

Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022

A Survey of Federal, State,
and Local Expenditures

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Table of Contents

Acknowledgments	ii
Executive Summary.....	1
Introduction.....	4
Overview of Expenditures.....	10
Title IV-E of the Social Security Act	20
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act.....	30
Medicaid	33
Social Services Block Grant.....	36
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	38
Other Federal Funds.....	41
State and Local Expenditures	44
Other Expenditures.....	46
How Child Welfare Agencies Use Their Funds	48
Discussion	52
References	55
Appendix A: SFY 2022 Total, Federal, State/local, and Other Expenditures by State	59
Appendix B: SFY 2022 Federal Expenditures by Source, by State.....	63
Appendix C: SFY 2022 Funding Profiles, by State	69
Appendix D: SFY 2022 Child Welfare Title IV-E Expenditures, by Program, by State	76
Appendix E: SFY 2022 Use of Funds, by State.....	92
Appendix F: SFY 2022 Child Welfare Financing Survey Instrument	101

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This report is an update of the *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2020: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*, available on the [Child Trends website](#). Data and findings have been updated, and new text has been added to describe new survey findings and context. However, some language used in this report mirrors language used in the earlier report.

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Executive Summary

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

During federal fiscal year (FFY) 2022 (October 1, 2021, to September 30, 2022), child welfare agencies received an estimated 4.3 million referrals for suspected child abuse or neglect of approximately 7.5 million children (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2024b). These agencies served approximately 570,000 individual children in foster care in FFY 2022, 369,000 of whom remained in care on September 30, 2022 (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2023b).

Child welfare administrators, policymakers, advocates, and researchers need accurate, up-to-date information on states’ financing and on the financing-related challenges and opportunities that agencies face in serving children and families. To this end, Child Trends conducted the 13th edition of its national survey of child welfare agency expenditures.

We found that, in state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent \$34.3 billion of federal, state, local, and other funds. After accounting for inflation, expenditures increased by 3 percent over the past decade (i.e., 2012 to 2022). As in previous analyses, we found that most child welfare agency funding comes from state and local (as opposed to federal) sources and that almost half of child welfare agency expenditures are spent on out-of-home placements. Child welfare agencies continue to spend a relatively small proportion of their dollars on prevention.

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

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

All dollar figures have been adjusted for inflation and are presented in 2022 dollars. When we compare spending across years, we are using the inflation-adjusted amounts.

Key findings

In keeping with previous iterations of this survey, this report examines child welfare agency expenditures from federal, state, local, and other funding sources for SFY 2022 and analyzes changes over time (after adjusting for inflation). As in prior years, Child Trends requested financial data from all 50 states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. In total, 46 states participated.¹

¹ This year, Alabama, Alaska, Hawai‘i, Kentucky, North Dakota, and West Virginia were unable to participate.

Key findings from the SFY 2022 survey include the following:

- **Total spending decreased slightly from SFY 2020 to 2022 but has increased slightly over the past decade.** Child welfare agencies reported spending \$34.3 billion in SFY 2022, representing a 3 percent decrease from SFY 2020 to SFY 2022 but a 3 percent increase since SFY 2012.
- **Out-of-home placements continue to be child welfare agencies' primary use of funds,** but SFY 2022 data show that child welfare agencies are spending a slightly smaller proportion of their funding on out-of-home placements than in prior years.
- **Federal expenditures increased over the past decade despite decreasing slightly since SFY 2020.** In SFY 2022, child welfare agencies expended \$16.8 billion in federal funds, representing a 4 percent decrease since SFY 2020 but a 6 percent increase over the past decade.
 - Over the past decade, **Title IV-E** expenditures have grown due to the creation and expansion of multiple programs. More children became eligible for Title IV-E adoption assistance, states created and expanded their Title IV-E guardianship assistance programs, and states began implementing new Title IV-E prevention and kinship navigator programs. However, most recently (from SFY 2020 to SFY 2022), Title IV-E expenditures have decreased slightly due to fewer children in care, new restrictions on the use of Title IV-E for congregate care placements, and the elimination of the Title IV-E waiver program.
 - While **Title IV-B** expenditures steadily decreased during the 2010s, the latest data show expenditures from this source leveling off in recent years. The prior steady decrease was driven by sequestration and relatively stable appropriation levels from 2013 to 2017. However, the influx of additional time-limited funding via COVID-19 pandemic-related legislation stemmed the decrease during and immediately following the pandemic.
 - Child welfare agencies' **Medicaid** expenditures have increased slightly over the past decade, likely driven in part by increased Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates that started in 2020 via the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA, P.L. 116-127). These time-limited increases remained in effect during the reporting period for this survey. While Medicaid expenditures are up over the decade, they decreased slightly from 2020 to 2022, which—similar to Title IV-E—may have been driven by reductions in the number of children in foster care.
 - Both **TANF** and **SSBG** expenditures by child welfare agencies have decreased over the past decade. Survey respondents suggested that decreases in these sources were driven in part by the intentional reallocation of these dollars to other, non-child-welfare-related purposes. In addition, SSBG was affected by sequestration, which reduced allocations starting in FY 2013.

Title IV-E Waivers

Legislation enacted in 1994 granted time-limited authority through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. All waivers ended by September 30, 2019.

Sequestration, or the imposition of across-the-board spending cuts, was a fiscal policy enacted by Congress via the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25). It was designed to automatically reduce federal spending starting in 2013 in the event Congress failed to pass a deficit-reducing budget by a specified time. Sequestration affects Title IV-B and SSBG.

FMAP rates determine the amount the federal government reimburses states for eligible costs. The FMAP rates for all states are reassessed and updated annually and are higher for states with lower average per capita incomes.

- The use of **other federal funds** has increased in recent years, driven by the creation of the time-limited Family First Transition Act (FFTA, P.L. 116-94) grants and miscellaneous COVID-19 pandemic funds that child welfare agencies accessed.
- The expenditure of **state and local funds** has held steady over the past decade despite a recent slight decrease from SFY 2020 to SFY 2022—likely a result of decreased foster care caseloads. Some states also attribute the reduction to increased federal COVID-19 pandemic relief dollars that reduced the need for state and local funding; however, it is important to consider that total federal expenditures also decreased from SFY 2020 to SFY 2022.
- Finally, the expenditure of **other funding sources**—notably, child benefits (such as Social Security benefits) and family income (such as child support)—are down since SFY 2020. This is likely the result of child welfare agencies curbing their practice of using child benefits, such as Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), to cover foster care costs.
- **National findings and trends mask extensive state variation across all aspects of child welfare financing.** States vary in terms of which funding sources they rely on, how their use of specific funding streams have changed over time, and how they use their funds.

Reflection questions for readers

This report presents national and state-level data on how much child welfare agencies spend, which funding sources they use, and how they spend available funds. Stakeholders can use the information to better understand child welfare expenditure data and the ways in which child welfare financing can provide a robust, effective array of services and supports to improve outcomes for children and families.

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

- **How can the child welfare field use the Family First Prevention Services Act (P.L. 115-123) and other recent legislation to maximize opportunities to finance child welfare differently?** How might recent legislation present new opportunities or challenges?
- **Do the ways in which the child welfare system is financed reflect common priorities and values (such as the importance of keeping families together)?** For example, does the balance between child welfare agency spending on out-of-home care and prevention make sense when considering what other agencies are (or are not) doing to prevent child maltreatment?
- **Are all available funding sources being maximized strategically?** How can the child welfare system collaborate with other child-serving agencies to contribute to an efficient and effective budget strategy?
- **How did the influx of pandemic relief dollars affect child welfare agency funding?** What does the expiration of these funds mean for child welfare agency budgets?
- **Are child welfare agencies achieving their desired outcomes for all children and families?** What changes need to be made to improve outcomes? Which funding sources could finance these changes?

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

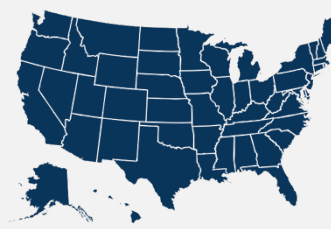
Introduction

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of—or who have been victims of—maltreatment. During federal fiscal year (FFY) 2022 (October 1, 2021, to September 30, 2022), child welfare agencies received an estimated 4.3 million referrals for suspected child abuse or neglect of approximately 7.5 million children (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2024b). These agencies served approximately 570,000 individual children in foster care in FFY 2022, 369,000 of whom remained in care on September 30, 2022 (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2023b).

To fulfill their responsibilities, child welfare agencies use federal, state, local, and other funding sources composed of multiple funding streams, each with its own purposes and requirements. This financing system influences states' choices about how children are cared for, what services they receive, and how child welfare agencies operate. To understand the challenges and opportunities child welfare agencies face in serving children and families, it is critical to understand how their work is financed.

This report presents findings from the 13th national survey of state-level child welfare financing.² It summarizes key findings on child welfare agency expenditures from federal, state, local, and other funding sources for SFY 2022.³ The survey focuses primarily on child welfare agency expenditures for child welfare purposes.⁴ When possible, we compare SFY 2022 data to reported amounts from prior years (adjusting for inflation) and highlight state variation.⁵ Additional information about each main funding source and detailed state-specific information is available in the appendices and via accompanying resources on the Child Trends website.

State-level information is available in the appendices to this report and on the Child Trends [website](#).



As in prior years, Child Trends requested financial data from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. This year, Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, North Dakota, and West Virginia were unable to participate, resulting in 46

² The survey has been adapted over time. Starting with the SFY 2018 survey instrument, we began including Title IV-E expenditures for non-child welfare services/activities, child benefits and family income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars. We have included those expenditures in our calculations of SFY 2018, 2020, and 2022 expenditures. In addition, the way child support is handled has changed. For the SFY 2012 survey and earlier, child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as “other federal funds” and included in the total amount of federal expenditures and total amount of expenditures overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category separate from federal, state, and local funds and did not report child support as part of total, federal, state, or local expenditures. In the SFY 2018, 2020, and 2022 surveys, child support was captured under “child benefits and family income used as offsets” and was included in total expenditures. As a result, our expenditure data for SFYs 2018, 2020, and 2022 are not directly comparable to data from earlier years. For all relevant analyses comparing SFY 2018, 2020, and 2022 data to prior years' data, we conducted sensitivity analyses using more comparable data. For these sensitivity analyses, we excluded the following from SFY 2018, 2020, and 2022 amounts: Title IV-E expenditures for non-child welfare services/activities, Title IV-E funds used as reimbursement or passed through to Tribes, child benefits and family income used as offsets (except for Social Security Administration and Veteran's Administration funds since they had been captured under “other federal funds” in prior surveys), third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars. We also excluded child support dollars from SFY 2012, 2018, 2020, and 2022 calculations. Unless otherwise stated, the sensitivity analyses supported the same substantive conclusions as the main analyses.

³ Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for most states is July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022. Of the 46 participating states, only four (the District of Columbia, Michigan, New York, and Texas) reported a different SFY period.

⁴ The Title IV-E section of the survey also asks about Title IV-E expenditures by child welfare agencies on juvenile justice services/activities, Title IV-E funds used as reimbursement/passed through to Tribes with which the state and local child welfare agency(ies) had an executed Title IV-E agreement, and Title IV-E expenditures for other allowable services and activities administered by the child welfare agency or other entities. This reflects a change starting with the SFY 2018 survey (see footnote 2). We made this change since child welfare agencies control the use of Title IV-E dollars, even if some of the funds are expended for other purposes or by other agencies.

⁵ To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at <http://www.measuringworth.com/uscompare>). In addition, when making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

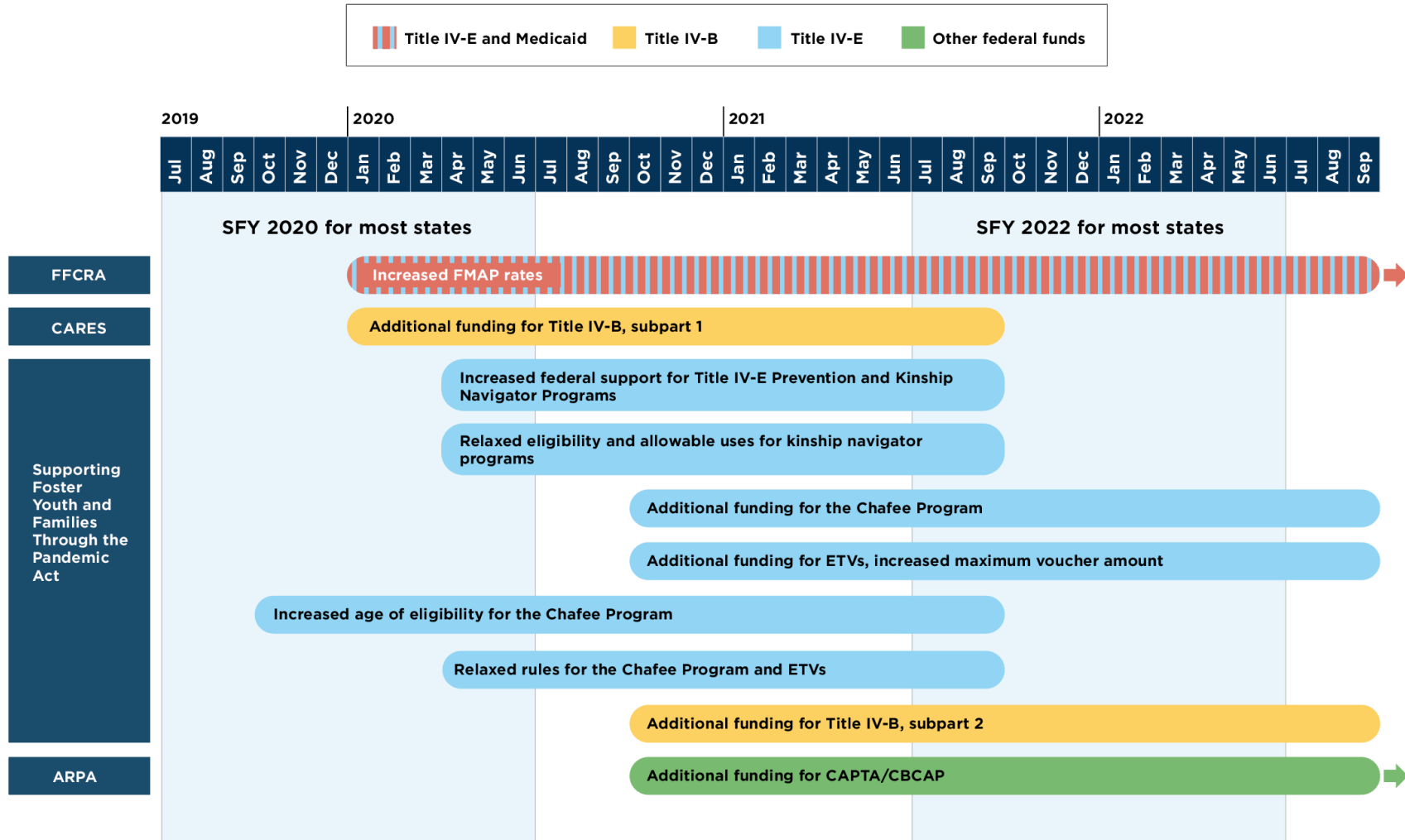
participating states.⁶ This response rate is identical to the response rate for the SFY 2020 survey but lower than in prior years. States that were unable to respond cited staffing limitations that made it challenging to find time to complete the survey. In addition, participating states were sometimes unable to report expenditures from a major funding source; therefore, SFY 2022 expenditures for some funding sources are understated. However, when making comparisons among years, we excluded states that did not provide sufficient data in the years being compared. In addition, while this survey focused on states, it did not focus on child welfare expenditures by Tribes.

This report captures data from SFY 2022, a year in which the child welfare system was continuing to address the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Some of the legislative changes enacted during the pandemic to provide resources to child welfare agencies, families, and children were still in effect during portions or all of SFY 2022. This legislation included:

- The **Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA, P.L. 116-127)**—passed in March 2020, increased states’ Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rate by 6.2 percentage points from January 1, 2020, through March 31, 2023 (per recent amendments) when a phase-down plan took effect.
- The **Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (P.L. 116-136)**—passed in March 2020, appropriated an additional \$45 million for child welfare services as part of Title IV-B, subpart 1 allocations without a required non-federal match. These amounts could be applied retroactively to costs incurred starting January 20, 2020, and must have been used by September 30, 2021 (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2020b). The CARES Act also authorized the development of a broad-based federal COVID-19 relief fund for which state and local agencies could apply for relief payments.
- The **Supporting Foster Youth and Families Through the Pandemic Act (P.L. 116-260)**—passed in December 2020, included changes that applied to SFY 2022 (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2021a; U.S. DHHS, CB, 2021b):
 - Increased federal reimbursements for the Title IV-E Prevention Program and Kinship Navigator Program to 100 percent from April 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021
 - Relaxed eligibility and allowable uses for kinship navigator programs from April 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021
 - Provided \$344 million (with no required state match) in additional funding for the John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood, to be spent from October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2022. The Act also increased the age of eligibility for the Chafee Program to age 26 between October 1, 2019, and September 30, 2021, and relaxed requirements that limited the amount of Chafee funds states could use for room and board from April 1, 2020, to September 30, 2021.
 - Provided \$50 million (with no required state match) in additional funding for Education and Training Vouchers (ETVs) and increased the maximum ETV amount from \$5,000 to \$12,000 from October 1, 2020, to September 30, 2022; relaxed eligibility and allowable uses from April 1, 2020, to September 30, 2021
 - Provided additional support for older youth through September 2021 (including the prohibition on aging out of foster care, the relaxing of eligibility requirements for extended foster care, and the provision of supports for youth to re-enter care during the pandemic)
 - Provided \$85 million of additional funding for Title IV-B, subpart 2 (with no required state match) to be used from October 1, 2020, to September 30, 2022

⁶ For the purposes of the survey, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico were considered states. For more on the survey’s methodology, contact the authors.

Timeline 1. Pandemic relief legislation related to child welfare



- The **American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA, P.L. 117-2)**—passed in March 2021, included supplemental funding for the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) program (\$250 million) and Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) grants (\$100 million). Funding must be used no later than September 30, 2025 (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2022a).

Another major shift affecting child welfare financing in SFY 2022 was the passage of the federal Family First Prevention Services Act (P.L. 115-123) on February 9, 2018, which amends Title IV-E of the Social Security Act and other child welfare programs.

- The Family First Prevention Services Act allows states and eligible Tribes with a prevention plan approved through the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) to seek Title IV-E reimbursement for preventive services provided to families with children at risk of entering foster care (“candidates for foster care”) or pregnant or parenting youth in foster care. The status of each state’s prevention plan is available on ACF’s website.⁷ These preventive services include evidence-based and approved mental health services, substance use treatment, and in-home parent skill-based programs. These services have no income eligibility requirements, and states have some flexibility to define “candidates for foster care,” thus enabling reimbursement for these services for more children than other Title IV-E programs.
- Additionally, for children and youth who do ultimately enter foster care, the Family First Prevention Services Act recommends that children be placed with families (kinship or foster) and limits the types of congregate care placement settings that are eligible for federal reimbursement.
- The law also allows Title IV-E funds to help reimburse foster care maintenance payments for children placed with a parent in a family-based substance use treatment facility and to pay for eligible evidence-based kinship navigator programs.

While passed in 2018, states could not start claiming Title IV-E for prevention services until October 2019 (SFY 2020). If states began claiming Title IV-E for prevention services at that time, they were also required to adhere to the legislation’s restrictions on reimbursement for congregate care placements. Otherwise, the congregate care restrictions went into effect no later than October 2021 (SFY 2022).

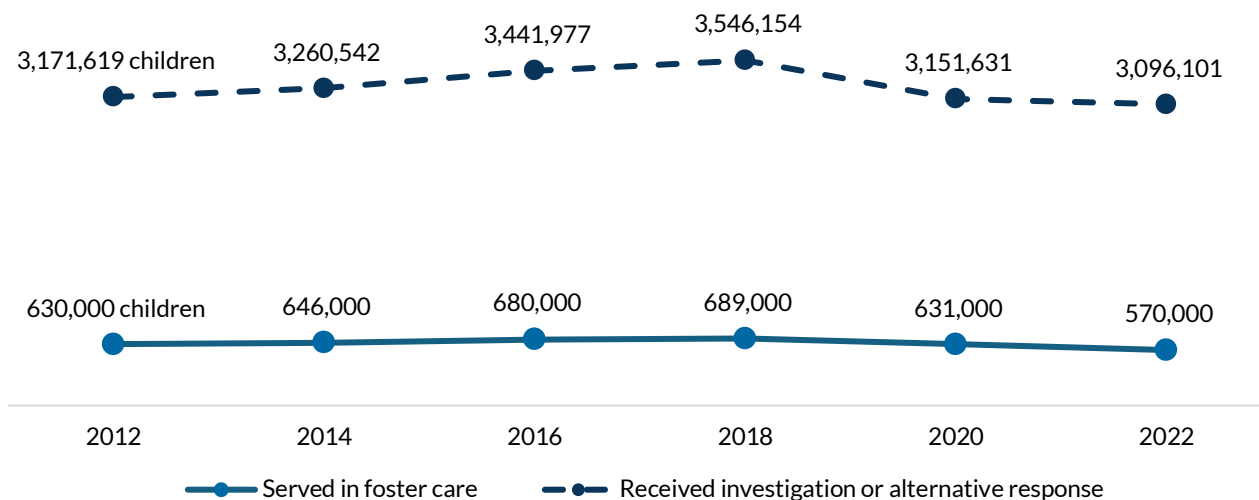
This landmark legislation was followed by the Family First Transition Act (FFTA; P.L. 116-94), passed in 2019, which provides \$500 million in time-limited funding to give states additional flexibility and support to implement the Family First Prevention Services Act. FFTA also provides time-limited Funding Certainty Grants to jurisdictions that had a Title IV-E waiver demonstration project that operated through September 30, 2019, to help mitigate negative fiscal impacts due to the end of the waiver.

The data in this report capture SFY 2022 expenditures, which is the second fielding of this survey in which states could have received reimbursement for new programs authorized through the Family First Prevention Services Act and new time-limited funds through FFTA. On this survey, 46 states reported expenditures from these new funding streams, up from 19 states reporting expenditures from these new funding streams for SFY 2020 (Rosinsky et al., 2023). This indicates the changes introduced by the Family First Prevention Services Act (and FFTA) are impacting child welfare financing. We discuss such impacts throughout this report.

⁷ Learn more about each state’s prevention plan at: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data/status-submitted-title-iv-e-prevention-program-five-year-plans>

Another significant factor affecting child welfare agency expenditures in SFY 2022 was the declining number of children with child welfare agency contact. As shown in Figure 1, the number of children served⁸ in foster care nationwide increased between 2012 and 2018 but has since declined. The same pattern is seen in the number of children who received an investigation or alternative response. While these trends help us understand some spending trends, it is overly simplistic to directly tie spending to caseloads. For example, the needs of the children being served can change, and costs can outpace inflation.

Figure 1. Children with child welfare agency contact, 2012-2022



Sources: U.S. DHHS, CB, 2024b; U.S. DHHS, CB, 2018; U.S. DHHS, CB, 2024e; U.S. DHHS, CB, 2020c

The report begins with an overview of total child welfare agency spending. The report then describes expenditures by federal funding sources: Title IV-E, Title IV-B, TANF, SSBG, Medicaid, and other federal sources. The report then provides information about state and local spending and other funding sources (e.g., funds from foundations). Each section presents information about the funding source, total expenditures for that source, and trends over time, when available. After presenting information about each funding source, we describe *how* states used their funds. We conclude with a discussion summarizing key takeaways from the SFY 2022 survey. State-level data are available in the appendices and state factsheets that accompany this report.

⁸ “Served in foster care” refers to the “estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the federal fiscal year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year” (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2024e).

How to read and use this report

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

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

Overview of Expenditures

Child welfare agencies use a mix of federal, state, local, and other funding sources.

Various **federal funding sources** support the provision of child welfare services. Some are dedicated specifically to child welfare activities (primarily Title IV-B and Title IV-E of the Social Security Act), while others are designed for broader purposes but allow for spending on child welfare activities, referred to as nondedicated funding sources (e.g., Medicaid, SSBG, TANF, and many other federal sources).

- **Title IV-E** can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers [ETVs]).
- **Title IV-B** can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.
- **Medicaid** covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes.
- **TANF** provides cash assistance to low-income families, in addition to supporting a variety of child welfare activities. TANF allows states flexibility in how to use funding to support children involved in the child welfare system.
- **SSBG** is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.
- **Other federal** funding streams (e.g., Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants; Children’s Justice Act; Adoption Opportunities; Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting programs; FFTA grants; Coronavirus Relief Funds) provide additional funding beyond the major federal sources.

In addition, **state and local funds** are used to match federal funds, to meet a maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover. For most states, these funds come primarily from state dollars, though some states report using more local dollars than state dollars.

Maintenance of effort (MOE) refers to a requirement for states to contribute a fixed amount of state funds to access federal funds.

Finally, **other funds**—like child benefits (such as Social Security benefits) and family income (such as child support), third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars—are sometimes accessed by states in addition to federal, state, and local funding streams.

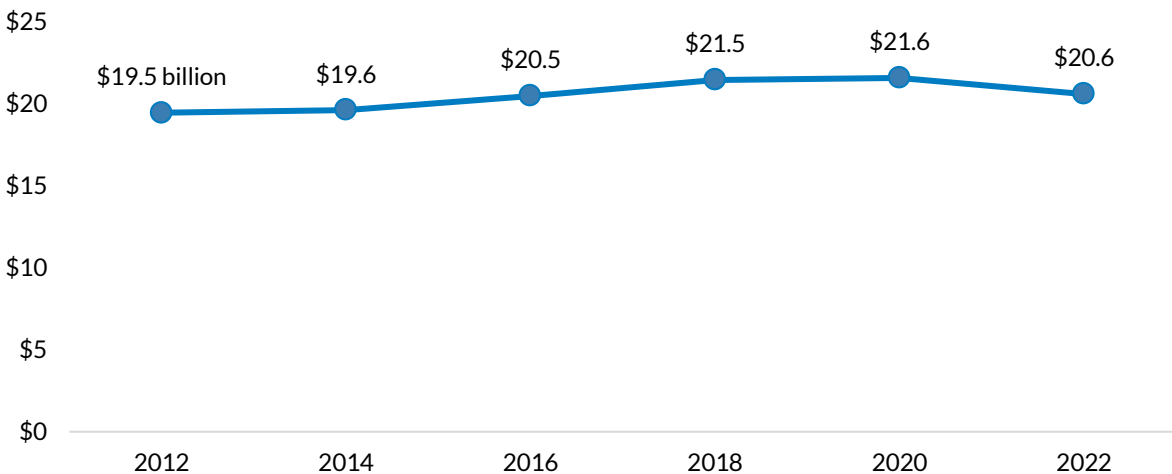
Total spending decreased between SFY 2020 and 2022 but increased over the past decade.

Child welfare agencies reported spending \$34.3 billion in SFY 2022.⁹ To put this amount in context, total federal spending in FFY 2022 was \$6.3 trillion (Congressional Budget Office, 2023), and total federal spending on children was \$609 billion (Lou et al., 2023). Total child welfare agency spending decreased slightly, decreasing by 3 percent between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022.^{10,11}

All dollar figures have been adjusted for inflation and are presented in 2022 dollars. When we compare spending across years, we are using the inflation-adjusted amounts.

In contrast, among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2012 and 2022, total child welfare expenditures have increased slightly, increasing by 3 percent over the decade (see Figure 2).¹²

Figure 2. Change in total child welfare agency expenditures, SFYs 2012–2022 (29 states with sufficient data)



Note: All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 29 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2012 and 2022 (surveys conducted every two years). Therefore, the SFY 2022 amount in this figure (\$20.6 billion) differs from the total reported amount in the text (\$34.3 billion). See the text box in this section for more information.

⁹ This amount includes estimated SFY 2022 Title IV-E, Title IV-B, and associated state and local match expenditures for Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, North Dakota, and West Virginia based on HHS fiscal data (U.S. DHHS, 2023c; U.S. DHHS, 2023a, U.S. DHHS, 2024c). Using HHS fiscal data on Title IV-E and Title IV-B expenditures, we were able to estimate the amount these states had to expend in matching state and local dollars. It excludes other expenditures from these states. We also used HHS data to estimate Title IV-E and Title IV-B expenditures for Maryland. Maryland was able to provide data about most other funding streams. Other participating states were unable to provide complete data about all major funding sources. Therefore, total spending is understated by an unknown amount.

¹⁰ When comparing expenditures or funding proportions between two or more years, we restricted the analysis to states with sufficient data in the years being compared. This is because some states provided incomplete information or did not respond to the survey in some years. We do not test for the statistical significance of changes over time.

¹¹ Based on an analysis of 32 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022

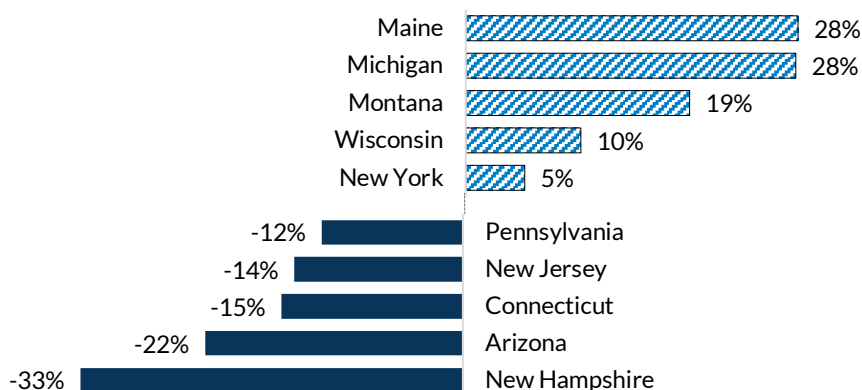
¹² Based on an analysis of 37 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2012 and 2022. The sensitivity analysis we conducted (see footnote 2) indicated that when using more comparable data, total expenditures increased by 11 percent between SFYs 2012 and 2022 (based on an analysis of 30 states with sufficient data in both years). While this is a different finding from the main analysis, it aligns with the overall takeaway that spending has increased since SFY 2012.

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 2022 and make comparisons over the past decade. In some instances, the reported amount for SFY 2022 differs from the SFY 2022 amount presented in line graphs showing change over time due to the number of states included in each calculation. When determining total reported SFY 2022 amounts, we sum the amounts from all states that provided data for SFY 2022. When comparing two or more years, we restrict the analysis to states with sufficient data in the years being compared. This is because some states provided incomplete information or did not respond to the survey in some years. For example, if in SFY 2012, a state was unable to report TANF expenditures, that state's data would be excluded from the line graph showing how TANF expenditures have changed over the past decade. That state would be excluded so that the line graph does not show a decrease in SFY 2012 simply because one state was unable to report its spending that year. This means that each analysis is conducted on a different set of states since states vary in the completeness of their data.

Despite overall child welfare expenditures decreasing slightly between SFYs 2020 and 2022, the direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 31 percent of states reported an increase, and 69 percent of states reported a decrease in total spending between the two years (see Figure 3). See Appendix A for state-level data on SFY 2022 total expenditures. Reasons for these shifts are discussed throughout this report.

