

Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016:

A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures

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Acknowledgments

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Executive summary

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of, or who have been victims of, maltreatment. The collective public investment by state and local child welfare agencies totaled \$29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds in state fiscal year (SFY) 2016. To put this amount in context, total federal spending in federal fiscal year (FFY) 2016 was \$3.9 trillion (Angres and Costantino, 2017).

State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. At least seven funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility parameters, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that can be challenging to understand. Each state's unique funding composition determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way that child welfare agencies operate.

Child Trends conducted this 10th national survey of child welfare agency expenditures to promote an understanding of the challenges and opportunities agencies face in serving vulnerable children. This report is part of an array of resources compiled from the survey's findings. The [Child Trends](#) website also contains state-specific resources and detailed information on the following funding sources:

- Title IV-E Spending by Child Welfare Agencies
- Title IV-B Spending by Child Welfare Agencies
- Medicaid Spending by Child Welfare Agencies
- Social Services Block Grant Spending by Child Welfare Agencies
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Spending by Child Welfare Agencies
- Spending of Other Federal Funds by Child Welfare Agencies
- Spending of State & Local Funds by Child Welfare Agencies

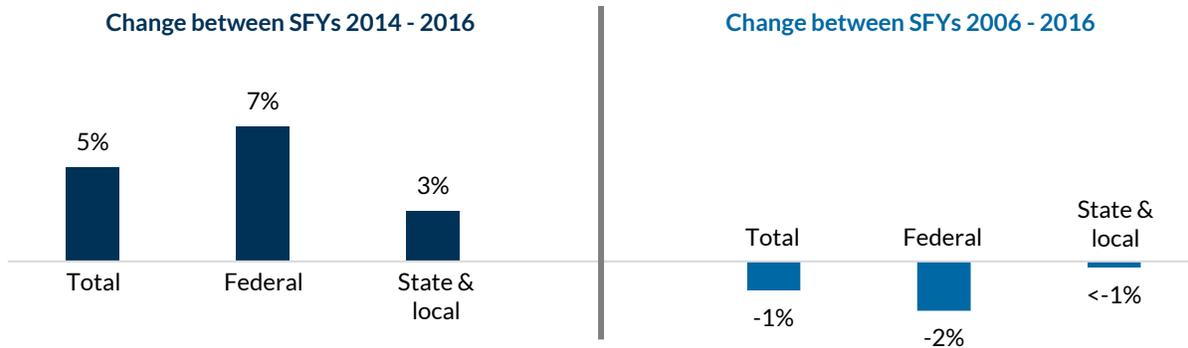
Key findings

Total expenditures

In keeping with past surveys, this report includes examinations of child welfare agency expenditures from federal, state, and local funding sources for SFY 2016, and analyses of changes over time.

- ***Total child welfare agency expenditures increased 5 percent since SFY 2014 but decreased over the past decade.*** Child welfare agencies use federal, state, and local funds to finance their work. Increases in both federal and state/local spending contributed to the uptick in total expenditures since SFY 2014. Decreases in federal spending drove the decrease over the past decade; state/local spending remained relatively stable since SFY 2006.

Changes in child welfare agency spending between SFYs 2014–2016 and SFYs 2006–2016



- Expenditures from some federal funding streams decreased substantially over the past decade.** Title IV-B and Medicaid spending by child welfare agencies decreased by 29 and 46 percent, respectively. While the federal funding structure is complex, drivers of these decreases include (1) a reduction in Title IV-B funds available to child welfare agencies due to sequestration and changes in appropriations for various IV-B programs, and (2) changes in how and whether child welfare agencies access Medicaid to pay for Medicaid-covered services for children involved in the child welfare system.
- Sequestration**, or across-the-board spending cuts, is a fiscal policy enacted by Congress in 2011 designed to automatically reduce federal spending starting in 2013 in the event Congress failed to pass a deficit-reducing budget by a specified time.
- Child welfare agency spending continues to be predominately financed by state and local sources.** In SFY 2016, 56 percent of all dollars spent by child welfare agencies came from state and local, as opposed to federal, sources. During the past decade, these proportions have held steady.
 - Child welfare agency expenditure trends and modes of financing vary greatly among states.** For example, between SFYs 2014 and 2016 the change in Medicaid spending by child welfare agencies ranged from a 100 percent decrease in some states to a 304 percent increase in another state. National findings mask extensive state variation in all aspects of child welfare financing, including how expenditures have changed over time, the percentage of expenditures sourced from federal and state/local funds, the mix of federal sources used, and how the dollars are spent.

Use of funds

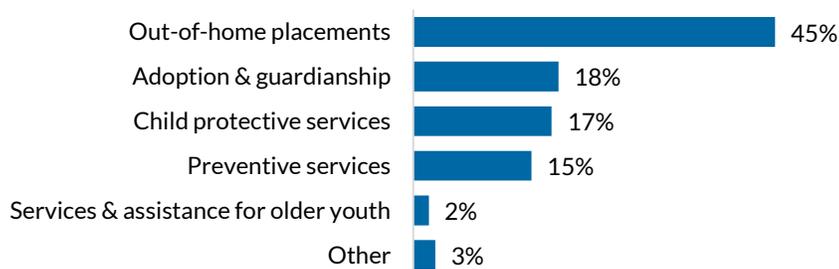
We asked states how they used their funds. Among the key findings:

- **Twenty-seven states reported spending a total of \$2.0 billion in federal Title IV-E waiver dollars in SFY 2016. Twenty-seven percent of waiver expenditures were used for activities for children or services not traditionally eligible under Title IV-E.** Of this 27 percent, 10 percent of waiver expenditures were used for services and activities not previously reimbursable under Title IV-E (e.g., in-home services, prevention services, and evidence-based programs). States used 16 percent of the waiver funds on activities for children who, without the waiver, would not have been eligible for Title IV-E support based on income, placement type, or the circumstances involving their entry into foster care. The remaining expenditures were spent on activities that would be permitted without a waiver (e.g., maintenance payments and case worker activities on behalf of children in care) and waiver project development and evaluation costs. With the waivers currently set to expire in 2019, states will have to find other funds to cover the services/activities and populations not eligible for Title IV-E. Changes to Title IV-E under the Family First Prevention Services Act broadens the types of services that can be reimbursed under Title IV-E, which may help with the transition from waivers.
- **About half of federal and state/local expenditures by child welfare agencies involved out-of-home placements, with smaller proportions spent on other services.** Adoption and legal guardianship, in-home preventive services, and child protective services each made up between 15 to 18 percent of total expenditures. A small percentage was used for services and assistance for older youth. States use their federal and state/local funds in similar ways.

The Child Welfare Waiver

Demonstration authority provides states with an opportunity to use federal funds more flexibly through Title IV-E waiver projects to test innovative approaches to child welfare service delivery and financing. Through this authority, states can design and demonstrate a wide range of approaches to reform child welfare and improve outcomes in the areas of safety, permanency, and well-being. States that accept waivers do not receive additional funds over what they would have received without the waiver; they use their waiver dollars for traditional IV-E services and populations as well as innovative services and new populations. On the SFY 2016 survey, 27 states reported waiver expenditures for projects in various stages of implementation. Waivers are currently set to expire Sept. 30, 2019.

Proportion of total expenditures on categories of services



- **State and local sources, as opposed to federal sources, finance slightly more than half of spending on family foster care (57 percent) and congregate care (64 percent).** Congregate care is also disproportionately expensive. It accounts for a little less than half of spending on out-of-home placement settings, but only 12 percent of the children in care were in congregate care settings in 2016.
- **Fewer child welfare agencies focus prevention funding on substance abuse and mental health services than other preventive services.** The top prevention services funded by child welfare agencies were parent skill-based programs, caseworker visits and administration (including information and referral services), and financial supports (such as assistance with transportation, housing, child care, and more).
- **Few states were able to report information about their child welfare agency spending on evidence-based practices (EBPs) or on transportation for school stability.** States' inability to produce data on spending on EBPs will become significant with the implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act because that law requires states to track spending on EBPs and promising practices in certain circumstances.

Role of recent legislation

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

- **Sequestration continues to impact federal child welfare financing sources.** Of the primary federal child welfare funding sources, three (Title IV-E, Medicaid, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, or TANF) were protected from sequestration and two (Title IV-B and the Social Services Block Grant, or SSBG) were affected. Title IV-B spending by child welfare agencies decreased 29 percent over the past decade, partly due to sequestration, but also because of changes in appropriations for various IV-B programs. On the other hand, SSBG spending increased 8 percent during the past decade. While the overall SSBG allocation to states has decreased due to sequestration, it appears child welfare agencies are accessing a larger percentage of that allocation than in the past.
- **Implementation of the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 continues to influence Title IV-E expenditures.** As the adoption assistance eligibility requirements broadened, the number of children receiving subsidies and the overall funding level grew. The law also gave states the option to use Title IV-E for guardianship assistance payments. There was a 6 percent increase in adoption assistance payments in SFY 2016 over SFY 2014, and a 45 percent increase in Guardianship Assistance Program (i.e., "GAP" or "KinGAP") expenditures over the same period. The Fostering Connections Act also allowed for Title IV-E to be used for the costs for youth ages 18–21 who remain in foster care (contingent on other requirements). This extended care option could have also contributed to the 5 percent increase in total Title IV-E expenditures over the decade.

45% increase
in guardianship
program



- **Changes to Title IV-B over the past decade reduced the amount of IV-B dollars available to child welfare agencies.** The set-aside allocation increased for several Title IV-B programs that provide funding to other entities beyond child welfare agencies (e.g., courts), without an increase to the total Title IV-B appropriation. Given the way Title IV-B is structured, the increases in these set-aside programs resulted in a decrease in available dollars that typically fund child welfare agencies.

29% decrease
in Title IV-B
spending



- **The Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) will affect child welfare agency expenditures in the coming years.** While this report presents data from SFY 2016, we wrote it in 2018, about one year after the FFPSA was signed into law. FFPSA made significant changes to Title IV-E, the largest federal funding source for child welfare agencies. We anticipate seeing initial impacts of this law in our survey starting in SFY 2020.

Introduction

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of, or who have been victims of, maltreatment. During federal fiscal year (FFY) 2016 (Oct. 1, 2015 to Sept. 30, 2016), child welfare agencies received an estimated 4.1 million referrals for suspected child abuse or neglect of approximately 7.4 million children (U.S. DHHS, 2018). These agencies served approximately 687,000 children in foster care in FFY 2016, 437,000 of whom were in care on Sept. 30, 2016 (U.S. DHHS, 2017b).

In carrying out their responsibilities, most child welfare agencies use a combination of federal, state, and/or local funding sources. These sources include multiple funding streams, each with its own purposes and requirements. This financing system plays a role in the choices states make about how children are cared for, what services they receive, and how child welfare agencies operate. To understand the challenges and opportunities child welfare agencies face in serving vulnerable children, it is critical to understand how their work is financed.

This report represents the 10th national survey of state-level child welfare financing. It summarizes key findings on child welfare agency expenditures from federal, state, and local funding sources for state fiscal year (SFY) 2016.^{1,2} The survey focuses on child welfare agency expenditures for child welfare purposes; any expenditures on other services (such as juvenile justice) are not included. When possible, we make comparisons to reported amounts from prior years (adjusting for inflation) and highlight state variation.^{3,4} Additional information about each of the main funding sources and detailed state-specific information are available in the appendices and accompanying resources on the [Child Trends](#) website.

As in prior years, Child Trends requested financial data from all 50 states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. This year, Puerto Rico and Vermont were unable to participate, resulting in a total of 50 participating “states.”⁵ Although Puerto Rico and Vermont were unable to participate, we used fiscal data from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to estimate their Title IV-E, Title IV-B, and associated required state/local match spending for SFY 2016. This information allowed for the inclusion of Puerto Rico and Vermont in estimates of total spending for SFY 2016. However, since we do not have information about their expenditures from other federal sources or complete information about their state and local expenditures, it is likely that the reported spending for Puerto Rico and Vermont is underestimated. Likewise, states that did participate in the survey were sometimes unable to report expenditures from a major funding source; therefore, SFY 2016 expenditures for some funding sources is understated. However, when making comparisons between years, states not providing data in the years being compared (including states for which HHS data are used as a proxy) are excluded.

¹ Each state reported data based on its SFY 2016, which for most states is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016. Of the 50 participating states, only six (Alabama, the District of Columbia, Michigan, New York, Texas, and Wyoming) reported a different SFY calendar.

² The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system.

³ The survey instrument has been revised over the 10 rounds of the survey, so some data are not directly comparable.

⁴ To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/). In addition, when making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

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

As mentioned above, this report summarizes key findings from the SFY 2016 survey. It starts with an overview of total child welfare agency spending. The next section describes federal expenditures broken out by Title IV-E, Title IV-B, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Social Services Block Grant, Medicaid, and other federal sources. The report also provides information about state and local spending. Each section presents information about the funding source, total expenditures for that source, and trends over time. After presenting information about each funding source, we describe *how* states used their funds. We conclude with a discussion summarizing key takeaways from the SFY 2016 survey. State-level data are available in the appendices.

Total child welfare agency spending

Child welfare agencies reported spending \$29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds on child welfare services in SFY 2016.^{6,7} There was a 5 percent increase in total child welfare spending between SFY 2014 and SFY 2016.^{8,9} Despite an increase in overall child welfare expenditures between SFYs 2014 and 2016, the direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 30 states reported an increase (ranging from <1 percent to 42 percent) and 13 states reported a decrease (ranging from <1 percent to 25 percent) in total spending between the two years.¹⁰ See Figure 1 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in total expenditures between SFY 2014 and SFY 2016. See Appendix A for state-level data on SFY 2016 total expenditures.

⁶ In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as “other federal funds” and included in the total amount of federal expenditures and total amount of expenditures overall. In the SFY 2014 and SFY 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category separate from federal, state, and local funds. This year, states reported \$82.3 million in child support dollars collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to child welfare agencies (nine states were unable to provide this information). Note that these child support dollars are those made available to child welfare agencies as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of expenditures (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. If you have additional questions about how this reclassification affects comparability of data, please contact the authors.

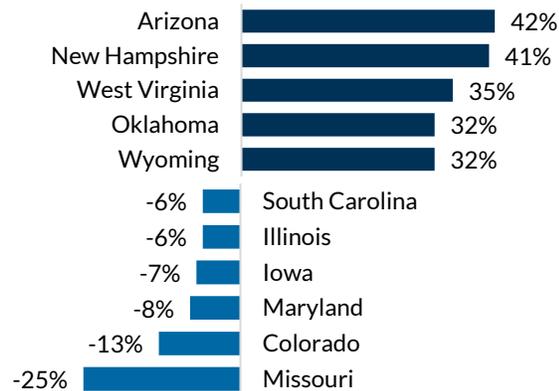
⁷ This amount includes estimated SFY 2016 Title IV-E, Title IV-B, and associated state/local match expenditures for Puerto Rico and Vermont based on HHS fiscal data. It excludes other expenditures from these two states. Also, some participating states were unable to provide complete data about all major funding sources. The survey also did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is understated by an unknown amount.

⁸ When making comparisons between expenditures or funding proportions between two or more years, we restricted the analysis to states with comparable data in the years being compared. This is because some states provided incomplete information or did not respond to the survey in some years.

⁹ Based on an analysis of 43 states with comparable data in SFYs 2014 and 2016.

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

Figure 1. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in total expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2014–2016



Note: In some instances, states provided explanations for large changes in expenditures. Wyoming noted a large increase in state fund availability and an increase in IV-E expenditures due to more children in foster care and more children eligible for adoption assistance between SFYs 2014 and 2016.

Among states with comparable data in SFYs 2006 and 2016, total child welfare expenditures have decreased by 1 percent over the decade (see Figure 2 for the trend line over the past decade).¹¹

Figure 2. Change in total child welfare agency expenditures, SFYs 2006–2016 (29 states with comparable data)



Note: The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 29 states with comparable data across all six years. Therefore, the SFY 2016 amount in this figure (\$20.9 billion) differs from the total reported amount in the text (\$29.9 billion). See the text box in this section for more information.

¹¹ Based on an analysis of 36 states with comparable data in SFYs 2006 and 2016.

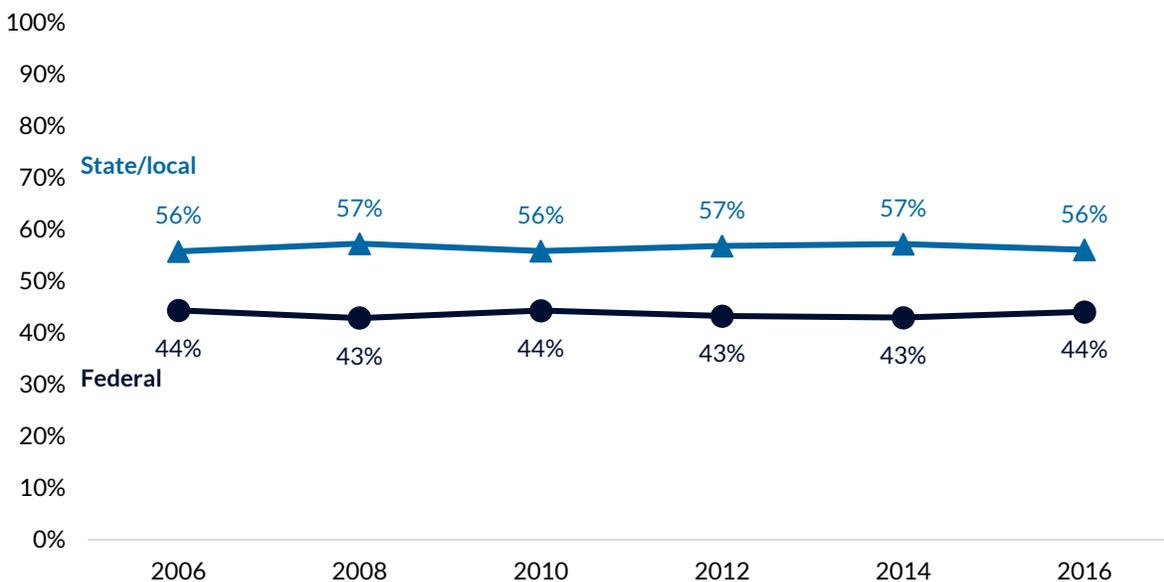
Why are the amounts reported in the text different from the amounts in the line graphs?

Throughout this report, we present total reported expenditures for SFY 2016 and make comparisons over the past decade. In some instances, the reported amount for SFY 2016 differs from the SFY 2016 amount presented in line graphs showing change over time. This discrepancy is due to the number of states included in each calculation. When determining total reported SFY 2016 amounts, we sum up the amounts from all states that provided data for SFY 2016. When making comparisons between two or more years, we restrict the analysis to states with comparable data in the years being compared. This is because some states provided incomplete information or did not respond to the survey in some years. For example, if in SFY 2010, a state was unable to report TANF expenditures, that state's data would be excluded from the line graph showing how TANF expenditures have changed over the past decade. That state would be excluded so that the line graph does not show a decrease in SFY 2010 simply because one state was unable to report its spending that year.

Funding sources

Child welfare agencies use a mix of federal, state, and local funds to support the children and families they serve. As shown in Figure 3, in SFY 2016, more than half (56 percent) of all dollars child welfare agencies spent came from state and local sources.¹² Over the past decade, the proportions of total child welfare agency expenditures from federal and state/local sources held steady.

Figure 3. Federal and state/local spending, SFYs 2006–2016 (29 states with comparable data)

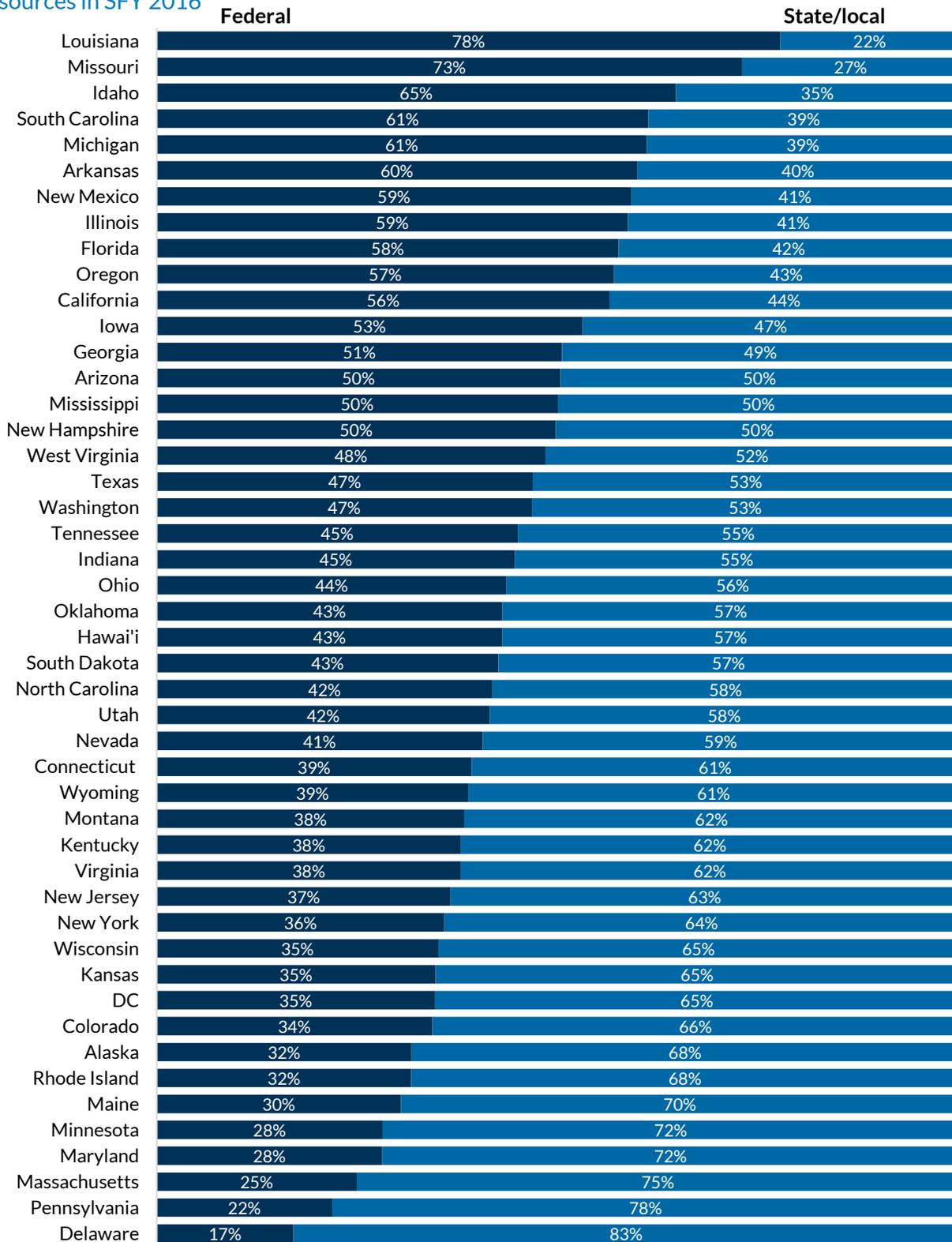


Note: Based on an analysis of 29 states with comparable data across all six years. Some states provided incomplete information or did not respond to the survey in some years.

As shown in Figure 4, states varied greatly in how their overall child welfare agency expenditures were split between federal and state/local sources.

¹² Based on an analysis of 29 states with comparable data across SFYs 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016.

Figure 4. Proportion of states' total child welfare expenditures from federal and state/local sources in SFY 2016



Note: Puerto Rico and Vermont are omitted from this chart because they did not complete a survey for SFY 2016. Alabama is omitted from this chart because the state was unable to report state/local expenditures. Nebraska and North Dakota were unable to provide

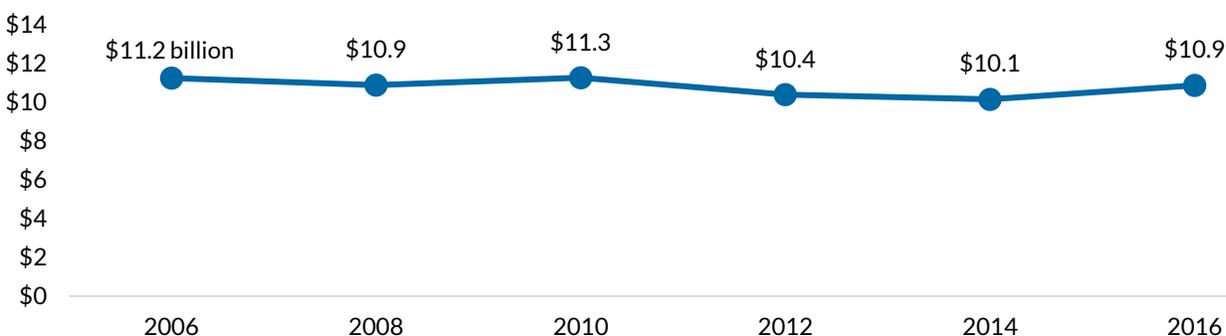
information about local spending and were unable to provide complete information about federal spending. Therefore, their proportions may not be accurate and are omitted from this chart. Arkansas, New York, and Oregon were unable to provide information about local spending. While they are included in the chart, their proportions of state/local funds may be understated (i.e., if they were able to report local spending, their proportion of state/local spending would increase).

Federal funds

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

In SFY 2016, child welfare agencies reported spending \$13.5 billion in federal funds.^{13,14} The use of federal funds has decreased by 2 percent since SFY 2006,¹⁵ but has increased by 7 percent since SFY 2014 (see Figure 5 for the trend line over the past decade).¹⁶ See Appendix A for state-level data on SFY 2016 federal expenditures.

Figure 5. Total federal expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2006–2016 (39 states with comparable data)



Note: The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 39 states with comparable data across all six years. Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2016 federal expenditures presented in this graph (\$10.9 billion) differs from the total amount presented in the text (\$13.5 billion). See the text box in the “total child welfare agency spending” section for more information.

Federal spending by source

Consistent with previous survey rounds, **Title IV-E represented the largest federal funding stream for child welfare agencies in SFY 2016**, comprising 55 percent of all federal expenditures. The second largest federal source was TANF (20 percent), followed by SSBG (11 percent) and Medicaid (6 percent).¹⁷ Title IV-B and “other federal funds” remained the smallest sources of federal dollars (4 percent and 3 percent, respectively).¹⁸

¹³ As referenced earlier, this amount includes estimated SFY 2016 Title IV-E and Title IV-B expenditures for Puerto Rico and Vermont but excludes other federal expenditures from these two states. Also, some participating states were unable to provide complete data about all major federal funding sources. Therefore, total federal spending is understated by an unknown amount.

¹⁴ As referenced earlier, child support was treated differently over the years; therefore, we urge caution in making comparisons between total federal funds over the years. See Footnote 6 for more information.

¹⁵ Based on an analysis of 43 states with comparable data in SFYs 2006 and 2016.

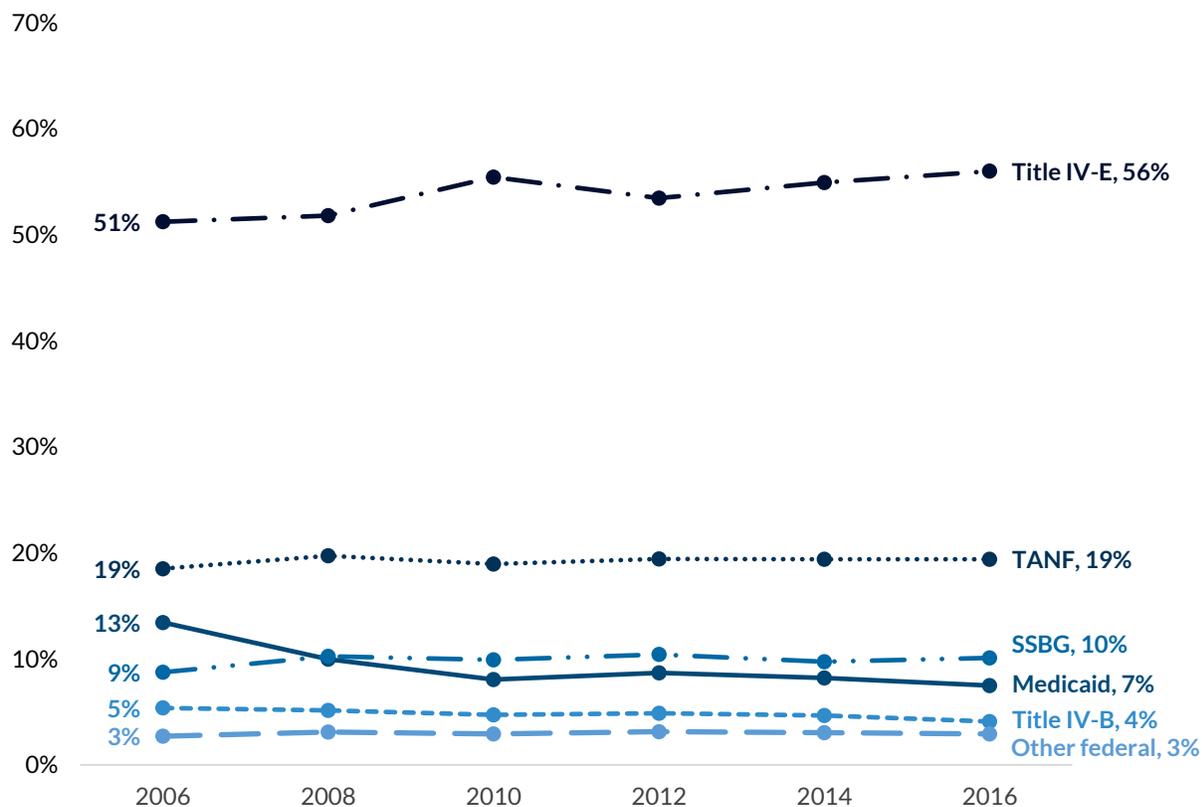
¹⁶ Based on an analysis of 48 states with comparable data in SFYs 2014 and 2016.

¹⁷ In the Child Welfare Financing Survey, Medicaid expenditures only refer to the federal dollars received as reimbursement through Medicaid for costs borne by the child welfare agency or for which the child welfare agency paid the non-federal match. It excludes Medicaid funds for costs that were borne by other agencies for services provided to children in foster care if the child welfare agency did not pay the non-federal match.

¹⁸ The percentages reported in this paragraph are based on an analysis of 48 states that provided complete federal expenditures data.

The proportion of expenditures from each of the major federal funding sources has remained relatively stable over the decade, in most cases fluctuating by no more than a few percentage points over time (see Figure 6).

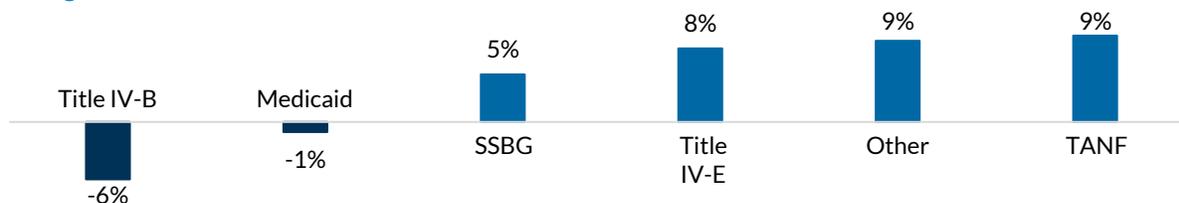
Figure 6. Proportion of total federal expenditures from each major federal source, SFYs 2006–2016 (39 states with comparable data)



Note: Based on an analysis of 39 states with comparable data across all six years. Percentages may not total 100 percent due to rounding. The percentages provided in this figure for SFY 2016 may vary from the percentages provided in the text above. See the text box in the “total child welfare agency spending” section for more information.

