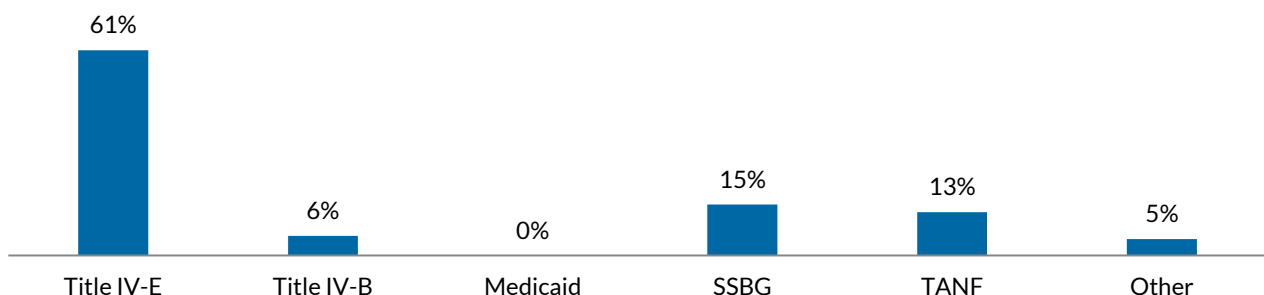
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$157,510,500	N/A	N/A
Federal	\$67,583,829	N/A	12%
State	\$87,480,086	-55%	-54%
Local	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A
Offsets and other ³	\$2,446,585	N/A	N/A

Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Nebraska.



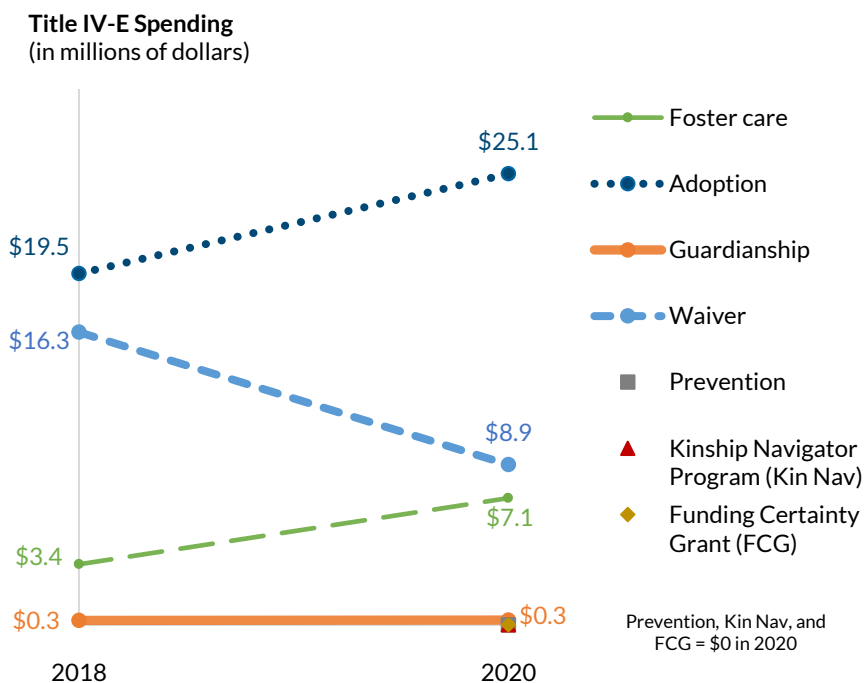
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$41,329,250

Change from SFY 2018: 5%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Nebraska also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Some states, but not Nebraska, also reported the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$41 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in foster care, adoption, and guardianship expenditures and a decrease in waiver expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁷



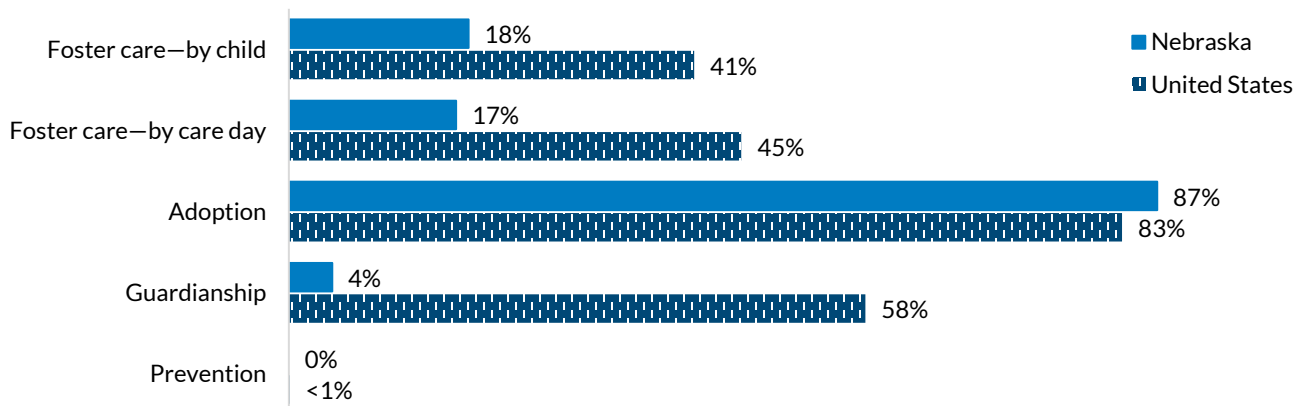
Title IV-E waiver

\$9 million

Nebraska reported \$9 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. Nebraska began its waiver in July 2014. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$3,965,026

Change from SFY 2018: 36%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$10,270,750

Change from SFY 2018: New funding source in SFY 2020

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Nebraska:

- **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)
- **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)
- **Day care services for children:** care for children (e.g., infants, preschoolers, and school-age children) in an approved setting

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$8,740,605

Change from SFY 2018: 103%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Nebraska:

- **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)
- **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)
- **Supportive services:** services such as domestic violence services; health, mental health, substance use and disability services; housing counseling services; and other family supports

Other federal funds

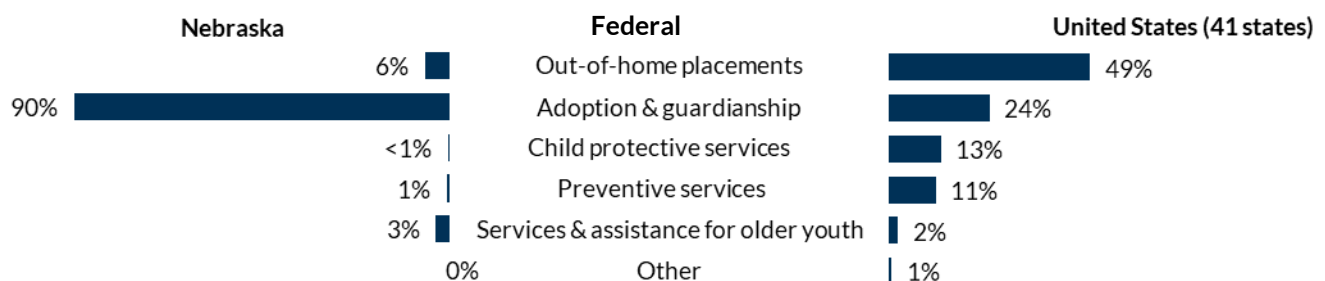
Total in SFY 2020: \$3,278,198

Change from SFY 2018: N/A

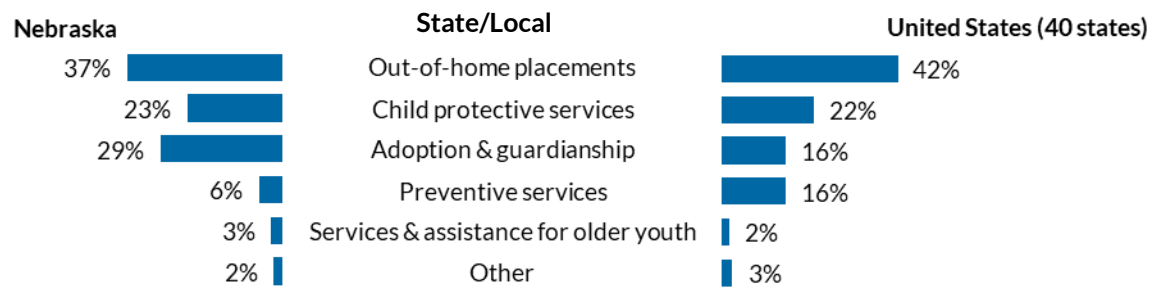
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Nebraska's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a much larger proportion on adoption and guardianship costs.



Nebraska’s use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship costs and a smaller proportion on preventive services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Nebraska identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-EState funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-EState funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-EState funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-EState funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-BState funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-BState funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none">TANFSSBGState funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-EState funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁸

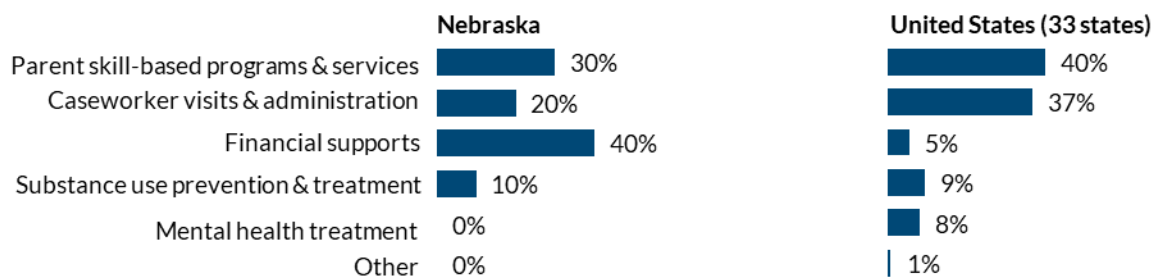
The following is a breakdown of Nebraska's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are not included in the state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	-	\$29,437,874
Congregate care	-	\$3,124,750

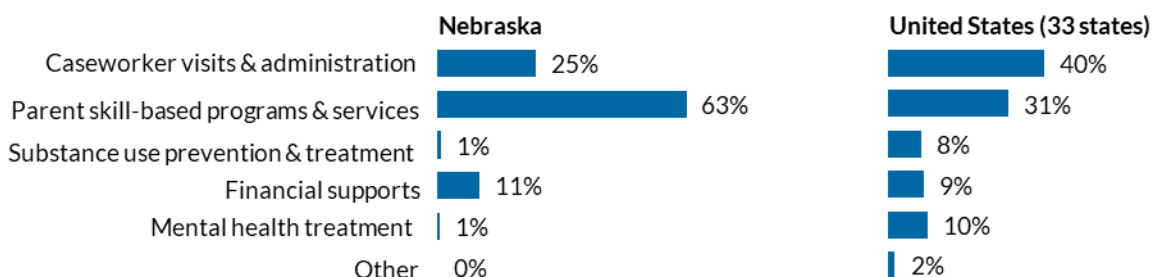
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁹

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Nebraska's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends almost half on financial supports. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Nebraska's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends more than half on parent skill-based programs. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs²⁰

The following is a breakdown of Nebraska's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$34,203,520	\$18,356,624
Post-adoption supports and services	\$1,149,198	\$847,057
Guardianship assistance	\$312,250	\$6,429,710
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$0	\$0

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Nebraska was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

Nebraska was unable to report other federal expenditures and offsets and other funds for SFY 2018 and local expenditures for SFY 2020, therefore total expenditures may be understated and some comparisons to other SFYs cannot be made.

³ Nebraska was unable to provide complete information about offsets and was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or “penetration rate”) by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency’s(ies’) total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state’s total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹² The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF’s uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹³ The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF’s instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

Nebraska was unable to report expenditures for the following programs: Adoption Opportunities and Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting. Therefore, its other federal expenditures for SFY 2020 may be understated. Nebraska was unable to report other federal funds for SFY 2018, so a comparison to 2018 is unable to be made.

¹⁵ Most states, including Nebraska, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ Most states, including Nebraska, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁷ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported amounts are approximations.

¹⁹ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

²⁰ The reported amounts are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Nevada in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Nevada for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

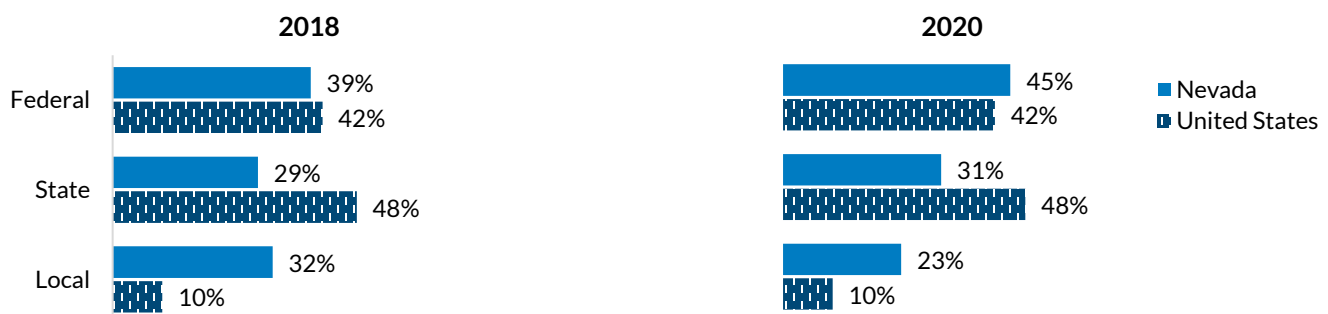
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Nevada decreased slightly since SFY 2018 and increased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

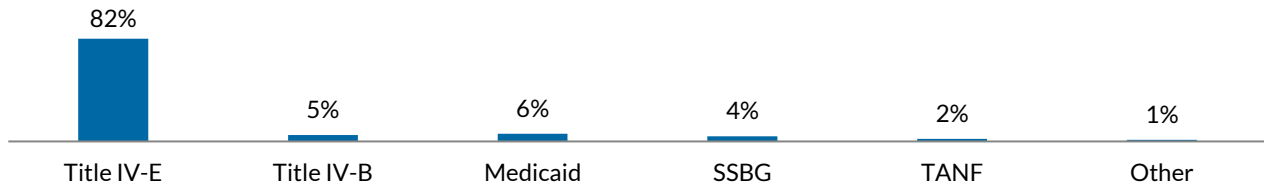
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$253,074,236	-5%	17%
Federal	\$114,092,180	8%	51%
State	\$79,305,070	3%	-10%
Local	\$59,337,494	-30%	10%
Offsets and other ³	\$39,492	78%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by local dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Nevada.



Title IV-E

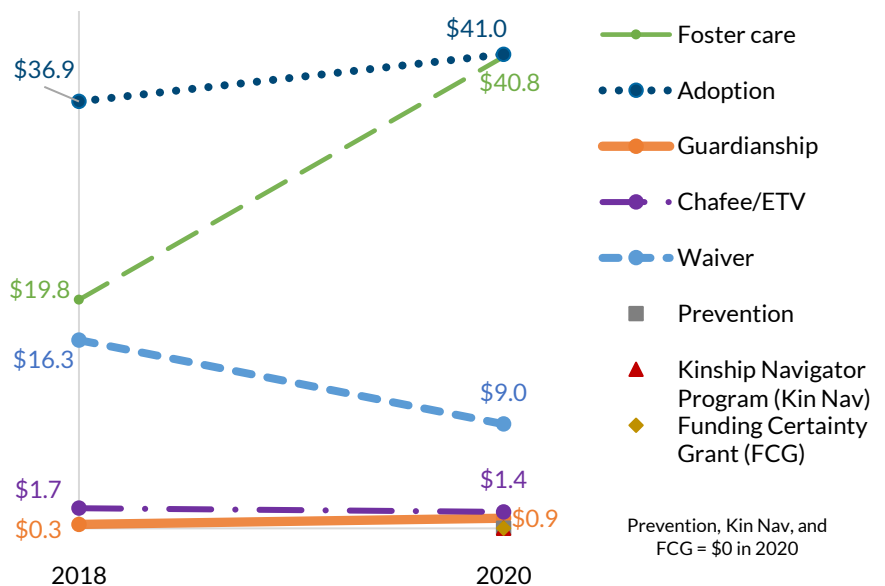
Total in SFY 2020: \$93,095,875

Change from SFY 2018: 3%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Nevada also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Some states, but not Nevada, also reported the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$93 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in foster care, adoption, and guardianship expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV and waiver expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁷

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E waiver

\$9 million

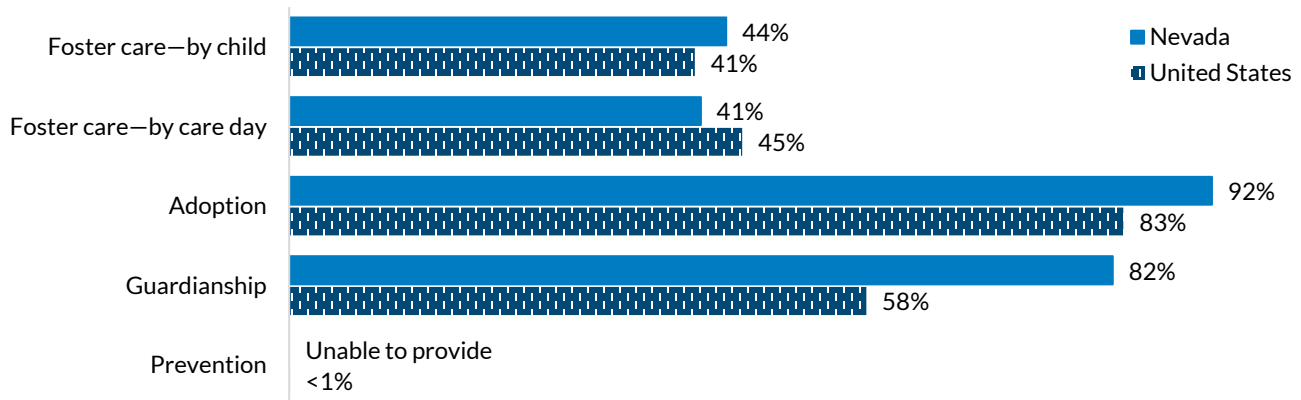
Nevada reported \$9 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. Nevada began its waiver in July 2015. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Nevada spent waiver dollars in the following manner:

Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	\$3,674,252
Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	\$5,302,043
Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver	\$0
Project development and evaluation costs	\$37,754

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$5,693,614

Change from SFY 2018: 16%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$6,958,422

Change from SFY 2018: 60%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$4,536,977

Change from SFY 2018: 6%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Nevada:

- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **Administrative costs**

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$2,442,432

Change from SFY 2018: New funding source in SFY 2020

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top category of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Nevada:

- **Foster care payments:** foster care assistance for children authorized solely under prior law

Other federal funds

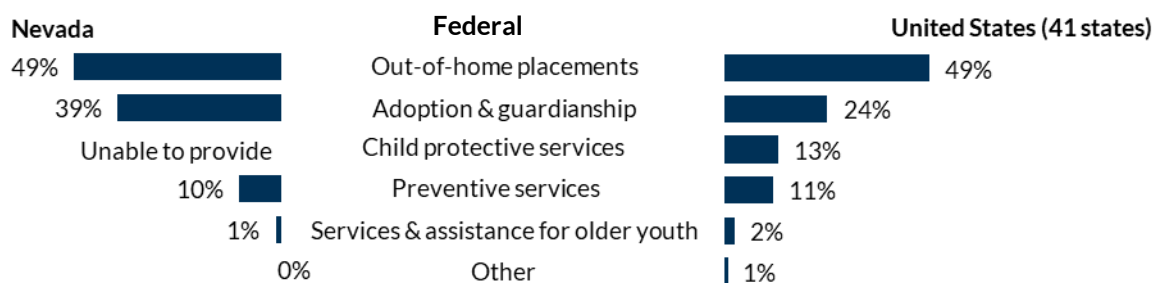
Total in SFY 2020: \$1,364,860

Change from SFY 2018: -8%

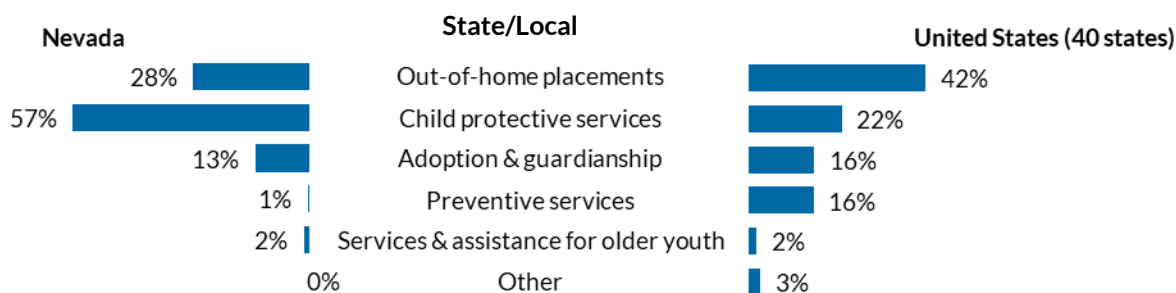
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Nevada's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship costs.



Nevada's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a much larger proportion on child protective services costs and a smaller proportion on preventive services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Nevada identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Other federal funds State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other federal funds State funds Local funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B State funds Local funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B State funds Local funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Other federal funds State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Medicaid State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Other federal funds State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other federal funds State funds Local funds

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Nevada was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ Nevada was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions and private dollars for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁵ 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. 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

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⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or “penetration rate”) by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

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The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency’s(ies’) total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state’s total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹² The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF’s uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹³ The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF’s instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁵ Most states, including Nevada, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Nevada was unable to report the percentage of federal spending spent on child protective services. Since the remaining categories of services sum to 100%, the reported percentages are likely overestimated.

¹⁶ Most states, including Nevada, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁷ This information is presented in no particular order.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

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MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in New Hampshire in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in New Hampshire for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

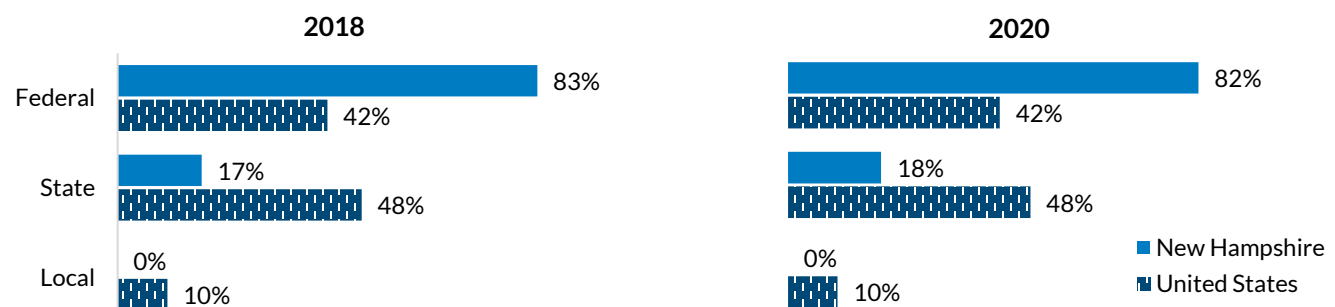
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in New Hampshire increased since SFY 2018 and decreased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

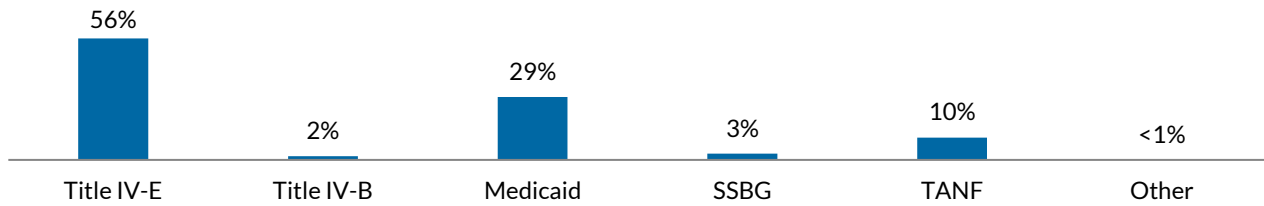
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$92,067,016	12%	-19%
Federal	\$72,851,957	11%	44%
State	\$16,517,518	26%	-73%
Local	\$0	0%	-100%
Offsets and other ³	\$2,697,541	-11%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has not changed since SFY 2018.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in New Hampshire.



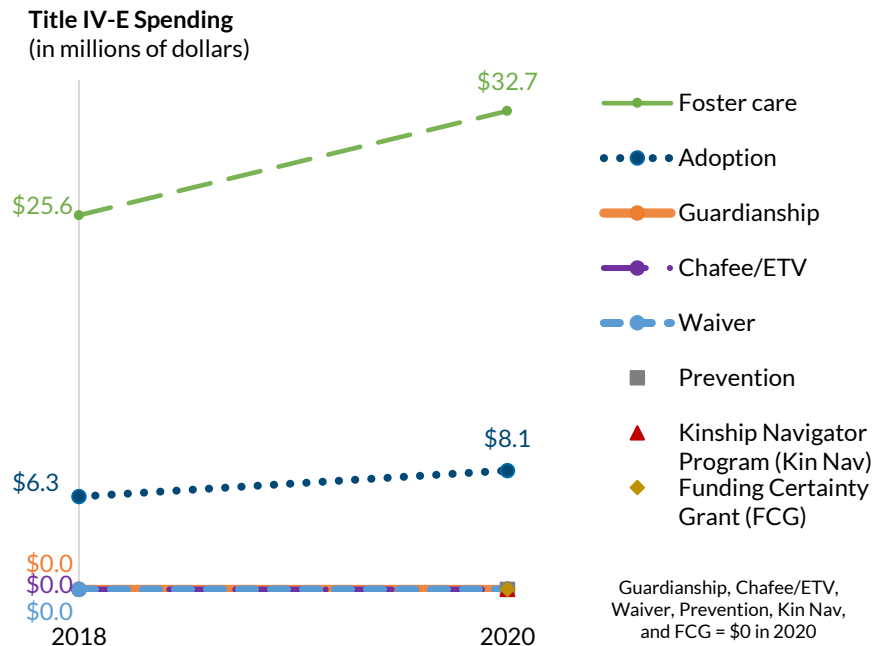
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$40,823,581

Change from SFY 2018: 18%

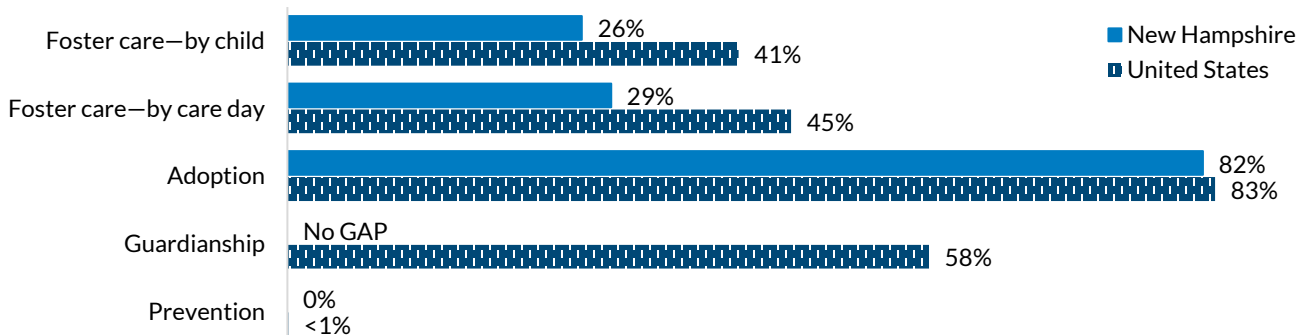
Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Some states, but not New Hampshire, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$41 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in foster care and adoption expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁷



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$1,266,000

Change from SFY 2018: -9%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$21,091,110

Change from SFY 2018: 21%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$2,084,474

Change from SFY 2018: 24%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in New Hampshire:

- **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)
- **Other**
- **Case management services:** services or activities for arranging, coordinating, and monitoring services

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$7,506,262

Change from SFY 2018: -29%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in New Hampshire:

- **Foster care payments:** foster care assistance for children authorized solely under prior law
- **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)
- **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)

Other federal funds

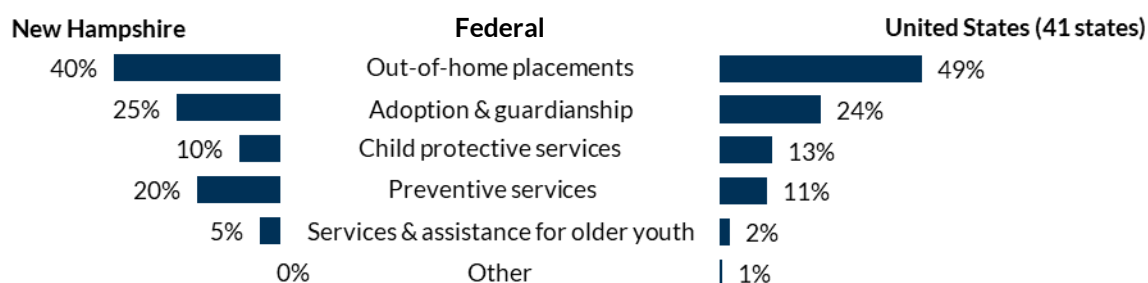
Total in SFY 2020: \$80,530

Change from SFY 2018: 12%

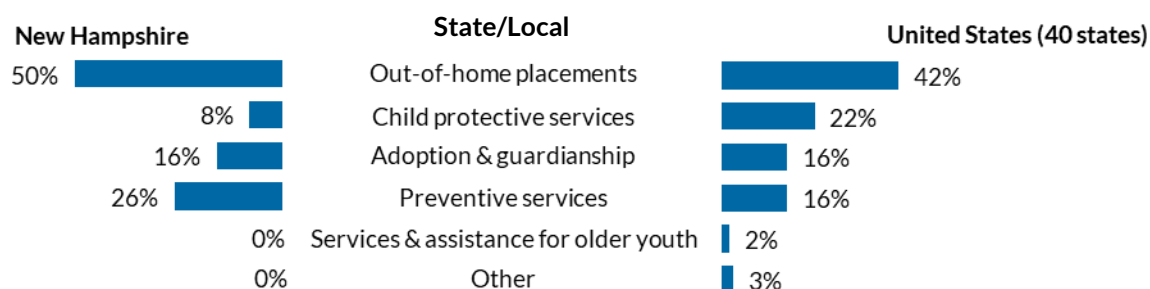
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

New Hampshire's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on preventive services costs.