Figure 3. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in total expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2020–2022

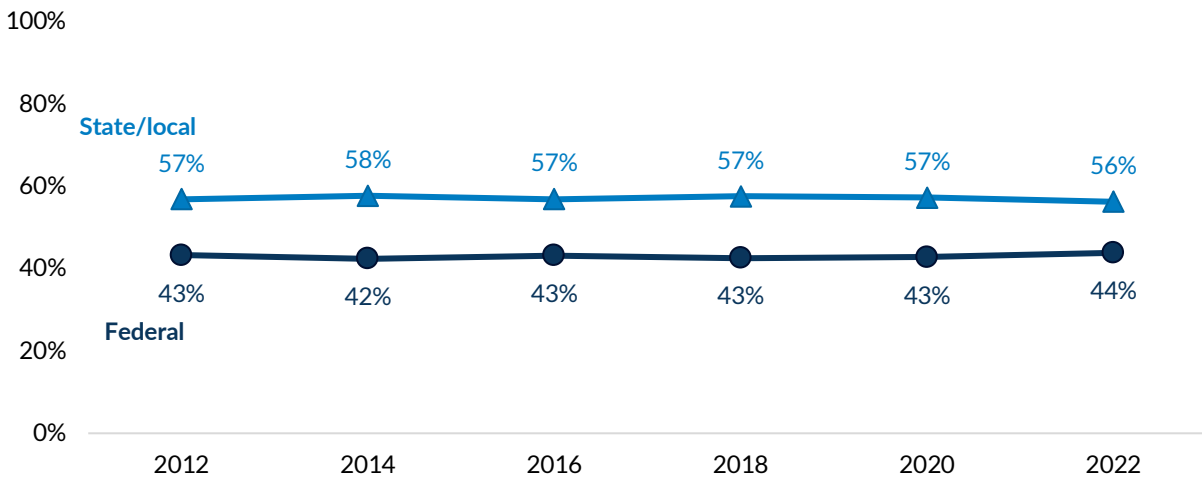


Nationally, more than half of child welfare agency spending continues to come from state and local funding sources.

In SFY 2022, more than half (57%) of all child welfare agency expenditures came from state and local sources.¹³ Over the past decade, the proportion of expenditures from federal sources and state and local sources has held steady (see Figure 4).

¹³ Based on an analysis of 41 states with sufficient data in SFY 2022. Note this analysis excludes “other” funds including child benefits and family income, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars.

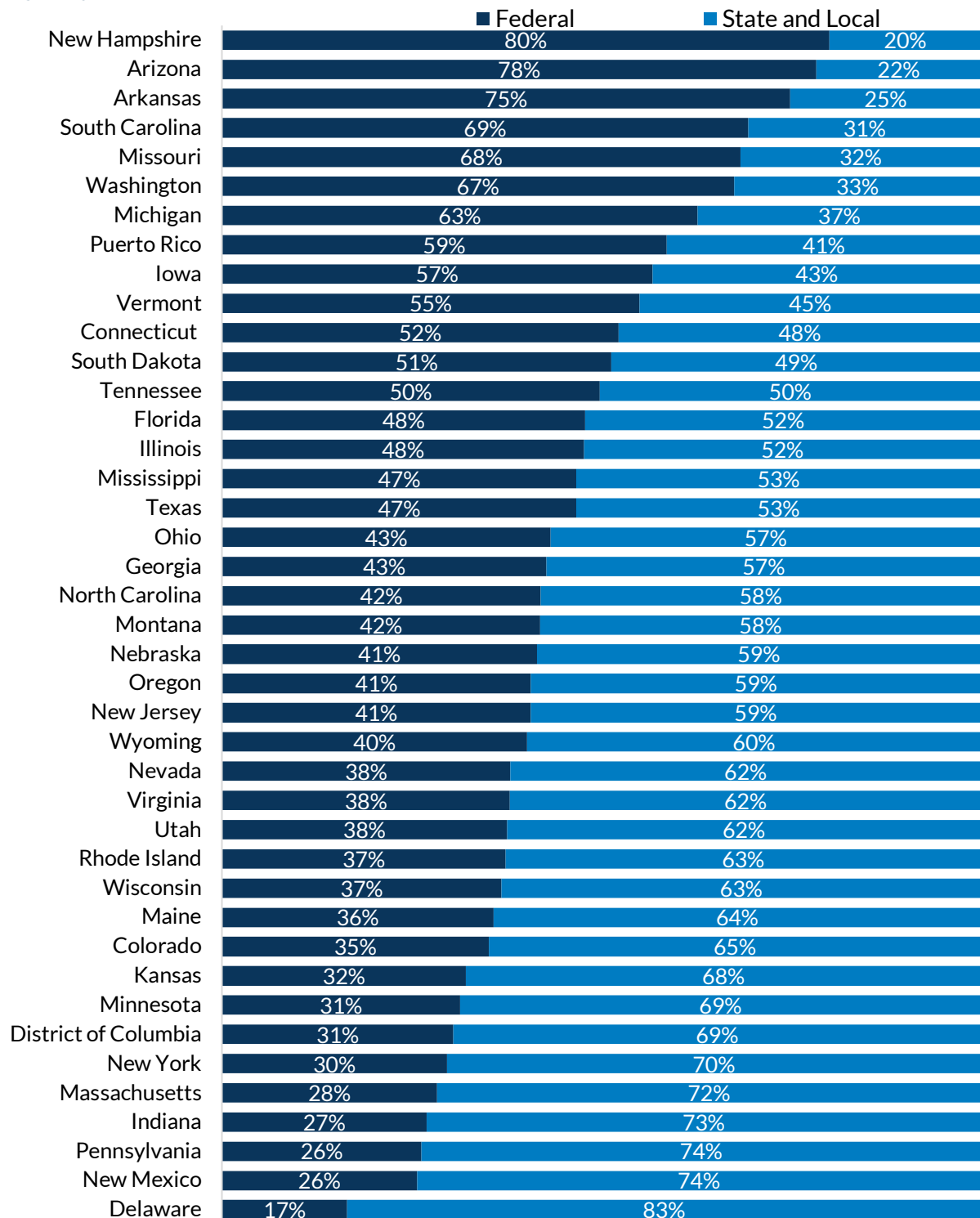
Figure 4. Federal, state, and local spending, SFYs 2012–2022 (31 states with sufficient data)



Note: Based on an analysis of 31 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2012 and 2022 (surveys conducted every two years). Therefore, the percentage of SFY 2022 state/local expenditures presented in this graph (56%) differs from the percentage presented in the text (57%). See the text box in the “overview of expenditures” section for more information. This analysis excludes “other” funds including child benefits and family income, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars.

As shown in Figure 5, states varied greatly in how their overall child welfare agency expenditures were split between federal and state/local sources in SFY 2022. Factors including federal match requirements, eligibility criteria associated with certain federal funding streams, competition from other agencies for funding streams that can be used for purposes other than child welfare, and administrative burden contribute to varying levels of state reliance on federal, state, and local sources.

Figure 5. Proportion of states' total child welfare agency expenditures from federal and state/local sources in SFY 2022



Note: This analysis excludes “other” funds including child benefits and family income, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars. Alabama, Alaska, Hawai’i, Kentucky, North Dakota, and West Virginia were omitted from this chart because they did not complete a survey for SFY 2022. California was omitted because the state could not report state and local expenditures. Idaho was omitted because the state could not report Medicaid expenditures. Louisiana was omitted because the state could not report local expenditures. Maryland was omitted because the state could not report other federal funds expenditures. Oklahoma was omitted because the state could not report local expenditures.

States use different configurations of funding sources to fund child welfare services.

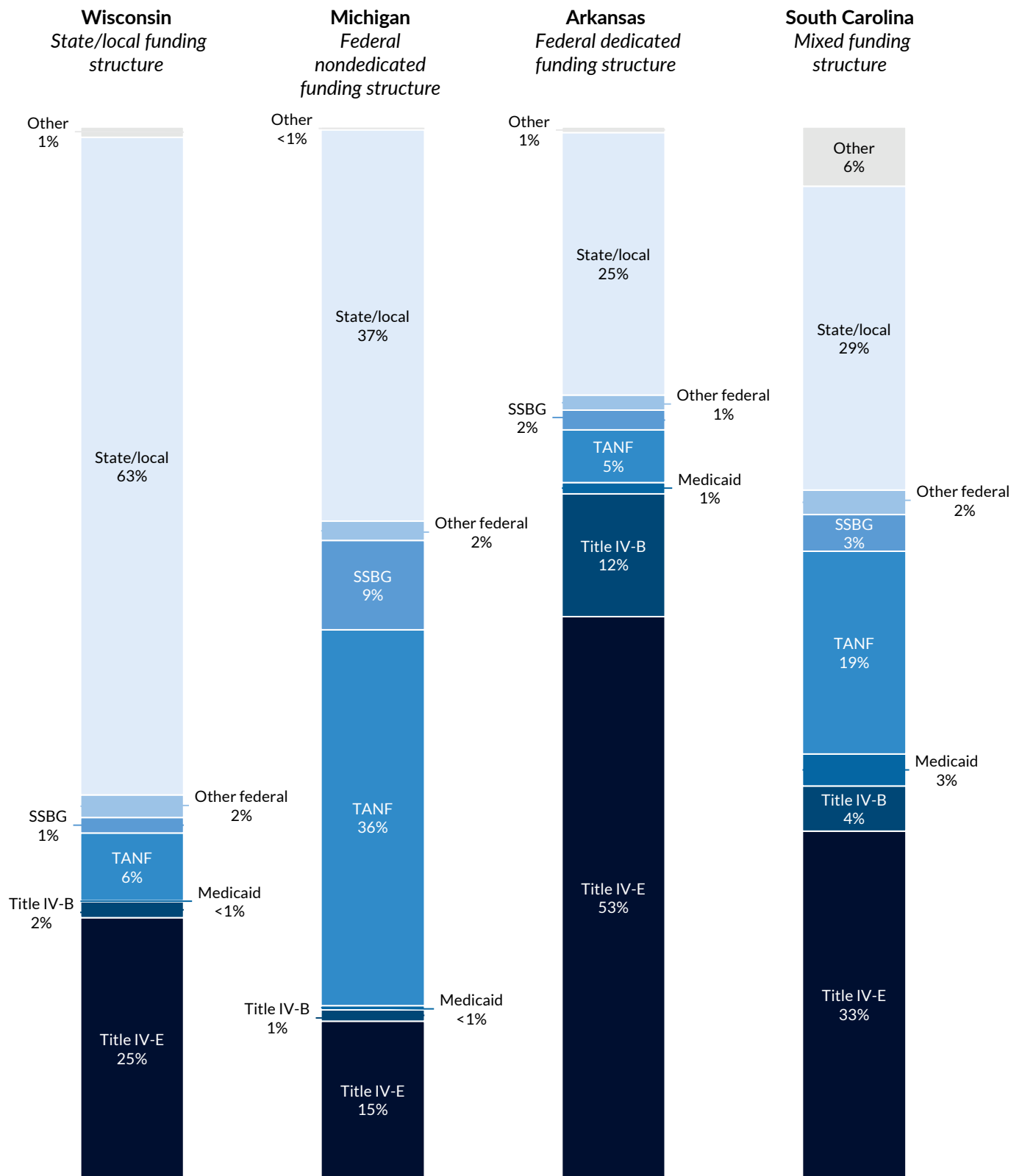
It is important to recognize that states vary regarding their use of funding sources. By examining each state's funding composition, prior work has identified four types of funding profiles (Connelly & Rosinsky, 2018):

1. **Mixed.** Uses a diverse mix of federal (those dedicated and not dedicated to child welfare purposes) and state/local funds
2. **Federal dedicated.** Primarily federally funded and relies heavily on sources dedicated to child welfare
3. **Federal nondedicated.** Primarily federally funded and relies heavily on sources not dedicated to child welfare
4. **State/local.** Primarily funded by state/local funds

In SFY 2022, more than half of states (68%) were identified as having a state/local funding structure. Mixed and federal nondedicated funding structures were also commonly identified in states (16% and 13%, respectively), while a federal dedicated funding structure was least commonly identified (3%).¹⁴ Figure 6 shows an example of each of these funding profiles. See Appendix C for the funding profile for each state for SFY 2022.

¹⁴Based on an analysis of 38 states.

Figure 6. Examples of state variation in the proportion of expenditures from each major source, SFY 2022



Note: Percentages may not total 100 percent due to rounding. The “other” category includes child benefits and family income, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars.

This variation across states is due to many factors. For example:

- While most states want to maximize using open-ended entitlement funds (such as Title IV-E) to access as much federal support as possible, states must have sufficient funds to meet match requirements (e.g., Title IV-E's 50% match requirement for administrative costs). The availability of state and local dollars, therefore, limits the use of some federal funding sources. For instance, if a state has limited state or local funds, it may prefer to rely more heavily on federal funding streams that do not require state and local matching funds (such as SSBG).
- The varying degree to which children served by the child welfare agency meet eligibility requirements of different funding sources can affect which funding streams child welfare agencies use. For instance, if a state has few children eligible for Title IV-E or Medicaid, the child welfare agency will be limited in its Title IV-E and Medicaid expenditures.
- There is competition from other agencies (such as TANF agencies) for nondedicated funding streams, such as TANF and SSBG, which means that some child welfare agencies may find it difficult to access those sources. This competition can be particularly great in times of economic downturns when pressures on TANF cash assistance are higher and leave fewer dollars available for other purposes. In such cases, a child welfare agency may rely more heavily on funding streams dedicated to child welfare purposes than other, broader funding sources.
- Some federal funding streams have requirements (such as eligibility criteria) that can place a high administrative burden that can be costly on states and outweigh the benefit of receiving the funding. This could cause some states to rely more heavily on state and local funds. States with fewer staff and other resources needed to ensure compliance with federal requirements (e.g., rural states) may experience this more acutely (Connelly & Rosinsky, 2018).

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

Federal expenditures increased over the past decade, despite decreasing slightly since SFY 2020.

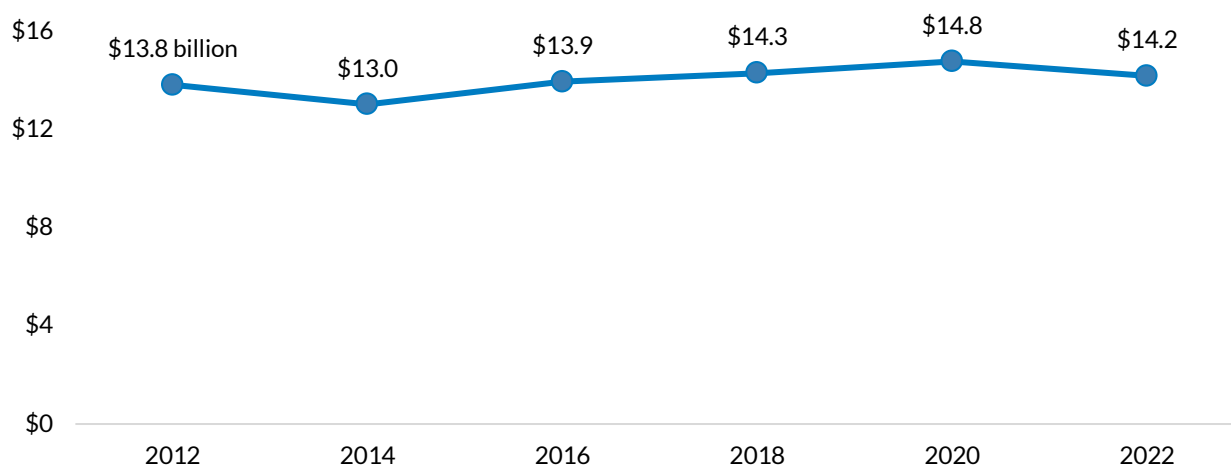
In SFY 2022, child welfare agencies expended \$16.8 billion in federal funds.¹⁵ Both total federal spending on children (Lou et al., 2023) and child welfare agency expenditures have increased over the past decade. Since SFY 2012, federal child welfare agency expenditures have increased by 6 percent.¹⁶ However, federal child welfare agency expenditures have decreased by 4 percent since SFY 2020 (see Figure 7).¹⁷ See Appendix A for state-level data on SFY 2022 federal expenditures.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Based on an analysis of 44 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2012 and 2022. The sensitivity analysis we conducted (see footnote 2) indicated that when using more comparable data, expenditures of federal funds increased by 12 percent between SFYs 2012 and 2022 (based on an analysis of 33 states with sufficient data in both years). While this is a different finding from the main analysis, it aligns with the overall takeaway that federal spending has increased since SFY 2012.

¹⁷ Based on an analysis of 40 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022

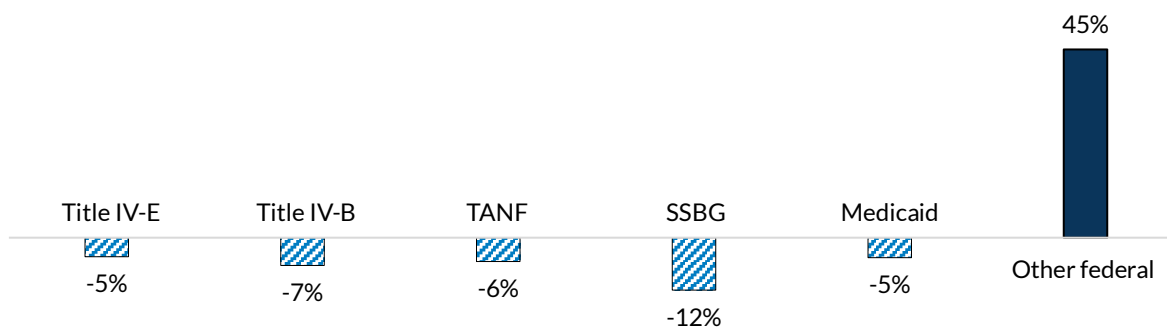
Figure 7. Total federal expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2012–2022 (37 states with sufficient data)



Note: All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 37 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2012 and 2022 (surveys conducted every two years). Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2022 federal expenditures presented in this graph (\$14.2 billion) differs from the total amount presented in the text (\$16.8 billion). See the text box in the “overview of expenditures” section for more information.

Expenditures of most federal funding sources decreased between SFYs 2020 and 2022 (see Figure 8). One exception is that the category of other federal funds increased by 45 percent, primarily driven by the creation of the time-limited FFTA grants and miscellaneous pandemic funds that child welfare agencies accessed. These changes are discussed in more detail in the sections focused on each federal funding source.

Figure 8. Change in child welfare agency spending between SFYs 2020 and 2022, by federal funding source



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

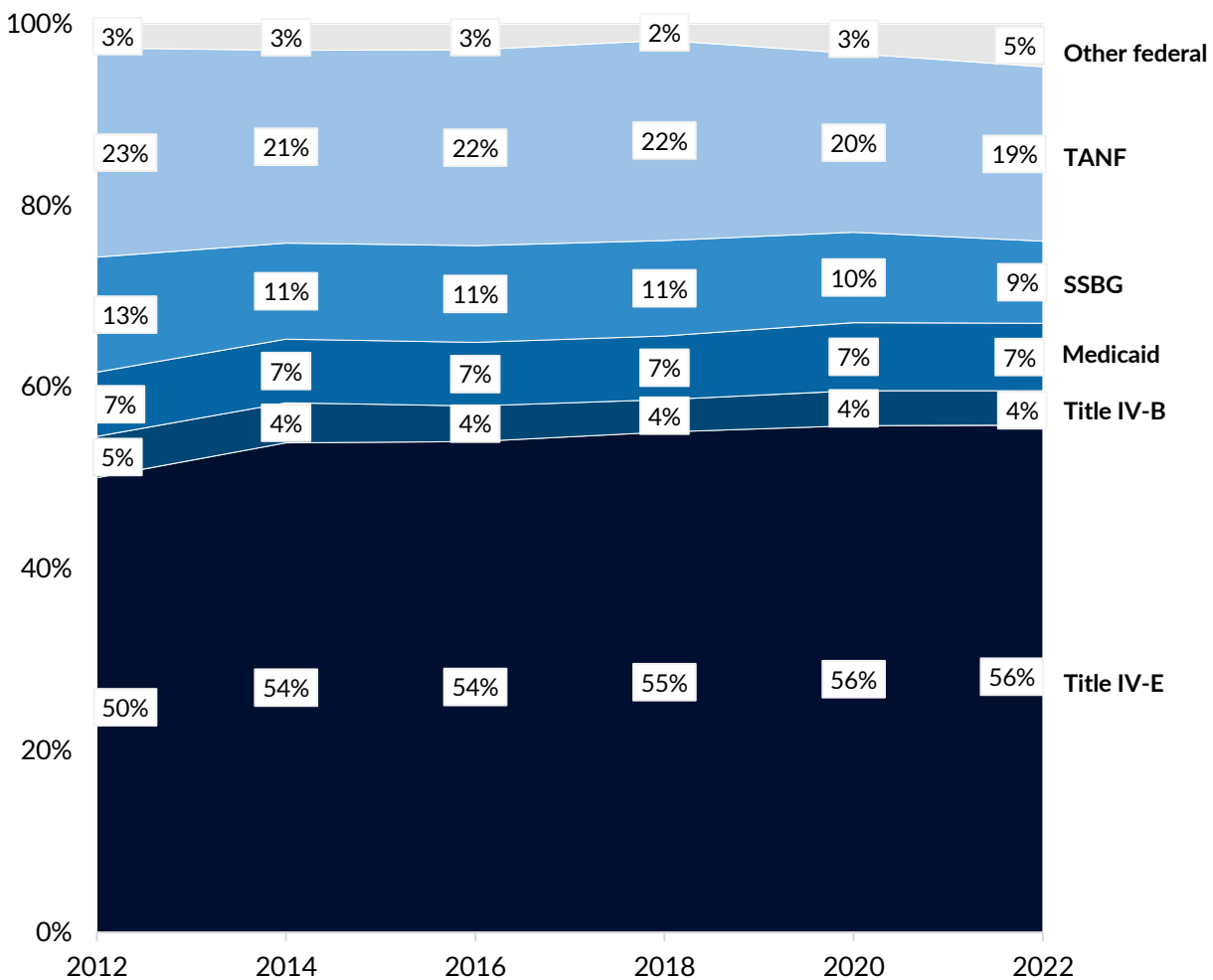
Title IV-E continues to be the largest federal funding stream for child welfare agencies.

Consistent with previous surveys, Title IV-E represented the largest federal funding stream for child welfare agencies in SFY 2022 (56% of all federal expenditures). The second largest federal source was TANF (18%),

followed by SSBG (9%), Medicaid (7%), and “other federal funds” (7%).¹⁸ Title IV-B remained the smallest source of federal dollars (4%).¹⁹ As explained in the following sections, each funding source has different rules for reimbursement based on the types of services and activities and the eligible children. For instance, it is notable that Title IV-E is a primary federal funding source given it continues to be primarily used more for out-of-home care and adoption/guardianship rather than for prevention as allowed under the Family First Prevention Services Act. Therefore, knowing which funding streams are the largest (e.g., Title IV-E) can help shed light on how child welfare agencies are able to spend their funds.

The proportion of expenditures from each of the major federal funding sources has remained relatively stable over the decade, in most cases fluctuating by no more than a few percentage points over time (see Figure 9).

Figure 9. Proportion of total federal expenditures from each major federal source, SFYs 2012–2022 (37 states with sufficient data)



Note: Based on an analysis of 37 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2012 and 2022 (surveys conducted every two years). Percentages may not total 100 percent due to rounding. The percentages provided in this figure for SFY 2022 may vary from the percentages provided in the text above. See the text box in the “overview of expenditures” section for more information.

¹⁸ In the Child Welfare Financing Survey, Medicaid expenditures refer only to the federal dollars received as reimbursement through Medicaid for costs borne by the child welfare agency or for which the child welfare agency paid the non-federal match. It excludes Medicaid funds for costs that were borne by other agencies for services provided to children in foster care if the child welfare agency did not pay the non-federal match.

¹⁹ The percentages reported in this paragraph are based on an analysis of 44 states that provided sufficient federal expenditures data.

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act

As mentioned, the largest federal funding stream for child welfare agencies is Title IV-E of the Social Security Act. In SFY 2022, Title IV-E was composed of the Foster Care Program, Adoption Assistance Program, Guardianship Assistance Program, Prevention Services Program, Kinship Navigator Program, the John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood, and Funding Certainty Grants.

- **Foster Care Program:** Covers costs related to providing foster care for eligible children, including administrative and training costs
- **Adoption Assistance Program:** Covers costs related to providing adoption assistance for eligible children, including administrative and training costs
- **Guardianship Assistance Program:** Covers costs related to providing kinship guardianship assistance for eligible children, including administrative and training costs
- **Prevention Services Program:** Covers costs for approved services to prevent entry into foster care for eligible children and families, including administrative and training costs
- **Kinship Navigator Program:** Covers costs for approved kinship navigator programs, including administrative and training costs
- **Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers (ETVs):** Assists youth transitioning out of foster care to adulthood
- **Funding Certainty Grants:** Provides grants to jurisdictions that had a Title IV-E waiver demonstration project that operated through September 30, 2019, to help cover any negative fiscal impacts due to the end of the waiver

Overall, Title IV-E expenditures have increased over the past decade despite a recent slight decline in spending.

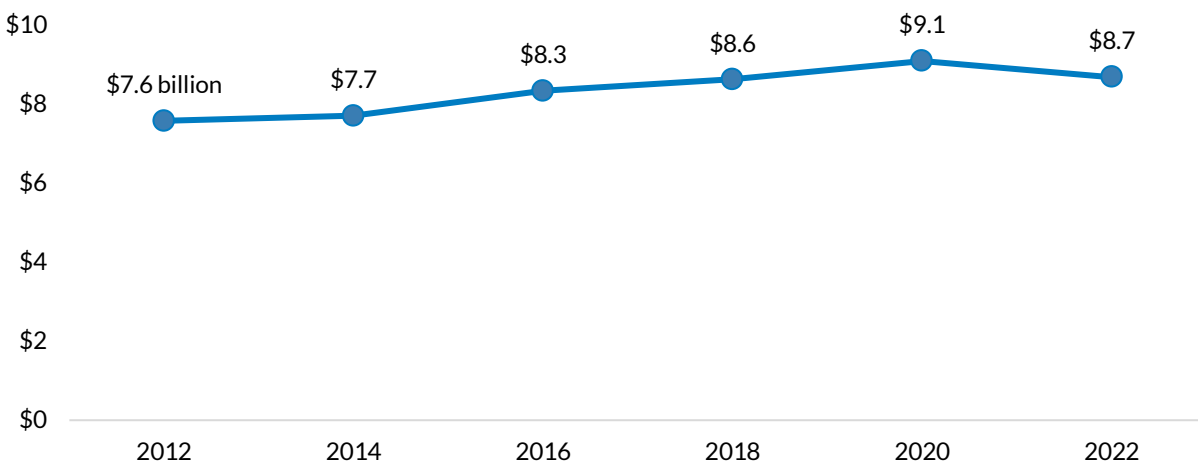
In SFY 2022, states spent \$9.5 billion in Title IV-E funds.²⁰ This represents a nearly 5 percent decrease from SFY 2020.²¹ Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2012 and 2022, Title IV-E expenditures have increased by nearly 15 percent over the decade (see Figure 10).²²

²⁰ This amount includes estimated SFY 2022 Title IV-E expenditures for Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, Maryland, North Dakota, and West Virginia based on HHS fiscal data.

²¹ Based on an analysis of 43 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022

²² Based on an analysis of 45 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2012 and 2022

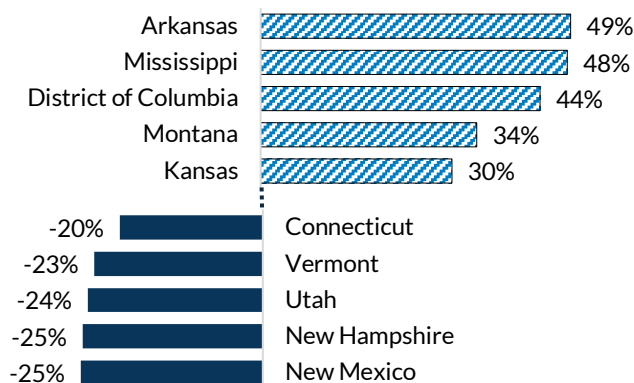
Figure 10. Total Title IV-E expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFY 2012–SFY 2022 (42 states with sufficient data)



Note: All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 42 states with sufficient data in all six surveys conducted between 2012 and 2022 (surveys conducted every two years). Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2022 Title IV-E expenditures presented in this graph (\$8.7 billion) differs from the total amount presented in the text (\$9.5 billion). See the text box in the “overview of expenditures” section for more information.

The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 37 percent of states reported an increase and 63 percent of states reported a decrease in total Title IV-E spending between SFYs 2020 and 2022 (see Figure 11). See Appendix B, Table B1 for state-level data on SFY 2022 total Title IV-E expenditures.

Figure 11. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in Title IV-E expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2020–2022



In SFY 2022, nearly all Title IV-E spending (\$9.44 billion out of \$9.52 billion) was spent by child welfare agencies on the child welfare-related services/activities in the programs listed above (as opposed to being spent on other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agencies or other entities, such as juvenile justice, early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs).

In the remainder of this section, we describe the expenditure trends for each of the Title IV-E programs. Of note, expenditures for all current Title IV-E programs increased since SFY 2020, while total Title IV-E expenditures decreased during this time. While this appears as a contradiction, we explain below how the increases in each current program have not made up for the loss of funding due to the end of the Title IV-E waivers.

Title IV-E Foster Care Program expenditures have slightly increased since SFY 2020.

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

- Maintenance payments that cover the costs of shelter, food, and clothing²³
- Child placement services and other administrative costs, including case planning and review activities on behalf of children in foster care; costs associated with children determined by the state to be candidates for foster care (i.e., those at imminent risk of entering care and for whom efforts are being made to prevent entry into care or pursue removal); information technology costs; and legal representation related to foster care²⁴
- Expenses related to training staff and foster parents²⁵

Entitlement programs

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

Federal reimbursement for Foster Care Program costs varies depending on the type of service and the state's Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP). The FMAP determines the amount the federal government reimburses a state for eligible costs. The FMAP rates for all states are reassessed and updated annually and are higher for states with lower average per capita income. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, FFCRA increased states' FMAP rates by 6.2 percentage points from January 1, 2020, through March 31, 2023, when a phase down began to take effect.

Children eligible for the Title IV-E Foster Care Program include those in out-of-home placements who would have been considered financially "needy" in the home from which they were removed based on state-level measures in place in 1996 under the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. This income requirement is referred to as the "lookback" and is controversial in part since the poverty measures are not adjusted for inflation each year, which effectively reduces the pool of Title IV-E eligible children over time. In fact, data collected by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) show that the percentage of children in foster care who are eligible for Title IV-E has been decreasing over time, including between FFYs 2020 and 2022 (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2024d).

To be eligible for Title IV-E foster care, children must also have entered care through a judicial determination or voluntary placement and be in a licensed or approved foster care placement. States have the option to extend foster care to age 21 and seek Title IV-E reimbursement for the costs of this extended care if the youth meet certain criteria. However, between December 27, 2020, and September 30, 2021, the Supporting Foster Youth and Families Through the Pandemic Act relaxed the eligibility requirements and age limit for extended foster care (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2021a).