While the proportion of expenditures from each federal funding source has remained relatively stable, each source’s total expenditures changed between SFYs 2014 and 2016 (see Figure 7). These changes are discussed in more detail below.

Figure 7. Change in child welfare agency spending between SFYs 2014 and 2016, by federal funding source



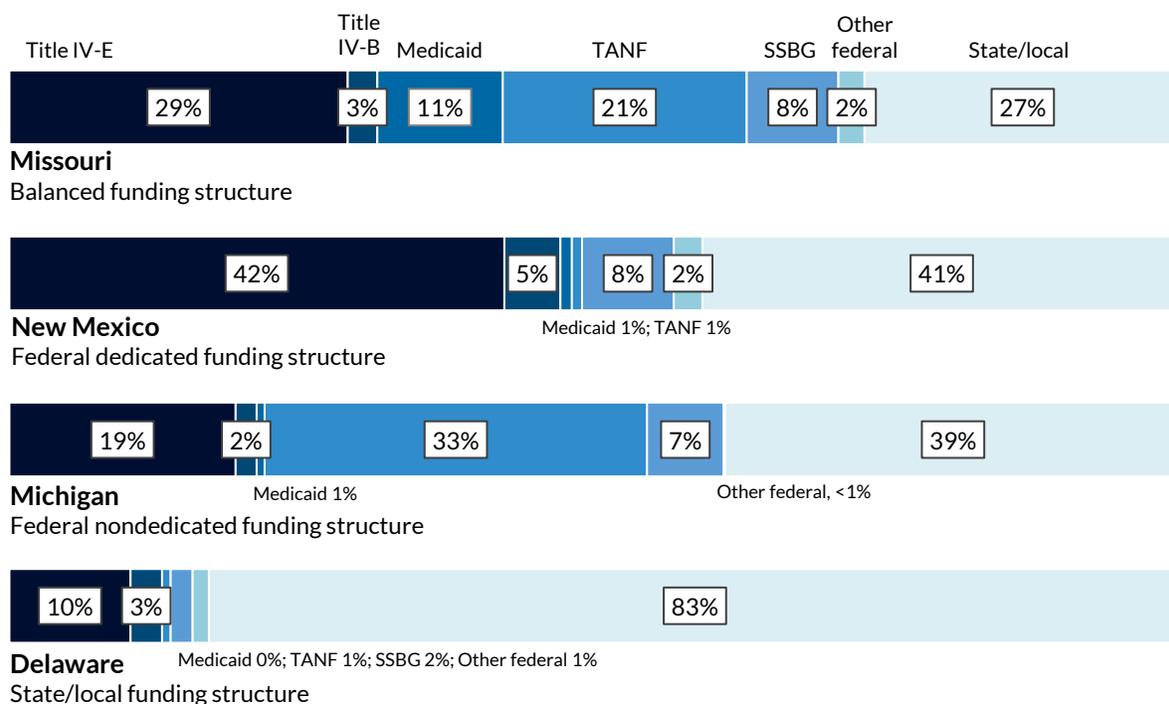
Note: For each funding source, the percentage change was computed based on an analysis of states with comparable data for that particular source for the two years being compared.

It is important to recognize that states vary regarding their use of federal sources. By examining each state’s funding composition, we have identified four types of funding profiles:

- **“Balanced funding structure.** Child welfare agency uses a mix of federal and state/local funds and draws on a diversified selection of federal funding sources (dedicated and nondedicated).
- **Federal dedicated funding structure.** Child welfare agency uses more federal than state/local funds and draws primarily from dedicated federal funding streams (i.e., Title IV-E and Title IV-B).
- **Federal nondedicated funding structure.** Child welfare agency uses more federal than state/local funds and relies heavily on nondedicated funding streams (i.e., Medicaid, TANF, SSBG, and others).
- **State/local funding structure.** Child welfare agency relies primarily on state and local funds instead of federal sources.” (Connelly & Rosinsky, 2018)

In Figure 8 we show an example of each of these funding profiles. See Appendix B for the funding profile for each state for SFY 2016.

Figure 8. State variation in the proportion of expenditures from each major source, SFY 2016



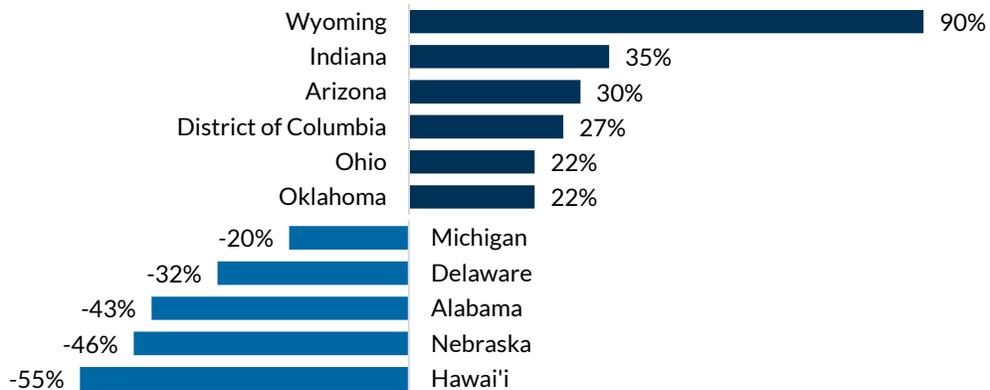
Note: Percentages may not total 100 percent due to rounding.

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act

As mentioned above, the largest federal funding stream for child welfare services and activities is Title IV- E of the Social Security Act, which is composed of the Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, Guardianship Assistance, Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood Programs and the current waiver demonstration projects. **In SFY 2016, states spent \$7.5 billion in**

federal Title IV-E funds.^{19,20} This represents an 8 percent increase from SFY 2014.²¹ The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 38 states reported an increase (ranging from 1 percent to 90 percent) and 12 states reported a decrease (ranging from <1 percent to 55 percent) in total Title IV-E spending between the two years.²² See Figure 9 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in Title IV-E expenditures between SFYs 2014 and 2016. See Appendix C, Table C1 for state-level data on SFY 2016 total Title IV-E expenditures.

Figure 9. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in Title IV-E expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2014–2016



Note: In some instances, states provided explanations for large changes in expenditures. Wyoming noted a large increase in IV-E expenditures due to more children in foster care and more children eligible for adoption assistance between SFYs 2014 and 2016.

Among states with comparable data in SFYs 2006 and 2016, Title IV-E expenditures have increased by 5 percent over the decade (see Figure 10 for the trend line over the past decade).²³

Figure 10. Total Title IV-E expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFY 2006–SFY 2016 (49 states with comparable data)



Note: The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 49 states with comparable data in all six years.

¹⁹ This amount includes estimated SFY 2016 Title IV-E expenditures for Puerto Rico and Vermont based on HHS fiscal data.

²⁰ Tribes were not individually contacted regarding their child welfare expenditures.

²¹ Based on an analysis of 50 states with comparable data in SFYs 2014 and 2016.

²² We counted any positive change as an increase, and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude.

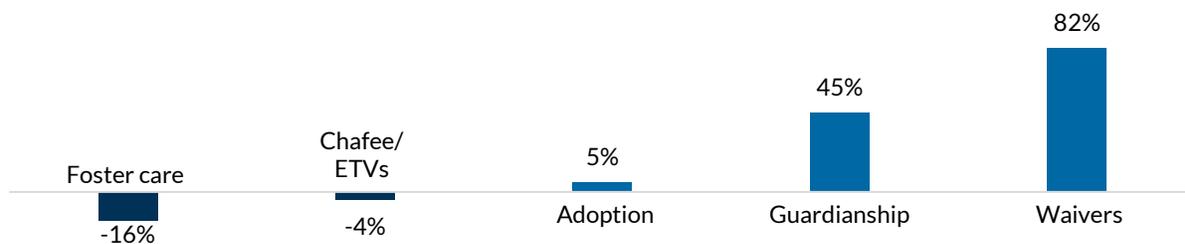
²³ Based on an analysis of 50 states with comparable data in SFYs 2006 and 2016.

Title IV-E is composed of the following programs:

- **Foster Care Program:** Covers costs related to providing foster care for eligible children, including administrative and training costs.
- **Adoption Assistance Program:** Covers costs related to providing adoption assistance for eligible children, including administrative and training costs.
- **Guardianship Assistance Program:** Covers costs related to providing kinship guardianship assistance for eligible children, including administrative and training costs.
- **Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers:** Provides assistance for youth transitioning out of foster care to adulthood.
- **Waiver demonstration projects:** Allows states to waive specific Title IV-E requirements to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services.

Figure 11 shows how expenditures for each of these programs have changed since SFY 2014. The remainder of this section explores each of these programs in more detail.

Figure 11. Change in child welfare agency spending for Title IV-E programs between SFYs 2014 and 2016



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

Title IV-E Foster Care Program

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

- a) maintenance payments that cover the costs of shelter, food, and clothing for eligible children;²⁴
- b) child placement services and administrative costs (including costs associated with candidates for foster care and information technology costs) related to foster care for eligible children;²⁵ and
- c) expenses related to the training of staff and foster parents for eligible children.²⁶

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

²⁴ Federal reimbursement is provided based on the state's Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which varied from 50 percent to 74.17 percent in FFY 2016 (U.S. DHHS, 2014). The FMAP is the percentage the federal government reimburses states for eligible costs. The FMAP is higher for states with lower per capita incomes.

²⁵ These expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 50 percent rate.

²⁶ Training expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 75 percent rate.

Children who are eligible for the Title IV- E Foster Care Program include those in out-of-home placements who would have been considered financially “needy” in the homes from which they were removed, based on measures in place in 1996 under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program; have entered care through a judicial determination or voluntary placement; and are in a licensed or approved foster care placement.

In SFY 2016, states reported spending \$2.7 billion in federal IV-E Foster Care Program funds (excluding waiver expenditures, which are reported below).^{27,28} This represents a 16 percent decrease from SFY 2014.^{29,30} Out of the total \$2.7 billion, \$1.0 billion was used for foster care maintenance payments (a 22 percent decrease since SFY 2014), and \$1.7 billion was used for child placement services and other administrative costs, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) activities (a 13 percent decrease since SFY 2014).³¹ See Appendix D, Table D1 for state-level data on SFY 2016 Title IV-E Foster Care Program expenditures.

Title IV-E federal foster care coverage rates

Nationally, only around half of children in out-of-home placements are covered under Title IV-E. States were asked to report the percentage of children in out-of-home care during SFY 2016 for whom the state received federal reimbursement through Title IV-E for foster care maintenance payments. Nationally in SFY 2016, 51 percent of children received this reimbursement, the same percentage as in SFY 2014.^{32,33} However, as in previous survey rounds, states varied greatly in terms of their individual coverage rates (see Figure 12 below for variation in rates), ranging from a low of 11 percent in Nebraska to a high of 74 percent in Ohio. Please note that our methodology for calculating the coverage rate may differ from how others calculate it.³⁴ Therefore, we urge caution when comparing the coverage rate to other sources.

²⁷ States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported \$0 for any of the individual IV-E programs (e.g., foster care). However, that does not mean that the state did not use IV-E dollars for foster care; rather, it means that all of its expenditures for those kinds of services or activities were captured under the IV-E waiver amount reported. See below for more about IV-E waivers. Other sources of information about Title IV-E spending may categorize waiver expenditures differently.

²⁸ Based on an analysis of 51 states.

²⁹ Based on an analysis of 49 states with comparable data in SFYs 2014 and 2016.

³⁰ Title IV-E Foster Care Program expenditures are heavily influenced by how many and which states have active IV-E waivers in place during the time period. Because of this, overall trends in funding amounts need to be considered in conjunction with waiver information.

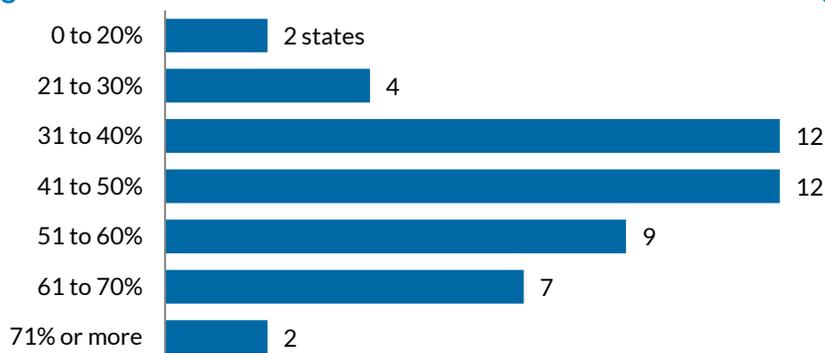
³¹ Percentage change is based on an analysis of 49 states with comparable data in SFYs 2014 and 2016.

³² On the SFY 2016 survey, states were asked to report (1) the total number of children in out-of-home care during SFY 2016 who were determined to be eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments and for whom the state claimed Title IV-E foster care maintenance reimbursement at least once, including those who were served under waiver funding but were Title IV-E eligible (numerator), and (2) the total number of children in out-of-home care during SFY 2016 (denominator). We then divided the numerator by the denominator to produce a coverage rate (referred to as the “penetration rate” in prior reports) for each state. To compute a national coverage rate, we used data from the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services to weight the states’ rates. (Please contact the authors for details on the methodology used.) *This method differs from the calculation of coverage rates in SFY 2012 and earlier, therefore making comparisons to SFY 2012 and earlier is not advised.*

³³ Based on an analysis of 48 states.

³⁴ For example, the federal government calculates the rate in multiple ways. For example, it calculates the average monthly number of children receiving a IV-E maintenance payment over the course of a FFY divided by the number of children in care on the last day of the FFY. This is an imperfect calculation because the numerator is an average over the course of the year and the denominator is a point-in-time count (Stoltzfus, 2012). The federal government also calculates the average monthly number of children receiving a IV-E maintenance payment in a given quarter divided by the average monthly number of children receiving any maintenance payments or administrative costs in that quarter. Our method uses the annual number of children falling into each category as opposed to a monthly average.

Figure 12. Variation in SFY 2016 state Title IV-E foster care coverage rates (child measure)

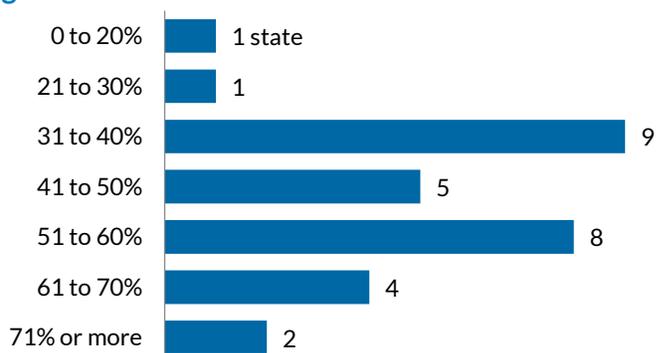


In addition to calculating a Title IV-E foster care maintenance payment coverage rate based on the percentage of children, we also asked states to provide a coverage rate based on care-days. We asked for the coverage rate in two ways because calculating a IV-E foster care coverage rate based on the number of children masks the fact that some children are in care much longer than other children. By examining the coverage rate in units of care-

Care-days is defined as the number of days a child spends in out-of-home care, summed across children in out-of-home care in SFY 2016. “Care-days” is sometimes referred to as “bed-days.”

days, we can more fully understand the extent to which Title IV-E is used to reimburse costs for foster care maintenance payments. Nationally, Title IV-E funds were claimed as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments for 48 percent of care-days.^{35,36} This is slightly lower than the coverage rate based on the number of children. The care-day coverage rate varied across states (see Figure 13 for variation in rates), ranging from a low of 20 percent in Kansas to a high of 76 percent in Ohio. See Appendix F for state-level data on SFY 2016 Title IV-E foster care coverage rates.

Figure 13. Variation in SFY 2016 state Title IV-E foster care coverage rates (care-day measure)



³⁵ On the SFY 2016 survey, states were asked to report (1) the total number of care-days for children in out-of-home care in SFY 2016 that were determined to be eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance and for which the state claimed Title IV-E foster care maintenance reimbursement (either through traditional claiming or under a waiver). States were instructed to only count care-days for children when the child was eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance and to not include care-days for children who were served under a waiver but who were not otherwise Title IV-E eligible (numerator); and (2) the total number of care-days for children in out-of-home care in SFY 2016 (denominator). We then divided the numerator by the denominator to produce a coverage rate for each state. To compute a national coverage rate, we divided the sum of the states’ reported numerators by the sum of the states’ reported denominators.

³⁶ Based on an analysis of 30 states.

Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program

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

- a) adoption assistance payments on behalf of eligible children adopted from foster care;³⁷
- b) placement services, non-recurring adoption assistance payments, and administrative costs related to adoptions of eligible children from foster care;³⁸ and
- c) expenses related to the training of staff and adoptive parents for eligible children adopted from foster care.³⁹

Children are eligible for the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program if they are adopted from foster care and have “special needs” (as determined by the state). Depending on their age, they also must meet one of the following criteria: (1) they would have been considered financially needy in the homes from which they were removed, based on measures in place in 1996 under the AFDC program; (2) they are eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI); (3) they are children whose costs in a foster care setting are included in the IV-E foster care maintenance payment being made on behalf of their minor parents; or (4) they were eligible for IV-E adoption assistance in a previous adoption but their adoptive parents died or the parents’ rights to the children were dissolved.

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act and the Family First Prevention Services Act provide that, as of July 1, 2024, any child determined by a state to have special needs will be eligible for recurring IV-E adoption assistance payments.⁴⁰ This expansion of eligibility criteria began in FFY 2010 and, as it rolls out, we expect the number of children qualifying for the adoption assistance program to increase. For children adopted in FFY 2016, the expanded eligibility applied to those with special needs who (1) were age 4 or older when adopted; (2) had been in care for 60 continuous months; or (3) were a sibling of a child who met the age or length-of-stay requirement and were being placed in the same adoptive family as that sibling.

As expected, expenditures and number of payments for adoption assistance are on the rise. **In SFY 2016, states reported spending \$2.5 billion in federal IV-E Adoption Assistance Program funds** (excluding waiver expenditures, which are reported below).⁴¹ This represents an increase of 5 percent over SFY 2014 adoption assistance spending.⁴² Out of the total \$2.5 billion, the bulk of expenditures went toward adoption assistance payments (\$2.1 billion, a 6 percent increase over SFY 2014) and a relatively small amount was used for administrative costs and training (\$431 million, a 3 percent increase from SFY 2014).⁴³ See Appendix D, Table D2 for state-level data on SFY 2016 Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program expenditures.

The overall increase in this program was likely due in part to the expanded eligibility criteria, which resulted in more children for whom payments were made. According to IV-E claims data

³⁷ Federal reimbursement is provided based on the state’s FMAP.

³⁸ These expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 50 percent rate.

³⁹ Training expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 75 percent rate.

⁴⁰ The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (often referred to as the Fostering Connections Act) provided that all children with special needs (with some additional eligibility criteria) would be eligible as of FFY 2018. However, the Family First Prevention Services Act of 2018 extended the time frame to 2024.

⁴¹ Based on an analysis of 51 states.

⁴² Based on an analysis of 49 states with comparable data in SFYs 2014 and 2016.

⁴³ Percentage change is based on an analysis of 49 states with comparable data in SFYs 2014 and 2016.

from HHS, the average monthly number of children for whom IV-E adoption assistance payments were made was around 437,000 in FFY 2014, while in FFY 2016 the number of children had increased to almost 457,000.

Title IV-E adoption assistance coverage rate

Nationally, 77 percent of children receiving an adoption assistance payment were supported by Title IV-E in SFY 2016, the same percentage as in SFY 2014.^{44,45} See Appendix F for state-level data on SFY 2016 Title IV-E adoption assistance coverage rates. The national IV-E adoption coverage rate is much higher than the national IV-E foster care coverage rate. This is likely due to the different eligibility criteria for each program. As with the foster care rates described above, states varied in their SFY 2016 adoption assistance coverage rates (see Figure 14). Rates ranged from a low of 42 percent in Delaware to a high of 93 percent in Ohio. Please note that our methodology for calculating the coverage rate may differ from how others calculate it.⁴⁶ Therefore, we urge caution when comparing the coverage rate to other sources.

Figure 14. Variation in SFY 2016 state Title IV-E adoption coverage rates



Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program

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

- a) kinship guardianship assistance payments to relatives who become the legal guardians of eligible children for whom the relatives previously served as foster parents;⁴⁷
- b) placement services, non-recurring guardianship assistance payments, and administrative costs related to guardianships from foster care of eligible children;⁴⁸ and
- c) expenses related to training for staff and guardians of eligible children.⁴⁹

⁴⁴ On the SFY 2016 survey, states were asked to report (1) the total number of children receiving adoption subsidy payments during SFY 2016 for whom the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement (numerator), and (2) the total number of children receiving adoption subsidy payments during SFY 2016 (denominator). We then divided the numerator by the denominator to produce a coverage rate (also known as a “penetration rate”) for each state. To compute a national coverage rate, we used data from HHS to weight the states’ rates. (Please contact the authors for detail on the methodology used). *This method differs from the calculation of coverage rates in SFY 2012 and earlier, therefore making comparisons to SFY 2012 and earlier is not advised.*

⁴⁵ Based on an analysis of 49 states.

⁴⁶ For example, the federal government collects the average monthly number of children receiving a IV-E adoption assistance payment over the course of a FFY or quarter and the average monthly number of children receiving any adoption assistance payment. These figures can be used to calculate a coverage rate. Our method uses the annual number of children falling into each category as opposed to a monthly average.

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

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

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

Children are eligible for KinGAP if they are exiting foster care to legal guardianship with relatives (the definition of relative is determined by each state) and meet the following conditions: (1) the child has been eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments while residing in the home of a prospective relative guardian for at least six consecutive months; (2) the state or tribe has determined that returning home or being placed for adoption are not appropriate for the child; (3) the child demonstrates a strong attachment to the prospective relative guardian and the prospective guardian is committed to caring permanently for the child; and (4) for children age 14 and older, the child has been consulted regarding the kinship guardianship arrangement. Siblings of eligible children placed in the same kinship guardianship arrangement may also benefit from the program.⁵⁰

Thirty states reported spending \$119.2 million⁵¹ in federal IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program funds in SFY 2016, an increase of 45 percent from SFY 2014.⁵² This increase is largely due to the growth of KinGAP programs in states that had a program in both years. Based on HHS Title IV-E claims data, states claimed IV-E guardianship assistance for an average of 17,700 children per month in FFY 2014. In FFY 2016, this number had grown to 24,700. See Appendix D, Table D3 for state-level data on SFY 2016 Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program expenditures.

Title IV-E guardianship assistance coverage rate

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

⁵⁰ Additionally, the Fostering Connections Act states that children who were receiving guardianship payments or services under a Title IV-E demonstration waiver as of Sept. 30, 2008, remain eligible for Title IV-E assistance or services under the same terms or conditions established previously in any terminated Title IV-E guardianship waiver.

⁵¹ Based on an analysis of 51 states.

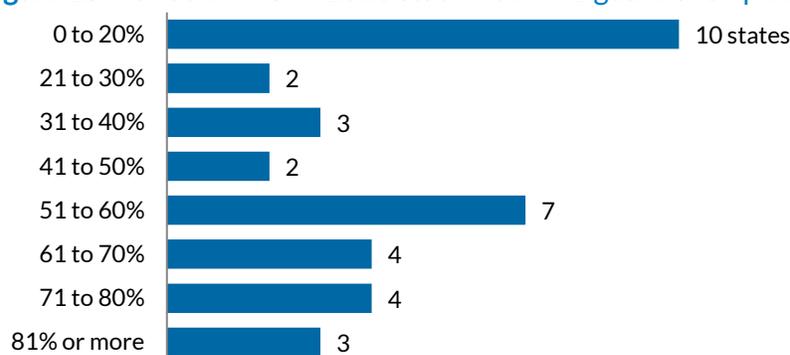
⁵² Percentage change based on an analysis of 49 states with comparable data in SFYs 2014 and 2016.

⁵³ On the SFY 2016 survey, states were asked to report (1) the total number of children receiving guardianship subsidy payments during SFY 2016 for whom the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement (numerator), and (2) the total number of children receiving guardianship subsidy payments during SFY 2016 (denominator). We then divided the numerator by the denominator to produce a coverage rate (also known as a "penetration rate") for each state. To compute a national coverage rate, we divided the sum of the states' reported numerators by the sum of the states' reported denominators.

⁵⁴ Based on an analysis of 33 states. While the District of Columbia and Kansas were able to report a guardianship assistance coverage rate and are included in Figure 15, they were unable to provide the numerators and denominators requested, so they are excluded from the national coverage rate calculation.

⁵⁵ For example, the federal government collects the average monthly number of children receiving a IV-E guardianship assistance payment over the course of a FFY or quarter and the average monthly number of children receiving any guardianship assistance payment. These figures can be used to calculate a coverage rate. Our method uses the annual number of children falling into each category as opposed to a monthly average.

Figure 15. Variation in SFY 2016 state Title IV-E guardianship coverage rates



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

The John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood (previously the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program) allocates funding to states for expenses related to independent living activities that prepare youth to successfully transition out of foster care.

Funding can also be used for services for some young people who have already left foster care. The Education and Training Voucher (ETV) component of the program provides vouchers of up to \$5,000 per year for post-secondary education or vocational training. Unlike the other Title IV-E programs, the Chafee program operates as a capped entitlement, with only a designated amount of funds available for what are referred to as independent living funds. Funding for the ETV component is discretionary with the amount subject to annual appropriations, which can vary from year to year. A state must provide a minimum 20 percent match for the Chafee program (i.e., it must provide \$1 for every \$4 in federal funding it receives through the Chafee program).

For a program funded through a **discretionary** spending approach, the authority for program activity is established through an authorization law, but the decision as to how much that activity will actually be funded, if at all, is left to the annual appropriations process.

In SFY 2016, states reported spending \$164.6 million⁵⁶ in federal IV-E Chafee Program/ETV funds, which represents a decrease of 4 percent from SFY 2014.⁵⁷ See Appendix D, Table D4 for state-level data on SFY 2016 Title IV-E Chafee Program/ETV expenditures.

Title IV-E waivers

Resulting from legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted 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”) are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. While there is variation across states in the goals of the demonstration projects, many of the waiver projects focus on preventing abuse or neglect, reducing the occurrence of re-entry into care, and supporting permanency (Stoltzfus, 2017). Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even

⁵⁶ Based on an analysis of 50 states.

⁵⁷ Based on an analysis of 48 states with comparable data in SFYs 2014 and 2016.

with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

Currently, HHS does not have the authority to approve new waiver projects and may not extend approval for current projects beyond the end of FFY 2019. On our survey, 27 states reported waiver expenditures for SFY 2016.⁵⁸

Of the total \$29.9 billion in reported child welfare agency expenditures for SFY 2016, about \$2.0 billion is associated with federal IV-E waiver-related expenditures. Between SFYs 2014 and 2016, waiver expenditures have increased by 82 percent.⁵⁹ This increase was due to more states reporting waiver expenditures in SFY 2016 (18 states reported waiver expenditures in SFY 2014 compared with 27 states in SFY 2016), as well as increases in waiver expenditures among states that had a waiver in both years (for instance, New York's waiver spending increased by almost 600 percent). See Appendix D, Table D4 for state-level data on SFY 2016 Title IV-E waiver expenditures.

Use of IV-E waiver funds

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

- a) costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver. These are the costs for IV-E eligible children to receive IV-E eligible activities;
- b) costs for IV-E eligible activities for children who would **not** qualify for IV-E under traditional eligibility criteria;
- c) costs for activities falling outside traditional IV-E eligible categories (for any child, regardless of IV-E eligibility); and
- d) project development and evaluation costs⁶⁰ mandated by participation in the waiver projects.

States reported that in SFY 2016, 10 percent of waiver funds were used for services and activities not previously reimbursable under Title IV-E (see Figure 16).⁶¹ States reported paying for activities such as in-home services, prevention services, and evidence-based programs with these funds. Of the 24 states that reported how they spent their waiver dollars, 14 spent some waiver dollars on services and activities that are not eligible for traditional IV-E reimbursement. Less than 1 percent of waiver funds were spent on project development and evaluation costs.

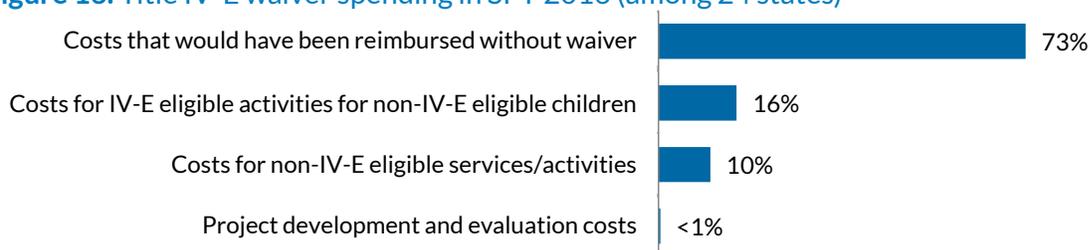
⁵⁸ There were 26 states with active IV-E waivers in SFY 2016 (including Idaho, which terminated its waiver in March 2016) (Stoltzfus, 2017; James Bell Associates, 2016), yet 27 states reported waiver expenditures on the survey. Arizona is not considered to have had an active waiver in SFY 2016 since its waiver implementation officially began on the first day of SFY 2017, but it reported waiver expenditures for SFY 2016. Hawai'i had an active waiver in SFY 2016 but was unable to report its waiver expenditures. Montana is not considered to have had an active waiver in SFY 2016 yet it reported a small amount of waiver expenditures for project development and evaluation costs. We did not survey tribes, so this amount does not reflect waiver expenditures by the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe.

⁵⁹ Based on an analysis of 49 states with comparable data in SFYs 2014 and 2016.

⁶⁰ States were instructed to include program development and evaluation costs in their total reported waiver expenditures.

⁶¹ Based on an analysis of 24 states that could report how they spent waiver dollars.

Figure 16. Title IV-E waiver spending in SFY 2016 (among 24 states)



The remaining 89 percent of waiver funds were spent on activities (e.g., maintenance payments and case worker activities on behalf of children in care) that would be permitted without a waiver. However, states spent 16 percent of total waiver expenditures on activities for children who, without the waiver, would not have been eligible for Title IV-E support due to income, placement type, or circumstances related to their entry into foster care. With the waivers currently set to expire in 2019, states will have to find other funds to cover those services/activities. If SFY 2016 expenditures are indicative of waiver spending in more recent years, the end of waivers would result in a loss of more than \$300 million in Title IV-E funds.

It is important to note that among the 27 states that reported waiver expenditures, California, Maine, and Nebraska were unable to detail how they spent their waiver dollars in SFY 2016. Since California is a large state, the omission of its data may skew results, therefore we recommend exercising caution when interpreting these results.⁶² See Appendix E for state-level data on how Title IV-E waiver dollars were spent.