New Hampshire's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services costs and a larger proportion on preventive services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

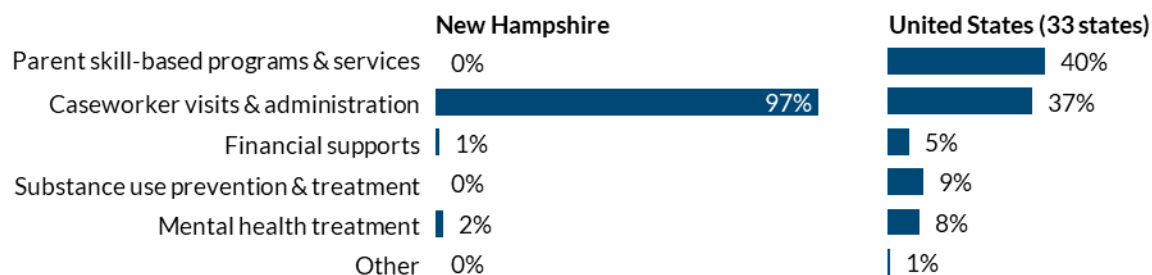
New Hampshire identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid TANF
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid TANF
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicaid TANF State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicaid TANF State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid TANF

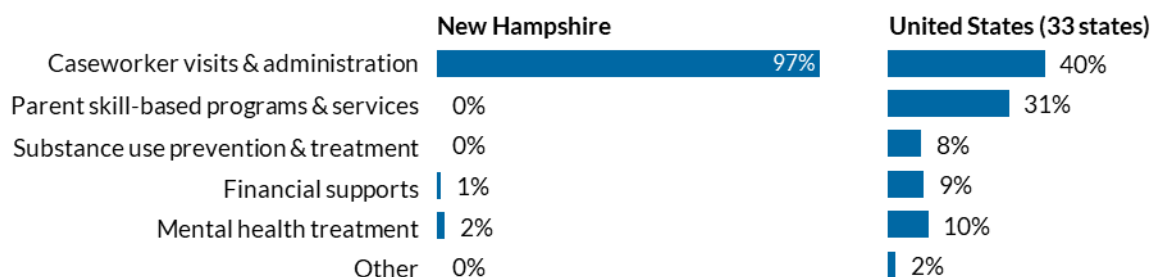
Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • Medicaid • TANF

Preventive services¹⁸

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of New Hampshire's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends the vast majority on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of New Hampshire's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends the vast majority on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for New Hampshire was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ New Hampshire was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions and private dollars for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

New Hampshire was unable to report IV-E expenditures for "juvenile justice services/activities" for SFY 2020, so its IV-E expenditures may be understated.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or “penetration rate”) by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency’s(ies’) total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state’s total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹² The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF’s uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹³ The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF’s instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁵ Most states, including New Hampshire, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ Most states, including New Hampshire, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁷ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in New Jersey in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in New Jersey for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in New Jersey held steady since SFY 2018 and increased slightly from SFY 2010 to 2020.

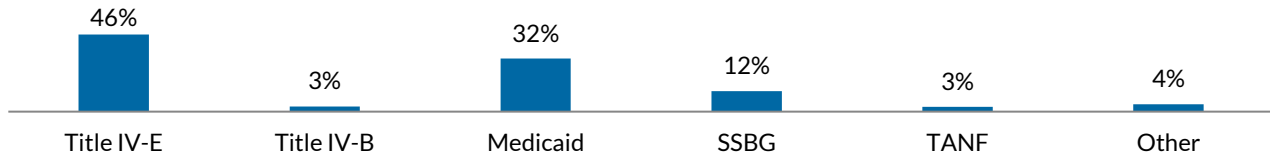
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$1,101,390,224	-1%	3%
Federal	\$420,941,309	7%	16%
State	\$669,991,030	-6%	-5%
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other	\$10,457,885	10%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in New Jersey.



Title IV-E

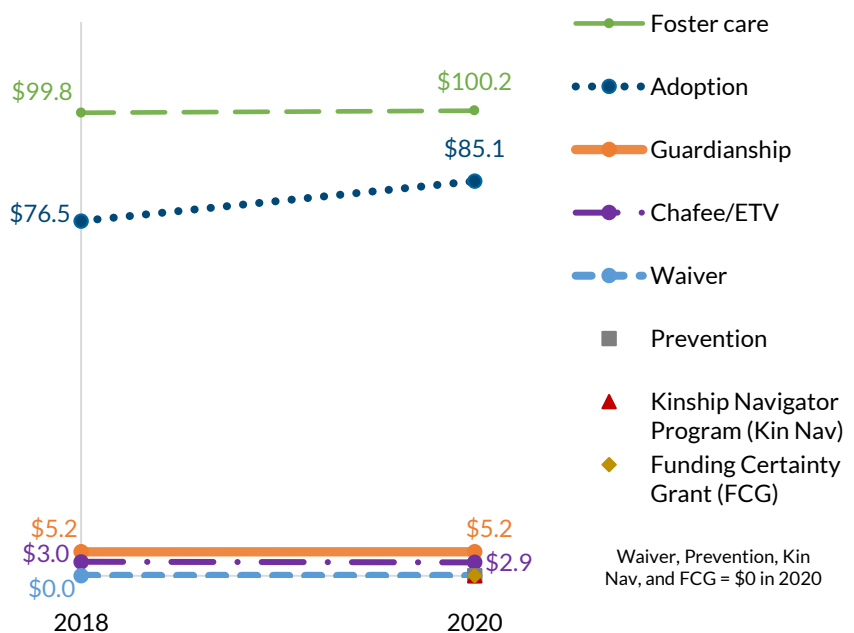
Total in SFY 2020: \$193,373,031

Change from SFY 2018: 5%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).³ Some states, but not New Jersey, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁴

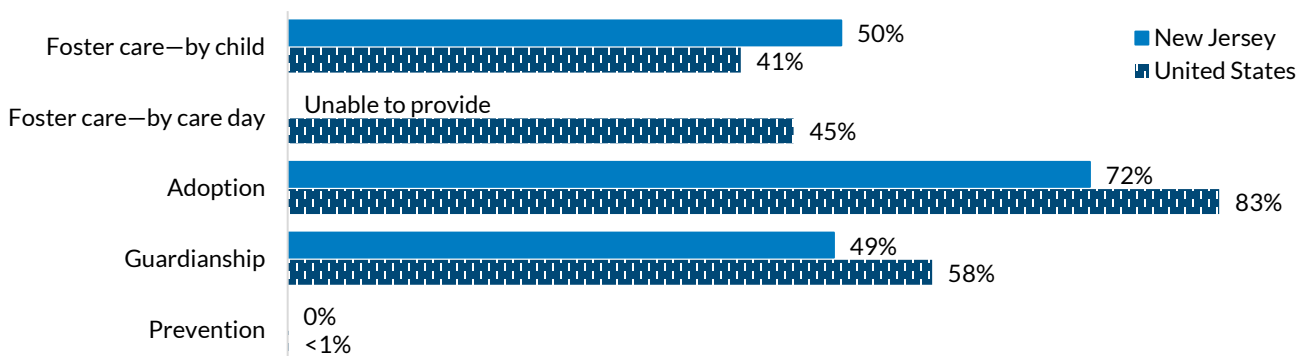
Of the \$193 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁵ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in adoption expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁶

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁷



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.⁸ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$12,855,883

Change from SFY 2018: 11%

Title IV-B⁹ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$132,784,977

Change from SFY 2018: 14%

Medicaid¹⁰ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$51,085,478

Change from SFY 2018: -4%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹¹ is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in New Jersey:

- **Case management services:** services or activities for arranging, coordinating, and monitoring services
- **Administrative costs**
- **Other**

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$12,340,000

Change from SFY 2018: -2%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹² can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in New Jersey:

- **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:** services provided to children and families involved in the child welfare system solely authorized under prior law
- **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)

Other federal funds

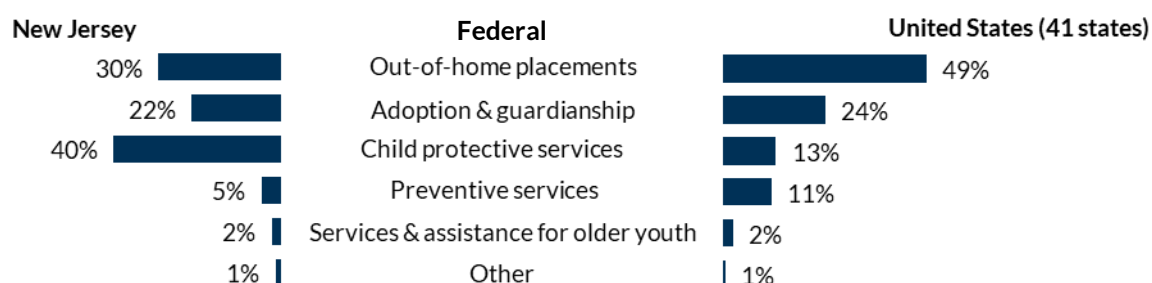
Total in SFY 2020: \$18,501,940

Change from SFY 2018: 25%

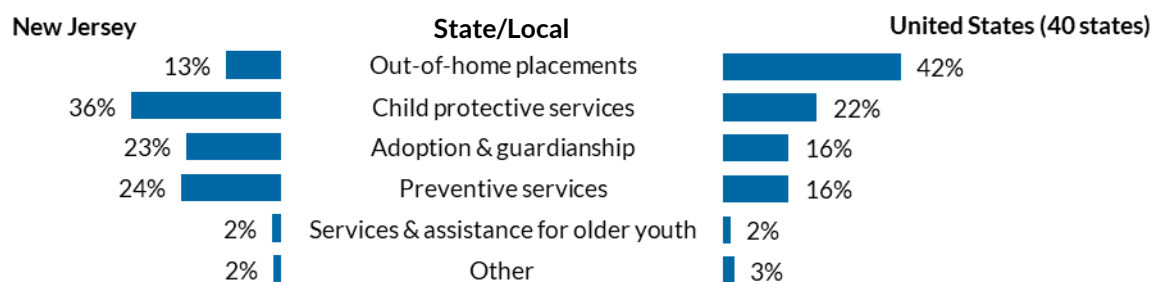
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹³

Use of Funds

New Jersey's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁴ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a much larger proportion on child protective services costs.



New Jersey's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

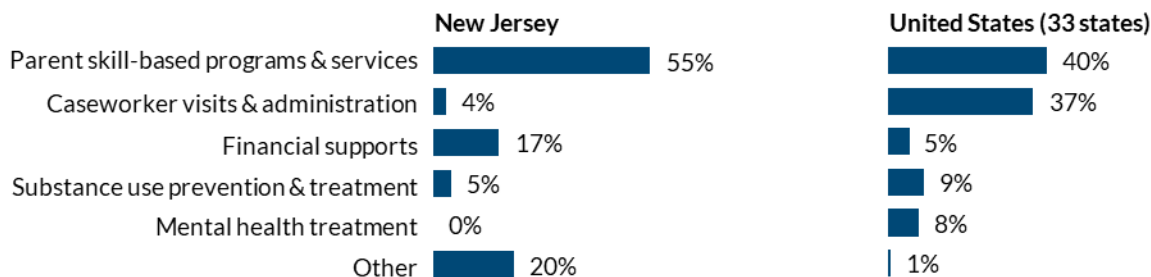
New Jersey identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Medicaid State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANF Other federal funds State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANF Other federal funds State funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Other federal funds State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANF Other federal funds State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Other federal funds State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Medicaid State funds

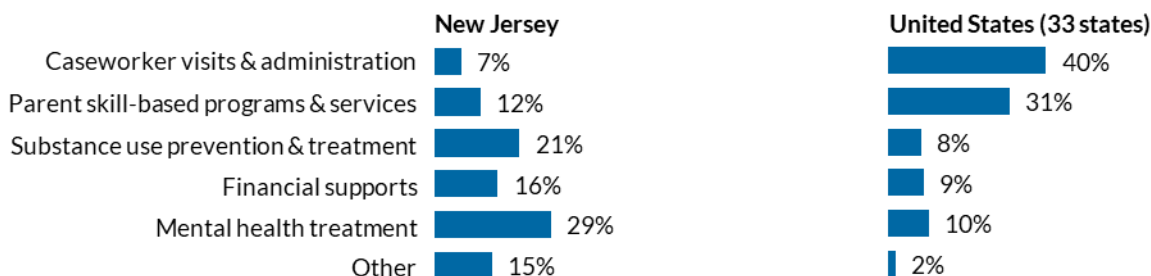
Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds

Preventive services¹⁷

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of New Jersey's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than half on parent skill-based programs and services. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of New Jersey's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends more than a quarter on mental health treatment. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs¹⁸

The following is a breakdown of New Jersey's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$60,056,162	\$130,816,094
Post-adoption supports and services	\$1,339,455	\$789,270
Guardianship assistance	\$3,621,195	\$25,070,802
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$1,339,455	-

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for New Jersey was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

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When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁴ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁵ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁶ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁷ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁸ 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>

⁹ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

¹⁰ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹¹ The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF's uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹² The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF's instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹³ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁴ Most states, including New Jersey, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁵ Most states, including New Jersey, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁷ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

¹⁸ The reported amounts are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in New Mexico in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in New Mexico for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$88,937,542	N/A	N/A
Federal	\$58,272,428	N/A	N/A
State	\$29,336,431	-25%	-42%
Local	\$0	-100%	0%
Offsets and other ³	\$1,328,683	-84%	N/A

Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

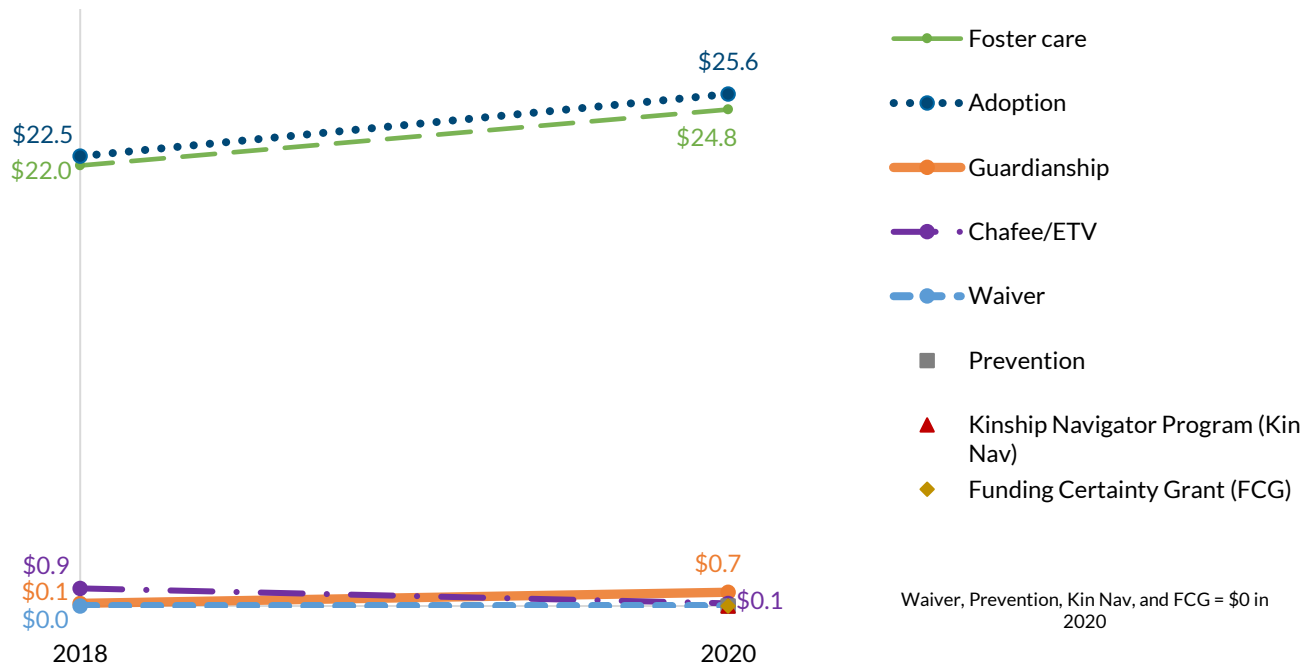
Total in SFY 2020: \$51,444,864

Change from SFY 2018: 13%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Some states, but not New Mexico, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

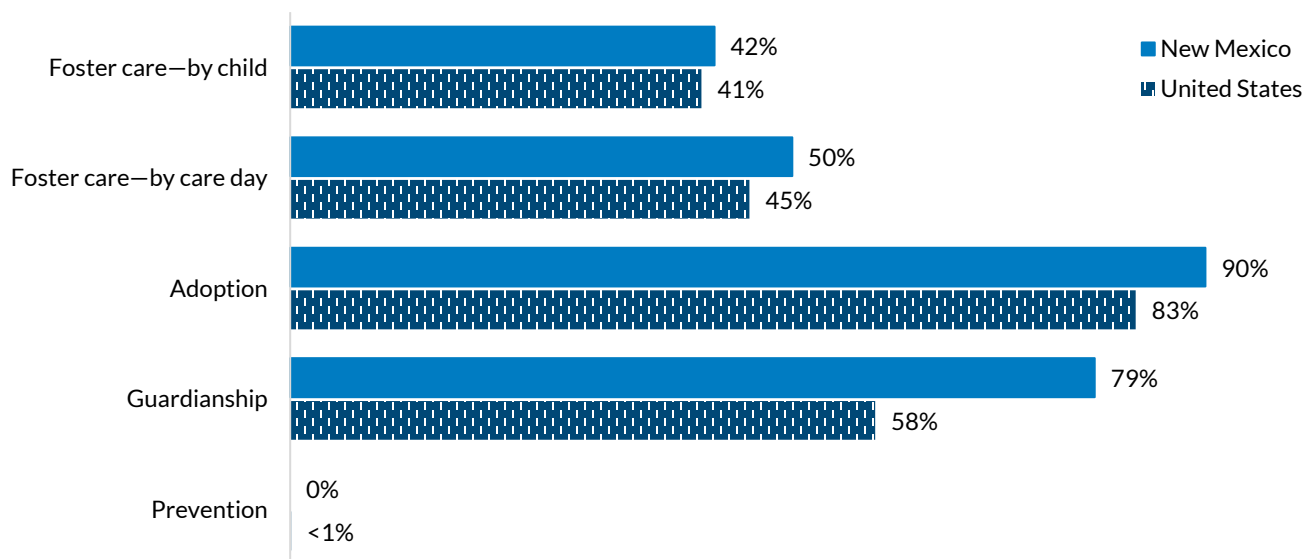
Of the \$51 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, nearly all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs except Chafee/ETV compared to SFY 2018.⁷

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$5,146,084

Change from SFY 2018: 37%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: -100%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: Unable to provide

Change from SFY 2018: N/A

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$900,000

Change from SFY 2018: -3%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹² can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top category of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in New Mexico:

- **Supportive services:** services such as domestic violence services; health, mental health, substance use and disability services; housing counseling services; and other family supports

Other federal funds

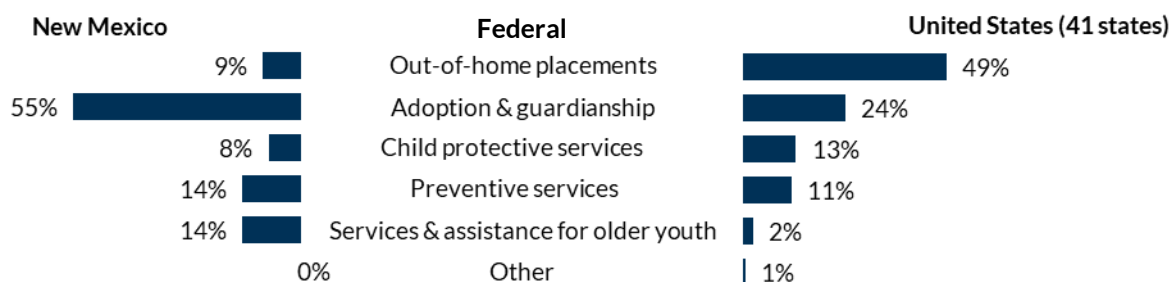
Total in SFY 2020: \$781,480

Change from SFY 2018: -11%

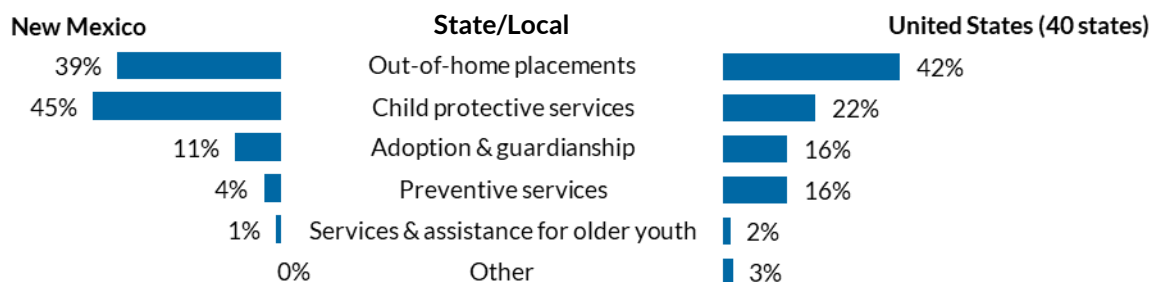
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹³

Use of Funds

New Mexico's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁴ The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a much larger proportion on adoption and guardianship costs.



New Mexico's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a much larger proportion on child protective services costs and a smaller proportion on preventive services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

New Mexico identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B SSBG Other federal funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Other federal funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other federal funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSBG Other federal funds State funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁷

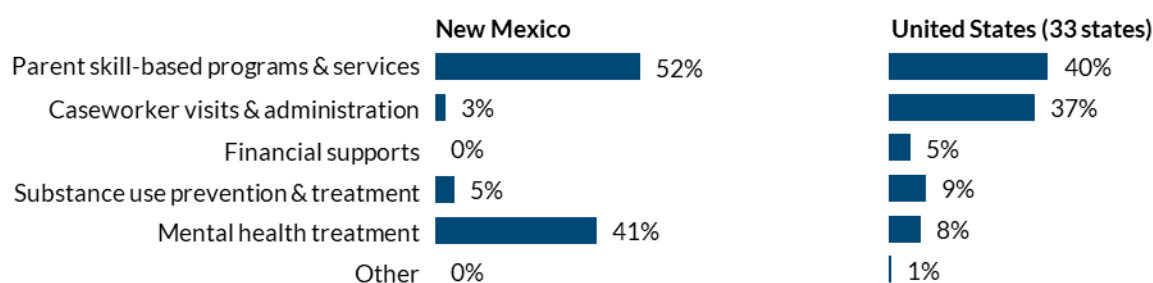
The following is a breakdown of New Mexico's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$23,484,438	\$16,500,415
Congregate care	-	-

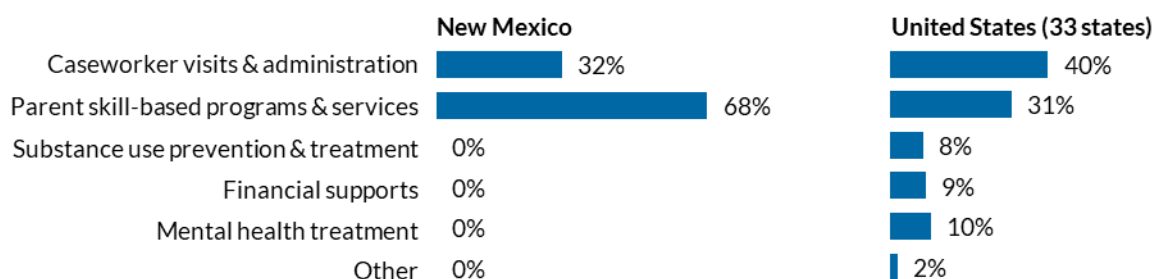
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁸

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of New Mexico's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than half on parent skill-based programs and services. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of New Mexico's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends more than half on parent skill-based programs. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs

The following is a breakdown of New Mexico's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$25,591,795	\$12,496,210
Post-adoption supports and services	-	-
Guardianship assistance	\$332,605	\$493,905
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$687,343	-

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for New Mexico was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

New Mexico was unable to report SSBG expenditures for SFY 2020, therefore total federal and total expenditures may be understated and some comparisons to other SFYs cannot be made.

³ New Mexico was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions and private dollars for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or “penetration rate”) by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

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Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹³ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

New 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 for SFY 2020 may be understated.

¹⁴ Most states, including New Mexico, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁵ Most states, including New Mexico, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁷ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported federal expenditure amounts are approximations.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

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MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in New York in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in New York for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in New York decreased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

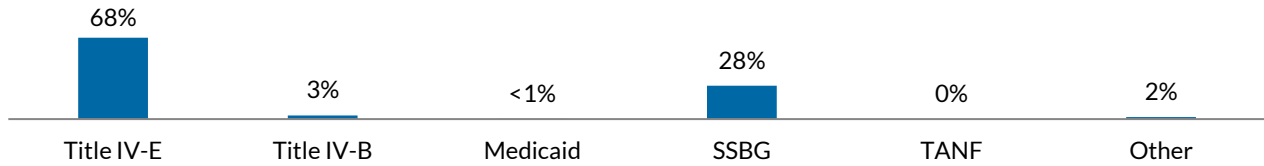
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from SFY 2018	% Change from SFY 2010
Overall	\$2,608,150,336	N/A	-40%
Federal	\$978,222,983	19%	-48%
State	\$1,170,252,688	2%	-11%
Local	\$459,674,665	30%	-59%
Offsets and other ³	\$0	N/A	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in New York.