In SFY 2022, states reported spending \$4.7 billion in federal Title IV-E Foster Care Program funds.²⁶ This represents a 4 percent increase since SFY 2020.²⁷ Out of the total \$4.7 billion spent on the Foster Care Program, 33 percent (\$1.6 billion) was used for foster care maintenance payments (a 6% decrease since SFY

²³ Federal reimbursement is provided based on the state's FMAP, which varied from 50 percent to 78.31 percent in FFY 2022. These amounts do not reflect increased FMAP rates as a result of FFCRA (Mitchell, 2025).

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

²⁵ Training expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 75 percent rate.

²⁶ This amount includes estimated SFY 2022 Title IV-E expenditures for Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, Maryland, North Dakota, and West Virginia based on HHS fiscal data.

²⁷ Based on an analysis of 43 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022

2020),²⁸ and 67 percent (\$3.2 billion) was used for child placement services and other administrative costs, including caseworker activities on behalf of children, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) costs (a 9% increase since SFY 2020).²⁹ See Appendix D, Table D1 for state-level data on SFY 2022 Title IV-E Foster Care Program expenditures.

Despite increased FMAP rates for foster care maintenance payments, we observed a 6 percent decrease in maintenance payments. Many states indicated on this survey that these decreases were due to reduced caseloads due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This is supported by national data showing declines in foster care caseloads between 2020 and 2022 (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2023b). Two states also indicated the Family First Prevention Services Act restrictions on claiming Title IV-E for some residential placements has caused a decrease in their Title IV-E foster care maintenance claims. These restrictions went into effect for all states no later than October 1, 2021.

While maintenance payments decreased, child placement services and other administrative costs increased. Two states with large increases indicated it was due to increased SACWIS/CCWIS costs. One large state indicated its increase was due to higher salary costs. In addition, states claimed close to \$93 million more in legal representation costs in FFY 2022 than in FFY 2020 (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2022b; U.S. DHHS, CB, 2023c). This increase is expected given the federal government began allowing states to seek Title IV-E reimbursement for the costs of attorneys representing Title IV-E eligible children and their parent(s) in January 2019. Federal claims data also show increases in Title IV-E administration claims for candidates for foster care (i.e., those at imminent risk of entering care and for whom efforts are being made to prevent entry into care or pursue removal).

Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program expenditures have increased slightly since SFY 2020.

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

- Adoption assistance payments on behalf of eligible children³⁰
- Placement services, non-recurring adoption assistance payments, and administrative costs related to adoptions of eligible children³¹
- Expenses related to training staff and adoptive parents for eligible children³²

Children are eligible for the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program if they are “a child with special needs” as determined by the state (42 USC 673). In the context of child welfare, special needs can refer to characteristics that make it more difficult to find an adoptive family for a child (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2010). Such characteristics include, but are not limited to, membership in a sibling group; age; ethnic or racial background; medical, physical, or emotional disabilities; or risk of physical, mental, or emotional disability based on family history (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2010). Originally, children must also have met one of the following criteria to be eligible for Title IV-E adoption assistance: (1) they would have been considered financially “needy” in the homes from which they were removed based on measures in place in 1996 under the Aid to

²⁸ Percentage change is based on an analysis of 43 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022.

²⁹ Percentage change is based on an analysis of 43 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022.

³⁰ Federal reimbursement is provided based on the state's FMAP rate.

³¹ These expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 50 percent rate.

³² Training expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 75 percent rate.

Families with Dependent Children program (the “lookback”); (2) they are eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI); (3) they are children whose costs in a foster care setting are included in the Title IV-E foster care maintenance payment being made on behalf of their minor parents; or (4) they were eligible for Title IV-E adoption assistance in a previous adoption, but their adoptive parents died or the parents’ rights to the children were dissolved.

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351) contained a provision that phased out the criteria above (starting with older children in care), so that by FFY 2018, all children with special needs who were adopted (with some additional eligibility criteria) would be eligible for recurring Title IV-E adoption assistance payments. However, the Family First Prevention Services Act of 2018 paused this phase-in process until July 1, 2024. Therefore, in FFY 2022, the expanded eligibility applied to those with special needs who (1) were age 2 or older;³³ (2) had been in care for 60 continuous months; or (3) were a sibling of a child who met the age or length-of-stay requirement and were being placed in the same adoptive family as that sibling. This expansion of eligibility criteria increased the number of children qualifying for the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2024a). Given this increased federal support, states were required to calculate the amount of state funds they saved and use those savings for child welfare purposes.

In SFY 2022, states reported spending \$3.7 billion in Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program funds,³⁴ an increase of 2 percent over SFY 2020 adoption assistance spending.³⁵ Out of the total \$3.7 billion spent on the Adoption Assistance Program, 85 percent of expenditures went toward adoption assistance payments (\$3.1 billion, a 2% increase over SFY 2020),³⁶ and a relatively small amount (15%) was used for administrative costs such as training and non-recurring adoption expenses (\$550 million, a 1% increase from SFY 2020).³⁷ See Appendix D, Table D2 for state-level data on SFY 2022 Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program expenditures.

The increase in this program is partially explained by higher FMAP rates from the FFCRA, meaning the federal government paid a larger share of eligible costs. The higher FMAP rates began in January 2020 and continued past SFY 2022, meaning the higher rates were in effect for part of SFY 2020 but all of SFY 2022. In addition, the number of children receiving Title IV-E adoption assistance payments increased between FFYs 2020 and 2022 (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2022b; U.S. DHHS, CB, 2023c).

Note that while eligibility for the Adoption Assistance Program expanded over the past decade, eligibility criteria remained the same between SFYs 2020 and 2022 and therefore does not explain the increase in Adoption Assistance Program spending during that timeframe.

Guardianship Assistance Program expenditures continue to increase.

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

³³ We simplified the statutory language, which requires that the child be at least 2 years of age by the end of the FFY in which the Title IV-E adoption assistance agreement was entered into.

³⁴ This amount includes estimated SFY 2022 Title IV-E expenditures for Alabama, Alaska, Hawai’i, Kentucky, Maryland, North Dakota, and West Virginia based on HHS fiscal data.

³⁵ Based on an analysis of 43 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022.

³⁶ Percentage change is based on an analysis of 43 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022.

³⁷ Percentage change is based on an analysis of 43 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022.

- Kinship guardianship assistance payments to relatives who become the legal guardians of eligible children for whom the relatives previously served as licensed foster parents³⁸
- Placement services, non-recurring guardianship assistance payments, and administrative costs related to guardianships from foster care of eligible children³⁹
- Expenses related to training staff and guardians of eligible children⁴⁰

In states with a GAP, children are eligible if they are exiting foster care to legal guardianship with relatives (the definition of relative, which can include fictive kin, is determined by each state) and meet the following conditions: (1) the child has been eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments while residing in the home of a licensed prospective relative guardian for at least six consecutive months; (2) the state or Tribe has determined that returning home or being placed for adoption are not appropriate for the child; (3) the child demonstrates a strong attachment to the prospective relative guardian, and the prospective guardian is committed to caring permanently for the child; and (4) for children age 14 and older, the child has been consulted regarding the kinship guardianship arrangement. Siblings of eligible children placed in the same kinship guardianship arrangement are also eligible even if they themselves do not meet the criteria above.⁴¹

In SFY 2022, states reported spending \$273 million⁴² in GAP funds, an increase of 9 percent from SFY 2020.⁴³ Out of the \$273 million, the vast majority of expenditures (92%) went toward guardianship assistance payments (\$250 million, a 9% increase over SFY 2020),⁴⁴ and a relatively small amount (8%) was used for administrative costs such as training and non-recurring guardianship expenses (\$22 million, a 6% increase from SFY 2020).⁴⁵ See Appendix D, Table D3 for state-level data on SFY 2022 Title IV-E GAP expenditures.

The increase in this program is partially explained by higher FMAP rates via the FFCRA that applied to part of SFY 2020 but all of SFY 2022. GAP expenditures also increased due to more states starting a GAP and most states with existing GAP programs claiming more expenditures.

Use of the Prevention Services Program remains low but is growing.

The Family First Prevention Services Act allows states to seek Title IV-E reimbursement for approved services to prevent placement into foster care. Those eligible for these services include:

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

³⁸ Federal reimbursement is provided based on the state’s FMAP.

³⁹ These expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 50 percent rate.

⁴⁰ Training expenses are reimbursed by the federal government at a 75 percent rate.

⁴¹ Additionally, the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 states that children who were receiving guardianship payments or services under a Title IV-E demonstration waiver as of September 30, 2008, remain eligible for Title IV-E assistance or services under the same terms or conditions established previously in any terminated Title IV-E guardianship waiver.

⁴² This amount includes estimated SFY 2022 Title IV-E expenditures for Alabama, Alaska, Hawai’i, Kentucky, Maryland, North Dakota, and West Virginia based on HHS fiscal data.

⁴³ Percentage change is based on an analysis of 43 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022.

⁴⁴ Percentage change is based on an analysis of 43 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022.

⁴⁵ Percentage change is based on an analysis of 43 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022.

- Parents or kin caregivers of candidates for foster care

Unlike some other Title IV-E programs, eligibility for the Prevention Services Program is not dependent on income. However, only certain types of prevention services can be reimbursed by Title IV-E. Services eligible for reimbursement include mental health and substance use prevention and treatment services and in-home parent skill-based programs. These programs must meet evidence standards prescribed in the Family First Prevention Services Act and be determined by the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse to be promising, supported, or well-supported. The original Family First Prevention Services Act indicated that through October 1, 2026, all states with a prevention plan approved by ACF could receive 50 percent reimbursement for allowable expenditures. After that time, the reimbursement would depend on each state's FMAP. The Supporting Foster Youth and Families Through the Pandemic Act increased federal reimbursement to 100 percent between April 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021, which encompassed part of SFY 2022 for many states. The Family First Prevention Services Act also required states to spend 50 percent of their prevention program spending on well-supported programs, but this rule was relaxed for FFYs 2020-2023 via the FFTA.

As expected, since this is a newer program for states, expenditures for prevention services are on the rise. **In SFY 2022, 19 states⁴⁶ reported spending \$64.1 million⁴⁷ in Title IV-E Prevention Services Program funds, an increase of 1,551 percent** from SFY 2020.⁴⁸ Out of the \$64 million, almost half of expenditures (47%) were used for prevention services (\$30.3 million), and the remainder (53%) was used for administrative costs such as training and evaluation (\$33.8 million). See Appendix D, Table D5 for state-level data on SFY 2022 Title IV-E Prevention Services Program expenditures.

While this program is growing, many documented implementation challenges have prevented the program from expanding as quickly as many originally anticipated. For example, challenges include strict definitions of an “evidence-based” program, eligibility restrictions, and administrative burden and infrastructure requirements for program implementation (see, for example, Hughes and Riley [2023] and Carmody [2024]).

Use of the Kinship Navigator Program also remains low but is growing.

The Family First Prevention Services Act allows states to seek Title IV-E reimbursement for 50 percent of approved Kinship Navigator Program expenditures. Kinship navigator programs help kinship caregivers access supports and services to meet the needs of children in their care and their own needs (Section 427(a)(1) of the Social Security Act). States have the flexibility to determine which children and families are eligible for the Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, including how “kinship caregiver” is defined (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2021b).

The Family First Prevention Services Act states that to receive reimbursement, the kinship navigator programs must be considered promising, supported, or well-supported according to the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse. However, due to the lack of rated programs, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) provided states with the option of receiving transitional payments for kinship navigator programs that were not yet rated but showed evidence of effectiveness (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2019).

⁴⁶ The 19 states reporting Prevention Services Program expenditures for SFY 2022 are: Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia.

⁴⁷ Based on an analysis of 49 states. This amount includes estimated SFY 2022 Title IV-E expenditures for Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, Maryland, North Dakota, and West Virginia based on HHS fiscal data.

⁴⁸ Percentage change is based on an analysis of 40 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022.

The Supporting Foster Youth and Families Through the Pandemic Act temporarily increased federal reimbursement for the Kinship Navigator Program to 100 percent, relaxed the evidence requirements, and expanded allowable uses of program funds through September 30, 2021, which was part of SFY 2022 for many states (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2021b).

As expected, since this is a newer program for states and due to the flexibilities provided during the COVID-19 pandemic, expenditures for kinship navigation are on the rise. **Seventeen states⁴⁹ reported spending \$11.8 million⁵⁰ in Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program funds in SFY 2022.** This represents a **721 percent increase** from SFY 2020.⁵¹ See Appendix D, Table D6 for state-level data on SFY 2022 Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program expenditures.

Expenditures for the Chafee Program and ETVs increased since SFY 2020.

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

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

In SFY 2022, states reported spending \$315.5 million⁵² in federal Title IV-E Chafee Program/ETV funds, which represents an increase of 78 percent from SFY 2020.⁵³ See Appendix D, Table D4 for state-level data on SFY 2022 Title IV-E Chafee Program/ETV expenditures.

The growth of this program is due to the influx of resources from the Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act. This legislation provided an additional \$344 million for the Chafee Program (with no required state match) that could be used between October 1, 2020, and September 30, 2022 (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2021a). The Act also increased the age of eligibility for the Chafee Program to age 26 between October 1, 2019, and September 30, 2021, and relaxed requirements that limited how much Chafee Program funds states could use for room and board between April 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021. The law also provided \$50 million (with no required state match) in additional funding for ETVs; increased the maximum ETV amount from \$5,000 to \$12,000 between October 1, 2020, and September 30, 2022; and relaxed eligibility and allowable uses between April 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021.

⁴⁹ The 17 states reporting Kinship Navigator Program expenditures for SFY 2022 are: Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming. There are potential discrepancies between the states reporting kinship navigator program expenditures on our survey versus states that reported kinship navigator expenditures in their HHS claims data. The source of these discrepancies is unclear.

⁵⁰ Based on an analysis of 50 states. This amount includes estimated SFY 2022 Title IV-E expenditures for Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, Maryland, and North Dakota based on HHS fiscal data.

⁵¹ Percentage change is based on an analysis of 40 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022.

⁵² Based on an analysis of 51 states. This amount includes estimated SFY 2022 Title IV-E expenditures for Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, Maryland, North Dakota, and West Virginia based on HHS fiscal data.

⁵³ Based on an analysis of 43 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022.

Eleven states reported spending Funding Certainty Grant funds.

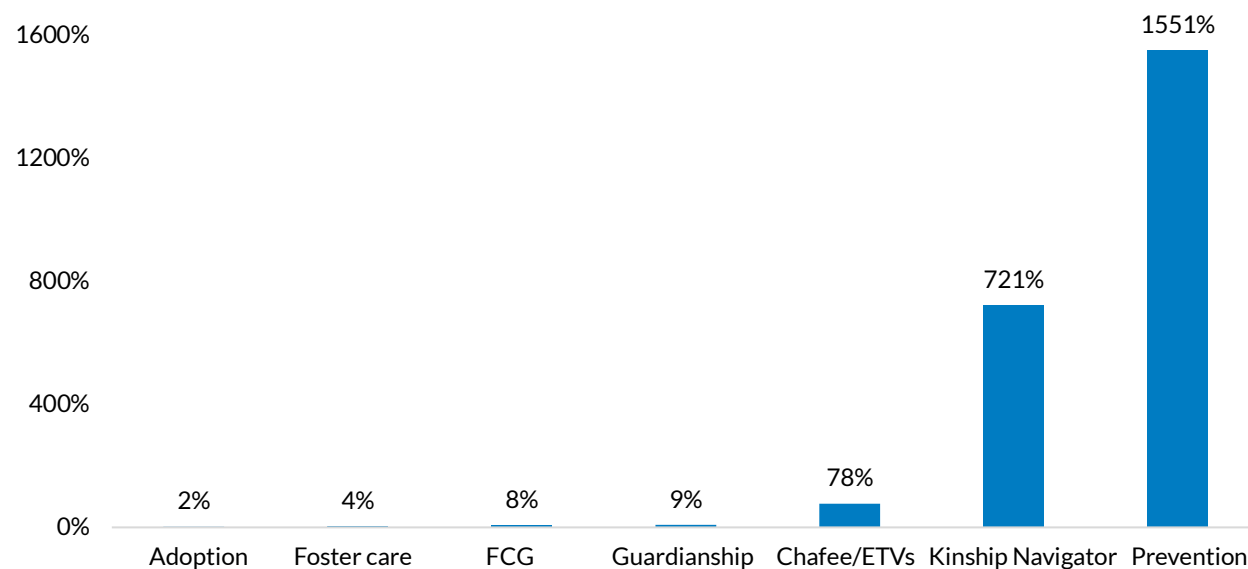
For states operating under a Title IV-E waiver on September 30, 2019, the FFTA of 2019 provided time-limited Funding Certainty Grants for FFYs 2020 and 2021 to help ease the fiscal impact caused by the end of the waivers. States that received these grants can use the funds for any purpose authorized under Title IV-B of the Social Security Act, for activities associated with implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and for activities previously funded under waivers. While these funds were awarded at the end of FFY 2020 and FFY 2021, they remain available through September 30, 2026 (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2020a).

Eleven states⁵⁴ reported spending \$349.5 million⁵⁵ in Funding Certainty Grant funds for SFY 2022. This represents an 8 percent increase in expenditures from SFY 2020⁵⁶ when only one state reported such expenditures. See Appendix D, Table D6 for state-level data on SFY 2022 Title IV-E Funding Certainty Grant expenditures.

Increased expenditures across all current Title IV-E programs have not made up for the loss of the waivers.

Figure 12 summarizes how expenditures for Title IV-E programs have changed since SFY 2020.

Figure 12. Change in child welfare agency spending for Title IV-E programs between SFYs 2020 and 2022



Note: FCG=Funding Certainty Grants. For each program the percentage change was computed based on an analysis of states with sufficient data for the two years being compared. The Kinship Navigator and Prevention programs were newly created by the Family First Prevention Services Act. Funds for Funding Certainty Grants were available through the Family First Transition Act.

⁵⁴ The 11 states that reported Funding Certainty Grant expenditures for SFY 2022 are: Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Indiana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, and Utah.

⁵⁵ Based on an analysis of 44 states

⁵⁶ Percentage change is based on an analysis of 39 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022.

At first glance, it appears contradictory that total Title IV-E expenditures decreased between SFYs 2020 and 2022, but all individual Title IV-E programs show increases. However, an important recent shift in Title IV-E policy is that the Title IV-E waiver program ended in September 2019. Since 1994, waivers allowed the federal government to waive specific Title IV-E requirements to promote innovation in designing and delivering child welfare services. For instance, states with waivers could use Title IV-E funding to cover costs for children who were not traditionally Title IV-E eligible and pay for services that were not allowed under the typical Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship programs. All waivers ended in September 2019, which was during SFY 2020 for most states (July 1, 2019, to June 30, 2020). In SFY 2020, states reported spending \$892 million (in 2022 dollars) under the waiver program. In past surveys, we asked states how they used their waiver dollars. In SFY 2020, states reported spending 80 percent of their waiver dollars on services and activities that would have been reimbursed even without the waiver. This makes sense since states are still required to provide services like foster care and adoption subsidies to Title IV-E eligible children, even with a waiver. However, in SFY 2020, states reported spending 20 percent of their waiver dollars on services and activities that could only be claimed to Title IV-E because the waiver allowed them to expand eligibility and/or cover services that were not traditionally allowed under Title IV-E (Rosinsky et al., 2023). When the waiver program ended, states had to figure out how to cover the costs previously allowed under the waiver. Some of these costs could be shifted to new Title IV-E programs, notably the Prevention Program, but some could not. In other words, the increases seen across the current individual Title IV-E programs help offset the loss of the waiver dollars but do not make up for it all.

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act

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

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

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

COVID-19 legislation added funds to Title IV-B programs. In March 2020, Congress passed the CARES Act, which appropriated an additional \$45 million for child welfare services as part of Title IV-B, subpart 1 allocations "to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus" without a required non-federal match. These amounts could be applied retroactively to costs incurred starting January 20, 2020, and had to be used by September 30, 2021 (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2020b). In December 2020, the Supporting Foster Youth and Families Through the Pandemic Act was signed, providing \$85 million additional funding for the PSSF program. These funds had to be used by September 30, 2022; therefore, these funds could have been used by states during SFY 2022. These additional PSSF funds also did not require any state match (U.S. DHHS, CB, 2021a).

Title IV-B expenditures have leveled off after years of decreases.

States reported child welfare agencies spent \$632 million in federal Title IV-B funds (both subparts combined) in SFY 2022.^{57,58} This represents a 7 percent decrease from SFY 2020⁵⁹ and a 16 percent decrease over the past decade (see Figure 13).⁶⁰ See Appendix B, Table B1 for state-level data on SFY 2022 Title IV-B expenditures.

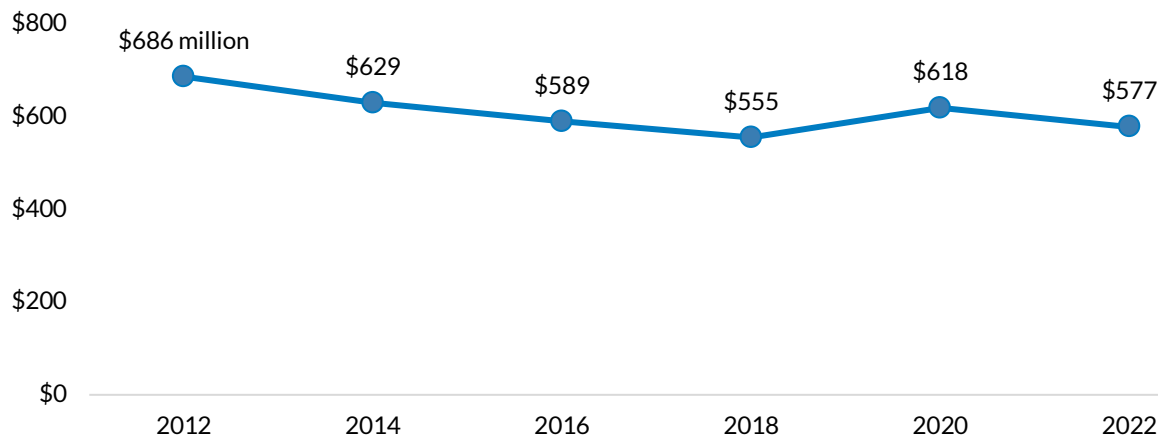
⁵⁷ For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal Title IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any Title IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state and local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some Title 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 Title IV-B expenditures.

⁵⁸ This amount includes estimated SFY 2022 Title IV-B expenditures for Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, North Dakota, West Virginia, and Maryland based on HHS fiscal data.

⁵⁹ Based on an analysis of 43 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022

⁶⁰ Based on an analysis of 45 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2012 and 2022

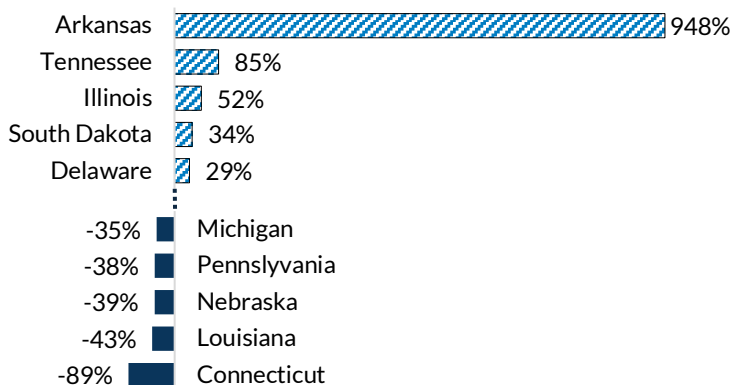
Figure 13. Total Title IV-B expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2012–2022 (42 states with sufficient data)



Note: All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 42 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2012 and 2022 (surveys conducted every two years). Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2022 Title IV-B expenditures presented in this graph (\$577 million) differs from the total amount presented in the text (\$632 million). See the text box in the “overview of expenditures” section for more information.

While national Title IV-B expenditures decreased between SFYs 2020 and 2022, the direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 37 percent of states reported an increase, and 63 percent of states reported a decrease in total Title IV-B spending between the two years (see Figure 14 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in Title IV-B expenditures between SFYs 2020 and 2022).

Figure 14. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in Title IV-B expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2020 and 2022



Note: Mississippi experienced a 71 percent decrease. However, we omitted the state from this graphic because the decrease is likely because the state only reported partial Title IV-B expenditures in SFY 2022. The national finding showing a decrease in Title IV-B expenditures does not change if Mississippi is excluded from that analysis.

The downward trend in Title IV-B expenditures between SFYs 2012 and 2018 can be attributed to (1) sequestration, which reduced a portion of the funds allocated under subpart 2 by about 5 to 7 percent each year since FFY 2013 (Stoltzfus, 2024a) and (2) relatively stable Title IV-B appropriation levels between 2013 and 2017 (Stoltzfus, 2024b), meaning that after considering inflation, the real value of the appropriated dollars decreases each year.

The increase in Title IV-B expenditures in SFY 2020 and leveling off in SFY 2022 is largely due to the infusion of additional resources via the legislation passed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. On this survey, several states indicated that their increased Title IV-B expenditures were due to the increase in their Title IV-B allocations during the COVID-19 pandemic. While we do not have information to explain the very large increase in Title IV-B expenditures in Arkansas, the influx of COVID-19 pandemic relief dollars likely played a role. Given these funds have since expired, it is possible Title IV-B expenditures return to a downward trend in the future.

Medicaid

Medicaid is an entitlement program that provides health coverage and services, including clinical behavioral health services, to individuals with low incomes. States and the federal government share the costs of Medicaid-covered expenditures, and the federal government reimburses states for eligible costs based on their FMAP.⁶¹

Children eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Children involved in the child welfare system may also be eligible for Medicaid through other mechanisms, such as family income. Additionally, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) of 2010 (P.L. 111-148) mandates that states extend Medicaid eligibility to youth up to age 26 who age out of the foster care system (and meet other criteria), regardless of their income. In SFY 2022, the federal mandate applied only to youth who remain in the state where they had been in foster care, although some states have expanded this access to youth formerly in foster care who were in care in other states (Baumrucker & Landers, 2024; GAO, 2025). The Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities Act (SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act, P.L. 115-271) made Medicaid coverage available to eligible young people formerly in foster care even if they move to another state beginning in January 2023.

For the purposes of this survey, states reported only Medicaid funds that covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the non-federal match. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs borne by other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the non-federal match and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies used directly.

Common Medicaid-covered services paid for by child welfare agencies are:

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

States vary in the extent to which the child welfare agency or other agencies pay for these types of services with Medicaid funds.

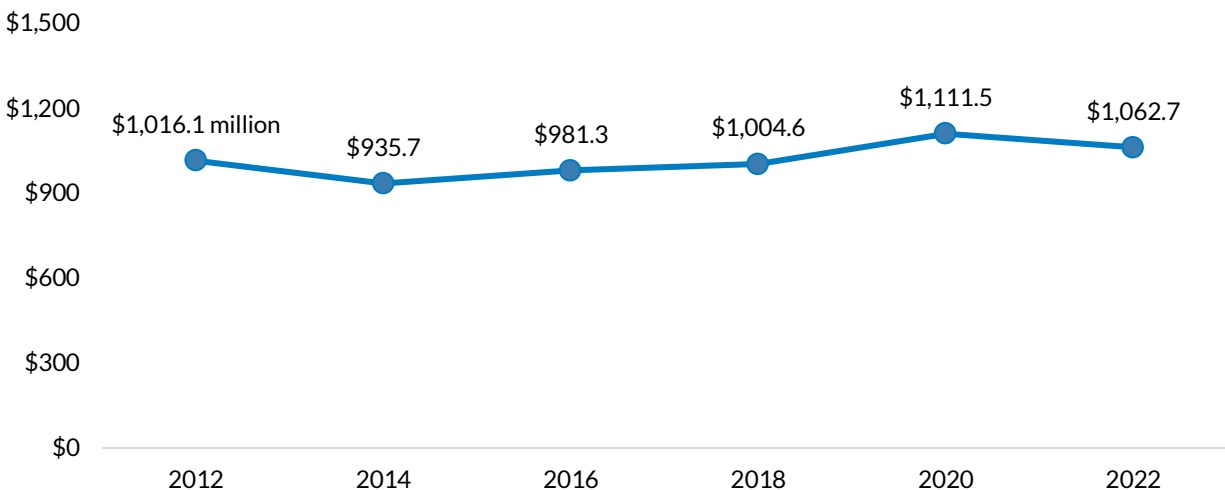
⁶¹ Though reimbursement for most Medicaid costs (including services) is generally at the state's FMAP, some classes of expenses are subject to other reimbursement rates. For example, costs considered to be program administration are reimbursed at 50 percent (Mitchell, 2025).

Medicaid expenditures decreased slightly between SFYs 2020 and 2022 but have increased slightly over the past decade.

In SFY 2022, child welfare agencies in 35 states reported spending a collective \$1.2 billion in federal Medicaid funds for child welfare activities.⁶² The remaining 10 states reported that their child welfare agencies did not use Medicaid dollars directly.⁶³ Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies in SFY 2022 represent a 5 percent decrease from SFY 2020.⁶⁴

Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2012 and 2022, Medicaid expenditures have increased by 5 percent over the decade (see Figure 15 for the trend line over the past decade).⁶⁵

Figure 15. Total Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2012–2022 (39 states with sufficient data)



Note: All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 39 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2012 and 2022 (surveys conducted every two years). Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2022 Medicaid expenditures presented in this graph (\$1.1 billion) differs from the total amount presented in the text (\$1.2 billion). See the text box in the “overview of expenditures” section for more information.

The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 29 percent of states reported an increase and 48 percent of states reported a decrease in total Medicaid spending between SFYs 2020 and 2022⁶⁶ (see Figure 16 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in Medicaid expenditures between SFYs 2020 and 2022). See Appendix B, Table B2 for state-level data on SFY 2022 Medicaid expenditures.

⁶² Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Idaho, Kentucky, North Dakota, and West Virginia were unable to report Medicaid spending in SFY 2022.

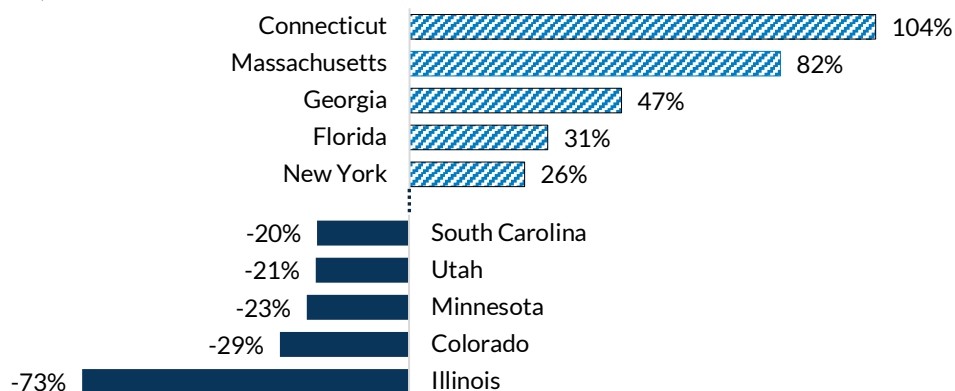
⁶³ On the survey, we asked states to report the Medicaid dollars received as reimbursement for child welfare services in SFY 2022 for which the child welfare agency paid the non-federal match. Thus, the Medicaid dollars described in this report represent *only those for which the child welfare agency was responsible for the non-federal share requirement*. States were specifically asked to exclude Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population that were borne by other agencies (e.g., the health department). We acknowledge, therefore, that this understates (by a significant yet indeterminate amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States.