Among states that reported waiver expenditures in SFYs 2014 and 2016, the percentage of waiver expenditures that would have been reimbursed without the waiver increased slightly and the percentage of waiver expenditures spent on costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children decreased slightly (see Figure 17).

Figure 17. Title IV-E waiver spending among states reporting waiver expenditures in SFYs 2014 and 2016 (among 16 states)

	2014	2016
Costs that would have been reimbursed without waiver	67%	71%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	20%	17%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	12%	12%
Project development and evaluation costs	1%	<1%

The above analyses group all waiver states together, however, it is possible that the use of waiver dollars varies by when the state first started its waiver. Indeed, when separating waiver states into three groups, those that have had a waiver the longest spend a smaller proportion of waiver expenditures on costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver and a greater proportion on costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities (see Figure 18). This difference may be a result of waiver states using their waiver interventions to reduce the number of children in care,

⁶² In SFY 2014, California reported that 51 percent of its waiver expenditures were spent on costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver; 45 percent were spent on costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children, and 4 percent were spent on costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities. If the state's use of waiver dollars was the same in SFY 2016, the inclusion of California would drive the "costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver" category down, drive the "costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children" category up, and drive the "costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities" category down. However, we do not know whether California's use of waiver dollars has remained the same or changed.

which over time could reduce spending on traditionally eligible IV-E activities and increase spending on non-eligible activities.

Figure 18. SFY 2016 Title IV-E waiver spending, by start date of waiver

	States that started waiver before 2012 (n=4)	States that started waiver in 2012–2014 (n=13)	States that started waiver in 2015–2016 (n=7)
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	48%	89%	80%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	36%	3%	13%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	15%	8%	7%
Project development and evaluation costs	<1%	<1%	1%

Other Title IV-E findings: Juvenile justice

The population of children and youth served by the juvenile justice system and the child welfare system in a state may overlap, and it is not unusual for children and youth to cross over between the two systems. Juvenile justice agencies are permitted to use Title IV-E funds for certain costs associated with the care of eligible children in their systems. As a result, we asked states to report whether the child welfare agency passed through federal Title IV-E dollars to juvenile justice agencies in SFY 2016.

Of the 49 states that answered this question, 18 reported that the child welfare agency did pass through federal Title IV-E dollars to a juvenile justice agency. The total amount passed through by these states (17 of which could report an amount) totaled nearly \$62 million in SFY 2016.⁶³ On average, states reported that 38 percent of these dollars passed through the juvenile justice agencies were spent on foster care maintenance payments (among the 12 states that could report this). It should be noted, however, that these amounts reflect federal Title IV-E dollars passed through to juvenile justice agencies in the states, as opposed to dollars spent by child welfare agencies on children involved with the juvenile justice system. Therefore, they do not reflect the universe of Title IV-E dollars spent by states on any juvenile justice-related services.

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act includes two components, referred to as subparts 1 and 2. Subpart 1 is a discretionary grant program composed primarily of the Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services (CWS) program. CWS funds can be used for a broad variety of child welfare services including, but not limited to, the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. This funding is distributed by formula. In FFY 2016, Subpart 1 also included dollars awarded competitively through the Child Welfare Research, Training, and Demonstration Project.

Subpart 2, the Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) program, has mandatory (capped entitlement) and discretionary funding components. This program primarily funds family support,

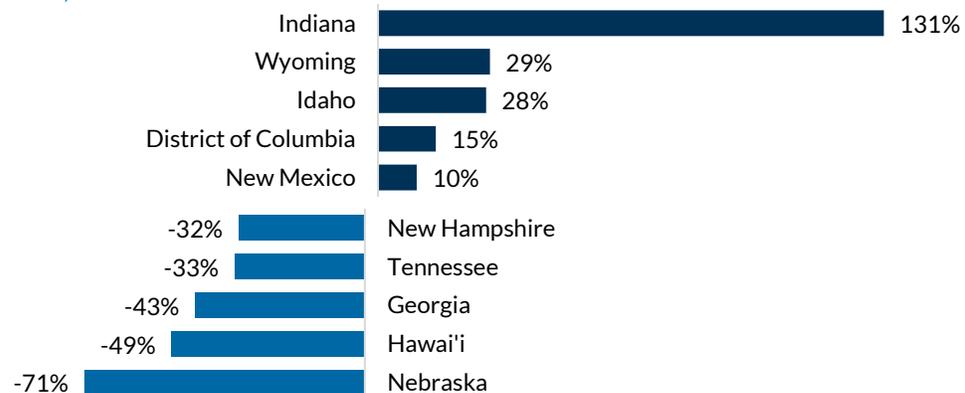
⁶³ This amount is not included in total Title IV-E or total expenditure amounts reported above since these dollars were not spent by the child welfare agency on child welfare services.

family preservation, reunification, and adoption-promotion and support activities, with a requirement that at least 20 percent of the funds go to each of these service categories. In FFY 2016, Subpart 2 also included set-asides for improving caseworker visits, improving outcomes for children affected by parental substance abuse (commonly referred to as regional partnership grants or “RPGs”), Court Improvement Programs (CIP), and for research, evaluation, training, and technical assistance. Funds for RPGs, Tribal CIPs, and for research, evaluation, training, and technical assistance are awarded competitively. Subpart 2 funds for all other purposes are distributed by formula.

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

States reported child welfare agencies spent \$546.1 million in federal IV-B funds (both subparts combined) in SFY 2016.^{64,65} This represents a 6 percent decrease from SFY 2014.⁶⁶ The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 32 states reported a decrease (ranging from 1 percent to 71 percent) and 18 states reported an increase (ranging from 1 percent to 131 percent) in total spending between the two years.⁶⁷ See Figure 19 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in Title IV-B expenditures between SFYs 2014 and 2016. See Appendix C, Table C1 for state-level data on SFY 2016 Title IV-B expenditures.

Figure 19. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in Title IV-B expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2014–2016



Note: In some instances, states provided explanations for large changes in expenditures. Wyoming noted that Title IV-B funds were spent differently in SFY 2016 based on need and given the availability of state dollars (presumably for the required state match).

Among states with comparable data in SFYs 2006 and 2016, Title IV-B expenditures have decreased by 29 percent over the decade (see Figure 20 for the trend line over the past decade).⁶⁸

⁶⁴ For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies, and 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. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state’s total IV-B expenditures.

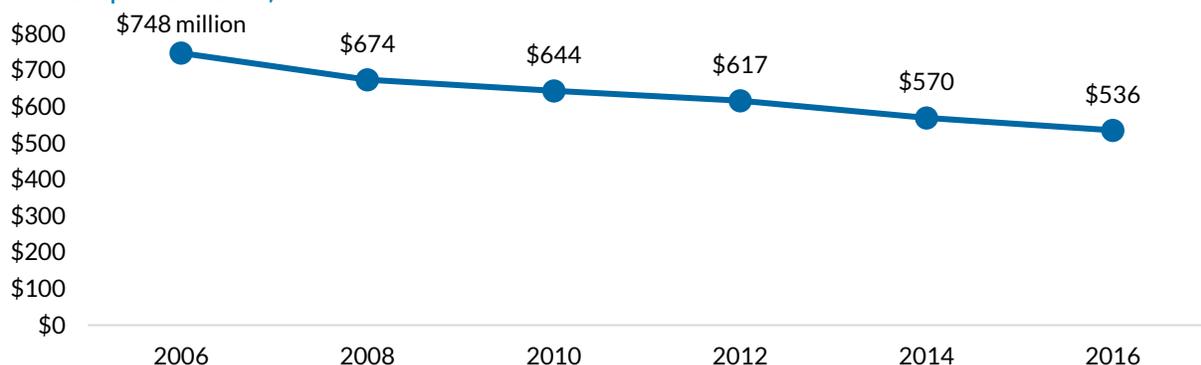
⁶⁵ This amount includes estimated SFY 2016 Title IV-B expenditures for Puerto Rico and Vermont based on HHS fiscal data.

⁶⁶ Based on an analysis of 50 states with comparable data in SFYs 2014 and 2016.

⁶⁷ We counted any positive change as an increase, and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude.

⁶⁸ Based on an analysis of 50 states with comparable data in SFYs 2006 and 2016.

Figure 20. Total Title IV-B expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2006–2016 (49 states with comparable data)



Note: The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 49 states with comparable data across all six years. Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2016 IV-B expenditures presented in this graph (\$536 million) differs from the total amount presented in the text (\$546.1 million). See the text box in the “total child welfare agency spending” section for more information.

Part of this decrease can be attributed to sequestration, which reduced a portion of the funds allocated under Subpart 2 by about \$24 million annually between FFY 2013 and FFY 2016 (Stoltzfus, 2017). Apart from sequestration, appropriations for Title IV-B programs that primarily fund child welfare agencies have decreased over the past decade. As mentioned above, out of the total appropriation for the PSSF program, funds must be set-aside for the CIP, RPGs, improvements to caseworker visits, and research, evaluation, training, and technical assistance. After those set-asides are funded, the remaining PSSF dollars are available to child welfare agencies for services. In FFYs 2006–2010, part of the total cost of the CIP was funded outside of Title IV-B. Starting in 2011, the full cost was covered under the PSSF program. Since CIP dollars go to courts and not child welfare agencies, this means that over the course of the past decade, fewer Title IV-B dollars were left over for child welfare agencies after the CIP set-aside. Likewise, the RPGs started in FFY 2007. Since many RPG grantees are not child welfare agencies, the addition of the RPGs set-aside also reduced the amount of PSSF dollars available to child welfare agencies. Appropriations for the one PSSF set-aside directed to child welfare agencies—funds to improve caseworker visits—declined over the decade (Stoltzfus, 2014; Stoltzfus, 2017).

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

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

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

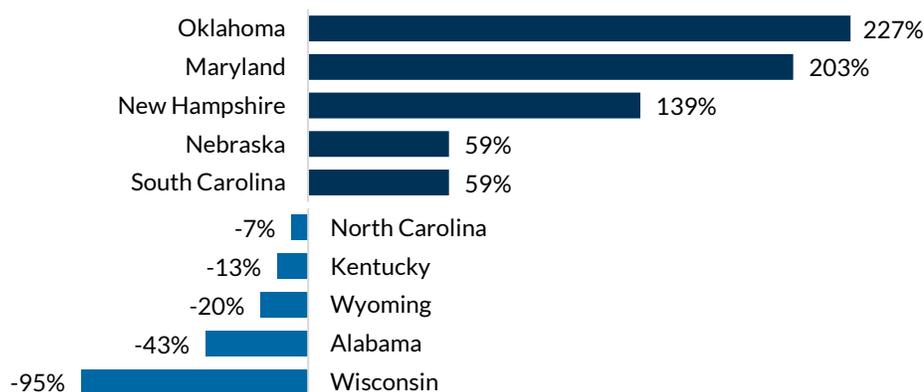
A federal block grant provides federal funds to state and local governments for use in social welfare programs. Block grants provide money for general areas of social welfare, rather than for specific programs, and allow jurisdictions more freedom to choose how best to use the funds.

While TANF is primarily thought of as a cash assistance program for low-income families, only around one quarter of TANF dollars spent in FFY 2016 were used to provide basic (cash) assistance for families (Schott, Floyd, and Burnside, 2018). Because TANF funds are designed to be flexible, they can be used for a wide array of services and supports aimed at achieving one of the program’s four goals. States use this flexible funding for supporting child welfare activities. TANF replaced the AFDC program, which provided significant funding for child welfare activities. Federal law allows states to use TANF funds to cover programs and activities that a state had conducted under its pre-TANF Emergency Assistance program, and thus some states use TANF to fund foster care or adoption assistance for children ineligible for Title IV-E (Falk, 2017). Federal law allows states to transfer up to 10 percent of TANF grant funds to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), which creates even greater flexibility for states in the use of the funds. While no state match is required for TANF, there are financial maintenance of effort requirements for states.

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

In SFY 2016, child welfare agencies in 42 states reported spending a collective \$2.7 billion in federal TANF funds.⁶⁹ Eight states reported that their child welfare agencies did not use TANF dollars for child welfare activities that year. **This represents a 9 percent increase in expenditures from SFY 2014.**⁷⁰ The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 34 states reported an increase (ranging from 1 percent to 227 percent) and 8 states reported a decrease (ranging from 2 percent to 95 percent) in total spending between the two years.⁷¹ See Figure 21 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in TANF expenditures between SFYs 2014 and 2016. See Appendix C, Table C1 for state-level data on SFY 2016 TANF expenditures.

Figure 21. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in TANF expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2014–2016



Note: The largest increases were determined by examining states with TANF expenditures in both years. States that had zero TANF expenditures in SFY 2014 and a non-zero amount in SFY 2016 are excluded.

⁶⁹ As referenced above, this amount excludes any child welfare agency TANF expenditures in Puerto Rico or Vermont.

⁷⁰ Based on an analysis of 50 states with comparable data in SFYs 2014 and 2016.

⁷¹ We counted any positive change as an increase, and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude. Four of the 34 states that experienced an increase had no TANF expenditures in SFY 2014 and a non-zero amount in SFY 2016.

Among states with comparable data in SFYs 2006 and 2016, TANF expenditures have decreased by less than 1 percent over the decade (see Figure 22 for the trend line over the past decade).⁷²

Figure 22. Total TANF expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2006–2016 (49 states with comparable data)



Note: The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 49 states with comparable data across all six years.

Because TANF dollars are not dedicated to child welfare purposes, child welfare agencies may not have access to TANF dollars in every state or in every year or may receive restricted or reduced funds in some years. This is particularly likely during an economic downturn, when there is often increased pressure on the TANF block grant due to higher caseloads involving cash assistance.

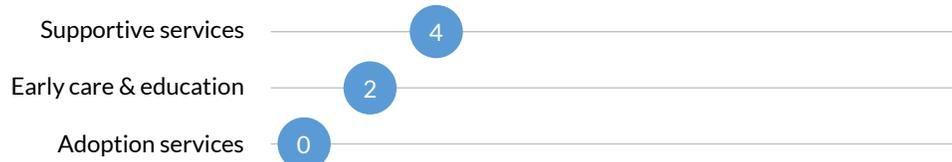
States were asked to rank the top three service categories on which their child welfare agencies spent TANF funds in SFY 2016. See Figure 23 for the most and least common services that states reported funding with TANF dollars in SFY 2016. More states reported “family preservation services” as the primary use of TANF funds than any other category. These services, which include counseling, parenting skills classes, and respite care, help children remain in or return to their homes. See Appendix G for state-level data on the use of TANF funds.

Figure 23. TANF service categories reported by child welfare agencies, SFY 2016

Most common categories



Least common categories



Note: Out of the 42 states that reported TANF expenditures, 41 provided information about the service categories funded by TANF. The order was determined by counting the number of states that reported each service category as one of their top three services. The service categories were then ranked by the number of states placing that category in their “top three.” The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument (see Appendix R).

⁷² Based on an analysis of 50 states with comparable data in SFYs 2006 and 2016.

Social Services Block Grant

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

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

There are 28 SSBG service categories defined in federal regulations, and many relate to child welfare (e.g., foster care services, protective services, case management, counseling services, and more). State spending of SSBG dollars is not restricted to these categories, but they serve as a guide for reporting purposes. Based on the proportion of total SSBG expenditures, the two largest SSBG service categories in FFY 2015 (the latest year for which data are available)—child foster care services and child protective services—were related to child welfare (U.S. DHHS, 2016). Each state determines which individuals are eligible for services funded by SSBG.

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

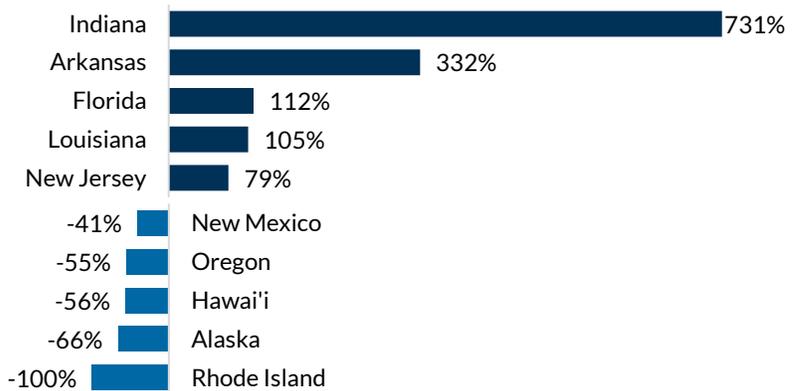
In SFY 2016, child welfare agencies in 47 states reported spending a collective \$1.5 billion in SSBG funds (including funds transferred from TANF).⁷³ Two states reported that their child welfare agencies did not use SSBG dollars for child welfare activities in SFY 2016. SSBG expenditures in SFY 2016 **represent a 5 percent increase from SFY 2014.**⁷⁴ The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 34 states reported a decrease (ranging from <1 percent to 100 percent) and 14 states reported an increase (ranging from 1 percent to 731 percent) in total spending between the two years.⁷⁵ See Figure 24 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in SSBG expenditures between SFYs 2014 and 2016. See Appendix C, Table C2 for state-level data on SFY 2016 SSBG expenditures.

⁷³ As referenced above, this amount excludes any child welfare agency SSBG expenditures in Puerto Rico or Vermont. In addition, North Dakota was unable to report SSBG spending in SFY 2016.

⁷⁴ Based on an analysis of 49 states with comparable data in SFYs 2014 and 2016.

⁷⁵ We counted any positive change as an increase, and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude.

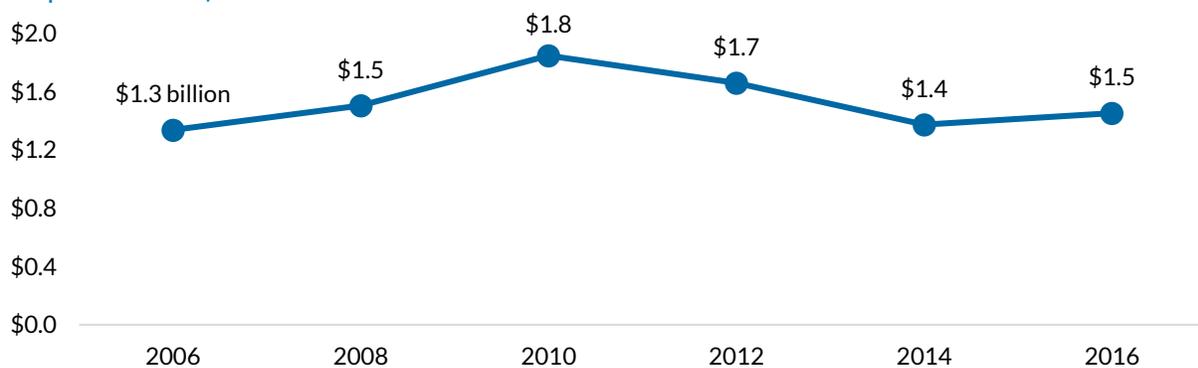
Figure 24. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in SSBG expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2014–2016



Note: In some instances, states provided explanations for large changes in expenditures. Florida indicated that in SFY 2014, it did not report SSBG dollars that flowed through the child welfare agency to an outside entity, but in SFY 2016 it did include those dollars.

Among states with comparable data in SFYs 2006 and 2016, SSBG expenditures have increased by 8 percent over the decade (see Figure 25 for the trend line over the past decade).⁷⁶

Figure 25. Total SSBG expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2006–2016 (47 states with comparable data)



Note: The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 47 states with comparable data across all six years.

States were again asked to rank the top three categories of services and activities for which their child welfare agencies spent SSBG funds in SFY 2016. See Figure 26 for the most and least common categories reported. More states reported “foster care for children” as the primary use of SSBG funds than any other category. See Appendix H for state-level data on the use of SSBG funds.

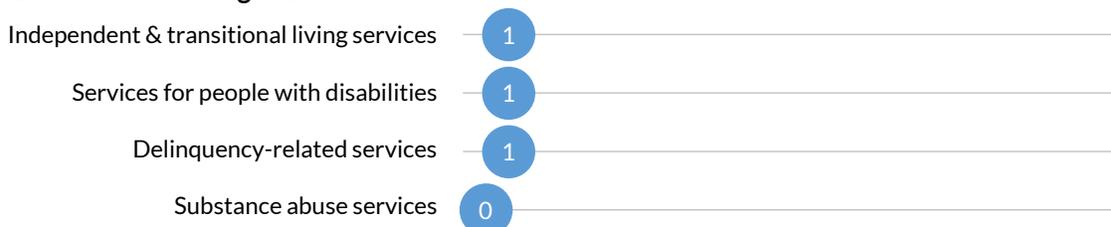
⁷⁶ Based on an analysis of 49 states with comparable data in SFYs 2006 and 2016.

Figure 26. SSBG service categories and activities reported by child welfare agencies, SFY 2016

Most common categories



Least common categories



Note: Out of the 47 states that reported SSBG expenditures, 46 states provided information about the service categories funded by SSBG. The order was determined by counting the number of states that reported each service category as one of their top three services. The service categories were then ranked by the number of states placing that category in their “top three.” The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument (see Appendix R).

Knowing how child welfare agencies use SSBG funds offers insight into trends. The federal government provides more than two dozen service categories to track state SSBG spending. It groups them into eight “high-level service areas” and tracks how spending on the service areas changes over time. Based on data from our survey, we know that “child welfare/youth at risk,” “counseling and support,” and “additional support services” are the SSBG service areas most relevant to child welfare agencies. Each of these three service areas have experienced increases in expenditures between FFYs 2011–2015 (the latest data available) (U.S. DHHS, 2016). Other SSBG service areas that are less relevant to child welfare agencies (such as “vulnerable and elderly adults”) experienced decreases in expenditures over the same time frame. In the absence of this information, it would be reasonable to assume that SSBG spending by child welfare agencies would have decreased due to sequestration. However, this information provides evidence that SSBG is being used more for activities relevant to child welfare agencies over time. As a result, even though the total SSBG allocation to states decreased due to sequestration, it appears child welfare agencies are accessing a larger percentage of SSBG funds than in the past.

Medicaid

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

Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all

⁷⁷ Though reimbursement for most Medicaid costs (including services) is generally at the state’s FMAP, there are some classes of expenses subject to other reimbursement rates. For example, costs considered to be program administration are reimbursed at 50 percent (Mitchell, 2018). See Footnote 24 for a definition of FMAP.

children in foster care, and more than half (29) of states do.⁷⁸ States that provide Medicaid to all children in care do so through various mechanisms, including:

- the State Child Health Insurance Program, for children from families with incomes too high to qualify for Medicaid;
- the “Ribicoff amendment,” which allows states to define a “reasonable” category of children to be covered by Medicaid as long as they meet 1996 AFDC asset and income requirements; or
- Section 1115 or 1915(b) Medicaid waivers, which allow states to change Medicaid eligibility criteria.

Children involved in the child welfare system may also be eligible for Medicaid through other mechanisms, such as family income. Additionally, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) mandates that states extend Medicaid eligibility to some youth who age out of the foster care system (up to age 26), regardless of their income. Currently, the federal mandate only applies to children who remain in the state where they had been in foster care. However, as of January 2017, 14 states had expanded access to Medicaid for former youth in foster care who are from other states (Brooks, Wagnerman, Artiga, Cornachione, and Ubri, 2017). Beginning in 2023, the recently passed Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities Act will ensure Medicaid coverage is provided to children formerly in foster care even if they move to another state.

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

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

In SFY 2016, child welfare agencies in 37 states reported spending a collective \$867.2 million in federal Medicaid funds for child welfare activities.⁷⁹ The remaining 12 states reported that their child welfare agencies did not use Medicaid dollars directly.⁸⁰ Medicaid expenditures by child

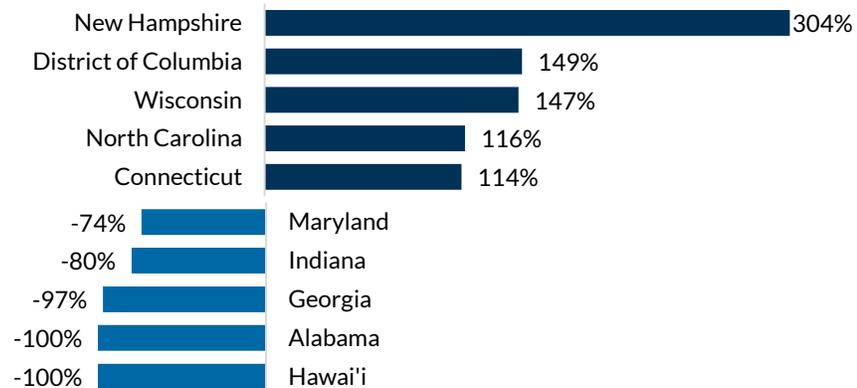
⁷⁸ Out of the 48 states that responded to the relevant question on the survey (“In your state, is Medicaid coverage provided to *all* children in foster care regardless of the child’s Title IV-E eligibility?” Yes/No), 29 states indicated they provide Medicaid to all children in foster care while 19 states reported that they do not. The 19 states that do not are: AL, AR, CO, DE, IL, IN, IA, MS, MT, NE, NV, NM, NY, NC, OK, PA, SC, UT, and VA.

⁷⁹ As referenced above, this amount excludes any child welfare agency Medicaid expenditures in Puerto Rico or Vermont. In addition, Nebraska was unable to report Medicaid spending in SFY 2016.

⁸⁰ On the survey, we asked states to report the Medicaid dollars claimed for child welfare services in SFY 2016 for which the child welfare agency paid the non-federal match. Thus, the Medicaid dollars described in this report represent *only those for which the child welfare agency was responsible for the non-federal share requirement*. States specifically were asked to exclude Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population that were borne by other agencies (e.g., the health department). It should be acknowledged, therefore, that

welfare agencies in SFY 2016 represents a **1 percent decrease from SFY 2014**.⁸¹ The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 23 states reported an increase (ranging from <1 percent to 304 percent) and 16 states reported a decrease (ranging from 2 percent to 100 percent) in total spending between the two years.⁸² See Figure 27 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in Medicaid expenditures between SFYs 2014 and 2016. See Appendix C, Table C2 for state-level data on SFY 2016 Medicaid expenditures.

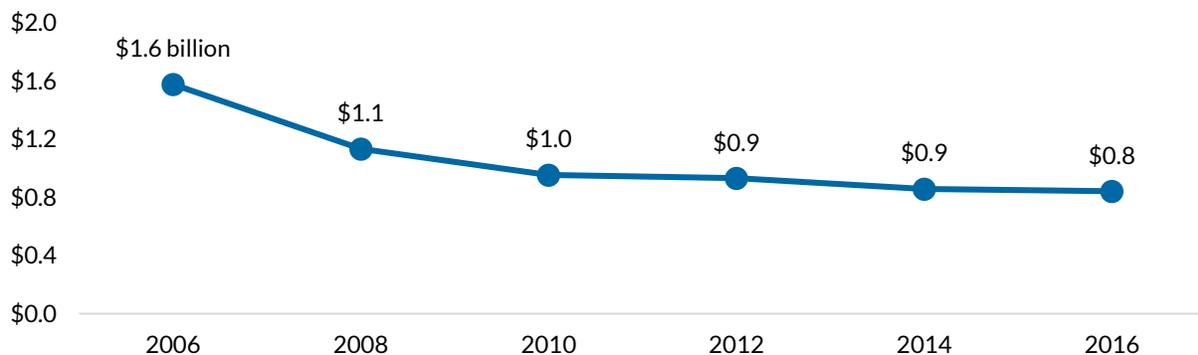
Figure 27. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2014 – 2016



Note: The largest increases were determined by examining states with Medicaid expenditures in both years. States that had zero Medicaid expenditures in SFY 2014 and a non-zero amount in SFY 2016 are excluded. In some instances, states provided explanations for large changes in expenditures. The District of Columbia indicated that Medicaid funds a clinic run by the child welfare agency and between SFYs 2014 and 2016, the amount Medicaid reimbursed for the clinic increased.

Among states with comparable data in SFYs 2006 and 2016, Medicaid expenditures have decreased by 46 percent over the decade (see Figure 28 for the trend line over the past decade).⁸³

Figure 28. Total Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2006–2016 (41 states with comparable data)



Note: The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 41 states with comparable data across all six years. Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2016 Medicaid expenditures presented in this graph (\$0.8 billion) differs from the total amount presented in the text (\$867.2 million). See the text box in the “total child welfare agency spending” section for more information.

this understates (by a significant yet indeterminate amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports child welfare clients and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

⁸¹ Based on an analysis of 49 states with comparable data in SFYs 2014 and 2016.

⁸² We counted any positive change as an increase, and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude. One of the 23 states that experienced an increase had no Medicaid expenditures in SFY 2014 and a non-zero amount in SFY 2016.

⁸³ Based on an analysis of 44 states with comparable data in SFYs 2006 and 2016.

Of the 37 states that reported Medicaid expenditures by the child welfare agency in SFY 2016, 36 could report how their child welfare agency used Medicaid. The most common expenditures were for rehabilitative services (24 states, accounting for 67 percent of states using Medicaid), followed by services for children placed in treatment foster homes (15 states; 42 percent of states using Medicaid), “other” services or activities (14 states; 39 percent of states using Medicaid), and targeted case management (11 states; 31 percent of states using Medicaid). See Appendix I for state-level data on the use of Medicaid funds by child welfare agencies. States were also asked whether any of these services were provided to children in foster care but funded through an agency *other* than the public child welfare agency. Seventeen states reported that other agencies (primarily health departments and Medicaid offices) funded these services for children in foster care.

The observed decrease in child welfare agency Medicaid expenditures may be due to changes in how state child welfare agencies used Medicaid, rather than a decrease in Medicaid services for this population. For instance, child welfare agencies in some states reported that they have shifted costs for Medicaid-funded services to another agency, bundled or unbundled services, and transitioned between fee-for-service and managed care systems. These administrative changes can affect how Medicaid is accessed in each state and could contribute to the observed decrease in child welfare agency Medicaid expenditures. Without surveying how all entities in a state access Medicaid dollars for the child welfare population, it is unclear whether the use of Medicaid for this population is simply shifting between agencies or whether Medicaid-funded services are more or less available to the child welfare population. However, a 2014 analysis of total Medicaid spending on a subpopulation of children involved with the child welfare system showed that total Medicaid spending on this population did not change significantly between FFYs 2005 and 2010 (Stoltzfus, Baumrucker, Fernandes-Alcantara & Fernandez, 2014). However, this report did show that total Medicaid spending on this population for rehabilitative services and targeted case management decreased between FFYs 2005 and 2010. Therefore, while total Medicaid spending on this population remained relatively stable, the kinds of services being used changed.

Other federal funds

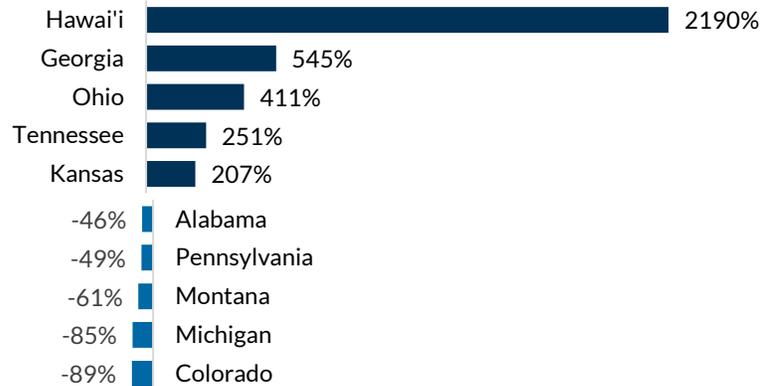
In addition to the major federal sources, there are a wide variety of additional federal funding streams that child welfare agencies may use, including:⁸⁴

- Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) and/or Community Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP)
- Children’s Justice Act
- Adoption Opportunities
- Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Awards
- Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)
- Social Security Survivor’s Benefits
- Veteran’s Administration funds

⁸⁴ See the “Other Federal Funds” resource for more information about each of these programs.

