

FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL SPENDING TO ADDRESS CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN SFYs 2008 AND 2010

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding sources to finance the broad scope of child welfare services and activities they conduct on behalf of vulnerable children and families. Due to a variety of considerations, each state takes a unique approach to financing its child welfare system. This report summarizes and discusses state-by-state child welfare financing data for SFYs 2008 and 2010 and national trends from a survey of 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.ⁱ The findings can assist policy makers, child welfare administrators, and others focused on understanding the capacity of child welfare systems.

The current study, conducted by Child Trends and funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs, represents the seventh time that state-level child welfare financing data have been collected through a national survey. As with previous surveys, this study provides reliable documentation of the sources and scope of federal, state, and local funds spent on child welfare in the United States. As described in this report, patterns of state child welfare financing can, and often do, change from year to year. In fact, data show that some states experience significant volatility. In presenting the data, the authors provide as much explanation and supporting information as possible based upon information received from states as well their knowledge of the data, policies, practices, or other pertinent issues. However, it is not always possible to provide insights or reasons for spending shifts and patterns since the survey did not collect detailed data on all uses of child welfare expenditures. In addition to the data and analysis provided in the body of the report, the Discussion section and information provided in the Appendices can guide readers in interpreting the financing data presented in this report.

As mentioned, patterns of state child welfare financing can change from year to year depending on various factors. These include changes in policy or practice, the needs of children and families, the availability of funds, and economic conditions in the state. It is worth noting for readers that the recent economic recession overlapped with the time period covered by the survey, and therefore the survey documents time-limited federal funding made available by Congress to provide state child welfare agencies with temporary fiscal relief. Enacted in February 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA – P.L. 111-5) provided a temporary increase of approximately 6.2 percent in the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rate for Title IV-E foster care, adoption assistance, and guardianship programs. This enhanced matching rate was effective from October 1, 2008 through December 31, 2010.

Key findings are detailed below, and they show some continued trends from prior years and also reveal new and interesting spending patterns. Consistent with previous surveys, the data show a continued overall increase in child welfare expenditures, although at a very modest rate. Similar to previous surveys, the data highlight the wide variation among states in their use of federal funds, with overall Title IV-E funding again representing the largest federal source nationally. Another continued pattern is the volatility in spending among individual states, with some states showing large shifts in expenditures over time. Notable changes from previous years include a heavier reliance on non-dedicated federal funding, especially the Social Services Block Grant program (SSBG) and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program (TANF). The proportion of spending coming from TANF and SSBG continued to grow both in absolute dollars and as a share of all federal expenditures on child welfare. Equally noteworthy is that the federal share of child welfare expenditures coming from Medicaid nationally declined dramatically in dollars and as a share of federal spending. Another notable finding appears in the SFY 2008 survey data, which is that for the first time ever since the start of this survey's data collection in 1996, the overall proportion of expenditures from state dollars exceeded that of federal dollars. By SFY 2010, it shifted back, but the finding highlights the dynamic interchange between federal and state funding. Finally, continuing a trend of increasing Title IV-E Adoption Assistance expenditures, adoption assistance payments

exceeded foster care maintenance payments in SFYs 2008 and 2010. These and other key findings are presented below and discussed throughout the report.

Key Findings Include:

Overall Child Welfare Spending:

- **Total child welfare spending in the U.S increased, but rate of growth slowed.** States spent approximately \$29.4 billion in federal, state, and local funds for child welfare purposes in SFY 2010. Between SFYs 2006 and 2008, total child welfare spending increased by 1% (\$180 million), and between SFYs 2008 and 2010, expenditures increased 2% overall (\$580 million), based on a comparison of 48 and 51 states, respectively.ⁱⁱ Without the temporary enhanced federal reimbursements states received in FY 2010 through the Title IV-E program due to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009, the overall increase in spending between SFYs 2008 and 2010 is 1%. While the slight increases represent a continuation of growth in total spending, the rate is more modest than seen with previous iterations of the survey. It is worth noting that nationally foster care caseloads decreased during these years, as did the numbers of children determined to be abused and neglected each year. This finding suggests that states are investing in services other than foster care as caseloads decline, including possibly expanding alternative response/differential response and other kinds of preventive services as well as post-permanency services to address children's special needs. More discussion on these points is offered in later sections of the report.
- **The federal share of total child welfare spending, for the first time since this survey has been conducted, was lower than the share from state dollars in SFY 2008.** In SFY 2008, federal funds accounted for 43% of all spending, while state dollars accounted for 45%, and local dollars for 12%. By SFY 2010, the proportion reverted back to the federal share exceeding the state share. The increase in federal share was due in part to the availability of additional federal funds through ARRA, but the share of federal funds in SFY 2010 exceeds the state share even when ARRA funds are excluded, suggesting other factors are also responsible for the shift.
- **Federal and state funding increased, while use of local dollars decreased.** In SFY 2010, states spent \$13.6 billion in federal dollars, \$12.5 billion in state dollars, and \$3.3 billion in local dollars on child welfare activities. Between SFYs 2006 and 2010, federal and state spending both increased by 5%, and local spending declined by 23%. Detailed information about the decline in local spending is provided in the report.

Federal Child Welfare Spending of "Dedicated" Child Welfare Funds:

- **Title IV-E comprised more than half of all federal dollars spent on child welfare.** In SFY 2010, Title IV-E accounted for approximately 52% of all federal funds in SFY 2010 and represented the largest category of federal expenditures. The second largest federal funding stream as reported by states for SFY 2010 was TANF (22% of all federal dollars spent on child welfare), followed by SSBG (12%), Medicaid (7%), Title IV-B (5%), and "other" (3%).
- **Expenditures from the Title IV-E Foster Care Program decreased.** In SFY 2010, states spent nearly \$3.6 billion in Title IV-E foster care funds (comprising maintenance payments, administration and placement services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System dollars, and training), which represents a 17% decrease from the amount spent on the Title IV-E foster care program in SFY 2006. Overall spending decreases in Title IV-E foster care is related to declining numbers of children in foster care as well as declining numbers of children being eligible for Title IV-E maintenance payments due to

the policy that links Title IV-E foster care eligibility to a 1996 income requirement tied to the defunct AFDC program. Analysis of this and other components of Title IV-E foster care program are provided in the report.

- **Most Title IV-E Foster Care Administration and Placement dollars are used for case planning and pre-placement services (as opposed to other administration and overhead costs).** Nationally, case planning and pre-placement activities accounted for approximately 70% of the total Title IV-E foster care administration and placement dollars spent in SFY 2010. “Administration and overhead” expenses accounted for around 30% of dollars spent in this category.
- **Total Title IV-E Adoption Assistance payments are greater than Title IV-E Foster Care Maintenance payments in SFYs 2008 and 2010, marking the first time these assistance payments exceed maintenance payments.** The majority of states (33) reported higher expenditures for Title IV-E adoption assistance payments than foster care maintenance payments in SFY 2010, an increase from SFY 2006 when 26 states reported adoption assistance exceeding foster care maintenance. In total, states spent over \$2.4 billion on the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance program in SFY 2010 (comprising assistance payments, administration and placement services, and training), which represents a 24% increase since SFY 2006.
- **The national Title IV-E foster care and adoption penetration rates have decreased.** Nationally, the percent of children in out-of-home placements for whom the state receives federal reimbursement for Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments (i.e., the foster care penetration rate) was approximately 55% in 2010. The national foster care penetration rate has declined from 67% in SFY 2000. For children adopted from foster care, approximately 79% were supported by a Title IV-E adoption assistance payment in SFY 2010 (i.e., the adoption penetration rate). The national adoption penetration rate has declined much more gradually than the foster care rate, down slightly from 81% in SFY 2002.
- **Forty percent of Title IV-E ineligible cases are attributed to parents’ income.** The survey investigated reasons associated with children being determined “ineligible” for Title IV-E reimbursement. Of the 26 states providing information about the proportion of children who were Title IV-E ineligible due to the income of their parents (as at least one of the reasons the child was found ineligible), forty percent of children were ineligible for this reason. The next most common ineligibility reason was the foster home or facility not being fully licensed, followed by the lack of necessary judicial determinations, ineligible placement types, and a variety of “other” reasons (including the child not being removed from a specified relative, issues with parental deprivation, the child’s age or school attendance, missing legal requirements, citizenship issues, and resources exceeding limits or other requirements not being met).

Federal Child Welfare Spending of “Non-Dedicated” Child Welfare Funds:

- **The largest percent increases in federal funding of child welfare are attributed to TANF and SSBG.** Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) (including TANF funds transferred to SSBG by states) experienced the largest increases between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 of all the major federal funding streams (growing by 18% and 24%, respectively). More modest increases occurred with the Title IV-E program (8%) and “other” federal funds (13%; includes other federal dollars not included in the other major categories [e.g., CAPTA, Children’s Justice Act, Adoption Opportunities] and third party funds received on behalf of children in foster care [e.g., SSI, SSDI, child support payments]).

- **Medicaid expenditures on child welfare services declined steeply.** States spent over \$1 billion in Medicaid dollars in SFY 2010 for child welfare-related services such as rehabilitative services, targeted case management, and Medicaid-funded therapeutic foster care. This represents a 37% decrease in Medicaid expenditures on child welfare since SFY 2006. The Discussion section provides commentary on federal policy changes that likely contributed to the sharp decline. (Readers should note that the survey gathered Medicaid expenditure data only on child welfare-related services; it excludes Medicaid expenses on direct health care services for children in the child welfare system).