Title IV-E

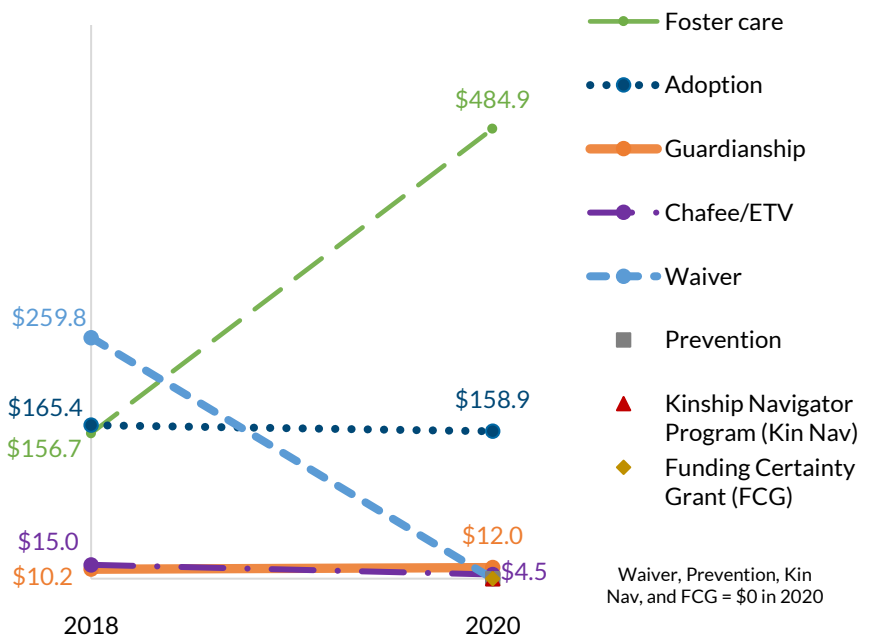
Total in SFY 2020: \$660,471,997

Change from SFY 2018: 9%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Some states, but not New York, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

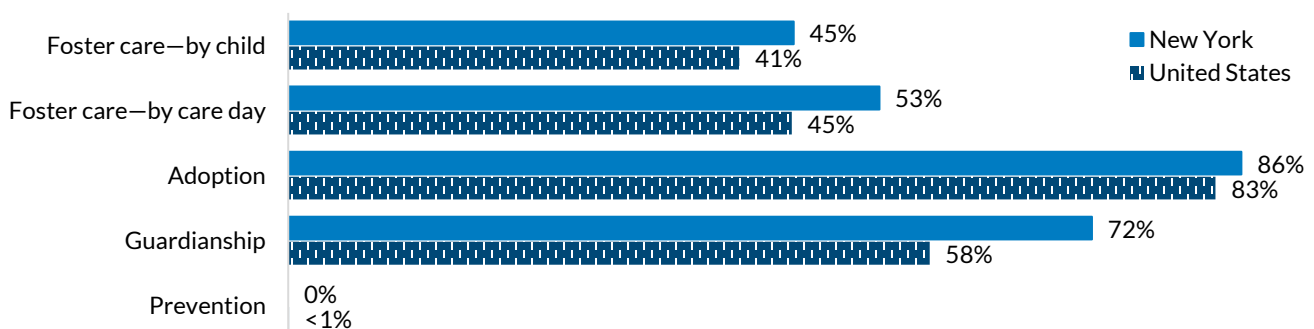
Of the \$660 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, nearly all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in foster care and guardianship expenditures and a decrease in adoption, Chafee/ETV, and waiver expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁷

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$30,048,000

Change from SFY 2018: 3,069%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$2,446,553

Change from SFY 2018: 5%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$270,166,433

Change from SFY 2018: 32%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in New York:

- **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)
- **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)
- **Other**

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Other federal funds

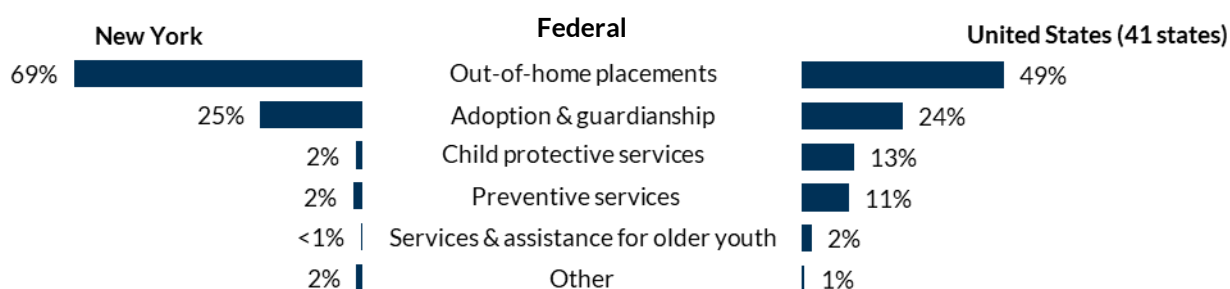
Total in SFY 2020: \$15,090,000

Change from SFY 2018: 61%

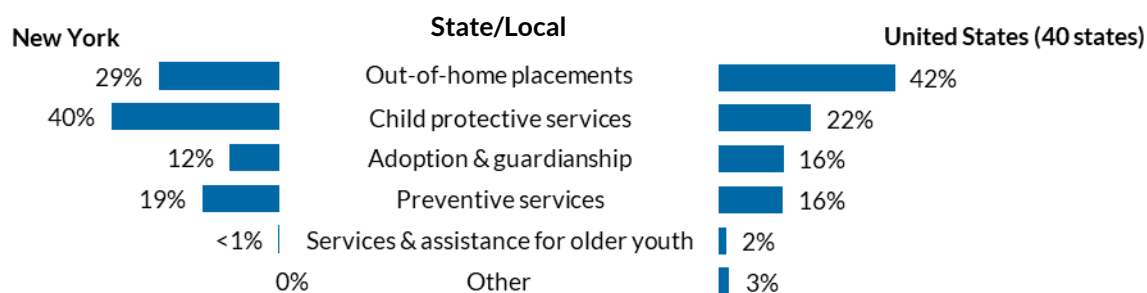
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

New York's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a much larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



New York's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

New York identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B State funds Local funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B State funds Local funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B State funds Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds

Adoption and guardianship costs¹⁸

The following is a breakdown of New York's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$158,883,392	-
Post-adoption supports and services	\$710,126	-

	Federal	State/Local
Guardianship assistance	\$11,956,665	-
Post-guardianship supports and services	-	-

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for New York was April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

New York was unable to provide offsets and other expenditures for SFY 2018, therefore some comparisons to SFY 2018 cannot be made.

³ New York was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions and private dollars for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

New York was unable to report IV-B competitive funds for SFY 2020, so its IV-B expenditures may be understated.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹² The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF's uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹³ Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁵ Most states, including New York, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ Most states, including New York, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁷ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁸ The state included federal post-guardianship services and supports in the "post-adoption services and supports" category.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in North Carolina in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in North Carolina for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in North Carolina held steady since SFY 2018 and increased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

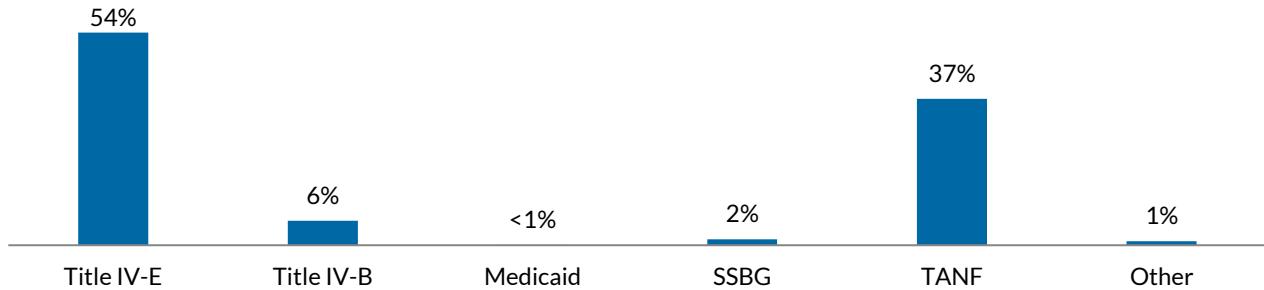
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$704,719,616	1%	20%
Federal	\$303,124,313	3%	3%
State	\$111,149,765	-9%	1%
Local	\$288,121,016	2%	58%
Offsets and other	\$2,324,522	37%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in North Carolina.



Title IV-E

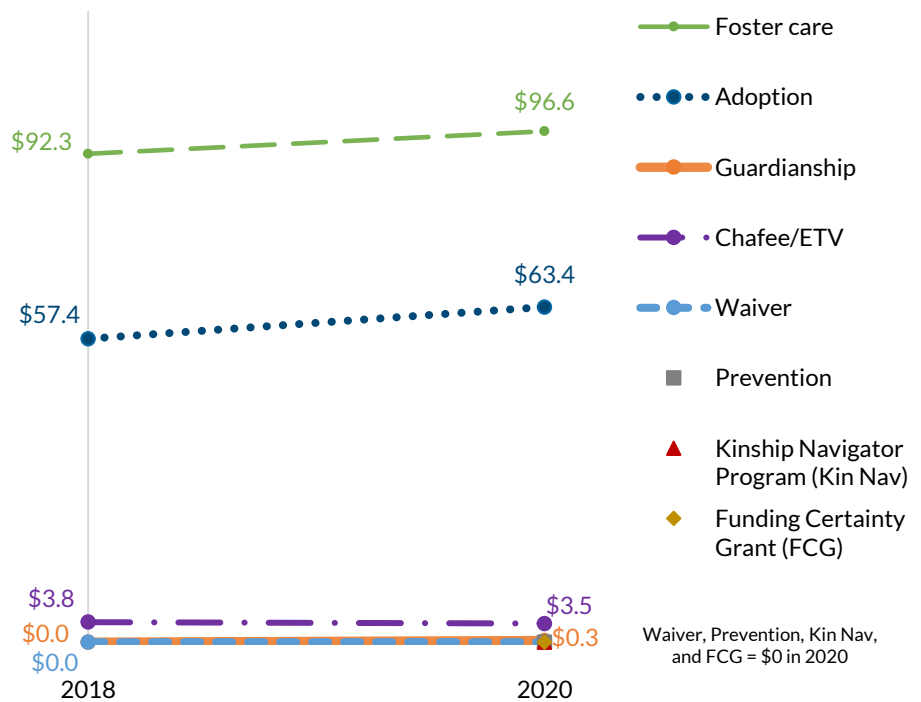
Total in SFY 2020: \$163,782,705

Change from SFY 2018: 7%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).³ Some states, but not North Carolina, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁴

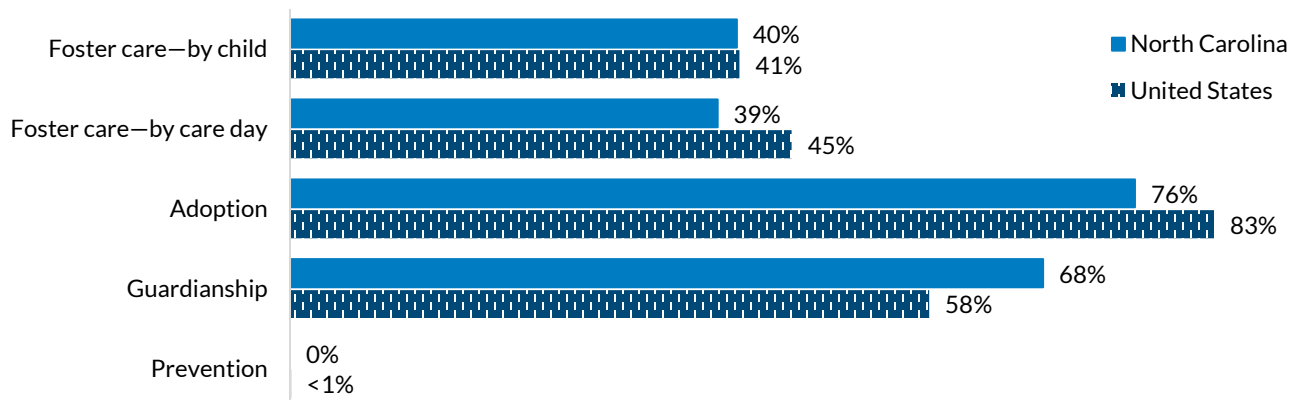
Of the \$164 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁵ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs except Chafee/ETV compared to SFY 2018.⁶

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁷



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.⁸ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$18,881,521

Change from SFY 2018: -11%

Title IV-B⁹ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$173,519

Change from SFY 2018: 10%

Medicaid¹⁰ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$4,548,638

Change from SFY 2018: -80%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹¹ is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in North Carolina:

- **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)
- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **Administrative costs**

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$112,701,495

Change from SFY 2018: 20%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹² can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in North Carolina:

- **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)
- **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
- **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)

Other federal funds

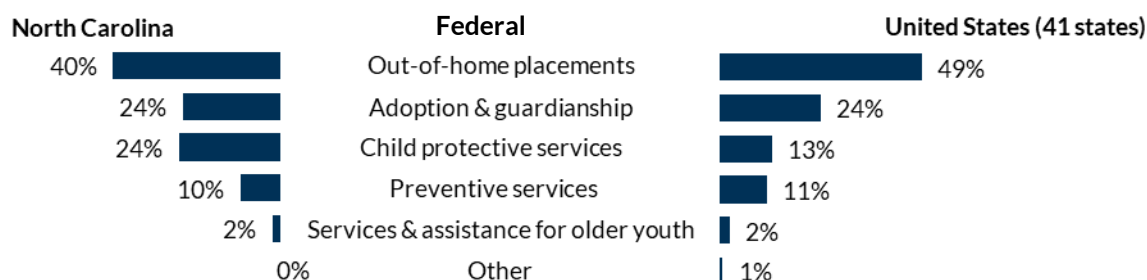
Total in SFY 2020: \$3,036,435

Change from SFY 2018: 79%

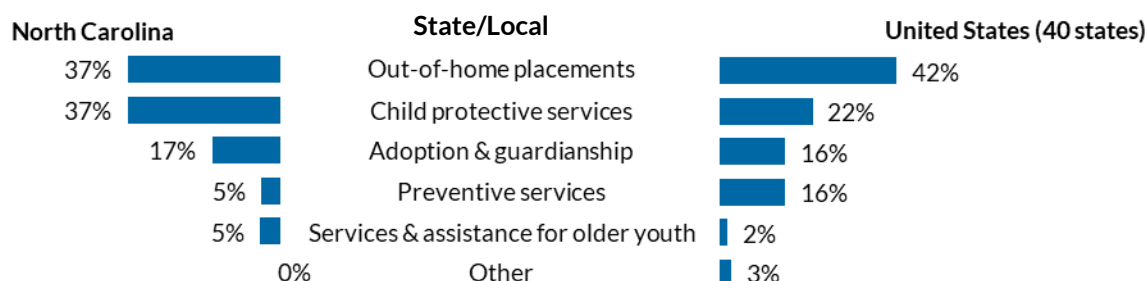
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹³

Use of Funds

North Carolina's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁴ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on child protective services costs.



North Carolina's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a larger proportion on child protective services costs and a smaller proportion on preventive services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

North Carolina identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds • Local funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-B • TANF • Local funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-B • State funds • Local funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-B • State funds • Local funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-B • State funds • Local funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State funds • Local funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds • Local funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds • Local funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANF • State funds • Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds • Local funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁷

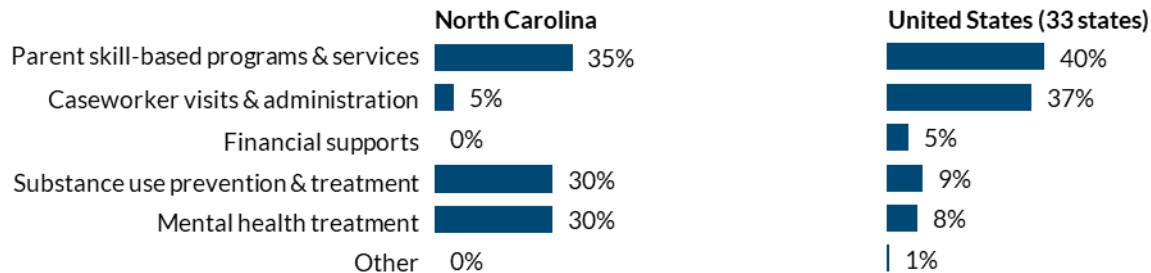
The following is a breakdown of North Carolina's spending on out-of-home care. Some administrative and training costs (those that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments) are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$30,095,770	\$35,975,174
Congregate care	\$15,518,996	\$24,655,140

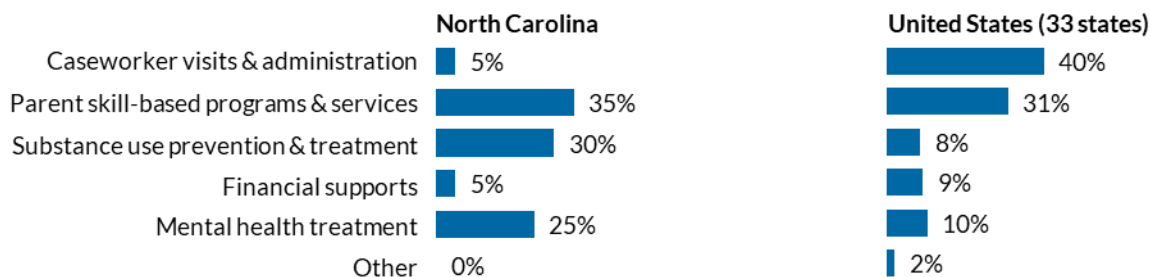
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁸

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of North Carolina's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than a quarter on substance use prevention and treatment and more than a quarter on mental health treatment. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of North Carolina's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends more than a quarter on substance use prevention and treatment. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs¹⁹

The following is a breakdown of North Carolina's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$70,810,247	\$62,068,337
Post-adoption supports and services	\$1,950,119	\$4,469,937
Guardianship assistance	\$374,300	\$448,377
Post-guardianship supports and services	-	\$0

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

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⁷ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

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The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

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and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

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Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹³ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

North Carolina was unable to report expenditures for the Children's Justice Act. Therefore, its other federal expenditures for SFY 2020 may be understated.

¹⁴ Most states, including North Carolina, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁵ Most states, including North Carolina, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁷ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

¹⁹ The reported amounts are approximations.

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MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Ohio in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Ohio for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Ohio increased slightly since SFY 2018 and increased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

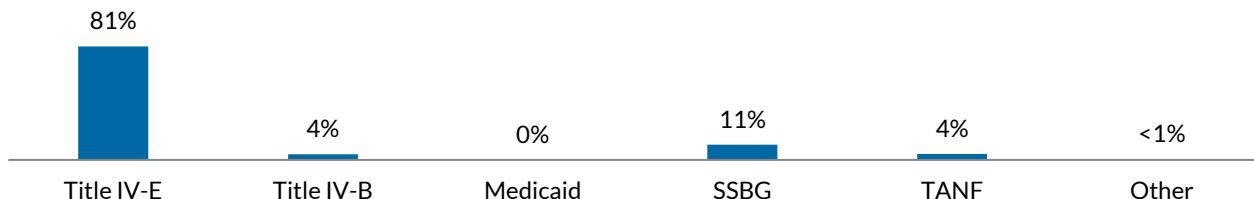
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$1,415,773,422	5%	54%
Federal	\$535,445,313	2%	1%
State	\$196,823,254	70%	131%
Local	\$679,547,917	-4%	126%
Offsets and other ³	\$3,956,938	1%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Ohio.



Title IV-E

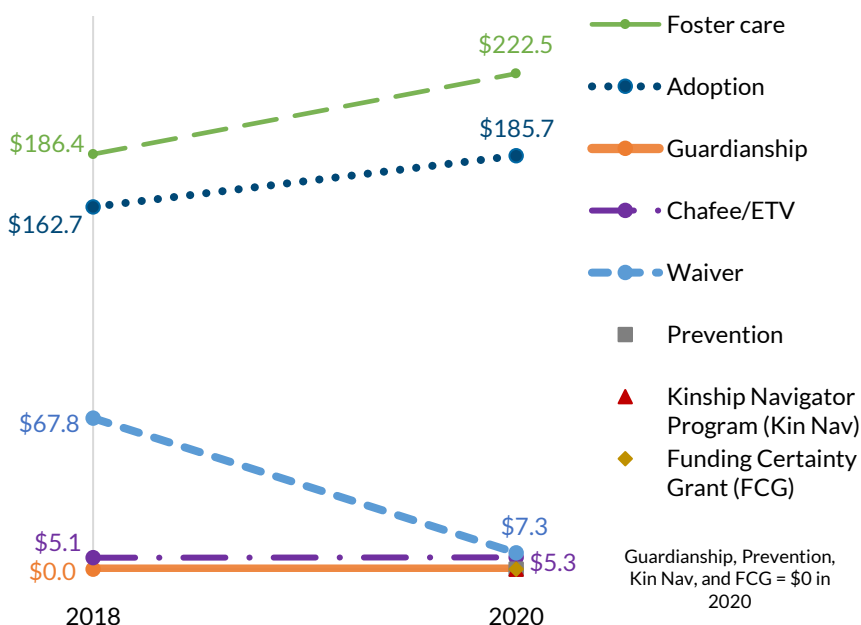
Total in SFY 2020: \$431,176,600

Change from SFY 2018: <-1%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Ohio also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Some states, but not Ohio, also reported the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$431 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, \$421 million was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in foster care, adoption, and Chafee/ETV expenditures and a decrease in waiver expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁷

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E waiver

**\$7
million**

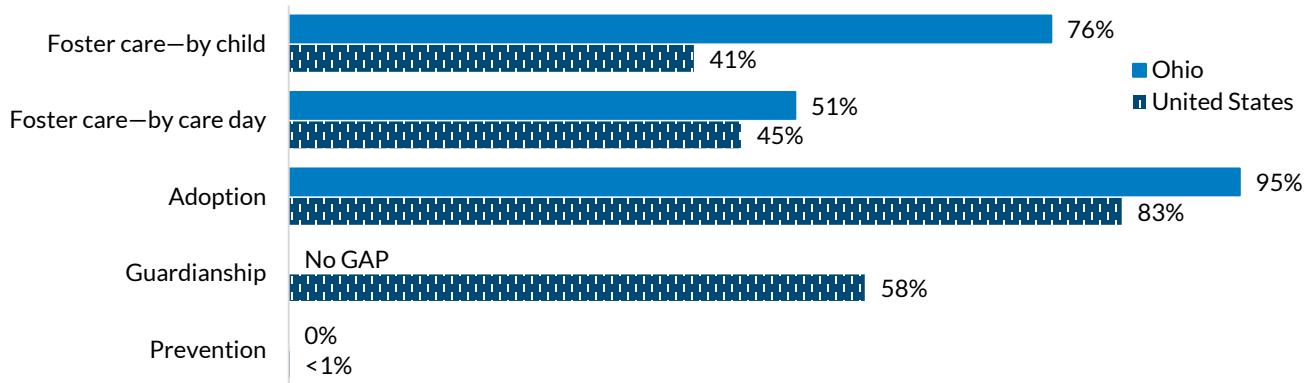
Ohio reported \$7 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. Ohio began its waiver in October 1997. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Ohio spent waiver dollars in the following manner:

Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	\$2,815,855
Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	\$4,186,365
Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver	\$303,009
Project development and evaluation costs	\$31,548

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$21,664,234

Change from SFY 2018: 3%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$57,250,318

Change from SFY 2018: 16%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Ohio:

- **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)
- **Administrative costs**

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$22,688,782

Change from SFY 2018: 13%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Ohio:

- **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
- **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
- **Work, education, and training activities:** subsidized employment, education and training, and additional work activities (e.g., providing job search assistance and job readiness)

Other federal funds

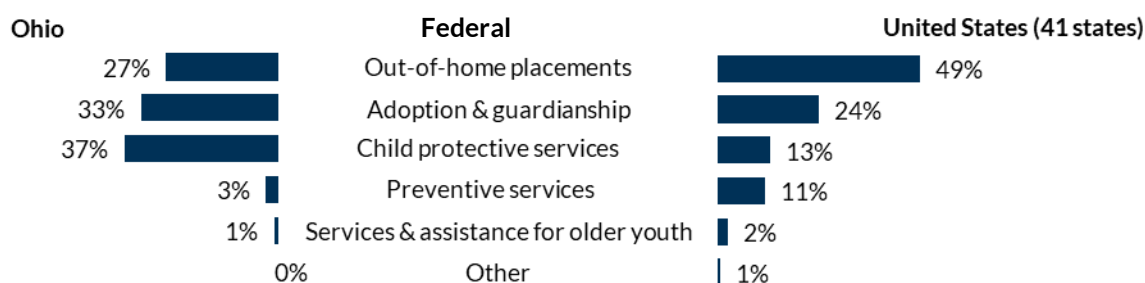
Total in SFY 2020: \$2,665,379

Change from SFY 2018: 189%

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Ohio's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a much larger proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Ohio identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF Local funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B Local funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Other federal funds Local funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Other federal funds Local funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B SSBG Local funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B Local funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-B • State funds • Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds • Local funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁷

The following is a breakdown of Ohio's spending on out-of-home care. Some administrative and training costs (those that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments) are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$80,289,919	\$132,543,731
Congregate care	\$57,129,299	\$111,595,048

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

Adoption and guardianship costs

The following is a breakdown of Ohio's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$170,697,594	\$129,637,407
Post-adoption supports and services	\$2,593,536	\$1,057,983
Guardianship assistance	\$0	\$0
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$0	\$0

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Ohio was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ Ohio was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions and private dollars for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a

significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹² The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF's uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹³ The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF's instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁵ Most states, including Ohio, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁷ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Oklahoma in SFY 2020



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This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Oklahoma for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

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This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$426,430,125	N/A	N/A
Federal	\$220,720,870	N/A	N/A
State	\$199,617,326	-24%	101%
Local	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A
Offsets and other ³	\$6,091,929	28%	N/A

Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

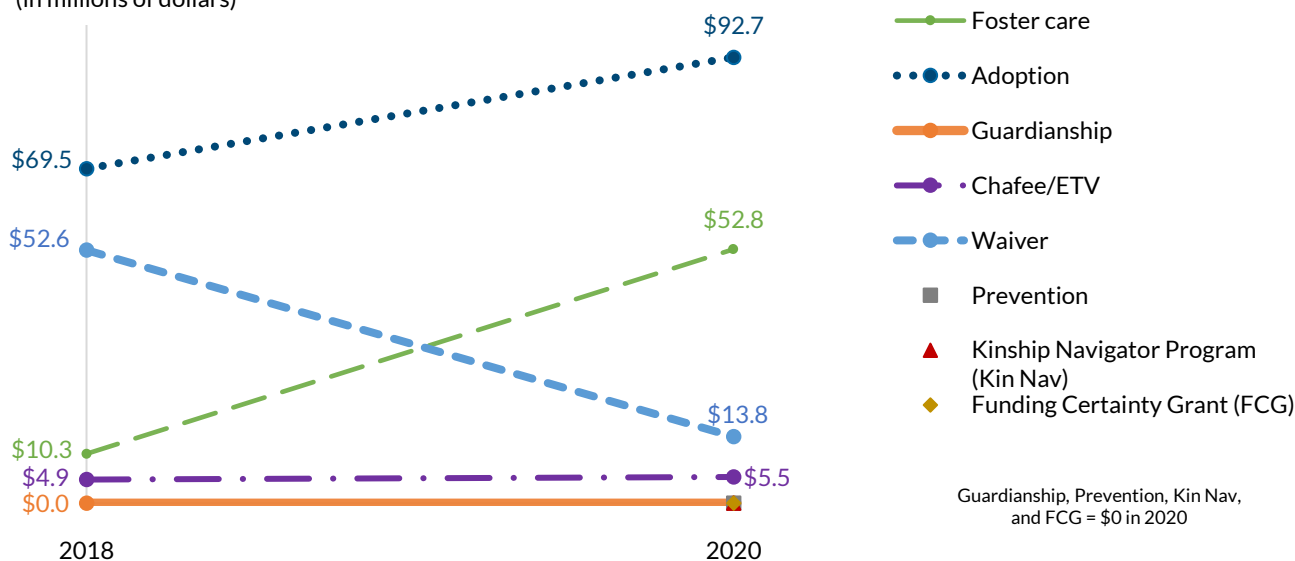
Total in SFY 2020: \$164,966,867

Change from SFY 2018: 20%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Oklahoma also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Some states, but not Oklahoma, also reported the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$165 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, nearly all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in foster care, adoption, and Chafee/ETV expenditures and a decrease in waiver expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁷

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E waiver

**\$14
million**

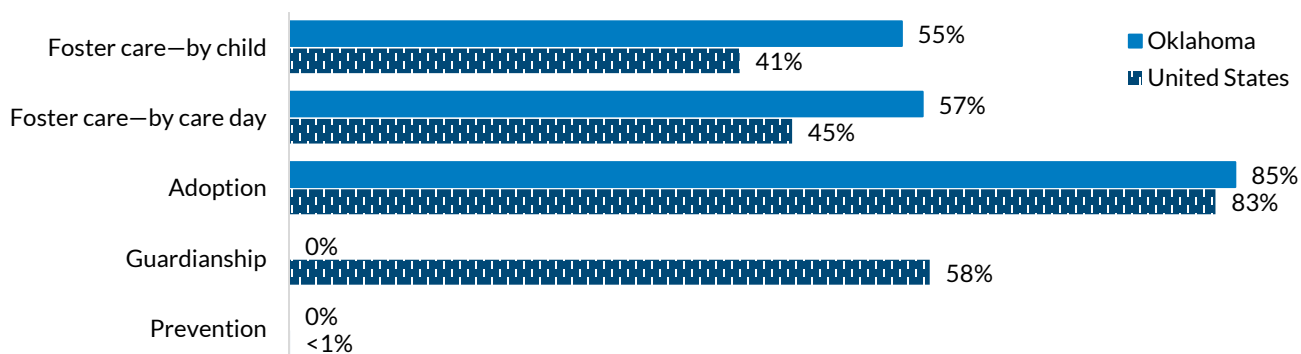
Oklahoma reported \$14 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. Oklahoma began its waiver in July 2015. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Oklahoma spent waiver dollars in the following manner:

Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	\$13,667,471
Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	\$0
Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver	\$0
Project development and evaluation costs	\$181,247

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$6,891,549

Change from SFY 2018: 22%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: Unable to provide

Change from SFY 2018: N/A

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$24,078,166

Change from SFY 2018: -20%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Oklahoma:

- **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)
- **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)
- **Case management services:** services or activities for arranging, coordinating, and monitoring services

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$16,776,550

Change from SFY 2018: -31%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Oklahoma:

- **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)
- **Foster care payments:** foster care assistance for children authorized solely under prior law
- **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)

Other federal funds

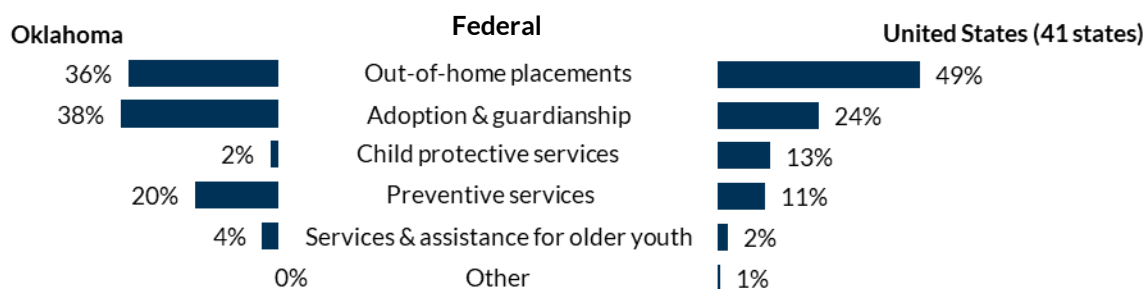
Total in SFY 2020: \$8,007,738

Change from SFY 2018: 49%

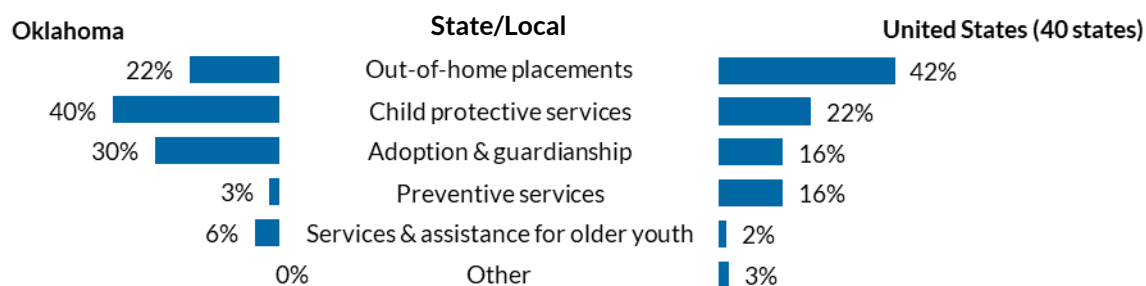
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Oklahoma's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship costs.