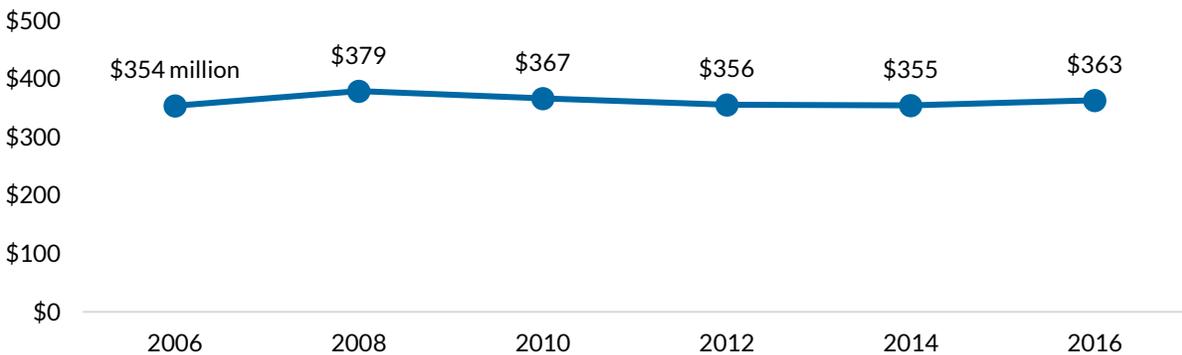
In SFY 2016, child welfare agencies reported spending \$386.3 million in other federal funds.^{85,86} This represents a 9 percent increase since SFY 2014.⁸⁷ The direction and magnitude of change varied considerably among states: 27 states reported a decrease (ranging from <1 percent to 89 percent) and 22 states reported an increase (ranging from 1 percent to 2,190 percent) in total spending between the two years.⁸⁸ See Figure 29 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in other federal expenditures between SFYs 2014 and 2016. See Appendix C, Table C2 for state-level data on SFY 2016 other federal expenditures.

Figure 29. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in other federal expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2014–2016



Among states with comparable data in SFYs 2006 and 2016, other federal expenditures have increased by 9 percent over the decade (see Figure 30 for the trend line over the past decade).⁸⁹

Figure 30. Total other federal expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2006–2016 (48 states with comparable data)



Note: The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 48 states with comparable data across all six years. Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2016 other federal expenditures presented in this graph (\$363 million) differs from the total amount presented in the text (\$386.3 million). See the text box in the “total child welfare agency spending” section for more information.

⁸⁵ Child support was treated differently in recent rounds of the survey; therefore, we urge caution in making comparisons between other federal funds over the years. See Footnote 6 for more information.

⁸⁶ As referenced above, this amount excludes any child welfare agency “other federal” expenditures in Puerto Rico or Vermont. In addition, Nebraska was unable to report “other federal” spending in SFY 2016.

⁸⁷ Based on an analysis of 49 states with comparable data in SFYs 2014 and 2016.

⁸⁸ We counted any positive change as an increase, and any negative change as a decrease, regardless of magnitude.

⁸⁹ Based on an analysis of 49 states with comparable data in SFYs 2006 and 2016.

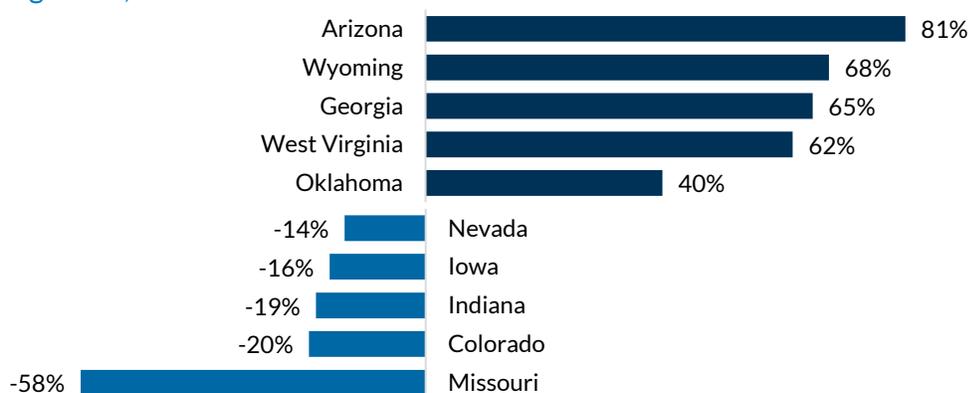
As some states were unable to provide data for each of the “other” categories listed on the survey, the total amount reported here is likely an understatement of actual spending from these sources. Additionally, it should be considered that shifts in this category between survey rounds are not surprising or unexpected given that this category is prone to reporting errors and includes grants and awards that may only provide one-time provisions for states.

State and local funds

In addition to federal sources, states spend their own dollars on child welfare services and activities. State and local funds are used to match federal funds or to meet a required maintenance of effort for a federal program, and to pay for additional costs that federal funds do not cover. For most states, these funds come primarily from state dollars, though some states report using more local dollars than state dollars. The structure of a state’s child welfare system (i.e., state-administered or county-administered) contributes to the participation of localities in financing child welfare activities. However, some state-administered systems report local dollars expended on child welfare as well. Among states that provided local spending data, 17 reported using local funds to finance child welfare agency expenditures in SFY 2016, while 25 reported using no local dollars.

In SFY 2016, states reported collectively spending \$16.4 billion in state and local funds.⁹⁰ This represents a 3 percent increase over SFY 2014.⁹¹ The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 25 states reported an increase (ranging from 1 percent to 81 percent) and 18 states reported a decrease (ranging from < 1 percent to 58 percent) in total spending between the two years.⁹² See Figure 31 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in state/local expenditures between SFYs 2014 and 2016. See Appendix A for state-level data on SFY 2016 state and local expenditures.

Figure 31. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in state/local expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2014–2016



Note: In some instances, states provided explanations for large changes in expenditures. Wyoming noted a large increase in state fund availability between SFYs 2014 and 2016.

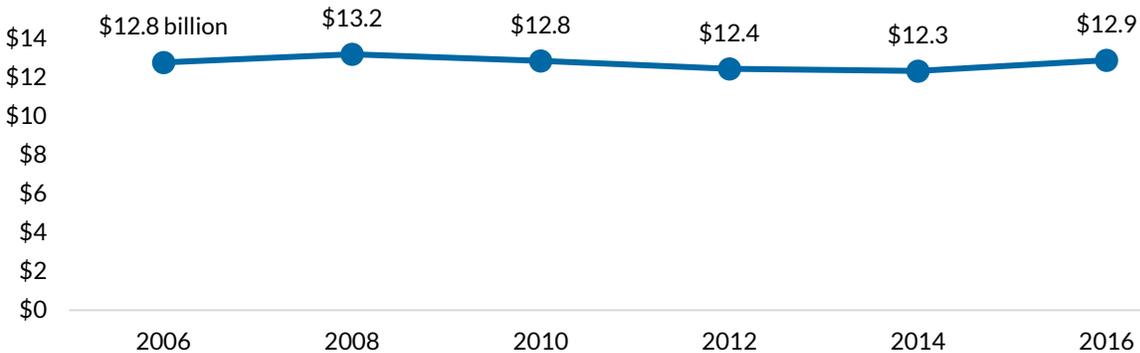
⁹⁰ As referenced earlier, this amount includes estimated SFY 2016 state/local match expenditures associated with Title IV-E and Title IV-B for Puerto Rico and Vermont but excludes other state/local expenditures from these two states. Also, Alabama was unable to report state/local spending, and Arkansas, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, and Oregon were unable to report local spending.

⁹¹ Based on an analysis of 43 states with comparable data in SFYs 2014 and 2016.

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

Among states with comparable data in SFYs 2006 and 2016, state/local expenditures have decreased by less than 1 percent over the decade (see Figure 32 for the trend line over the past decade).⁹³

Figure 32. Total expenditures of state and local funds by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2006–2016 (34 states with comparable data)



Note: The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 34 states with comparable data across all six years. Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2016 state and local expenditures presented in this graph (\$12.9 billion) differs from the total amount presented in the text (\$16.4 billion). See the text box in the “total child welfare agency spending” section for more information.

Use of funds

States were asked to report what types of services were funded during SFY 2016. We asked states to report the proportion spent in the following categories:

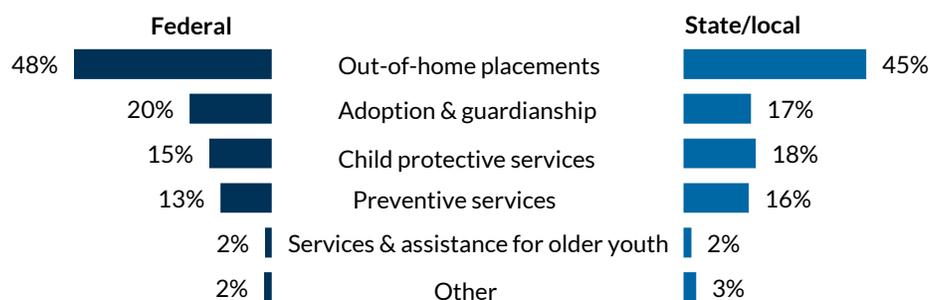
Category	Included services and activities
Services for intact families to prevent child abuse or neglect and/or to prevent foster care placement or re-entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family support or family preservation services provided to children who are not in foster care; - Caseworker supports or services provided after a child abuse/neglect investigation or assessment is closed; - Any post-reunification services or supports; and - All associated administrative costs, including IV-E candidate administrative expenditures supporting prevention.
Child protective services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intake/screening; - Family assessment; - Investigation; - Services provided during the investigation/assessment; and - All associated administrative costs.
Out-of-home placement costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foster care maintenance payments (including for youth 18 and older); - Case planning and review activities for all children in foster care;

⁹³ Based on an analysis of 40 states with comparable data in SFYs 2006 and 2016.

Category	Included services and activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services provided to children in foster care or their parents (e.g., to enable reunification); - Foster parent training; and - All associated administrative costs, including IV-E candidate administrative expenditures related to preparing for out-of-home placement, SACWIS costs, and training expenditures.
Adoption and guardianship costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing and non-recurring assistance payments; - Other post-adoption or post-guardianship services or supports; and - All associated administrative costs, including training expenditures.
Services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care ⁹⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services or supports intended to help youth make a successful transition from foster care to adulthood; - Services for youth who have aged out of foster care or who left foster care (for any reason) at age 16 or older; and - All associated administrative costs.
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All other services and activities that do not fall into the above categories

As illustrated in Figure 33, child welfare agencies use their federal and state/local funds in similar ways. **Child welfare agencies used nearly half of all federal and state/local funds to finance out-of-home placement costs.** Between 13 percent and 20 percent of federal and state/local dollars were used for adoption and legal guardianship, in-home preventive services, and child protective services. A small percentage was used for services and assistance for older youth. In general, states appear to spend their federal and state/local dollars in similar ways, although state/local funds were used more for prevention and child protective services and less for adoption and legal guardianship than were federal dollars. It is important to note that 12 states were unable to report how they used their federal and/or state/local funds in ways asked by the survey. Moreover, some states were only able to determine how they spend funds *overall*, not how they spend federal funds vs. state/local funds. Therefore, these findings should be interpreted with these limitations in mind.

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

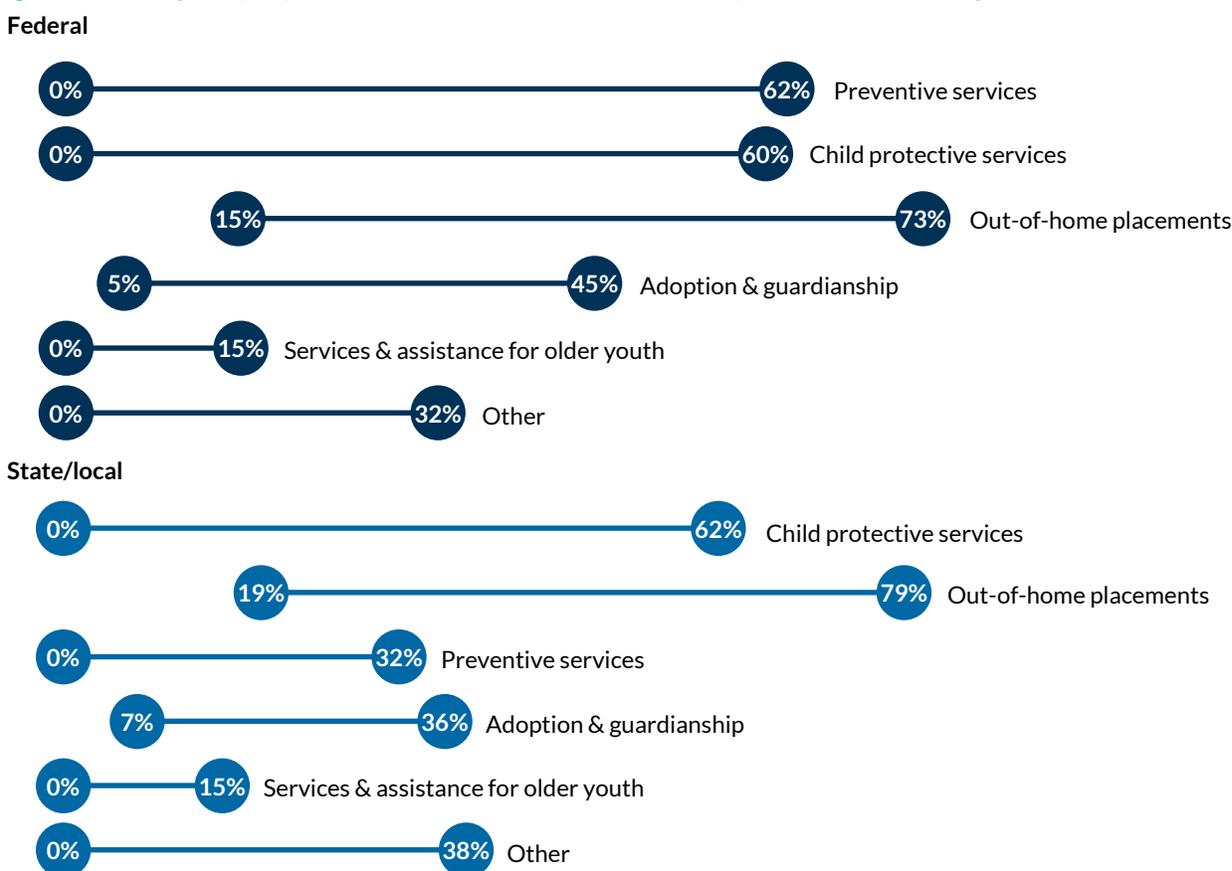


⁹⁴ This category excludes foster care maintenance payments for youth 18 and older, which are captured in the out-of-home placement category.

Note: Federal analysis based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information; state/local analysis based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Colorado was unable to report the percentage of federal and state/local funds spent on preventive services, but estimated it is a small amount. Therefore, we assume the preventive services category is underestimated by a small amount. Montana reported 0 percent of federal funds spent on child protective services, but elsewhere in the survey, indicated that several federal funding streams were used for child protective services. Therefore, we assume the federal child protective services percentage is underestimated by a small amount. Oklahoma included state/local costs for services and assistance for older youth in the out-of-home placement category. Therefore, we assume the state/local out-of-home placement percentage is overestimated and the services for older youth category is underestimated by a small amount. Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Among the states that were able to report this information, there was tremendous variation in how states use their funds. Figure 34 below shows the range in the proportion of federal and state/local expenditures spent for each category. See Appendix J for state-level data on the proportion of federal expenditures spent on categories of services; see Appendix K for the proportion of state/local dollars.

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



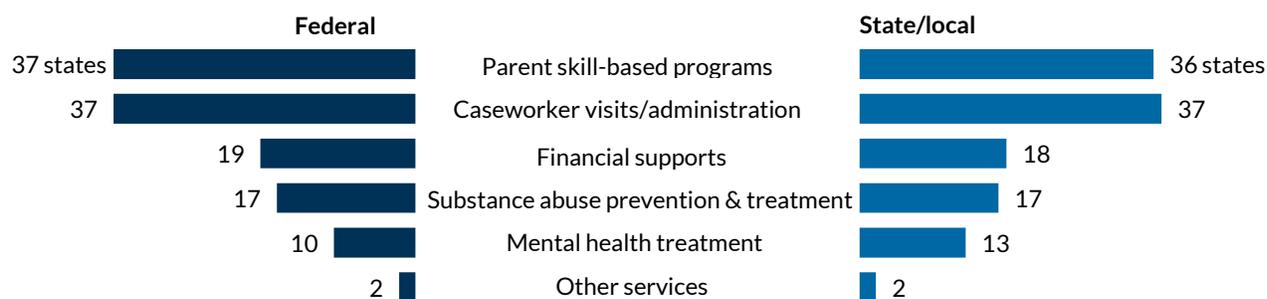
Note: Federal analysis based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information; state/local analysis based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent.

We asked states for additional information about their expenditures on preventive services, out-of-home placements, and adoption and guardianship costs.

States ranked the top three categories of preventive services for which their child welfare agency spent federal and state/local funds. Figure 35 shows the number of states that ranked each

preventive service in their top three. The top services in SFY 2016 were parent skill-based programs, caseworker visits and administration (including information and referral services), and financial supports (such as assistance with transportation, housing, child care, and more).⁹⁵ See Appendix L for information about the top prevention services in each state.

Figure 35. Prevention service categories funded with federal and state/local dollars reported by states, SFY 2016



Note: Analysis based on 42 states that provided information.

States also reported the amount of federal and state/local funds their child welfare agency expended on relative/non-relative family foster care⁹⁶ and congregate care.⁹⁷ State/local sources financed slightly more than half of spending on family foster care (57 percent) and congregate care (64 percent).⁹⁸ When examining only federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, slightly more than half of federal spending (60 percent) is spent on family foster care.⁹⁹ When examining only state/local spending on these placement settings, about half of state/local spending (52 percent) is spent on family foster care.¹⁰⁰ At the end of FFY 2016, 86 percent of children in care were in family-based settings (U.S. DHHS, 2017a).¹⁰¹ Therefore, the fact that only 52 percent to 60 percent of state/local and federal expenditures on family-based and congregate care was spent on family-based settings, respectively, underscores the disproportionate cost of congregate care. See Appendix M for state-level data on the breakdown of expenditures on out-of-home placement settings.

States also reported the amount of federal and state/local funds their child welfare agency spent on adoption assistance payments, post-adoption services and supports, guardianship assistance payments, and post-guardianship services and supports. Slightly more than half of spending on adoption assistance payments (51 percent)¹⁰² and guardianship assistance payments (61

⁹⁵ Based on an analysis of 42 states.

⁹⁶ Relative/non-relative family foster care includes the following placement types: licensed home, therapeutic foster family home, shelter care foster family home, relative foster family home, pre-adoptive home, kin foster family home as defined on pages 90576 and 90577 of the Federal Register, Vol. 81, No. 240 (<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-12-14/pdf/2016-29366.pdf>).

⁹⁷ Congregate care includes the following placement types: group home-family operated, group home-staff operated, group home-shelter care, residential treatment center, child care institution, child care institution-shelter care, supervised independent living, juvenile justice facility, medical or rehabilitative facility, psychiatric hospital as defined on Page 90577 of the Federal Register, Vol. 81, No. 240 (<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-12-14/pdf/2016-29366.pdf>).

⁹⁸ Based on an analysis of 34 states.

⁹⁹ Based on an analysis of 39 states.

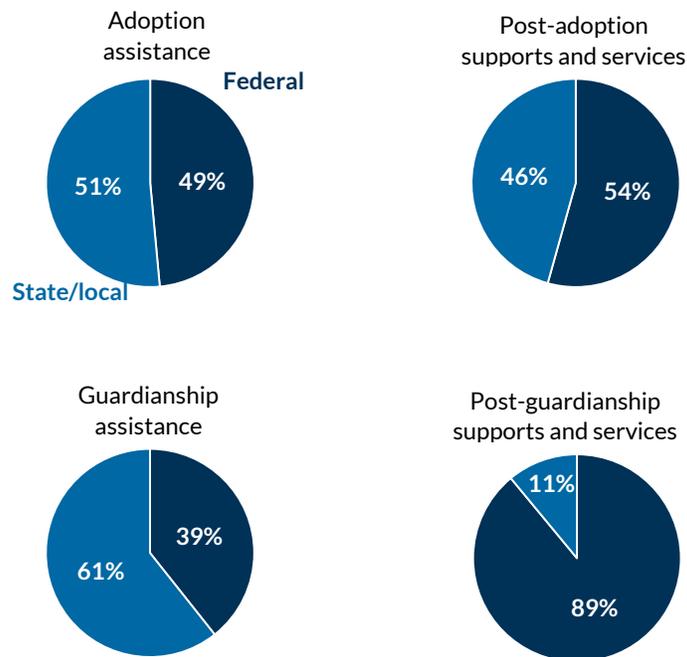
¹⁰⁰ Based on an analysis of 35 states.

¹⁰¹ To compute this percentage, we added the percentage of children who had a most recent placement setting of pre-adoptive home, foster family home (relative or non-relative), or trial home visit. Five percent of children had trial home visit as their most recent placement setting, which is an unpaid placement. If we subtract that 5 percent from our calculation of the percentage of children in family-based settings, the finding that congregate care is disproportionately costly does not change.

¹⁰² Based on an analysis of 41 states.

percent)¹⁰³ is financed by state/local dollars, while slightly more than half of spending on post-adoption services and supports (54 percent)¹⁰⁴ and most spending on post-guardianship services and supports (89 percent)¹⁰⁵ is financed by federal dollars (see Figure 36). When examining federal and state/local expenditures on these adoption and guardianship costs, it is clear that the majority of spending is on adoption assistance payments (as opposed to guardianship assistance, post-adoption supports and services, and post-guardianship supports and services).¹⁰⁶ See Appendix N for state-level data on the breakdown of expenditures on adoption and guardianship.

Figure 36. Proportion of adoption and guardianship costs funded by federal and state/local dollars in SFY 2016



Note: Adoption assistance graph is based on an analysis of 41 states; post-adoption services/supports graph is based on an analysis of 30 states, guardianship assistance graph is based on an analysis of 42 states; and post-guardianship services/supports graph is based on an analysis of 29 states.

States also provided information about the top funding sources used for various service categories (see Figure 37). One of the top funding sources for preventive services and child protective services is Title IV-E. While Title IV-E cannot traditionally be used for preventive services and child protective services, most states reporting Title IV-E as a top funding source for such services had a Title IV-E waiver.

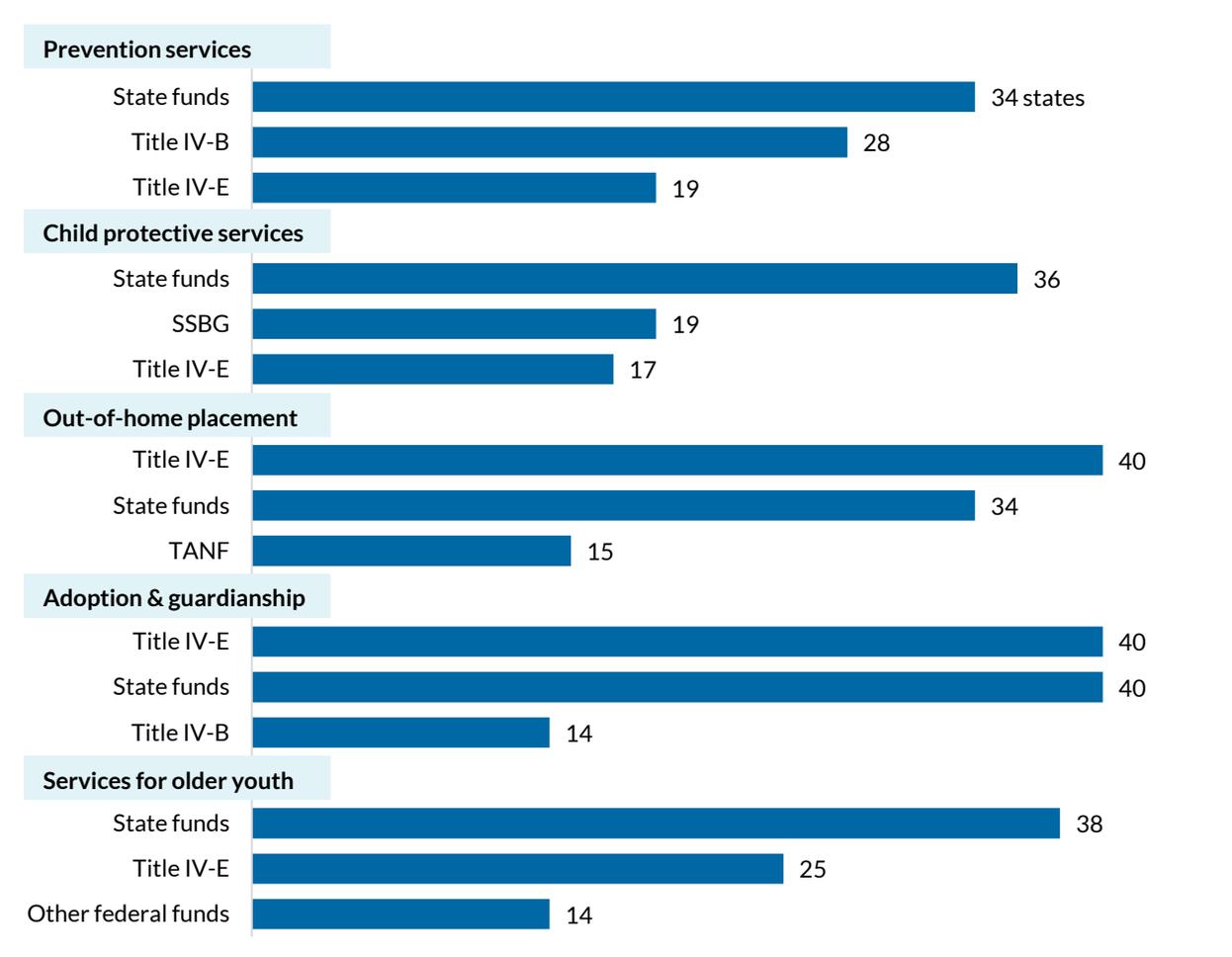
¹⁰³ Based on an analysis of 42 states.

¹⁰⁴ Based on an analysis of 30 states.

¹⁰⁵ Based on an analysis of 29 states.

¹⁰⁶ Federal analysis based on an analysis of 34 states. State/local analysis based on an analysis of 28 states.

Figure 37. Top funding sources for various service categories, SFY 2016



Note: Based on an analysis of 43 states that provided information (except for “services and assistance for older youth”—only 42 states provided sufficient information).

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

On the SFY 2016 survey, we also asked questions about child welfare agency spending on evidence-based practices (EBPs)¹⁰⁷ and transportation to maintain school stability for children in foster care. Only a small number of states responded to these questions, therefore, we do not present the results in the body of this report. Our assessment is that state data systems are not set up in a way that allow for the collection of these data in a straightforward manner. For instance, costs for transportation to maintain school stability may be bundled with other costs (e.g., foster care maintenance payments if foster parents are providing the transportation), which makes isolating transportation costs difficult. While we cannot produce national findings related to EBPs and transportation for school stability, the fact that so many states struggled to report this information is significant. In particular, states’ inability to produce data on spending on EBPs will be of increasing importance as states begin implementing the Family First Prevention Services Act since that law requires states to track spending on EBPs and promising practices in certain

¹⁰⁷ On the survey, we defined EBPs as a program with a rating of 1 or 2 on the California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare website (<http://www.cebc4cw.org/>).

circumstances. See Appendices P and Q for the data each state reported on these topics. While national findings cannot be produced given the number of states that could not report this information, the available state-level data could prove useful to individuals working with or in the states that provided it.

Discussion

Overall expenditure trends

The SFY 2016 Child Welfare Financing Survey results reveal total expenditures have decreased 1 percent over the past decade—a decrease that was driven by reductions in Title IV-B and Medicaid expenditures. Expenditures from other major federal sources and state/local funds have increased or held steady during the past decade. Many factors help explain these trends, including:

- ***The size of the population being served.*** Over the past decade, the number of children in care has decreased by 14 percent (U.S. DHHS, 2008b; U.S. DHHS, 2017a), even though there has been an increase in more recent years (U.S. DHHS, 2017b). This decrease over the decade aligns well with the finding that total child welfare agency expenditures have decreased over the same period. However, we know the story is more complex. Beyond serving children in care, child welfare agencies handle referrals for maltreatment, provide preventive services, and more. In fact, the maltreatment referral rate increased over the decade (U.S. DHHS, 2008a; U.S. DHHS, 2018), which does not align with the decrease in spending. Also, the number of children receiving adoption and guardianship assistance, the number of substantiated cases of maltreatment, service costs, the needs of the child welfare population, and child welfare practice changes affect spending year to year, regardless of changes in the number of children in care. Therefore, while changes in the number of children in care may affect expenditures, it is not the only explanation.
- ***Sequestration.*** The Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25, as amended) stipulated automatic spending cuts starting in FFY 2013 if Congress was unable to reduce spending on its own. While most child welfare funding sources were not affected, two sources, Title IV-B, Subpart 2, and SSBG were affected. The effects of sequestration are likely reflected in, but do not account for all of, the 29 percent reduction in Title IV-B spending over the past decade. However, SSBG spending by child welfare agencies increased 8 percent since SFY 2006. While at first glance this may seem counterintuitive given sequestration, keep in mind that SSBG is not solely dedicated to child welfare. In fact, total state SSBG spending on services most relevant to child welfare agencies has increased in recent years, while spending on services less relevant to child welfare agencies (e.g., services for vulnerable and elderly adults) has decreased (U.S. DHHS, 2016). In other words, while the total SSBG allocation provided to states has shrunk due to sequestration, it appears child welfare agencies are accessing a greater proportion of these allocations than in the past.
- ***Decreases in Title IV-B funding for programs that primarily fund child welfare agencies.*** As described above, appropriations increased for several Title IV-B set-aside programs that provide a great deal of funding to entities other than child welfare agencies. Given the way Title IV-B is structured, the increases in these programs resulted in a decrease in dollars that are available to child welfare agencies.