State/Local Child Welfare Spending

- **States show tremendous variation in reliance on particular funding streams.** Some states rely heavily on federal dollars to finance their child welfare activities (with federal funds accounting for more than 60% of all dollars spent on child welfare in nine states), while others primarily use state or local funds (with these sources accounting for 70% or more of all child welfare spending in eight states). Within the federal sources, ten states report that the major sources of “non-dedicated” funds (those not exclusively dedicated for child welfare purposes: TANF, SSBG, and Medicaid) accounted for 20% or less of all federal funds spent on child welfare, while these sources accounted for more than half of all federal funds in 14 states.
- **Approximately one fifth of states require localities to match Title IV-E dollars.** Twelve states in 2008 and ten states in SFY 2010 required their counties/local governments to match federal Title IV-E funds. Three states reported higher local shares than state shares for SFY 2010.

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FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL SPENDING TO ADDRESS CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN SFYS 2008 AND 2010

I. INTRODUCTION

Child welfare agencies in the United States are charged with ensuring the safety, permanency, and well-being of children who have been abused or neglected, and those deemed at risk of abuse or neglect. Agencies in each state provide and fund a range of services to children, families, and communities, designed to protect and promote the welfare of victimized and at-risk children and youth.

In federal fiscal year (FFY) 2010, child welfare agencies received approximately 3.3 million referrals of alleged abuse or neglect, involving 5.9 million children (U.S. DHHS, 2011a). Approximately 3 million children were investigated or assessed, with 23% of those children (695,000) determined to be victims of abuse or neglect in that year (U.S. DHHS, 2011a). Some children who have experienced maltreatment, or are determined to be at risk of maltreatment, may be able to receive appropriate protections in their own homes, while others need to be removed and placed in the public child welfare agency's custody and care. On September 30, 2010, approximately 408,000 children were in foster care in the United States (U.S. DHHS, 2011b). An estimated 662,000 children were served by the foster care system in FFY 2010, a figure that accounts for all children in foster care on the first day of the fiscal year and the children who entered care during the year (U.S. DHHS, 2011b).

To fulfill their mandate for protecting children and preventing child abuse and neglect, child welfare agencies must provide a broad array of services. For the purposes of this report, we define "child welfare" to comprise the following services and activities administered by the child welfare agency:

- services for children and families to prevent abuse and neglect;
- family preservation services;
- child protective services (intake, family assessment, investigation, and case management);
- in-home services;
- out-of-home placements; and
- adoption and guardianship services and supports.

In carrying out their responsibilities to children, most child welfare agencies use a combination of federal, state, and local funding. Within these sources are multiple potential funding streams, each accompanied by its own set of program requirements, service definitions, and eligibility rules. The multiple avenues and mechanisms for financing child welfare activities result in a multi-layered financing system that may change significantly from year to year, and can be susceptible to shifting priorities or major events at any level.

An accounting of child welfare expenditures in the U.S. continues to be critical for policy makers, agency administrators, advocacy groups, and practitioners to understand the challenges and opportunities through which states address the needs of their most vulnerable children and youth. This report represents the seventh time that state-level child welfare financing data have been collected through a national survey. The first five rounds of data collection were conducted by the Urban Institute, and reported data for state fiscal years 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, and 2004 (Bess et al., 2001; Bess et al., 2002; Geen, Boots, & Tumlin, 1999; Scarcella et al., 2004; Scarcella et al., 2006). The sixth effort was conducted by Child Trends for SFY 2006, and funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs (DeVooght, Allen, & Geen, 2008).

The most recent survey, also conducted by Child Trends with support from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs, collected data from SFYs 2008 and 2010. We requested and received financial data from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. (For the purposes of the survey, D.C. and Puerto

Rico are considered to be “states” and referred to as such throughout this report). Please see Appendix E for a detailed description of the study’s methodology.

This report summarizes key findings from states’ reports of expenditures from federal, state, and local funding sources for SFYs 2008 and 2010, and highlights changes from previous years. We focus primarily on the changes in child welfare expenditures between SFYs 2006 and 2010, but also discuss comparisons with SFY 2008 when differences are notable. To enable accurate comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to either 2008 or 2010 levels (depending on the specific comparisons being conducted), using the gross domestic product deflator.

Unless otherwise noted, SFY 2010 data include the additional federal reimbursements states received that year due to the temporary increase to the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rate as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009. States also had the opportunity via the 2008/2010 survey to provide corrections to data that had been previously submitted via the SFY 2006 survey, and several states provided revisions to one or more funding categories. These changes to states’ historical data have been incorporated for the current report’s comparisons with earlier years.ⁱⁱⁱ

Although we received data from all 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico for SFYs 2008 and 2010, some states were not able to provide all requested information. As a result, the financial information reported here is likely an underestimation of actual amounts. Additionally, because the instrument itself has been revised over the course of the seven rounds of the survey, some data are not directly comparable to other years. Throughout the report, we note instances in which states were unable to provide complete information about a particular category, or when a comparison between years is not possible. We have also included an extensive notes section at the end of this report (Appendix F) to describe the data challenges and limitations in detail.

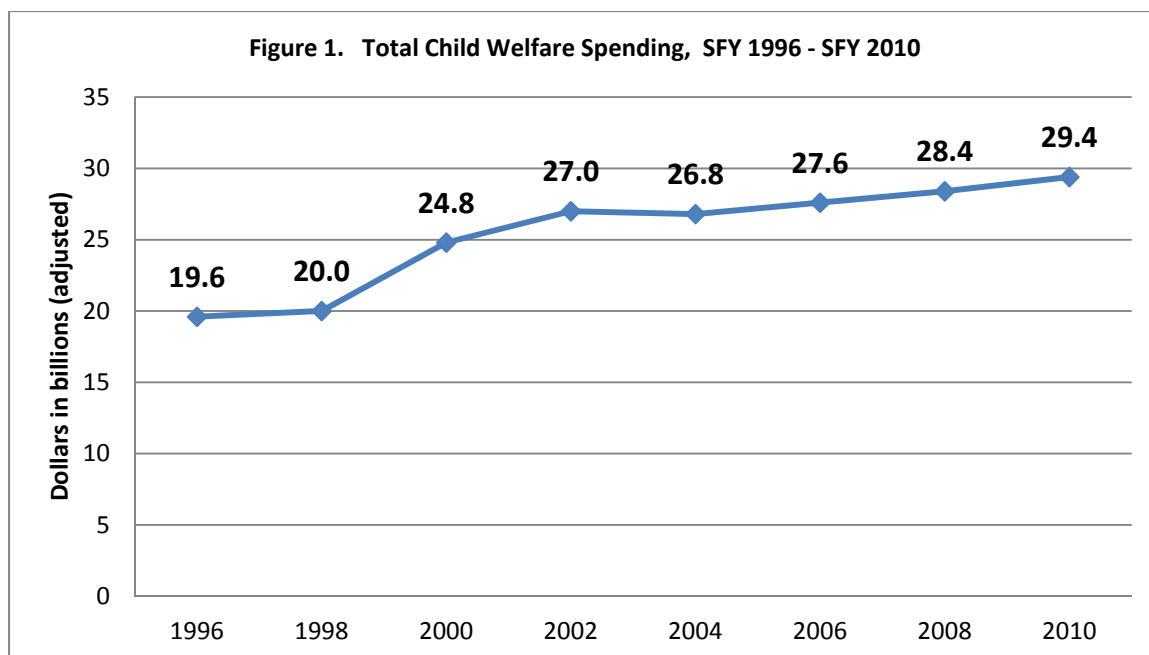
II. TOTAL CHILD WELFARE SPENDING

Rate of Growth of Child Welfare Expenditures Slows

States spent nearly \$29.4 billion on child welfare activities in SFY 2010. Between SFYs 2006 and 2008, total child welfare spending increased by 1% (\$180 million), and between SFYs 2008 and 2010 expenditures increased 2% overall (\$580 million), based on a comparison of 48 and 51 states, respectively.^{iv} Without the temporary enhanced federal reimbursements states received in FY 2010 through the Title IV-E program due to ARRA, the overall increase in spending between SFYs 2008 and 2010 is 1%.

A comparison of SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 amounts, with the 49 states that provided sufficient data in both of those years, shows no change in total expenditures on child welfare when ARRA-related dollars are included (a negligible decrease of 0.11 percent), and a 1% decrease overall when ARRA dollars are removed from the computation.^v

In contrast to changes measured in several earlier rounds of the survey, these data suggest that the rate of increase in child welfare spending is slowing. Figure 1 illustrates total spending on child welfare services over time since SFY 1996.