⁶⁴ Based on an analysis of 42 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022

⁶⁵ Based on an analysis of 45 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2012 and 2022

⁶⁶ The remaining states experienced no change in Medicaid spending.

Figure 16. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2020–2022



Note: The largest increases were determined by examining states with Medicaid expenditures in both years. States that had zero Medicaid expenditures in SFY 2020 and a non-zero amount in SFY 2022 are excluded.

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

The results from this latest survey show a slight increase in child welfare agency Medicaid spending over the past decade. The increased FMAP rates via the FFCRA contributed to this increase. However, despite the slight increase over the decade, we identified a slight decrease between SFYs 2020 and 2022. The most recent decrease in Medicaid spending by child welfare agencies may be due to lower child welfare caseloads in recent years, as discussed earlier. In fact, Minnesota indicated its significant decrease in Medicaid expenditures was likely due to lower caseloads during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, Illinois indicated it experienced a large decrease in Medicaid expenditures due to costs shifting to another agency.

On the other hand, Georgia explained that its large increase in Medicaid expenditures was because it transitioned all children in foster care to a managed care approach, which increased the state’s administrative claims. Massachusetts indicated its Medicaid expenditures increased when the state implemented claiming for targeted case management and changed the methodology for claiming for rehabilitative services, which allowed the state to more fully capture rehabilitative treatment activities.

Social Services Block Grant

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

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

More than two dozen SSBG service categories are defined in federal regulations, many of which relate to child welfare (e.g., foster care services, protective services, case management, counseling services, and more). In fact, the largest SSBG service area in FFY 2022 was child welfare/youth at risk services (U.S. DHHS, OCS, 2024).

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

SSBG expenditures by child welfare agencies have decreased over the decade.

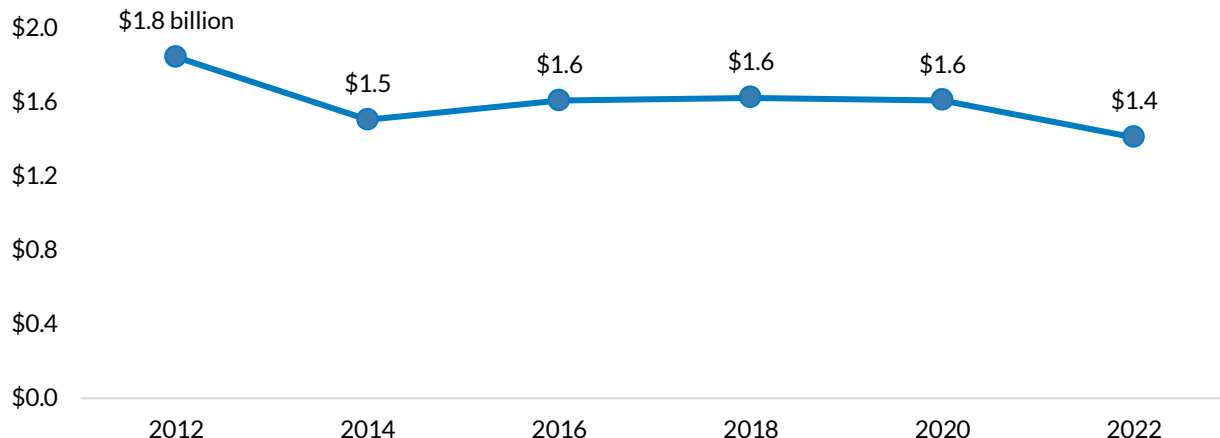
In SFY 2022, child welfare agencies in 43 states reported spending a collective \$1.5 billion in SSBG funds (including funds transferred from TANF). Three states reported that their child welfare agencies did not use SSBG dollars for child welfare activities in SFY 2022. SSBG expenditures **decreased by 12 percent between SFY 2020 and 2022.**⁶⁷

Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2012 and 2022, SSBG expenditures have **decreased by 24 percent over the decade** (see Figure 17).⁶⁸

⁶⁷ Based on an analysis of 43 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022

⁶⁸ Based on an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2012 and 2022

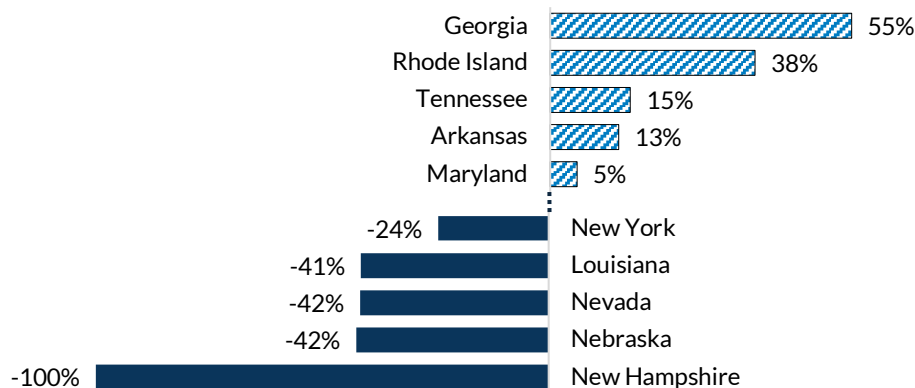
Figure 17. Total SSBG expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2012–2022 (42 states with sufficient data)



Note: All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 42 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2012 and 2022 (surveys conducted every two years). Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2022 SSBG expenditures presented in this graph (\$1.4 billion) differs from the total amount presented in the text (\$1.5 billion). See the text box in the “overview of expenditures” section for more information.

The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 72 percent of states reported a decrease and 21 percent of states reported an increase in total SSBG spending between SFYs 2020 and 2022⁶⁹ (see Figure 18 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in SSBG expenditures between SFYs 2020 and 2022). See Appendix B, Table B2 for state-level data on SFY 2022 SSBG expenditures.

Figure 18. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in SSBG expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2020–2022



Note: The largest increases were determined by examining states with SSBG expenditures in both years. States that had zero SSBG expenditures in SFY 2020 and a non-zero amount in SFY 2022 are excluded. North Carolina experienced a 437 percent increase. However, we omitted the state from this graphic because the increase is likely due to reporting differences between SFYs 2020 and 2022. The national finding showing a decrease in SSBG expenditures does not change if North Carolina is excluded from that analysis.

This reduction is explained in part by SSBG funds being reduced due to sequestration since FFY 2013. In addition, when asked why SSBG expenditures decreased, New Hampshire indicated it has deliberately decreased use of SSBG by the child welfare agency over time. On the other hand, Georgia indicated that additional time-limited COVID-19 pandemic-related funding in other programs allowed it to free up more SSBG funds for child welfare purposes in SFY 2022.

⁶⁹ The remaining states experienced no change in SSBG spending.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Created in 1996, TANF replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The AFDC program was an entitlement program created in 1935 to provide cash assistance to children in families where one or both parents were not present or were unemployed (U.S. DHHS, ASPE, n.d.). In 1996, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (P.L. 104-193) created TANF to replace AFDC. TANF was created as a federal block grant as opposed to an entitlement program and has four overarching purposes:

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

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

Currently, while many people think of TANF as a cash assistance program for families with low incomes, just more than a fifth of TANF dollars (23%) in SFY 2022 were spent to provide basic (cash) assistance for families (Falk, 2024). The remaining amount supported other activities, such as child care, work supports, refundable tax credits, and administration (Falk, 2024). Because TANF funds are designed to be flexible, they can be used for a wide array of services and supports aimed at achieving one or more of the program's four goals. States use this flexible funding for supporting child welfare activities. As described above, TANF replaced AFDC, which provided significant funding for child welfare activities. Federal law allows states to use TANF funds to cover some programs and activities that a state had conducted under its pre-TANF AFDC program, and thus some states use TANF to fund foster care for children ineligible for Title IV-E (Falk, 2023). In past surveys (Rosinsky et al., 2021; Rosinsky et al., 2023), states indicated child welfare agencies primarily used TANF for:

- Family preservation
- Relative foster care payments (for children for whom the child welfare agency has legal placement and care responsibility) and adoption/guardianship subsidies
- Services provided to children and families involved in the child welfare system that are no longer allowed under TANF but that a state was authorized to provide under AFDC
- Other services provided to children and families at-risk of or involved in the child welfare system (e.g., legal action, transportation, independent living services)

TANF funds are governed by various federal program rules and regulations, including work requirements and time limits for families receiving assistance (payments to meet ongoing basic needs). Work requirements and time limits generally do not apply when TANF benefits are given to households in which the child is the only recipient ("child-only" cases), such as when the child welfare agency does not have legal placement and care responsibility and the child lives with relatives (or, in some states, specified

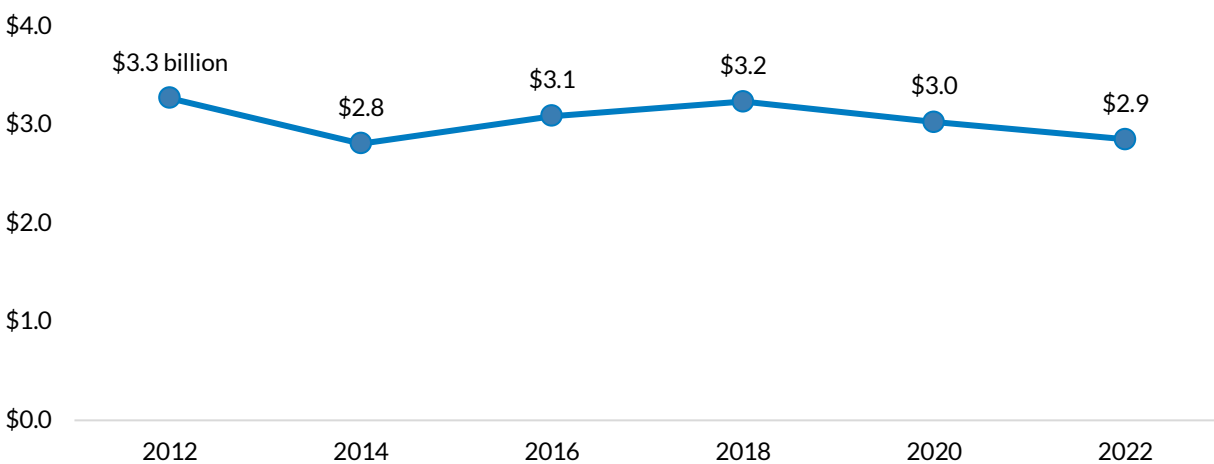
nonrelatives) who would not otherwise be eligible for benefits.⁷⁰ Such requirements also do not apply when TANF funds are used for services other than assistance. Federal law allows states to transfer up to 10 percent of TANF funds to the SSBG, which creates even greater flexibility for states to use the funds. While no state match is required for TANF, there are financial MOE requirements for states (Falk, 2023).

Child welfare agency TANF expenditures have decreased since SFY 2020 and over the past decade.

In SFY 2022, child welfare agencies in 37 states reported spending a collective \$2.9 billion in federal TANF funds. Nine states reported that their child welfare agencies did not use TANF dollars for child welfare activities that year. Child welfare agency TANF expenditures in SFY 2022 represent a 6 percent decrease in expenditures from SFY 2020.⁷¹

Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2012 and 2022, TANF expenditures have decreased by 13 percent over the decade (see Figure 19).⁷²

Figure 19. Total TANF expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2012–2022 (42 states with sufficient data)



Note: All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 42 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2012 and 2022 (surveys conducted every two years).

The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 25 percent of states reported an increase and 57 percent reported a decrease in total TANF spending between SFYs 2020 and 2022⁷³ (see Figure 20). See Appendix B, Table B1 for state-level data on SFY 2022 TANF expenditures.

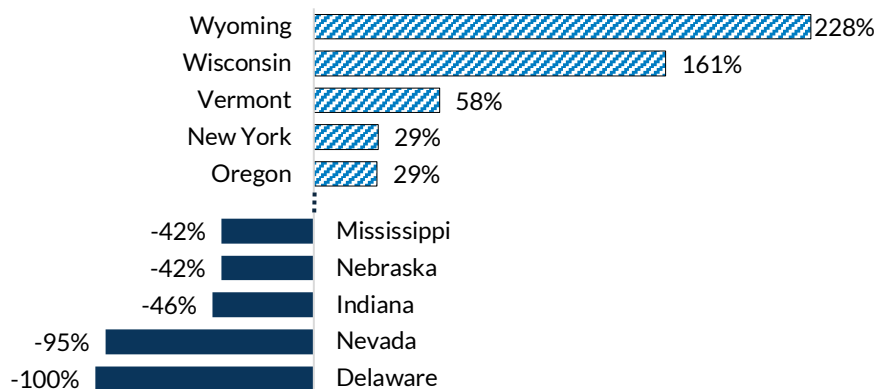
⁷⁰ We do not collect information about TANF child-only expenditures on this survey given recipients may not be involved with the child welfare system.

⁷¹ Based on an analysis of 44 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022

⁷² Based on an analysis of 46 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2012 and 2022

⁷³ The remaining states experienced no change in TANF spending.

Figure 20. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in TANF expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2020–2022



Note: The largest increases were determined by examining states with TANF expenditures in both years. States that had zero TANF expenditures in SFY 2020 and a non-zero amount in SFY 2022 are excluded.

States appear to be shifting TANF funds from child welfare to other purposes.

Child welfare agencies may not have access to TANF dollars in every state or in every year, or they may receive reduced funds in some years. The lack of access or reduced funding is particularly likely during an economic downturn when there is often increased pressure on the TANF block grant due to higher caseloads involving cash assistance. This could make it difficult for child welfare agencies to rely on TANF to sustain ongoing services and activities. In fact, when asked why their TANF spending changed over time, several states indicated that they decided to shift TANF funding from child welfare to other purposes. For instance, Delaware indicated its state child welfare agency (Department of Services for Children, Youth & Their Families) no longer receives any TANF funding pass throughs from the Department of Health and Social Services. Kansas also indicated it began limiting the amount of TANF used for foster care in 2022. Mississippi indicated it experienced a decrease in TANF expenditures because the Mississippi Department of Child Protection Services has changed how TANF is used to maximize all available funding. Montana shared that it temporarily shifted TANF to other purposes in 2022.

On the other hand, some states experienced increases in TANF expenditures. For instance, Ohio increased its use of TANF for child welfare purposes between SFYs 2020 and 2022 due to the provision of time-limited child care for some kinship caregivers. New York used TANF for a post-adoption contract in SFY 2022, which resulted in an increase in TANF expenditures.

Other Federal Funds

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

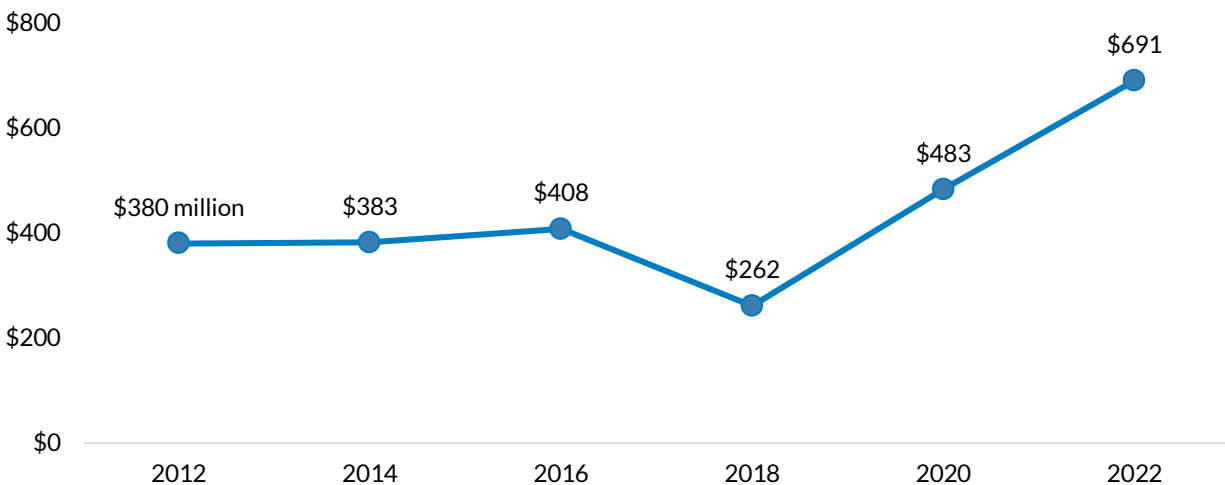
- **Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) and Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP).** CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment. CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations. Supplemental funding was provided to these programs under the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.
- **Children's Justice Act.** This act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.
- **Adoption Opportunities.** This program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.
- **Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments.** This funding source provides incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).
- **Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV).** This program provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.
- **Family First Transition Act grants.** The Transition Act was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act. The law provides \$500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.
- **Coronavirus Relief Fund.** The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the CARES Act of 2020. The Relief Fund provided time-limited funds (\$150 billion) for which state and local entities could apply for COVID-19 pandemic-related relief payments.
- **Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.** These resources were time-limited funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA).

Child welfare agency spending of other federal funds has increased since SFY 2020.

In SFY 2022, child welfare agencies reported spending \$1.1 billion in other federal funds. This amount represents a 45 percent increase since SFY 2020.⁷⁴

Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2012 and 2022, other federal expenditures have increased by 170 percent over the decade (see Figure 21 for the trend line over the past decade).⁷⁵

Figure 21. Total other federal expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2012–2022 (40 states with sufficient data)



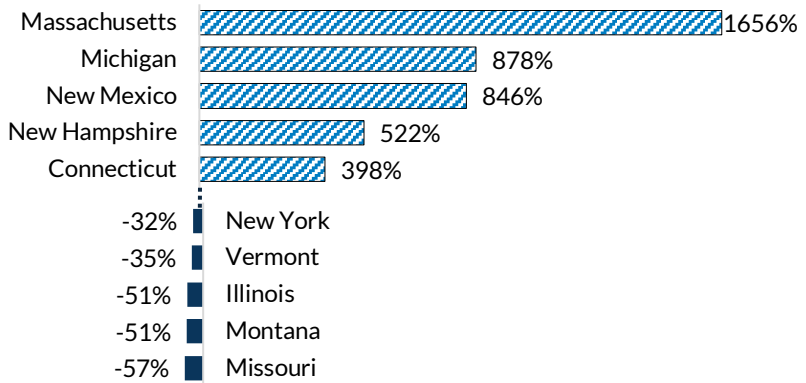
Note: All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 40 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2012 and 2022 (surveys conducted every two years). Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2022 other federal expenditures presented in this graph (\$691 million) differs from the total amount presented in the text (\$1.1 billion). See the text box in the “overview of expenditures” section for more information. In SFY 2016 and earlier, we included SSI, SSDI, Social Security Survivors benefits, and Veteran’s Administration funds in the other federal funds category. However, we removed these funding sources from this category starting in the SFY 2018 survey and included them in a category of child benefits and family income used as offsets to child welfare agency expenditures. This explains the large decrease between SFYs 2016 and 2018.

The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 74 percent of states reported an increase and 26 percent of states reported a decrease in total other federal expenditure spending between SFYs 2020 and 2022 (see Figure 22 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in other federal expenditures between SFYs 2020 and 2022). See Appendix B, Table B2 for state-level data on SFY 2022 other federal expenditures.

⁷⁴ Based on an analysis of 43 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022

⁷⁵ Based on an analysis of 45 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2012 and 2022. We also conducted a sensitivity analysis to account for the changes made to the survey starting in SFY 2018. In earlier surveys, we included SSI, SSDI, Social Security Survivors benefits, and Veteran’s Administration funds in the other federal funds category. However, we removed these funding sources from this category starting with the SFY 2018 survey and included them in a category of child benefits and family income used as offsets to child welfare agency expenditures. The sensitivity analysis showed that with more comparable data, the use of other federal funds increased even more steeply by 320 percent between SFY 2012 and SFY 2022.

Figure 22. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in other federal expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2020–2022



This steep increase is due to the additional federal funding streams available to states through time-limited Family First Transition Act grants and COVID-19 pandemic funding sources. For instance, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, and Utah all confirmed that their increases in other federal expenditures were due at least in part to additional COVID-19 pandemic funds.

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

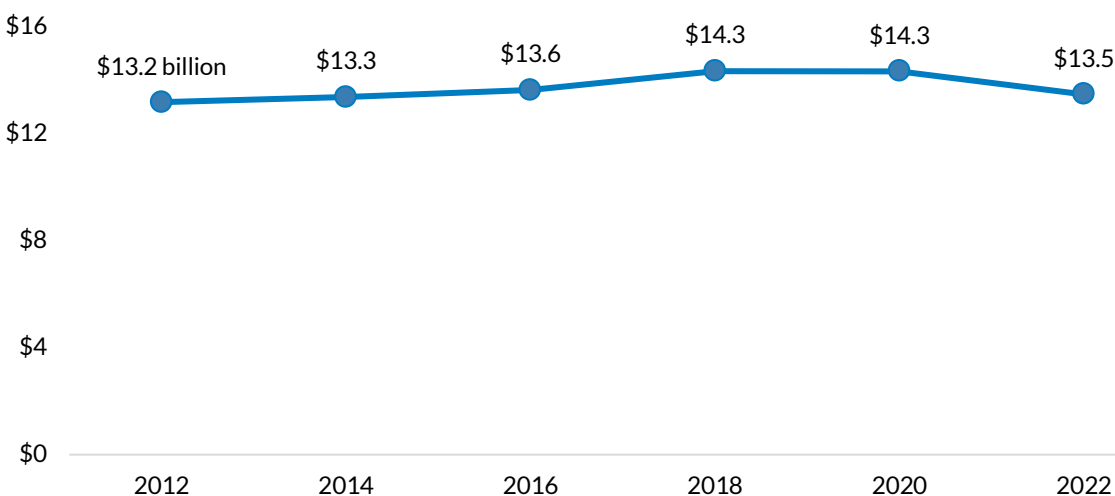
State and Local Expenditures

In addition to federal sources, states spend their own dollars on child welfare services and activities. State and local funds are used to match federal funds, to meet an MOE requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover. For most states, these funds come primarily from state dollars, though some states report using more local dollars than state dollars. The structure of a state's child welfare system (i.e., state-administered or county-administered) contributes to the participation of localities in financing child welfare activities. However, some state-administered systems report local dollars spent on child welfare, as well. Among responding states, 42 percent reported using local funds to finance child welfare agency expenditures in SFY 2022.

State and local expenditures have decreased slightly since SFY 2020 but held steady over the decade.

In SFY 2022, states reported collectively spending \$17.3 billion in state and local funds representing a 3 percent decrease from SFY 2020.⁷⁶ Among states with sufficient data in SFYs 2012 and 2022, state and local expenditures have held steady, increasing by 1 percent over the decade (see Figure 23).⁷⁷

Figure 23. Total expenditures of state and local funds by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2012–2022 (34 states with sufficient data)



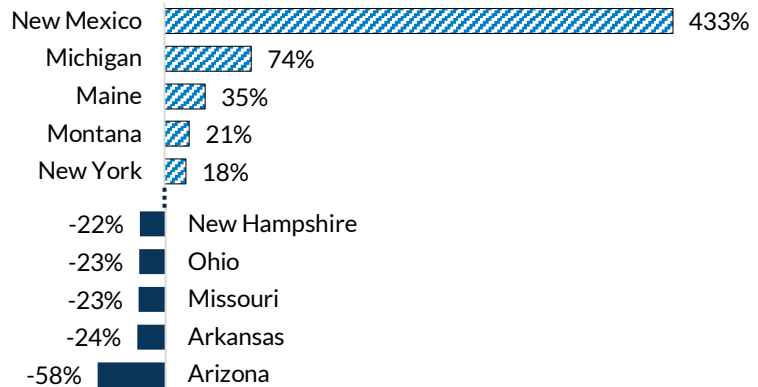
Note: All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 34 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2012 and 2022 (surveys conducted every two years). Therefore, the total amount of SFY 2022 state and local expenditures presented in this graph (\$13.5 billion) differs from the total amount presented in the text (\$17.3 billion). See the text box in the “overview of expenditures” section for more information.

The direction and magnitude of change varied among states: 29 percent of states reported an increase and 71 percent of states reported a decrease in total spending between the two years (see Figure 24 for the states experiencing the largest percentage increases and decreases in state and local expenditures between SFYs 2020 and 2022). See Appendix A for state-level data on SFY 2022 state and local expenditures.

⁷⁶ Based on an analysis of 38 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022

⁷⁷ Based on an analysis of 42 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2012 and 2022

Figure 24. States with the largest percentage increases and decreases in state and local expenditures by child welfare agencies, SFYs 2020–2022



Note: Mississippi experienced a 328 percent increase. However, we omitted it from this graphic because the increases are likely due to reporting differences between SFYs 2020 and 2022. The national finding showing a decrease in state/local expenditures does not change if Mississippi is excluded from that analysis.

The recent decline in state and local expenditures is expected given the influx of time-limited federal dollars in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, Missouri indicated it experienced a decline in state and local expenditures in part because of the use of remaining COVID-19 pandemic relief funds. In addition, the decreased child welfare caseloads discussed earlier also impacted this funding stream. For example, Connecticut indicated that it decreased state and local expenditures in part because of declining caseloads.

Montana, which experienced an increase in state expenditures cited the percentage of children eligible for Title IV-E is decreasing, necessitating the use of more state funds.

Other Expenditures

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

Child welfare agency expenditures of child benefits and family income have decreased 22 percent since SFY 2020.

Child benefits and family income include sources such as:

- **Supplemental Security Income (SSI)** provides monthly payments to children with disabilities if they meet income and asset limit requirements.
- **Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)** is available to children if their parent is disabled and the parent is eligible for Social Security disability benefits.
- **Social Security Survivor benefits** are available to children if their parent is deceased and was eligible for Social Security benefits when they died.
- **Veteran's Administration funds** are available to children if they are entitled to dependent or survivor benefits based on their parent's veteran status.
- **Child support payments** are court-ordered payments, typically made by a noncustodial parent to support their minor child(ren).

Income from these sources can be made available to child welfare agencies to offset their overall costs. For instance, child welfare agencies can use child support payments to offset expenses incurred by the state. Furthermore, Social Security Administration policy allows states to use SSI, SSDI, and Survivor benefits to cover the cost of foster care for children in their custody.

Forty-two states reported using \$217 million in child benefits and family income to offset child welfare agency costs for child welfare services/activities in SFY 2022, the majority of which were from Social Security benefit programs.⁷⁸ This represents a **22 percent decrease** since SFY 2020.⁷⁹ This practice—particularly the use of Social Security benefits—is controversial (Rosinsky & Williams, 2024; Children's Advocacy Institute, 2025) and has received significant media attention in recent years (e.g., Hager & Shapiro, 2021).⁸⁰ Several states have begun or have introduced legislation to restrict the practice of using Social Security benefits to offset child welfare expenditures (Kelly, 2024; Children's Advocacy Institute, 2025) and federal policymakers have introduced legislation to do the same (Congressman Danny K. Davis, 2024). The significant decrease in the use of these funds by child welfare agencies is likely a reflection of states moving away from this controversial practice.

⁷⁸ Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, and West Virginia and were unable to report child benefits and family income used as offsets in SFY 2022. We are unable to provide a specific breakdown of Social Security benefits vs. other sources due to state reporting limitations.

⁷⁹ Based on an analysis of 39 states with sufficient data in SFYs 2020 and 2022

⁸⁰ For more information on this practice, see the following article: *Special Savings Accounts Can Help Child Welfare Agencies Conserve Social Security Benefits* available at: <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/savings-accounts-child-welfare-agencies-social-security>.

Child welfare agencies used **\$11 million** of in-kind and private contributions.

Child welfare agencies may also receive in-kind contributions, such as donated supplies, space, professional services, and more. On the survey, we asked states to report such in-kind contributions if they were used to contribute to a federal match requirement (since such contributions would already have a monetary value assigned to them). Three states (out of 24 responding states) reported **\$7.6 million** in third-party in-kind contributions in SFY 2022. This amount likely understates the true value of all in-kind contributions because it does not include contributions that did not contribute to a federal match requirement and because not all states were able to respond.

Finally, child welfare agencies can receive private dollars, such as grants from foundations. Nine states (out of 29 responding states) reported expending **\$3.1 million** in private dollars in SFY 2022, which is a small proportion of overall spending. This amount is almost certainly an understatement since many states were unable to respond to this question.

How Child Welfare Agencies Use Their Funds

We asked states to report the proportion of their funds spent in the following categories:

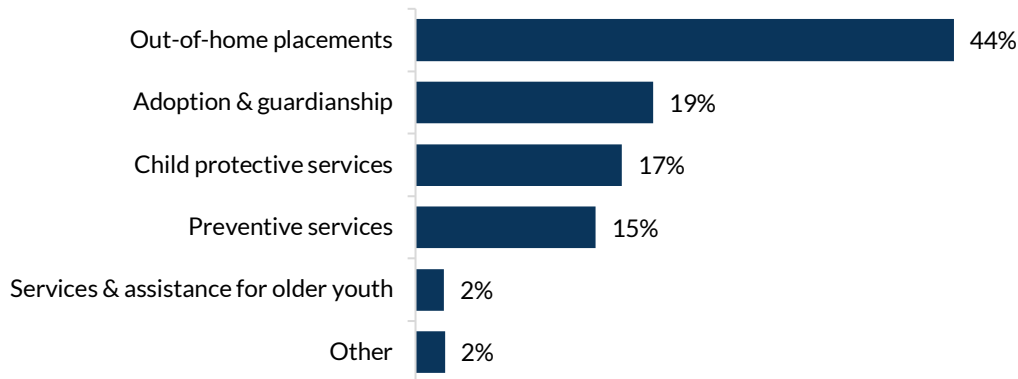
Category	Included services and activities
Services for intact families to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry into foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family support or family preservation services provided to children who are not in foster care Caseworker supports or services provided after a child abuse/neglect investigation or assessment is closed Any post-reunification services or supports All associated administrative costs, including Title IV-E candidate administrative expenditures supporting prevention
Child protective services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intake/screening Family assessment Investigation Services provided during the investigation/assessment All associated administrative costs
Out-of-home placement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster care maintenance payments (including for youth 18 and older) Case planning and review activities for all children in foster care Services provided to children in foster care or their parents (e.g., to enable reunification) Foster parent training All associated administrative costs, including Title IV-E candidate administrative expenditures related to preparing for out-of-home placement, SACWIS/CCWIS costs, and training expenditures
Adoption and guardianship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing and non-recurring assistance payments Other post-adoption or post-guardianship services or supports All associated administrative costs, including training expenditures
Services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care ⁸¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services or supports intended to help youth successfully transition from foster care to adulthood Services for youth who have aged out of foster care or who left foster care (for any reason) at age 16 or older All associated administrative costs
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other services and activities that do not fall into the above categories

⁸¹ This category excludes foster care maintenance payments for youth 18 and older, which are captured in the out-of-home placement category.

Child welfare agencies are spending a smaller proportion of their funds on out-of-home placements since SFY 2018.

As illustrated in Figure 25, child welfare agencies used almost half of all expenditures to finance out-of-home placement costs. Between 15 percent and 19 percent of funds were used for adoption and guardianship, preventive services, and child protective services. A small percentage was used for services and assistance for older youth.