Oklahoma's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Oklahoma identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B TANF SSBG
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B TANF State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁸

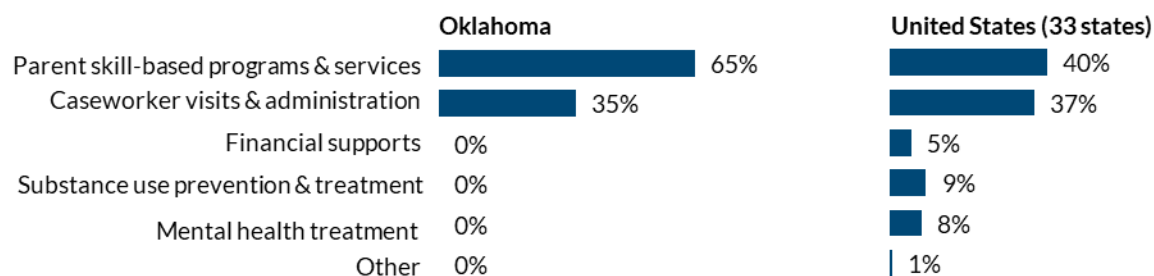
The following is a breakdown of Oklahoma's spending on out-of-home care. Some administrative and training costs (those that are part of congregate care maintenance payments) are included in the state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	-	\$12,761,739
Congregate care	-	\$9,827,454

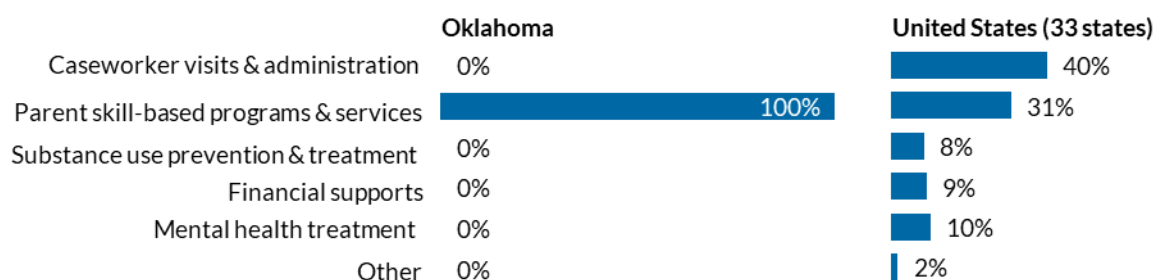
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁹

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Oklahoma's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than half on parent skill-based programs and services. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Oklahoma's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends all on parent skill-based programs. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs²⁰

The following is a breakdown of Oklahoma's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are not included in the state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	-	\$48,390,625
Post-adoption supports and services	-	\$1,096,408

	Federal	State/Local
Guardianship assistance	-	\$373,258
Post-guardianship supports and services	-	\$8,457

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Oklahoma was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

Oklahoma was unable to report Medicaid and local expenditures for SFY 2020, therefore total federal and total expenditures may be understated and some comparisons to other SFYs cannot be made.

³ Oklahoma was unable to provide complete information about offsets and was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹² The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF's uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹³ The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF's instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

Oklahoma 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 for SFY 2020 may be understated.

¹⁵ Most states, including Oklahoma, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ Most states, including Oklahoma, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁷ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported amounts are approximations.

¹⁹ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported federal percentages are approximations.

²⁰ The reported amounts are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Oregon in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Oregon for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

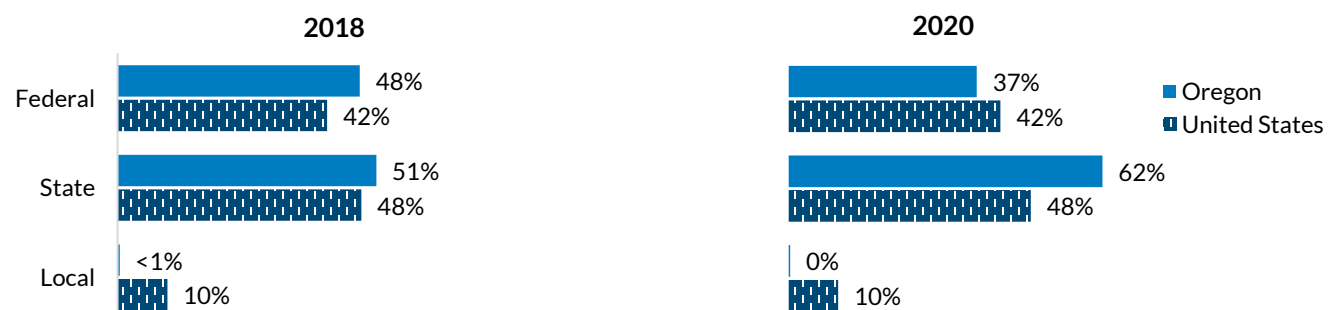
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Oregon increased since SFY 2018 and increased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

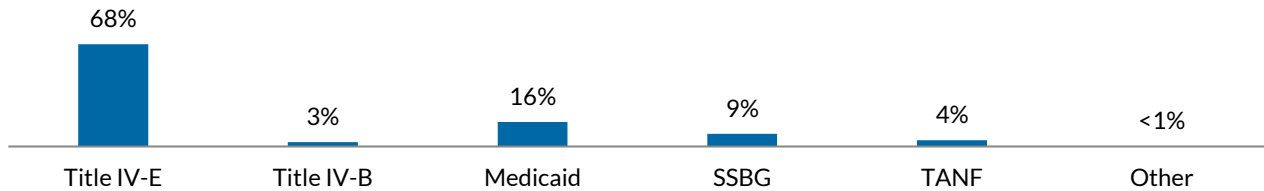
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$666,139,625	17%	34%
Federal	\$247,251,001	-9%	-20%
State	\$412,559,904	43%	117%
Local	\$2,009,420	-19%	New funding source in SFY 2020
Offsets and other ³	\$4,319,300	-36%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Oregon.



Title IV-E

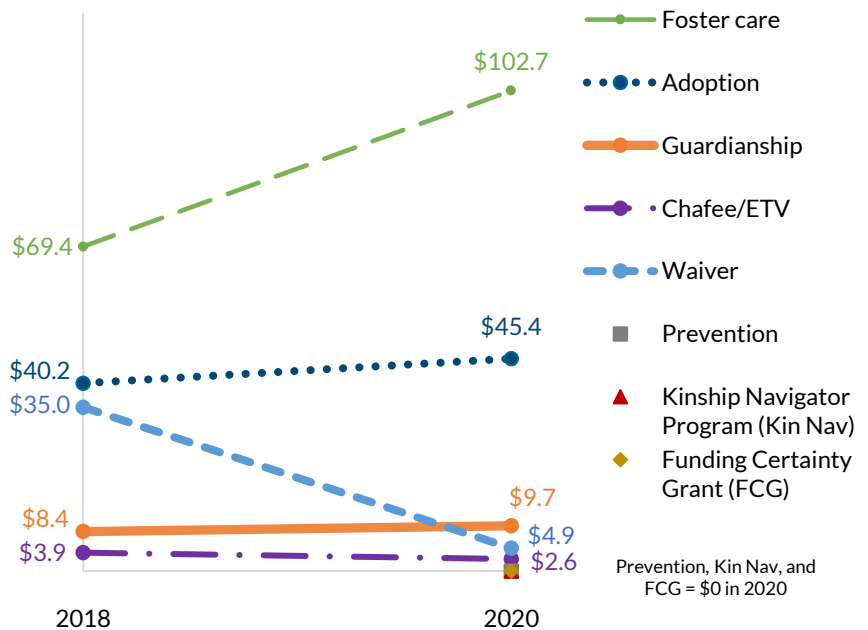
Total in SFY 2020: \$167,852,598

Change from SFY 2018: 4%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Oregon also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Some states, but not Oregon, also reported the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$168 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, \$165 million was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in foster care, adoption, and guardianship expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV and waiver expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁷

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E waiver

**\$5
million**

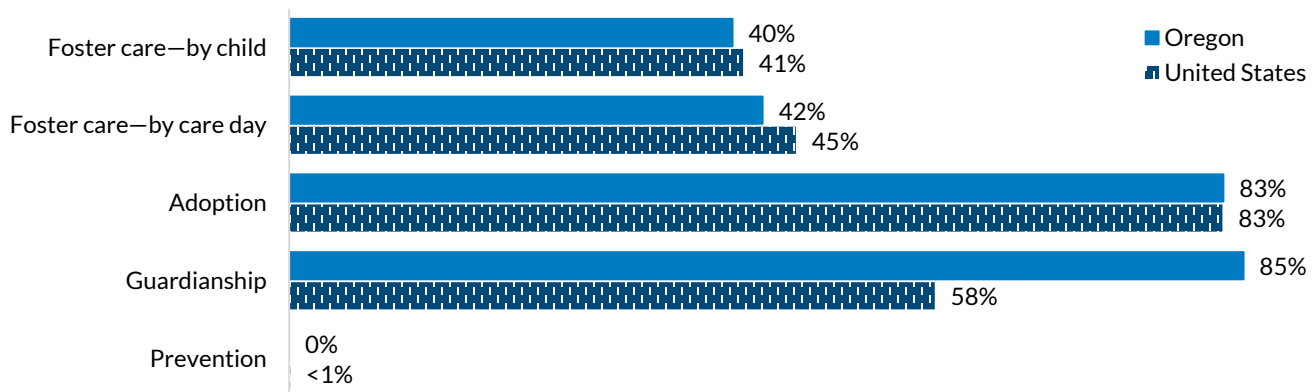
Oregon reported \$5 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. Oregon began its waiver in July 2015. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Oregon spent waiver dollars in the following manner:

Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	\$4,645,867
Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	\$0
Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver	\$4,838
Project development and evaluation costs	\$242,773

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$7,092,755

Change from SFY 2018: 20%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$40,251,018

Change from SFY 2018: 19%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$21,055,653

Change from SFY 2018: 17%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Oregon:

- **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)
- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **Other**

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$10,167,359

Change from SFY 2018: -80%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Oregon:

- **Foster care payments:** foster care assistance for children authorized solely under prior law
- **Emergency assistance:** assistance or benefits authorized solely under prior law
- **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 federal funds

Total in SFY 2020: \$831,618

Change from SFY 2018: 4%

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Oregon was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

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To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ Oregon was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies)' total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare

services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹² The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF's uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹³ The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF's instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

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MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Pennsylvania in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Pennsylvania for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Pennsylvania decreased slightly since SFY 2018 and decreased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

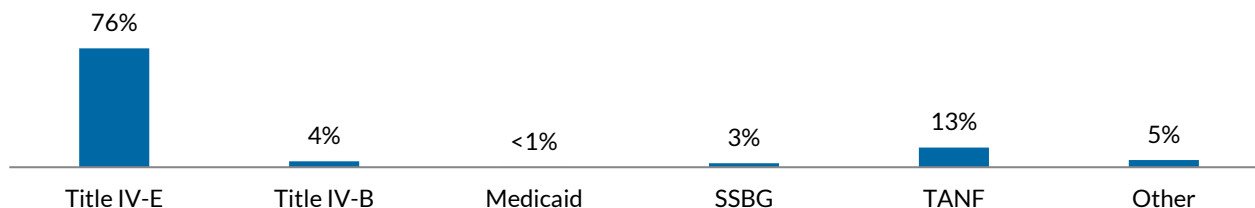
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$1,887,950,707	-4%	-16%
Federal	\$456,472,947	<1%	-24%
State	\$1,051,165,241	-5%	-13%
Local	\$349,061,360	-7%	-20%
Offsets and other ³	\$31,251,159	36%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Pennsylvania.



Title IV-E

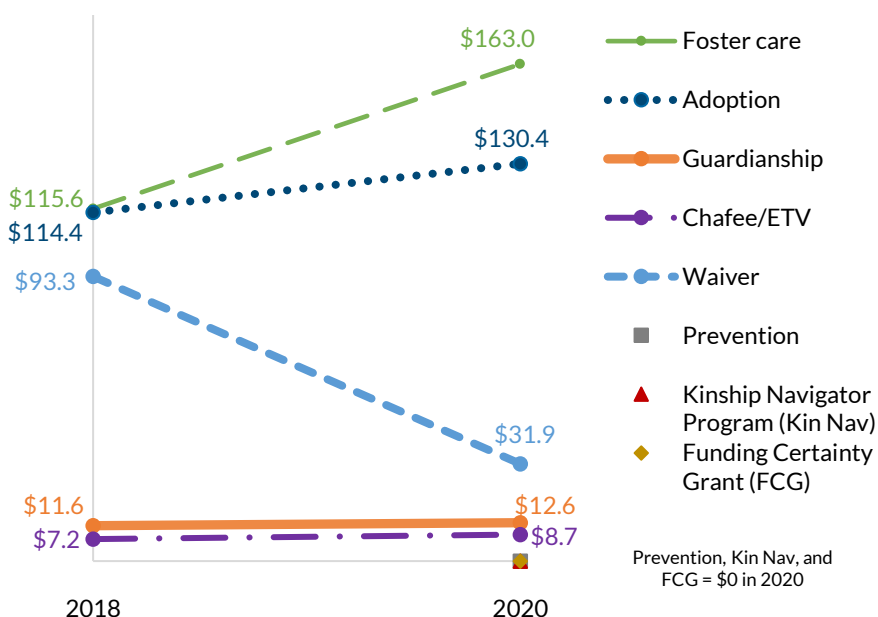
Total in SFY 2020: \$347,790,005

Change from SFY 2018: 1%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Pennsylvania also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Some states, but not Pennsylvania, also reported the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$348 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, \$347 million was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs except the waiver compared to SFY 2018.⁷

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E waiver

\$32 million

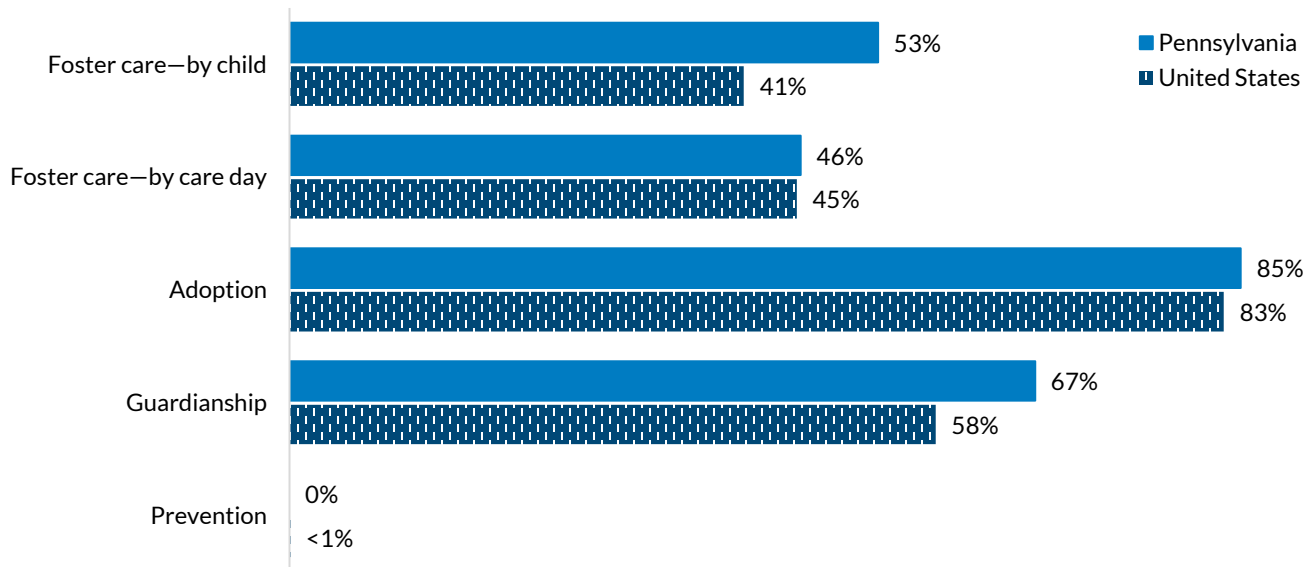
Pennsylvania reported \$32 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. Pennsylvania began its waiver in July 2013. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Pennsylvania spent waiver dollars in the following manner:

Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	\$6,247,867
Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	\$0
Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver	\$25,554,448
Project development and evaluation costs	\$107,529

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$17,440,403

Change from SFY 2018: 21%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$637,013

Change from SFY 2018: -45%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$12,012,000

Change from SFY 2018: -3%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Pennsylvania:

- **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)
- **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)
- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$57,737,901

Change from SFY 2018: -29%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Pennsylvania:

- **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)
- **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)
- **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

Other federal funds

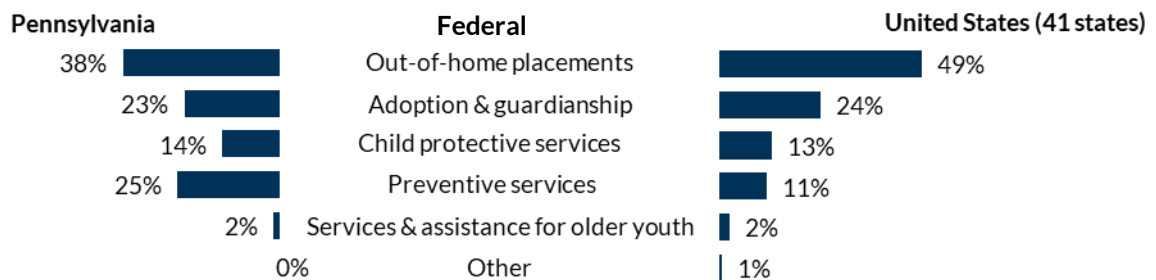
Total in SFY 2020: \$20,855,625

Change from SFY 2018: 1,216%

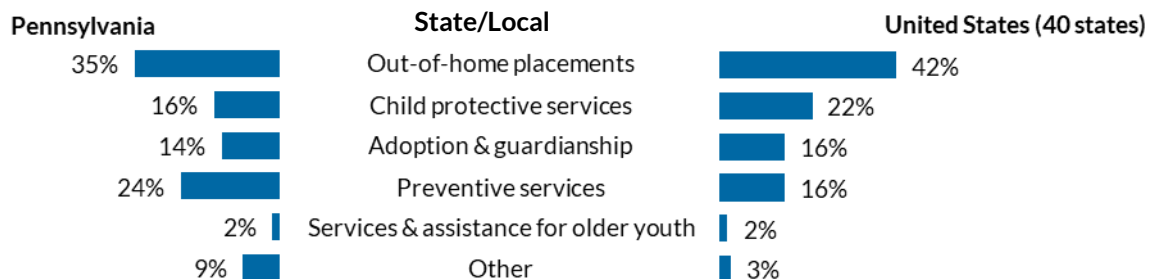
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Pennsylvania's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on preventive services costs.



Pennsylvania's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on preventive services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Pennsylvania identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds • Local funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds • Local funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds • Local funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANF • State funds • Local funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANF • State funds • Local funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANF • State funds • Local funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicaid • State funds • Local funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANF • State funds • Local funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds • Local funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds • Local funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSBG • State funds • Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • State funds • Local funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁸

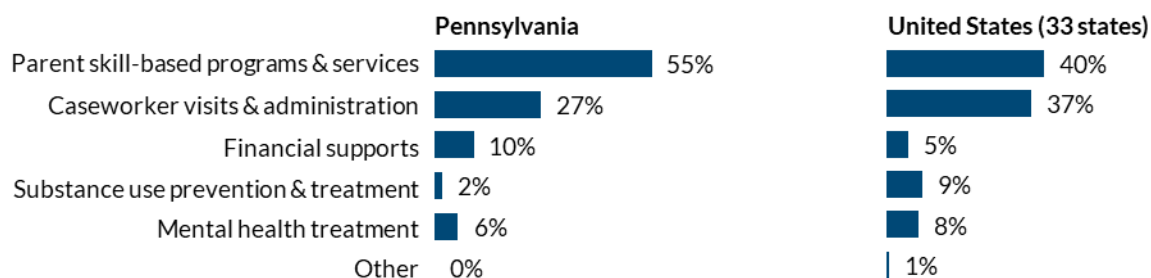
The following is a breakdown of Pennsylvania's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal but not the state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$123,402,106	\$243,998,631
Congregate care	\$55,759,141	\$406,758,304

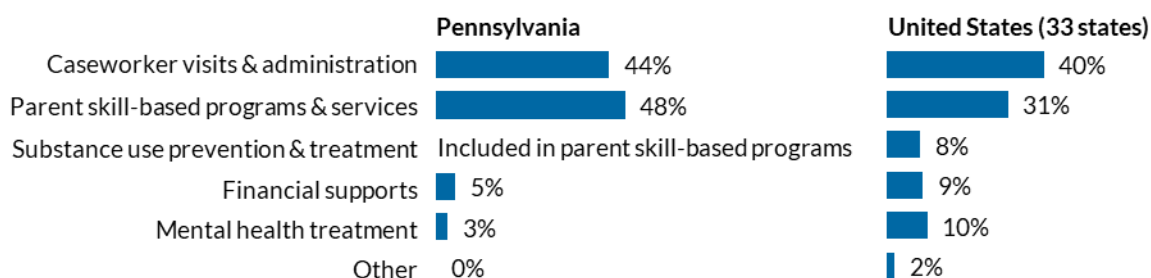
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁹

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Pennsylvania's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than half on parent skill-based programs and services. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Pennsylvania's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends almost half on parent skill-based programs. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs²⁰

The following is a breakdown of Pennsylvania's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$130,635,346	\$110,939,305
Post-adoption supports and services	-	\$2,514,728

	Federal	State/Local
Guardianship assistance	\$12,592,882	\$26,443,557
Post-guardianship supports and services	-	-

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Pennsylvania was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ Pennsylvania was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions and private dollars for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

Pennsylvania was unable to provide an amount for "post-demonstration guardianship assistance payments" and "post-demonstration guardianship administrative and training costs" for SFY 2020, so its Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program expenditures may be understated.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹² The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF's uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹³ The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF's instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁵ Most states, including Pennsylvania, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ Most states, including Pennsylvania, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

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

¹⁷ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported amounts are approximations.

¹⁹ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations. 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.

²⁰ The reported amounts are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Puerto Rico in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Puerto Rico for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

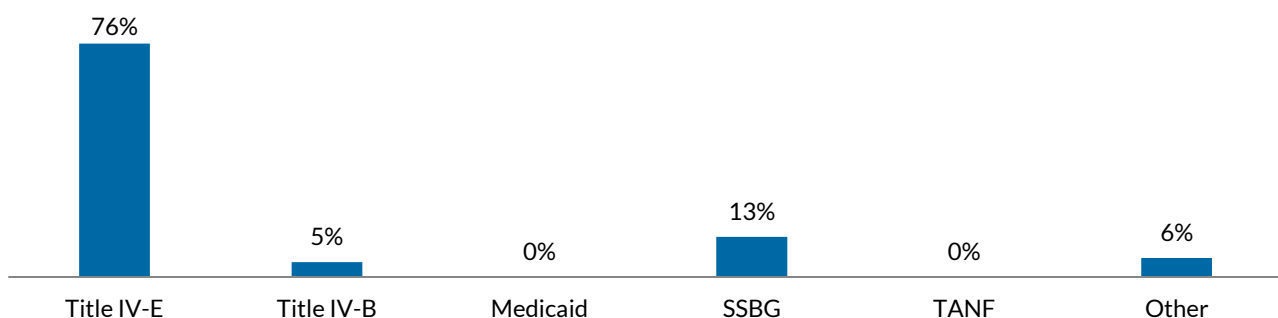
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$200,118,345	N/A	N/A
Federal	\$111,103,505	116%	N/A
State	\$89,014,840	N/A	-21%
Local	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A
Offsets and other ³	\$0	0%	N/A

Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Puerto Rico.



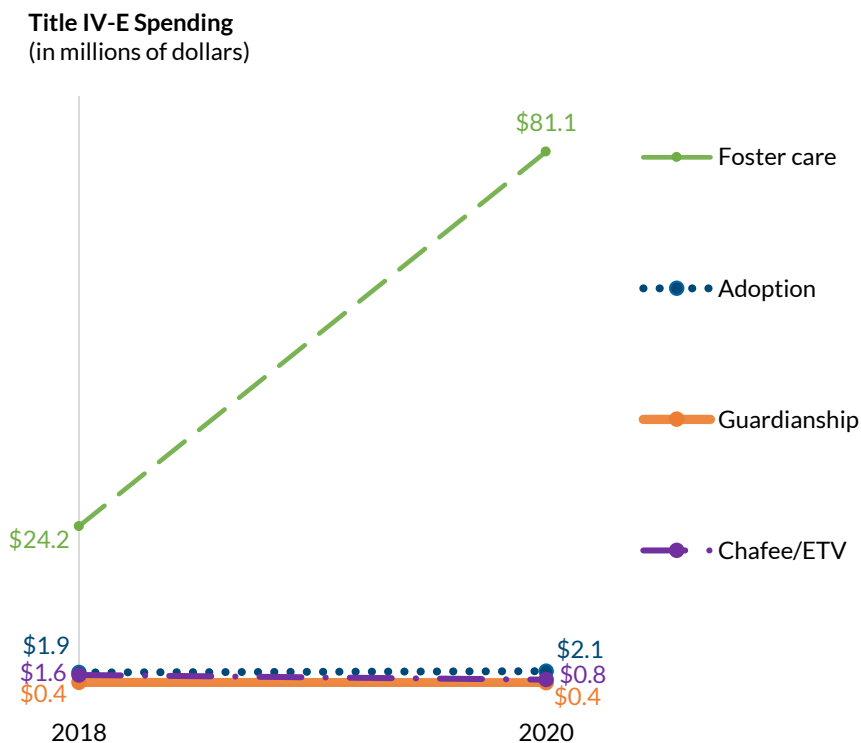
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$84,404,731

Change from SFY 2018: 201%

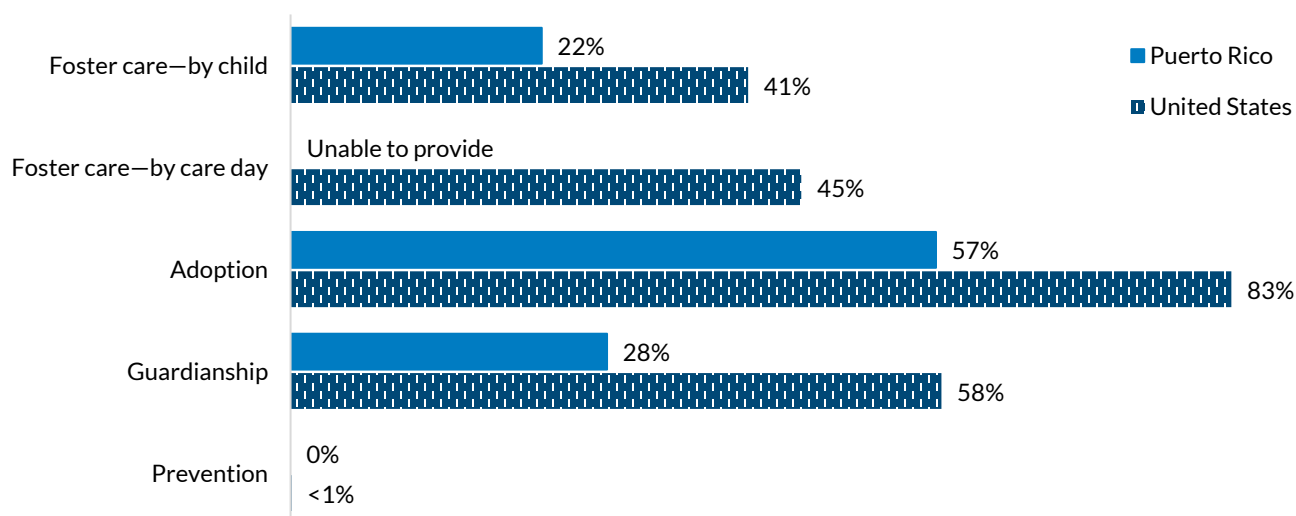
Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Some states, but not Puerto Rico, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$84 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in foster care and adoption expenditures and a decrease in guardianship and Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁷



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$5,314,862

Change from SFY 2018: -30%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$14,474,041

Change from SFY 2018: -8%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Puerto Rico:

- **Case management services:** services or activities for arranging, coordinating, and monitoring services
- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **Other**

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Other federal funds

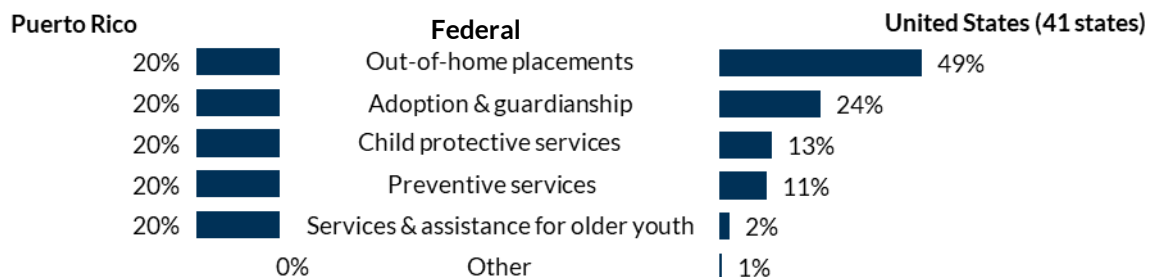
Total in SFY 2020: \$6,909,871

Change from SFY 2018: New funding source in SFY 2020

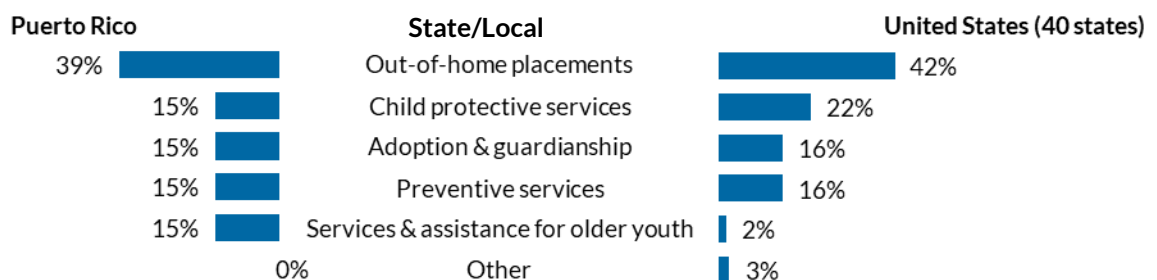
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Puerto Rico's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on services and assistance for older youth.