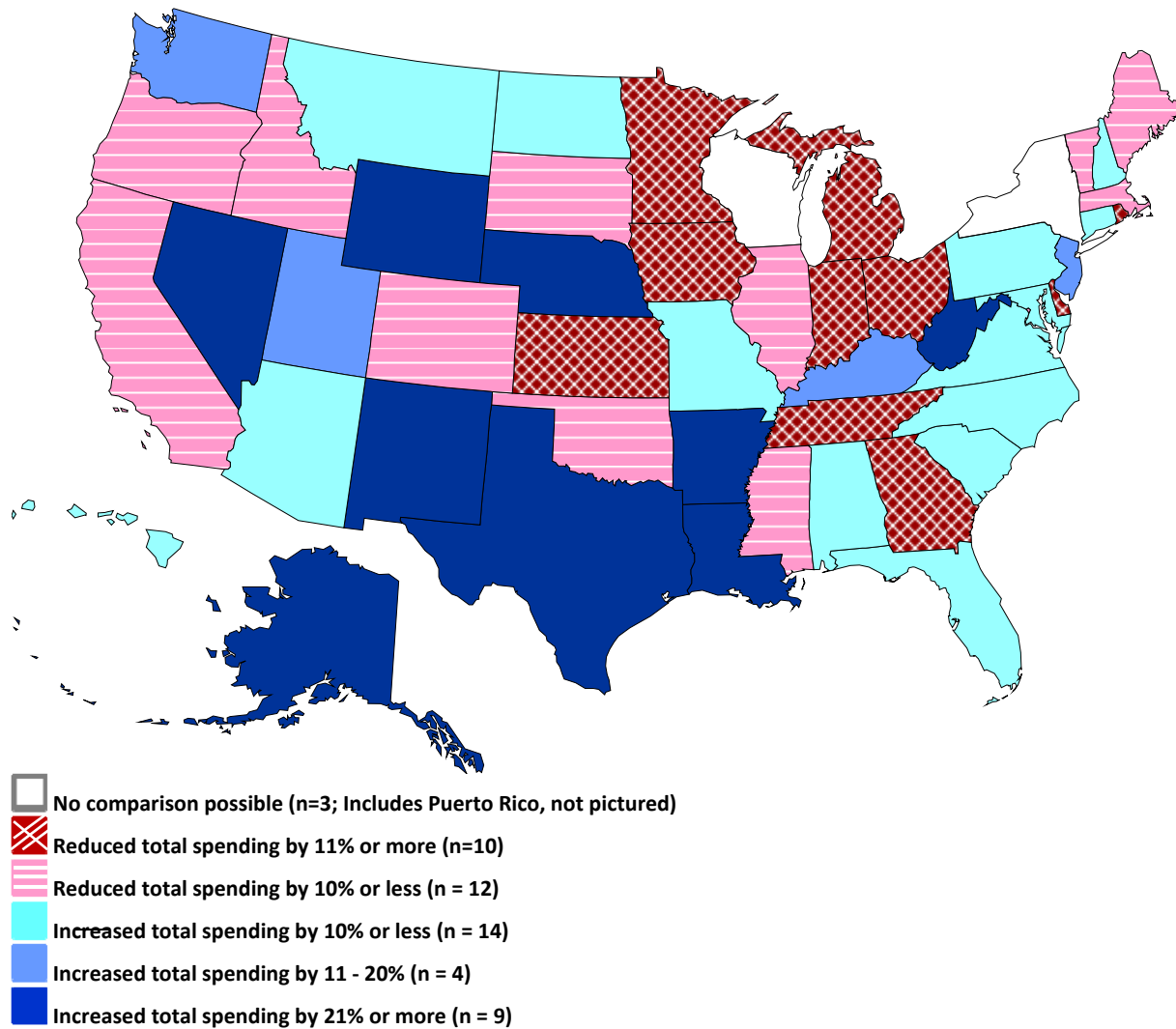
Sources: 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2005 Urban Institute Child Welfare Surveys, 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey, and 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey

Note: Amounts have been adjusted for inflation and represent 2010 dollars. Includes data from all 52 states and represents total expenditures for each year. However, the number of states providing complete data for each round of the survey varies. Therefore, the amounts depicted in the graph may not be directly comparable and are likely an underestimate of true total spending.

States Vary Greatly in Expenditure Changes between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010

Despite a negligible change in overall child welfare expenditures between SFYs 2006 and 2010, the magnitude of change varied considerably among the states, with 27 states reporting an increase in total spending, and 22 states reporting a decrease between the two years (3 states could not be compared). Among the 49 states that provided sufficient data for both rounds of the survey, the median change between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 was a 4% increase. Figure 2 illustrates the state-by-state changes in total child welfare spending between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010.

Figure 2. Changes in Total Child Welfare Spending between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010



Sources: 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey and 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey

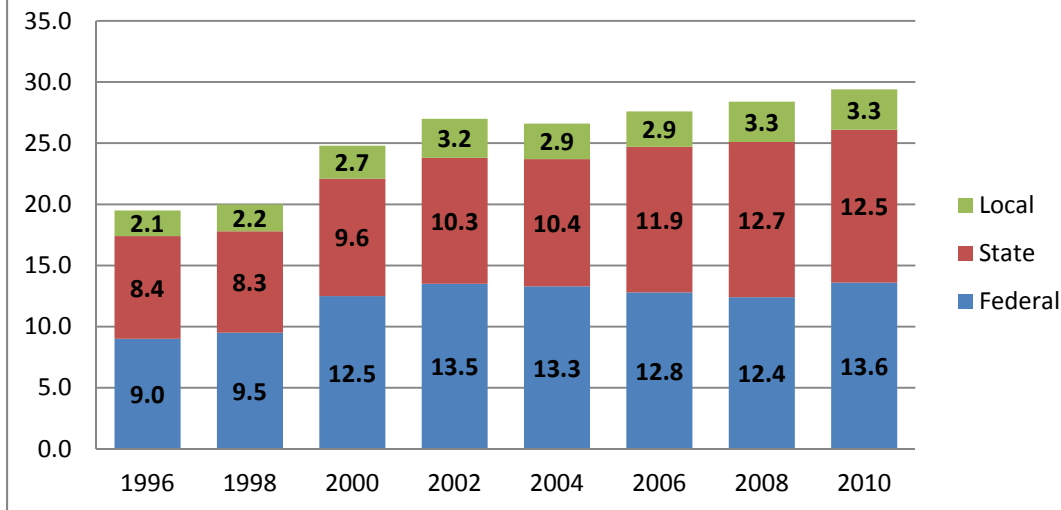
Note: SFY 2006 amounts have been adjusted for inflation to 2010 levels.

Of the 27 states with increases in total child welfare spending, the median increase between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 was 10%, with a range of 2% to 68%. Among the 22 states reporting a decrease in total child welfare spending, the median decline between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 was 10%, with a range of 1% to 38%. These data underscore the significant volatility in state spending from year to year, and the wide variation in expenditure changes across states.

Federal Spending Decreases between 2006 and 2008, Increases between 2008 and 2010

In SFY 2010, states spent approximately \$13.6 billion in federal funds, \$12.5 billion in state funds, and \$3.3 billion in local funds on child welfare activities. Expenditures from SFY 2010 include enhanced federal reimbursements that states received as a result of ARRA. Between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 (including the ARRA-related reimbursements), federal spending increased by 5% (\$690 million), state spending increased by 5% (\$575 million), and local spending decreased by 23%, (\$675 million) based on a comparison of 51, 51, and 44 states, respectively.^{vi} Figure 3 depicts child welfare spending from federal, state, and local sources since SFY 1996.^{vii}

**Figure 3. Federal, State, and Local Child Welfare Spending,
SFY 1996 - SFY 2010
(adjusted dollars in billions)**



Source: 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2005 Urban Institute Child Welfare Surveys, 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey, and 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey

Note: Amounts have been adjusted for inflation and represent 2010 dollars. Includes data from all 52 states and represents total expenditures for each year. However, the number of states providing complete data for each round of the survey varies. Therefore, the amounts depicted in the graph may not be directly comparable and are likely an underestimate of true spending.

Although the data for SFYs 2006 and 2010 show increases of equal proportions overall for both state and federal expenditures between the two years (5% increases), a closer examination of the SFY 2008 expenditures reveals varying findings. Between SFY 2006 and SFY 2008, federal spending decreased 3% and state spending increased 8%, based on a comparison of 51 and 50 states, respectively.^{viii} In that time period, most states reported a decline in expenditures from federal dollars (31 states), and most states saw an increase in state expenditures (33 states).

However, a comparison of SFY 2008 and SFY 2010 expenditures shows a reversing pattern, with overall federal spending increasing 9% between those two years, and state spending decreasing 4% over that period, based on a comparison of 52 and 51 states, respectively.^{ix} In contrast to changes between SFYs 2006 and 2008, in the period between SFYs 2008 and 2010 most states reported an *increase* in expenditures from federal dollars (33 states), and most states reported a *decrease* in state expenditures (33 states). It is likely that the ARRA-related enhanced federal reimbursements made available to states in SFY 2010 impacted this shift, though as discussed later in the report, ARRA dollars do not account for the entirety of the federal increase in that time period.

**States with largest % increase
in total spending between SFYs
2006 & 2010**

Alaska
Louisiana
Nevada
West Virginia
Wyoming

**States with largest % decrease
in total spending between SFYs
2006 & 2010**

Georgia
Iowa
Kansas
Michigan
Ohio

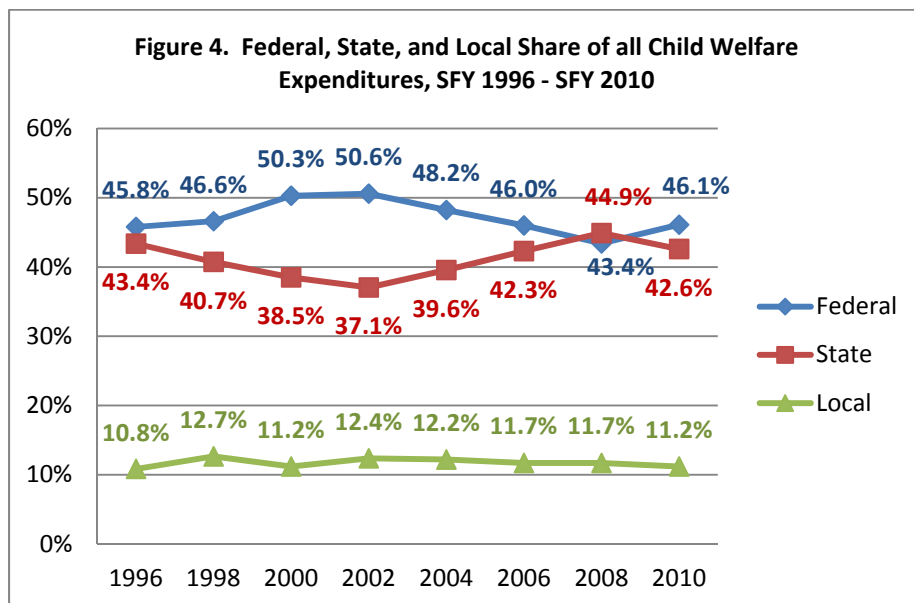
Proportion of Total Child Welfare Expenditures from State Dollars Exceeds Federal Share in SFY 2008, but by SFY 2010 the Federal Share Again Exceeded the State Share