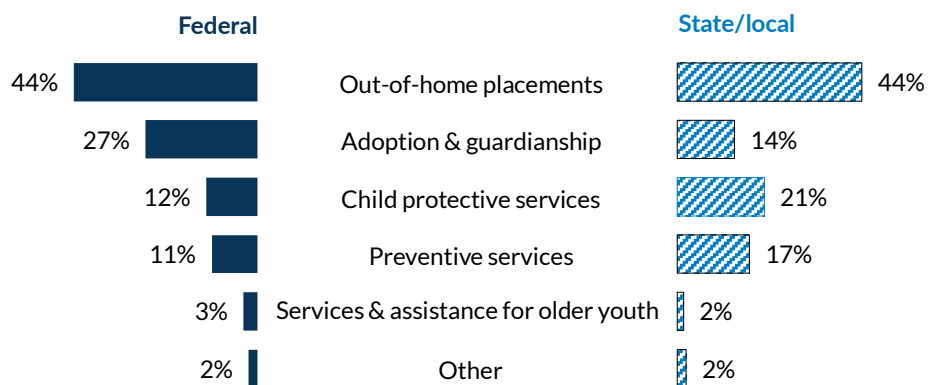
Figure 25. Proportion of total expenditures on categories of services in SFY 2022



Note: Analysis based on 43 states that provided sufficient information. Most states were able to provide only approximations of how their funds were spent. States were not asked to report how they spent "other" funding sources (child benefits and family income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars).

In general, while federal and state and local dollars are used in similar ways, state and local funds were used more for prevention and child protective services and less for adoption and legal guardianship than were federal dollars in SFY 2022 (see Figure 26).

Figure 26. Proportion of federal and state/local expenditures on categories of services in SFY 2022

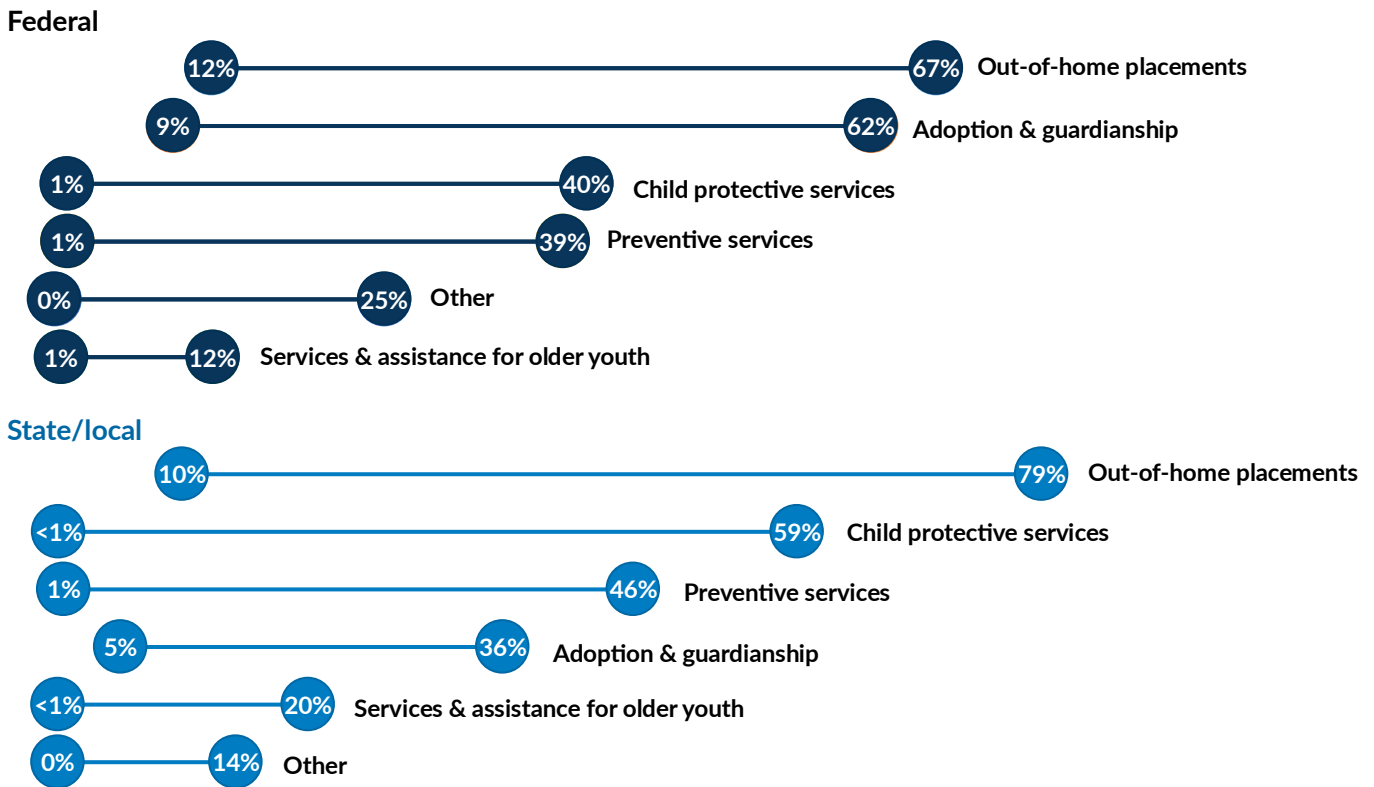


Note: Analysis based on 43 states that provided sufficient information. Most states were able to provide only approximations of how their funds were spent. States were not asked to report how they spent "other" funding sources (child benefits and family income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars).

Among the states that were able to report this information, the ways states used their funds varied greatly, as in previous years. Figure 27 shows the range in the proportion of federal and state and local expenditures

spent on each category. See Appendix E, Table E2 for state-level data on the proportion of federal expenditures spent on categories of services; see Appendix E, Table E3 for the proportion of state and local dollars.

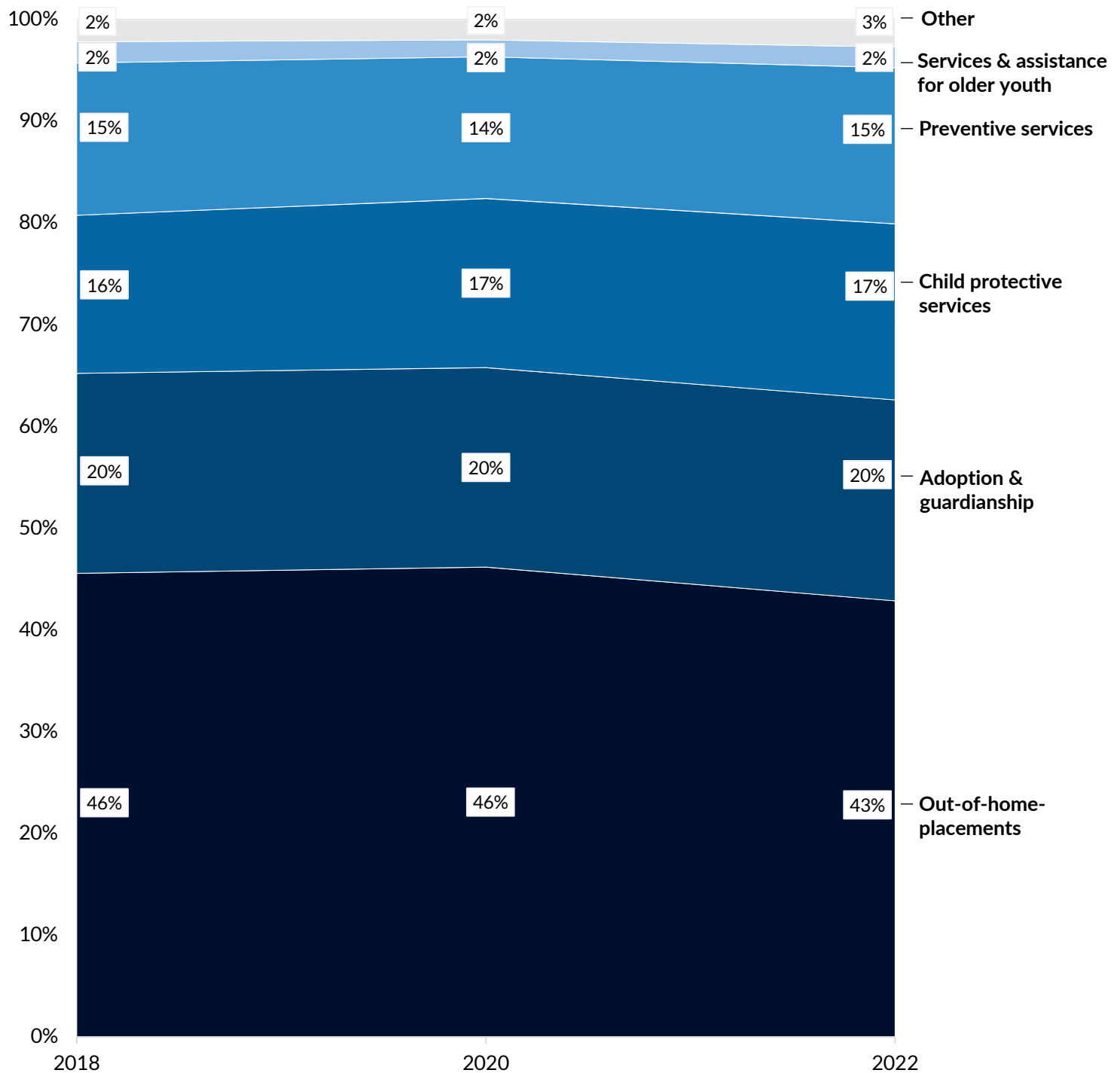
Figure 27. Range in proportion of federal and state and local expenditures on categories of services, SFY 2022



Note: Analysis based on 43 states that provided sufficient information. Most states were able to provide only approximations of how their funds were spent.

Child welfare agencies have been prioritizing prevention more than out-of-home placements when possible in recent years. In fact, one of the goals of the Family First Prevention Services Act of 2018 was to provide more funding for prevention. Therefore, a reasonable question is whether child welfare agencies' use of funds has shifted over the last several years due to the Family First Prevention Services Act. When restricting our analysis to states that were able to indicate how they used their funds in SFYs 2018, 2020, and 2022, we see that there is a slight decrease in the proportion of child welfare agency expenditures being used for out-of-home care between SFYs 2018 and 2022 (see Figure 28). While a small shift among a subset of states, this is a promising development especially in light of how difficult it is to shift practice. We will continue to monitor this as Family First Prevention Services Act implementation continues to expand.

Figure 28. Proportion of total expenditures on categories of services between SFYs 2018 and 2022 (32 states with sufficient data)



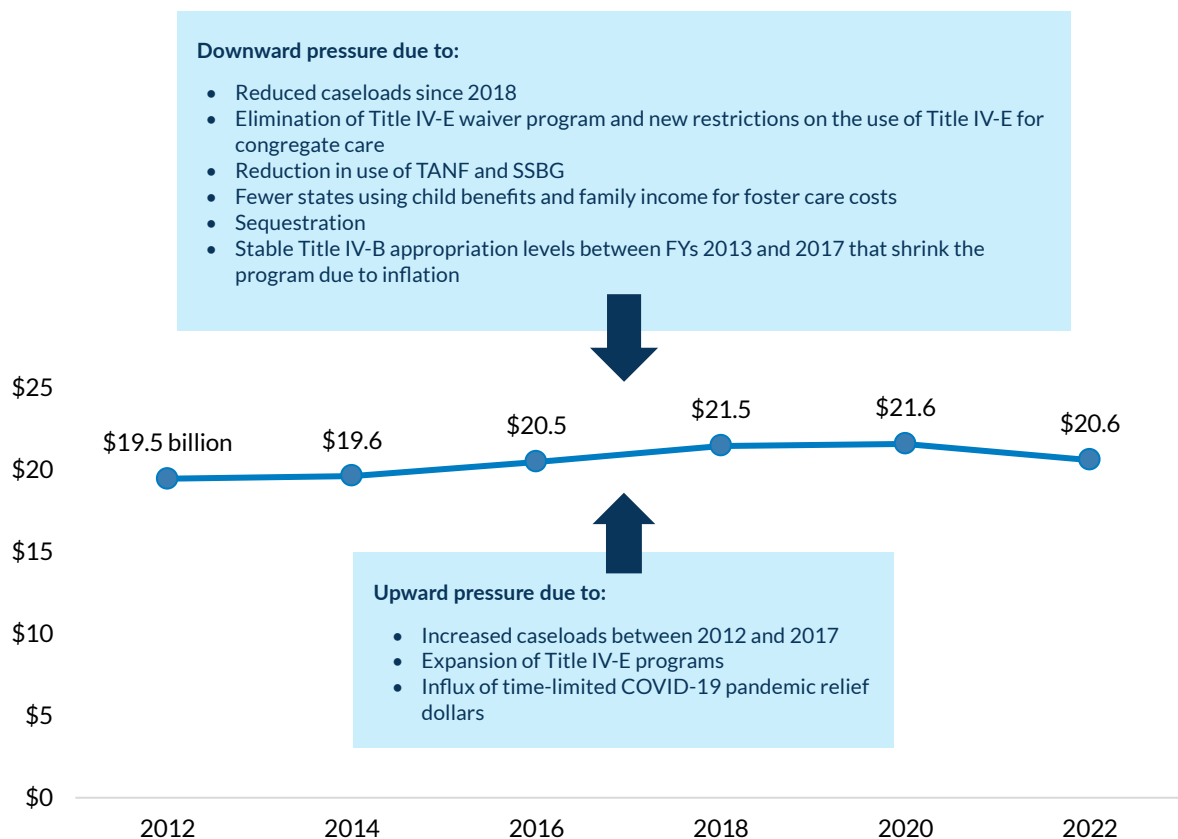
Discussion

Findings from the SFY 2022 Child Welfare Financing Survey reveal striking national trends while continuing to show immense variation among states. Notably, child welfare agency expenditures decreased between SFYs 2020 and 2022 across nearly all funding sources. When looking across the past decade however, we see that child welfare agency expenditures have increased slightly. The following factors contribute to these trends.

- **Federal expenditures** increased over the past decade, despite decreasing slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, child welfare agencies expended \$16.8 billion in federal funds, representing a 4 percent decrease since SFY 2020 but a 6 percent increase over the past decade.
 - Over the past decade, **Title IV-E** expenditures have grown due to the creation and expansion of multiple programs. More children became eligible for Title IV-E adoption assistance; states created and expanded their Title IV-E guardianship assistance programs; and states began implementing new Title IV-E prevention and kinship navigator programs. However, most recently, (between SFYs 2020 and 2022), Title IV-E expenditures have decreased slightly due to fewer children in care, new restrictions on the use of Title IV-E for congregate care placements, and the elimination of the Title IV-E waiver program.
 - While **Title IV-B** expenditures steadily decreased during the 2010s, the latest data show expenditures from this source leveling off in recent years. The prior steady decrease was driven by sequestration and relatively stable appropriation levels between 2013 and 2017. However, the influx of additional time-limited funding via COVID-19 pandemic-related legislation temporarily stemmed this decrease.
 - Child welfare agencies' **Medicaid** expenditures have increased slightly over the past decade, likely driven in part by increased FMAP rates that started in 2020 via the FFCRA. While Medicaid expenditures were up over the decade, they decreased slightly from 2020 to 2022, which, like Title IV-E expenditures, may have been driven by fewer children coming to the attention of the child welfare system.
 - Both **TANF** and **SSBG** expenditures by child welfare agencies decreased over the past decade. Survey respondents suggested that decreases in these sources were driven in part by the intentional reallocation of these dollars to other, non-child welfare, purposes. In addition, SSBG was affected by sequestration, which reduced allocations starting in FFY 2013.
 - The use of **other federal funds** increased in recent years, driven by the creation of the time-limited FFTA grants and miscellaneous COVID-19 pandemic funds that child welfare agencies accessed.
- The expenditure of **state and local funds** remained steady over the past decade despite a recent slight decrease between SFYs 2020 and 2022. The slight decrease between SFYs 2020 and 2022 was likely a result of fewer children in foster care. Some states also attributed the decrease to increased time-limited federal COVID-19 pandemic relief dollars that reduced the need for state and local funding; however, it is important to consider that total federal expenditures also decreased between SFY 2020 and 2022.
- Finally, the expenditure of **other funding sources**, notably child benefits (such as Social Security benefits) and family income (such as child support), are down since SFY 2020. This is likely the result of child welfare agencies curbing their practice of using child benefits, such as SSDI, to cover foster care costs.

In sum, the data from the SFY 2022 Child Welfare Financing Survey reflect the caseload and policy shifts experienced over the past decade. A summary of these shifts is presented in Figure 29.

Figure 29. Change in total child welfare agency expenditures, SFYs 2012–2022 (29 states with sufficient data)



Note: Presented in 2022 dollars. The figures presented in this graph reflect an analysis of 29 states with sufficient data across all six surveys conducted between 2012 and 2022 (surveys conducted every two years). Therefore, the SFY 2022 amount in this figure (\$20.6 billion) differs from the total reported amount in the text (\$34.3 billion). See the text box in the “overview of expenditures” section for more information.

In addition, SFY 2022 data show that while out-of-home placements continued to be the primary use of funds by child welfare agencies, child welfare agencies spent a smaller proportion of their funding on out-of-home placements than in prior years. This is preliminary evidence that child welfare agencies’ focus on prevention and the Family First Prevention Services Act’s infusion of resources into prevention was starting to be reflected in actual child welfare agency spending.

While these national data are helpful in understanding the big picture, the findings from the SFY 2022 Child Welfare Financing Survey continue to show that there is significant state variation in all aspects of child welfare financing. Each state pieces together various child welfare funding sources differently, experiences different trends over time, and uses their funds in different ways. This finding emphasizes that there is no *one-size-fits-all* approach to financing child welfare across the country.

Reflection questions for readers

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

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

- **How can the child welfare field use the Family First Prevention Services Act and other recent legislation to maximize opportunities to finance child welfare differently?** How might recent legislation present new opportunities or challenges?
- **Do the ways in which the child welfare system is financed reflect common priorities and values (such as the importance of keeping families together)?** For example, does the balance between child welfare agency spending on out-of-home care and prevention make sense when considering what other agencies are (or are not) doing to prevent child maltreatment?
- **Are all available funding sources being maximized strategically?** How can the child welfare system collaborate with other child-serving agencies to contribute to an efficient and effective budget strategy?
- **How did the influx of pandemic relief dollars affect child welfare agency funding?** What does the expiration of these funds mean for child welfare agency budgets?
- **Are child welfare agencies achieving their desired outcomes for all children and families?** What changes need to be made to improve outcomes? Which funding sources could finance these changes?

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

Conclusion

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

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Appendix A: SFY 2022 Total, Federal, State/local, and Other Expenditures by State

	Total		Federal		State/local		Other ¹	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Alabama ²	\$130,712,613.22	N/A	\$85,674,733.00	N/A	\$45,037,880.22	N/A	-	N/A
Alaska ²	\$107,535,391.81	N/A	\$57,413,051.00	N/A	\$50,122,340.81	N/A	-	N/A
Arizona ³	\$825,618,145.05	-22%	\$642,925,870.00	2%	\$177,745,547.00	-58%	\$4,946,728.05	-38%
Arkansas ⁴	\$221,105,069.01	N/A	\$164,727,485.42	61%	\$55,208,017.13	-24%	\$1,169,566.46	N/A
California ⁵	\$3,186,816,970.26	N/A	\$3,176,663,569.26	-8%	-	N/A	\$10,153,401.00	-34%
Colorado ⁶	\$481,809,775.86	-5%	\$167,706,030.86	-9%	\$309,190,317.49	-3%	\$4,913,427.51	-28%
Connecticut ⁷	\$764,325,728.48	-15%	\$398,214,835.52	-8%	\$363,885,435.25	-22%	\$2,225,457.71	-38%
Delaware	\$78,595,022.65	-6%	\$12,792,184.00	20%	\$64,698,836.65	-9%	\$1,104,002.00	-22%
D.C. ⁸	\$208,852,697.00	-5%	\$63,667,191.00	44%	\$144,992,000.00	-16%	\$193,506.00	-90%
Florida ⁹	\$1,449,105,946.32	-2%	\$689,680,810.68	-3%	\$751,163,834.40	<-1%	\$8,261,301.24	-15%
Georgia	\$937,887,965.29	N/A	\$399,651,942.46	-9%	\$534,671,371.99	-9%	\$3,564,650.84	N/A
Hawai'i ²	\$62,436,617.66	N/A	\$35,972,889.00	N/A	\$26,463,728.66	N/A	-	N/A
Idaho ¹⁰	\$86,314,400.68	N/A	\$55,815,388.00	N/A	\$29,229,200.00	N/A	\$1,269,812.68	N/A
Illinois	\$1,355,041,003.28	-2%	\$634,247,398.28	-4%	\$694,993,521.00	-1%	\$25,800,084.00	14%
Indiana ¹¹	\$1,074,843,192.89	-5%	\$288,226,435.97	8%	\$780,562,767.88	-8%	\$6,053,989.04	-40%
Iowa ¹²	\$298,756,805.84	-8%	\$166,956,888.11	-5%	\$127,298,737.00	-11%	\$4,501,180.73	-29%
Kansas	\$430,754,181.52	-3%	\$136,084,477.95	2%	\$286,905,089.18	-6%	\$7,764,614.39	32%
Kentucky ²	\$237,183,506.05	N/A	\$165,030,938.00	N/A	\$72,152,568.05	N/A	-	N/A
Louisiana ¹³	\$212,277,355.00	N/A	\$148,162,178.00	-20%	\$61,978,425.00	N/A	\$2,136,752.00	-69%
Maine ¹⁴	\$193,488,053.00	28%	\$68,307,758.00	20%	\$122,552,602.00	35%	\$2,627,693.00	-4%

	Total		Federal		State/local		Other ¹	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Maryland ¹⁵	\$588,713,322.00	N/A	\$196,021,117.00	N/A	\$391,436,624.00	-6%	\$1,255,581.00	-59%
Massachusetts	\$1,192,678,314.59	1%	\$336,563,749.63	4%	\$850,670,947.00	<1%	\$5,443,617.96	-24%
Michigan ¹⁶	\$1,479,362,550.80	28%	\$924,841,473.11	11%	\$550,396,900.00	74%	\$4,124,177.69	-29%
Minnesota ¹⁷	\$748,853,081.00	-12%	\$234,740,354.00	-10%	\$513,126,533.00	-12%	\$986,194.00	-26%
Mississippi ¹⁸	\$209,855,584.00	N/A	\$98,027,329.00	4%	\$111,828,255.00	328%	-	N/A
Missouri ¹⁹	\$584,297,615.73	-8%	\$392,173,362.11	2%	\$181,817,133.36	-23%	\$10,307,120.27	-33%
Montana	\$149,168,951.00	19%	\$62,037,733.00	19%	\$85,857,279.00	21%	\$1,273,939.00	-41%
Nebraska ²⁰	\$174,906,423.44	N/A	\$72,581,627.58	-4%	\$102,324,795.86	N/A	-	N/A
Nevada	\$285,336,820.42	1%	\$107,693,164.59	-16%	\$175,659,815.34	13%	\$1,983,840.49	422%
New Hampshire ²¹	\$74,253,743.00	-33%	\$57,916,742.00	-35%	\$14,415,286.00	-22%	\$1,921,715.00	-36%
New Jersey	\$1,056,213,498.73	-14%	\$426,751,848.26	-9%	\$622,793,298.47	-17%	\$6,668,352.00	-43%
New Mexico ²²	\$236,626,993.47	N/A	\$60,577,335.39	N/A	\$175,052,314.82	433%	\$997,343.26	-33%
New York	\$3,068,596,781.00	5%	\$909,667,009.00	-17%	\$2,158,929,772.00	18%	\$0.00	0%
North Carolina ²³	\$798,106,848.00	1%	\$334,271,000.00	-2%	\$461,695,214.00	3%	\$2,140,634.00	-18%
North Dakota ²	\$44,329,355.82	N/A	\$24,778,142.00	N/A	\$19,551,213.82	N/A	-	N/A
Ohio ²⁴	\$1,340,410,043.43	N/A	\$579,353,290.90	N/A	\$759,415,339.19	-23%	\$1,641,413.34	-63%
Oklahoma ²⁵	\$537,132,472.00	N/A	\$238,941,522.00	N/A	\$292,745,085.00	N/A	\$5,445,865.00	-20%
Oregon ²⁶	\$726,410,537.00	-3%	\$294,504,283.00	6%	\$428,705,036.00	-8%	\$3,201,218.00	-34%
Pennsylvania ²⁷	\$1,859,884,857.00	-12%	\$484,575,015.00	-5%	\$1,357,764,636.00	-13%	\$17,545,206.00	-50%
Puerto Rico ²⁸	\$226,739,316.82	N/A	\$130,788,674.42	5%	\$92,393,642.40	N/A	\$3,557,000.00	N/A
Rhode Island	\$243,624,416.37	-6%	\$90,587,097.02	3%	\$151,767,779.00	-11%	\$1,269,540.35	-39%
South Carolina ²⁹	\$246,493,733.83	1%	\$161,361,646.00	3%	\$71,299,422.00	-7%	\$13,832,665.83	21%
South Dakota ³⁰	\$87,419,964.00	2%	\$44,274,383.00	13%	\$41,993,735.00	-7%	\$1,151,846.00	-12%
Tennessee	\$937,086,759.13	-11%	\$458,991,456.98	-3%	\$463,005,771.09	-19%	\$15,089,531.06	34%
Texas	\$2,072,215,662.41	-2%	\$959,406,754.93	-7%	\$1,094,684,614.00	3%	\$18,124,293.48	-17%

	Total		Federal		State/local		Other ¹	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Utah ³¹	\$231,909,785.00	-9%	\$85,243,050.00	-17%	\$141,749,667.00	-2%	\$4,917,068.00	-18%
Vermont	\$106,782,085.80	-10%	\$58,473,963.25	-14%	\$47,788,711.96	-3%	\$519,410.59	-46%
Virginia	\$774,614,624.32	-9%	\$293,759,413.32	-8%	\$480,084,477.00	-9%	\$770,734.00	-49%
Washington ³²	\$972,429,241.29	N/A	\$649,564,132.34	N/A	\$312,978,519.95	N/A	\$9,886,589.00	N/A
West Virginia ²	\$240,373,152.54	N/A	\$172,859,789.00	N/A	\$67,513,363.54	N/A	-	N/A
Wisconsin ³³	\$641,728,773.00	10%	\$234,092,886.00	17%	\$401,362,692.00	7%	\$6,273,195.00	-28%
Wyoming ³⁴	\$42,158,151.81	N/A	\$16,829,490.64	34%	\$25,022,716.00	N/A	\$305,945.17	-21%
U.S. Total	\$34,322,173,899.62	-4%	\$16,750,170,888.97	-4%	\$17,344,682,808.51	-3%	\$227,320,202.14	-24%

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

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

¹ "Other" includes child benefits and family income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars.

² Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, North Dakota, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2022 survey. Amounts reported are estimated based on HHS data. See the body of the report for the methodology used.

³ Arizona was unable to report some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

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

⁵ California was unable to report some categories of Title IV-E expenditures, some categories of other federal funds, state expenditures, local expenditures, some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its federal, state/local, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

⁶ Colorado was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

⁷ Connecticut was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated. In addition, the amount reported for TANF is estimated.

⁸ The District of Columbia was unable to report some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

⁹ Florida was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

¹⁰ Idaho was unable to report some categories of Title IV-E expenditures, Medicaid expenditures, some categories of other federal funds, some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its federal, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

¹¹ Indiana was unable to report some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

¹² Iowa was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

¹³ Louisiana was unable to report some categories of Title IV-E expenditures, some categories of other federal funds, local expenditures, and third-party in-kind contributions, so its federal, state/local, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

¹⁴ Maine was unable to report some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

¹⁵ Maryland was unable to report Title IV-E and Title IV-B expenditures, so we estimated these expenditures based on HHS data. Maryland was also unable to report other federal funds, some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its federal, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

¹⁶ Michigan was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

¹⁷ Minnesota was unable to report some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

¹⁸ Mississippi reported partial Title IV-B expenditures and was unable to report child benefits and family income used as offsets, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

¹⁹ Missouri was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

²⁰ Nebraska was unable to report some categories of Title IV-E expenditures and child benefits and family income used as offsets, so its federal, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

²¹ New Hampshire was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

²² New Mexico was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated. In addition, it is possible the amount reported for other federal funds is overstated because it includes funds received through the Supporting Foster Youth and Families Through the Pandemic Act. Those funds may be better categorized as Title IV-E or IV-B expenditures. Therefore, Title IV-E and/or Title IV-B expenditures may be understated.

²³ North Carolina was unable to report some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets and third-party in-kind contributions, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

²⁴ Ohio was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

²⁵ Oklahoma was unable to report some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets and local expenditures, so its state/local, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

²⁶ Oregon was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

²⁷ Pennsylvania was unable to report some categories of Title IV-E expenditures, some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its federal, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

²⁸ Puerto Rico was unable to report child benefits and family income used as offsets, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

²⁹ It is possible the amount South Carolina reported for other federal funds is overstated because it may include funds received through the Supporting Foster Youth and Families Through the Pandemic Act. Those funds may be better categorized as Title IV-E expenditures. Therefore, Title IV-E expenditures may be understated.