- **Decreases in Medicaid spending by child welfare agencies.** As described earlier, this may be due to administrative changes in how Medicaid dollars are accessed by states (i.e., whether the child welfare agency or another agency pays the non-federal Medicaid match). In fact, between SFYs 2006 and 2016, fewer states reported that the child welfare agency accessed Medicaid dollars.¹⁰⁸ Without surveying how all entities in a state access Medicaid dollars for the child welfare population, it is unclear whether the use of Medicaid for this population is simply shifting between agencies or whether Medicaid-funded services are more or less available to the child welfare population. However, a 2014 analysis of total Medicaid spending on a subpopulation of children involved with the child welfare system showed that total Medicaid spending on this population remained relatively stable (Stoltzfus, Baumrucker, Fernandes-Alcantara & Fernandez, 2014).
- **Recent changes to Title IV-E.** Title IV-E expenditures increased by 5 percent over the decade. States are continuing to see the impact of the Fostering Connections Act of 2008, which influenced expenditures in several Title IV-E programs. This legislation broadened the adoption assistance eligibility criteria, resulting in an increase in the number of children receiving adoption subsidies and the overall funding level of the adoption assistance program. Likewise, there has been a 45 percent increase in KinGAP expenditures between SFYs 2014 and 2016. More states have taken up the option made available in the legislation that allows for IV-E reimbursement of assistance payments made to eligible relative caregivers who opt to pursue legal guardianship. In addition, most states that already had KinGAP in place saw an expansion in SFY 2016. In addition, the Fostering Connections Act allowed states to claim additional training costs starting in FFY 2009 and allowed for Title IV-E to be used for the costs for youth ages 18–21 who remain in foster care (contingent on other requirements). Beyond Fostering Connections, the increase in total Title IV-E expenditures was also driven by an 82 percent increase in waiver expenditures between SFYs 2014 and 2016.

State variation

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

- While most states want to maximize the use of open-ended entitlement funds (such as Title IV-E) to access as much federal support as possible, states must have sufficient funds to meet match requirements (e.g., Title IV-E's 50 percent match requirement for administrative costs). The availability of state and local dollars, therefore, limits the use of some federal funding sources. For instance, if a state has limited state or local funds, it may prefer to rely more heavily on federal funding streams that do not require it to contribute state/local matching funds (such as SSBG).
- The characteristics of the children served by the child welfare agency can affect which funding streams are used due to eligibility criteria associated with certain funding sources (e.g., Title IV-E income eligibility requirements). For instance, if a state has few children eligible for Title IV-E or Medicaid, the child welfare agency will be limited in its Title IV-E and Medicaid expenditures.

¹⁰⁸ Based on an analysis of 44 states with comparable data in both years analyzed.

- There is competition from other agencies (such as TANF agencies) for non-dedicated funding streams, such as TANF and SSBG, which means that some child welfare agencies may find it difficult to access those sources. This competition can be particularly great in times of economic downturns when pressures on TANF cash assistance are higher and leave fewer dollars available for other purposes. In such cases, a child welfare agency may rely more heavily on funding streams dedicated to child welfare purposes than other, broader funding sources.
- Some federal funding streams have requirements (such as eligibility determinations) that can place a high administrative burden on states, which can be costly and outweigh the benefit of receiving the funding. This could cause some states to rely more heavily on state and local funds.

These factors, and more, contribute to state-level variation in child welfare financing. This means there is no “one-size-fits-all” approach to child welfare financing that will work best in every state. This also means that how a child welfare agency is financed can fluctuate from year-to-year.

Title IV-E coverage rates

This year’s survey showed that 51 percent of the children in foster care have their maintenance payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The adoption assistance coverage rate was much higher (77 percent), likely due to the different eligibility requirements for Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments and adoption assistance payments. Beginning in FFY 2010, the eligibility criteria for the adoption assistance program began to expand, resulting in more children becoming eligible for Title IV-E adoption assistance payments.

A new question this year asked about the Title IV-E guardianship assistance coverage rate. We learned that 55 percent of children receiving a guardianship assistance payment were supported by Title IV-E, meaning that there is a high proportion of children receiving guardianship assistance payments via other sources.

Use of funds

This year, we continued to ask states how child welfare agencies spend their funds. For SFY 2016, states reported spending approximately half of all of funds (federal and state/local) on out-of-home placement costs. In general, states appear to spend their federal and state/local dollars in similar ways, although state/local funds were used more for prevention and child protective services and less for adoption and legal guardianship than were federal dollars.

We also continued to ask states how they spent Title IV-E waiver dollars. The majority of these funds (73 percent) were spent on costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver, but 27 percent were spent on costs that would not have been allowed under traditional IV-E eligibility criteria (costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children and costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities). Despite the flexibility allowed under waivers, which many believe allow states to serve as laboratories for new funding and service arrangements, states only used 10 percent of waiver dollars to cover costs outside the scope of traditional IV-E services/activities. However, states with waivers must still provide traditionally eligible services (such as foster care), so they are limited in how much of their waiver dollars can go to new, innovative services. While not asked on the survey, states could be using non-IV-E funds to help finance their waiver

interventions. Also, the federal Title IV-E waiver picture does not capture the possible benefits to the state child welfare financing system overall. Even in states using a waiver to fund only IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children, other dollars that would have gone to cover these costs are presumably freed up and might be used in innovative ways. In addition, there is evidence that states that have had waivers the longest are using a higher proportion of their waiver dollars for innovative purposes (i.e., for services/activities not traditionally eligible for IV-E reimbursement such as preventive and in-home services) than the states that initiated a waiver more recently.

This year, we began asking states about their spending on different categories of prevention services. Child welfare agencies tend to primarily fund parent skill-based programs and caseworker visits/administration. There are a relatively small number of states in which the child welfare agency focuses its prevention spending on substance abuse and mental health services (see Appendix L for state-level data on prevention spending categories). This finding is important given the need for these services among families involved in the child welfare system, as well as the ongoing opioid crisis that is straining many child welfare systems. For example, substance abuse (which often co-occurs with mental health issues) is a risk factor for maltreatment (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2014). In fact, in FFY 2016, over a third of child removals were associated with substance abuse (U.S. DHHS, 2017a). There are several promising practices to help prevent maltreatment or entry into care for families experiencing substance abuse issues (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2014). While child welfare agencies may not be focusing their prevention spending on these programs, it is possible that the child welfare agencies in those states partner with other agencies (such as health departments) that fund such services.

We also learned that state and local sources, as opposed to federal sources, finance more than half of child welfare agency spending on family foster care and congregate care. The eligibility requirements associated with using Title IV-E for out-of-home placements limits how many federal dollars can be spent on out-of-home placement costs. Our analyses also demonstrate the disproportionate cost of congregate care settings.

Finally, we learned that many states struggled to report their child welfare agency spending on evidence-based practices and transportation for school stability. States' inability to produce data on spending on EBPs will become significant as the Family First Prevention Services Act begins requiring states to track spending on EBPs and promising practices in certain circumstances (see below).

Looking forward

While this report presents data from SFY 2016, it is being written in 2018, about one year after the Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) was signed into law. FFPSA will certainly have an impact on the child welfare financing landscape in future years and we anticipate seeing the initial effects of this law starting with the SFY 2020 survey. For instance, FFPSA:

- Allows for Title IV-E to be used for expenditures on prevention services and restricts reimbursements for congregate care, which may affect federal spending, the proportion of expenditures spent on various categories of services, and spending on family foster care vs. congregate care.

- Requires that prevention services be evidence-based or promising practices under certain circumstances, which may encourage states to develop new systems that allow them to better track spending on EBPs.

In addition, the expiration of the Title IV-E waivers at the end of FFY 2019 has the potential to alter how child welfare agencies finance their work. We will be focusing on these changes, and others, in future iterations of this survey.

Conclusion

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

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Appendices

Appendix A: SFY 2016 total, federal, state, and local expenditures by state

	Total		Federal		State/local	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014
Alabama ¹	\$67,172,306	N/A	\$67,172,306	-51%	-	N/A
Alaska	\$145,312,233	8%	\$46,143,864	11%	\$99,168,369	7%
Arizona	\$890,765,061	42%	\$448,413,973	18%	\$442,351,088	81%
Arkansas ²	\$154,925,167	N/A	\$92,804,224	11%	\$62,120,943	N/A
California	\$4,437,884,139	6%	\$2,505,154,248	6%	\$1,932,729,891	6%
Colorado	\$367,327,337	-13%	\$126,163,189	4%	\$241,164,147	-20%
Connecticut	\$772,872,248	1%	\$303,400,169	11%	\$469,472,079	-5%
Delaware	\$67,401,536	-2%	\$11,478,270	-20%	\$55,923,266	3%
D.C.	\$242,356,702	6%	\$84,067,539	24%	\$158,289,163	-1%
Florida	\$1,278,664,588	15%	\$736,366,057	26%	\$542,298,531	2%
Georgia	\$712,243,067	26%	\$359,861,953	2%	\$352,381,114	65%
Hawai'i	\$112,050,875	-3%	\$48,291,040	6%	\$63,759,835	-9%
Idaho	\$60,694,219	3%	\$39,286,639	-1%	\$21,407,580	11%
Illinois	\$1,085,562,575	-6%	\$637,728,372	-3%	\$447,834,203	-9%
Indiana	\$807,329,854	<-1%	\$360,632,533	38%	\$446,697,321	-19%
Iowa	\$272,801,373	-7%	\$144,809,696	4%	\$127,991,677	-16%
Kansas	\$258,713,107	11%	\$89,921,802	5%	\$168,791,305	15%
Kentucky	\$560,030,302	3%	\$212,340,939	2%	\$347,689,363	3%
Louisiana	\$206,171,492	N/A	\$160,326,922	14%	\$45,844,570	N/A
Maine	\$133,346,192	11%	\$40,602,294	-6%	\$92,743,898	20%
Maryland ³	\$507,946,784	-8%	\$142,815,954	1%	\$365,130,830	-11%
Massachusetts	\$893,749,028	6%	\$222,823,048	7%	\$670,925,980	6%
Michigan	\$1,160,583,343	2%	\$709,092,905	-5%	\$451,490,438	14%
Minnesota	\$563,139,419	7%	\$158,581,003	-2%	\$404,558,416	10%
Mississippi	\$160,482,273	8%	\$80,226,399	7%	\$80,255,874	9%
Missouri	\$399,217,525	-25%	\$291,435,255	7%	\$107,782,270	-58%
Montana	\$81,393,837	14%	\$31,214,611	-1%	\$50,179,226	26%
Nebraska ⁴	\$159,192,155	N/A	\$44,077,602	N/A	\$115,114,553	N/A
Nevada	\$215,181,493	-4%	\$87,386,556	14%	\$127,794,937	-14%
New Hampshire	\$84,977,119	41%	\$42,273,023	56%	\$42,704,096	29%
New Jersey	\$1,024,507,983	2%	\$375,536,970	8%	\$648,971,013	-1%
New Mexico	\$94,166,880	<1%	\$55,715,948	-7%	\$38,450,932	13%
New York ⁵	\$2,252,174,528	N/A	\$807,539,339	4%	\$1,444,635,189	N/A
North Carolina	\$603,874,040	5%	\$252,696,282	-2%	\$351,177,758	12%
North Dakota ⁶	\$71,460,394	N/A	\$47,167,751	N/A	\$24,292,643	N/A

	Total		Federal		State/local	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014
Ohio	\$1,299,295,490	<-1%	\$566,612,445	20%	\$732,683,045	-12%
Oklahoma	\$455,081,824	32%	\$196,158,155	23%	\$258,923,669	40%
Oregon ⁷	\$471,522,313	N/A	\$268,857,668	11%	\$202,664,645	N/A
Pennsylvania	\$1,726,104,237	-3%	\$377,682,023	1%	\$1,348,422,214	-5%
Puerto Rico ⁸	\$22,150,340	N/A	\$14,919,711	N/A	\$7,230,629	N/A
Rhode Island	\$191,108,538	-1%	\$60,650,079	-3%	\$130,458,459	<-1%
South Carolina	\$241,403,177	-6%	\$147,984,300	-6%	\$93,418,877	-6%
South Dakota	\$59,187,063	3%	\$25,212,518	-2%	\$33,974,545	7%
Tennessee	\$733,893,368	6%	\$330,262,087	4%	\$403,631,281	7%
Texas	\$1,558,371,303	14%	\$730,329,297	5%	\$828,042,006	23%
Utah	\$183,015,948	1%	\$75,999,895	4%	\$107,016,053	-1%
Vermont ⁸	\$43,558,586	N/A	\$23,837,536	N/A	\$19,721,050	N/A
Virginia	\$673,096,671	7%	\$255,191,084	18%	\$417,905,587	1%
Washington	\$540,559,048	<1%	\$252,751,060	10%	\$287,807,988	-6%
West Virginia	\$267,066,025	35%	\$129,360,633	14%	\$137,705,392	62%
Wisconsin	\$463,302,711	<1%	\$162,599,091	3%	\$300,703,620	-1%
Wyoming	\$51,768,183	32%	\$20,106,898	-2%	\$31,661,285	68%
U.S. Total	\$29,886,155,998	5%	\$13,502,063,156	7%	\$16,384,092,843	3%

N/A means that we did not make a comparison due to missing or incomplete information in one or both years.

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

¹Alabama was unable to report state and local expenditures, so its total reported expenditures may be understated.

²Arkansas was unable to report local expenditures, so its state/local and total reported expenditures may be understated.

³Maryland reported Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, and Veteran's Administration funds as local expenditures instead of as "other federal" expenditures in SFY 2016.

⁴Nebraska was unable to report Medicaid, Other Federal Funds, and local expenditures, so its federal, state/local, and total reported expenditures may be understated.

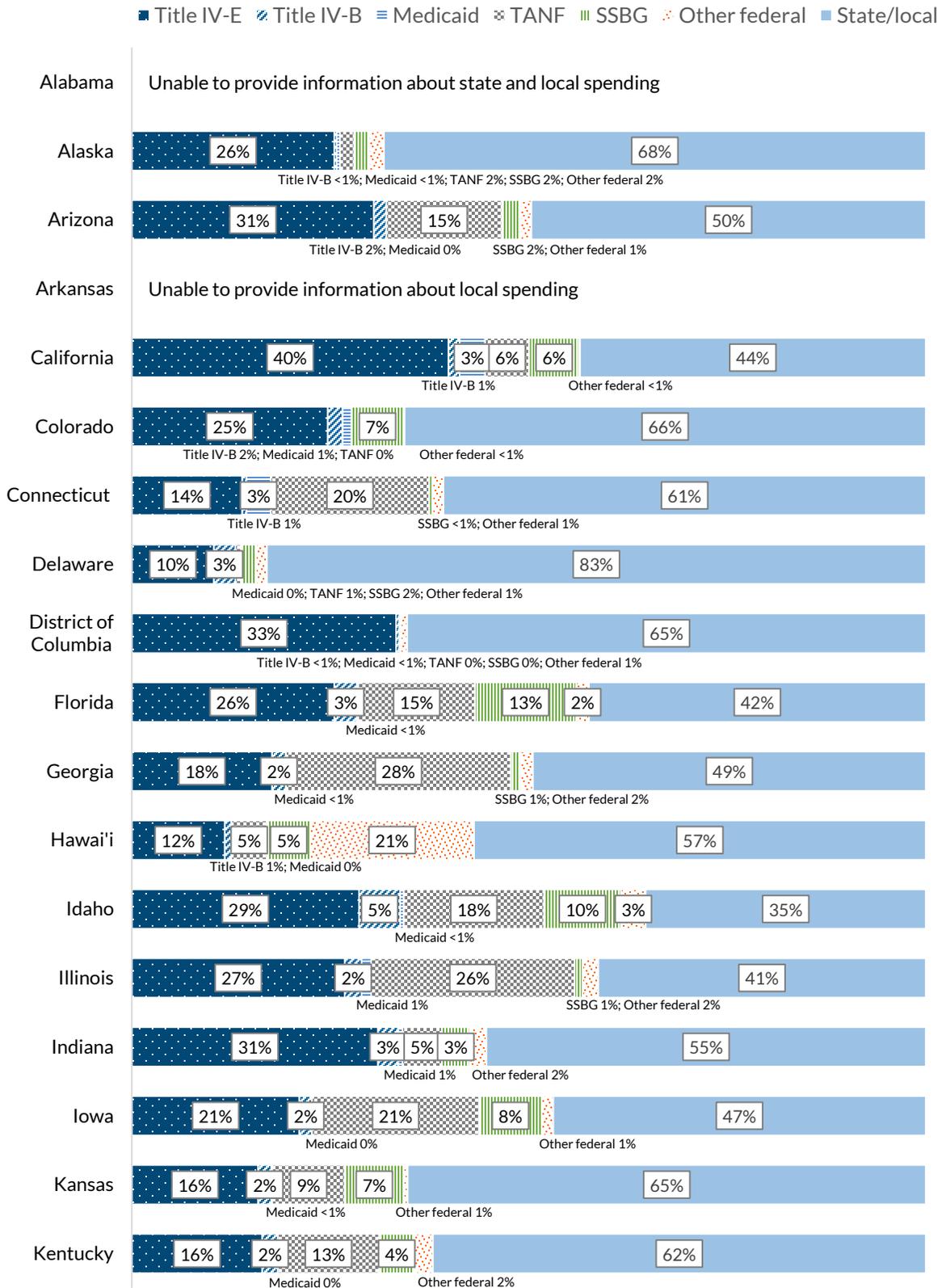
⁵New York indicated that the state expenditures amount it reported in SFY 2014 was incorrect, but it did not provide a correction. In SFY 2016, New York was unable to report local expenditures, so its state/local and total reported expenditures may be understated.

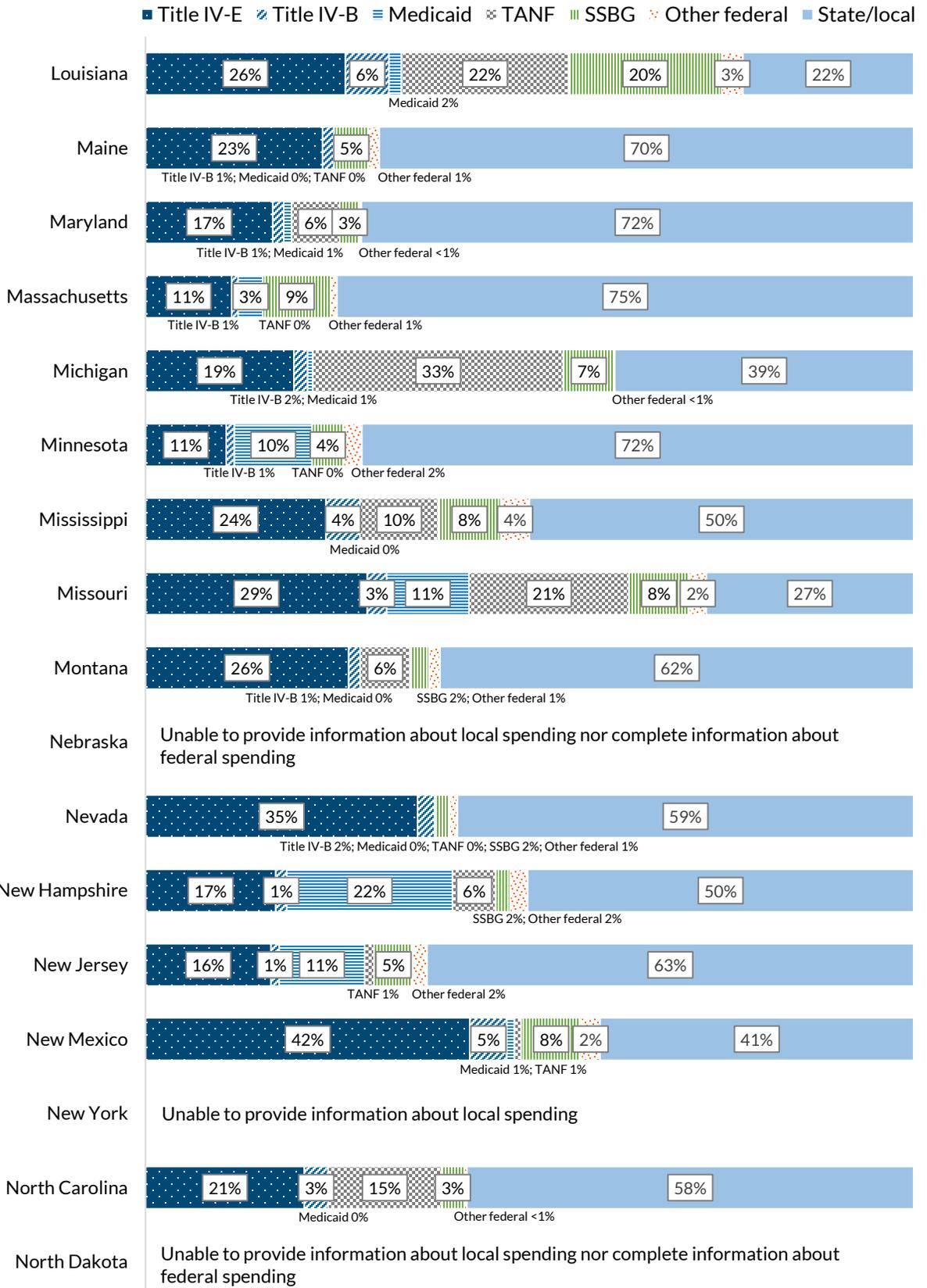
⁶North Dakota was unable to report SSBG and local expenditures, so its federal, state/local, and total reported expenditures may be understated.

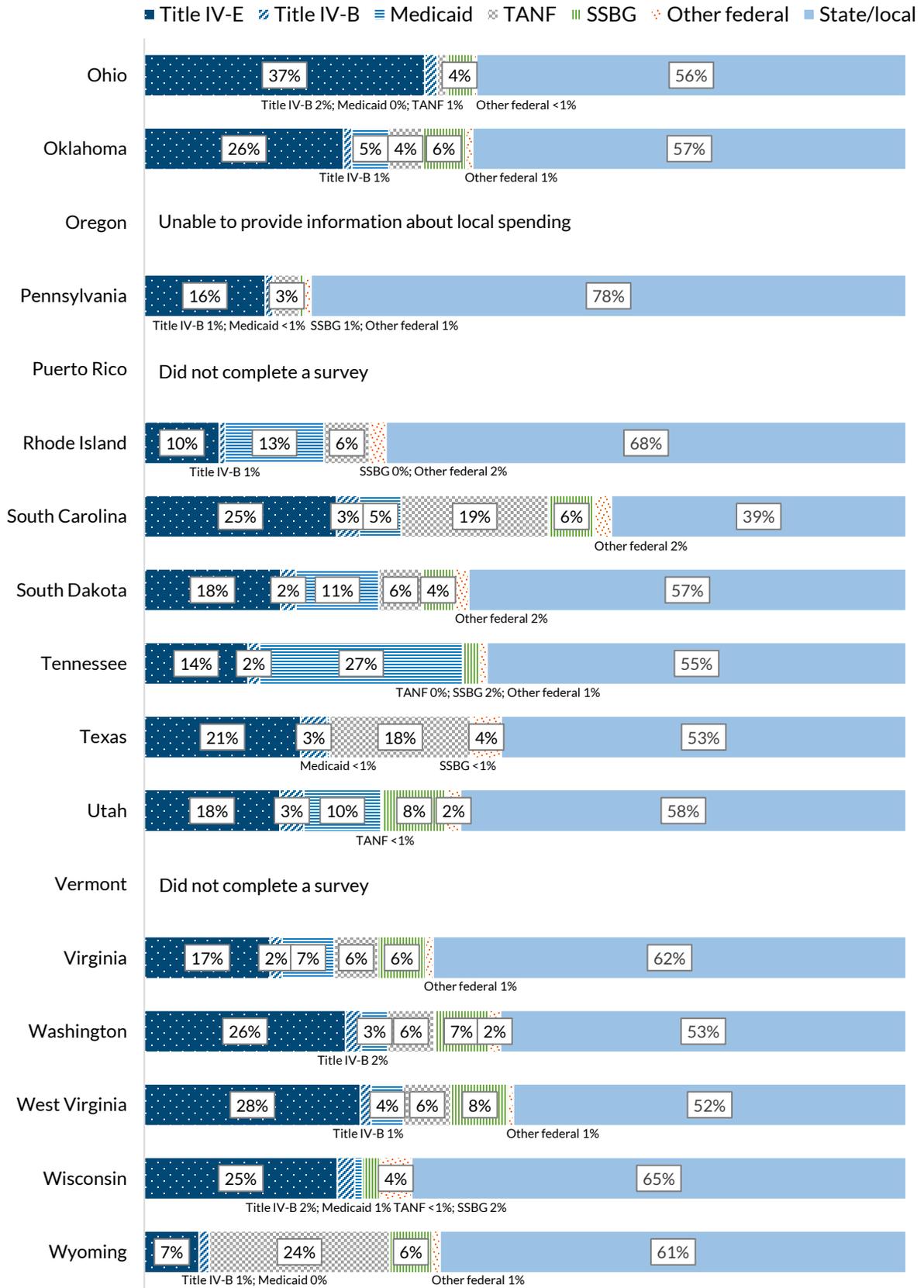
⁷Oregon was unable to report local expenditures, so its state/local and total reported expenditures may be understated.

⁸Puerto Rico and Vermont were unable to participate in the SFY 2016 survey so we used fiscal data from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to estimate their Title IV-E, Title IV-B, and associated required state/local match spending for SFY 2016. This information allowed for the inclusion of Puerto Rico and Vermont in estimates of total spending for SFY 2016. However, since we do not have information about their expenditures from other federal sources or complete information about their state and local expenditures, it is likely that the reported spending for Puerto Rico and Vermont is underestimated.

Appendix B: SFY 2016 funding profiles, by state







Appendix C: SFY 2016 federal expenditures by source, by state

Table C1. Title IV-E, Title IV-B and TANF expenditures

	Title IV-E		Title IV-B		TANF	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014
Alabama	\$23,224,063	-43%	\$10,648,372	-6%	\$8,807,141	-43%
Alaska	\$37,075,464	21%	\$410,621	1%	\$2,589,103	New in 2016
Arizona	\$271,778,232	30%	\$13,847,689	-2%	\$129,467,396	15%
Arkansas ¹	\$62,862,921	5%	\$6,761,984	-10%	\$10,342,731	12%
California	\$1,770,763,585	8%	\$62,385,879	1%	\$246,569,396	2%
Colorado	\$90,633,811	11%	\$6,854,182	9%	\$0	0%
Connecticut	\$107,449,745	5%	\$4,105,653	-9%	\$154,407,967	10%
Delaware	\$6,970,605	-32%	\$1,808,985	3%	\$495,520	21%
D.C.	\$80,675,330	27%	\$978,267	15%	\$0	0%
Florida	\$326,279,282	13%	\$36,537,775	6%	\$188,245,254	13%
Georgia	\$125,805,742	8%	\$12,253,646	-43%	\$201,862,696	1%
Hawai'i	\$13,104,696	-55%	\$933,390	-49%	\$5,045,144	New in 2016
Idaho	\$17,372,255	1%	\$3,137,604	28%	\$10,713,659	18%
Illinois	\$291,168,194	-3%	\$22,998,964	-1%	\$277,980,785	-2%
Indiana	\$250,366,829	35%	\$20,569,248	131%	\$39,914,201	42%
Iowa	\$57,587,557	-3%	\$4,335,139	-31%	\$57,442,995	9%
Kansas	\$41,180,847	4%	\$4,296,056	-7%	\$23,714,142	12%
Kentucky	\$92,019,063	14%	\$10,992,579	4%	\$71,387,586	-13%
Louisiana	\$53,635,258	-10%	\$11,739,469	2%	\$44,879,043	4%
Maine	\$30,753,047	< -1%	\$1,971,240	-28%	\$0	0%
Maryland	\$84,161,544	-1%	\$7,241,807	-2%	\$31,648,979	203%
Massachusetts	\$100,259,984	6%	\$7,511,367	-23%	\$0	0%
Michigan ¹	\$224,245,002	-20%	\$20,623,879	7%	\$378,599,777	15%
Minnesota	\$59,224,854	5%	\$6,014,529	< 1%	\$0	0%
Mississippi	\$37,715,556	17%	\$7,091,002	-20%	\$16,387,737	6%
Missouri	\$115,315,215	13%	\$10,021,910	-9%	\$83,117,697	10%
Montana	\$21,534,662	6%	\$1,216,701	-16%	\$5,289,653	13%
Nebraska ²	\$28,095,547	-46%	\$1,421,919	-71%	\$5,213,181	59%
Nevada	\$76,242,740	18%	\$4,728,411	9%	\$0	0%
New Hampshire	\$14,407,766	-4%	\$1,226,032	-32%	\$4,780,607	139%
New Jersey	\$167,499,685	2%	\$10,778,085	4%	\$12,340,000	-2%
New Mexico	\$39,777,554	3%	\$4,511,011	10%	\$818,341	New in 2016
New York	\$594,385,776	6%	\$29,337,819	-2%	\$0	0%

	Title IV-E		Title IV-B		TANF	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014
North Carolina	\$124,893,112	6%	\$18,656,008	-16%	\$89,090,046	-7%
North Dakota ³	\$20,278,083	7%	\$688,159	-3%	\$22,824,562	20%
Ohio ¹	\$478,459,097	22%	\$20,820,699	-15%	\$15,605,561	2%
Oklahoma	\$119,089,870	22%	\$4,926,927	-15%	\$19,722,737	227%
Oregon	\$144,637,496	15%	\$6,433,172	-22%	\$75,730,290	32%
Pennsylvania	\$274,408,401	8%	\$18,007,338	-5%	\$58,265,040	-2%
Puerto Rico ⁴	\$6,320,521	N/A	\$8,599,190	N/A	-	N/A
Rhode Island	\$18,870,236	-16%	\$1,373,109	-13%	\$11,500,631	20%
South Carolina	\$60,987,933	11%	\$7,206,226	-27%	\$46,579,811	59%
South Dakota	\$10,599,002	3%	\$1,173,308	-9%	\$3,338,058	23%
Tennessee	\$99,891,687	10%	\$11,181,300	-33%	\$0	0%
Texas	\$319,557,469	2%	\$54,388,326	-12%	\$288,290,987	9%
Utah	\$32,557,884	1%	\$5,789,333	-5%	\$259,851	New in 2016
Vermont ⁴	\$22,822,854	N/A	\$1,014,682	N/A	-	N/A
Virginia	\$111,318,465	17%	\$10,369,266	2%	\$38,881,728	14%
Washington	\$142,803,692	20%	\$11,269,262	-17%	\$32,991,943	15%
West Virginia	\$75,786,056	20%	\$3,770,640	-13%	\$16,677,435	29%
Wisconsin	\$117,425,945	4%	\$10,455,265	8%	\$240,621	-95%
Wyoming	\$3,735,621	90%	\$679,500	29%	\$12,258,730	-20%
U.S. Total	\$7,498,015,837	8%	\$546,092,924	-6%	\$2,744,318,762	9%

N/A means that we did not make a comparison due to missing or incomplete information in one or both years.

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

¹ The state was unable to report how much Title IV-B competitive funds the child welfare agency expended in SFY 2016, therefore total reported IV-B expenditures may be understated.

² Nebraska was unable to report expenditures for the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood and Education and Training Vouchers in SFY 2016. Therefore, the reported Title IV-E amount may be understated. The state was also unable to report how much Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and competitive funds the child welfare agency expended in SFY 2016, therefore total reported IV-B expenditures may be understated.

³ North Dakota was unable to report Title IV-E guardianship assistance administrative costs (agency and non-recurring) and training in SFY 2016. Therefore, total Title IV-E spending may be understated.

⁴ Puerto Rico and Vermont were unable to participate in the SFY 2016 survey, so we used fiscal data from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to estimate their Title IV-E and Title IV-B spending for SFY 2016.