In SFY 2010, federal funds accounted for 46% of total child welfare spending, state funds for 43%, and local funds for 11%, based on data from all 52 states. The share of federal funds as a percentage of all child welfare expenditures decreased each biennium between 2002 and 2008, while the share from state funds increased

over that time period. (It is important to note, however, that these analyses may be impacted by which states are included in the calculations for a given year, which varies depending on the completeness of data provided by states for each year).^x

In SFY 2008, for the first time since survey data have been collected, the proportion of expenditures from state dollars exceeded that of federal dollars (based on an analysis of 51 states). Between 2008 and 2010, the proportion of all child welfare expenditures from federal funds increased from 43% to 46%, with the state share showing a corresponding decrease. Given the enhanced federal reimbursements provided to states in SFY 2010 through ARRA, the shift in expenditures to a larger proportion of all dollars from federal funds is not surprising. However, when the ARRA dollars states received through Title IV-E in SFY 2010 are excluded from the analysis, a similar shift back to a larger federal share is still seen (resulting in federal expenditures at 45%, state dollars at 43%, and local dollars at 11%), suggesting that there are additional factors impacting the change.

The share of all child welfare expenditures from local dollars has remained relatively consistent since the survey data have been collected, typically comprising around 11 or 12%. Figure 4 below illustrates the trend of federal, state, and local contributions to child welfare financing since SFY 1996.

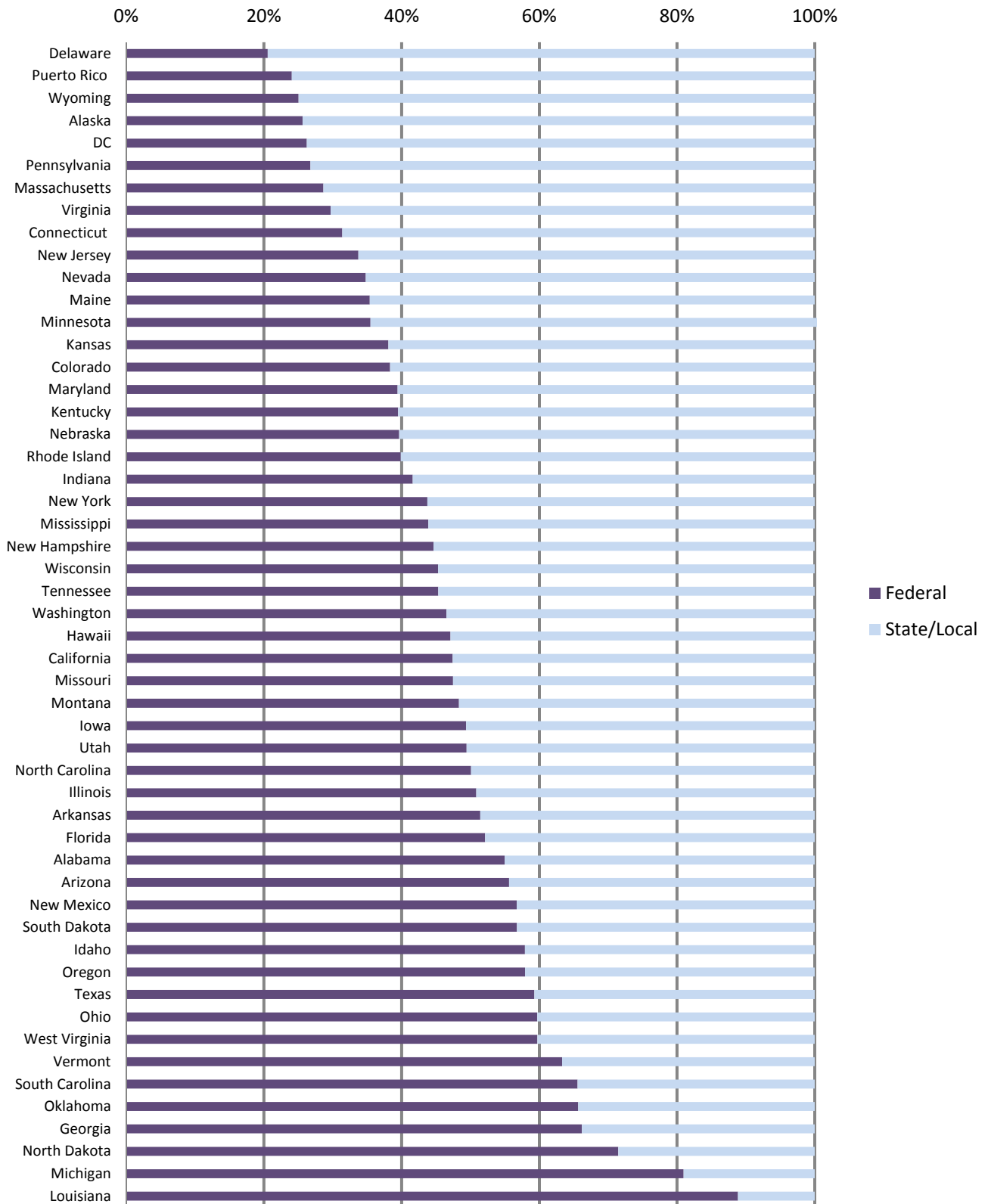


Source: 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2005 Urban Institute Child Welfare Surveys, 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey, and 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey

Note: Number of states providing data varies by year, and the states included or excluded in a given year may impact the analyses. Amounts may not total 100% due to rounding.

The data above represent the distribution of funds nationally, but states varied considerably in SFY 2010 in their reliance on the three funding streams (federal, state, and local). In most states (33), combined federal funds accounted for 50% or less of all child welfare expenditures. However, federal funds accounted for 60% or more of all child welfare spending in nine states. Figure 5 below illustrates the tremendous variation in states' use of federal dollars for child welfare in SFY 2010.

Figure 5. Proportion of States' Total Child Welfare Expenditures from Federal and State/Local Sources in SFY 2010



Approximately \$7.3 billion Spent on Contracted Services in SFY 2010

Many child welfare activities are conducted by public or private organizations under contract to the state or local child welfare agency. States were asked to report, of the total amount claimed or expended from all sources for child welfare services in SFYs 2008 and 2010, how much represented dollars for services performed by contracted entities. The term “under contract” was defined as activities being performed pursuant to a contract which procured same—in other words, the activities or services that the state Title IV-E agency buys and pays for, as opposed to contracts which merely establish a fiscal relationship between the Title IV-E agency and another entity. With regard to contracts with private agencies, this could include contracts entered into because of Requests for Proposals (RFPs), Invitations To Bid (ITBs), or managed care/privatization arrangements. With regard to contracts with public agencies, states were asked to exclude arrangements, agreements, or contracts that existed only to facilitate a pass-through of federal reimbursements (e.g., from one agency to another).

States with highest % of total expenditures for contracted services in SFY 2010

Arizona
Florida
Kansas

States with lowest % of total expenditures for contracted services (\$0 in SFY 2010)

Colorado
Nevada
New Hampshire
Oregon

For both SFY 2008 and 2010, total dollars provided to organizations under contract to the child welfare agency were around \$7.3 billion each year, based on reports from 36 and 38 states, respectively. Given that many states were unable to report their contracted dollars, this amount is likely an underestimation of true spending.

States vary widely in their use of outside entities to perform child welfare activities. In SFY 2010, eleven states reported that more than half of their total child welfare dollars were spent on services provided under contract. However, four states reported spending \$0 on contracted services that year.

III. FEDERAL CHILD WELFARE FUNDS

States can receive federal dollars for child welfare from a variety of sources, some dedicated to child welfare activities (e.g., Titles IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act), while others allow for spending on child welfare but are designed for broader purposes (e.g., Medicaid, the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and a host of other federal grants and awards). Appendix D contains a detailed outline of the major sources of federal funding used by states for child welfare purposes in SFY 2010, including eligible populations, eligible costs and services, and the types of funding mechanisms.

Total Federal Expenditures Increase since SFY 2006, but State Changes Vary

States spent nearly \$13.6 billion in federal funds on child welfare in SFY 2010, representing a 5% increase over SFY 2006 (\$690 million), based on a comparison of 51 states.^{xi} The change in federal spending between SFYs 2006 and 2010 varied widely among these states, however, with about half (25 states) increasing and half (25 states) decreasing their federal expenditures. One state reported no measurable change between the two years.