³⁰ South Dakota was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

³¹ Utah was unable to report some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

³² Washington was unable to report some categories of Title IV-E expenditures, some categories of other federal funds, some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its federal, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

³³ Wisconsin was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

³⁴ Wyoming was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

Appendix B: SFY 2022 Federal Expenditures by Source, by State

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

	Title IV-E ¹		Title IV-B ²		TANF ³	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Alabama ⁴	\$74,094,091.00	N/A	\$11,580,642.00	N/A	-	N/A
Alaska ⁴	\$56,502,119.00	N/A	\$910,932.00	N/A	-	N/A
Arizona	\$313,108,579.00	-13%	\$11,487,316.00	-2%	\$137,452,602.00	-10%
Arkansas	\$118,160,338.90	49%	\$25,855,253.17	948%	\$11,072,227.34	-19%
California ⁵	\$2,387,119,999.23	-6%	\$64,388,015.24	-16%	\$247,995,191.00	-17%
Colorado	\$114,322,642.32	-8%	\$10,647,063.00	15%	\$0.00	0%
Connecticut ⁶	\$113,242,888.48	-20%	\$3,632,650.36	-89%	\$201,153,133.00	-11%
Delaware	\$8,349,172.00	24%	\$2,268,681.00	29%	\$0.00	-100%
D.C.	\$60,475,078.00	44%	\$1,447,546.00	15%	\$0.00	0%
Florida	\$361,642,103.52	1%	\$56,540,603.11	24%	\$165,850,289.16	-16%
Georgia	\$168,212,659.09	-1%	\$25,001,632.58	-5%	\$189,117,678.94	-20%
Hawai'i ⁴	\$33,543,662.00	N/A	\$2,429,227.00	N/A	-	N/A
Idaho ⁷	\$24,953,771.00	N/A	\$4,123,372.00	N/A	\$16,568,357.00	N/A
Illinois	\$251,901,944.33	-5%	\$34,831,813.00	52%	\$316,814,320.90	-3%
Indiana	\$185,894,075.71	25%	\$12,779,312.70	-3%	\$39,374,666.96	-46%
Iowa	\$75,535,830.00	-3%	\$5,377,519.00	13%	\$55,917,321.00	-15%
Kansas	\$75,260,040.07	30%	\$5,579,671.02	4%	\$32,619,346.96	-31%
Kentucky ⁴	\$155,842,820.00	N/A	\$9,188,118.00	N/A	-	N/A
Louisiana ⁸	\$77,413,791.00	-12%	\$5,960,696.00	-43%	\$36,891,530.00	-22%
Maine	\$57,252,788.00	26%	\$2,196,961.00	-4%	\$0.00	0%

	Title IV-E ¹		Title IV-B ²		TANF ³	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Maryland ⁹	\$84,279,836.00	N/A	\$11,196,032.00	N/A	\$72,799,227.00	18%
Massachusetts	\$156,258,236.20	-18%	\$8,707,658.23	-6%	\$0.00	0%
Michigan	\$221,598,708.86	-11%	\$16,026,873.13	-35%	\$528,437,124.25	29%
Minnesota	\$126,230,388.00	-4%	\$7,691,180.00	-26%	\$0.00	0%
Mississippi ¹¹	\$72,263,048.00	48%	\$3,250,000.00	-71%	\$19,428,694.00	-42%
Missouri	\$150,479,499.11	15%	\$18,444,540.28	-7%	\$109,440,482.26	5%
Montana	\$53,258,309.00	34%	\$1,789,367.00	4%	\$3,455,921.00	-36%
Nebraska ¹⁰	\$54,751,897.24	18%	\$2,705,533.16	-39%	\$5,641,060.54	-42%
Nevada	\$87,421,782.56	-16%	\$6,379,252.82	<1%	\$124,854.61	-95%
New Hampshire	\$25,090,554.00	-25%	\$1,629,390.00	15%	\$7,677,502.00	-9%
New Jersey	\$192,304,349.90	-11%	\$11,636,381.00	-19%	\$12,208,568.00	-12%
New Mexico ¹²	\$43,027,313.08	-25%	\$4,656,340.46	-19%	\$679,547.47	-33%
New York	\$636,307,264.00	-14%	\$29,143,642.00	-13%	\$476,221.00	29%
North Carolina	\$191,009,939.00	4%	\$16,750,882.00	-21%	\$95,591,724.00	-24%
North Dakota ⁴	\$23,631,413.00	N/A	\$1,146,729.00	N/A	-	N/A
Ohio	\$448,895,190.00	-7%	\$21,637,695.78	-11%	\$31,487,554.35	24%
Oklahoma	\$149,060,040.00	-19%	\$5,413,656.00	-30%	\$16,527,015.00	-12%
Oregon	\$201,396,993.00	7%	\$8,385,823.00	6%	\$14,698,584.00	29%
Pennsylvania ¹³	\$376,420,472.00	-3%	\$12,035,892.00	-38%	\$57,738,060.00	-11%
Puerto Rico	\$84,770,849.07	-10%	\$5,678,378.54	-5%	\$0.00	0%
Rhode Island	\$28,794,345.57	5%	\$1,588,632.60	-3%	\$9,215,615.18	3%
South Carolina ¹⁴	\$81,422,484.00	-3%	\$10,629,031.00	-16%	\$47,549,763.00	17%
South Dakota	\$19,283,907.00	18%	\$1,811,598.00	34%	\$5,302,783.00	-10%
Tennessee	\$149,723,127.34	-1%	\$21,284,949.82	85%	\$0.00	0%
Texas	\$418,196,486.93	-2%	\$62,879,985.00	-2%	\$287,225,594.00	-11%
Utah	\$37,725,179.00	-24%	\$6,040,085.00	2%	\$0.00	0%

	Title IV-E ¹		Title IV-B ²		TANF ³	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Vermont	\$21,723,082.00	-23%	\$582,525.00	-11%	\$8,511,200.00	58%
Virginia	\$152,405,125.81	-7%	\$12,220,640.13	-10%	\$42,258,923.52	-5%
Washington ¹⁵	\$186,910,419.00	N/A	\$8,919,959.22	N/A	\$7,637,850.00	N/A
West Virginia ⁴	\$168,798,676.00	N/A	\$4,061,113.00	N/A	-	N/A
Wisconsin	\$159,073,507.00	7%	\$9,896,821.00	-1%	\$41,372,212.00	161%
Wyoming	\$5,395,420.67	-8%	\$1,103,072.62	13%	\$6,828,533.00	228%
U.S. Total	\$9,520,736,234.99	-5%	\$631,550,682.97	-7%	\$2,883,141,277.44	-6%

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

² means the state was unable to provide information or did not complete a survey.

¹This includes Title IV-E expenditures by child welfare agencies on child welfare services/activities, Title IV-E expenditures on juvenile justice services/activities, Title IV-E funds used as reimbursement/passed through to Tribes with which the state/local child welfare agency(ies) had an executed Title IV-E agreement, and Title IV-E expenditures for other allowable services and activities administered by the child welfare agency or other entities.

²For this survey, states were asked to report their child welfare agency's(ies') total federal Title IV-B expenditures for child welfare services/activities. They were told to exclude any Title IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities. Thus, because some Title 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 Title IV-B expenditures.

³TANF spending excludes TANF funds transferred to SSBG; these dollars are included in SSBG amounts.

⁴Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, North Dakota, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2022 survey. Amounts reported are estimated based on HHS data. See the body of the report for the methodology used.

⁵California was unable to report Title IV-E Prevention Services Program expenditures, so its Title IV-E expenditures may be understated.

⁶The TANF amount reported by Connecticut is an estimate.

⁷Idaho was unable to report Title IV-E Prevention Services Program expenditures, so its Title IV-E expenditures may be understated.

⁸Louisiana was unable to report Title IV-E Prevention Services Program and Funding Certainty Grant expenditures, so its Title IV-E expenditures may be understated.

⁹Maryland was unable to report Title IV-E and Title IV-B expenditures, so we estimated these expenditures based on HHS data.

¹⁰Nebraska was unable to report Title IV-Kinship Navigator Program expenditures, so its Title IV-E expenditures may be understated.

¹¹Mississippi reported partial Title IV-B expenditures for SFY 2022.

¹²It is possible the amount New Mexico reported for other federal funds is overstated because it includes funds received through the Supporting Foster Youth and Families Through the Pandemic Act. Those funds may be better categorized as Title IV-E or IV-B expenditures. Therefore, Title IV-E and/or Title IV-B expenditures may be understated.

¹³Pennsylvania was unable to report some Title IV-E Prevention Services Program expenditures, so its Title IV-E expenditures may be understated.

¹⁴It is possible the amount South Carolina reported for other federal funds is overstated because it may include funds received through the Supporting Foster Youth and Families Through the Pandemic Act. Those funds may be better categorized as Title IV-E expenditures. Therefore, Title IV-E expenditures may be understated.

¹⁵Washington was unable to report Title IV-E Chafee and ETV expenditures, so its Title IV-E expenditures may be understated.

Table B2. SSBG, Medicaid, and other federal expenditures

	SSBG		Medicaid		Other federal	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Alabama ¹	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Alaska ¹	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Arizona	\$36,492,954.00	-24%	\$0.00	0%	\$144,384,419.00	169%
Arkansas	\$4,131,664.00	13%	\$2,321,360.00	10%	\$3,186,642.01	305%
California ²	\$276,605,865.00	-11%	\$176,480,758.50	-9%	\$24,073,740.29	58%
Colorado	\$26,924,696.48	-15%	\$2,976,388.44	-29%	\$12,835,240.62	-8%
Connecticut	\$0.00	0%	\$64,706,241.00	104%	\$15,479,922.68	398%
Delaware	\$1,245,910.00	-7%	\$0.00	0%	\$928,421.00	145%
D.C.	\$0.00	0%	\$339,059.00	-15%	\$1,405,508.00	142%
Florida	\$82,620,971.44	-10%	\$5,430,570.54	31%	\$17,596,272.91	37%
Georgia	\$4,432,527.39	55%	\$263,224.88	47%	\$12,624,219.58	207%
Hawai'i ¹	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Idaho ³	\$7,543,213.00	N/A	-	N/A	\$2,626,675.00	N/A
Illinois	\$23,423,903.72	-8%	\$3,437,557.33	-73%	\$3,837,859.00	-51%
Indiana	\$14,672,640.98	-1%	\$5,170,553.88	-11%	\$30,335,185.74	187%
Iowa	\$25,964,696.00	4%	\$0.00	0%	\$4,161,522.11	82%
Kansas	\$18,948,758.00	-11%	\$141,694.75	-19%	\$3,534,967.15	181%
Kentucky ¹	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Louisiana ⁴	\$20,514,008.00	-41%	\$3,097,976.00	13%	\$4,284,177.00	84%
Maine	\$7,786,309.00	-10%	\$0.00	0%	\$1,071,700.00	73%
Maryland	\$21,119,062.00	5%	\$6,626,960.00	15%	-	N/A
Massachusetts	\$78,965,341.00	-10%	\$64,194,370.00	82%	\$28,438,144.20	1656%
Michigan	\$125,751,957.12	-9%	\$5,865,009.32	-18%	\$27,161,800.43	878%
Minnesota	\$23,453,884.00	-10%	\$57,635,600.00	-23%	\$19,729,302.00	10%
Mississippi	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$3,085,587.00	166%

	SSBG		Medicaid		Other federal	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Missouri	\$46,416,906.14	-10%	\$65,080,140.31	-10%	\$2,311,794.00	-57%
Montana	\$1,981,886.00	-11%	\$0.00	0%	\$1,552,250.00	-51%
Nebraska	\$6,628,619.65	-42%	\$0.00	0%	\$2,854,516.99	-22%
Nevada	\$2,971,062.42	-42%	\$6,928,837.62	-11%	\$3,867,374.56	153%
New Hampshire	\$67,703.00	-100%	\$22,891,028.00	-3%	\$560,565.00	522%
New Jersey	\$52,496,445.00	-8%	\$127,578,271.84	-14%	\$30,527,832.52	47%
New Mexico ⁵	\$3,933,789.71	N/A	\$0.00	0%	\$8,280,344.67	846%
New York	\$228,836,063.00	-24%	\$3,441,274.00	26%	\$11,462,545.00	-32%
North Carolina	\$27,360,433.00	437%	\$188,797.00	-3%	\$3,369,225.00	-1%
North Dakota ¹	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Ohio	\$60,108,853.17	-6%	\$2,955,840.43	N/A	\$14,268,157.17	378%
Oklahoma	\$28,082,210.00	4%	\$33,225,920.00	N/A	\$6,632,681.00	-26%
Oregon	\$22,468,267.00	-5%	\$45,451,999.00	1%	\$2,102,617.00	126%
Pennsylvania	\$12,012,000.00	-11%	\$774,351.00	9%	\$25,594,240.00	10%
Puerto Rico	\$16,607,355.19	2%	\$0.00	0%	\$23,732,091.62	207%
Rhode Island	\$3,431,336.00	38%	\$39,231,138.89	-6%	\$8,326,028.78	44%
South Carolina ⁶	\$8,586,588.00	-6%	\$7,481,162.00	-20%	\$5,692,618.00	354%
South Dakota	\$3,362,979.00	-11%	\$13,765,519.00	25%	\$747,597.00	<1%
Tennessee	\$28,902,773.07	15%	\$255,984,857.21	-9%	\$3,095,749.54	8%
Texas	\$1,600,081.00	-7%	\$10,018,813.00	10%	\$179,485,795.00	-13%
Utah	\$15,735,200.00	-7%	\$22,793,747.00	-21%	\$2,948,839.00	68%
Vermont	\$1,016,388.00	-12%	\$25,007,210.95	-17%	\$1,633,557.30	-35%
Virginia	\$37,695,599.00	-13%	\$41,743,984.26	-12%	\$7,435,140.60	5%
Washington ⁷	\$36,545,591.00	N/A	\$34,940,059.00	N/A	\$374,610,254.12	N/A
West Virginia ¹	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Wisconsin	\$9,415,880.00	-10%	\$611,771.00	-4%	\$13,722,695.00	-7%

	SSBG		Medicaid		Other federal	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Wyoming	\$2,792,187.00	-12%	\$0.00	0%	\$710,277.35	44%
U.S. Total	\$1,459,654,556.48	-12%	\$1,158,782,045.15	-5%	\$1,096,306,091.94	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 or did not complete a survey.

¹ Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, North Dakota, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2022 survey.

² California was unable to report expenditures for the following programs: Children's Justice Act and Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting. Therefore, its other federal expenditures may be understated.

³ Idaho was unable to report expenditures for the following programs: Adoption Opportunities; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting; Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES); and Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA). Therefore, its other federal expenditures may be understated.

⁴ Louisiana was unable to report expenditures for the following programs: Adoption Opportunities; Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting; Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES); and Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA). Therefore, its other federal expenditures may be understated.

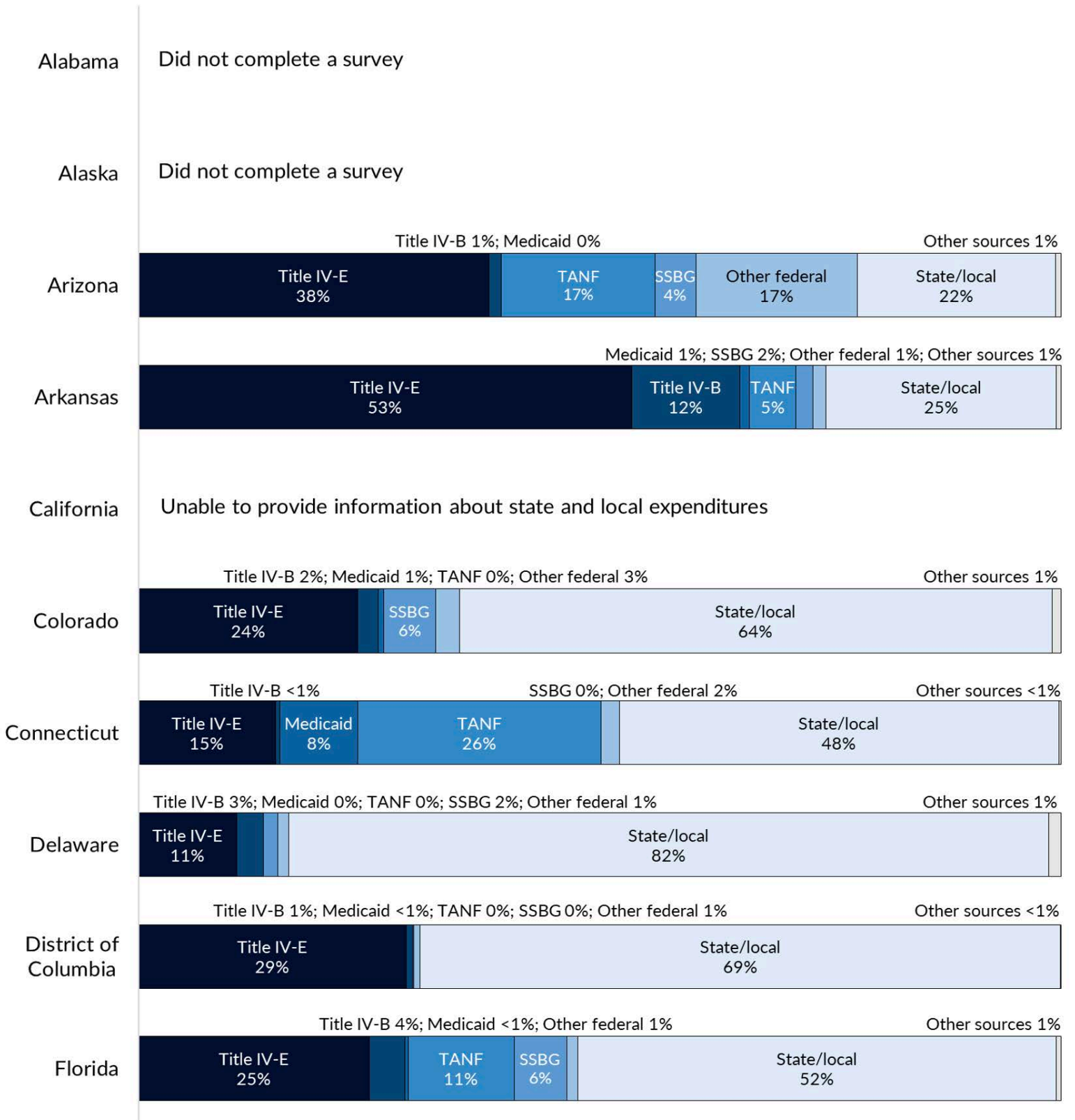
⁵ It is possible the amount New Mexico reported for other federal funds is overstated because it includes funds received through the Supporting Foster Youth and Families Through the Pandemic Act. Those funds may be better categorized as Title IV-E or IV-B expenditures.

⁶ It is possible the amount South Carolina reported for other federal funds is overstated because it may include funds received through the Supporting Foster Youth and Families Through the Pandemic Act. Those funds may be better categorized as Title IV-E expenditures.

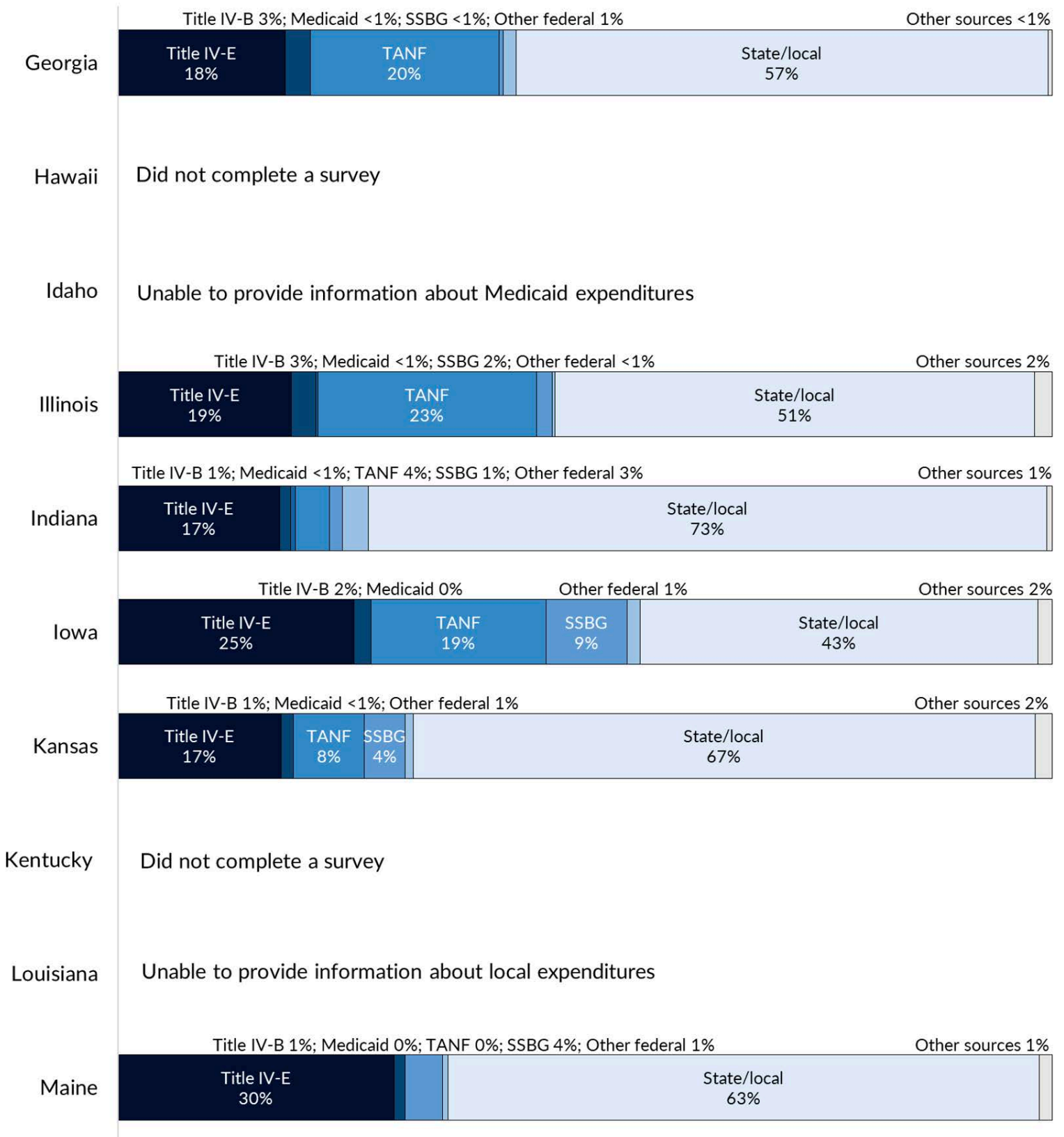
⁷ Washington was unable to report expenditures for the following programs: Adoption Opportunities and Adoption and Guardianship Incentive Awards. Therefore, its other federal expenditures may be understated.

Appendix C: SFY 2022 Funding Profiles, by State

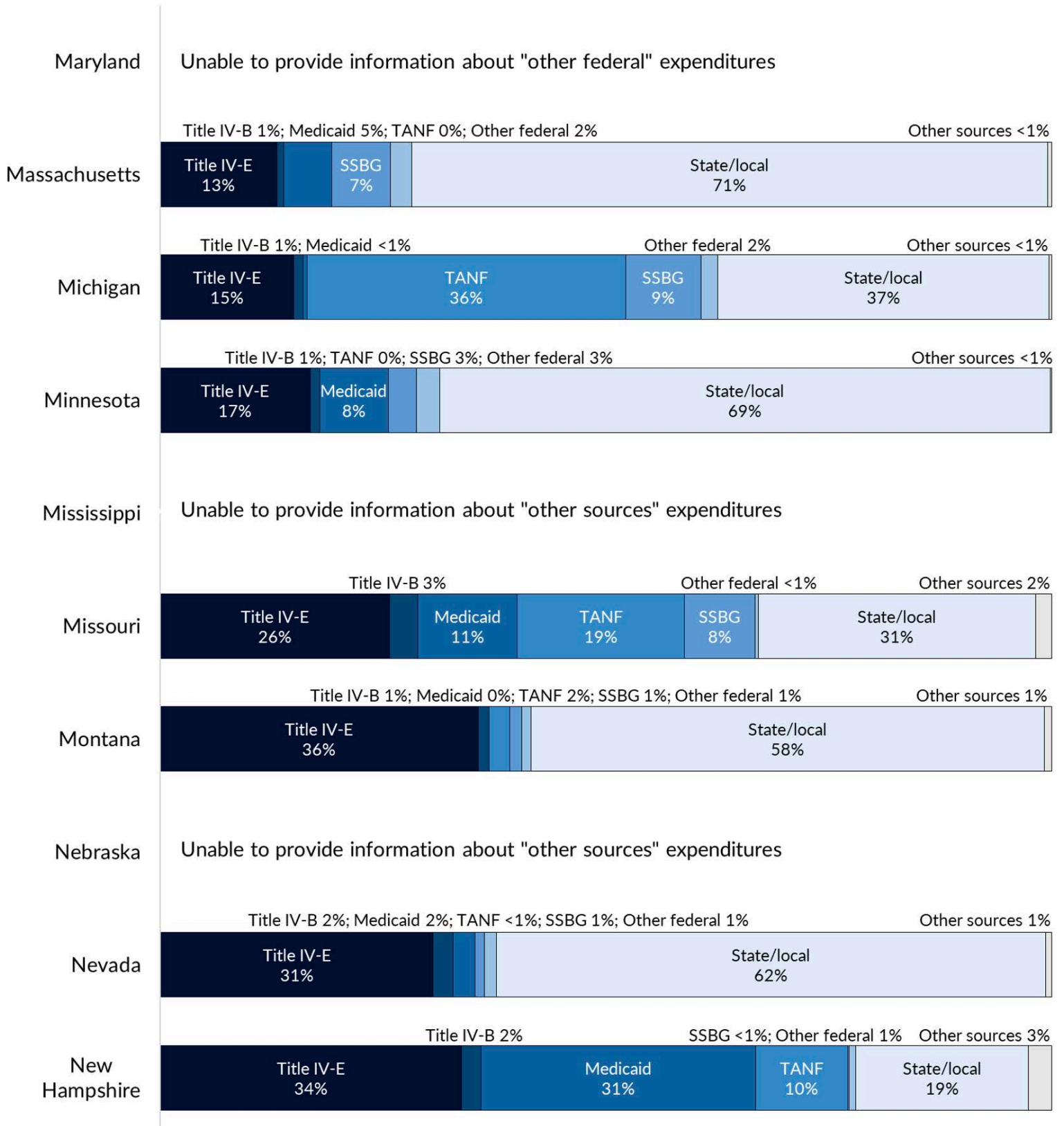
Title IV-E
 Title IV-B
 Medicaid
 TANF
 SSBG
 Other federal
 State/local
 Other sources



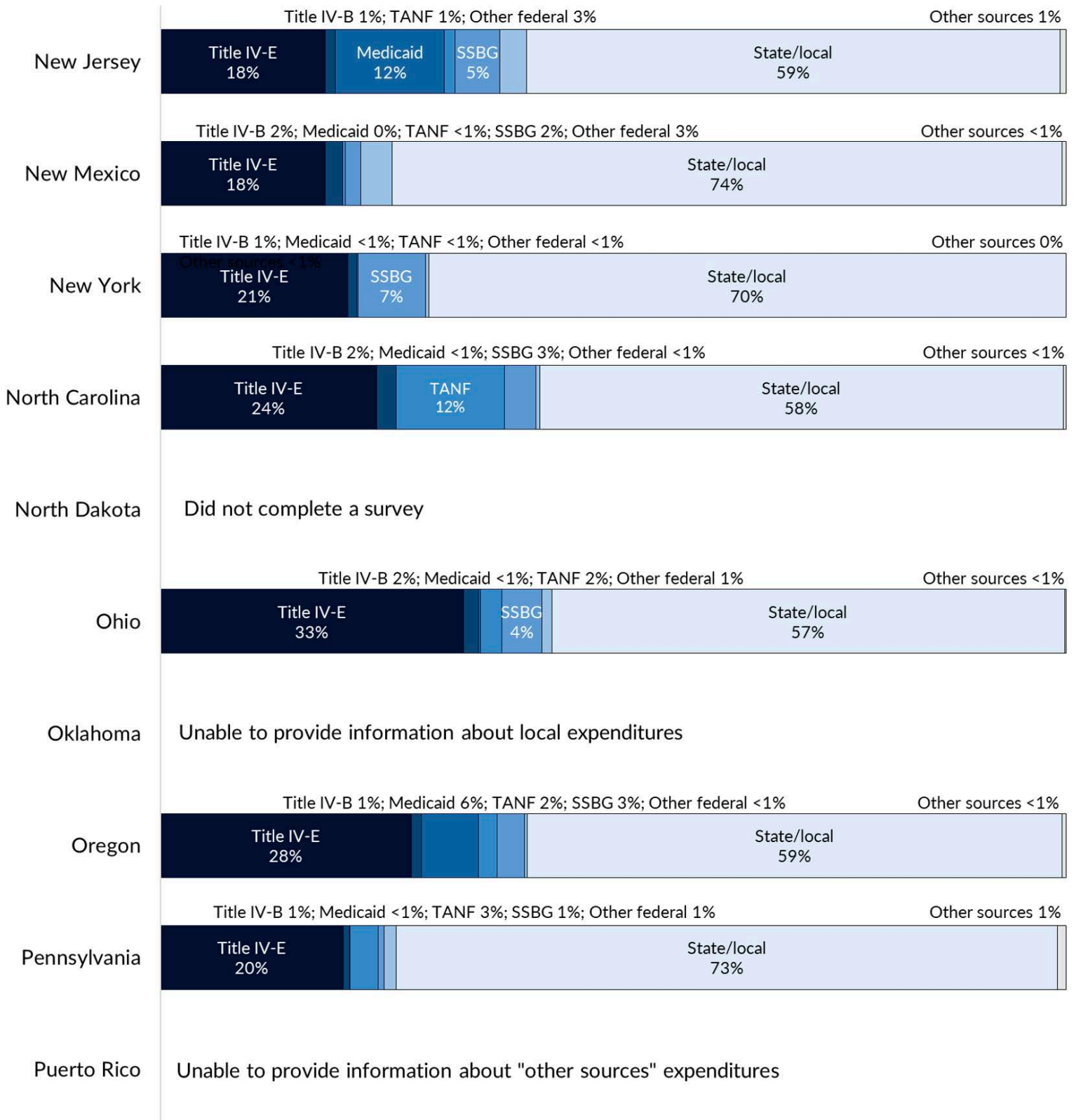
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 ■ Title IV-B
 ■ Medicaid
 ■ TANF
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 ■ Other federal
 ■ State/local
 ■ Other sources



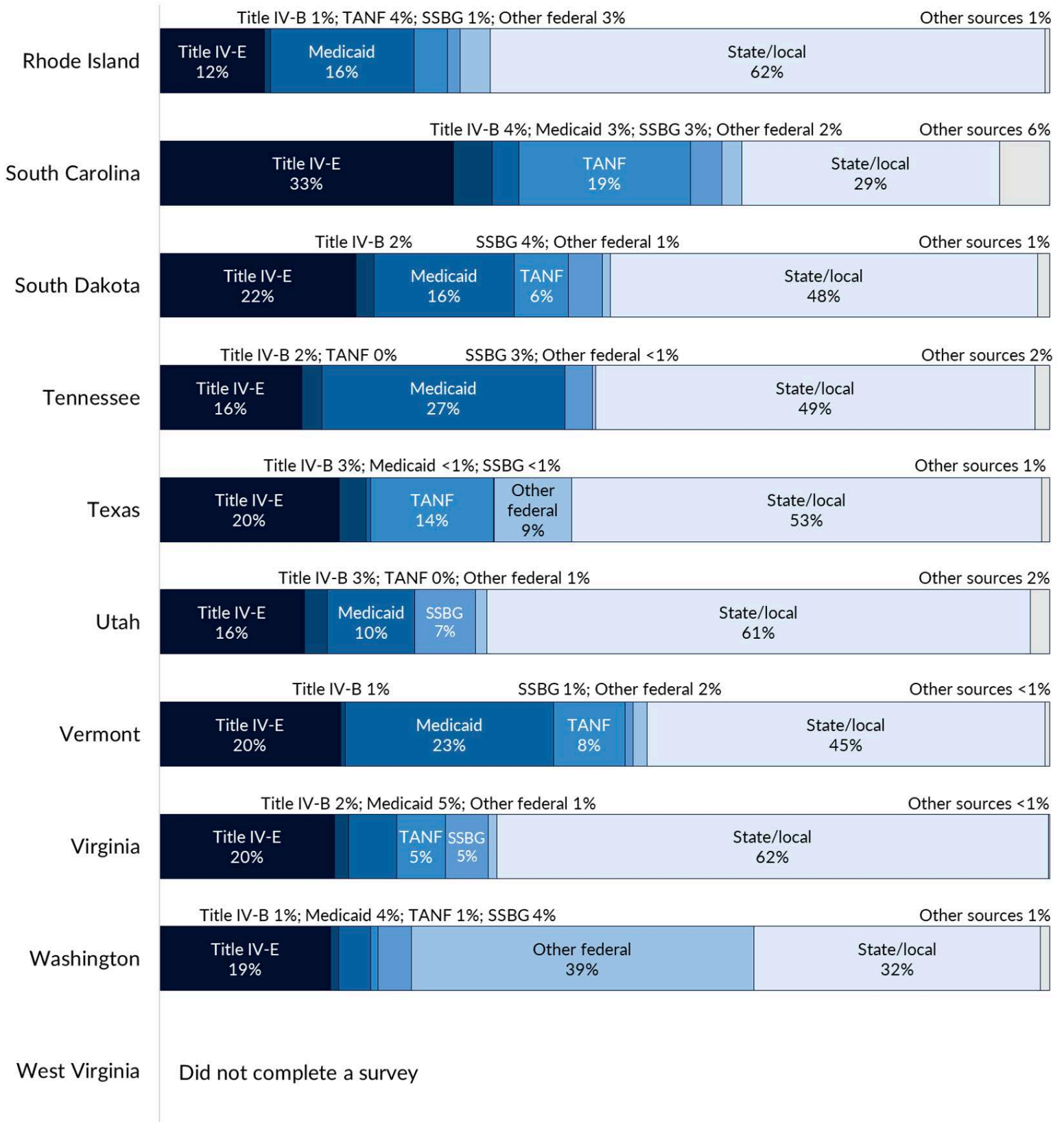
Title IV-E
 Title IV-B
 Medicaid
 TANF
 SSBG
 Other federal
 State/local
 Other sources