Table C2. SSBG, Medicaid, and other federal expenditures

	SSBG		Medicaid		Other	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014
Alabama	\$22,966,908	17%	\$0	-100%	\$1,525,822	-46%
Alaska ¹	\$2,802,437	-66%	\$598,121	-49%	\$2,668,118	197%
Arizona	\$21,043,599	-33%	\$0	0%	\$12,277,057	-17%
Arkansas	\$10,630,618	332%	\$886,472	-68%	\$1,319,498	-33%
California	\$278,616,158	-2%	\$141,564,502	11%	\$5,254,728	-16%
Colorado ²	\$23,900,382	<-1%	\$4,240,076	3%	\$534,738	-89%
Connecticut	\$3,209,614	-2%	\$23,662,601	114%	\$10,564,589	-8%
Delaware	\$1,263,398	1%	\$0	0%	\$939,762	27%
D.C.	\$0	0%	\$504,819	149%	\$1,909,123	-36%
Florida ³	\$162,645,717	112%	\$1,772,531	44%	\$20,885,498	41%
Georgia	\$8,875,596	14%	\$205,061	-97%	\$10,859,212	545%
Hawai'i	\$6,097,268	-56%	\$0	-100%	\$23,110,542	2190%
Idaho	\$5,885,338	-23%	\$282,816	-21%	\$1,894,967	-36%
Illinois	\$11,138,485	-22%	\$13,214,673	-2%	\$21,227,271	-8%
Indiana	\$28,188,746	731%	\$4,467,262	-80%	\$17,126,247	30%
Iowa	\$21,444,568	32%	\$0	0%	\$3,999,437	-21%
Kansas ⁴	\$19,175,296	-2%	\$256,470	12%	\$1,298,991	207%
Kentucky	\$24,958,776	12%	\$0	0%	\$12,982,935	6%
Louisiana	\$41,114,884	105%	\$3,312,713	-13%	\$5,645,555	68%
Maine	\$6,012,284	-21%	\$0	0%	\$1,865,723	<-1%
Maryland ⁵	\$13,379,971	-24%	\$5,298,857	-74%	\$1,084,796	22%
Massachusetts	\$78,563,567	-2%	\$28,813,574	85%	\$7,674,555	-7%
Michigan ⁶	\$76,251,161	-28%	\$8,063,438	New in 2016	\$1,309,648	-85%
Minnesota ⁷	\$23,007,793	-6%	\$56,859,583	-5%	\$13,474,244	-11%
Mississippi	\$13,008,512	-2%	\$0	0%	\$6,023,592	11%
Missouri	\$31,308,288	2%	\$42,776,891	6%	\$8,895,254	-30%
Montana	\$1,998,226	-2%	\$0	0%	\$1,175,369	-61%
Nebraska	\$9,346,954	-7%	-	N/A	-	N/A
Nevada	\$4,289,573	-7%	\$0	0%	\$2,125,831	-24%
New Hampshire	\$1,573,666	-13%	\$18,334,743	304%	\$1,950,209	1%
New Jersey	\$51,986,053	79%	\$114,093,774	<1%	\$18,839,373	6%
New Mexico	\$7,363,601	-41%	\$934,004	-10%	\$2,311,437	-36%
New York ⁸	\$172,167,201	-3%	\$2,600,000	-13%	\$9,048,543	63%
North Carolina	\$17,899,244	-10%	\$29,039	116%	\$2,128,833	-30%
North Dakota	-	N/A	\$1,574,964	-22%	\$1,801,983	28%
Ohio	\$45,488,211	18%	\$0	0%	\$6,238,877	411%
Oklahoma	\$26,146,245	-2%	\$22,104,054	18%	\$4,168,322	-1%

	SSBG		Medicaid		Other	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014
Oregon	\$9,899,023	-55%	\$25,020,029	15%	\$7,137,657	-8%
Pennsylvania ⁹	\$12,021,000	-2%	\$992,496	-7%	\$13,987,748	-49%
Puerto Rico	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Rhode Island	\$0	-100%	\$24,821,240	10%	\$4,084,863	-16%
South Carolina	\$14,776,349	-19%	\$13,232,684	-67%	\$5,201,297	17%
South Dakota	\$2,489,988	-30%	\$6,461,831	<1%	\$1,150,331	-18%
Tennessee	\$16,189,300	-26%	\$195,640,800	6%	\$7,359,000	251%
Texas	\$1,395,770	-3%	\$5,424,365	17%	\$61,272,380	33%
Utah	\$15,533,900	-2%	\$18,460,736	26%	\$3,398,191	-12%
Vermont	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Virginia ¹⁰	\$41,772,262	5%	\$46,089,109	40%	\$6,760,254	104%
Washington	\$38,848,400	-9%	\$18,645,394	32%	\$8,192,369	-30%
West Virginia	\$20,195,102	-1%	\$11,268,353	6%	\$1,663,047	-13%
Wisconsin	\$10,362,844	-2%	\$4,708,571	147%	\$19,405,845	6%
Wyoming	\$2,886,437	16%	\$0	0%	\$546,610	147%
U.S. Total	\$1,460,118,713	5%	\$867,216,646	-1%	\$386,300,273	9%

N/A means that we did not make a comparison due to missing or incomplete information in one or both years.

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

¹ Alaska indicated that the SSBG amount it provided for SFY 2014 was incorrect, but it did not provide a correction.

² Colorado was unable to report SFY 2016 expenditures for the following programs: Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits. Therefore, the total amount of "other federal" expenditures is likely an understatement.

³ Florida indicated that in SFY 2014, it did not report SSBG dollars that flowed through the child welfare agency to an outside entity, but in SFY 2016 it did include those dollars.

⁴ In SFY 2016, Kansas reported Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits as offsets to state, Title IV-E, and TANF expenditures, not as "other federal" expenditures. Therefore, "other federal" expenditures are likely understated.

⁵ In SFY 2016, Maryland reported Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, and Veteran's Administration funds as local expenditures instead of as "other federal" expenditures.

⁶ In SFY 2016, Michigan was unable to report expenditures for the following programs: Adoption Opportunities; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting; Social Security Survivor's Benefits; Veteran's Administration funds; and Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act funds. Therefore, the total amount of "other federal" expenditures is likely an understatement.

⁷ In SFY 2016, Minnesota was unable to report expenditures for the following programs: Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, Social Security Survivor's Benefits, Veteran's Administration funds, and Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act funds. Therefore, the total amount of "other federal" expenditures is likely an understatement.

⁸ New York's reported Medicaid spending for SFY 2016 is rounded.

⁹ In SFY 2016, Pennsylvania was unable to report expenditures for the following programs: Adoption Opportunities; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting; Social Security Survivor's Benefits; and Veteran's Administration funds. Therefore, the total amount of "other federal" expenditures is likely an understatement.

¹⁰ In SFY 2016, Virginia was unable to report expenditures for Supplemental Security Income. Therefore, the total amount of "other federal" expenditures is likely an understatement.

Appendix D: SFY 2016 Title IV-E expenditures, by state

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

Table D1. Title IV-E Foster Care Program

	Foster Care Maintenance Payments		Foster Care Admin/ Placement/Training/SACWIS		Total Foster Care Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014
Alabama	\$8,311,881	7%	\$2,279,858	-88%	\$10,591,739	-60%
Alaska	\$5,370,209	47%	\$13,607,482	-2%	\$18,977,691	9%
Arizona	\$67,298,942	37%	\$47,192,097	-6%	\$114,491,039	15%
Arkansas	\$0	0%	\$6,981,304	5%	\$6,981,304	5%
California	\$181,220,136	-23%	\$358,969,404	-10%	\$540,189,540	-15%
Colorado	\$0	0%	\$20,597,696	14%	\$20,597,696	14%
Connecticut	\$22,376,490	3%	\$40,386,049	10%	\$62,762,539	7%
Delaware	\$844,336	-11%	\$3,758,641	-47%	\$4,602,977	-43%
D.C.	\$3,751,667	-51%	\$23,325,191	-2%	\$27,076,858	-14%
Florida	\$0	0%	\$23,290,480	525%	\$23,290,480	525%
Georgia	\$38,891,196	-2%	\$42,822,890	20%	\$81,714,086	8%
Hawai'i	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Idaho	\$969,161	-70%	\$2,423,882	-62%	\$3,393,043	-64%
Illinois	\$71,432,430	0%	\$102,897,034	-1%	\$174,329,464	-1%
Indiana	\$203,223	New in 2016	\$1,742,825	New in 2016	\$1,946,048	New in 2016
Iowa	\$8,066,510	-16%	\$10,783,772	5%	\$18,850,282	-5%
Kansas	\$9,497,827	2%	\$12,207,960	<-1%	\$21,705,787	<1%
Kentucky	\$22,346,359	2%	\$16,826,265	45%	\$39,172,624	16%
Louisiana	\$11,286,438	22%	\$23,459,022	-24%	\$34,745,460	-14%
Maine	\$3,666,693	-30%	\$7,253,055	-29%	\$10,919,748	-29%
Maryland	\$0	-100%	\$3,280,858	-87%	\$3,280,858	-94%
Massachusetts	\$15,174,581	-24%	\$38,650,416	14%	\$53,824,997	<1%
Michigan	\$36,873,047	-4%	\$67,893,234	-38%	\$104,766,281	-29%
Minnesota	\$14,474,537	5%	\$21,912,635	<1%	\$36,387,172	2%
Mississippi	\$11,719,140	34%	\$13,992,562	14%	\$25,711,702	22%
Missouri	\$24,902,482	22%	\$46,794,703	14%	\$71,697,185	16%

	Foster Care Maintenance Payments		Foster Care Admin/ Placement/Training/SACWIS		Total Foster Care Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014
Montana	\$5,335,580	<1%	\$6,572,781	19%	\$11,908,361	10%
Nebraska	\$157,696	-98%	\$287,051	-99%	\$444,747	-98%
Nevada	\$5,638,383	-61%	\$10,624,360	-56%	\$16,262,743	-58%
New Hampshire	\$1,796,354	57%	\$9,129,709	-4%	\$10,926,063	3%
New Jersey	\$28,248,381	-6%	\$67,418,567	-2%	\$95,666,948	-3%
New Mexico	\$7,351,821	25%	\$11,557,474	-10%	\$18,909,295	1%
New York	\$68,001,486	-57%	\$99,332,324	-46%	\$167,333,810	-51%
North Carolina	\$30,714,843	19%	\$39,219,653	7%	\$69,934,496	12%
North Dakota	\$6,282,900	10%	\$7,693,033	17%	\$13,975,933	14%
Ohio	\$80,936,366	13%	\$147,801,192	61%	\$228,737,558	40%
Oklahoma	\$3,835,815	-80%	\$9,508,003	-74%	\$13,343,818	-76%
Oregon	\$1,228,132	-93%	\$62,933,876	6%	\$64,162,008	-18%
Pennsylvania	\$27,498,437	-30%	\$65,180,202	-24%	\$92,678,639	-26%
Puerto Rico	\$3,341,314	N/A	\$399,551	N/A	\$3,740,865	N/A
Rhode Island	\$3,763,057	-14%	\$6,907,107	-26%	\$10,670,164	-22%
South Carolina	\$15,475,241	30%	\$26,696,420	10%	\$42,171,661	17%
South Dakota	\$2,727,388	9%	\$3,284,089	4%	\$6,011,477	6%
Tennessee	\$1,354,300	-95%	\$3,617,300	-79%	\$4,971,600	-89%
Texas	\$95,503,752	-9%	\$81,892,201	1%	\$177,395,953	-5%
Utah	\$0	-100%	\$3,980,309	-46%	\$3,980,309	-52%
Vermont	\$4,893,552	N/A	\$6,294,765	N/A	\$11,188,317	N/A
Virginia	\$26,524,555	21%	\$34,548,308	18%	\$61,072,862	19%
Washington	\$1,633,629	-83%	\$4,807,183	-85%	\$6,440,812	-84%
West Virginia	\$7,688,452	-73%	\$5,765,004	-49%	\$13,453,456	-66%
Wisconsin	\$0	-100%	\$6,959,295	-55%	\$6,959,295	-66%
Wyoming	\$351,897	71%	\$2,115,232	80%	\$2,467,129	79%
U.S. Total	\$988,960,616	-22%	\$1,677,854,304	-13%	\$2,666,814,920	-16%

N/A means that we did not make a comparison due to missing or incomplete information in one or both years.

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

Table D2. Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program

	Adoption Assistance Payments		Adoption Admin/ Non-Recurring Payments/Training		Total Adoption Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014
Alabama	\$9,204,160	3%	\$666,621	-64%	\$9,870,781	-8%
Alaska	\$11,786,936	14%	\$4,801,692	139%	\$16,588,628	34%
Arizona	\$113,512,007	24%	\$11,961,161	3%	\$125,473,168	22%
Arkansas	\$18,246,783	12%	\$2,054,078	35%	\$20,300,861	14%
California	\$400,958,658	4%	\$57,382,347	-15%	\$458,341,005	1%
Colorado	\$14,478,749	-3%	\$1,827,694	-18%	\$16,306,443	-5%
Connecticut	\$26,082,001	4%	\$16,895,331	8%	\$42,977,332	6%
Delaware	\$1,501,865	7%	\$291,390	35%	\$1,793,255	11%
D.C.	\$10,549,396	-13%	\$982,026	-31%	\$11,531,422	-15%
Florida	\$87,184,844	30%	\$31,558,373	-7%	\$118,743,217	17%
Georgia	\$36,475,940	4%	\$3,758,539	41%	\$40,234,479	7%
Hawai'i	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Idaho	\$6,089,686	8%	\$1,327,810	8%	\$7,417,496	8%
Illinois	\$61,797,515	-8%	\$19,214,172	-1%	\$81,011,687	-6%
Indiana	\$51,088,966	-9%	\$10,541,379	26%	\$61,630,345	-5%
Iowa	\$32,036,221	-4%	\$4,690,709	19%	\$36,726,930	-2%
Kansas	\$15,534,975	2%	\$1,417,388	24%	\$16,952,363	4%
Kentucky	\$48,745,148	14%	\$1,156,756	-12%	\$49,901,904	13%
Louisiana	\$14,847,676	3%	\$2,411,928	-20%	\$17,259,604	-1%
Maine	\$13,698,124	5%	\$1,332,986	2%	\$15,031,110	5%
Maryland	\$21,969,874	-9%	\$638,342	-6%	\$22,608,216	-9%
Massachusetts	\$23,038,769	2%	\$4,774,472	-24%	\$27,813,240	-4%
Michigan	\$96,423,691	-11%	\$14,734,782	29%	\$111,158,473	-7%
Minnesota	\$14,823,137	13%	\$5,332,117	-6%	\$20,155,254	8%
Mississippi	\$7,936,876	16%	\$2,574,213	<1%	\$10,511,089	12%
Missouri	\$30,781,953	6%	\$4,050,754	-12%	\$34,832,707	3%
Montana	\$6,880,915	-3%	\$568,579	5%	\$7,449,494	-2%
Nebraska	\$14,228,999	-28%	\$1,481,508	-34%	\$15,710,507	-29%
Nevada	\$25,652,705	20%	\$4,559,280	58%	\$30,211,985	25%
New Hampshire	\$2,428,280	-18%	\$629,823	-25%	\$3,058,103	-19%
New Jersey	\$46,759,073	10%	\$18,961,645	5%	\$65,720,718	8%
New Mexico	\$17,507,724	5%	\$2,639,445	4%	\$20,147,169	5%
New York	\$152,805,473	-5%	\$5,799,489	12%	\$158,604,962	-4%
North Carolina	\$47,961,138	<-1%	\$3,440,683	<1%	\$51,401,821	<-1%
North Dakota	\$5,014,486	22%	\$1,010,733	-53%	\$6,025,219	-4%
Ohio	\$90,197,005	21%	\$88,463,518	2%	\$178,660,523	11%

	Adoption Assistance Payments		Adoption Admin/ Non-Recurring Payments/Training		Total Adoption Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014
Oklahoma	\$46,130,789	45%	\$12,325,453	94%	\$58,456,242	53%
Oregon	\$34,158,136	13%	\$6,857,267	9%	\$41,015,403	12%
Pennsylvania	\$69,787,450	15%	\$36,524,301	19%	\$106,311,751	16%
Puerto Rico	\$1,031,280	N/A	\$0	N/A	\$1,031,280	N/A
Rhode Island	\$6,048,599	2%	\$1,081,497	-28%	\$7,130,096	-4%
South Carolina	\$13,476,878	7%	\$3,454,147	-15%	\$16,931,025	1%
South Dakota	\$3,590,613	1%	\$360,447	-1%	\$3,951,060	1%
Tennessee	\$44,453,300	19%	\$2,752,000	-2%	\$47,205,300	18%
Texas	\$113,482,528	9%	\$9,768,011	14%	\$123,250,539	9%
Utah	\$7,828,226	14%	\$1,395,299	55%	\$9,223,525	19%
Vermont	\$10,596,173	N/A	\$293,595	N/A	\$10,889,768	N/A
Virginia	\$42,275,419	14%	\$6,318,580	17%	\$48,593,998	14%
Washington	\$38,886,481	-3%	\$8,882,791	21%	\$47,769,272	1%
West Virginia	\$27,394,219	34%	\$1,900,699	63%	\$29,294,918	36%
Wisconsin	\$42,841,089	-5%	\$5,316,045	14%	\$48,157,134	-3%
Wyoming	\$726,739	354%	\$20,639	459%	\$747,378	357%
U.S. Total	\$2,080,937,666	6%	\$431,182,534	3%	\$2,512,120,200	5%

N/A means that we did not make a comparison due to missing or incomplete information in one or both years.
“-“ means the state was unable to provide information.

Table D3. Title IV-E Guardianship Program

	Guardianship Assistance Payments		Guardianship Admin/Training		Total Guardianship Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014
Alabama	\$632,437	80%	\$41,409	-23%	\$673,846	67%
Alaska	\$302,450	76%	\$241,078	1561%	\$543,528	191%
Arizona	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Arkansas	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
California	\$40,413,549	41%	\$3,132,834	1%	\$43,546,383	37%
Colorado	\$100,681	203%	\$505,152	100%	\$605,833	112%
Connecticut	\$1,709,874	233%	\$0	0%	\$1,709,874	233%
Delaware	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
D.C.	\$3,120,872	17%	\$185,576	-18%	\$3,306,448	14%
Florida	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Georgia	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Hawai'i	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Idaho	\$18,202	-29%	\$411	-59%	\$18,613	-30%
Illinois	\$7,423,384	-25%	\$1,098,163	22%	\$8,521,547	-21%
Indiana	\$263,684	New in 2016	\$0	0%	\$263,684	New in 2016
Iowa	\$0	-100%	\$0	0%	\$0	-100%
Kansas	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Kentucky	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Louisiana	\$148,473	-5%	\$0	0%	\$148,473	-5%
Maine	\$391,031	51%	\$0	0%	\$391,031	51%
Maryland	\$2,437,756	112%	\$28,908	10%	\$2,466,664	110%
Massachusetts	\$4,633,772	122%	\$569,126	20%	\$5,202,898	104%
Michigan	\$3,032,888	24%	\$101,395	197%	\$3,134,283	26%
Minnesota ¹	\$292,945	New in 2016	\$2,212	New in 2016	\$295,157	New in 2016
Mississippi	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Missouri	\$4,158,470	76%	\$0	0%	\$4,158,470	76%
Montana	\$776,109	20%	\$347,098	2%	\$1,123,207	14%
Nebraska	\$59,869	-45%	\$121,811	-56%	\$181,680	-53%
Nevada	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
New Hampshire	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
New Jersey	\$2,349,489	190%	\$728,787	59%	\$3,078,276	143%
New Mexico	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
New York	\$4,115,135	266%	\$599,384	210%	\$4,714,519	258%
North Carolina	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
North Dakota	\$180,872	-37%	-	N/A	\$180,872	-37%
Ohio	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Oklahoma	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%

	Guardianship Assistance Payments		Guardianship Admin/Training		Total Guardianship Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014
Oregon	\$6,116,587	28%	\$1,051,060	53%	\$7,167,647	31%
Pennsylvania	\$11,443,768	67%	\$1,700,460	121%	\$13,144,228	72%
Puerto Rico	\$0	N/A	\$0	N/A	\$0	N/A
Rhode Island	\$415,878	38%	\$77,973	13%	\$493,851	33%
South Carolina	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
South Dakota	\$47,397	313%	\$1,736	203%	\$49,133	308%
Tennessee	\$5,483,300	56%	\$241,000	-4%	\$5,724,300	52%
Texas	\$5,518,507	63%	\$593,355	79%	\$6,111,862	65%
Utah	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Vermont	\$125,662	N/A	\$3,844	N/A	\$129,506	N/A
Virginia	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Washington	\$632,079	108%	\$0	0%	\$632,079	108%
West Virginia	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Wisconsin	\$1,442,946	98%	\$10,109	-36%	\$1,453,055	95%
Wyoming	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
U.S. Total	\$107,788,066	46%	\$11,382,881	34%	\$119,170,947	45%

N/A means that we did not make a comparison due to missing or incomplete information in one or both years.

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

¹Minnesota included post-guardianship services and supports as part of the \$292,945 reported for the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program assistance payments.

Table D4. Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program /Education and Training Vouchers and Waivers

	Chafee Program (including ETVs)		Title IV-E Waivers	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014	Expenditures	Change from SFY2014
Alabama	\$2,087,697	-31%	\$0	0%
Alaska	\$965,617	75%	\$0	0%
Arizona	\$6,489,297	6%	\$25,324,728	New in 2016
Arkansas	\$558,068	-34%	\$35,022,688	1%
California	\$22,430,214	-3%	\$706,256,443	43%
Colorado	\$1,672,379	-32%	\$51,451,460	17%
Connecticut	\$0	-100%	\$0	0%
Delaware	\$574,373	-4%	\$0	0%
D.C.	\$1,101,411	-32%	\$37,659,191	169%
Florida	\$8,089,892	-5%	\$176,155,693	<-1%
Georgia	\$3,857,177	7%	\$0	0%
Hawai'i	-	N/A	-	N/A
Idaho	\$424,902	-47%	\$6,118,201	New in 2016
Illinois	\$7,197,690	-4%	\$20,107,806	7%
Indiana	\$4,624,331	-25%	\$181,902,421	59%
Iowa	\$2,010,345	7%	\$0	0%
Kansas	\$2,522,697	47%	\$0	0%
Kentucky	\$2,318,104	-22%	\$626,431	New in 2016
Louisiana	\$1,481,721	-16%	\$0	0%
Maine	\$743,181	9%	\$3,667,977	New in 2016
Maryland	\$2,006,970	-53%	\$53,798,836	New in 2016
Massachusetts	\$3,690,924	-11%	\$9,727,925	96%
Michigan	\$3,827,959	-29%	\$1,358,006	-77%
Minnesota	\$2,387,271	29%	\$0	0%
Mississippi	\$1,492,765	-17%	\$0	0%
Missouri	\$4,626,853	8%	\$0	0%
Montana	\$1,051,431	42%	\$2,169	-87%
Nebraska	-	N/A	\$11,758,613	New in 2016
Nevada	\$2,177,137	13%	\$27,590,875	New in 2016
New Hampshire	\$423,600	-24%	\$0	0%
New Jersey	\$3,033,743	<1%	\$0	0%
New Mexico	\$721,090	2%	\$0	0%
New York	\$13,665,192	-9%	\$250,067,293	584%
North Carolina	\$3,556,795	-13%	\$0	0%
North Dakota	\$96,059	2%	\$0	0%
Ohio	\$5,016,064	-9%	\$66,044,952	8%
Oklahoma	\$4,220,220	18%	\$43,069,590	New in 2016
Oregon	\$3,566,638	41%	\$28,725,800	893%
Pennsylvania	\$6,243,115	2%	\$56,030,668	138%
Puerto Rico	\$1,548,376	N/A	\$0	N/A
Rhode Island	\$576,125	-32%	\$0	-100%
South Carolina	\$1,885,247	-18%	\$0	0%
South Dakota	\$587,332	-8%	\$0	0%
Tennessee	\$3,127,100	428%	\$38,863,387	New in 2016
Texas	\$12,799,115	13%	\$0	0%
Utah	\$1,173,907	-3%	\$18,180,143	20%
Vermont	\$615,263	N/A	\$0	N/A
Virginia	\$1,651,604	-4%	\$0	0%
Washington	\$3,529,686	-13%	\$84,431,843	216%
West Virginia	\$2,981,344	54%	\$30,056,338	New in 2016
Wisconsin	\$2,688,634	1%	\$58,167,827	46%
Wyoming	\$521,114	25%	\$0	0%
U.S. Total	\$164,637,771	-4%	\$2,022,167,304	82%

N/A means that we did not make a comparison due to missing or incomplete information in one or both years.

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

Appendix E: Proportion of SFY 2016 Title IV-E waiver expenditures by category, by each state reporting waiver spending

	Costs that would have been reimbursed without waiver	Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	Project development and evaluation costs
Arizona	62%	38%	0%	<1%
Arkansas	75%	24%	0%	<1%
California	-	-	-	-
Colorado	78%	0%	22%	<1%
D.C.	61%	0%	39%	<1%
Florida	38%	49%	13%	<1%
Idaho	98%	0%	0%	2%
Illinois	89%	0%	9%	2%
Indiana	63%	15%	22%	<1%
Kentucky	27%	0%	0%	73%
Maine	-	-	-	-
Maryland	99%	0%	1%	<1%
Massachusetts	0%	100%	0%	0%
Michigan	0%	0%	77%	23%
Montana	0%	0%	0%	100%
Nebraska	-	-	-	-
Nevada	39%	61%	0%	<1%
New York	100%	0%	0%	0%
Ohio	25%	70%	4%	1%
Oklahoma	98%	0%	0%	2%
Oregon	63%	0%	36%	1%
Pennsylvania	64%	<1%	35%	1%
Tennessee	97%	0%	2%	1%
Utah	99%	0%	0%	1%
Washington	98%	0%	2%	0%
West Virginia	89%	0%	11%	1%
Wisconsin	92%	0%	8%	<1%
U.S. Average	73%	16%	10%	<1%

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

Appendix F: SFY 2016 Title IV-E coverage rates, by state

	Foster Care Coverage Rate (by child)	Foster Care Coverage Rate (by care day)	Adoption Assistance Coverage Rate	Guardianship Assistance Coverage Rate	Number of Children Receiving any Guardianship Assistance
Alabama ¹	52%	-	54%	100%	1,994
Alaska	61%	-	81%	46%	120
Arizona	44%	44%	84%	0%	2,586
Arkansas	63%	73%	80%	No GAP	0
California	66%	-	83%	52%	15,063
Colorado	28%	53%	70%	77%	65
Connecticut	40%	-	77%	39%	840
Delaware	32%	21%	42%	0%	39
D.C.	-	62%	71%	38%	-
Florida	70%	-	68%	No GAP	0
Georgia	34%	-	69%	0%	1,217
Hawai'i	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	59%	68%	88%	50%	12
Illinois	62%	-	89%	75%	11,734
Indiana	72%	-	79%	67%	102
Iowa	42%	-	78%	No GAP	0
Kansas	21%	20%	76%	0%	-
Kentucky	39%	31%	77%	No GAP	0
Louisiana	34%	34%	79%	70%	79
Maine	58%	-	70%	21%	425
Maryland	39%	35%	69%	18%	3,044
Massachusetts	29%	-	62%	34%	1,457
Michigan	68%	35%	68%	53%	1,003
Minnesota	40%	40%	72%	7%	525
Mississippi	32%	-	63%	No GAP	0
Missouri	67%	63%	84%	66%	14,014
Montana	35%	59%	80%	57%	347
Nebraska	11%	-	65%	2%	3,252
Nevada	53%	39%	73%	No GAP	0
New Hampshire	45%	31%	82%	No GAP	0
New Jersey	50%	-	64%	51%	424
New Mexico	49%	45%	87%	No GAP	0
New York	57%	59%	76%	74%	1,184
North Carolina	46%	59%	62%	No GAP	0
North Dakota	47%	-	72%	57%	637
Ohio	74%	76%	93%	No GAP	0
Oklahoma	51%	54%	75%	No GAP	0
Oregon	42%	48%	81%	99%	1,496
Pennsylvania	43%	48%	83%	56%	10,060
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	23%	-	67%	23%	635
South Carolina	44%	65%	68%	No GAP	0
South Dakota	58%	-	72%	4%	268
Tennessee	46%	48%	77%	69%	1,600
Texas	32%	56%	84%	71%	2,764
Utah	40%	31%	68%	0%	50
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	54%	56%	79%	No GAP	0
Washington	48%	51%	89%	97%	217

	Foster Care Coverage Rate (by child)	Foster Care Coverage Rate (by care day)	Adoption Assistance Coverage Rate	Guardianship Assistance Coverage Rate	Number of Children Receiving any Guardianship Assistance
West Virginia	53%	-	65%	No GAP	0
Wisconsin	38%	39%	77%	54%	887
Wyoming	20%	-	43%	0%	323
U.S. Average	51%	48%	77%	55%	

The final column provides the total number of children who received any guardianship assistance payment in SFY 2016 regardless of how the payment was funded. This information provides important context because guardianship assistance programs vary in scope by state.

"-" means the state was unable to provide information or the state did not submit a survey. In the final column, there may be a dash to indicate that the state was unable to provide the total number of children who received any guardianship assistance but the state was able to calculate a percentage. Please contact the authors for more information.

¹Alabama calculated the foster care (by child) and adoption coverage rates using an average monthly number of children instead of the total number of children for the SFY.

Appendix G: Top three service categories for which child welfare agencies used TANF dollars in SFY 2016, by state

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

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

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

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

A blank cell indicates that the state reported using TANF for only 1 or 2 service categories.

Appendix H: Top three service categories for which child welfare agencies used SSBG dollars in SFY 2016, by state

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

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

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

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

A blank cell indicates that the state reported using SSBG for only 1 or 2 service categories.