States with largest % increase in federal expenditures between SFYs 2006 & 2010

Louisiana
New York
West Virginia

States with largest % decrease in federal expenditures between SFYs 2006 & 2010

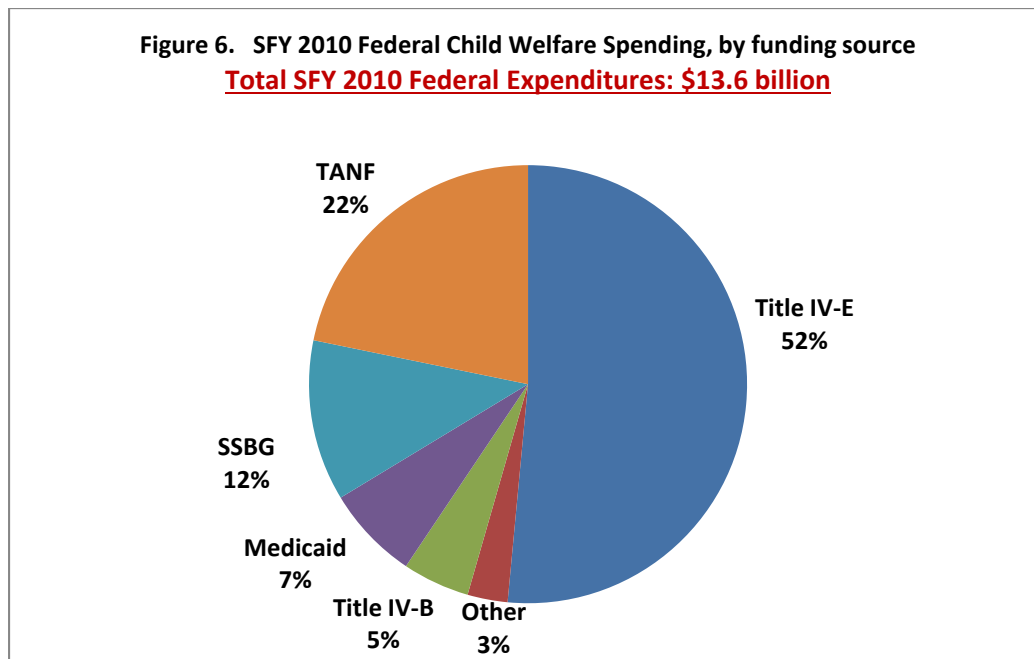
DC
Georgia
Mississippi

For the states reporting an increase in federal funds between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010, the percent change ranged from 2% to 121%, with a median increase of 9%. Seven states reported an increase of 21% or more, and 14 saw an increase of 10% or less in federal dollars spent on child welfare.

For the states reporting a decrease in the amount of federal dollars between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010, the percent decline ranged from 2% to 44%, with a median decrease of 14%. Nine states reported a decrease of 10% or less, while six states saw a decrease of 21% or more in that time period.

Proportion of Federal Funds from Title IV-E, TANF, and SSBG increases, Medicaid Decreases

For SFY 2010, 50 states were able to provide sufficient information about their sources of federal funds to be included in a national estimate of the proportion of all federal expenditures from the various federal sources.^{xii} Figure 6 illustrates the breakdown of federal expenditures by funding source for SFY 2010.



Note: Based on data from 50 states. Excludes Rhode Island (no SSBG data provided for SFY 2010) and West Virginia (no Medicaid data provided for SFY 2010). Includes enhanced federal reimbursements due to ARRA. SSBG includes TANF funds transferred to SSBG. Title IV-B includes subparts 1 and 2. “Other” includes other federal dollars not included in the other major categories (e.g., CAPTA, Children’s Justice Act, Adoption Opportunities) and third party funds received on behalf of children in foster care (e.g., SSI, SSDI, child support payments).

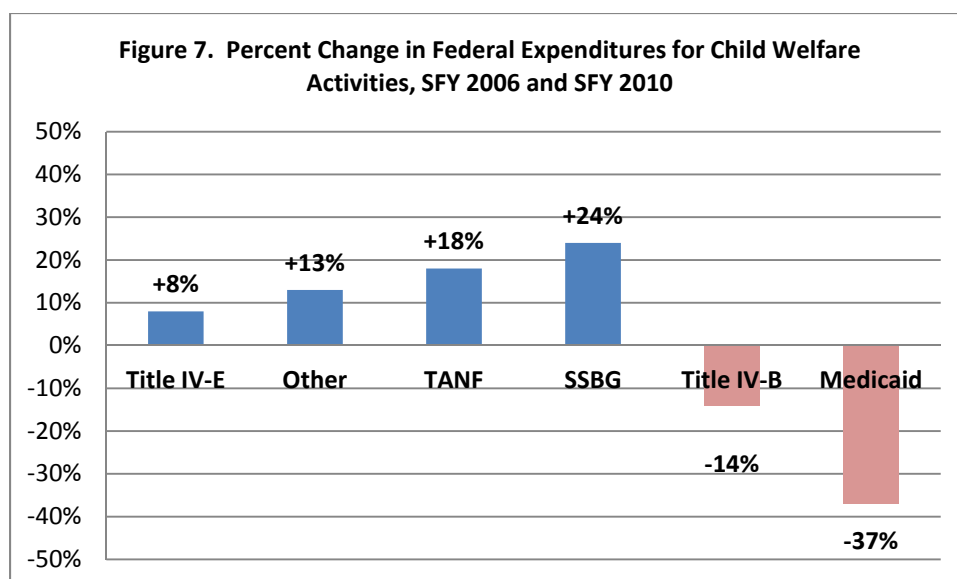
As depicted in the chart, Title IV-E expenditures accounted for just over half (approximately 52%) of all federal funds spent in SFY 2010, and represent the largest category of federal expenditures. The second largest federal funding stream as reported by states for SFY 2010 was TANF (22% of all federal dollars spent on child welfare), followed by SSBG (12%), Medicaid (7%), Title IV-B (5%), and “other” (3%).

In comparison, the breakdown of federal funds from 46 states for SFY 2006 indicated that 50% of federal funds came from Title IV-E, 19% from TANF, 9% from SSBG, 14% from Medicaid, 5% from Title IV-B, and 3% from “other.” Thus, the proportion of all federal dollars that came from Title IV-E, TANF, and SSBG increased since SFY 2006, the proportion from Medicaid decreased, and no change is observed for the proportion from Title IV-B and “other” federal funds.

Absolute Dollars from Title IV-E, TANF, SSBG, and “Other” Federal Expenditures Increase; Title IV-B and Medicaid Decrease

A comparison of SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 data on spending from the major federal funding streams indicates that SSBG and TANF experienced the largest increases (total expenditures rising 24% and 18% in that time period, respectively), while “other” federal funds increased 13%, and Title IV-E expenditures increased 8%. Title IV-B spending decreased 14% between those years, while Medicaid expenditures decreased by 37%.

Figure 7 illustrates the percent change in the major federal funding streams between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010.



Sources: 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey and 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey

Note: SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 comparisons of federal funding categories include the following numbers of states: 51 (Title IV-E, TANF, "Other"), 50 (Title IV-B, SSBG), and 46 (Medicaid).

Federal Funds Dedicated to Child Welfare

The principal sources of federal funds dedicated for child welfare activities derive from Titles IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act. As noted above, the largest federal funding stream is Title IV-E, comprising the Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Guardianship Assistance programs, which are open-ended entitlements, and the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program, which is a capped entitlement (with a discretionary component, the Education and Training Vouchers). There are two major programs under Title IV-B: Subpart 1 (Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services) and Subpart 2 (Promoting Safe and Stable Families). Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services is a discretionary grant program that funds a range of child welfare services, and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, which primarily funds family support, family preservation, time limited reunification, and adoption promotion activities, is partly a capped entitlement and partly a discretionary program. In addition to Titles IV-B and IV-E, a variety of other federal grant programs and awards are provided to states specifically for child welfare purposes. Readers can refer to Appendix D for an up-to-date summary of current Title IV-E and IV-B programs, including descriptions of program eligibility requirements.

States' use of the Titles IV-B and IV-E funding sources for child welfare in SFYs 2008 and 2010 is discussed below.

Title IV-E

Summary of Child Welfare Programs Under Title IV-E

The Title IV-E Foster Care Program reimburses states for expenditures in three categories: (1) maintenance payments that cover the costs of shelter, food, clothing for eligible children; (2) foster care placement services and administrative costs related to foster care (which may include activities such as case-planning and pre-placement services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information Systems (SACWIS) costs, caseworker and supervisor salaries, eligibility determination, and other general overhead and administrative costs incurred); and (3) expenses related to training for staff and foster parents.

The Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program also reimburses states for expenditures in three categories: (1) adoption assistance payments on behalf of eligible children; (2) adoption placement services and administrative costs related to adoptions from foster care; and (3) expenses related to training for staff and adoptive parents.

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351), hereafter referred to as the Fostering Connections Act, gave states the option to operate a Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program (GAP), which provides federal reimbursements to states for: (1) kinship guardianship assistance payments to relatives who become the legal guardians of children for whom the relatives previously served as foster parents; and similar to the foster care and adoption programs, (2) applicable guardianship placement and administrative costs; and (3) expenses related to training for staff and guardians.

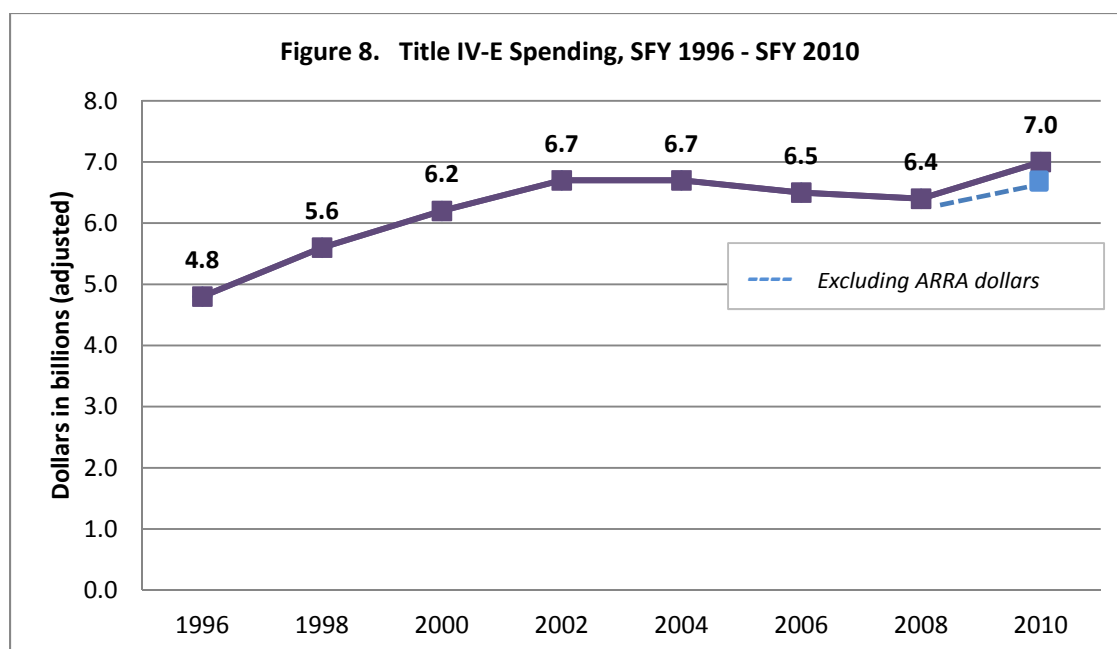
The Chafee Foster Care Independence Program allocates funding to states under Title IV-E for expenses related to activities that prepare youth transitioning out of the foster care system (or those who have already transitioned) for self-sufficiency after leaving the agency's care. Unlike the Foster Care and Adoption Assistance programs, the Chafee program operates as a capped entitlement, with the Education and Training Voucher component receiving discretionary funding. States receive Chafee dollars allocated at an amount proportional to their share of the foster care population in the U.S.