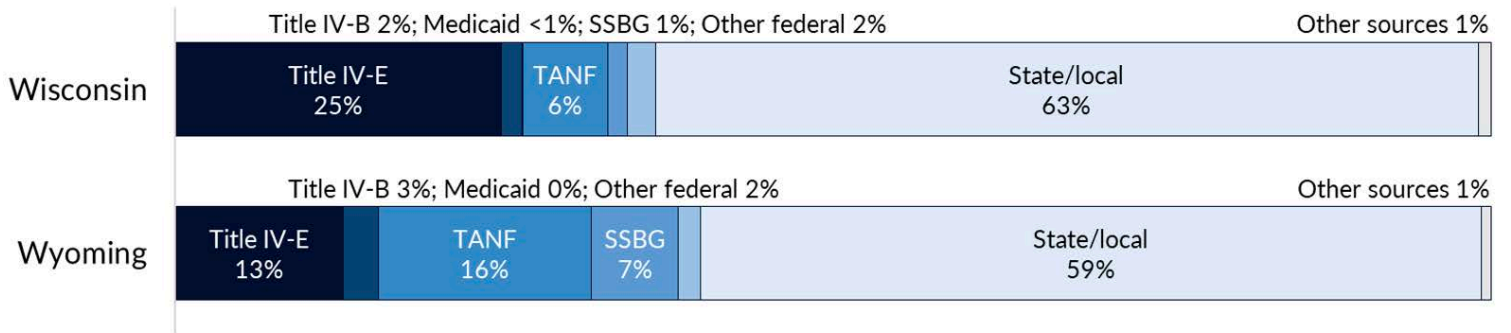
Title IV-E
 Title IV-B
 Medicaid
 TANF
 SSBG
 Other federal
 State/local
 Other sources



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



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



Appendix D: SFY 2022 Child Welfare Title IV-E Expenditures, by Program, by State

Table D1. Title IV-E Foster Care Program

	Foster Care Maintenance Payments		Foster Care Administration		Total Foster Care Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Alabama ¹	\$8,783,337.00	N/A	\$25,973,412.00	N/A	\$34,756,749.00	N/A
Alaska ¹	\$4,944,664.00	N/A	\$17,268,195.00	N/A	\$22,212,859.00	N/A
Arizona	\$54,986,743.00	-17%	\$65,651,658.00	-20%	\$120,638,401.00	-19%
Arkansas	\$10,267,815.00	-16%	\$33,137,418.00	12%	\$43,405,233.00	4%
California	\$297,116,957.00	34%	\$960,270,052.00	42%	\$1,257,387,009.00	40%
Colorado	\$19,238,769.90	18%	\$53,372,190.99	-18%	\$72,610,960.89	-10%
Connecticut	\$17,178,985.00	-35%	\$37,023,602.00	-31%	\$54,202,587.00	-32%
Delaware	\$293,673.00	-52%	\$3,300,478.00	66%	\$3,594,151.00	38%
D.C.	\$2,806,191.00	-32%	\$20,733,005.00	-6%	\$23,539,196.00	-10%
Florida	\$51,738,318.00	-29%	\$95,779,920.00	17%	\$147,518,238.00	-5%
Georgia	\$33,480,429.96	-21%	\$51,834,244.40	-2%	\$85,314,674.36	-11%
Hawai'i ¹	\$3,213,460.00	N/A	\$9,249,551.00	N/A	\$12,463,011.00	N/A
Idaho	\$5,085,536.00	N/A	\$8,020,288.00	N/A	\$13,105,824.00	N/A
Illinois	\$44,431,700.00	217%	\$77,063,976.00	529%	\$121,495,676.00	363%
Indiana	\$29,128,967.83	15%	\$50,853,963.04	99%	\$79,982,930.87	57%
Iowa	\$5,124,407.00	-51%	\$13,898,665.00	14%	\$19,023,072.00	-16%
Kansas	\$8,941,563.78	-12%	\$21,045,010.15	22%	\$29,986,573.93	10%
Kentucky ¹	\$23,256,202.00	N/A	\$24,003,837.00	N/A	\$47,260,039.00	N/A
Louisiana	\$12,520,448.00	26%	\$26,067,000.00	-34%	\$38,587,448.00	-22%

	Foster Care Maintenance Payments		Foster Care Administration		Total Foster Care Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Maine	\$5,087,681.00	-18%	\$21,943,985.00	72%	\$27,031,666.00	43%
Maryland ²	\$24,660,733.00	N/A	\$34,131,599.00	N/A	\$58,792,332.00	N/A
Massachusetts	\$35,787,316.60	-40%	\$63,620,276.52	-19%	\$99,407,593.12	-28%
Michigan	\$28,918,741.00	-46%	\$67,701,335.00	8%	\$96,620,076.00	-17%
Minnesota	\$21,795,466.00	-12%	\$23,759,139.00	-33%	\$45,554,605.00	-24%
Mississippi	\$14,732,586.00	27%	\$19,058,310.00	63%	\$33,790,896.00	45%
Missouri	\$27,012,510.00	-3%	\$35,754,400.00	-5%	\$62,766,910.00	-4%
Montana	\$5,961,422.00	-23%	\$8,597,790.00	-9%	\$14,559,212.00	-15%
Nebraska	\$6,612,290.00	1147%	\$16,663,816.00	126%	\$23,276,106.00	195%
Nevada	\$11,075,732.00	-22%	\$19,206,978.00	-39%	\$30,282,710.00	-34%
New Hampshire	\$3,832,018.00	-19%	\$16,036,979.00	-32%	\$19,868,997.00	-30%
New Jersey	\$11,146,163.00	-38%	\$78,328,126.00	-17%	\$89,474,289.00	-20%
New Mexico	\$8,549,615.59	-14%	\$6,248,676.90	-65%	\$14,798,292.49	-47%
New York	\$169,561,794.00	-24%	\$234,309,180.00	-27%	\$403,870,974.00	-26%
North Carolina	\$40,532,036.00	-15%	\$63,656,937.00	5%	\$104,188,973.00	-4%
North Dakota ¹	\$3,886,222.00	N/A	\$6,402,221.00	N/A	\$10,288,443.00	N/A
Ohio	\$109,864,345.00	-7%	\$110,027,100.00	-16%	\$219,891,445.00	-12%
Oklahoma	\$15,406,892.00	10%	\$38,831,367.00	-14%	\$54,238,259.00	-8%
Oregon	\$19,720,466.00	17%	\$105,433,521.00	7%	\$125,153,987.00	9%
Pennsylvania	\$60,911,191.00	-17%	\$144,857,926.00	33%	\$205,769,117.00	13%
Puerto Rico	\$10,036,632.00	20%	\$65,378,420.18	-21%	\$75,415,052.18	-17%
Rhode Island	\$4,302,791.00	-21%	\$9,602,011.00	-9%	\$13,904,802.00	-13%
South Carolina	\$13,529,493.00	-38%	\$29,070,425.00	-11%	\$42,599,918.00	-22%
South Dakota	\$3,691,762.00	-8%	\$3,944,737.00	<-1%	\$7,636,499.00	-4%
Tennessee	\$34,336,008.00	10%	\$15,003,544.00	-18%	\$49,339,552.00	<-1%
Texas	\$113,934,655.00	-10%	\$82,015,317.00	<-1%	\$195,949,972.00	-6%

	Foster Care Maintenance Payments		Foster Care Administration		Total Foster Care Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Utah	\$4,140,294.00	-28%	\$16,160,568.00	-2%	\$20,300,862.00	-9%
Vermont	\$2,449,219.20	-60%	\$6,531,500.80	-20%	\$8,980,720.00	-37%
Virginia	\$24,408,097.00	-34%	\$38,274,954.00	-15%	\$62,683,051.00	-23%
Washington	\$20,843,537.00	N/A	\$104,596,566.00	N/A	\$125,440,103.00	N/A
West Virginia ¹	\$49,837,528.00	N/A	\$34,149,044.00	N/A	\$83,986,572.00	N/A
Wisconsin	\$23,511,841.00	New in 2022	\$66,638,953.00	452%	\$90,150,794.00	647%
Wyoming	\$522,918.00	-20%	\$2,649,263.00	-17%	\$3,172,181.00	-17%
U.S. Total	\$1,563,138,162.86	-6%	\$3,183,131,430.98	9%	\$4,746,269,593.84	4%

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

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

¹ Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, North Dakota, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2022 survey. Amounts reported are estimated based on HHS data. See the body of the report for the methodology used.

² Maryland was unable to report Title IV-E expenditures, so we estimated these expenditures based on HHS data.

Table D2. Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program

	Adoption Assistance Payments		Adoption Administration		Total Adoption Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Alabama ¹	\$29,775,909.00	N/A	\$2,591,545.00	N/A	\$32,367,454.00	N/A
Alaska ¹	\$19,065,963.00	N/A	\$11,565,814.00	N/A	\$30,631,777.00	N/A
Arizona	\$169,859,019.00	-6%	\$3,603,501.00	-51%	\$173,462,520.00	-8%
Arkansas	\$31,318,802.00	2%	\$5,029,163.00	-13%	\$36,347,965.00	<-1%
California	\$652,189,851.00	11%	\$80,382,190.00	-1%	\$732,572,041.00	9%
Colorado	\$21,057,496.00	9%	\$2,647,296.15	-5%	\$23,704,792.15	7%
Connecticut	\$31,784,484.00	-7%	\$20,384,067.00	-3%	\$52,168,551.00	-6%
Delaware	\$4,015,720.00	21%	\$238,736.00	-30%	\$4,254,456.00	16%
D.C.	\$10,411,596.00	3%	\$691,436.00	24%	\$11,103,032.00	4%
Florida	\$147,559,566.00	8%	\$29,393,455.00	2%	\$176,953,021.00	7%
Georgia	\$64,155,865.25	5%	\$4,042,010.82	-16%	\$68,197,876.07	4%
Hawai'i ¹	\$15,126,755.00	N/A	\$935,372.00	N/A	\$16,062,127.00	N/A
Idaho	\$10,102,264.00	N/A	\$1,333,900.00	N/A	\$11,436,164.00	N/A
Illinois	\$70,826,022.00	-1%	\$26,224,351.00	15%	\$97,050,373.00	3%
Indiana	\$75,313,987.39	<-1%	\$13,933,365.05	8%	\$89,247,352.44	1%
Iowa	\$45,690,804.00	-2%	\$5,557,727.00	-9%	\$51,248,531.00	-3%
Kansas	\$27,139,078.40	13%	\$2,154,392.87	20%	\$29,293,471.27	14%
Kentucky ¹	\$88,653,302.00	N/A	\$2,392,313.00	N/A	\$91,045,615.00	N/A
Louisiana	\$29,938,757.00	22%	\$4,205,001.00	-2%	\$34,143,758.00	19%
Maine	\$22,904,532.00	2%	\$5,664,628.00	97%	\$28,569,160.00	13%
Maryland ²	\$19,199,401.00	N/A	\$1,288,636.00	N/A	\$20,488,037.00	N/A
Massachusetts	\$31,767,290.30	2%	\$7,798,004.78	5%	\$39,565,295.08	2%
Michigan	\$91,835,961.00	-15%	\$18,999,393.00	63%	\$110,835,354.00	-8%
Minnesota	\$50,976,707.00	25%	\$9,415,994.00	-20%	\$60,392,701.00	15%

	Adoption Assistance Payments		Adoption Administration		Total Adoption Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Mississippi	\$19,745,205.00	31%	\$16,424,359.00	97%	\$36,169,564.00	54%
Missouri	\$62,021,575.00	34%	\$3,740,126.00	12%	\$65,761,701.00	33%
Montana	\$13,901,954.00	5%	\$592,717.00	2%	\$14,494,671.00	5%
Nebraska	\$25,006,847.00	-4%	\$1,271,206.00	-36%	\$26,278,053.00	-6%
Nevada	\$35,454,722.00	-10%	\$6,760,137.00	7%	\$42,214,859.00	-8%
New Hampshire	\$3,322,069.00	<-1%	\$1,293,782.00	-9%	\$4,615,851.00	-3%
New Jersey	\$63,511,836.00	-5%	\$29,766,140.00	5%	\$93,277,976.00	-2%
New Mexico	\$22,490,727.07	5%	\$2,360,569.63	-68%	\$24,851,296.70	-13%
New York	\$168,947,553.00	-3%	\$2,287,652.00	-31%	\$171,235,205.00	-4%
North Carolina	\$67,574,404.00	3%	\$5,562,417.00	8%	\$73,136,821.00	3%
North Dakota ¹	\$11,062,328.00	N/A	\$1,378,769.00	N/A	\$12,441,097.00	N/A
Ohio	\$81,466,296.00	-25%	\$104,243,365.00	4%	\$185,709,661.00	-11%
Oklahoma	\$81,233,360.00	-13%	\$8,154,408.00	-23%	\$89,387,768.00	-14%
Oregon	\$43,164,682.00	-2%	\$12,934,052.00	95%	\$56,098,734.00	10%
Pennsylvania	\$111,051,765.00	14%	\$38,125,356.00	-22%	\$149,177,121.00	2%
Puerto Rico	\$1,272,179.00	-31%	\$2,259,070.00	309%	\$3,531,249.00	48%
Rhode Island	\$9,502,743.00	10%	\$2,618,575.00	94%	\$12,121,318.00	22%
South Carolina	\$27,126,022.00	22%	\$5,030,965.00	<1%	\$32,156,987.00	18%
South Dakota	\$7,715,441.00	18%	\$839,810.00	18%	\$8,555,251.00	18%
Tennessee	\$72,220,940.00	4%	\$3,911,551.00	-8%	\$76,132,491.00	3%
Texas	\$170,935,473.00	-3%	\$10,039,017.00	-12%	\$180,974,490.00	-4%
Utah	\$11,712,425.00	-4%	\$2,397,586.00	19%	\$14,110,011.00	-1%
Vermont	\$11,216,808.68	-8%	\$578,991.32	-32%	\$11,795,800.00	-9%
Virginia	\$74,282,747.00	7%	\$9,435,615.00	-5%	\$83,718,362.00	6%
Washington	\$48,945,511.00	N/A	\$9,457,111.00	N/A	\$58,402,622.00	N/A
West Virginia	\$73,504,971.00	N/A	\$4,070,418.00	N/A	\$77,575,389.00	N/A

	Adoption Assistance Payments		Adoption Administration		Total Adoption Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Wisconsin	\$51,000,565.00	-4%	\$4,322,562.00	-22%	\$55,323,127.00	-5%
Wyoming	\$1,315,394.00	8%	\$34,253.00	107%	\$1,349,647.00	10%
U.S. Total	\$3,131,375,675.09	2%	\$550,362,871.62	1%	\$3,681,738,546.71	2%

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

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

¹ Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, North Dakota, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2022 survey. Amounts reported are estimated based on HHS data. See the body of the report for the methodology used.

² Maryland was unable to report Title IV-E expenditures, so we estimated these expenditures based on HHS data.

Table D3. Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program

	Guardianship Assistance Payments ¹		Guardianship Administration ²		Total Guardianship Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Alabama ³	\$4,225,996.00	N/A	\$353,584.00	N/A	\$4,579,580.00	N/A
Alaska ³	\$1,497,827.00	N/A	\$937,367.00	N/A	\$2,435,194.00	N/A
Arizona	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Arkansas	\$1,159,333.72	9139%	\$28,258.39	New in 2022	\$1,187,592.11	9364%
California	\$90,241,618.00	-4%	\$5,647,051.00	-27%	\$95,888,669.00	-6%
Colorado	\$814,451.00	81%	\$1,004,201.86	51%	\$1,818,652.86	63%
Connecticut	\$5,553,535.00	12%	\$0.00	0%	\$5,553,535.00	12%
Delaware	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
D.C.	\$2,238,228.00	-16%	\$58,355.00	67%	\$2,296,583.00	-15%
Florida	\$1,892,357.00	1495%	\$126,884.00	46%	\$2,019,241.00	882%
Georgia	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Hawai'i ³	\$3,908,284.00	N/A	\$399,913.00	N/A	\$4,308,197.00	N/A
Idaho	\$91,798.00	N/A	\$6,511.00	N/A	\$98,309.00	N/A
Illinois	\$7,193,788.00	8%	\$927,654.00	-12%	\$8,121,442.00	-6%
Indiana	\$732,287.50	16%	\$37,798.69	217%	\$770,086.19	20%
Iowa	\$120,979.00	6820%	\$5,177.00	New in 2022	\$126,156.00	691%
Kansas	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Kentucky ³	\$0.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A
Louisiana	\$1,306,790.00	124%	\$0.00	0%	\$1,306,790.00	124%
Maine	\$883,357.00	32%	\$6,220.00	9%	\$889,577.00	32%
Maryland ⁴	\$2,496,889.00	N/A	\$61,370.00	N/A	\$2,558,259.00	N/A
Massachusetts	\$6,721,146.65	<1%	\$1,543,397.95	14%	\$8,264,544.60	2%
Michigan	\$3,076,191.00	-13%	\$150,994.00	32%	\$3,227,185.00	-12%
Minnesota	\$11,131,408.00	12%	\$1,850,979.00	98%	\$12,982,387.00	17%

	Guardianship Assistance Payments ¹		Guardianship Administration ²		Total Guardianship Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Mississippi	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Missouri	\$13,647,572.00	44%	\$903,450.00	17%	\$14,551,022.00	42%
Montana	\$2,365,839.00	52%	\$223,661.00	50%	\$2,589,500.00	52%
Nebraska	\$212,927.00	9%	\$137,192.00	22%	\$350,119.00	14%
Nevada	\$1,152,055.00	26%	\$47,861.00	-36%	\$1,199,916.00	22%
New Hampshire	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
New Jersey	\$4,257,092.00	5%	\$2,333,559.00	34%	\$6,590,651.00	14%
New Mexico	\$1,702,120.40	215%	\$128,963.50	-44%	\$1,831,083.90	138%
New York	\$15,913,921.00	27%	\$587,839.00	-29%	\$16,501,760.00	23%
North Carolina	\$575,829.00	69%	\$26,175.00	133%	\$602,004.00	71%
North Dakota ³	\$39,305.00	N/A	\$2,877.00	N/A	\$42,182.00	N/A
Ohio	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Oklahoma	\$890,933.00	New in 2022	\$485,642.00	New in 2022	\$1,376,575.00	New in 2022
Oregon	\$9,873,947.00	<-1%	\$1,165,637.00	24%	\$11,039,584.00	2%
Pennsylvania	\$14,468,570.00	11%	\$1,168,379.00	9%	\$15,636,949.00	11%
Puerto Rico	\$80,060.00	-40%	\$489,642.00	81%	\$569,702.00	41%
Rhode Island	\$1,007,701.00	42%	\$247,228.00	107%	\$1,254,929.00	52%
South Carolina	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
South Dakota	\$90,066.00	-3%	\$1,502.00	-30%	\$91,568.00	-3%
Tennessee	\$11,017,345.00	13%	\$574,600.00	10%	\$11,591,945.00	12%
Texas	\$13,608,639.00	10%	\$453,122.00	29%	\$14,061,761.00	10%
Utah	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Vermont	\$190,993.31	12%	\$5,265.69	-9%	\$196,259.00	11%
Virginia	\$184,239.00	814%	\$71,159.00	7287%	\$255,398.00	1109%
Washington	\$3,055,706.00	N/A	\$11,988.00	N/A	\$3,067,694.00	N/A
West Virginia ³	\$4,156,474.00	N/A	\$16,540.00	N/A	\$4,173,014.00	N/A

	Guardianship Assistance Payments ¹		Guardianship Administration ²		Total Guardianship Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Wisconsin	\$6,602,874.00	64%	\$107,339.00	-38%	\$6,710,213.00	60%
Wyoming	\$15,066.00	New in 2022	\$359.00	New in 2022	\$15,425.00	New in 2022
U.S. Total	\$250,395,537.58	9%	\$22,335,696.08	6%	\$272,731,233.66	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.

¹ Includes post-demonstration guardianship assistance payments

² Includes post-demonstration guardianship assistance administrative and training costs

³ Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, North Dakota, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2022 survey. Amounts reported are estimated based on HHS data. See the body of the report for the methodology used.

⁴ Maryland was unable to report Title IV-E expenditures, so we estimated these expenditures based on HHS data.

Table D4. Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers

	Chafee Program (including ETVs)	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Alabama ¹	\$2,390,308.00	N/A
Alaska ¹	\$1,222,289.00	N/A
Arizona	\$10,645,930.00	45%
Arkansas	\$999,374.43	19%
California	\$11,884,264.85	-35%
Colorado	\$1,590,415.20	-47%
Connecticut	\$1,318,215.48	-16%
Delaware	\$500,565.00	2%
D.C.	\$1,779,150.00	36%
Florida	\$35,151,603.52	227%
Georgia	\$14,700,108.66	179%
Hawai'i ¹	\$710,327.00	N/A
Idaho	\$282,016.00	N/A
Illinois	\$11,531,156.00	-4%
Indiana	\$14,986,884.00	82%
Iowa	\$2,371,965.00	-2%
Kansas	\$9,291,035.17	248%
Kentucky ¹	\$3,610,831.00	N/A
Louisiana	\$2,092,995.00	1%
Maine	\$613,100.00	16%
Maryland ²	\$1,700,490.00	N/A
Massachusetts	\$8,997,616.80	81%
Michigan	\$10,601,282.86	22%
Minnesota	\$7,300,695.00	87%
Mississippi	\$1,810,222.00	-5%
Missouri	\$6,968,146.61	40%
Montana	\$3,540,017.00	119%
Nebraska	\$1,679,290.24	New in 2022
Nevada	\$4,965,156.43	211%
New Hampshire	\$605,706.00	94%
New Jersey	\$2,961,433.90	-9%
New Mexico	\$1,033,827.68	595%
New York	\$29,155,164.00	474%
North Carolina	\$13,082,141.00	231%

	Chafee Program (including ETVs)	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
North Dakota ¹	\$695,377.00	N/A
Ohio	\$20,583,697.00	247%
Oklahoma	\$3,944,390.00	-35%
Oregon	\$6,169,846.00	114%
Pennsylvania	\$5,771,816.00	-41%
Puerto Rico	\$923,166.75	-1%
Rhode Island	\$1,272,560.90	178%
South Carolina	\$2,512,332.00	42%
South Dakota	\$1,898,956.00	172%
Tennessee	\$7,701,252.00	221%
Texas	\$25,100,525.00	89%
Utah	\$1,907,292.00	73%
Vermont	\$546,744.00	-29%
Virginia	\$3,632,574.81	73%
Washington	-	N/A
West Virginia ¹	\$3,032,949.00	N/A
Wisconsin	\$6,889,373.00	83%
Wyoming	\$833,166.67	23%
U.S. Total	\$315,489,740.96	78%

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, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, North Dakota, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2022 survey. Amounts reported are estimated based on HHS data. See the body of the report for the methodology used.

²Maryland was unable to report Title IV-E expenditures, so we estimated these expenditures based on HHS data.

Table D5. Title IV-E Prevention Services Program

	Prevention Services		Prevention Administration ¹		Total Prevention Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Alabama ²	\$0.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A
Alaska ²	\$0.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A
Arizona	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Arkansas	\$754,216.00	356%	\$736,276.00	436%	\$1,490,492.00	392%
California	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Colorado	\$8,128,072.12	New in 2022	\$12,052.89	New in 2022	\$8,140,125.01	New in 2022
Connecticut	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Delaware	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
D.C.	\$1,089,470.00	New in 2022	\$6,215,922.53	1264%	\$7,305,392.53	1503%
Florida	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Georgia	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Hawai'i ²	\$0.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A
Idaho	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Illinois	\$122,146.00	New in 2022	\$13,581,149.00	New in 2022	\$13,703,295.00	New in 2022
Indiana	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Iowa	\$416,830.00	New in 2022	\$2,349,276.00	New in 2022	\$2,766,106.00	New in 2022
Kansas	\$5,803,909.66	244%	\$881,022.30	152%	\$6,684,931.96	228%
Kentucky ²	\$9,613,520.00	N/A	\$4,312,815.00	N/A	\$13,926,335.00	N/A
Louisiana	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Maine	\$148,348.00	N/A	\$937.00	N/A	\$149,285.00	N/A
Maryland ³	\$0.00	N/A	\$740,718.00	N/A	\$740,718.00	N/A
Massachusetts	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Michigan	\$0.00	0%	\$314,811.00	New in 2022	\$314,811.00	New in 2022
Minnesota	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%

	Prevention Services		Prevention Administration ¹		Total Prevention Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Mississippi	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Missouri	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Montana	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Nebraska	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Nevada	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
New Hampshire	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
New Jersey	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
New Mexico	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
New York	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
North Carolina	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
North Dakota ²	\$123,666.00	N/A	\$40,648.00	N/A	\$164,314.00	N/A
Ohio	\$0.00	0%	\$37,867.00	New in 2022	\$37,867.00	New in 2022
Oklahoma	\$0.00	0%	\$113,048.00	New in 2022	\$113,048.00	New in 2022
Oregon	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Pennsylvania	\$65,469.00	New in 2022	-	N/A	\$65,469.00	New in 2022
Puerto Rico	\$1,954,819.85	New in 2022	\$2,376,859.29	New in 2022	\$4,331,679.14	New in 2022
Rhode Island	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
South Carolina	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
South Dakota	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Tennessee	\$1,731,892.00	New in 2022	\$0.00	0%	\$1,731,892.00	New in 2022
Texas	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Utah	\$181,828.00	8294%	\$440,982.00	152%	\$622,810.00	252%
Vermont	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Virginia	\$125,253.00	New in 2022	\$1,668,955.00	New in 2022	\$1,794,208.00	New in 2022
Washington	\$0.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A

	Prevention Services		Prevention Administration ¹		Total Prevention Program	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
West Virginia ²	\$30,752.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A	\$30,752.00	N/A
Wisconsin	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Wyoming	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
U.S. Total	\$30,290,191.63	997%	\$33,823,339.01	2471%	\$64,113,530.64	1551%

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.

¹Includes evaluation and training costs

²Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, North Dakota, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2022 survey. Amounts reported are estimated based on HHS data. See the body of the report for the methodology used.

³Maryland was unable to report Title IV-E expenditures, so we estimated these expenditures based on HHS data.

Table D6. Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program and Funding Certainty Grants

	Kinship Navigator Program		Funding Certainty Grants	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Alabama ¹	\$0.00	N/A	-	N/A
Alaska ¹	\$0.00	N/A	-	N/A
Arizona	\$0.00	-100%	\$27,000.00	New in 2022
Arkansas	\$304,279.36	203%	\$311,692.00	New in 2022
California	\$0.00	0%	\$288,831,318.00	-11%
Colorado	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Connecticut	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Delaware	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
D.C.	\$0.00	0%	\$14,451,724.00	New in 2022
Florida	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Georgia	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	N/A
Hawai'i ¹	\$0.00	N/A	-	N/A
Idaho	\$31,458.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A
Illinois	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Indiana	\$250,320.51	New in 2022	\$656,501.70	New in 2022
Iowa	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Kansas	\$4,027.74	New in 2022	\$0.00	0%
Kentucky ¹	\$0.00	N/A	-	N/A
Louisiana	\$0.00	0%	-	N/A
Maine	\$0.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A
Maryland ²	\$0.00	N/A	-	N/A
Massachusetts	\$23,186.60	New in 2022	\$0.00	0%
Michigan	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Minnesota	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Mississippi	\$492,366.00	419%	\$0.00	0%
Missouri	\$57,451.50	New in 2022	\$0.00	0%
Montana	\$15,285.00	-91%	\$0.00	0%
Nebraska	-	N/A	\$0.00	0%
Nevada	\$0.00	0%	\$8,759,141.13	New in 2022
New Hampshire	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
New Jersey	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
New Mexico	\$323,094.24	New in 2022	\$189,718.07	New in 2022
New York	\$544,161.00	New in 2022	\$15,000,000.00	New in 2022
North Carolina	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
North Dakota ¹	\$0.00	N/A	-	N/A

	Kinship Navigator Program		Funding Certainty Grants	
	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020	Expenditures	Change from SFY2020
Ohio	\$4,616,211.00	New in 2022	\$18,056,309.00	New in 2022
Oklahoma	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Oregon	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Pennsylvania	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Puerto Rico	\$0.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A
Rhode Island	\$240,735.67	-16%	\$0.00	0%
South Carolina	\$4,153,247.00	New in 2022	\$0.00	0%
South Dakota	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Tennessee	\$0.00	0%	\$3,225,995.34	New in 2022
Texas	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Utah	\$207,680.00	New in 2022	\$15,678.00	New in 2022
Vermont	\$203,559.00	136%	\$0.00	0%
Virginia	\$321,532.00	-32%	\$0.00	0%
Washington	\$0.00	N/A	\$0.00	N/A
West Virginia ¹	-	N/A	-	N/A
Wisconsin	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%
Wyoming	\$25,000.00	New in 2022	\$0.00	0%
U.S. Total	\$11,813,594.62	721%	\$349,525,077.24	8%

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, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, North Dakota, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2022 survey. Amounts reported are estimated based on HHS data, when available. See the body of the report for the methodology used.

²Maryland was unable to report Title IV-E expenditures, so we estimated these expenditures based on HHS data.