Appendix I: SFY 2016 child welfare agency use of Medicaid dollars, by state

	Rehabilitative services	Targeted case management	Medicaid-covered services for children placed in treatment foster homes	Other	Description of other
Alabama	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alaska	X		X		
Arizona	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Arkansas		X			
California		X		X	Medi-Cal administrative costs
Colorado	X	X	X		
Connecticut	X				
Delaware	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
D.C.				X	CFSA Health Horizon Clinic
Florida				X	Case management and referrals to medical providers; Early Periodic Screening and Detection Test (EPSDT) scheduling and follow-up; and assisting with transportation to healthcare providers
Georgia				X	Medicaid administration
Hawai'i	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Idaho				X	Administration and eligibility
Illinois	X			X	Administration
Indiana	X		X		
Iowa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Kansas	X				
Kentucky	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Louisiana				X	Administration
Maine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Maryland				X	Caseworker activities, coordination, monitoring and referrals of medical behavioral health services for youth
Massachusetts	X				
Michigan	-	-	-	-	
Minnesota	X	X	X		
Mississippi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Missouri	X		X		
Montana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	
Nevada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

	Rehabilitative services	Targeted case management	Medicaid-covered services for children placed in treatment foster homes	Other	Description of other
New Hampshire	X		X		
New Jersey	X				
New Mexico				X	Administration
New York				X	Administration
North Carolina				X	Administration
North Dakota	X	X	X		
Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Oklahoma	X	X	X		
Oregon	X	X	X		
Pennsylvania	X		X		
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	
Rhode Island	X		X		
South Carolina	X			X	Medicaid Administrative Activities; transportation
South Dakota	X				
Tennessee	X	X	X	X	Administration
Texas				X	Administration/eligibility and outreach
Utah	X				
Vermont	-	-	-	-	
Virginia	X	X	X		
Washington	X	X	X		
West Virginia	X	X			
Wisconsin	X		X		
Wyoming	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

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

Appendix J: SFY 2016 proportion of federal expenditures by category, by state

	In-home preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	20%	20%	20%	25%	15%	0%
Arizona	2%	1%	68%	28%	1%	0%
Arkansas	12%	14%	48%	22%	4%	0%
California	10%	11%	58%	20%	<1%	0%
Colorado	Unknown ¹	58%	28%	14%	0%	0%
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	13%	5%	59%	17%	5%	0%
D.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	17%	20%	36%	23%	1%	3%
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	10%	20%	52%	15%	2%	1%
Indiana	13%	5%	60%	17%	2%	3%
Iowa	42%	16%	15%	26%	1%	0%
Kansas	10%	4%	63%	20%	3%	0%
Kentucky	24%	2%	46%	25%	4%	0%
Louisiana	14%	29%	47%	10%	<1%	0%
Maine	15%	3%	40%	40%	2%	0%
Maryland	17%	<1%	63%	18%	1%	0%
Massachusetts	15%	10%	58%	15%	2%	<1%
Michigan	20%	20%	30%	25%	5%	0%
Minnesota	47%	9%	24%	13%	1%	5%
Mississippi	7%	24%	43%	23%	3%	0%
Missouri	4%	11%	69%	14%	2%	0%
Montana ²	2%	0%	41%	26%	3%	28%
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	6%	0%	55%	36%	3%	0%
New Hampshire	4%	41%	48%	7%	0%	1%
New Jersey	6%	36%	38%	18%	2%	0%
New Mexico	5%	2%	37%	45%	1%	9%
New York	13%	12%	51%	19%	3%	2%
North Carolina	7%	33%	35%	25%	<1%	0%
North Dakota	14%	15%	52%	14%	5%	0%
Ohio	3%	41%	42%	13%	1%	0%
Oklahoma	3%	18%	47%	30%	2%	0%
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	21%	10%	38%	26%	1%	5%
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	20%	5%	53%	16%	1%	5%
South Carolina	14%	31%	40%	11%	4%	0%
South Dakota	5%	12%	60%	20%	2%	0%
Tennessee	9%	1%	73%	16%	<1%	0%
Texas	10%	15%	48%	19%	2%	7%
Utah	10%	5%	69%	14%	2%	0%
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	25%	7%	45%	22%	1%	0%
Washington	3%	9%	38%	17%	1%	32%
West Virginia	62%	2%	15%	17%	4%	0%

	In-home preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
Wisconsin	9%	15%	41%	32%	4%	0%
Wyoming	5%	60%	23%	5%	7%	0%
U.S. Average	13%	15%	48%	20%	2%	2%

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

¹ Colorado reported the true percentage is an unknown small amount.

² Montana reported 0 percent of federal funds spent on child protective services, but elsewhere in the survey, indicated that several federal funding streams were used for child protective services. Therefore, we assume the federal child protective services percentage is underestimated by a small amount.

Appendix K: SFY 2016 proportion of state/local expenditures by category, by state

	In-home preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	15%	25%	20%	25%	15%	0%
Arizona	1%	1%	79%	18%	1%	0%
Arkansas	12%	17%	49%	18%	4%	0%
California	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	Unknown ¹	58%	28%	14%	0%	0%
Connecticut	18%	13%	46%	13%	3%	7%
Delaware	9%	6%	59%	21%	5%	0%
D.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	30%	13%	30%	23%	4%	0%
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	11%	14%	53%	20%	1%	1%
Indiana	11%	7%	61%	7%	3%	11%
Iowa	22%	16%	35%	23%	3%	0%
Kansas	3%	22%	60%	14%	1%	0%
Kentucky	10%	9%	66%	14%	<1%	0%
Louisiana	14%	29%	47%	10%	<1%	0%
Maine	8%	44%	24%	24%	1%	0%
Maryland	11%	19%	54%	16%	<1%	0%
Massachusetts	25%	14%	46%	15%	1%	<1%
Michigan	15%	20%	30%	20%	15%	0%
Minnesota	32%	14%	30%	11%	1%	12%
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	5%	15%	57%	23%	1%	0%
Montana	3%	0%	37%	22%	0%	38%
Nebraska	20%	6%	60%	13%	1%	0%
Nevada	1%	57%	28%	14%	1%	0%
New Hampshire	<1%	62%	31%	7%	0%	0%
New Jersey	23%	34%	19%	21%	3%	0%
New Mexico	3%	<1%	61%	32%	<1%	3%
New York	29%	11%	43%	16%	1%	0%
North Carolina	4%	34%	40%	22%	<1%	0%
North Dakota	15%	11%	35%	34%	5%	0%
Ohio	2%	49%	41%	7%	1%	0%
Oklahoma	3%	15%	46%	36%	Included with out-of-home placements ²	0%
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	22%	15%	37%	12%	2%	12%
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	16%	3%	58%	20%	2%	1%
South Carolina	14%	31%	40%	11%	4%	0%
South Dakota	4%	15%	57%	21%	1%	2%
Tennessee	24%	7%	55%	13%	<1%	0%
Texas	18%	18%	41%	18%	1%	6%
Utah	11%	13%	63%	13%	1%	0%
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	7%	6%	69%	18%	<1%	0%

	In-home preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
Washington	8%	7%	50%	18%	<1%	16%
West Virginia	13%	4%	57%	21%	1%	5%
Wisconsin	2%	12%	58%	28%	1%	0%
Wyoming	15%	35%	24%	16%	10%	0%
U.S. Average	16%	18%	45%	17%	2%	3%

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

¹ Colorado reported the true percentage is an unknown small amount.

² Oklahoma reported "services and assistance for older youth" with the "out-of-home placements" category.

Appendix L: SFY 2016 top child welfare agency prevention services/activities, by state

	Federal expenditures						State/local expenditures					
	Parent skill-based programs ¹	Substance abuse prevention/treatment	Mental health treatment	Financial supports ²	Caseworker visits/admin. ³	Other	Parent skill-based programs ¹	Substance abuse prevention/treatment	Mental health treatment	Financial supports ²	Caseworker visits/admin. ³	Other
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	3			2	1		-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	1	3		2			1			3	2	
Arkansas		3		1	2				3	1	2	
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-		2	3		1	
Connecticut		2	1				2			3	1	
Delaware	2	3			1		2	3			1	
D.C.			3	2	1				3	2	1	
Florida	2				1	3	1				2	3
Georgia	3	2			1						1	
Hawai'i	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	1	2			3		1	2			3	
Iowa	1	3			2		1	3			2	
Kansas	3			2	1		3			2	1	
Kentucky		2		1	3			1	2	3		
Louisiana	1	3			2		1	3			2	
Maine	2			3	1		3			2	1	
Maryland	3			2	1		3			2	1	
Massachusetts	2				1		2	3			1	
Michigan		3	2		1			3	2		1	
Minnesota	2			3	1		2			3	1	
Mississippi	2	3			1		2	3			1	
Missouri	2	1			3		2	1			3	
Montana	1				2		2	1	3			
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	3	2	1				3	2	1			
New Hampshire	1	3			2		1	3			2	
New Jersey	1		3	2			1		3	2		
New Mexico	1			3	2		1			3	2	
New York	1				2	3	1				2	3

	Federal expenditures						State/local expenditures					
	Parent skill-based programs ¹	Substance abuse prevention/treatment	Mental health treatment	Financial supports ²	Caseworker visits/admin. ³	Other	Parent skill-based programs ¹	Substance abuse prevention/treatment	Mental health treatment	Financial supports ²	Caseworker visits/admin. ³	Other
North Carolina	3			2	1		3			2	1	
North Dakota	1			3	2		1			3	2	
Ohio	3	1	2				3	1	2			
Oklahoma	2			3	1		2			3	1	
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	2			3	1		2			3	1	
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	1		3		2		1		3		2	
South Carolina	2			3	1		2			3	1	
South Dakota	1			2	3		2			3	1	
Tennessee	2		3		1		2		3		1	
Texas	2			3	1		3	2			1	
Utah	3		2		1		3		2		1	
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	2			3	1		2			3	1	
Washington	1				2		1				2	
West Virginia	2	3			1		1	3			2	
Wisconsin ⁴	1		3		2		2	3			1	
Wyoming	2	3			1		2		3		1	

States were instructed to rank the top three prevention services their child welfare agency funded with federal and state/local dollars.

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

¹ Examples of parent skill-based programs include individual counseling, family counseling, parent education, and parent skills training.

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

³ Caseworker visits and administration includes information and referral services.

⁴ For state/local spending: Wisconsin answered this question based on state expenditures; the state does not have information about how local funds are used for prevention services.

Appendix M: SFY 2016 breakdown of spending on out-of-home placement settings, by state

Table M1. Proportion of expenditures for family foster care and congregate care from federal vs. state/local sources, by state

	Family foster care		Congregate care	
	Federal	State/local	Federal	State/local
Alabama	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-
Arizona	50%	50%	60%	40%
Arkansas	-	-	-	-
California	41%	59%	20%	80%
Colorado	37%	63%	51%	49%
Connecticut	-	-	-	-
Delaware	18%	82%	8%	92%
D.C.	-	-	-	-
Florida	71%	29%	99%	1%
Georgia	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i	-	-	-	-
Idaho	71%	29%	71%	29%
Illinois	61%	39%	48%	52%
Indiana	56%	44%	79%	21%
Iowa	30%	70%	23%	77%
Kansas	52%	48%	45%	55%
Kentucky	49%	51%	30%	70%
Louisiana	-	-	-	-
Maine	43%	57%	20%	80%
Maryland	27%	73%	63%	37%
Massachusetts	29%	71%	30%	70%
Michigan	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	56%	44%	53%	47%
Mississippi	36%	64%	27%	73%
Missouri	63%	37%	63%	37%
Montana	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-
Nevada	49%	51%	40%	60%
New Hampshire	60%	40%	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	63%	37%	11%	89%
New York	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	31%	69%	45%	55%
North Dakota	63%	37%	63%	37%
Ohio	32%	68%	18%	82%
Oklahoma	50%	50%	51%	49%
Oregon	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	26%	74%	12%	88%
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	14%	86%	27%	73%
South Carolina	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	43%	57%	45%	55%
Tennessee	49%	51%	59%	41%
Texas	-	-	-	-
Utah	53%	47%	36%	64%
Vermont	-	-	-	-

	Family foster care		Congregate care	
	Federal	State/local	Federal	State/local
Virginia	10%	90%	9%	91%
Washington	25%	75%	36%	64%
West Virginia	60%	40%	32%	68%
Wisconsin ¹	31%	69%	10%	90%
Wyoming	29%	71%	29%	71%
U.S. Average	43%	57%	36%	64%

See the state-level resources for the dollar figures reported by each state.

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

N/A means that the state reported \$0 in expenditures for a category.

¹For state/local spending: Wisconsin answered this question based on state expenditures; the state does not have information about how local funds are used for out-of-home placement costs.

Table M2. Proportion of federal and state/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings spent on family foster care vs. congregate care, by state

	Federal expenditures		State/local expenditures	
	Family foster care	Congregate care	Family foster care	Congregate care
Alabama	89%	11%	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-
Arizona	33%	67%	42%	58%
Arkansas	-	-	-	-
California	63%	37%	38%	62%
Colorado	6%	94%	9%	91%
Connecticut	-	-	42%	58%
Delaware	96%	4%	90%	10%
D.C.	84%	16%	-	-
Florida	43%	57%	97%	3%
Georgia	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i	-	-	-	-
Idaho	59%	41%	59%	41%
Illinois	80%	20%	70%	30%
Indiana	57%	43%	79%	21%
Iowa	43%	57%	35%	65%
Kansas	74%	26%	68%	32%
Kentucky	49%	51%	29%	71%
Louisiana	-	-	-	-
Maine	97%	3%	93%	7%
Maryland	74%	26%	93%	7%
Massachusetts	40%	60%	42%	58%
Michigan	53%	47%	-	-
Minnesota	65%	35%	62%	38%
Mississippi	67%	33%	58%	42%
Missouri	40%	60%	40%	60%
Montana	96%	4%	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-
Nevada	71%	29%	63%	37%
New Hampshire	100%	0%	100%	0%
New Jersey	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	99%	1%	91%	9%
New York	50%	50%	-	-
North Carolina	65%	35%	77%	23%
North Dakota	47%	53%	47%	53%
Ohio	67%	33%	50%	50%
Oklahoma	76%	24%	76%	24%
Oregon	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	60%	40%	37%	63%

	Federal expenditures		State/local expenditures	
	Family foster care	Congregate care	Family foster care	Congregate care
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	15%	85%	29%	71%
South Carolina	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	35%	65%	37%	63%
Tennessee	62%	38%	71%	29%
Texas	-	-	-	-
Utah	56%	44%	39%	61%
Vermont	-	-	-	-
Virginia	66%	34%	62%	38%
Washington	8%	92%	13%	87%
West Virginia	70%	30%	42%	58%
Wisconsin ¹	66%	34%	32%	68%
Wyoming	52%	48%	52%	48%
U.S. Average	60%	40%	52%	48%

See the state-level resources for the dollar figures reported by each state.

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

¹For state/local spending: Wisconsin answered this question based on state expenditures; the state does not have information about how local funds are used for out-of-home placement costs.

Appendix N: SFY 2016 breakdown of expenditures on adoption and guardianship, by state

Table N1. Proportion of expenditures for categories of adoption and guardianship costs from federal vs. state/local sources, by state

	Adoption assistance payments		Post-adoption services and supports		Guardianship assistance payments		Post-guardianship services and supports	
	Federal	State/local	Federal	State/local	Federal	State/local	Federal	State/local
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	43%	57%	-	-	7%	93%	-	-
Arizona	69%	31%	-	-	14%	86%	N/A	N/A
Arkansas	71%	29%	82%	18%	N/A	N/A	-	-
California	42%	58%	-	-	51%	49%	-	-
Colorado	54%	46%	-	-	86%	14%	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	15%	85%	16%	84%	0%	100%	0%	100%
D.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	65%	35%	49%	51%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia	63%	37%	72%	28%	72%	28%	N/A	N/A
Hawai'i	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	54%	46%	-	-	62%	38%	-	-
Illinois	50%	50%	-	-	50%	50%	-	-
Indiana	65%	35%	N/A	N/A	67%	33%	N/A	N/A
Iowa	55%	45%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kansas	44%	56%	44%	56%	0%	100%	-	-
Kentucky	50%	50%	100%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Louisiana	61%	39%	N/A	N/A	62%	38%	N/A	N/A
Maine	44%	56%	-	-	13%	87%	-	-
Maryland	29%	71%	N/A	N/A	50%	50%	N/A	N/A
Massachusetts	29%	71%	0%	100%	17%	83%	N/A	N/A
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	39%	61%	-	-	11%	89%	-	-
Mississippi	56%	44%	80%	20%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri	58%	42%	100%	0%	63%	37%	N/A	N/A
Montana	50%	50%	N/A	N/A	51%	49%	N/A	N/A
Nebraska	54%	46%	-	-	76%	24%	-	-
Nevada	61%	39%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	50%	50%	53%	47%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	62%	38%	100%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Adoption assistance payments		Post-adoption services and supports		Guardianship assistance payments		Post-guardianship services and supports	
	Federal	State/local	Federal	State/local	Federal	State/local	Federal	State/local
North Carolina	44%	56%	100%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Dakota	42%	58%	-	-	57%	43%	-	-
Ohio	57%	43%	72%	28%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	41%	59%	-	-	30%	70%	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	24%	76%	50%	50%	7%	93%	96%	4%
South Carolina	67%	33%	60%	40%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	47%	53%	20%	80%	17%	83%	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	50%	50%	61%	39%	47%	53%	69%	31%
Texas	49%	51%	75%	25%	45%	55%	N/A	N/A
Utah	43%	57%	49%	51%	0%	100%	N/A	N/A
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	41%	59%	63%	37%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington	45%	55%	40%	60%	53%	47%	-	-
West Virginia	72%	28%	41%	59%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin ¹	47%	53%	64%	36%	28%	72%	32%	68%
Wyoming	27%	73%	44%	56%	0%	100%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Average	49%	51%	54%	46%	39%	61%	89%	11%

See the state-level resources for the dollar figures reported by each state.

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

N/A means that the state reported \$0 in expenditures for a category.

¹For state/local spending: Wisconsin answered this question based on state expenditures; the state does not have information about how local funds are used for adoption and guardianship costs.

Table N2. Proportion of federal and state/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship costs spent by category, by state

	Federal expenditures				State/local expenditures			
	Adoption assistance payments	Post-adoption services and supports	Guardianship assistance payments	Post-guardianship services and supports	Adoption assistance payments	Post-adoption services and supports	Guardianship assistance payments	Post-guardianship services and supports
Alabama	86%	8%	6%	<1%	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	72%	9%	20%	0%
Delaware	81%	19%	0%	0%	80%	17%	3%	1%
D.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	64%	36%	0%	0%	48%	52%	0%	0%
Georgia	89%	3%	8%	0%	92%	2%	5%	0%
Hawai'i	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	100%	0%	<1%	0%	100%	0%	<1%	0%
Iowa	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Kansas	91%	9%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	96%	4%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Louisiana	99%	0%	1%	0%	99%	0%	1%	0%
Maine	97%	0%	3%	0%	-	-	-	-
Maryland	90%	0%	10%	0%	96%	0%	4%	0%
Massachusetts	85%	0%	15%	0%	71%	4%	25%	0%
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	93%	6%	1%	<1%	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	94%	6%	0%	0%	98%	2%	0%	0%
Missouri	79%	10%	11%	0%	90%	0%	10%	0%
Montana	87%	0%	13%	0%	87%	0%	13%	0%
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
New Hampshire	79%	21%	0%	0%	81%	19%	0%	0%
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	80%	20%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
New York	97%	0%	3%	0%	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	96%	4%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
North Dakota	97%	0%	3%	0%	-	-	-	-

	Federal expenditures				State/local expenditures			
	Adoption assistance payments	Post-adoption services and supports	Guardianship assistance payments	Post-guardianship services and supports	Adoption assistance payments	Post-adoption services and supports	Guardianship assistance payments	Post-guardianship services and supports
Ohio	96%	4%	0%	0%	98%	2%	0%	0%
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	63%	11%	4%	21%	73%	4%	22%	<1%
South Carolina	96%	4%	0%	0%	95%	5%	0%	0%
South Dakota	94%	2%	4%	0%	78%	7%	15%	0%
Tennessee	82%	7%	10%	<1%	84%	5%	12%	<1%
Texas	90%	2%	8%	0%	90%	1%	9%	0%
Utah	96%	4%	0%	0%	96%	3%	1%	0%
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	85%	15%	0%	0%	93%	7%	0%	0%
Washington	91%	7%	1%	0%	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	98%	2%	0%	0%	94%	6%	0%	0%
Wisconsin ¹	84%	14%	3%	<1%	86%	7%	7%	<1%
Wyoming	95%	5%	0%	0%	80%	2%	18%	0%
U.S. Average	88%	8%	3%	<1%	85%	8%	6%	<1%

See the state-level resources for the dollar figures reported by each state.

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

¹For state/local spending: Wisconsin answered this question based on state expenditures; the state does not have information about how local funds are used for adoption and guardianship costs.

Appendix O: Top funding sources for each service category

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

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local
Preventive services (n=43)	19	28	2	17	11	8	34	9
Child protective services (n=43)	17	14	3	16	19	8	36	10
Out-of-home placement costs (n=43)	40	6	12	15	10	1	34	9
Adoption and guardianship (n=43)	40	14	3	8	7	3	40	7
Services/assistance for older youth (n=42)	25	8	3	7	4	14	38	8

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

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska		X				X	X	
Arizona		X		X			X	
Arkansas	X	X					X	
California	X	X						X
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut		X		X			X	
Delaware		X		X			X	
D.C.	X	X					X	
Florida		X		X			X	
Georgia				X		X	X	
Hawai'i	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X			X			X	
Indiana		X				X	X	
Iowa				X	X		X	
Kansas		X		X			X	
Kentucky	X	X					X	
Louisiana	X	X			X			

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local
Maine	X	X					X	
Maryland	X			X			X	
Massachusetts	X				X		X	
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota						X	X	X
Mississippi		X		X	X			
Missouri	X	X			X			
Montana	X						X	
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	X						X	X
New Hampshire	X			X			X	
New Jersey		X				X	X	
New Mexico	X				X	X		
New York					X		X	X
North Carolina		X		X				X
North Dakota		X					X	X
Ohio	X						X	X
Oklahoma		X		X			X	
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania				X			X	X
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island		X	X				X	
South Carolina	X	X			X			
South Dakota	X	X					X	
Tennessee		X	X				X	
Texas		X		X			X	
Utah		X			X		X	
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia				X	X			X
Washington	X	X					X	
West Virginia		X				X	X	
Wisconsin	X	X				X		
Wyoming				X	X		X	

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

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

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

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local
Pennsylvania					X		X	X
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island		X		X			X	
South Carolina		X			X		X	
South Dakota	X			X			X	
Tennessee	X				X		X	
Texas	X			X			X	
Utah		X			X		X	
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia					X		X	X
Washington	X	X		X				
West Virginia		X				X	X	
Wisconsin	X						X	X
Wyoming	X				X		X	

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

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

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	X		X				X	
Arizona	X			X			X	
Arkansas	X	X			X			
California	X						X	X
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut			X		X		X	
Delaware	X				X		X	
D.C.	X						X	
Florida	X				X		X	
Georgia	X			X			X	
Hawai'i	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X			X			X	
Indiana	X						X	
Iowa	X	X					X	
Kansas	X			X			X	
Kentucky	X			X			X	
Louisiana	X	X			X			
Maine	X				X		X	

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local
Maryland	X			X			X	
Massachusetts	X				X		X	
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	X						X	X
Mississippi	X	X					X	
Missouri	X		X	X				
Montana	X			X		X		
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	X						X	X
New Hampshire	X		X	X				
New Jersey	X		X				X	
New Mexico		X	X				X	
New York	X						X	X
North Carolina	X						X	X
North Dakota	X			X			X	
Ohio	X						X	X
Oklahoma	X		X	X				
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	X						X	X
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	X		X	X				
South Carolina	X		X		X			
South Dakota	X		X				X	
Tennessee	X		X				X	
Texas		X		X			X	
Utah	X				X		X	
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	X						X	X
Washington	X		X		X			
West Virginia	X			X			X	
Wisconsin	X						X	X
Wyoming	X			X			X	

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

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

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

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local
Pennsylvania	X						X	X
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	X	X					X	
South Carolina			X	X			X	
South Dakota	X				X		X	
Tennessee	X	X					X	
Texas	X	X					X	
Utah	X	X					X	
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	X				X		X	
Washington	X	X			X			
West Virginia	X			X			X	
Wisconsin	X						X	X
Wyoming	X				X		X	

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

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

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	X				X		X	
Arizona	X			X			X	
Arkansas				X		X	X	
California	X						X	X
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Connecticut							X	
Delaware						X	X	
D.C.	X	X					X	
Florida	X						X	
Georgia							X	
Hawai'i	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	X			X			X	
Indiana		X					X	
Iowa						X	X	
Kansas	X						X	
Kentucky						X	X	
Louisiana	X	X			X			
Maine						X	X	

	IV-E	IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local
Maryland	X	X					X	
Massachusetts	X				X	X		
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	X						X	X
Mississippi	X						X	
Missouri				X		X	X	
Montana						X		
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada						X	X	X
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	X			X			X	
New Mexico	X						X	
New York	X						X	X
North Carolina						X	X	X
North Dakota						X	X	
Ohio	X			X			X	
Oklahoma	X		X				X	
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	X						X	X
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	X		X				X	
South Carolina	X			X			X	
South Dakota	X						X	
Tennessee	X		X				X	
Texas		X				X	X	
Utah		X				X	X	
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia		X					X	X
Washington	X						X	
West Virginia	X						X	
Wisconsin		X				X		X
Wyoming	X				X		X	

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

N/A means that the state did not report any expenditures for this service category.

Appendix P: SFY 2016 child welfare agency expenditures on EBPs, by state

	Total expenditures on EBPs	Top sources of funds for EBPs								
		Title IV-E (through waiver)	Title IV-E (allowable without waiver)	Title IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-							X	X	
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	\$18,212,809								X	
Delaware	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
D.C.	-	X							X	
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kansas	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	\$571,000	X		X					X	
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-					X				
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-			X				X	X	

	Total expenditures on EBPs	Top sources of funds for EBPs								
		Title IV-E (through waiver)	Title IV-E (allowable without waiver)	Title IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal	State	Local
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-			X	X				X	
North Dakota	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	\$11,648,286			X		X			X	
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-				X				X	X
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	\$4,471,024				X			X	X	
South Carolina	-			X						
South Dakota	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	\$2,730,930	X							X	
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	\$10,192,740			X					X	
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	\$6,321,734			X				X	X	
Wyoming	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

"-" means the state was unable to provide the information or the state did not submit a survey.
N/A means the state reported \$0 in EBP expenditures.

Appendix Q: SFY 2016 spending on transportation to maintain school stability, by state

	Total expenditures on transportation for school stability	Amount reimbursed by Title IV-E	Other funding sources used	Number of IV-E eligible children for which the child welfare agency spent money to maintain school stability
Alabama	-	-	-	-
Alaska	\$81,153	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-
California	\$1,156,867	\$427,309	State and local funding only	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	\$8,962,256	\$4,481,128	State funding	-
Delaware	\$251,895	\$40,152	State funds for IV-E match and state funds beyond the match	-
D.C.	-	\$423,438	State funds	-
Florida	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-
Hawai'i	-	-	-	-
Idaho	\$0	\$0	N/A	0
Illinois	-	-	-	-
Indiana	\$0	\$0	N/A	0
Iowa	\$0	\$0	N/A	0
Kansas	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	N/A	0
Louisiana	-	-	-	-
Maine	-	-	-	-
Maryland	\$0	\$0	N/A	0
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-
Michigan	\$172,465	\$45,741	General Fund (state) dollars	-
Minnesota	\$77,298	\$38,649	State and local match	75
Mississippi	-	-	-	-
Missouri	\$69,541	\$25,709	TANF, state & local funds for IV-E match, state & local funds beyond IV-E match, and Children's Accounts	86
Montana	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-
Nevada	\$0	\$0	N/A	0
New Hampshire	\$195,829	\$18,875	State funds for the IV-E match, state funds, and TANF	105
New Jersey	-	-	State funds for the IV-E match and state funds beyond the IV-E match	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-

	Total expenditures on transportation for school stability	Amount reimbursed by Title IV-E	Other funding sources used	Number of IV-E eligible children for which the child welfare agency spent money to maintain school stability
New York	-	-	The above noted transportation costs are being paid and claimed to various funding sources	-
North Carolina	-	-	State and local funds for IV-E match; state and local funds beyond the IV-E match	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	State and local funds	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-
Oregon	\$808,669	\$232,321	State funds for IV-E match, other state funds, TANF, Children's Trust funds	1,114
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	\$1,196	\$0	State funds	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	\$16,000	\$0	State funds	0
Texas	-	\$0	-	-
Utah	\$21,114	\$6,364	State general fund and state funds for IV-E match	37
Vermont	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	\$0	\$0	N/A	0

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

Appendix R: SFY 2016 Child Welfare Financing Survey instrument

SFY 2016 CHILD WELFARE FINANCING SURVEY

Overview

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

This survey is being conducted by Child Trends, with support from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs. We will summarize findings from this survey in a report, which you will receive a copy of once it is completed, and may create other publicly available resources with these data, such as state fact sheets. In addition, data collected through this survey may be shared with and used by policymakers, researchers, child welfare administrators, practitioners, foster care organizations, and others who find the information relevant to their work.

This survey seeks to collect fiscal data from SFY 2016. The previous survey collected data from SFY 2014, which allows us to continue the survey's trend of capturing biennial data.

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

Questions? Please contact Dana Connelly at Child Trends with any questions about the survey. She can be reached by email at dconnelly@childtrends.org.

Important Information on Completing the Instrument

The questions that follow primarily refer to the **federal, state, and local funds your state (and/or local) public child welfare agency(ies)** expended on child welfare services in SFY 2016. We offer this guidance as you begin the survey:

- **Please answer all questions.** Partial data are better than no data.
- If data are not available on a funding stream that your state uses to finance a particular service or activity, **please answer "UNKNOWN."**
- If a funding stream is not used at all, or not used for a particular service or activity, **please answer "0."**
- The time period requested, SFY 2016, could overlap with both federal fiscal year (FFY) 2015 and FFY 2016 (depending on your SFY calendar), so funds reported on this survey could be from both federal fiscal years.
- Text boxes are provided throughout the document to allow for any additional comments or explanations that will help us better understand your state's fiscal data. You can also email us (dconnelly@childtrends.org) with any additional information.

Definitions

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

<p>Expenditures</p>	<p>Include: all SFY 2016 expenditures for the programs, case management, administration, and operation (including field and administrative staff expenses, SACWIS, and training expenses) of your state’s child welfare services system, including all funds for services contracted out to another agency or entity that meet the definition of child welfare below.</p> <p>Please use SFY 2016 when answering the questions. For most states, this will be July 1, 2015-June 30, 2016. If you are unable to provide data based on this fiscal year, please indicate on page 3 the time period for which you have provided data.</p> <p>If your child welfare agency is housed within a larger administrative agency, please be sure to only include funds that were used <u>for child welfare purposes.</u></p> <p>Exclude: capital costs, appropriated but unexpended funds, and recoupment of federal reimbursement from prior years.</p>
<p>Child welfare</p>	<p>Include: all of the following services that are administered by the child welfare agency for children/young adults (including youth who are 18 and older) and families:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • services for intact families to prevent child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry; • child protective services (intake, family assessment, investigation and case management); • out-of-home placements and associated services and supports for children/youth in foster care, including reunification services; • adoption and guardianship services and supports; and • services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care. <p><u>The survey intends to capture all public child welfare agency spending on children and youth (and their families) receiving the services noted above.</u></p> <p>Exclude: domestic violence, juvenile justice, and all other services that the child welfare agency may provide that do not fall into a category listed above.</p>

Contact Information for Survey Respondent

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

Clarification of State Fiscal Year 2016 Timeframe

As stated in the “Expenditure” definition section above, please use SFY 2016 when answering the questions. For most states, this will be July 1, 2015-June 30, 2016. If you are unable to provide data based on this timeframe, please indicate the period for which you have provided data:

Changes Related to Child Welfare Financing in Your State

Please use the text box below to describe any changes since SFY 2014 in how you are reporting expenditures and/or explanations for changes that may be seen in expenditures (e.g., change in accounting systems or in programs/services provided, change in agency structure, change in cost allocation process, new Title IV-E waiver). This will help us account for changes in your state’s spending over time.