On the SFY 2008/2010 survey, states were asked to report the amount of federal Title IV-E funds that they claimed in SFYs 2008 and 2010 for each of the specific reimbursement categories noted above, including any dollars from a Title IV-E Waiver Demonstration Project (if applicable). States were asked to report only Title IV-E funds claimed for child welfare services in this section of the survey, and to exclude from their responses any Title IV-E funds drawn down by other agencies, such as juvenile justice.

Total IV-E Expenditures Decrease between SFYs 2006 and 2008, Increase between SFYs 2008 and 2010

Over \$7 billion in federal Title IV-E funds were spent by states in SFY 2010. Federal Title IV-E spending includes any dollars states received through the Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Guardianship Assistance programs, or any associated demonstration waivers, as well as through the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program. SFY 2010 Title IV-E spending represents an increase of 8% (\$493 million) over SFY 2006, based on data from 51 states.^{xiii} However, when enhanced federal reimbursements due to the temporary FMAP increases authorized for FY 2010 by ARRA are removed, total federal Title IV-E spending by states in SFY 2010 is reduced to approximately \$6.6 billion, representing a more modest 2% increase over SFY 2006 amounts.

Figure 8 illustrates total Title IV-E expenditures between SFYs 1996 and SFY 2010. As the graph shows, prior to the uptick in Title IV-E dollars seen in SFY 2010, Title IV-E expenditures showed a slight decline. Between SFYs 2006 and 2008, total federal Title IV-E expenditures decreased by 1% (\$66 million), based on a comparison of 51 states.^{xiv} However, between SFYs 2008 and 2010, total Title IV-E expenditures as reported by states increased by 10% (\$615 million), based on a comparison of all 52 states. Between those two years, most states (41) increased their Title IV-E expenditures, while eight states decreased, and two reported no measurable change between the two years. Puerto Rico did not claim any Title IV-E funds in either year. When enhanced Title IV-E reimbursements due to the FMAP increase are removed for 2010, the change in Title IV-E expenditures between SFYs 2008 and 2010 becomes a 4% increase.



Source: 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2005 Urban Institute Child Welfare Surveys, 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey, 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey.

Note: Amounts have been adjusted for inflation and represent 2010 dollars. Includes data from all 52 states. However, the number of states providing data for each round of the survey varies, and includes some HHS claims data in place of missing information from states. Therefore, the amounts depicted in the graph may not be directly comparable.

It is important to acknowledge that in addition to the enhanced FMAP rate states experienced for FY 2010, which increased the federal reimbursements they received for the Title IV-E program by around \$378 million, FY 2010 was also the first year since survey data have been collected that some states received federal dollars through the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program. Additionally, FY 2010 was the first year that a provision of the Fostering Connections Act took effect allowing for Title IV-E eligibility for Adoption Assistance to be de-linked from AFDC requirements (more discussion on this is found later in the paper), thus expanding the population of children for whom states could receive Title IV-E reimbursement. Therefore, the Title IV-E dollars captured in the SFY 2010 survey include three sources of additional funds (the ARRA-related increased reimbursements, the GAP program, and the phased-in de-linking of Adoption Assistance eligibility) that were *not* included in earlier years. The percent change between SFY 2008 and SFY 2010 is more modest when the dollars related to the ARRA and GAP funding streams are removed; however, total Title IV-E expenditures still increased in that time period even with the exclusion of GAP and ARRA-related funds.

States Vary Widely in Title IV-E Expenditure Changes

Between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010, the median change in Title IV-E spending for all states was an increase of 16%. However, states varied in their Title IV-E expenditures between the two years, with the majority of states (34) reporting an increase, 16 states reporting a decrease, and one state reporting no measurable change.

States with largest % increase in Title IV-E expenditures between SFYs 2006 & 2010

DC
South Carolina
West Virginia

States with largest % decrease in Title IV-E expenditures between SFYs 2006 & 2010

Connecticut
Delaware
Mississippi

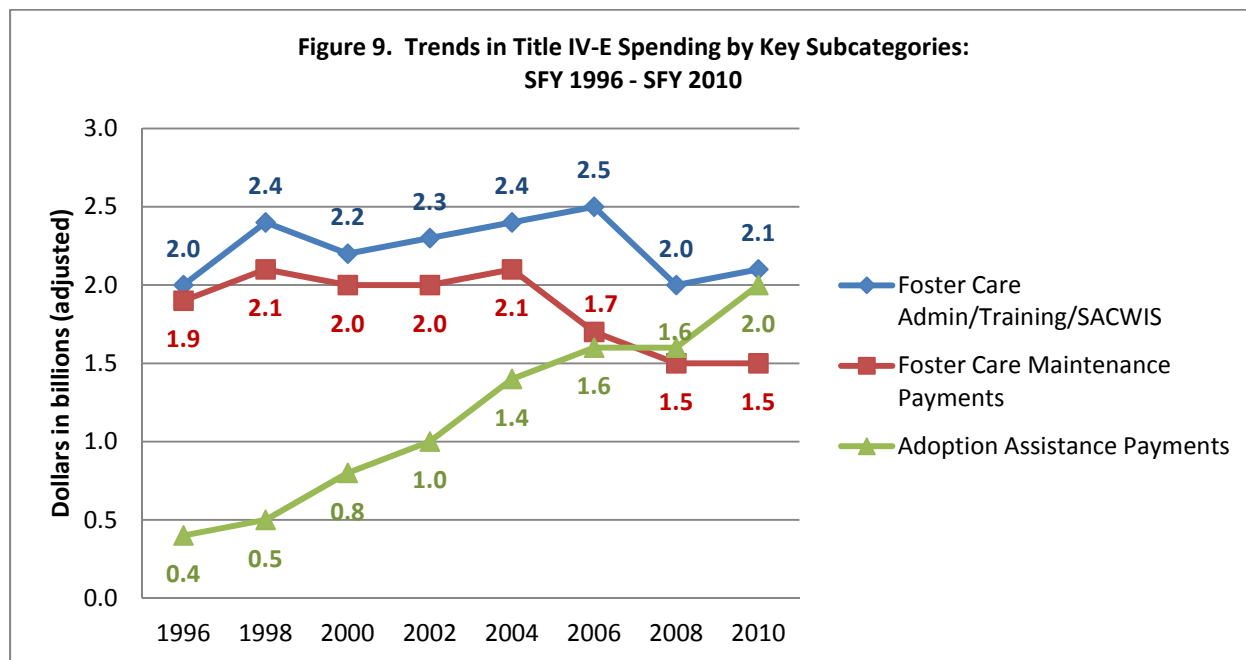
Of the states that saw an increase in Title IV-E spending between SFYs 2006 and 2010, the percent change ranged from 1% to 129%, with a median increase of 22%. Four states reported increasing their Title IV-E spending by more than 50% between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010, while six states reported an increase of 10% or less.

Of the states reporting a decrease in Title IV-E spending between SFYs 2006 and 2010, the percent decline ranged from 1% to 28%, with a median decrease of 13%. Four states reported decreases of 21% or more, and five states reported decreases of 10% or less.

Title IV-E Foster Care Maintenance Payments Decline, Adoption Assistance Payments Increase

The increase in total Title IV-E spending since SFY 2006 results principally from increases in the Adoption Assistance Program (comprising assistance payments, administration and placement services, and training).

In SFY 2010, within the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, states spent more than \$1.5 billion on foster care maintenance payments, and nearly \$2.1 billion on administration and placement services, training, and SACWIS combined. Within the Adoption Assistance Program, states spent over \$2.0 billion on payments to adoptive families, and \$395 million on adoption administration and training combined. In SFY 2008, for the first time since this survey has been conducted, total expenditures on adoption assistance payments exceeded expenditures on foster care maintenance payments. This trend continued in SFY 2010, with adoption payments exceeding foster care payments by approximately \$500 million that year. Figure 9 depicts the changes in key Title IV-E subcategories over time, between SFY 1996 and SFY 2010.



Source: 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2005 Urban Institute Child Welfare Surveys, 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey, 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey.

Note: Amounts have been adjusted for inflation and represent 2010 dollars. Includes data from all 52 states. Includes some HHS claims data in place of missing information from states. However, the number of states providing data for each round of the survey varies. Therefore, the amounts depicted in the graph may not be directly comparable and are likely an underestimate of true spending.