Appendix E: SFY 2022 Use of Funds, by State

Table E1. SFY 2022 proportion of total expenditures by category, by state

	Preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
Alabama ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	4%	2%	61%	32%	1%	0%
Arkansas	16%	17%	36%	31%	1%	0%
California	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	21%	29%	37%	11%	1%	0%
Connecticut	23%	21%	34%	15%	3%	3%
Delaware	14%	6%	38%	36%	7%	0%
D.C.	17%	9%	48%	23%	4%	0%
Florida	19%	16%	40%	21%	3%	0%
Georgia	8%	2%	66%	19%	2%	4%
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	4%	13%	61%	21%	1%	0%
Illinois	11%	18%	49%	19%	3%	1%
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	31%	18%	20%	29%	2%	0%
Kansas	7%	12%	65%	13%	3%	0%
Kentucky ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	35%	4%	30%	29%	2%	0%
Maine	4%	35%	30%	30%	<1%	0%
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	26%	14%	42%	14%	2%	2%

	Preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
Michigan	5%	20%	52%	21%	1%	<1%
Minnesota	28%	17%	23%	17%	2%	13%
Mississippi	8%	26%	33%	31%	2%	0%
Missouri	7%	3%	65%	24%	1%	0%
Montana	2%	44%	27%	25%	3%	0%
Nebraska	3%	5%	56%	30%	1%	4%
Nevada	6%	30%	32%	30%	3%	0%
New Hampshire	21%	10%	41%	23%	5%	0%
New Jersey	16%	40%	17%	24%	2%	2%
New Mexico	4%	35%	36%	24%	1%	0%
New York	17%	27%	34%	13%	2%	7%
North Carolina	6%	33%	41%	18%	2%	0%
North Dakota ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	8%	27%	46%	17%	2%	0%
Oklahoma	8%	15%	33%	37%	6%	0%
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	36%	6%	36%	16%	2%	4%
Puerto Rico	14%	14%	46%	14%	14%	0%
Rhode Island	11%	2%	59%	19%	4%	6%
South Carolina	32%	22%	23%	21%	3%	0%
South Dakota	3%	11%	60%	22%	3%	1%
Tennessee	6%	6%	71%	16%	1%	<1%
Texas	14%	14%	49%	17%	1%	5%
Utah	15%	11%	53%	19%	1%	0%
Vermont	11%	5%	52%	21%	10%	0%
Virginia	14%	3%	54%	28%	1%	<1%
Washington	8%	11%	58%	16%	5%	2%

	Preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	6%	12%	49%	27%	5%	0%
Wyoming	7%	31%	27%	24%	11%	0%
U.S. Average	15%	17%	44%	19%	2%	2%

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

¹Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, North Dakota, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2022 survey.

Table E2. SFY 2022 proportion of federal expenditures by category, by state

	Preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
Alabama ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	4%	1%	59%	34%	2%	0%
Arkansas	11%	17%	40%	30%	1%	0%
California	11%	11%	46%	29%	4%	0%
Colorado	15%	17%	50%	16%	1%	0%
Connecticut	30%	26%	26%	16%	3%	0%
Delaware	14%	6%	38%	36%	7%	0%
D.C.	24%	1%	51%	22%	3%	0%
Florida	18%	17%	31%	28%	5%	0%
Georgia	17%	5%	48%	24%	3%	2%
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	4%	13%	61%	21%	1%	0%
Illinois	12%	10%	46%	29%	2%	1%
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	39%	15%	12%	31%	3%	0%
Kansas	12%	4%	55%	22%	7%	0%
Kentucky ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	35%	4%	30%	29%	2%	0%
Maine	3%	4%	48%	44%	1%	0%
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	5%	20%	53%	16%	3%	3%
Michigan	8%	25%	42%	23%	1%	<1%
Minnesota	22%	12%	19%	31%	3%	12%
Mississippi	5%	21%	35%	37%	2%	0%

	Preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
Missouri	7%	3%	64%	24%	2%	0%
Montana	2%	14%	35%	41%	9%	0%
Nebraska	1%	8%	42%	37%	2%	10%
Nevada	14%	2%	38%	41%	5%	0%
New Hampshire	20%	10%	40%	25%	5%	0%
New Jersey	5%	40%	27%	24%	2%	2%
New Mexico	3%	5%	28%	62%	3%	0%
New York	2%	2%	46%	21%	4%	25%
North Carolina	5%	26%	40%	25%	4%	0%
North Dakota ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	7%	16%	40%	33%	4%	0%
Oklahoma	10%	15%	25%	40%	10%	0%
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	9%	7%	47%	35%	2%	0%
Puerto Rico	9%	9%	64%	9%	9%	0%
Rhode Island	18%	3%	57%	17%	4%	0%
South Carolina	27%	23%	26%	20%	4%	0%
South Dakota	3%	7%	63%	22%	5%	0%
Tennessee	5%	5%	67%	21%	2%	<1%
Texas	14%	16%	43%	21%	3%	4%
Utah	15%	11%	46%	25%	2%	0%
Vermont	19%	9%	35%	27%	10%	0%
Virginia	19%	1%	35%	43%	1%	1%
Washington	8%	9%	58%	18%	7%	0%
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	7%	8%	40%	40%	5%	0%
Wyoming	1%	34%	25%	28%	12%	0%

	Preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
U.S. Average	11%	12%	44%	27%	3%	2%

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

¹Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, North Dakota, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2022 survey.

Table E3. SFY 2022 proportion of state/local expenditures by category, by state

	Preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
Alabama ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	6%	4%	66%	25%	<1%	0%
Arkansas	26%	17%	25%	32%	1%	0%
California	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	25%	36%	30%	9%	<1%	0%
Connecticut	17%	16%	43%	14%	4%	6%
Delaware	14%	6%	38%	36%	7%	0%
D.C.	14%	12%	46%	24%	4%	0%
Florida	20%	14%	49%	15%	2%	0%
Georgia	2%	<1%	79%	15%	1%	4%
Hawai'i ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	4%	13%	61%	21%	1%	0%
Illinois	10%	25%	51%	9%	4%	1%
Indiana	12%	35%	44%	7%	1%	2%
Iowa	21%	21%	30%	27%	<1%	0%
Kansas	4%	16%	70%	8%	1%	0%
Kentucky ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	35%	4%	30%	29%	2%	0%
Maine	4%	53%	21%	23%	<1%	0%
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	34%	12%	38%	13%	2%	1%
Michigan	1%	13%	69%	16%	1%	<1%
Minnesota	30%	19%	24%	10%	2%	14%
Mississippi	11%	30%	31%	26%	2%	0%

	Preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
Missouri	6%	3%	69%	23%	<1%	0%
Montana	2%	59%	22%	17%	<1%	0%
Nebraska	4%	3%	67%	26%	<1%	1%
Nevada	1%	47%	28%	23%	2%	0%
New Hampshire	26%	8%	47%	16%	3%	0%
New Jersey	23%	40%	10%	24%	2%	2%
New Mexico	4%	45%	39%	11%	1%	0%
New York	23%	38%	30%	9%	1%	0%
North Carolina	7%	38%	41%	13%	1%	0%
North Dakota ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	9%	35%	51%	5%	<1%	0%
Oklahoma	7%	15%	40%	35%	3%	0%
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	46%	5%	32%	9%	2%	6%
Puerto Rico	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	0%
Rhode Island	7%	2%	59%	20%	3%	9%
South Carolina	42%	21%	15%	23%	1%	0%
South Dakota	4%	16%	56%	21%	1%	2%
Tennessee	7%	6%	75%	11%	<1%	0%
Texas	13%	12%	55%	14%	<1%	6%
Utah	15%	12%	58%	16%	<1%	0%
Vermont	2%	1%	72%	14%	11%	0%
Virginia	11%	4%	65%	19%	1%	0%
Washington	8%	14%	57%	14%	<1%	7%
West Virginia ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	5%	15%	55%	20%	5%	0%
Wyoming	11%	29%	29%	21%	10%	0%

	Preventive services	Child protective services	Out-of-home placements	Adoption and guardianship	Services and assistance for older youth	Other
U.S. Average	17%	21%	44%	14%	2%	2%

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

¹Alabama, Alaska, Hawai'i, Kentucky, North Dakota, and West Virginia were unable to respond to the SFY 2022 survey.

Appendix F: SFY 2022 Child Welfare Financing Survey Instrument

SFY 2022 CHILD WELFARE FINANCING SURVEY

Overview

Thank you for participating in this survey. This is the 13th national Child Welfare Financing Survey conducted since state fiscal year (SFY) 1996. This survey documents national trends and compares state expenditure data to allow policymakers and others to better understand the child welfare funding structure that supports children and families.

This survey is conducted by Child Trends with support from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs. We will summarize survey findings in a report and may create other publicly available resources with this data, such as state-level resources. Your name may be included alongside the data you provide. We will share these resources with you once they are released. In addition, data collected through this survey may be shared with and used by policymakers, researchers, child welfare administrators, practitioners, foster care organizations, and others who find the information relevant to their work. You can view the SFY 2020 products and products from prior surveys on the [Child Trends website](#).

While we made changes to the survey this year to minimize any burden on you as respondents, we recognize that completing this survey still requires significant effort. We are grateful for your time and attention. The data you provide will be used to improve policy and practice for children in the child welfare system.

Questions? Please contact Megan Fischer at Child Trends (CWfinancing@childtrends.org).

Important Information for Completing the Instrument

The survey questions primarily refer to the **federal, state, and local funds your state and local public child welfare agency(ies) expended on child welfare services/activities for SFY 2022**. We offer the following guidance as you begin the survey:

- **Please answer all questions.** Partial data are better than no data.
- If data are not available on a funding stream that your state uses to finance a particular service or activity, **please answer "UNKNOWN."**
- If a funding stream is not used at all or not used for a particular service or activity, **please answer "\$0.00"**
- SFY 2022 may overlap with both federal fiscal year (FFY) 2021 and (FFY) 2022 (depending on your SFY calendar); therefore, funds reported on this survey may be from portions of both FFYs that overlap with your SFY 2022 calendar.
- Text boxes are provided throughout the document to allow for additional comments or explanations that will help us better understand your state's fiscal data. You can also email us (CWfinancing@childtrends.org) with additional information.

Definitions

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

<p>Expenditures</p>	<p>Include: All SFY 2022 expenditures for the programs, case management, administration, and operation (including field and administrative staff expenses, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)/Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS), and training expenses) of your state’s child welfare services system, including all funds for services contracted out to another agency or entity that meet the definition of child welfare below.</p> <p>Please use SFY 2022 when answering the questions. For most states, this will be July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022. There is a place on the survey for you to indicate your state’s fiscal year. Include expenditures made for this SFY “regardless of the date of receipt of the good or performance of the service.”¹</p> <p>Include the most up-to-date SFY 2022 expenditures at the time you complete the survey. If adjustments were made to SFY 2022 expenditures after the end of SFY 2022, please include those adjustments that apply to the SFY 2022 period.</p> <p>If your child welfare agency is housed within a larger administrative agency, please include only funds used <u>for child welfare purposes</u>.</p> <p>Exclude: Capital costs, appropriated but unexpended funds, and recoupment of federal reimbursement/prior quarter adjustments for other years.</p>
<p>Child welfare</p>	<p>Include: All of the following services/activities that are administered by the child welfare agency for children/young adults (including youth who are ages 18 and older) and families:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services for intact families to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry into foster care, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Family support or family preservation services provided to children not in foster care ○ Caseworker supports or services provided after a child abuse/neglect investigation or assessment is closed ○ Any post-reunification services or supports ○ All associated administrative costs, including, but not limited to, Title IV-E Prevention Program administrative expenditures, as well as Title IV-E Foster Care Program administrative expenditures for Title IV-E foster care candidates for whom reasonable efforts are being made to prevent the need for removal (Title IV-E Foster Care Program administrative expenditures related to preparing for out-of-home placement should be captured under the “out-of-home placements” category below.) • Child protective services, including:

¹ Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children’s Bureau (n.d.). *Instructions for Completion of Form CB-496*. Washington, DC. Retrieved from https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/attachment_c_form_cb_496_instructions.pdf.

- Intake/screening
- Family assessment
- Investigation
- Services provided during the investigation/assessment
- Case management during the investigation/assessment
- All other associated administrative costs
- Out-of-home placements
 - Foster care maintenance payments (**including for youth ages 18 and older**)
 - Case planning and review activities for all children in foster care
 - Services provided to children in foster care or their parents (e.g., to enable reunification)
 - Foster parent training
 - All associated administrative costs, including Title IV-E Foster Care Program administrative expenditures related to preparing for out-of-home placement (Title IV-E Foster Care Program administrative expenditures for Title IV-E foster care candidates for whom reasonable efforts are being made to prevent the need for removal should be captured under the “Services for intact families to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry into foster care” category above), SACWIS/CCWIS costs, sex trafficking-related administrative expenditures, and training expenditures
- Adoption and guardianship
 - Ongoing and non-recurring assistance payments
 - Other post-adoption or post-guardianship services or supports
 - All associated administrative costs, including training expenditures
- Services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care
 - Services or supports intended to help youth successfully transition from foster care to adulthood
 - All associated administrative costs

The survey intends to capture all public child welfare agency spending on children and youth (and their families) receiving the services noted above.

Exclude: Domestic violence (unrelated to child maltreatment cases), juvenile justice, and all other services/activities that the child welfare agency may provide that do not fall into a category listed above.

Section 1: Background Information

Contact Information for Survey Respondent

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

State Fiscal Year 2022 Timeframe

As stated in the “Expenditures” definition section above, please use SFY 2022 when answering the questions. To inform our analysis and reporting, please indicate the beginning and end dates of your state fiscal year below:

Reporting-related Changes to Child Welfare Financing in Your State

Please use the text box below to describe any changes since SFY 2020 in how you are compiling child welfare expenditure data for reporting purposes, and/or explanations for changes that may be seen in expenditures (e.g., change in accounting systems or in services/activities provided, change in agency structure, change in cost allocation process, a new Title IV-E Prevention Program, changes made in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, etc.). This will help account for changes in your state’s spending over time.

Handling of Juvenile Justice Expenditures

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

Confirmation of Previous Data

Your state's data from the SFY 2020 survey are included in a separate document. **Please review these data and inform us of any changes, corrections, or updates (such as prior quarter adjustments made for the SFY 2020 period) that should be made to the data.** These corrections will be used when comparing SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 expenditures. Regarding your state's SFY 2020 data that have been provided to you, please select one of the following:

- Data for SFY 2020 are correct.**
- Data for SFY 2020 are incorrect/incomplete.** *(Please provide corrections, where appropriate, in the separately provided Excel file of SFY 2020 data.)*

Section 2: Federal Funds (Questions 1 to 8)

Directions:

- **INCLUDE:**

- All federal funds directly expended and/or claimed as reimbursement for SFY 2022 for child welfare services/activities provided by your state/local child welfare agency(ies) (unless otherwise instructed).

- **EXCLUDE:**

- Recoupment of federal reimbursement/prior quarter adjustments for other years.
- State or local dollars used to match federal dollars or meet a Maintenance of Effort requirement; these should be reported in **Section 3: State and Local Funds**.
- Expenditures covered by child benefits or family income (including Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, Social Security Survivor's Benefits, Veteran's Administration funds, and child support) that were remitted to the state and made available to the child welfare agency to use as offsets to child welfare agency costs for child welfare services/activities; these child benefit and family income sources should be reported in **Section 4: Child Benefits and Family Income**. Therefore, when reporting expenditures in this section, report amounts *after* child benefits and family income offsets are taken into account.

Title IV-E

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

1. Please provide your state's **total amount** of **federal Title IV-E** funds claimed as reimbursement for SFY 2022.

- **INCLUDE:**

- Title IV-E funds claimed for child welfare services/activities provided by state/local child welfare agency(ies), including those used to purchase contracted services (Question #2 asks you to break down this category further.)
- Title IV-E funds claimed for juvenile justice services/activities (administered by the child welfare agency(ies) or other entities)
- Title IV-E funds used as reimbursement/passed through to Tribes with which the state/local child welfare agency(ies) had an executed Title IV-E agreement
- Other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agency(ies) or other entities (such as courts or agencies administering early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs) for SFY 2022

- **EXCLUDE:**

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

\$ _____

2. Please provide the total amount of **federal Title IV-E** funds claimed as reimbursement for SFY 2022 for **child welfare services/activities provided by your state/local child welfare agency(ies)**.

- **INCLUDE:**
 - Title IV-E funds claimed for child welfare services/activities provided by state/local child welfare agency(ies), including those used to purchase contracted services
- **EXCLUDE:**
 - Title IV-E funds claimed for juvenile justice services/activities (administered by the child welfare agency(ies) or other entities)
 - Title IV-E funds used as reimbursement/passed through to Tribes with which the state/local child welfare agency(ies) had an executed Title IV-E agreement
 - Other allowable services/activities administered by child welfare agency(ies) or other entities (such as courts or agencies administering early childhood, behavioral health, or developmental disabilities programs) for SFY 2022
 - State matching funds
 - Any Title IV-E claims that were disallowed
 - Family First Transition Act funds (These are to be reported in the “Other Federal Funds” section below.)

Please report Title IV-E expenditures by type of claim below. **NOTE ABOUT FUNDING CERTAINTY GRANT DOLLARS:** *If your state expended funds from a Funding Certainty Grant for SFY 2022, please exclude those dollars from lines 2a-2k. The Funding Certainty Grant expenditures should be reported separately on line 2l.*

	SFY 2022 federal amount
FOSTER CARE PROGRAM	
2a. Foster care maintenance payments	\$ _____
2b. Foster care administrative costs, ² combined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative costs (in-placement, sex trafficking, and candidacy) • Training • SACWIS/CCWIS 	\$ _____
ADOPTION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	
2c. Adoption assistance payments	\$ _____
2d. Adoption assistance administrative costs, combined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency • Non-recurring • Training 	\$ _____

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

GUARDIANSHIP PROGRAM	
2e. Guardianship assistance payments, including post-demonstration guardianship assistance payments	\$ _____
2f. Guardianship assistance administrative costs combined, including post-guardianship administrative and training costs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency • Non-recurring • Training 	\$ _____
CHAFEE AND ETV	
2g. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood funds ³	\$ _____
2h. Chafee Education and Training Vouchers (ETV) funds ⁴	\$ _____
PREVENTION SERVICES PROGRAM	
2i. Prevention services (service provision)	\$ _____
2j. Prevention services administrative (including evaluation) and training costs	\$ _____
2j1. Costs of evaluating programs for inclusion in the Family First Prevention Services Clearinghouse and/or ongoing evaluation of these programs ⁵ <i>(NOTE: This amount should be included in the amount reported in 2j above.)</i>	\$ _____
OTHER	
2k. Title IV-E kinship navigator expenditures ⁶ <i>(NOTE: This should exclude spending on kinship navigator programs authorized under Title IV-B.)</i>	\$ _____

³ This includes funds appropriated through P.L. 116-260, Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act.

⁴ This includes funds appropriated through P.L. 116-260, Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act.

⁵ More information on the Family First Prevention Services Act Clearinghouse can be found here:

<https://preventionservices.acf.hhs.gov/#:~:text=The%20Prevention%20Services%20Clearinghouse%2C%20developed,does%20not%20currently%20meet%20criteria.>

⁶ This includes expenditures temporarily allowed from 4/1/2020 to 9/30/2021 per PI-21-05:

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/pi2105.pdf>. In reporting this amount, please exclude spending on kinship navigator programs authorized under Title IV-B. Those expenditures should be included in the Title IV-B section of this survey.

<p>2l. Funding certainty grant <i>(NOTE: This should <u>exclude</u> any dollars reported above in 2a-2k.)</i>⁷</p>	<p>\$ _____</p>
<p>2m. TOTAL <i>(NOTE: This amount should be equal to or less than the total amount of IV-E funds reported in question 1.)</i></p>	<p>\$ _____ <i>Sum of 2a – 2l above (Be careful not to double count 2j1.)</i></p>

Title IV-B

3. Please report your state/local child welfare agency’s/agencies’ total federal Title IV-B expenditures for SFY 2022.

• **INCLUDE:**

- Formula funds
 - Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services, including expenditures of supplemental Title IV-B, Subpart 1 funding via the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act,⁸ and Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act of 2019 (Title IV-B, Subpart 1)
 - MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) Program, including formula grants for monthly case worker visits and to develop, enhance, or evaluate kinship navigator programs and additional PSSF funds appropriated through the Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act (Title IV-B, Subpart 2)
- Competitive grants/contracts authorized under Title IV-B, such as:
 - Child Welfare Research, Training, and Demonstration Funding (CFDA 93.648) (Title IV-B, Subpart 1)
 - Family Connection Grants (CFDA 93.605) (Title IV-B, Subpart 1)
 - Regional Partnership Grants (RPG) to enhance safety of children affected by substance abuse (CFDA 93.087) (Title IV-B, Subpart 2)
 - PSSF Evaluation, Research, Training, and Technical Assistance Funds (CFDA 93.556) (Title IV-B, Subpart 2)

• **EXCLUDE:**

- Title IV-B dollars expended by nonprofits, courts, or other entities in your state **unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency(ies) to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities**
- Family First Transition Act grant funds *(These should be reported in the “Other Federal Funds” section below.)*
- State matching funds

\$ _____

⁷ More information on Funding Certainty Grants can be accessed here:

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/pi2008.pdf>.

⁸ This refers to the supplemental \$45 million allocated to Title IV-B, Subpart 1:

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/pi2011.pdf>. Expenditures of Coronavirus Relief Fund dollars:

<https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/coronavirus/assistance-for-state-local-and-tribal-governments/coronavirus-relief-fund> should be reported in the “Other Federal Funds” section below.

Medicaid

4. For SFY 2022, what was the total amount of federal reimbursement under **Medicaid (Title XIX)** (i.e., the federal share paid to your state) for child welfare services/activities **for which your state and/or local child welfare agency(ies) paid the non-federal match?**

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

\$ _____

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

5. For SFY 2022, what were the total amounts of federal **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)** funds your state/local child welfare agency(ies) expended on child welfare services/activities?

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

\$ _____

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)

6. For SFY 2022, what were the total amounts of **Title XX Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)** funds your state/local child welfare agency(ies) expended on child welfare services/activities?

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

\$ _____

Other Federal Funds

7. For SFY 2022, what were the amounts of **other federal funds** the state/local child welfare agency(ies) claimed or expended for child welfare services/activities?

- **INCLUDE:**
 - Any federal grants or awards (including discretionary grants) not reported elsewhere on the survey
- **EXCLUDE:**
 - Any funds expended by other entities in your state **unless the dollars flowed through the state/local child welfare agency(ies) to the outside entity and were spent on child welfare services/activities**
 - Child benefits and family income, such as Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, Social Security Survivor's Benefits, Veteran's Administration funds, and child support; these sources are captured later in this survey in Question #11

If your state/local child welfare agency(ies) did not use a particular source in SFY 2022, please enter "\$0" in the space provided. If the state/local child welfare agency(ies) did use the source, but you are unable to report the amount, please enter "UNKNOWN" in the space provided. If you need to provide any additional context, please use the text box below.

Federal funding source	SFY 2022 federal amount
7a. Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), including CAPTA state grants and any competitive grants awarded to the state or local child welfare agency(ies) out of CAPTA discretionary activities funding, including supplemental funding through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Report CBCAP grants on the next line)	\$ _____
7b. Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants, including supplemental funding through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 ⁹	\$ _____
7c. Children's Justice Act	\$ _____
7d. Adoption Opportunities	\$ _____
7e. Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive awards	\$ _____
7f. Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)	\$ _____
7g. Family First Transition Act grants (<i>NOTE: any Funding Certainty Grants should be reported in the Title IV-E section above.</i>) ¹⁰	\$ _____
7h. Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES) ¹¹	\$ _____

⁹ CBCAP grants should be included here if the funds were spent by or directed to local entities through the state/local child welfare agency(ies).

¹⁰ By Family First Transition Act funds, we are referring to the \$500 million in grant funds authorized in December 2019 that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver. More information on Family First Transition Act grants can be found here: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/pi2004.pdf>.

¹¹ The Coronavirus Relief Fund refers to funds available to state, local, and Tribal governments through the CARES Act: <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/coronavirus/assistance-for-state-local-and-tribal-governments/coronavirus-relief-fund>.

7i. Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA) ¹²	\$ _____
7j. Other: _____	\$ _____
7k. Other: _____	\$ _____
7l. Other: _____	\$ _____
7m. TOTAL (sum all rows above)	\$ _____

7n. Please indicate below any additional information needed to fully understand how you reported “other federal funding sources” in Question #7. For example, please explain if you combined several funding sources on one line.

Use of Federal Funds

8. Of the total amount of **federal funds** (for all above reported federal programs) that the state/local child welfare agency(ies) claimed or expended for child welfare services/activities for SFY 2022, what percentage was spent on the following categories (with more detailed explanations below)?

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

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

- Approximations/estimates Precise percentages

¹² The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds refers to funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2022-01-27/pdf/2022-00292.pdf>.

Category	SFY 2022 percentage of federal expenditures
8a. Services for intact families to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry into foster care. ¹³ Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family support or family preservation services provided to children not in foster care • Caseworker supports or services provided after a child abuse/neglect investigation or assessment is closed • Any post-reunification services or supports • All associated administrative costs, including, but not limited to, Title IV-E Prevention Program administrative expenditures, and Title IV-E Foster Care Program administrative expenditures for Title IV-E foster care candidates for whom reasonable efforts are being made to prevent the need for removal (Title IV-E Foster Care Program administrative expenditures related to preparing for out-of-home placement should be captured under the “out-of-home placements” category below.) 	_____%
8b. Child protective services. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intake/screening • Family assessment • Investigation • Services provided during the investigation/assessment • Case management during the investigation/assessment • All other associated administrative costs 	_____%
8c. Out-of-home placements. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster care maintenance payments (including for youth ages 18 and older) • Case planning and review activities for all children in foster care • Services provided to children in foster care or their parents (e.g., to enable reunification) • Foster parent training • All associated administrative costs, including Title IV-E Foster Care Program administrative expenditures related to preparing for out-of-home placement (Title IV-E Foster Care Program administrative expenditures for Title IV-E foster care candidates for whom reasonable efforts are being made to prevent the need for removal should be captured under the “Services for intact families to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry into foster care” category above), SACWIS/CCWIS costs, sex trafficking-related administrative expenditures, and training expenditures 	_____%
8d. Adoption and guardianship. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing and non-recurring assistance payments • Other post-adoption or post-guardianship services or supports (Prevention-focused services aimed at preventing maltreatment or foster care (re)entry within adoptive and guardianship families should be reported in the prevention line above.) • All associated administrative costs, including training expenditures 	_____%

¹³ Include in this line all prevention services regardless of whether they have been approved as eligible for Title IV-E reimbursement per the Family First Prevention Services Act.

8e. Services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care (excluding foster care maintenance payments for youth ages 18 and older, which should be reported in 8c). Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Services or supports intended to help youth successfully transition from foster care to adulthood</i> • <i>All associated administrative costs</i> 		_____ %
8f. Other	Please describe: <input style="width: 300px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	_____ %

Section 3: State and Local Funds (Questions 9-10)

Directions:

- **INCLUDE:**

- All state and local funds used to match federal funds, as well as state and local funds beyond federal matching dollars, that were expended by the state/local child welfare agency(ies) for child welfare services/activities for SFY 2022.
- State and local funds that the state/local child welfare agency(ies) expended on child welfare services/activities for SFY 2022 to meet the TANF Maintenance of Effort requirement.
- State and local funds that the state/local child welfare agency(ies) expended on child welfare services/activities for SFY 2022 as a result of adoption savings in accordance with section 473(a)(8) of the Social Security Act.

- **EXCLUDE:**

- State or local expenditures that were reimbursed by the federal government; these should be reported in **Section 2: Federal Funds**.
- Expenditures covered by child benefits and family income (including Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, Social Security Survivor’s Benefits, Veteran’s Administration funds, and child support) that were remitted to the state and made available to the child welfare agency(ies) to use as offsets to child welfare agency costs for child welfare services/activities; these child benefit and family income sources should be reported in **Section 4: Child Benefits and Family Income**; therefore, when reporting expenditures in this section, report amounts after child benefits and family income offsets are taken into account.

9. For SFY 2022, what were the total amounts of state and local dollars expended on child welfare services/activities by the state/local child welfare agency(ies)? *See the directions above for what to include and exclude from these amounts.*

	SFY 2022 expenditures
9a. State funds	\$ _____
9b. Local funds	\$ _____

10. Of the total amount of **state and local funds** that the state/local child welfare agency(ies) expended on child welfare services/activities for SFY 2022, what percentage was spent on the following categories (with more detailed explanations below)?

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

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

- Approximations/Estimates Precise percentages

Category	SFY 2022 percentage of state/local expenditures
<p>10a. Services for intact families to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry into foster care.¹⁴ Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family support or family preservation services provided to children not in foster care • Caseworker supports or services provided after a child abuse/neglect investigation or assessment is closed • Any post-reunification services or supports • All associated administrative costs, including, but not limited to, Title IV-E Prevention Program administrative expenditures and Title IV-E Foster Care Program administrative expenditures for Title IV-E foster care candidates for whom reasonable efforts are being made to prevent the need for removal (Title IV-E Foster Care Program administrative expenditures related to preparing for out-of-home placement should be captured under the “out-of-home placements” category below.) 	<p>_____ %</p>
<p>10b. Child protective services. Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intake/screening • Family assessment • Investigation • Services provided during the investigation/assessment • Case management during the investigation/assessment • All other associated administrative costs 	<p>_____ %</p>
<p>10c. Out-of-home placement. Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster care maintenance payments (including for youth ages 18 and older) • Case planning and review activities for all children in foster care • Services provided to children in foster care or their parents (e.g., to enable reunification) • Foster parent training • All associated administrative costs, including Title IV-E Foster Care Program administrative expenditures related to preparing for out-of-home placement (Title IV-E Foster Care Program administrative expenditures for Title IV-E foster care candidates for whom reasonable efforts are being made to prevent the need for removal should be captured under the “Services for intact families to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of child abuse or neglect, foster care placement, or re-entry into foster care” category above), SACWIS/CCWIS costs, sex trafficking-related administrative expenditures, and training expenditures 	<p>_____ %</p>

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

10d. Adoption and guardianship. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ongoing and non-recurring assistance payments</i> • <i>Other post-adoption or post-guardianship services or supports (Prevention-focused services aimed at preventing maltreatment or foster care (re)entry within adoptive and guardianship families should be reported in the prevention line above.)</i> • <i>All associated administrative costs, including training expenditures</i> 		_____%
10e. Services and assistance for older youth in, or previously in, foster care (excluding foster care maintenance payments for youth ages 18 and older, which should be reported in 10c). Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Services or supports intended to help youth successfully transition from foster care to adulthood</i> • <i>All associated administrative costs</i> 		_____%
10f. Other	Please describe: <input style="width: 300px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	_____%

Section 4: Child Benefits and Family Income (Question 11)

11. For SFY 2022, what was the total amount of **child benefits and family income remitted to the state and made available to the child welfare agency to use as offsets** to child welfare agency costs for child welfare services/activities?

Child benefit or family income source	SFY 2022 amount used as offsets
11a. Supplemental Security Income	\$ _____
11b. Social Security Disability Insurance	\$ _____
11c. Social Security Survivor's Benefits	\$ _____
11d. Veteran's Administration funds	\$ _____
11e. Child support	\$ _____
11f. Other sources, such as trust funds or parent fees	\$ _____
11g. TOTAL (sum all rows above)	\$ _____

11h. Please provide any additional information needed to fully explain how you reported responses to Question #11. For example, please explain if you combined several income sources on one line.

Section 5: Other (Questions 12-13)

12. For SFY 2022, what was the value of any third-party in-kind contributions used by the state/local child welfare agency(ies) to contribute to a federal match requirement for child welfare services/activities?

\$ _____

Unable to provide

13. For SFY 2022, what was the total amount of private dollars (e.g., foundation grants) expended on child welfare services/activities by the state/local child welfare agency(ies)?

\$ _____

Unable to provide

Thank you for completing the SFY 2022 Child Welfare Financing Survey!