Confirmation of Previous Data

Finally, your state’s data from the SFY 2014 survey were sent with this survey. **Please review these data and inform us of any changes/corrections that should be made to the data, or updates if you now have data that you could not previously provide.**

Regarding your state’s SFY 2014 data that have been provided to you, please select one of the following:

- Data for SFY 2014 are correct.**
- Data for SFY 2014 are incorrect/incomplete.** *(Please provide corrections and values for previously missing data in the text box below, or attach a separate file.)*

Section 1: Federal Funds for Child Welfare Services

Directions:

- **INCLUDE:**
 - All federal funds directly expended and/or claimed as reimbursement for child welfare services/activities provided by your state/local child welfare agency(ies) in SFY 2016.
- **EXCLUDE:**
 - Recoupment of federal reimbursement for prior years.
 - State or local dollars used to match federal dollars or meet a Maintenance of Effort requirement. These should be reported in **Section 2: State and Local Funds for Child Welfare Services**.
 - Child support expenditures. Child support funds should be reported in **Section 3: Additional Questions**.

Title IV-E

1. Please provide the total amount of **federal Title IV-E** funds claimed as reimbursement for child welfare services/activities provided by your state/local child welfare agency(ies) in SFY 2016. For this question, please **exclude**:
- Title IV-E funds passed through to other state agencies, such as juvenile justice, which performed allowable services for eligible children;
 - state matching funds; and
 - any IV-E claims that were disallowed.

NOTE RE: TITLE IV-E WAIVER DOLLARS: If your state claimed reimbursement under a Title IV-E waiver for services/activities in SFY 2016, please exclude those dollars from lines 1a – 1h. The waiver dollars should be reported separately on line 1i.

	SFY 2016 amount
1a. Foster care maintenance payments	\$ _____
1b. Foster care administrative costs (in-placement, sex trafficking, and candidacy), training, and SACWIS (combined)	\$ _____
1b1. In-placement administrative costs – Eligibility determinations ¹	\$ _____
1c. Adoption assistance payments	\$ _____
1d. Adoption assistance administrative costs (agency and non-recurring), non-recurring adoption assistance payments, and training (combined)	\$ _____

¹ This amount should be included in the amount reported in 1b above.

1e. Guardianship assistance payments	\$ _____
1f. Guardianship assistance administrative costs (agency and non-recurring) and training (combined)	\$ _____
1g. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program funds	\$ _____
1h. Education and Training Vouchers (ETV) funds	\$ _____
1i. Title IV-E waiver demonstration dollars <i>(NOTE: This should exclude any dollars reported above in 1a-1h)</i>	\$ _____
1i1. In-placement administrative costs – Eligibility determinations ²	\$ _____
1j. TOTAL FEDERAL IV-E FUNDS CLAIMED	\$ _____ <i>Sum of 1a – 1i, above (excluding 1b1 & 1i1)</i>

NOTE: If response to 1i is "\$0," (i.e., your state did not claim any dollars through a Title IV-E waiver in SFY 2016) skip to Question #3.

2. Of the amount entered in response to Question 1i, representing dollars claimed through a Title IV-E waiver in SFY 2016, what amount (or percent) was claimed for each of the following categories? *Please enter either a dollar amount OR the percentage of overall federal Title IV-E waiver dollars for each row below.*

	SFY 2016 \$ (federal share)	% of total federal IV-E waiver dollars
2a. Costs paid with waiver dollars that would have been reimbursed under IV-E without the waiver <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I.e., dollars spent on traditionally IV-E eligible children for traditionally IV-E eligible costs 	\$ _____	_____
2b. Costs paid with waiver dollars for non-IV-E eligible children that would be reimbursable under IV-E if the child was IV-E eligible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I.e., dollars spent on non-IV-E eligible children for traditionally IV-E eligible costs 	\$ _____	_____
2c. Costs paid with waiver dollars for IV-E & non-IV-E eligible children that are only reimbursable because of the waiver <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I.e., dollars spent on non-IV-E eligible costs for any children (regardless of child’s IV-E eligibility status) 	\$ _____	_____

² This amount should be included in the amount reported in 1i above.

2d. Project development and evaluation costs	\$ _____	_____
TOTAL	\$ _____ <i>(should equal line 1i above)</i>	_____ <i>(should equal 100%)</i>

2e. If you entered a dollar amount or percentage other than “0” in line 2c above, please describe the types of non-IV-E eligible costs for which these IV-E waiver dollars were used.

3. Of the child welfare population in out-of-home care in SFY 2016 (for whom the Title IV-E agency had care and placement responsibility³), for what percentage of children did your state claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for spending on foster care maintenance payments in SFY 2016?

Please use the following figures for your calculation:

- **NUMERATOR:** The total number of children in out-of-home care⁴ during SFY 2016 who were determined to be eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance and for whom the state claimed Title IV-E foster care maintenance reimbursement at least once, including those who were served under waiver funding but were Title IV-E eligible. **DO NOT INCLUDE** in the numerator children who were served under a waiver but who were not otherwise Title IV-E eligible.
- **DENOMINATOR:** The total number of children in out-of-home care during SFY 2016.

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

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

4. Of the child welfare population in out-of-home care in SFY 2016 (for whom the Title IV-E agency had care and placement responsibility³), for what percentage of care-days⁵ did your state claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for spending on foster care maintenance payments in SFY 2016?

Please use the following figures for your calculation:

- **NUMERATOR:** The total number of care-days for children in out-of-home care in SFY 2016 that were determined to be eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance and for which the state claimed Title IV-E foster care maintenance reimbursement (either through traditional claiming or under a waiver). Only count care-days for children when the child was eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance (e.g., if the

³ “For whom the Title IV-E agency has care and placement responsibility” refers to any child for whom the state or local child welfare agency must provide case planning and case review protections.

⁴ The total number of children in out-of-home care refers to any child “served” in foster care during the SFY, meaning they were in foster care on the first day of the SFY or they entered foster care sometime during that SFY.

⁵ “Care-days” is defined as the number of days a child spent in out-of-home care, summed across children in out-of-home care in SFY 2016. This is also sometimes referred to as “bed-days.”

child was in out-of-home placement for 100 care-days in SFY 2016, but they were only eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance for 40 of those care-days, only include 40 care-days in the numerator). **DO NOT INCLUDE** in the numerator care-days for children who were served under a waiver but who were not otherwise Title IV-E eligible.

- **DENOMINATOR:** The total number of care-days for children in out-of-home care during SFY 2016.

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

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

5. Of the child welfare population receiving adoption subsidy (or “adoption assistance”) payments in SFY 2016, for what percentage did your state claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for adoption subsidy payments?

Please use the following figures for your calculation:

- **NUMERATOR:** The total number of children receiving adoption subsidy payments during SFY 2016 for whom the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for adoption subsidy payments. This number should include all children receiving adoption subsidy payments in SFY 2016, regardless of when the child was adopted (i.e., whether the adoption took place in a prior year).
- **DENOMINATOR:** The total number of children receiving adoption subsidy payments during SFY 2016. This number should include children receiving any type of adoption subsidy in SFY 2016, regardless of how the payment is funded (e.g., state-only assistance, Title IV-E adoption assistance).

EXCLUDE from your calculation children receiving only non-recurring assistance.

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

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

6. Of the child welfare population receiving guardianship subsidy (or “guardianship assistance”) payments in SFY 2016, for what percentage did your state claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for guardianship subsidy payments?

Please use the following figures for your calculation:

- **NUMERATOR:** The total number of children receiving guardianship subsidy payments during SFY 2016 for whom the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those guardianship subsidy payments. This number should include all children receiving guardianship subsidy payments in SFY 2016, regardless of when the child achieved guardianship (i.e., whether the guardianship took place in a prior year).
- **DENOMINATOR:** The total number of children receiving guardianship subsidy payments during SFY 2016. This number should include children receiving any type of guardianship subsidy in SFY 2016, regardless of how the payment is funded (e.g., state-only assistance, Title IV-E guardianship assistance).

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

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

7. Did your state child welfare agency pass through federal Title IV-E dollars to your juvenile justice agency(ies)⁶ in SFY 2016?

Yes [Please provide the federal share amount that was passed through: \$ _____]

No

NOTE: If "No," go to Question #8.

NOTE RE: JUVENILE JUSTICE EXPENDITURES: If you are unable to answer Questions 7a-7d regarding Title IV-E spending by juvenile justice agencies, please provide contact information for someone with the juvenile justice agency who may be able to provide the information in the text box below, and Child Trends will follow up with them.

7a. How many children and youth⁷ did the juvenile justice agency(ies) serve with Title IV-E dollars during SFY 2016?

7b. What percentage of the children reported on line 7a most recently resided:

	Percentage of children reported on line 7a
At home	_____ %
In a child welfare out-of-home placement (e.g., foster care, group home)	_____ %
Other (please describe: _____)	_____ %
Unable to answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

7c. What percentage of the federal Title IV-E dollars used by the juvenile justice agency(ies) were used for foster care maintenance payments?

_____ %

⁶ The term "juvenile justice agency(ies)" can also include juvenile courts that have IV-E agreements with the state.

⁷ When reporting the "children and youth" served with IV-E funds through the juvenile justice agency(ies), please count all those who were IV-E eligible at any point in SFY 2016.

7d. Please describe the types of costs/activities for which the juvenile justice agency(ies) used federal Title IV-E dollars in SFY 2016:

8. Did your state child welfare agency have an executed Title IV-E agreement with one or more Indian tribes or tribal organizations at any time during SFY 2016?

Yes No

8a. If yes, please report the total amount of federal Title IV-E funds that were used as reimbursement or passed through to each tribe in SFY 2016. (NOTE: this should include maintenance payments, administration, training, and Chafee and ETV funds.) If you need additional space, please attach supplemental pages.

Tribe	Amount
	\$ _____
	\$ _____
	\$ _____
	\$ _____
TOTAL	\$ _____

Title IV-B

9. **Formula Funds.** Please report your state/local child welfare agency's(ies') total Title IV-B formula expenditures in SFY 2016. This includes all IV-B funding for which a state must annually submit a request for funding via SFSP/APSR.

- **EXCLUDE:** Title IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in your state, unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity.

9a. Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services (Title IV-B, Subpart 1) \$ _____

9b. Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) Program, including formula grants for monthly case worker visits (Title IV-B, Subpart 2) \$ _____

10. **Competitive Funds.** Please report your state/local child welfare agency's(ies') total expenditures under any competitive grant or contract authorized under Title IV-B.

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

- 10a. Child Welfare Research, Training, and Demonstration Funding (Sec. 426 of the SSA; CFDA 93.648); and Family Connection Grants (CFDA 93.605); (Title IV-B, Subpart 1) \$ _____
- 10b. Regional Partnership Grants (RPG) to improve outcomes for children affected by parental substance abuse (CFDA 93.087); and PSSF Research, Evaluation, Technical Assistance or Training Funds (CFDA 93.556, project grants) \$ _____

Medicaid

11. What were the total amounts of **Medicaid (Title XIX)** funds (i.e., the federal share paid to your state) **for which your state and/or local child welfare agency(ies) paid the non-federal match in SFY 2016?**

- **INCLUDE:** The federal dollars received as reimbursement through Medicaid for:
 - Costs borne by the child welfare agency (i.e., payments made by or through the child welfare agency) and;
 - Costs borne by other agencies if the state/local child welfare agency(ies) paid the non-federal match for those costs.
- **EXCLUDE:**
 - Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population that were borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) if the child welfare agency did NOT pay the non-federal match for those costs.
 - The non-federal dollars spent by the child welfare agency for the required Medicaid match.

\$ _____

NOTE: If the response is "\$0," go to Question #11b.

11a. For which types of Medicaid services did your state and/or local child welfare agency(ies) pay the non-federal Medicaid match in SFY 2016? **Please check all that apply.**

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

11b. Were any of the services in Question 11a provided to children served by the child welfare agency but **funded through an agency other than the child welfare agency in SFY 2016?** In other words, the child welfare agency did not pay the non-federal Medicaid match for these services itself, but the services were provided to children served by the child welfare agency.

Yes No

11b1. If yes, for which of these child welfare services did another agency claim Medicaid reimbursement in SFY 2016, and what agency paid the non-federal match for these services?

	State claimed in SFY 2016 for children served by child welfare?	Agency paying non-federal match
11b1i. Rehabilitative services (e.g., residential treatment, behavioral modification treatment, in-patient and out-patient behavioral health services)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
11b1ii. Targeted case management	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
11b1iii. Medicaid-covered services for children placed in “treatment” (or “therapeutic”) foster home settings	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
11b1iv. Other (<i>please describe</i>) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

11c. Has your state experienced any recent changes (in the past 3-5 years) in how Medicaid is used for child welfare activities OR in how Medicaid-funded child welfare services are structured/financed in the state⁸?

Yes No

11c1. If yes, please briefly describe the recent changes in the box below.

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

11d. In your state, is Medicaid coverage provided to all children in foster care regardless of the child’s Title IV-E eligibility?

Yes (Go to Question 11d1.)

No (Go to Question 11d2.)

⁸ This would include Medicaid waiver programs.

11d1. If yes, through what mechanism does your state provide this coverage to the non-IV-E eligible children? **Please check all that apply.**

State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ribicoff Amendment (i.e., federal plan option to treat children in foster care as a “reasonable category” of children for meeting the Medicaid requirement)	<input type="checkbox"/>
State-created eligibility pathways through a 1115 and/or 1915(b) waiver	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please describe) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

11d2. If no, what factors can prohibit a child in foster care from being eligible to receive Medicaid in your state? For example: Title IV-E eligibility, legal status, income of their family of origin.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

12. What were the total amounts of **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)** funds your state/local child welfare agency(ies) expended on child welfare services in SFY 2016?

- **INCLUDE:** Only TANF funds used by the child welfare agency.
- **EXCLUDE:**
 - TANF funds that were transferred to Social Services Block Grant Program (*these should be reported in the SSBG section*).
 - TANF child-only payments provided by the TANF agency.

\$ _____

NOTE: If the response is “\$0,” go to Question #12b.

12a. Based on your best estimate, please rank the top three categories of child welfare services (with 1 representing the largest category of expenditures, and 3 representing the third largest category) that TANF funds were used for by the state/local child welfare agency(ies) in SFY 2016.

- For example, if you estimate that most TANF funds used for child welfare activities in SFY 2016 were used for “relative foster care maintenance payments and adoption and guardianship subsidies,” place a “1” next to that category. If “supportive services” represented the second largest category of TANF expenditures, place a “2” next to that category.

Category ⁹	Rank
12a1. Basic Assistance (<i>excluding Payments for Relative Foster Care, and Adoption and Guardianship Subsidies</i>)	
12a2. Basic Assistance: <i>Relative Foster Care Maintenance Payments and Adoption and Guardianship Subsidies</i>	
12a3. Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law: <i>Foster Care Payments</i>	
12a4. Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law: <i>Emergency Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law</i>	
12a5. Non-Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law: <i>Child Welfare or Foster Care Services</i>	
12a6. Non-Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law: <i>Emergency Services Authorized Solely Under Prior Law</i>	
12a7. Work, Education, and Training Activities	
12a8. Early Care and Education	
12a9. Supportive Services	
12a10. Services for Children and Youth	
12a11. Child Welfare Services: <i>Family Support/Family Preservation/Reunification Services</i>	
12a12. Child Welfare Services: <i>Adoption Services</i>	
12a13. Child Welfare Services: <i>Additional Child Welfare Services</i>	
12a14. Program Management	
12a15. Other (include TANF categories not listed above)	

12b. In SFY 2016, could the TANF agency in your state make ongoing monthly assistance payments on behalf of any children for whom the state or local child welfare agency has care and placement responsibility¹⁰ *in lieu of child welfare agency-paid maintenance payments* for the children’s room and board? (The TANF agency may make these payments as basic assistance to a family, child-only payments for relative caregivers, or as payments authorized under prior law.)

Yes No

NOTE: If “No,” go to Question #13.

12b1. For what percentage of children who were in foster care in your state in SFY 2016¹¹ did the TANF agency provide monthly assistance payments *in lieu of a child welfare agency-paid foster care maintenance payment*?

_____ %

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

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

¹¹ This refers to any child “served” in foster care during the SFY, meaning they were in foster care on the first day of the SFY or they entered foster care sometime during that SFY and for whom the state or local child welfare agency has care and placement responsibility.

12b2. Please briefly describe what determines whether the caregiver would receive the TANF monthly assistance payment or a foster care maintenance payment:

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)

13. What were the total amounts of **Title XX Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)** funds your state/local child welfare agency(ies) expended on child welfare services in SFY 2016?

- **INCLUDE:**
 - Only those SSBG funds used by the child welfare agency, not those expended by another agency **unless the dollars flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity.**
 - Any TANF funds that were transferred to SSBG (that were spent by the child welfare agency).

\$ _____

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

13a. Based on your best estimate, please rank the top three categories of child welfare services (with 1 representing the largest category of expenditures, and 3 representing the third largest category) that SSBG funds were used for by the state/local child welfare agencies in SFY 2016.

- *For example, if you estimate that the majority of SSBG funds used for child welfare activities in SFY 2016 were used for "prevention and intervention services," place a "1" next to that category. If "adoption services" represented the second largest category, place a "2" next to that category.*

Category ¹²	Rank
13a1. Adoption Services	
13a2. Case Management Services	
13a3. Counseling Services	
13a4. Day Care Services – Children	
13a5. Foster Care Services for Children	
13a6. Home Based Services	
13a7. Independent and Transitional Living Services	
13a8. Prevention and Intervention Services	
13a9. Protective Services for Children	
13a10. Residential Treatment Services	
13a11. Special Services for Persons with Developmental or Physical Disabilities, or Persons with Visual or Auditory Impairments	

¹² These categories are taken from the SSBG "Uniform Definition of Services" (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services), as well as "Administrative Costs." Please see: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services> for category descriptions.

13a12. Special Services for Youth Involved in or at Risk of involvement in Criminal Activity	
13a13. Substance Abuse Services	
13a14. Administrative Costs	
13a15. Other (include SSBG categories not listed above, as well as the “Other Services” category)	

Other Federal Funds

14. What were the amounts of **other federal funds** the state/local child welfare agency(ies) claimed or expended for child welfare services in SFY 2016?

- **INCLUDE:**
 - Only funds expended by the child welfare agency.
 - Any federal grants or awards (including discretionary grants) not reported elsewhere on the survey.
- **EXCLUDE:**
 - Any funds expended by non-profits, courts, other entities in your state **unless the dollars flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity.**
 - Child support expenditures.

If your state/local child welfare agency(ies) did not use a particular source in SFY 2016 please write “\$0” in the space provided. If the state/local child welfare agency(ies) did use the source, but you are unable to report the amount, please write “UNKNOWN” in the space provided. If you need to provide any additional context, please use the text box below.

Federal funding source	SFY 2016 amount
14a. Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) including CAPTA state grants, CBCAP grants, ¹³ and any competitive grants awarded to the state or local child welfare agency out of CAPTA discretionary activities funding	\$ _____
14b. Children’s Justice Act	\$ _____
14c. Adoption Opportunities	\$ _____
14d. Adoption Incentive awards	\$ _____
14e. Guardianship Incentive awards	\$ _____
14f. Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)	\$ _____
14g. Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	\$ _____
14h. Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)	\$ _____

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

14i. Social Security Survivor’s Benefits	\$ _____
14j. Veteran’s Administration (VA) funds	\$ _____
14k. Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) funds	\$ _____
14l. <i>Other:</i> _____	\$ _____
14m. <i>Other:</i> _____	\$ _____
14n. TOTAL (sum all rows above)	\$ _____

14o. Please indicate below any additional information needed to fully understand how you reported “other federal funding sources” in Question #14. *For example, please explain if you combined child income categories (14g-14j) on one line.*

15. If you reported that your state or local child welfare agency(ies) used funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA) in SFY 2016 (i.e., Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), or Social Security Survivor’s Benefits (14g-14i above)), please indicate if these funds were used to:

- Not applicable (SKIP to Question # 16)
- Offset costs for a particular child
- Offset general child welfare agency costs
- Placed in an account specific to the child for whom SSA is paying the benefit that the child or child’s caregiver can access
- Other (please explain):

Total Federal Funds

16. Of the total amount of **federal funds** the state/local child welfare agency(ies) claimed or expended for child welfare services in SFY 2016, what percentage was spent on the following categories (with more detailed explanations below)?

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

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

Approximations/Estimates Precise percentages

Category	SFY 2016 Percentage
<p>16a. Services for intact families to prevent child abuse or neglect and/or to prevent foster care placement or re-entry. Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family support or family preservation services provided to children who are not in foster care; • Caseworker supports or services provided after a child abuse/neglect investigation or assessment is closed; • Any post-reunification services or supports; and • All associated administrative costs, including IV-E candidate administrative expenditures supporting prevention. 	<p>_____ %</p>
<p>16b. Child protective services. Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intake/screening; • Family assessment; • Investigation; • Services provided during the investigation/assessment; and • All associated administrative costs. 	<p>_____ %</p>
<p>16c. Out-of-home placement costs. Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster care maintenance payments (including for youth 18 and older); • Case planning and review activities for all children in foster care; • Services provided to children in foster care or their parents (e.g., to enable reunification); • Foster parent training; and • All associated administrative costs, including IV-E candidate administrative expenditures related to preparing for out-of-home placement, SACWIS costs, and training expenditures. 	<p>_____ %</p>
<p>16d. Adoption and guardianship costs. Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing and non-recurring assistance payments; • Other post-adoption or post-guardianship services or supports; and 	<p>_____ %</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All associated administrative costs, including training expenditures. 	
16e. Services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care (excluding foster care maintenance payments for youth 18 and older, which should be reported in 16c). Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services or supports intended to help youth make a successful transition from foster care to adulthood; Services for youth who have aged out of foster care or who left foster care (for any reason) at age 16 or older; and All associated administrative costs. 	_____ %
16f. Other (Please describe).	_____ %

17. Of the following services for intact families to prevent abuse or neglect and/or the placement of children into foster care, please rank the top three categories¹⁴ that federal funds were used for by your child welfare agency in SFY 2016:

	<i>Sample response</i>	SFY 2016 Ranking
Services for intact families to prevent abuse or neglect or prevent entry or re-entry into foster care		
17a. Parent skill-based programs such as individual counseling, family counseling, parent education, or parent skills training		_____
17b. Substance abuse prevention and treatment	1	_____
17c. Mental health treatment		_____
17d. Financial supports ¹⁵	2	_____
17e. Caseworker visits/administration (including information and referral services)	3	_____
17f. Other	Please describe:	_____

18. Please indicate how much federal funding was spent on out-of-home placement costs (see definition of out-of-home placement costs in Question #16) in each of the following placement setting categories:

	SFY 2016 Spending
18a. Relative/non-relative family foster care ¹⁶	\$ _____
18b. Congregate care ¹⁷	\$ _____

¹⁴ For example, if you estimate that the majority of federal funds used for prevention services in SFY 2016 were used for “substance abuse prevention and treatment,” place a “1” next to that category. If “financial supports” represented the second largest category, place a “2” next to that category and if “caseworker visits” is the third category, place a “3” next to it.

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

¹⁶ Relative/non-relative family foster care includes the following placement types: licensed home, therapeutic foster family home, shelter care foster family home, relative foster family home, pre-adoptive home, kin foster family home as defined on pages 90576 and 90577 of <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-12-14/pdf/2016-29366.pdf>.

¹⁷ Congregate care includes the following placement types: group home-family operated, group home-staff operated, group home-shelter care, residential treatment center, child care institution, child care institution-shelter care, supervised independent living, juvenile justice facility, medical or rehabilitative facility, psychiatric hospital as defined on page 90577 of <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-12-14/pdf/2016-29366.pdf>.

19. Please indicate how much federal funding was spent in each of the following adoption and guardianship categories (including administrative costs associated with each category):

	<u>SFY 2016 Spending</u>
19a. Adoption assistance payments	\$ _____
19b. Post-adoption services & supports	\$ _____
19c. Guardianship assistance payments	\$ _____
19d. Post-guardianship services & supports	\$ _____

Section 2: State and Local Funds for Child Welfare Services

Directions:

• **INCLUDE:**

- All state and local funds **used to match federal funds, as well as state and local funds beyond federal matching dollars, that were expended by the state/local child welfare agency(ies) for child welfare services in SFY 2016.**
- State and local funds that the state/local child welfare agency(ies) expended in SFY 2016 to meet the TANF maintenance of effort requirement.

• **EXCLUDE:**

- State or local expenditures that were reimbursed by the federal government. These should be reported in **Section 1: Federal Funds for Child Welfare Services.**
- Child support expenditures. Child support funds should be reported in **Section 3: Additional Questions.**

20. How was your state’s child welfare system structured in SFY 2016? (please choose one)

- State administered County administered, state supervised Other (please explain in the space below)

21. What were the total amounts of state and local dollars that were expended on child welfare services by the state/local child welfare agency(ies) in SFY 2016?

	SFY 2016 amount
21a. State funds	\$ _____
21b. Local funds	\$ _____

22. Of the total amount of **state and local funds** the state/local child welfare agency(ies) expended on child welfare services in SFY 2016, what percentage was spent on the following categories (with more detailed explanations below)?

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

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

- Approximations/Estimates Precise percentages

Category	SFY 2016 Percentage
<p>22a. Services for intact families to prevent child abuse or neglect and/or to prevent foster care placement or re-entry. Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Family support or family preservation services provided to children who are not in foster care;</i> • <i>Caseworker supports or services provided after a child abuse/neglect investigation or assessment is closed;</i> • <i>Any post-reunification services or supports; and</i> • <i>All associated administrative costs, including IV-E candidate administrative expenditures supporting prevention.</i> 	_____ %
<p>22b. Child protective services. Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Intake/screening;</i> • <i>Family assessment;</i> • <i>Investigation;</i> • <i>Services provided during the investigation/assessment; and</i> • <i>All associated administrative costs.</i> 	_____ %
<p>22c. Out-of-home placement costs. Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Foster care maintenance payments (including for youth 18 and older);</i> • <i>Case planning and review activities for all children in foster care;</i> • <i>Services provided to children in foster care or their parents (e.g., to enable reunification);</i> • <i>Foster parent training; and</i> • <i>All associated administrative costs, including IV-E candidate administrative expenditures related to preparing for out-of-home placement, SACWIS costs, and training expenditures.</i> 	_____ %
<p>22d. Adoption and guardianship costs. Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ongoing and non-recurring assistance payments;</i> • <i>Other post-adoption or post-guardianship services or supports; and</i> • <i>All associated administrative costs, including training expenditures.</i> 	_____ %
<p>22e. Services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care (excluding foster care maintenance payments for youth 18 and older, which should be reported in 22c). Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Services or supports intended to help youth make a successful transition from foster care to adulthood;</i> • <i>Services for youth who have aged out of foster care or who left foster care (for any reason) at age 16 or older; and</i> • <i>All associated administrative costs.</i> 	_____ %
<p>22f. Other (Please describe).</p>	_____ %

23. Of the following services for intact families to prevent abuse or neglect and/or the placement of children into foster care, please rank the top three categories¹⁸ that state and local funds were used for by your child welfare agency in SFY 2016:

		<u>Sample response</u>	<u>SFY 2016 Ranking</u>
Services for intact families to prevent abuse or neglect or prevent entry or re-entry into foster care			
23a. Parent skill-based programs such as individual counseling, family counseling, parent education, or parent skills training			_____
23b. Substance abuse prevention and treatment			_____
23c. Mental health treatment		3	_____
23d. Financial supports ¹⁹		2	_____
23e. Caseworker visits/administration (including information and referral services)		1	_____
23f. Other	Please describe:		_____

24. Please indicate how much state and local funding was spent on out-of-home placement costs (see definition of out-of-home placement costs in Question #22) in each of the following placement setting categories:

	<u>SFY 2016 Spending</u>
24a. Relative/non-relative family foster care ²⁰	\$ _____
24b. Congregate care ²¹	\$ _____

25. Please indicate how much state and local funding was spent in each of the following adoption and guardianship categories (including administrative costs associated with each category):

	<u>SFY 2016 Spending</u>
25a. Adoption assistance payments	\$ _____
25b. Post-adoption services & supports	\$ _____
25c. Guardianship assistance payments	\$ _____
25d. Post-guardianship services & supports	\$ _____

¹⁸ For example, if you estimate that the majority of state and local funds used for prevention services in SFY 2016 were used for “caseworker visits,” place a “1” next to that category. If “financial supports” represented the second largest category, place a “2” next to that category and if “mental health treatment” is the third category, place a “3” next to it.

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

²⁰ Relative/non-relative family foster care includes the following placement types: licensed home, therapeutic foster family home, shelter care foster family home, relative foster family home, pre-adoptive home, kin foster family home as defined on pages 90576 and 90577 of <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-12-14/pdf/2016-29366.pdf>.

²¹ Congregate care includes the following placement types: group home-family operated, group home-staff operated, group home-shelter care, residential treatment center, child care institution, child care institution-shelter care, supervised independent living, juvenile justice facility, medical or rehabilitative facility, psychiatric hospital as defined on page 90577 of <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-12-14/pdf/2016-29366.pdf>.

Section 3: Additional Questions

26. In SFY 2016, what was the total amount of **child support dollars** that were collected on behalf of children in foster care (regardless of IV-E eligibility) **and were made available to the state/local child welfare agency(ies)** (either directly by the state child support enforcement distribution office or via a state general fund)?

\$ _____ Unable to provide

NOTE RE: CHILD SUPPORT DOLLARS: This amount should not have been included in any other category above.

26a. When child support dollars are received by the child welfare agency, are the funds used to offset costs for a particular child (i.e., the child for whom the child support payment was made), placed in an account that the child or child’s caregiver can access, or used to offset general child welfare agency costs?

- Funds are used to offset costs for a particular child
- Funds are placed in an account that the child or child’s caregiver can access
- Funds are used to offset general child welfare agency costs
- Other (please explain):

27. Please indicate the top three *sources* of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenses. Simply indicate a source’s use by marking the appropriate box with an “X” (there is no need to rank them).

Category	Funding Source							
	Title IV-E	Title IV-B	Medicaid	TANF	SSBG	Other federal funds	State funds	Local funds
<i>Sample row</i>		X			X		X	
27a. Services for intact families to prevent child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry								
27b. Child protective services								
27c. Out-of-home placement costs								
27d. Adoption and guardianship costs								

27e. Services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care

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28. How much did your state’s child welfare agency spend on evidence-based practices in SFY 2016? An evidence-based practice is considered to be a program with a rating of 1 or 2 on the California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare website (<http://www.cebc4cw.org/>).

\$ _____ Unable to provide

28a. Please list examples of the evidence-based practices that were funded by the child welfare agency in SFY 2016 in the box below.

28b. Of the amount provided on line 28, please indicate the top three *sources* of funds used to fund evidence-based practices. **Please check the appropriate boxes** (there is no need to rank them).

Title IV-E	<input type="checkbox"/>
IV-E mechanism	<input type="checkbox"/> Through waiver <input type="checkbox"/> Allowable without waiver
Title IV-B	<input type="checkbox"/>
Medicaid	<input type="checkbox"/>
TANF	<input type="checkbox"/>
SSBG	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other federal funds	<input type="checkbox"/>
State funds	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local funds	<input type="checkbox"/>

29. What was the total amount your agency spent (from any source – federal, state match or otherwise) on the costs of transportation to maintain school stability for children in foster care (e.g., per the Fostering Connections school stability provision or the Every Student Succeeds Act) in SFY 2016?

\$ _____

29a. Of this amount, how much was reimbursed by Title IV-E (federal share)?

\$ _____

29b. What other funding sources were used by the child welfare agency to cover these transportation costs?
Examples include: state and local funds for the IV-E match, state and local funds beyond the IV-E match, particular federal funding sources, etc.

29c. How many IV-E eligible children did the child welfare agency spend money on to maintain school stability?

Unable to answer