States Spend \$837 million on Title IV-E Waiver Demonstration Projects in SFY 2010

Through March 31, 2006, HHS had the authority to award new waivers to states for the use of their Title IV-E dollars.^{xv} These “demonstration projects” were designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of services for states to support the safety, permanency, and well-being of children. The projects were required to be cost neutral, in that the state would not receive more federal reimbursement than it would have in the absence of the waiver. Although the authority to issue new waivers expired in 2006 (though has since been renewed; see Discussion section for more detail), several states still had active demonstration projects in SFYs 2008 and 2010.

Through the survey, 12 states reported Title IV-E waiver dollars for SFY 2008, and 9 states did so for SFY 2010. The Title IV-E funds through a waiver can support a variety of services and activities, both those that are already allowed under the Title IV-E programs and certain activities not otherwise supported by Title IV-E (during those years)—including such activities as subsidized guardianship, managed care payment systems, and flexible funding/capped Title IV-E allocations. States claimed \$677 million through Title IV-E waiver authorities in SFY 2008 and \$837 million in SFY 2010. Although the survey did not ask states to specify how the waiver dollars were used, a review of HHS claims data for FYs 2008 and 2010 indicate that the vast majority of waiver-related dollars were claimed under the Title IV-E Foster Care Program (with only one state showing claims for their waiver demonstration under the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program).

Dollars claimed through the Title IV-E waiver program are included in the overall Title IV-E expenditure data presented here, but are *excluded* from the analyses of expenditures through the main individual Title IV-E programs: Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Guardianship Assistance. This methodology is consistent with previous iterations of the survey, and allows for a more accurate comparison in the individual Title IV-E program expenditures over time. However, it is important to note that a few states, particularly California, Florida, and Ohio, had sizeable Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFYs 2008 and 2010 that comprised a significant proportion of their overall Title IV-E spending. These waiver dollars may have a marked impact on state-specific changes in Title IV-E spending as well as national trends seen within the individual Title IV-E programs. As the waiver dollars were not included in the individual Title IV-E categories, such as foster care maintenance or administration and placement activities, the dollars reported by these states for these individual categories likely represent an underestimate of total spending on those services and activities. Thus, changes measured over time within the Title IV-E programs should be interpreted cautiously for these waiver states, and the potential impact of the waiver expenditures on national findings within the Title IV-E programs should be recognized.

As an example, California reported over \$1 billion in Title IV-E foster care dollars for SFY 2006, and just over \$550 million dollars for this category in SFY 2010. Although this appears to be a 50% decline in Title IV-E foster care spending, California’s Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2010 totaled more than \$575 million dollars. As most, if not all, of these dollars were likely spent on services and activities related to foster care, including the waiver dollars in the Title IV-E foster care category would eliminate the decrease seen between SFYs 2006 and 2010 (and may in fact result in an increase). Similarly, Florida reported more than \$131 million in federal Title IV-E foster care expenditures in SFY 2006, but less than \$12 million for SFY 2010—a decrease of 92%. Their Title IV-E waiver expenditures for SFY 2010, however, were nearly \$158 million. Thus, true Title IV-E spending on foster care-related activities for Florida likely did not truly decrease, and actually may have increased between SFYs 2006 and 2010.

Since the survey did not ask states to describe how their Title IV-E waiver dollars were used, an accurate categorization of these dollars into the individual Title IV-E programs for all states was not possible. Due to these limitations, as well as the benefits of employing a consistent methodology across rounds of the survey with regards to Title IV-E waiver dollars, the waiver expenditures were kept in a separate Title IV-E category. Detailed information regarding Title IV-E demonstration waiver expenditures for each state can be found in Appendix B.

States with largest % increase in Title IV-E Foster Care expenditures between SFYs 2006 & 2010

DC
South Carolina
West Virginia

States with largest % decrease in Title IV-E Foster Care expenditures between SFYs 2006 & 2010 (*excluding states with active Title IV-E waivers in SFY 2010)

Alaska
Connecticut
Delaware

Title IV-E Foster Care

Title IV-E Foster Care Expenditures Decrease 17% since SFY 2006

In SFY 2010, states spent nearly \$3.6 billion in Title IV-E foster care funds (comprising maintenance payments, administration and placement activities (including SACWIS), and training).^{xvi} This represents a decrease of 17% (\$657 million) from the amount spent on the foster care program in SFY 2006, based on data from 43 states.^{xvii, xviii}

Title IV-E Foster Care Maintenance Payments

Based on the 43 states that provided sufficient data for both years, Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments decreased by 14% (\$210 million) between SFYs 2006 and 2010, and administration and placement activities, training, and SACWIS dollars combined declined by 19% (\$447 million).

Of the 43 states compared, 23 states increased their Title IV-E foster care program expenditures between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010, and 18 states decreased. Two states showed no measurable change between the two years.

The decline observed in Title IV-E foster care program expenditures is not unexpected, given that nationally the foster care caseload decreased 19% over this time period. However, it should be noted that several large states, including California and Florida, had active Title IV-E demonstration waivers in SFY 2010 which comprised a significant proportion of their overall Title IV-E spending. As noted above, 2010 waiver dollars are not categorized under the Title IV-E Foster Care Program (consistent with the methodology used in previous surveys), yet may be predominantly supporting activities and services that would otherwise be claimed under this program.

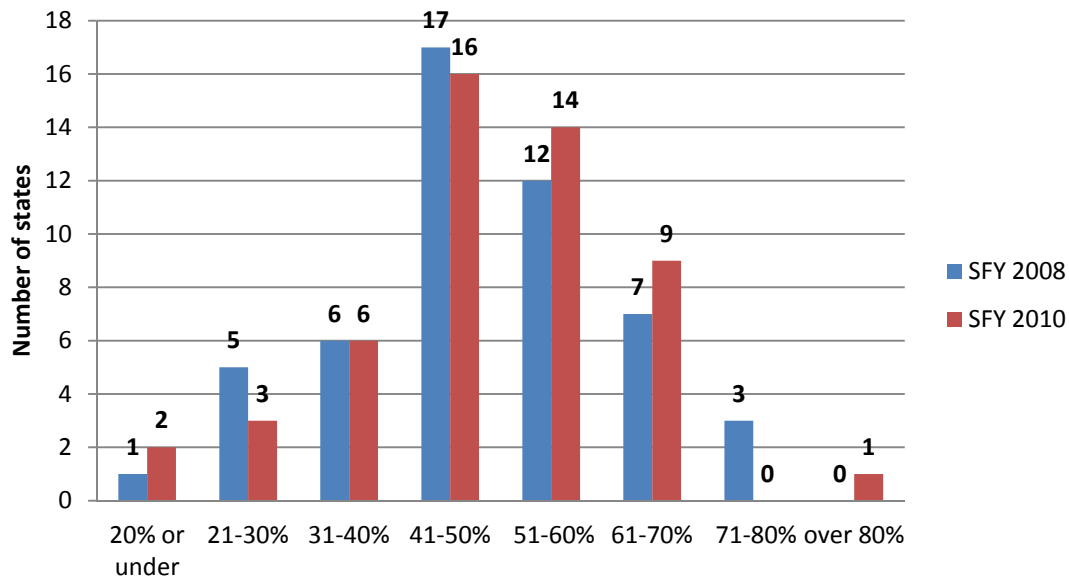
National Foster Care Penetration Rate Declines since SFY 2006

As in previous rounds of the survey, states were asked to report the percentage of children in out-of-home placements in SFYs 2008 and 2010 for which the state received Title IV-E reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments (also known as the state’s “foster care penetration rate”). All 51 states who claimed Title IV-E dollars in SFYs 2008 and 2010 were able to report their rates, and the national foster care penetration rates averaged to around 55% each year (54.66% in SFY 2008 and 55.39% in SFY 2010) for both years, down from 57.29% in 2006.^{xix, xx}

State penetration rates varied considerably each year, however, with two states reporting that they received Title IV-E reimbursement for 20% or fewer of the children in foster care in SFY 2010, and one state reporting Title IV-E reimbursements for more than 80% of the out-of-home population that year. This variation in foster care penetration rates as reported by states for SFYs 2008 and 2010 are illustrated below in Figure 10. (See Appendix C for state-by-state data on Title IV-E foster care penetration rates.)

States with highest IV-E foster care penetration rates, SFY 2010
California
Florida
Idaho
Washington
States with lowest IV-E foster care penetration rates, SFY 2010
Delaware
Kansas
Nebraska
Wyoming

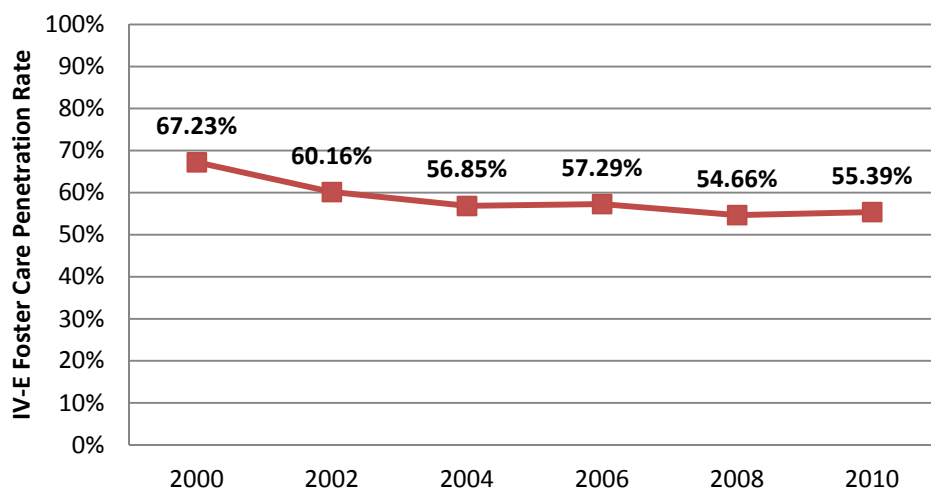
Figure 10. SFYs 2008 and 2010 State Title IV-E Foster Care Penetration Rates, by range



Note: Represents 51 states. Excludes Puerto Rico (which reported claiming no Title IV-E dollars either year).