Puerto Rico's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services costs and a larger proportion on services and assistance for older youth.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Puerto Rico identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B SSBG State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B State funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B SSBG State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁸

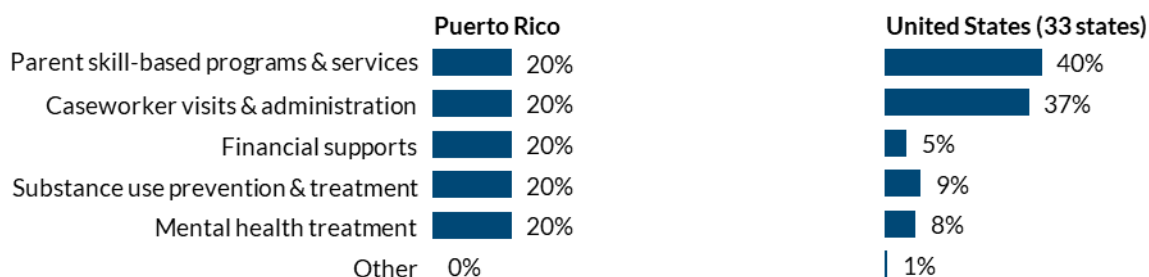
The following is a breakdown of Puerto Rico's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are not included in the state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	-	\$34,369,706
Congregate care	-	-

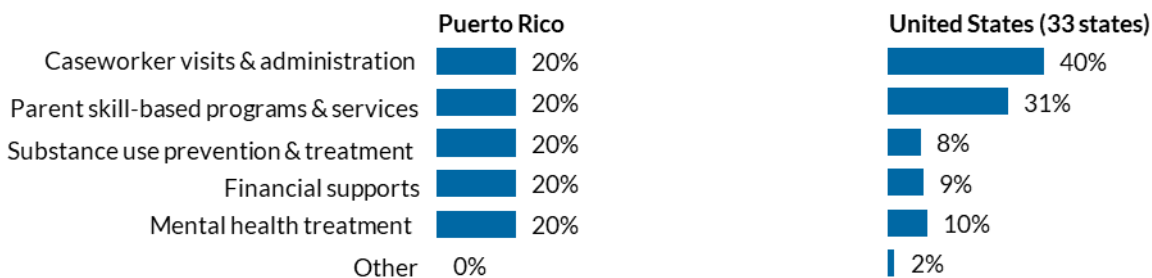
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁹

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Puerto Rico's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends an equal percentage on each prevention category. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Puerto Rico's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends an equal percentage on each prevention category. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs²⁰

The following is a breakdown of Puerto Rico's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative, but not training, costs are included in the federal expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$1,634,947	-
Post-adoption supports and services	-	-

	Federal	State/Local
Guardianship assistance	\$118,500	-
Post-guardianship supports and services	-	-

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Puerto Rico was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

Puerto Rico was unable to report Title IV-E expenditures for SFY 2010, state/local expenditures for SFY 2018, and local expenditures for SFY 2020, therefore total expenditures may be understated and some comparisons to other SFYs cannot be made.

³ Puerto Rico was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions and private dollars for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

Puerto Rico was unable to report IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, waiver, and Funding Certainty Grant expenditures for SFY 2020, so its IV-E expenditures may be understated.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹² The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF's uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹³ Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁵ Most states, including Puerto Rico, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ Most states, including Puerto Rico, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁷ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

¹⁹ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

²⁰ The reported amounts are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Rhode Island in SFY 2020

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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Rhode Island for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

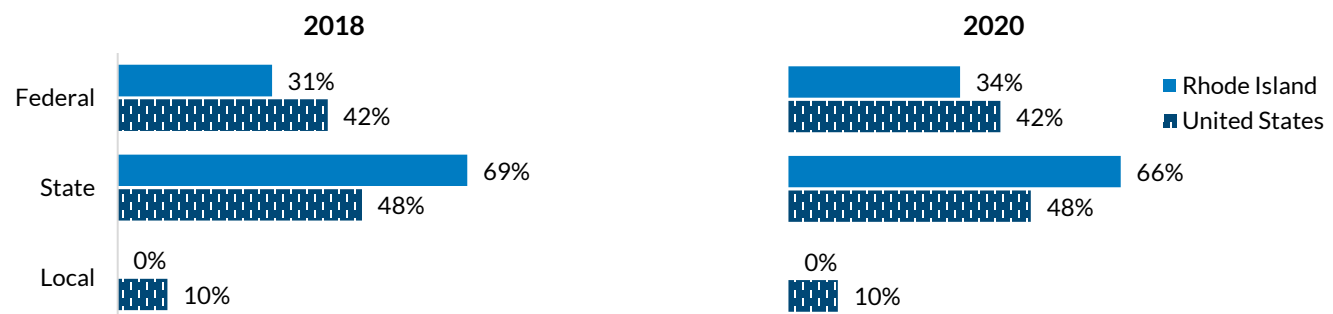
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Rhode Island increased since SFY 2018.

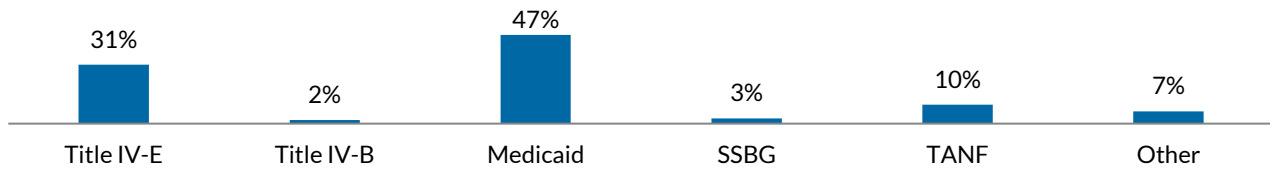
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$232,456,095	20%	N/A
Federal	\$78,535,559	34%	N/A
State	\$152,052,335	14%	9%
Local	\$0	0%	N/A
Offsets and other	\$1,868,200	-24%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Medicaid is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Rhode Island.



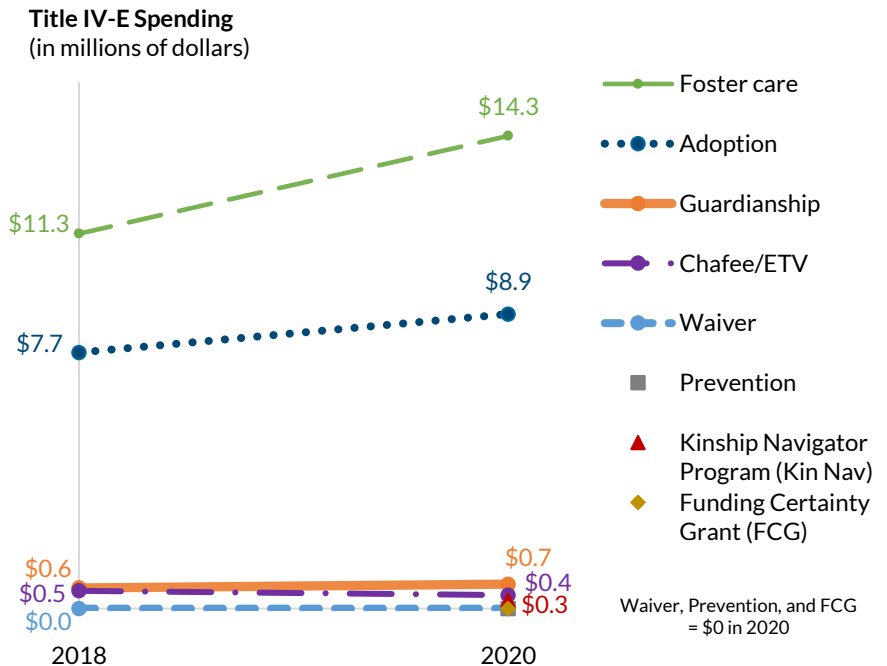
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$24,588,743

Change from SFY 2018: 22%

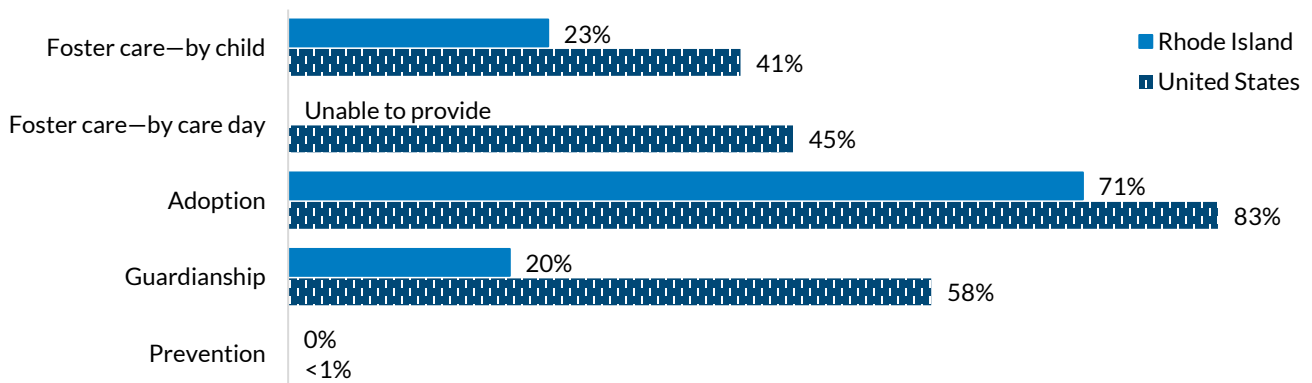
Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).³ Some states, but not Rhode Island, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁴

Of the \$25 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁵ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs except Chafee/ETV compared to SFY 2018.⁶



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁷



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.⁸ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$1,467,260

Change from SFY 2018: -12%

Title IV-B⁹ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$37,137,712

Change from SFY 2018: 36%

Medicaid¹⁰ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$2,226,576

Change from SFY 2018: New funding source in SFY 2020

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹¹ is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top category of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Rhode Island:

- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$7,957,954

Change from SFY 2018: -3%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹² can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top category of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Rhode Island:

- Other

Other federal funds

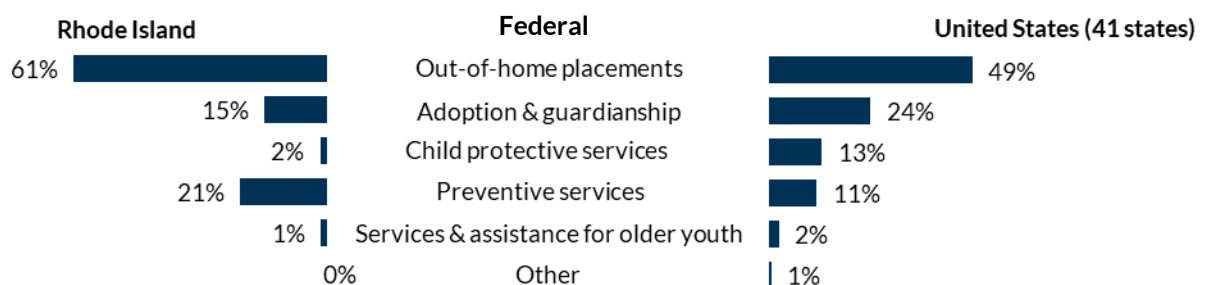
Total in SFY 2020: \$5,157,314

Change from SFY 2018: 297%

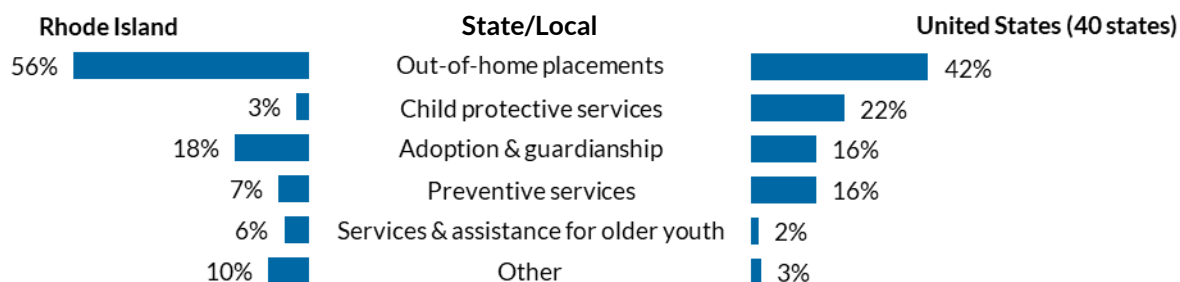
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹³

Use of Funds

Rhode Island's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁴ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement services and a smaller proportion on child protective services.



Rhode Island's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Rhode Island identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Medicaid State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Medicaid State funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicaid TANF State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Medicaid State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁷

The following is a breakdown of Rhode Island's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal expenditures provided. The state was unable to verify whether administrative and training costs were included in the state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$5,027,933	\$35,638,850
Congregate care	\$16,885,192	\$28,674,230

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

Adoption and guardianship costs¹⁸

The following is a breakdown of Rhode Island's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal but not the state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$9,448,986	\$13,308,378
Post-adoption supports and services	\$1,743,336	-
Guardianship assistance	\$745,376	\$5,242,759
Post-guardianship supports and services	-	-

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Rhode Island was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

Rhode Island was unable to provide SSBG and local expenditures for SFY 2010, therefore some comparisons to SFY 2010 cannot be made.

³ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁴ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁵ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁶ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁷ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

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The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

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The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

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¹² The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF's instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹³ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁴ Most states, including Rhode Island, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

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¹⁶ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁷ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported amounts are approximations.

¹⁸ The reported amounts are approximations. The state included federal post-guardianship services and supports in the "post-adoption services and supports" category.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in South Carolina in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in South Carolina for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

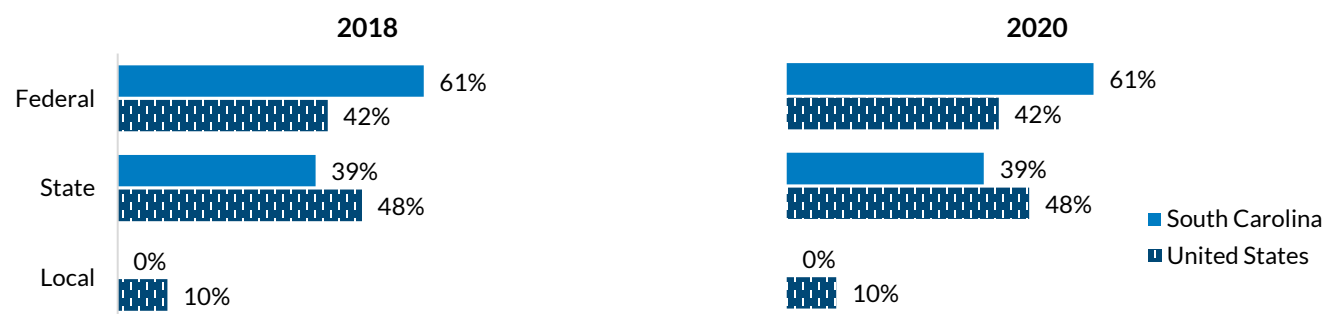
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in South Carolina increased slightly since SFY 2018 and decreased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

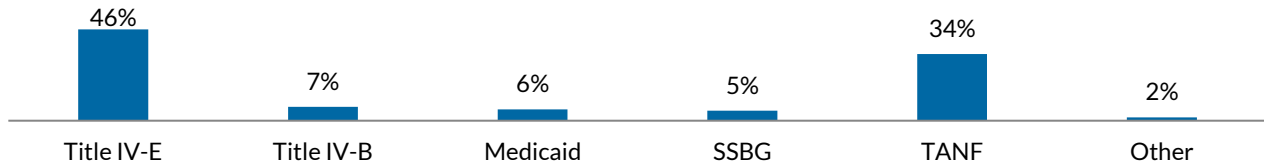
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from SFY 2018	% Change from SFY 2010
Overall	\$272,643,129	2%	-8%
Federal	\$159,785,995	5%	-17%
State	\$102,665,504	5%	9%
Local	\$0	0%	-100%
Offsets and other	\$10,191,630	-40%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has not changed since SFY 2018.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in South Carolina.



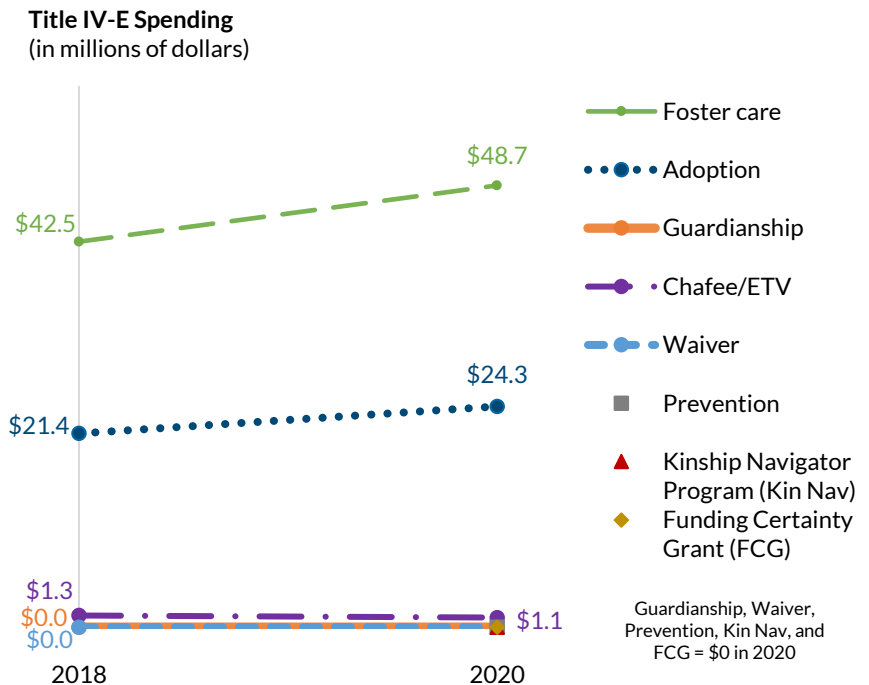
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$74,097,576

Change from SFY 2018: 14%

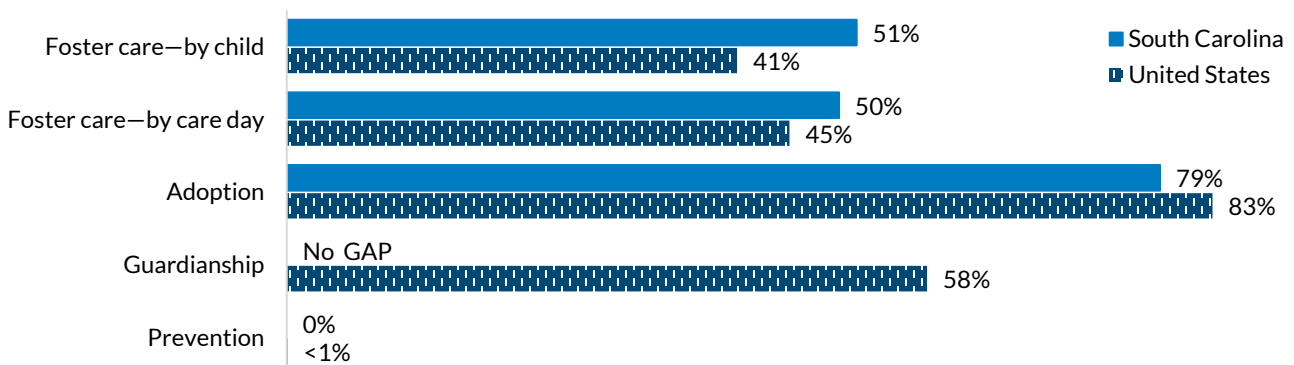
Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).³ Some states, but not South Carolina, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁴

Of the \$74 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁵ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in foster care and adoption expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁶



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁷



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.⁸ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$11,290,471

Change from SFY 2018: -20%

Title IV-B⁹ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$9,255,241

Change from SFY 2018: -9%

Medicaid¹⁰ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$8,131,589

Change from SFY 2018: 58%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹¹ is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in South Carolina:

- **Case management services:** services or activities for arranging, coordinating, and monitoring services
- **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)
- **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)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$54,243,566

Change from SFY 2018: -5%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹² can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in South Carolina:

- **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
- **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
- **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)

Other federal funds

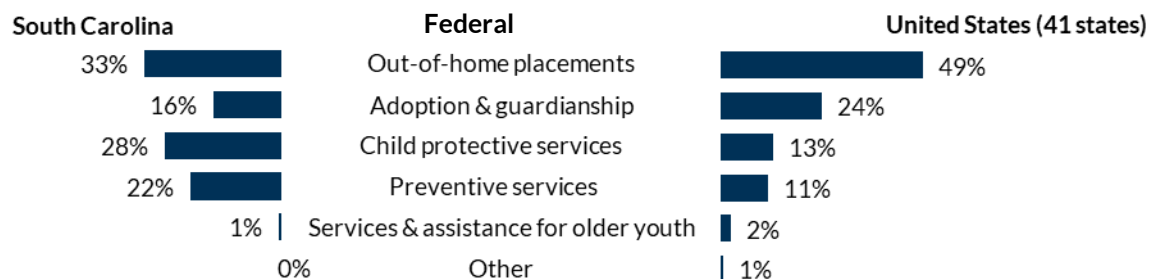
Total in SFY 2020: \$2,767,554

Change from SFY 2018: 1,998%

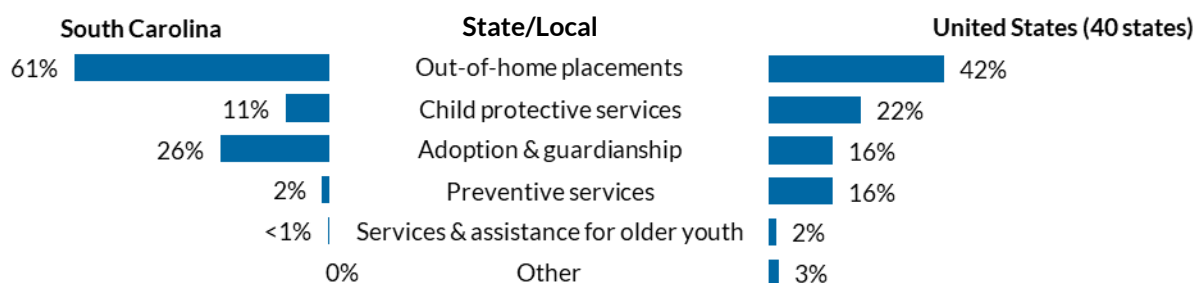
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹³

Use of Funds

South Carolina's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁴ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on child protective services costs.



South Carolina's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on preventive services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

South Carolina identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Third-party in-kind contributions
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B TANF
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Third-party in-kind contributions Private funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANF
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B Third-party in-kind contributions
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSBG Other federal funds State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B TANF State funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Third-party in-kind contributions
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other federal funds State funds Third-party in-kind contributions

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁷

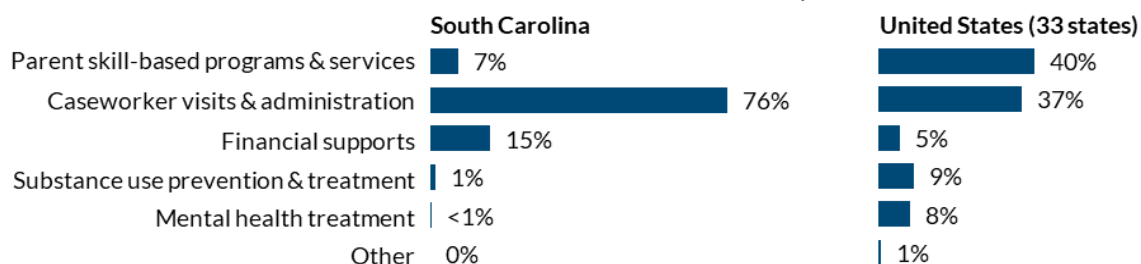
The following is a breakdown of South Carolina's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$13,547,920	\$28,429,904
Congregate care	\$19,902,355	\$15,494,174

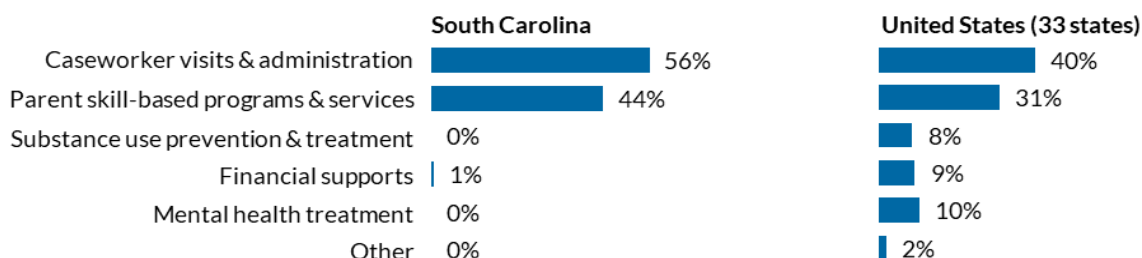
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁸

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of South Carolina's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than three quarters on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of South Carolina's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends more than half on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs¹⁹

The following is a breakdown of South Carolina's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$18,359,380	\$17,657,228
Post-adoption supports and services	\$0	\$0
Guardianship assistance	\$0	\$0
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$0	\$0

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for South Carolina was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁴ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁵ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁶ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁷ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁸ 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>

⁹ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

¹⁰ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹¹ The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF's uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹² The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF's instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹³ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁴ Most states, including South Carolina, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁵ Most states, including South Carolina, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁷ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported amounts are approximations.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

¹⁹ The reported amounts are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in South Dakota in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in South Dakota for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in South Dakota increased since SFY 2018 and increased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

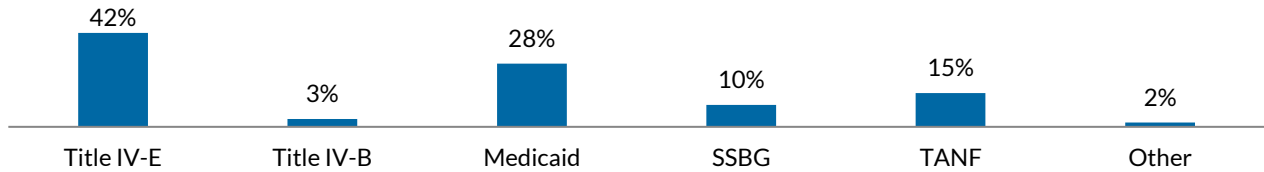
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$76,297,222	8%	13%
Federal	\$34,948,721	6%	-9%
State	\$40,183,724	11%	39%
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other ³	\$1,164,777	5%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has not changed since SFY 2018.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in South Dakota.



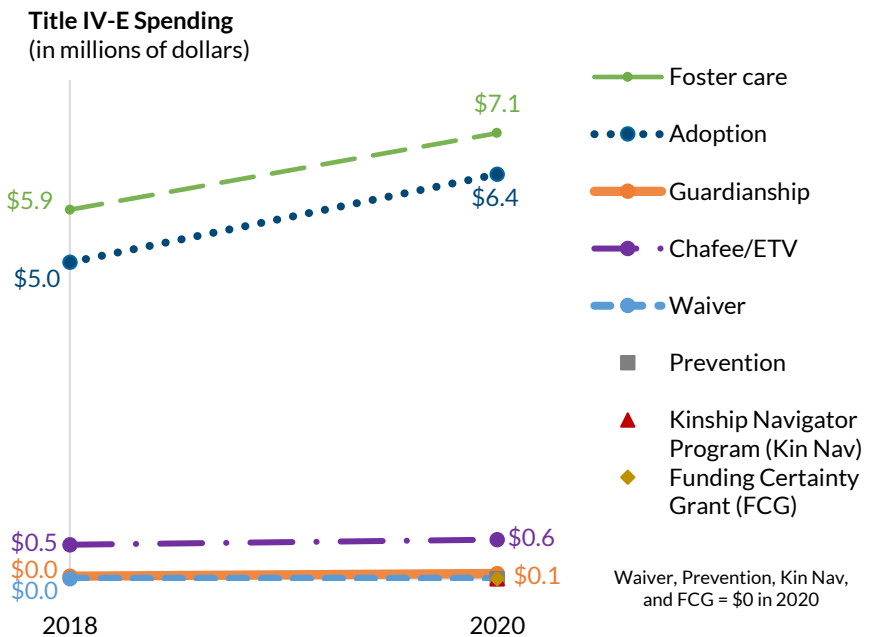
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$14,602,459

Change from SFY 2018: 21%

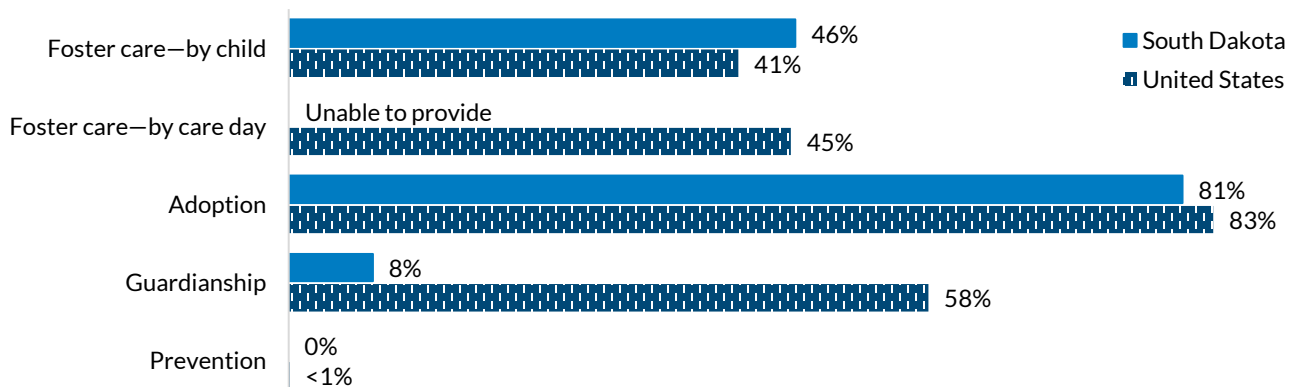
Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Some states, but not South Dakota, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$15 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, nearly all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs compared to SFY 2018.⁷



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$1,206,781

Change from SFY 2018: 8%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$9,823,186

Change from SFY 2018: 12%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$3,388,091

Change from SFY 2018: -6%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in South Dakota:

- **Case management services:** services or activities for arranging, coordinating, and monitoring services
- **Adoption services:** services or activities to assist in adopting a child (e.g., counseling, recruiting adoptive homes, training)
- **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)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$5,262,406

Change from SFY 2018: -23%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in South Dakota:

- **Foster care payments:** foster care assistance for children authorized solely under prior law
- **Emergency assistance:** assistance or benefits authorized solely under prior law
- **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 federal funds

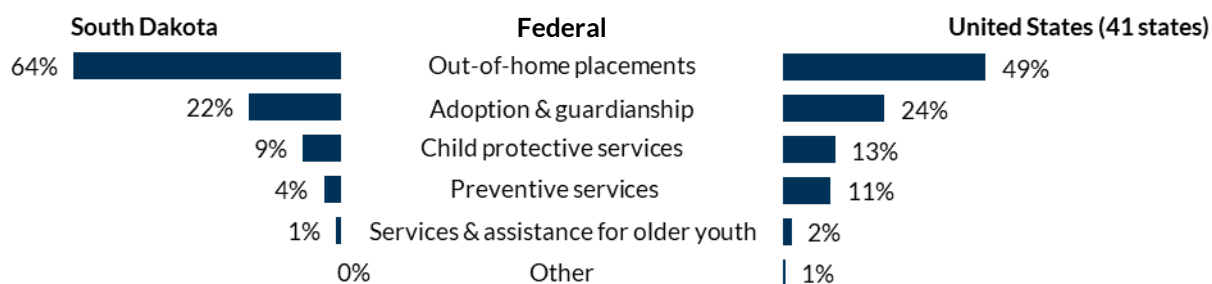
Total in SFY 2020: \$665,798

Change from SFY 2018: 13%

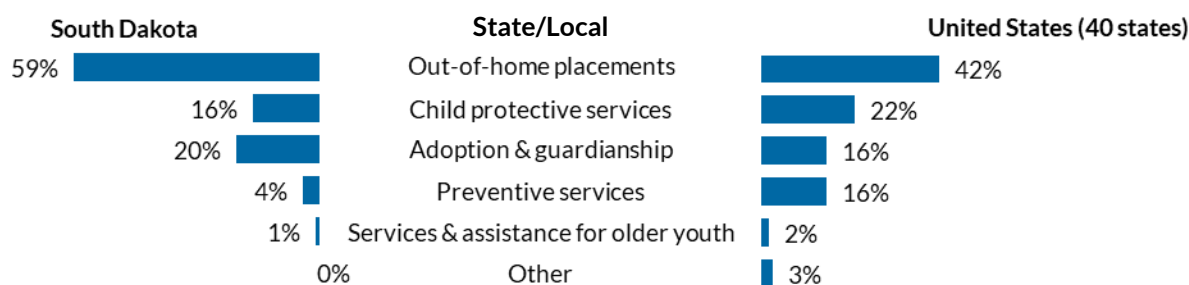
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

South Dakota's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on preventive services costs.



South Dakota's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on preventive services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

South Dakota identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Medicaid TANF
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁸

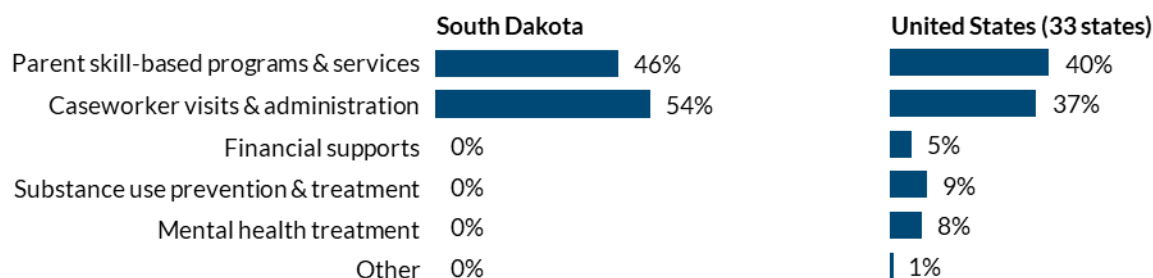
The following is a breakdown of South Dakota's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$6,824,020	\$5,379,083
Congregate care	\$10,720,201	\$10,340,780

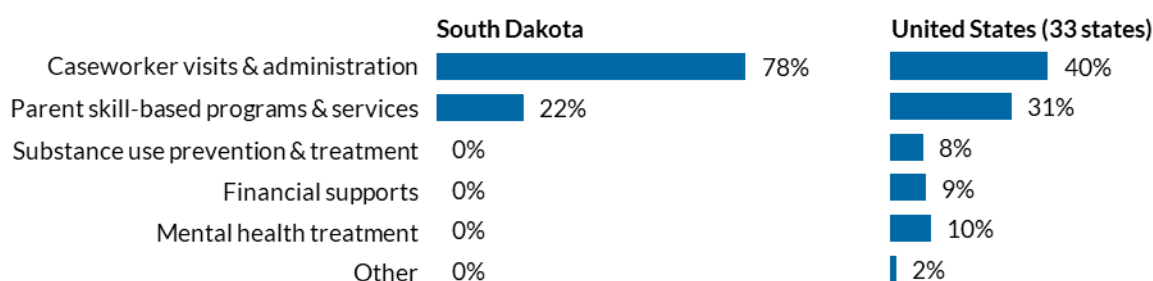
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁹

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of South Dakota's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than half on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of South Dakota's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends more than three quarters on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs²⁰

The following is a breakdown of South Dakota's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$6,289,318	\$5,452,333
Post-adoption supports and services	\$335,400	\$1,034,581

	Federal	State/Local
Guardianship assistance	\$668,683	\$1,251,434
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$0	\$0

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for South Dakota was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

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When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ South Dakota was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions and private dollars for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

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The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

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⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

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¹³ The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF's instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁵ Most states, including South Dakota, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ Most states, including South Dakota, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁷ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported amounts are approximations.

¹⁹ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

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MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Tennessee in SFY 2020

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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Tennessee for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

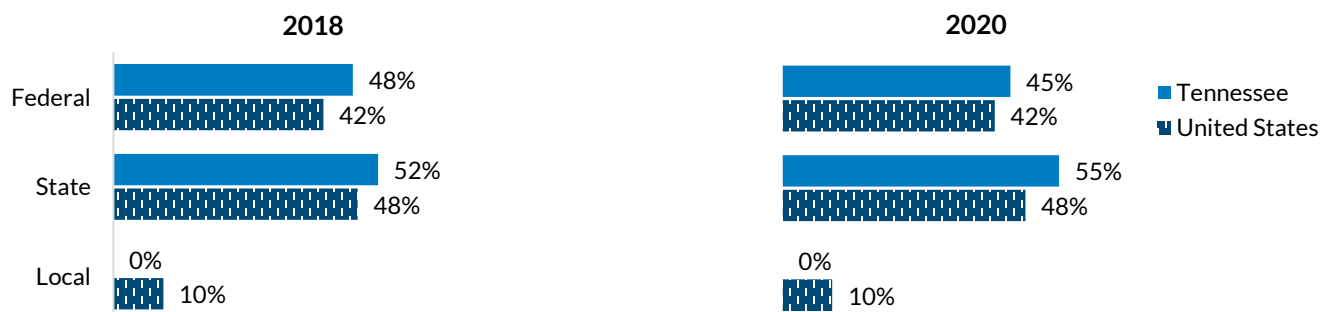
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Tennessee increased since SFY 2018 and increased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

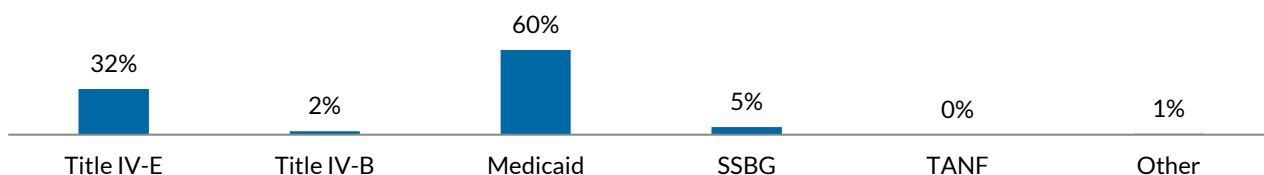
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$942,310,444	9%	61%
Federal	\$421,116,788	4%	58%
State	\$511,128,609	14%	59%
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other	\$10,065,047	-6%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Medicaid is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Tennessee.



Title IV-E

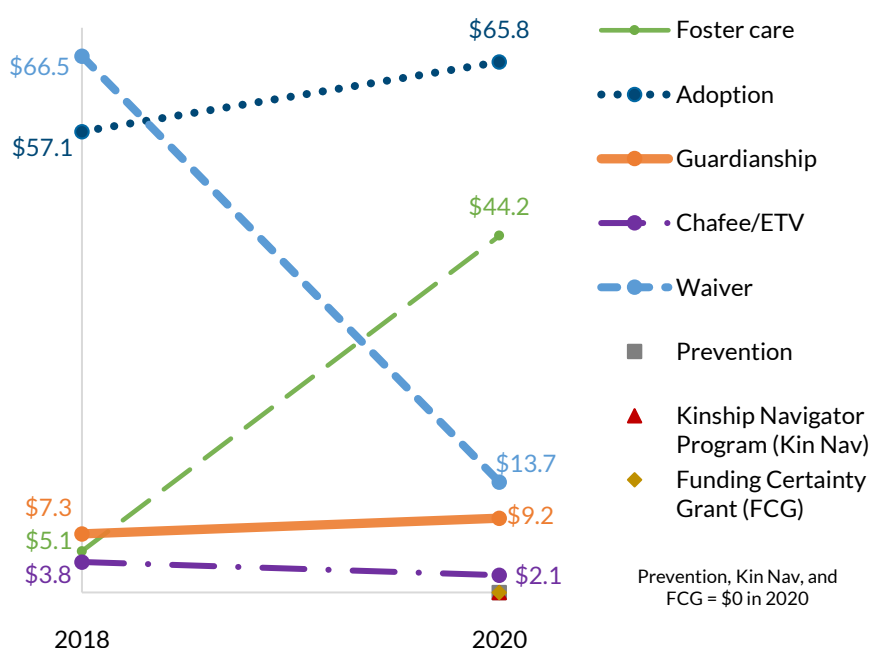
Total in SFY 2020: \$135,005,427

Change from SFY 2018: -3%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).³ Tennessee also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Some states, but not Tennessee, also reported the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁴

Of the \$135 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁵ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in foster care, adoption, and guardianship expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV and waiver expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁶

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E waiver

**\$14
million**

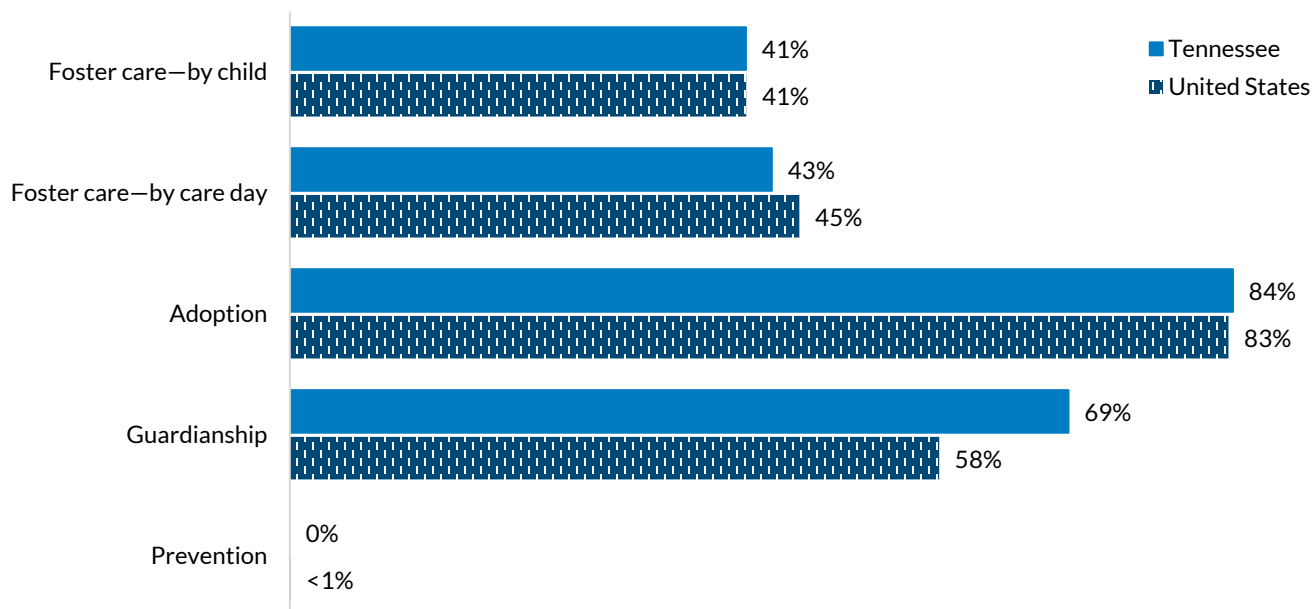
Tennessee reported \$14 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. Tennessee began its waiver in October 2014. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Tennessee spent waiver dollars in the following manner:

Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	\$11,666,395
Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	\$0
Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver	\$1,855,262
Project development and evaluation costs	\$176,454

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁷



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.⁸ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$10,262,220

Change from SFY 2018: -4%

Title IV-B⁹ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$250,788,819

Change from SFY 2018: 7%

Medicaid¹⁰ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$22,493,187

Change from SFY 2018: 27%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹¹ is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Tennessee:

- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **Case management services:** services or activities for arranging, coordinating, and monitoring services
- **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)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹² can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Other federal funds

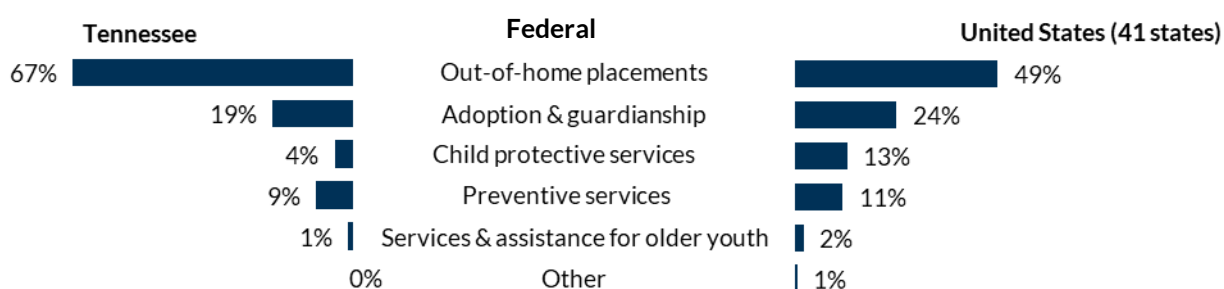
Total in SFY 2020: \$2,567,135

Change from SFY 2018: -33%

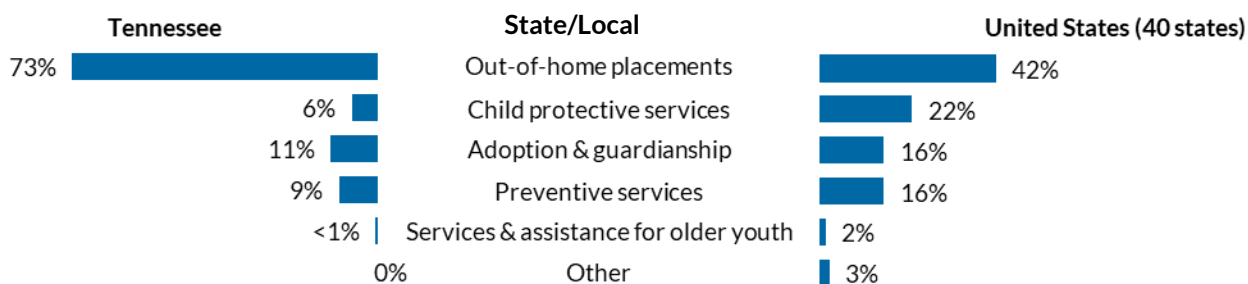
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹³

Use of Funds

Tennessee's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁴ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Tennessee's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a much larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Tennessee identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-EMedicaidState funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • SSBG • State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • Medicaid • State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicaid • SSBG • State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-B • SSBG • State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • Medicaid • State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • SSBG • State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSBG • State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • Other federal funds • State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁷

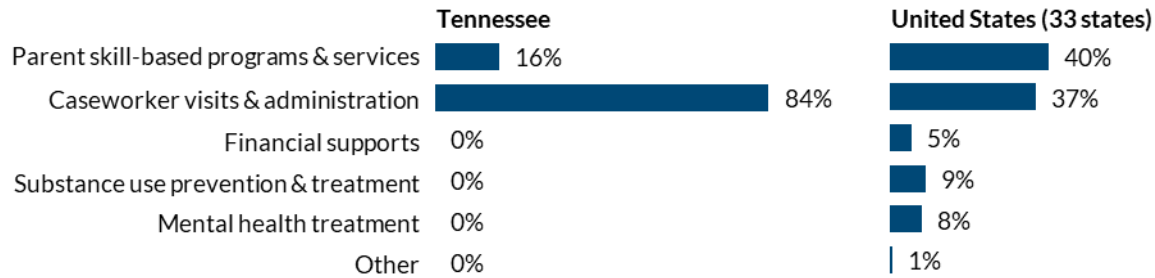
The following is a breakdown of Tennessee's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$146,065,626	\$138,918,598
Congregate care	\$135,673,807	\$234,154,173

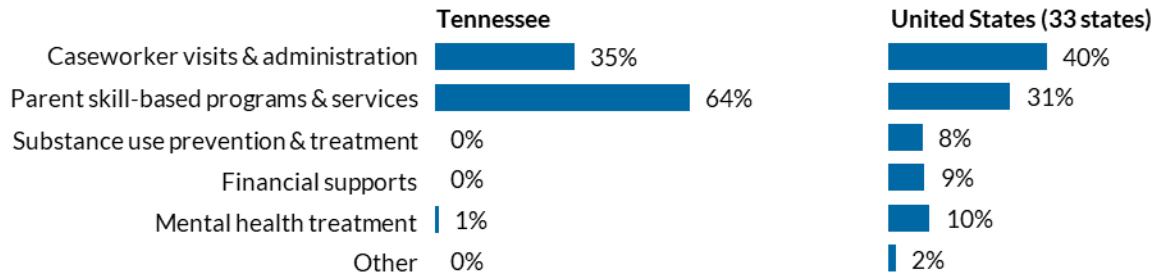
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁸

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Tennessee's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than three quarters on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Tennessee's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends more than half on parent skill-based programs. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs¹⁹

The following is a breakdown of Tennessee's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$65,763,271	\$51,717,797
Post-adoption supports and services	\$1,388,792	\$971,910
Guardianship assistance	\$13,329,659	\$5,527,841
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$0	\$0

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Tennessee was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁴ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁵ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁶ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

Tennessee indicated that the end of the waiver contributed to a decrease in IV-E expenditures between SFY 2018 and SFY 2020.

⁷ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁸ 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>

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MAY 2023

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This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Texas for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Texas increased slightly since SFY 2018 and increased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

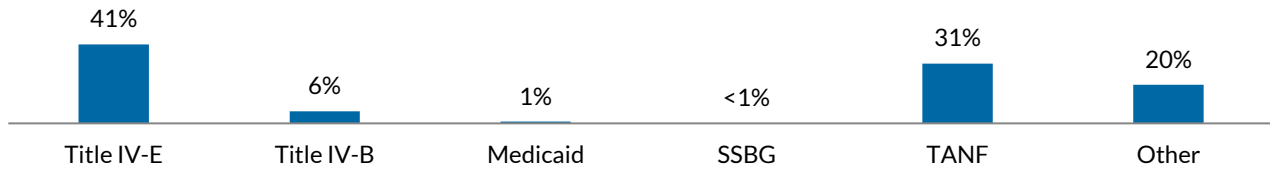
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$1,886,495,915	2%	16%
Federal	\$918,638,695	19%	-6%
State	\$940,059,065	-10%	47%
Local	\$8,369,690	47%	-51%
Offsets and other	\$19,428,465	-13%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Texas.



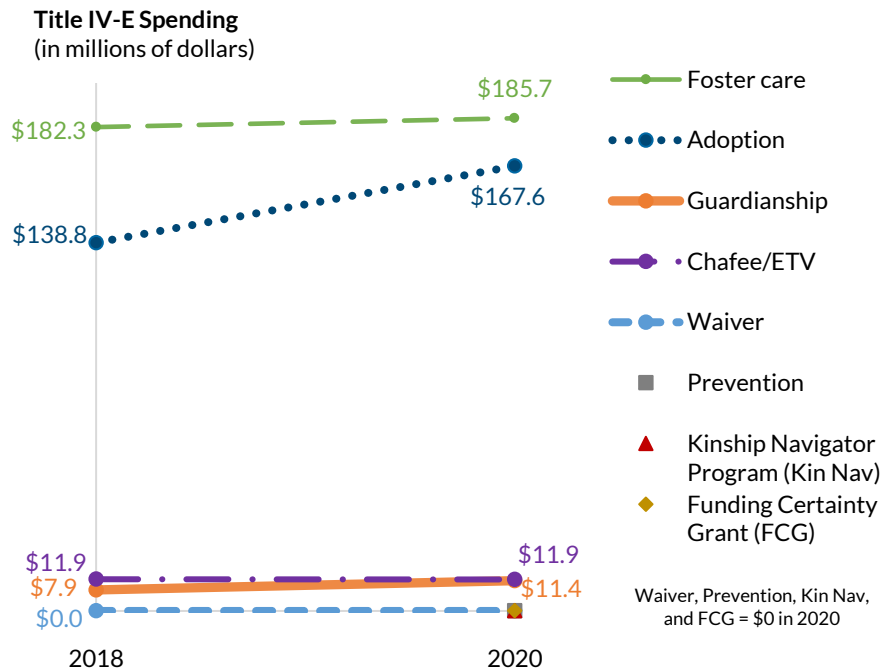
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$379,381,187

Change from SFY 2018: 9%

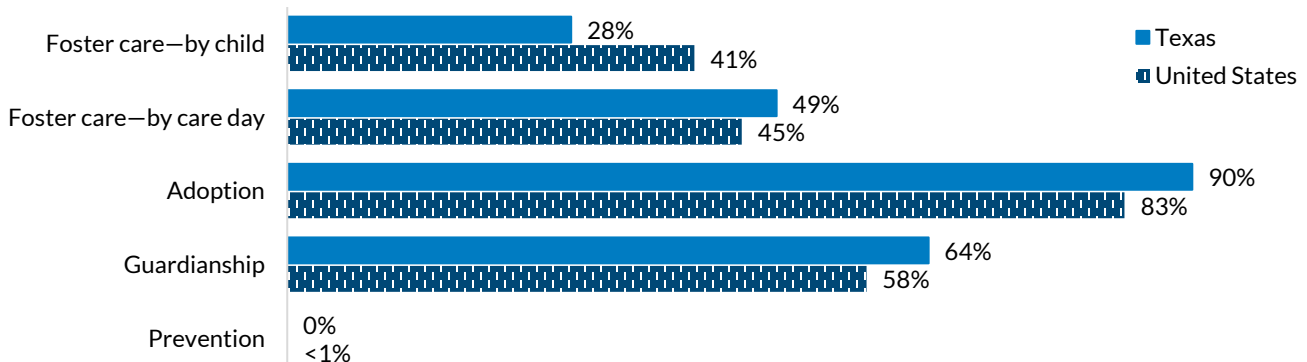
Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).³ Some states, but not Texas, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁴

Of the \$379 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, \$377 million was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁵ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs except Chafee/ETV compared to SFY 2018.⁶



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁷



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.⁸ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$57,201,497

Change from SFY 2018: 9%

Title IV-B⁹ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$8,100,967

Change from SFY 2018: 29%

Medicaid¹⁰ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$1,529,142

Change from SFY 2018: -2%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹¹ is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top category of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Texas:

- **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)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$287,482,996

Change from SFY 2018: -2%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹² can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Texas:

- **Child welfare services:** services provided to children and families involved in the child welfare system solely authorized under prior law
- **Foster care payments:** foster care assistance for children authorized solely under prior law
- **Other**

Other federal funds

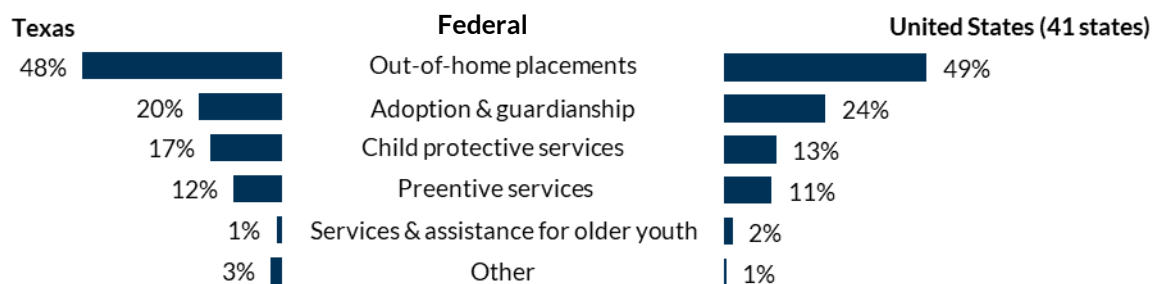
Total in SFY 2020: \$184,942,906

Change from SFY 2018: 174%

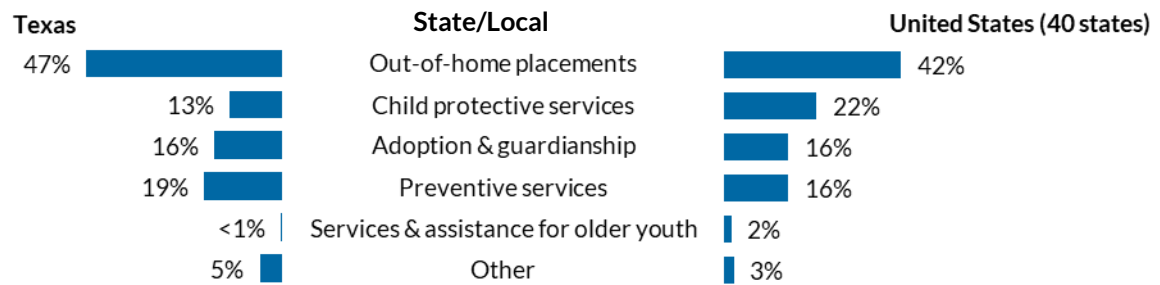
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹³

Use of Funds

Texas's use of federal funds differs slightly from the national pattern.¹⁴ The state spends a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship costs and a larger proportion on child protective services costs.



Texas’s use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Texas identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-BTANFState funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-BTANFState funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-ETitle IV-BState funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-ETANFState funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁷

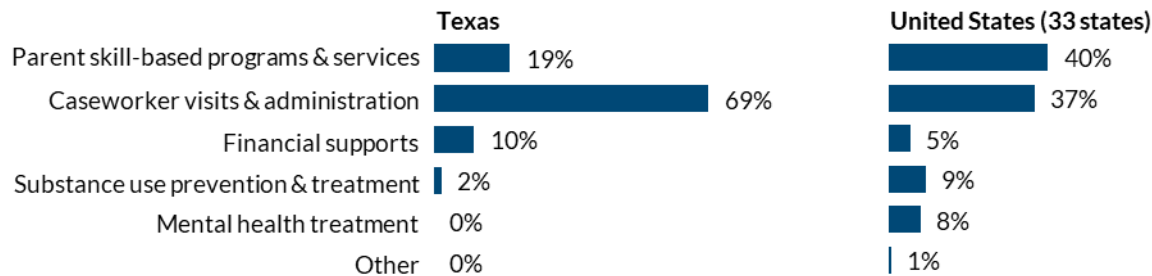
The following is a breakdown of Texas’s spending on out-of-home care. Some administrative and training costs (those that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments) are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$180,292,504	\$139,224,902
Congregate care	\$109,684,750	\$89,836,981

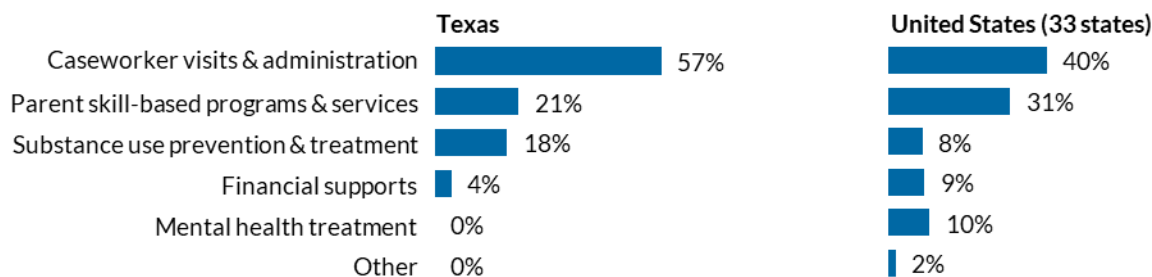
“-” means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁸

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Texas's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than half on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Texas's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends more than half on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs¹⁹

The following is a breakdown of Texas's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal but are included in the state and local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$165,648,797	\$114,391,022
Post-adoption supports and services	\$2,428,514	\$13,729,594
Guardianship assistance	\$11,117,170	\$15,895,392
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$0	\$11,829,235

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Texas was September 1, 2019 to August 31, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

⁴ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁵ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁶ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁷ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁸ 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>

⁹ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

¹⁰ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match

and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹¹ The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF's uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹² The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF's instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹³ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁴ Most states, including Texas, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁵ Most states, including Texas, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁷ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported amounts are approximations.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

¹⁹ The reported amounts are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Utah in SFY 2020

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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Utah for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Utah increased since SFY 2018.

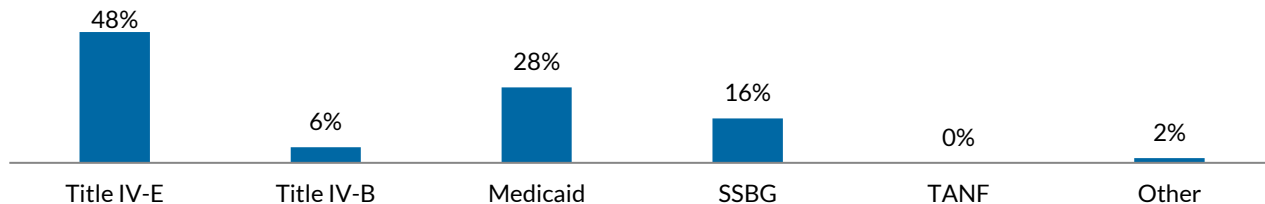
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from SFY 2018	% Change from SFY 2010
Overall	\$226,606,028	14%	N/A
Federal	\$92,133,784	8%	-6%
State	\$129,122,643	16%	29%
Local	\$0	0%	N/A
Offsets and other ³	\$5,349,601	99%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has not changed since SFY 2018.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Utah.



Title IV-E

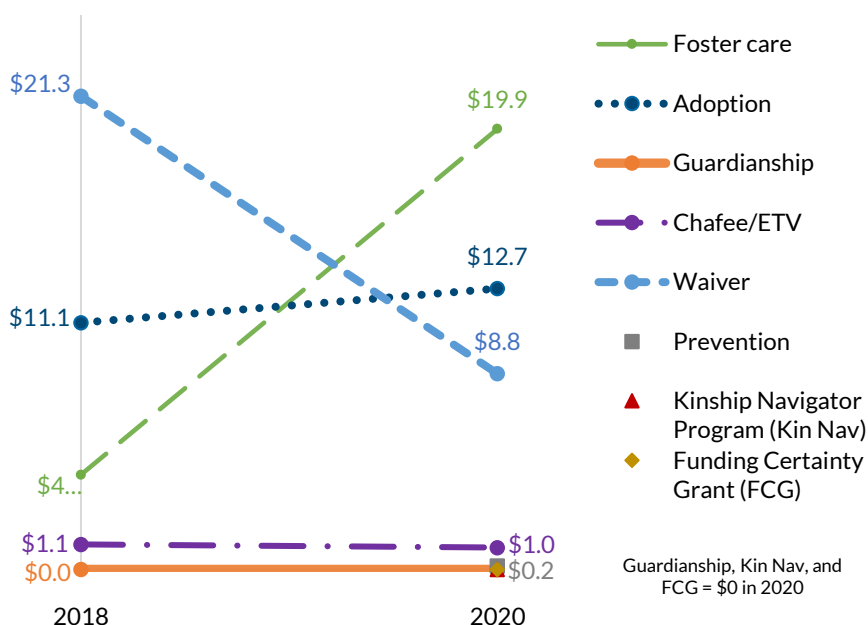
Total in SFY 2020: \$44,507,138

Change from SFY 2018: 12%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Utah also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Some states, but not Utah, also reported the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$45 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, \$42 million was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in foster care and adoption expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV and waiver expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁷

Title IV-E Spending
(in millions of dollars)



Title IV-E waiver

**\$9
million**

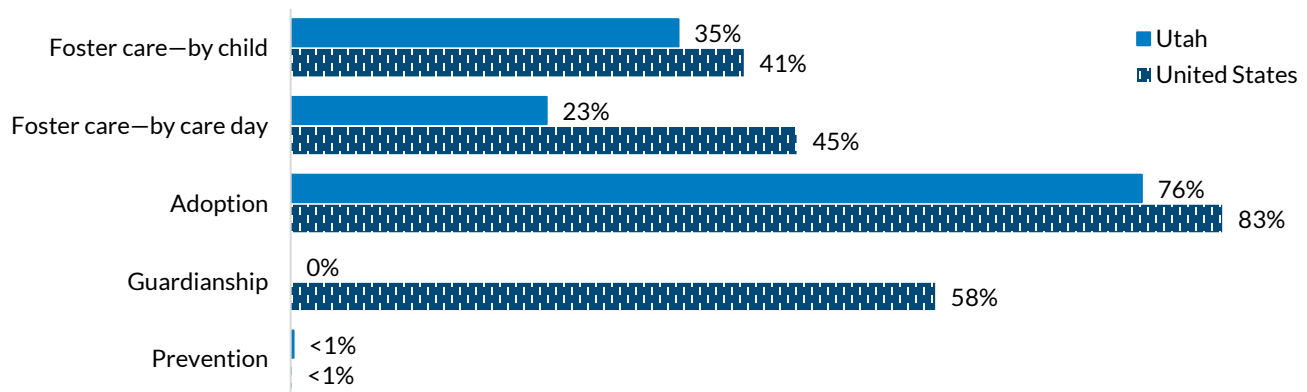
Utah reported \$9 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. Utah began its waiver in October 2013. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Utah spent waiver dollars in the following manner:

Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	\$2,988,308
Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	\$2,721,616
Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver	\$3,113,242
Project development and evaluation costs	\$0

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$5,287,960

Change from SFY 2018: -7%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$25,691,649

Change from SFY 2018: 22%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$15,080,200

Change from SFY 2018: -11%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Utah:

- **Case management services:** services or activities for arranging, coordinating, and monitoring services
- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **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)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: -100%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Other federal funds

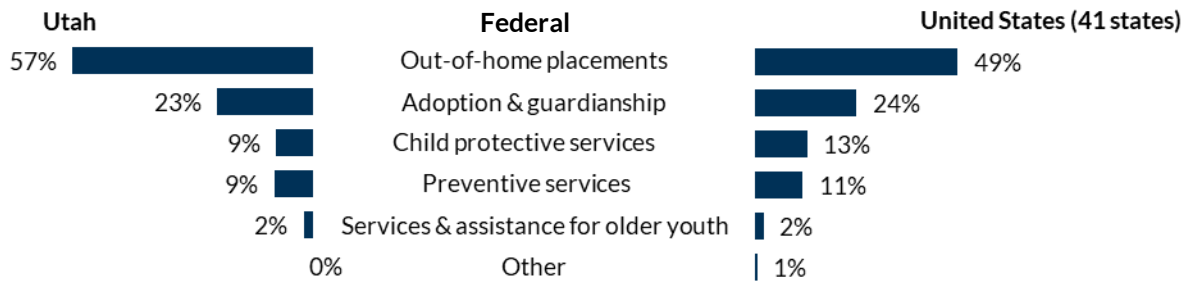
Total in SFY 2020: \$1,566,837

Change from SFY 2018: 10%

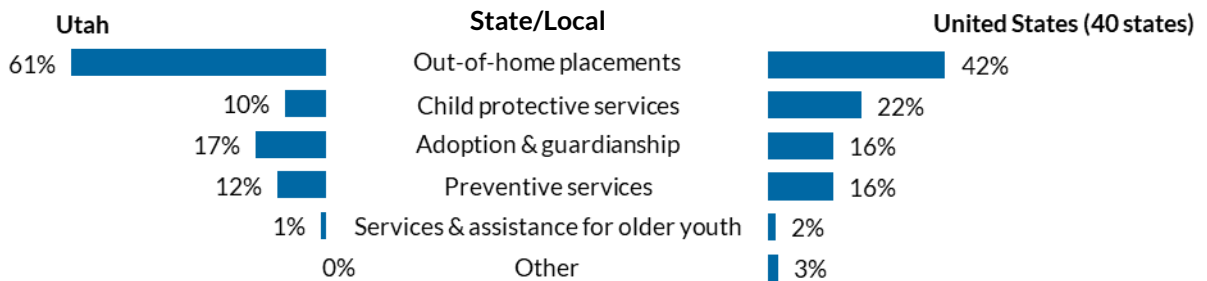
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Utah's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Utah's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Utah identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • Title IV-B • State funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicaid • SSBG • State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicaid • SSBG • State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • Title IV-B • State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • Title IV-B • State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • Other federal funds • State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • SSBG • State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicaid • Other federal funds • State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁸

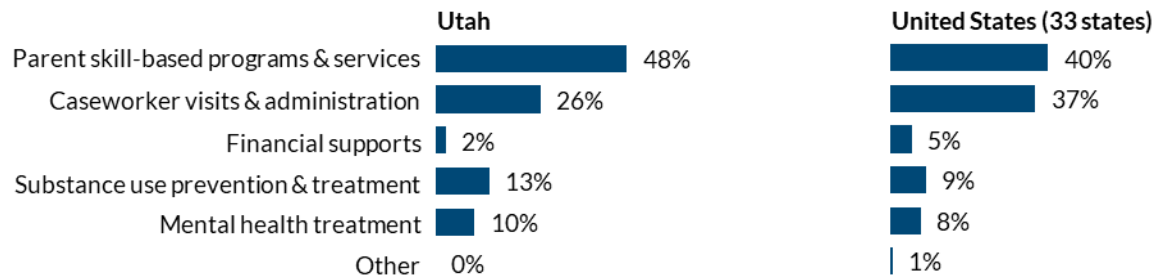
The following is a breakdown of Utah's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$4,473,732	\$16,003,909
Congregate care	\$1,496,170	\$3,072,210

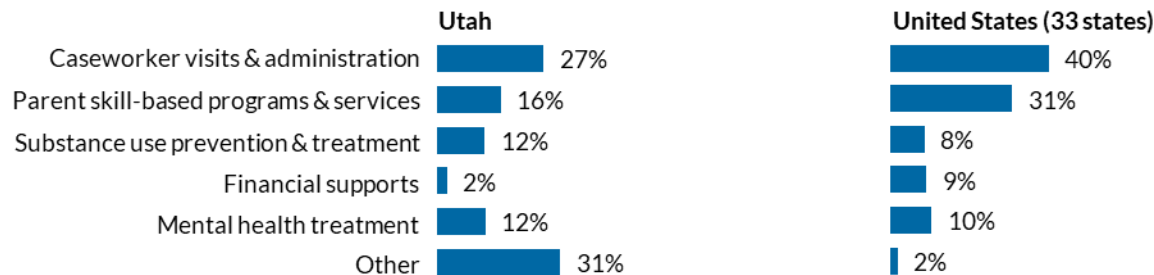
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁹

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Utah's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends almost half on parent skill-based programs and services. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Utah's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends more than a quarter on other services. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs

The following is a breakdown of Utah's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$10,859,372	\$8,228,444
Post-adoption supports and services	-	-
Guardianship assistance	-	-
Post-guardianship supports and services	-	-

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Utah was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

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To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

Utah was unable to provide local expenditures for SFY 2010, therefore some comparisons to SFY 2010 cannot be made.

³ Utah was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions and private dollars for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

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⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

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The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹² The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF's uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹³ Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

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¹⁷ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

¹⁹ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2020>

MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Vermont in SFY 2020



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 have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$31.4 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Vermont for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

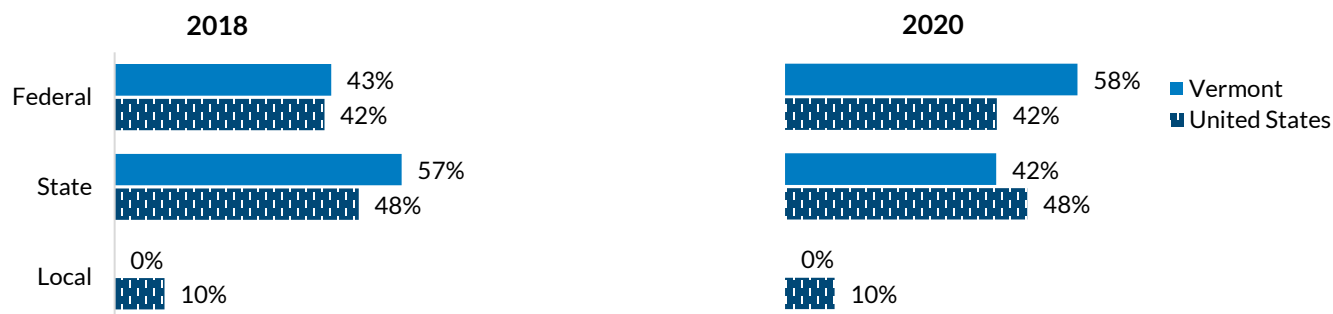
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Vermont decreased slightly since SFY 2018 and increased from SFY 2010 to 2020.

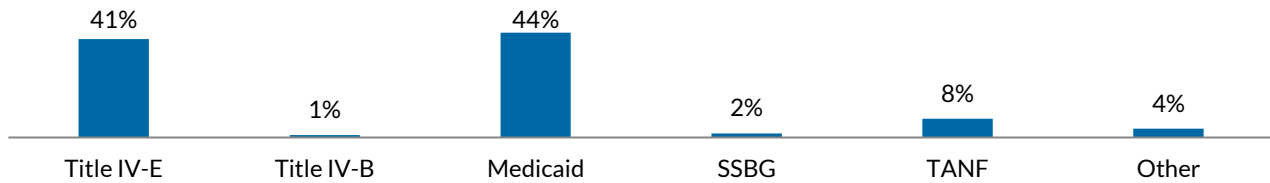
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$105,918,564	-3%	7%
Federal	\$61,028,144	31%	-3%
State	\$44,035,342	-29%	21%
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other ³	\$855,077	-17%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Medicaid is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Vermont.



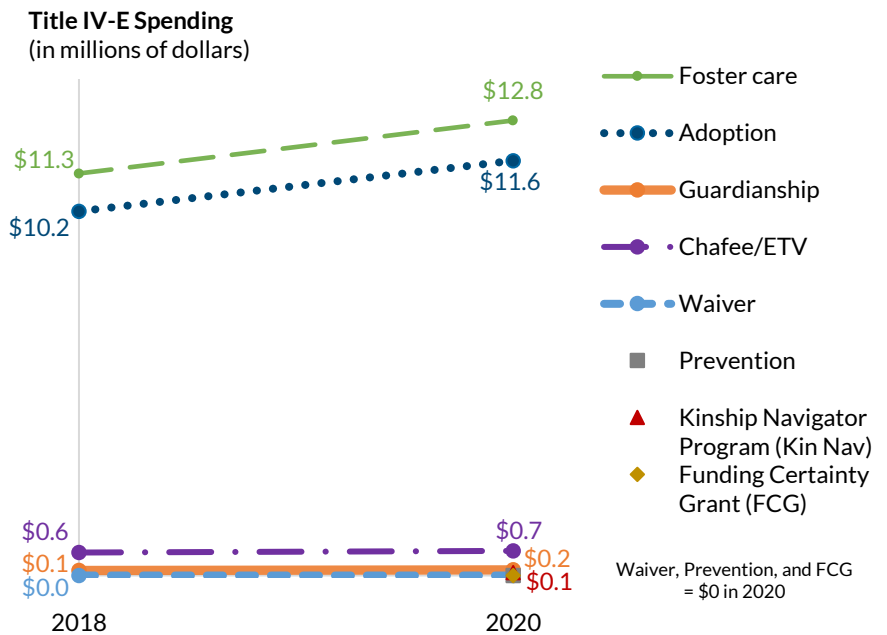
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$25,322,966

Change from SFY 2018: 14%

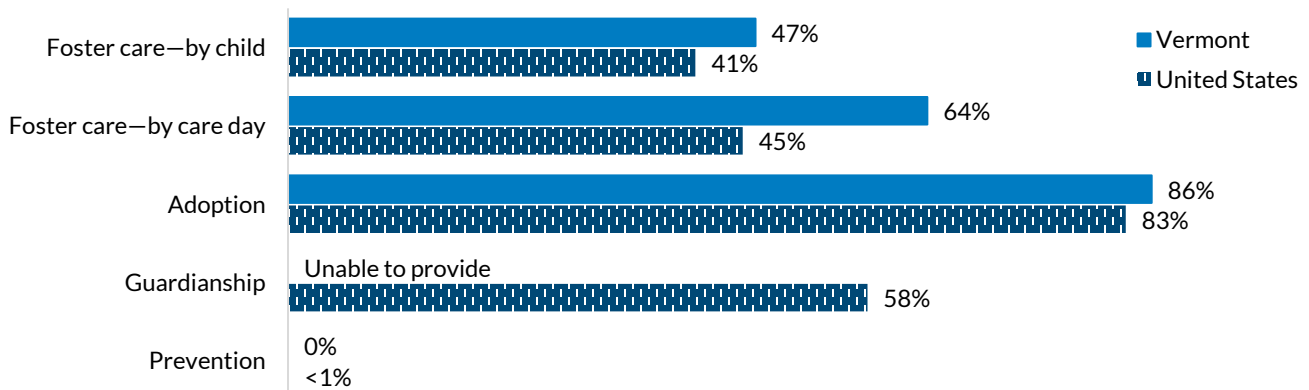
Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Some states, but not Vermont, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$25 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs compared to SFY 2018.⁷



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$581,731

Change from SFY 2018: -41%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$27,012,324

Change from SFY 2018: 88%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$1,035,630

Change from SFY 2018: -43%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Vermont:

- **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
- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$4,819,989

Change from SFY 2018: -24%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top category of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Vermont:

- **Emergency services:** services authorized solely under prior law

Other federal funds

Total in SFY 2020: \$2,255,505

Change from SFY 2018: 178%

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Vermont identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁵
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Title IV-E• Medicaid• State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Title IV-E• State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Title IV-E• Medicaid• State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Title IV-B• Medicaid• State funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁵
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicaid • SSBG
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicaid • SSBG • State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-B • SSBG
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • Medicaid
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • Title IV-B • State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicaid • TANF • State funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title IV-E • Medicaid • State funds

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Vermont was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

³ Vermont was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

Vermont was unable to report IV-E expenditures for "juvenile justice services/activities" for SFY 2020, so its IV-E expenditures may be understated.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or “penetration rate”) by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency’s(ies’) total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state’s total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹² The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF’s uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹³ The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF’s instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

Vermont was unable to report expenditures for the Coronavirus Relief Fund. Therefore, its other federal expenditures for SFY 2020 may be understated.

¹⁵ This information is presented in no particular order.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

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MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Virginia in SFY 2020



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This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Virginia for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

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- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Virginia increased slightly since SFY 2018 and increased slightly from SFY 2010 to 2020.

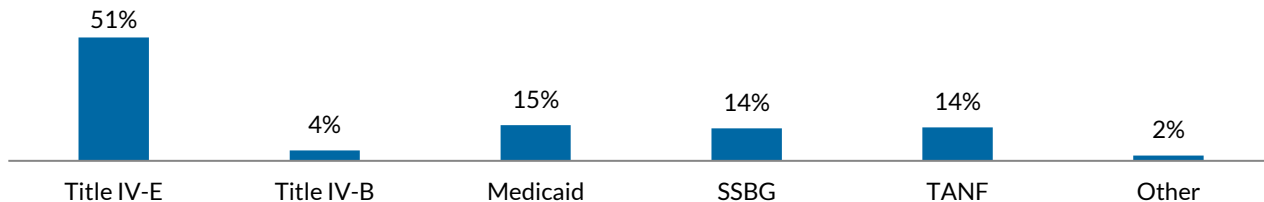
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$757,251,768	5%	3%
Federal	\$285,153,384	3%	31%
State	\$323,976,641	8%	2%
Local	\$146,769,636	3%	-26%
Offsets and other	\$1,352,107	49%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has not changed since SFY 2018.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Virginia.



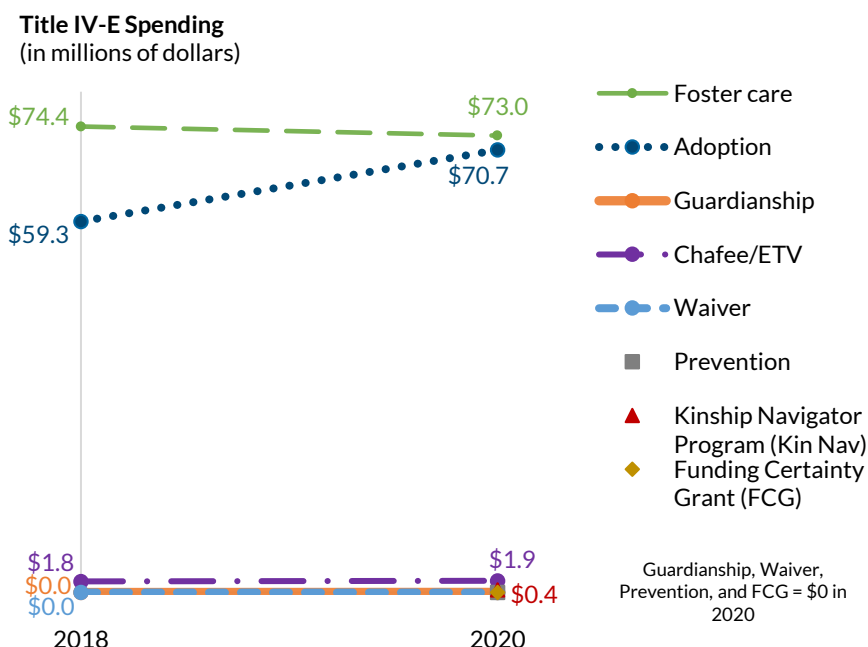
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$145,993,133

Change from SFY 2018: 8%

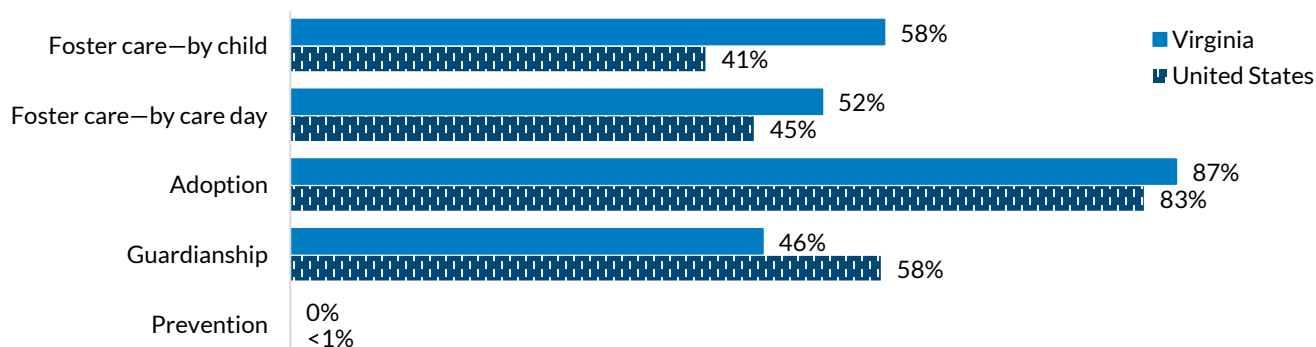
Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).³ Some states, but not Virginia, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁴

Of the \$146 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁵ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs except foster care compared to SFY 2018.⁶



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁷



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.⁸ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$12,188,197

Change from SFY 2018: -29%

Title IV-B⁹ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$42,415,241

Change from SFY 2018: 6%

Medicaid¹⁰ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$38,597,284

Change from SFY 2018: -3%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹¹ is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Virginia:

- **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)
- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **Adoption services:** services or activities to assist in adopting a child (e.g., counseling, recruiting adoptive homes, training)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$39,615,705

Change from SFY 2018: <-1%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹² can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Virginia:

- **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)
- **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)
- **Work, education, and training activities:** subsidized employment, education and training, and additional work activities (e.g., providing job search assistance and job readiness)

Other federal funds

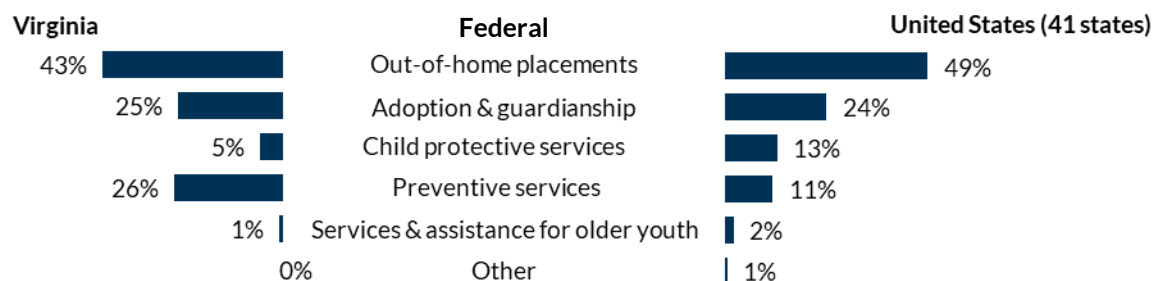
Total in SFY 2020: \$6,343,825

Change from SFY 2018: 14%

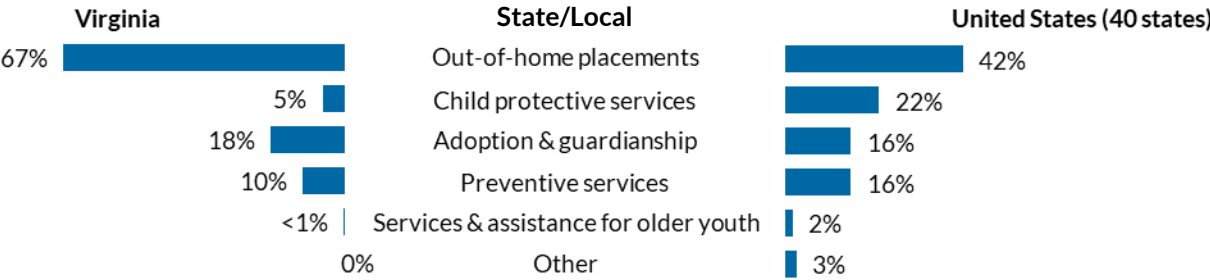
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹³

Use of Funds

Virginia's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁴ The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services costs and a larger proportion on preventive services costs.



Virginia’s use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a much larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Virginia identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-EMedicaidState funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-EMedicaidState funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-EMedicaidState funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">TANFState fundsLocal funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">TANFSSBGLocal funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-BState fundsLocal funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">MedicaidState fundsLocal funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Title IV-BState fundsLocal funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">MedicaidState fundsLocal funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁶
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANF State funds Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁷

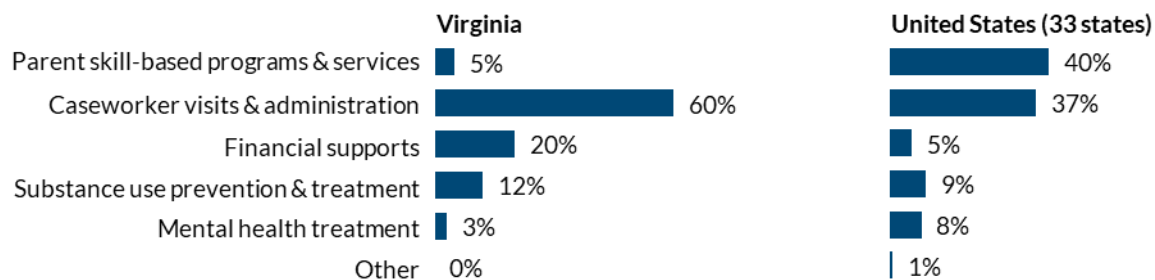
The following is a breakdown of Virginia's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$23,034,354	\$152,909,369
Congregate care	\$9,822,793	\$79,565,783

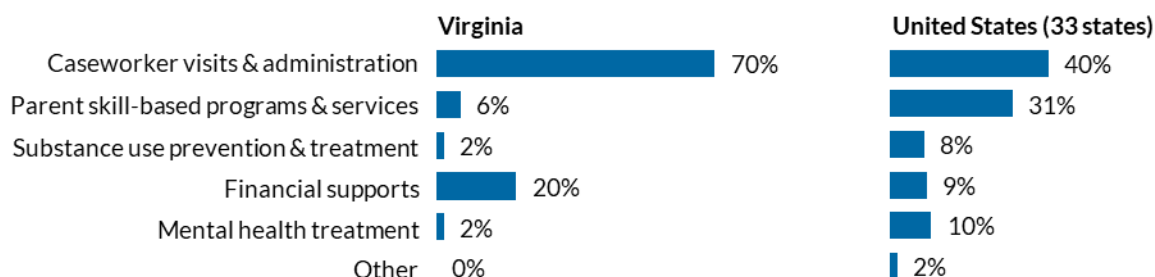
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁸

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Virginia's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends more than half on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Virginia's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends nearly three quarters on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs

The following is a breakdown of Virginia's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$61,773,129	\$71,672,892
Post-adoption supports and services	\$5,178,531	\$1,379,462
Guardianship assistance	\$18,006	\$14,774
Post-guardianship supports and services	\$800	\$800

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Virginia was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

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The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

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Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

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¹⁷ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported state/local expenditure amounts are approximations.

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MAY 2023

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Wisconsin in SFY 2020



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This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Wisconsin for SFY 2020¹ collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

Other available resources

This document is one of many child welfare financing resources available on the [Child Trends](#) website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on the following funding sources used by child welfare agencies:

- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

Overall child welfare agency spending in Wisconsin held steady since SFY 2018 and increased slightly from SFY 2010 to 2020.

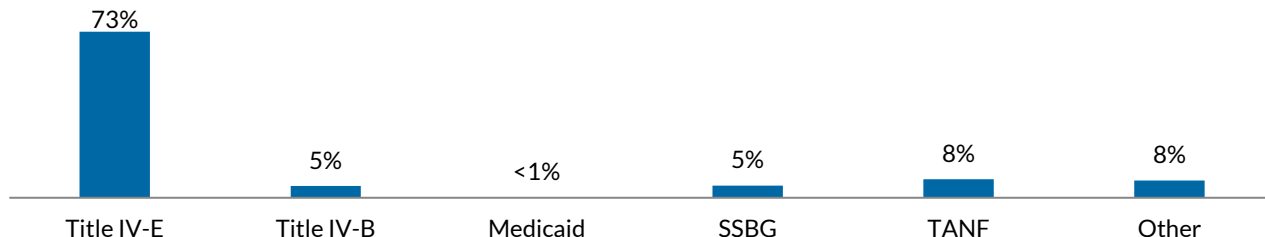
	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$515,411,824	<1%	3%
Federal	\$172,086,158	-2%	-24%
State	\$212,671,181	4%	22%
Local	\$122,854,182	-3%	23%
Offsets and other ³	\$7,800,303	13%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2018. In SFY 2020, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Wisconsin.



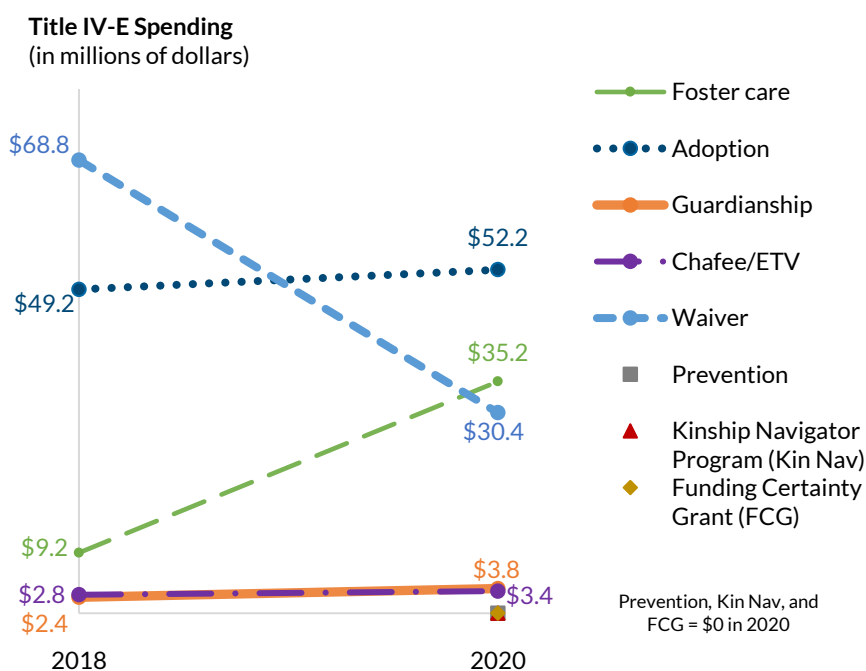
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$126,006,381

Change from SFY 2018: -5%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Wisconsin also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2020. Some states, but not Wisconsin, also reported the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$126 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, \$125 million was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there were increased expenditures across all programs except the waiver compared to SFY 2018.⁷



Title IV-E waiver

\$30 million

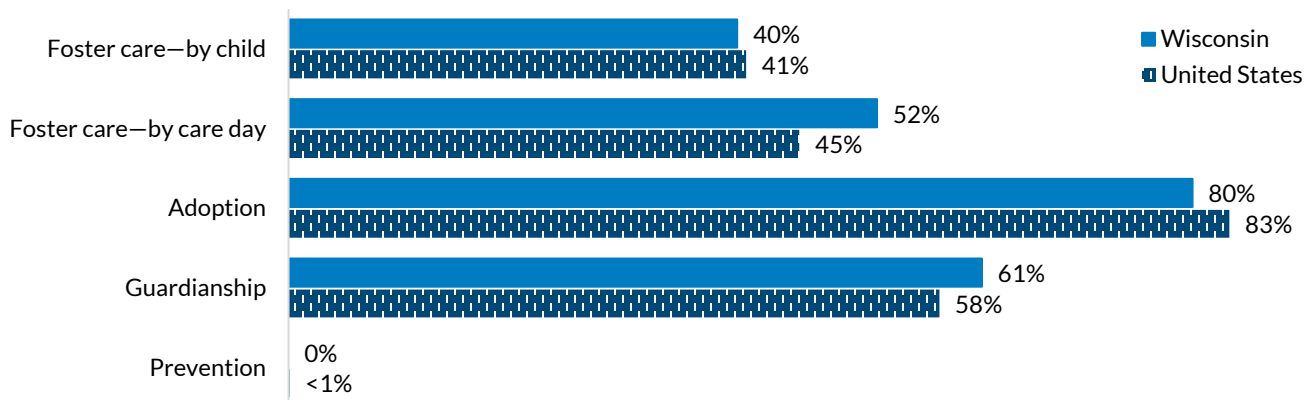
Wisconsin reported \$30 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2020. Wisconsin began its waiver in October 2013. All waiver projects ended September 2019.

Wisconsin spent waiver dollars in the following manner:

Expenditures that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	\$28,498,387
Expenditures that would be reimbursable if the child was IV-E eligible	\$0
Expenditures that were reimbursable only because of the waiver	\$1,951,431
Project development and evaluation costs	\$21

Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., “care days”).⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$8,934,497

Change from SFY 2018: -17%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$570,343

Change from SFY 2018: 5%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$9,293,695

Change from SFY 2018: -4%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Wisconsin:

- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **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)
- **Administrative costs**

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$14,139,460

Change from SFY 2018: 46%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Wisconsin:

- **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)
- **Supportive services:** services such as domestic violence services; health, mental health, substance use and disability services; housing counseling services; and other family supports
- **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)

Other federal funds

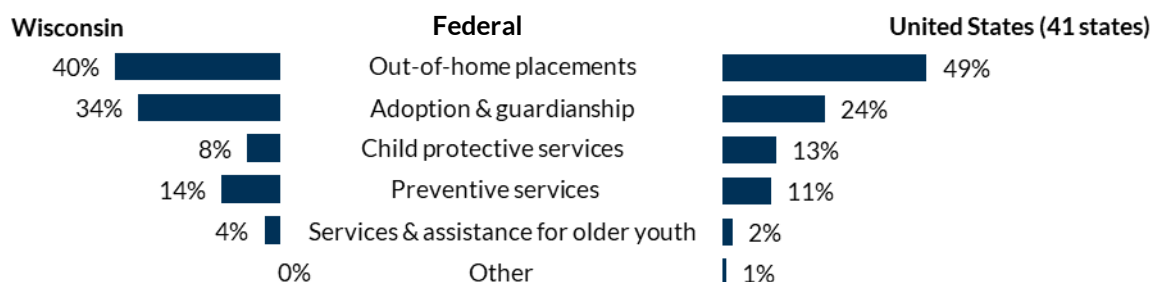
Total in SFY 2020: \$13,141,782

Change from SFY 2018: 7%

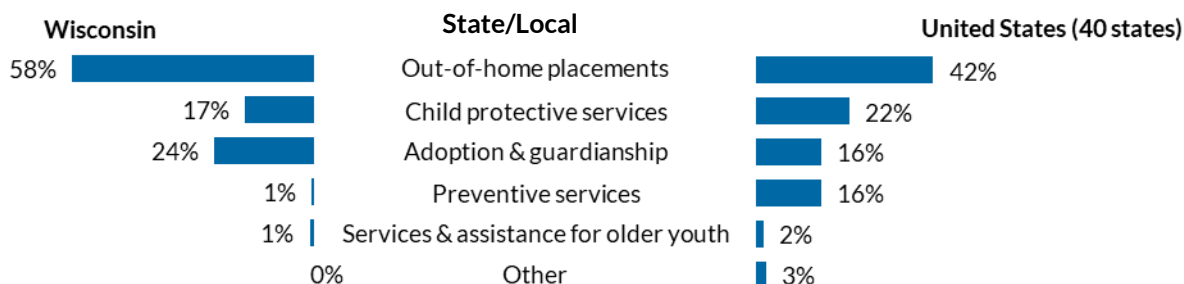
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Wisconsin's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship costs.



Wisconsin's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on preventive services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Wisconsin identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF Other federal funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF Other federal funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Other federal funds
	Mental health treatment programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Other federal funds State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Other federal funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E State funds Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Other federal funds State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁸

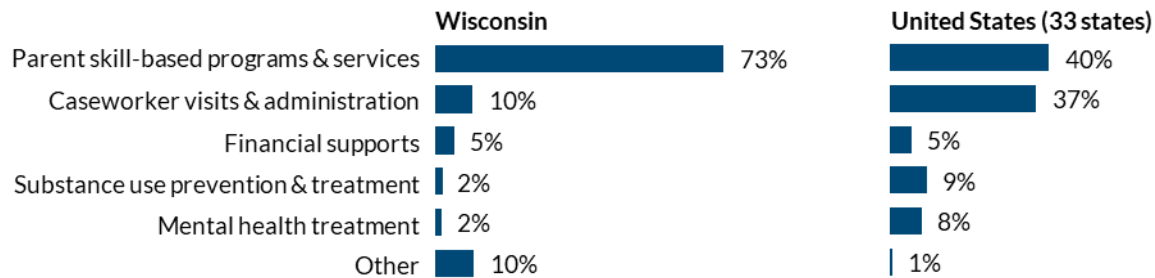
The following is a breakdown of Wisconsin's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$46,688,549	\$78,177,770
Congregate care	\$9,499,794	\$57,144,572

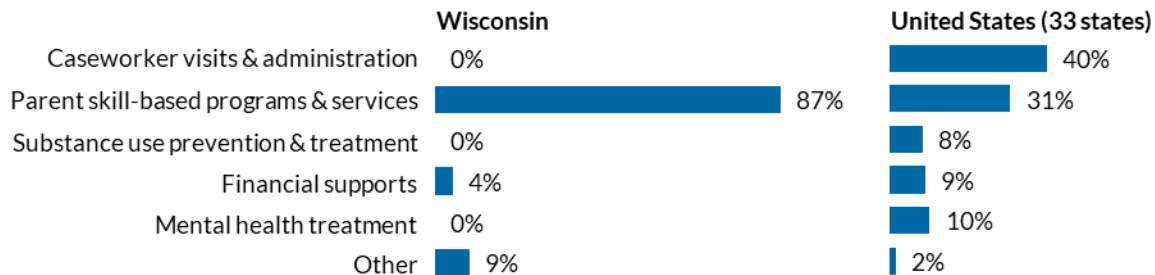
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁹

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Wisconsin's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends nearly three quarters on parent skill-based programs and services. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Wisconsin's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends the vast majority on parent skill-based programs. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs²⁰

The following is a breakdown of Wisconsin's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal and state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$52,162,605	\$59,924,148
Post-adoption supports and services	-	-
Guardianship assistance	\$3,751,482	\$6,483,348
Post-guardianship supports and services	-	-

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

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³ Wisconsin was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions for SFY 2020. The state could also only report a partial Supplemental Security Income amount. Therefore, the amount of offsets and other funds is likely understated.

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Wisconsin experienced an increase in Title IV-E Guardianship Program expenditures due to increased caseloads.

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MAY 2023



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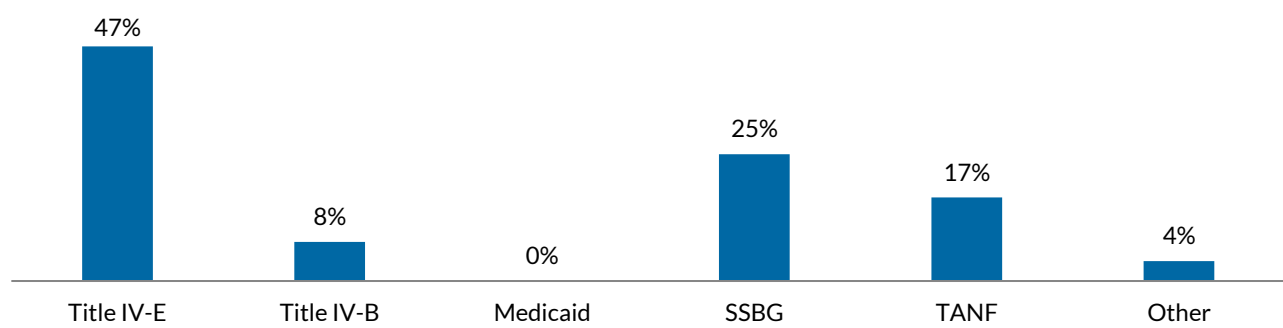
- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Overall Expenditures²

	Amount in SFY 2020	% Change from	
		SFY 2018	SFY 2010
Overall	\$11,574,872	N/A	N/A
Federal	\$11,226,898	1%	-22%
State	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A
Local	\$0	0%	0%
Offsets and other ³	\$347,974	-40%	N/A

Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source used by child welfare agencies in Wyoming.



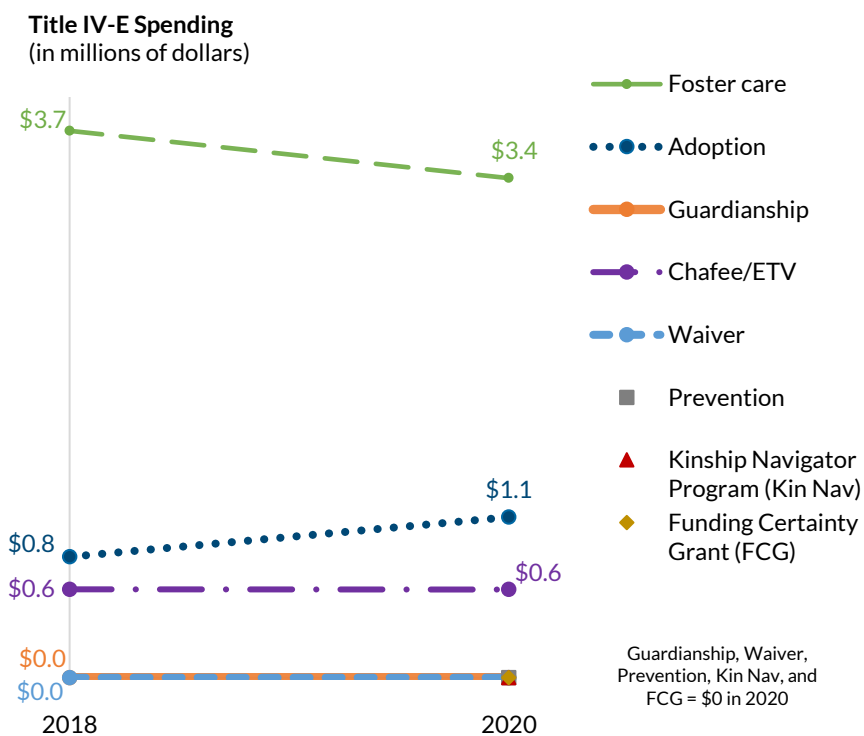
Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2020: \$5,225,800

Change from SFY 2018: 1%

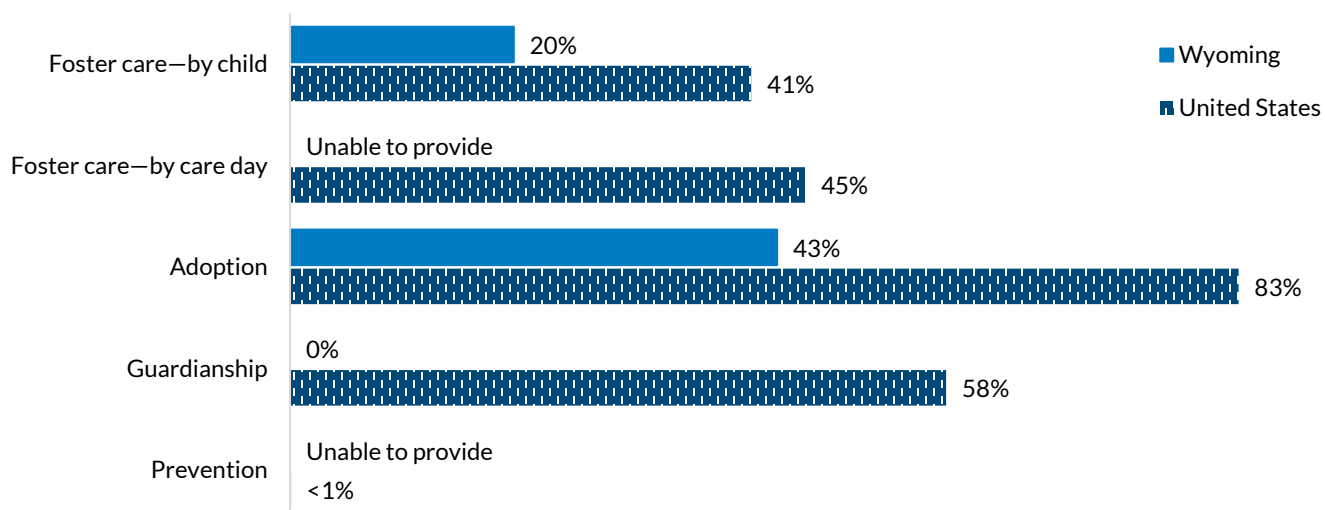
Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).⁴ Some states, but not Wyoming, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures and the expenditure of Funding Certainty Grants for SFY 2020.⁵

Of the \$5 million in Title IV-E expenditures in SFY 2020, nearly all was spent by state/local child welfare agencies on child welfare services and activities.⁶ Among these services and activities, there was an increase in adoption expenditures and a decrease in foster care expenditures compared to SFY 2018.⁷



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and prevention services. The following chart shows the percentage of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care days").⁸



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.⁹ 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 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 directly impact child welfare financing and will continue to do so.

Title IV-B

Total in SFY 2020: \$873,212

Change from SFY 2018: 47%

Title IV-B¹⁰ of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Medicaid

Total in SFY 2020: \$0

Change from SFY 2018: 0%

Medicaid¹¹ covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2020: \$2,827,030

Change from SFY 2018: 5%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)¹² is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending by child welfare agencies in Wyoming:

- **Foster care services for children:** services or activities associated with providing foster care to children in approved settings; assessment of the child's needs; case planning and management; medical care; counseling for the child, parent, or caregiver; referral and assistance in obtaining the necessary services; periodic case reviews; recruitment and licensing of out-of-home care placements
- **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
- **Adoption services:** services or activities to assist in adopting a child (e.g., counseling, recruiting adoptive homes, training)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2020: \$1,859,951

Change from SFY 2018: -20%

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)¹³ can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.

Top categories of TANF spending by child welfare agencies in Wyoming:

- **Other**
- **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

Other federal funds

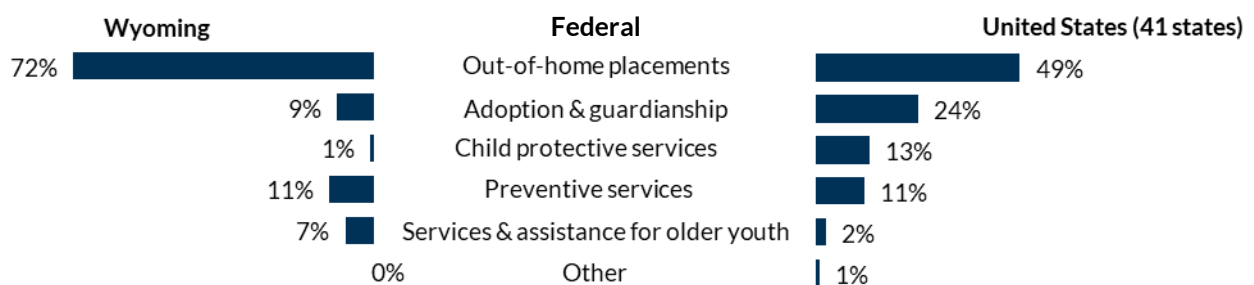
Total in SFY 2020: \$440,905

Change from SFY 2018: 58%

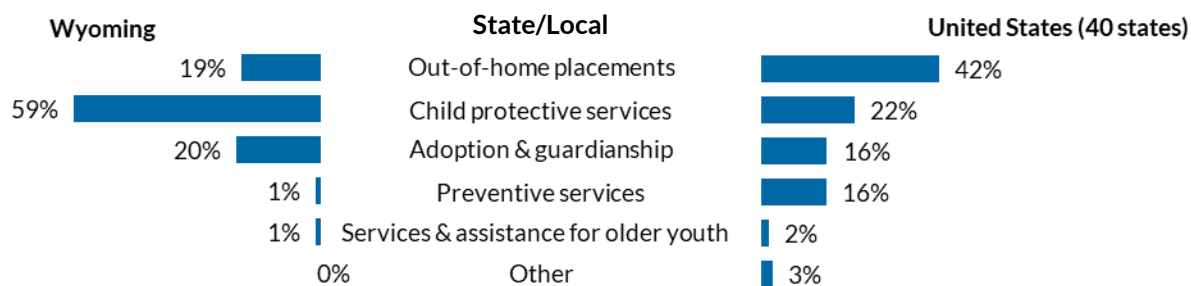
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use other federal funding streams, such as: the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children's Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; Family First Transition Act grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds; and others.¹⁴

Use of Funds

Wyoming's use of federal funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁵ The state spends a much larger proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship costs.



Wyoming's use of state/local funds differs from the national pattern.¹⁶ The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placement costs and a much larger proportion on child protective services costs.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenses

Wyoming identified the top funding sources for the following categories of child welfare expenses:

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Out-of-home placements	All out-of-home placement categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Family foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
	Congregate care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds
Preventive services	All preventive services categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANF SSBG State funds
	Parent skill-based programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANF SSBG State funds
	Substance use prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSBG Other federal funds State funds
	Financial supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-B SSBG State funds
	Caseworker visits and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E Title IV-B State funds
Adoption and guardianship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E SSBG State funds

Service category	Sub-category	Top funding sources ¹⁷
Child protective services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title IV-E TANF State funds

Out-of-home placement expenditures¹⁸

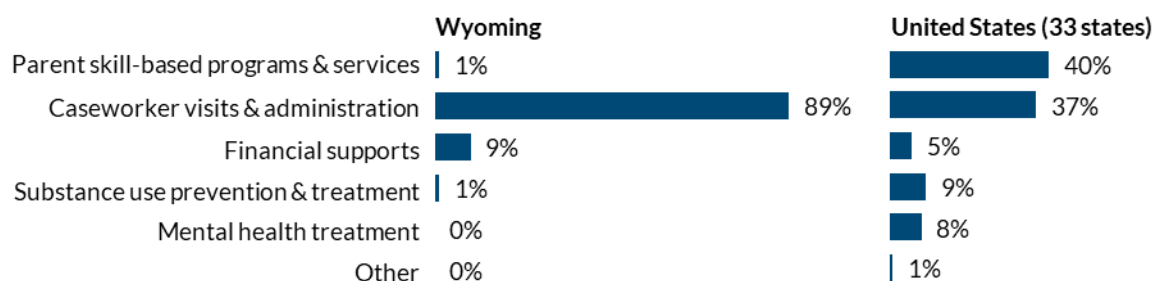
The following is a breakdown of Wyoming's spending on out-of-home care. Administrative and training costs are not included in the federal expenditures provided. Some administrative and training costs (those that are part of congregate care and family foster care maintenance payments) are included in the state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Family foster care	\$598,188	\$980,000
Congregate care	\$137,635	\$3,373,000

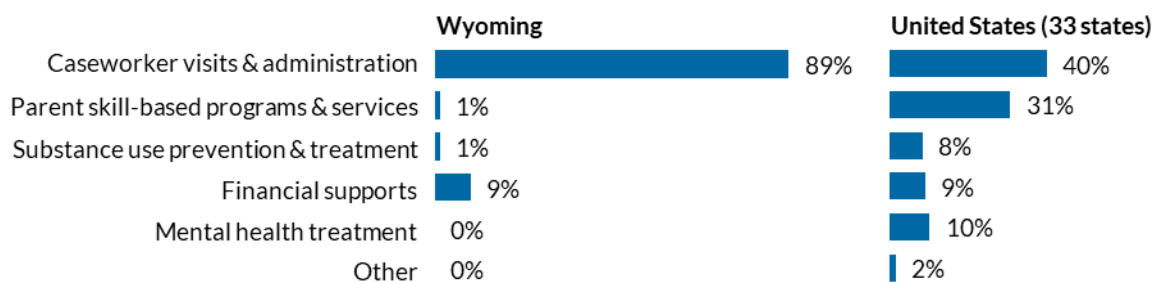
"-" means the state was unable to provide information.

Preventive services¹⁹

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. Out of Wyoming's federal spending on preventive services, the state spends the vast majority on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Out of Wyoming's state/local spending on preventive services, the state spends the vast majority on caseworker visits and administration. This is different from the national pattern.



Adoption and guardianship costs²⁰

The following is a breakdown of Wyoming's spending on adoption and guardianship costs. Administrative and training costs are included in the federal but not the state/local expenditures provided.

	Federal	State/Local
Adoption assistance	\$1,084,351	\$2,500,000
Post-adoption supports and services	-	-
Guardianship assistance	\$0	\$1,087,000
Post-guardianship supports and services	-	-

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

¹ Each state reported data based on its State Fiscal Year 2020, which for Wyoming was July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

² See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2020 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When comparing two or more years, we conducted the analysis only if the state had comparable data in both years.

Wyoming was unable to report state expenditures for SFY 2018 and SFY 2020, therefore total expenditures may be understated and some comparisons to other SFYs cannot be made.

³ Wyoming was unable to provide information about third party in-kind contributions for SFY 2020, so the amount of offsets and other funds may be understated.

⁴ By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "prevention," we refer to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Program, which comprises services, administration, and training. By "kinship navigation," we refer to the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, which comprises payments for kinship navigator programs, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

Wyoming was unable to report IV-E expenditures for "juvenile justice services/activities" for SFY 2020, so its IV-E expenditures may be understated.

⁵ 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. Waiver projects were required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states did not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and were required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states were required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program. All waiver projects ended September 2019. (Stoltzfus, E. (2018). *Child Welfare: An Overview of Federal Programs and Their Current Funding*. Congressional Research Service, (R43458; January 2, 2018), Washington, D.C. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R43458>)

⁶ Title IV-E can also be used as reimbursement or passed through to tribes or spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs.

⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any individual IV-E program (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.

⁸ The foster care coverage rate (or “penetration rate”) by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 46 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 29 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 44 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 38 states.

The prevention coverage rate reflects the percentage of children who received prevention services for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those services. The national prevention coverage rate is based on an analysis of 16 states.

The national IV-E foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention coverage rates vary, due in part to different eligibility criteria for the programs.

See the main report for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency’s(ies’) total federal IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state’s total IV-B expenditures.

¹¹ For the survey, researchers asked states to report only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

¹² The SSBG category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions on ACF’s uniform definitions of services webpage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2009). *SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>)

¹³ The TANF category names and definitions are condensed and/or summarized from the definitions in ACF’s instructions for completing federal TANF reporting forms (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Instructions for the completion of state TANF financial report forms: ACF-196R and ACF-196*. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ofa/acf_196r_instructions_final.pdf)

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

¹⁴ The survey instrument was revised over the 12 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

¹⁵ Most states, including Wyoming, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁶ Most states, including Wyoming, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹⁷ This information is presented in no particular order.

¹⁸ See the main report for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

The reported amounts are approximations.

¹⁹ See the main report for definitions of the prevention service categories.

The reported percentages are approximations.

²⁰ The reported amounts are approximations. The state included post-adoption services and supports in the “adoption assistance” category. The state included post-guardianship services and supports in the “guardianship assistance” category.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and expert consultation throughout the project. We acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this resource are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., & Haas, M. (2023). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. doi: 10.56417/669519085q. <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2020>

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