Nationally, the percent of children in out-of-home care eligible for Title IV-E reimbursement has trended downward. In SFY 2000, the national rate was over 67%—nearly 12 percentage points higher than the rate a decade later (approximately 55% in SFY 2010). However, despite the overall decline observed over time, the Title IV-E foster care penetration rate did not decrease between SFYs 2008 and 2010; rather, the average rate showed a slight increase of 0.73%, though both rates rounded to 55% each year. Figure 11 below shows the national average foster care maintenance penetration rates from SFYs 2000 -2010.

Figure 11. National Title IV-E Foster Care Maintenance Penetration Rates, SFYs 2000 - 2010



Note: Contains data from 51 states. However, number of states providing rates for each year varies.

Forty Percent of Title IV-E Ineligible Cases Attributed to Income of Parents

The 2008/2010 survey asked states to provide additional information regarding the reasons that children in out-of-home care were ineligible for Title IV-E reimbursement in SFYs 2008 and 2010. Federal Title IV-E reimbursement for children in foster care is predicated on a host of conditions being met, including:

- the child’s family (from which s/he was removed) must be eligible for federal assistance through the requirements established for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program in 1996;
- the child must be placed in a fully licensed foster home or facility that is a “child care institution;”
- the necessary judicial determinations for the child’s removal and placement must be made (including findings that a child’s continual residence in the home from which the child was removed is contrary to his/her welfare, that reasonable efforts have been made to preserve the family and maintain the child in the home, or a determination that a voluntary placement agreement between the state and the child’s parent or guardian continues to be in the child’s best interest);
- required criminal background checks and safety checks for prospective caregivers must be conducted and documented; and
- the state child welfare agency must have responsibility for the care and placement of the child.

To better understand the Title IV-E requirements that most commonly lead to a determination of ineligibility for children in foster care, the survey requested that states provide an estimate of their most common ineligibility reasons. States were provided with four specific categories: (1) income of parents; (2) lack of necessary judicial determinations; (3) foster home/facility not fully licensed; and (4) ineligible placement types, as well as a category labeled “other.” For each option, states were asked to provide an estimated percentage of children who were determined Title IV-E ineligible for that reason in each fiscal year.

For SFY 2008, 24 states reported a percentage for at least one of the categories specified above, and for SFY 2010, 26 states provided percentages. Additionally, twelve states that could not provide specific numerical data were able to provide estimates of the largest categories of ineligibility in their state. In total, about two-thirds (36) of the states provided some information about the reasons for Title IV-E ineligibility in their states. The ineligibility reason with the highest average response was income of parents. However, similar to results from the SFY 2006 survey, the percentages reported by states indicate that fewer than half of children determined ineligible for Title IV-E are ineligible for income reasons. States were also asked on the survey if they could isolate the percent of children ineligible for Title IV-E reimbursement *solely* due to the income of their parents. However, only eight states reported that they could do so for SFY 2008, and ten states for SFY 2010. (Of the 10 states reporting for SFY 2010, the percent of ineligible children determined ineligible solely due to the income requirement ranged from 8% – 83%, with a median of 55%).

Table 1 highlights responses from the states providing percentage data for ineligibility reasons.

Table 1. SFYs 2008 and 2010 Title IV-E Ineligibility Reasons

IV-E Ineligibility Reason	Range of Responses		National Average (weighted) ^{xxi}	
	2008	2010	2008	2010
Income of parents	1% - 85%	1% - 85%	37% (24 states)	40% (26 states)
Foster home/facility not licensed	0% - 84%	0% - 89%	21% (21 states)	20% (22 states)
Lack of necessary judicial determinations	2% - 68%	2% - 79%	17% (23 states)	16% (25 states)
Ineligible placement types*	0% - 64%	0% - 68%	10% (17 states)	10% (18 states)
Other**	4% - 63%	6% - 72%	Not available (16 states)	Not available (17 states)

* Connecticut included their data for “ineligible placement types” in the “foster home/facility not fully licensed” category, so the average percentage in the licensing category may be a slight overestimate, and the average in ineligible placement types a slight underestimate.

** “Other” responses included such reasons as: *Child not removed from specified relative, parental deprivation, child’s age/school attendance, missing legal requirements, citizenship issues, and resources exceed limits/AFDC requirements not met.*

Note: Of the states that were unable to provide a specified percentage but reported some information about ineligibility reasons, the majority reported that income of parents was the most common ineligibility reason.

Title IV-E Foster Care Administration and Placement Activities

Most Title IV-E Foster Care Administration & Placement Activities dollars used for Case Planning and Pre-placement Activities

A question was included on the survey to collect additional information from states about spending within the Title IV-E foster care administration and placement funding stream. The types of expenditures that states may claim through the Title IV-E foster care administration and placement category comprise a vast array of activities, including costs related to case planning and other pre-placement services, licensing, staff development and training, eligibility determination, caseworker salaries, and foster care and adoption recruitment. Given the wide range of activities for which states may seek Title IV-E reimbursement in this category, it has traditionally been challenging to understand the sources of these claims. The additional questions on the 2008/2010 survey sought to illuminate states’ use of Title IV-E administration and placement dollars.

For SFYs 2008 and 2010, states were asked to separate their Title IV-E foster care administration and placement activities dollars into two subcategories: (1) case planning/pre-placement services, and (2) administration and overhead. Of the more than \$1.6 billion of Title IV-E foster care administration and placement funding that 46 states could categorize into those two subcategories, case planning and pre-placement services accounted for approximately 70% of these dollars (\$1.1 billion) in SFY 2010.^{xxii} The remaining 30% (\$487 million) funded other administrative and overhead costs.

Median Percent of Title IV-E Administration and Overhead Funds Used for Caseworker or Supervisor Salaries is 49%

Within the administration and overhead subcategory, states were asked to estimate the percentage of these dollars used to cover the costs of two expenditure categories: (1) caseworker/supervisor salaries (which support services and activities for children provided directly by caseworkers) and (2) eligibility determination. More than half of the states (27 in 2008 and 28 in 2010) provided an approximate percentage of the administration and overhead dollars spent on caseworker salaries. Responses from the 27 states in SFY 2008 ranged from 0% to 98% of those funds supporting caseworker salaries, with a median of 56%. The 28 states providing information

for SFY 2010 reported that the percent of administration and overhead dollars covering caseworker salaries ranged from 0% to 99%, with a median of 49%.

A larger group of states (37 in SFY 2008 and 38 in SFY 2010) were able to provide an approximate percentage of the administration and overhead dollars spent on eligibility determinations. Responses from the 37 states in 2008 ranged from 0% to 71%, with a median response of 8%. The 38 states providing information for SFY 2010 reported that a percent of administration and overhead dollars funding eligibility determinations ranged from 0% to 77%, with a median of 6%.^{xxiii}

The wide range of states' responses to the requested administrative categories is notable, and mirrors results from the SFY 2006 survey. Given the considerable variation reported by states under the administrative and overhead category, further research on these expenditures is warranted.

Most States Make Title IV-E Claims for the Cost of School Transportation for Maintaining School Stability

The Fostering Connections Act included a provision adding state case plan requirements for ensuring the educational stability of each child in foster care, including assurances that the state agency "has coordinated with appropriate local educational agencies...to ensure that the child remains in the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement." In September 2010, Congress clarified that the law's requirement regarding the child remaining in his/her school of origin applies not only to the time of *initial* placement upon removal from home, but also to a subsequent placement in a new foster home. If remaining in the child's school of origin is not in his or her best interest, the state must ensure that the local educational agency provides immediate enrollment in a new school, with all of the child's educational records provided to the new school.

A new question was included on the 2008/2010 survey to capture whether the child welfare agencies in the states *typically* pay for the cost of transportation to maintain a Title IV-E eligible child in the school the child was enrolled at the time of placement, and if so, whether a Title IV-E claim is made for these costs. Of the 46 states who answered this question, 33 reported that the child welfare agency does typically pay this cost.^{xxiv} Of these states, the vast majority (28 states) reported that the agency makes a Title IV-E claim for these transportation costs. Most of these states (18) make a Title IV-E maintenance claim for the cost of school transportation related to maintaining school stability, while five states report making an administrative claim, and five other states report that they make both administrative and maintenance claims for these expenses.

States with largest % increase in Title IV-E Adoption expenditures between SFYs 2006 & 2010

Arizona
DC
North Carolina

States with largest % decrease in Title IV-E Adoption expenditures between SFYs 2006 & 2010

Minnesota
New Hampshire
Rhode Island

Title IV-E Adoption

Title IV-E Adoption Expenditures Increase 24% Since SFY 2006

In SFY 2010, states spent over \$2.4 billion on the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program.^{xxv} This represents an increase of 24% (\$429 million) since SFY 2006, based on an analysis of 43 states.^{xxvi} Within the Adoption Assistance Program, states spent more than \$2 billion on payments to adoptive families, and over \$395 million on adoption administration and training combined.

Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Payments

Based on the 43 states that provided sufficient data for comparison, Title IV-E adoption assistance payments increased 27% (\$400 million) between SFYs 2006 and 2010, while adoption administration and training expenditures increased 9% (\$29 million) over that time period.

Of the 43 states compared, 38 states increased their Title IV-E adoption expenditures between SFYs 2006 and 2010, and only five states (Colorado, Georgia, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island) decreased.

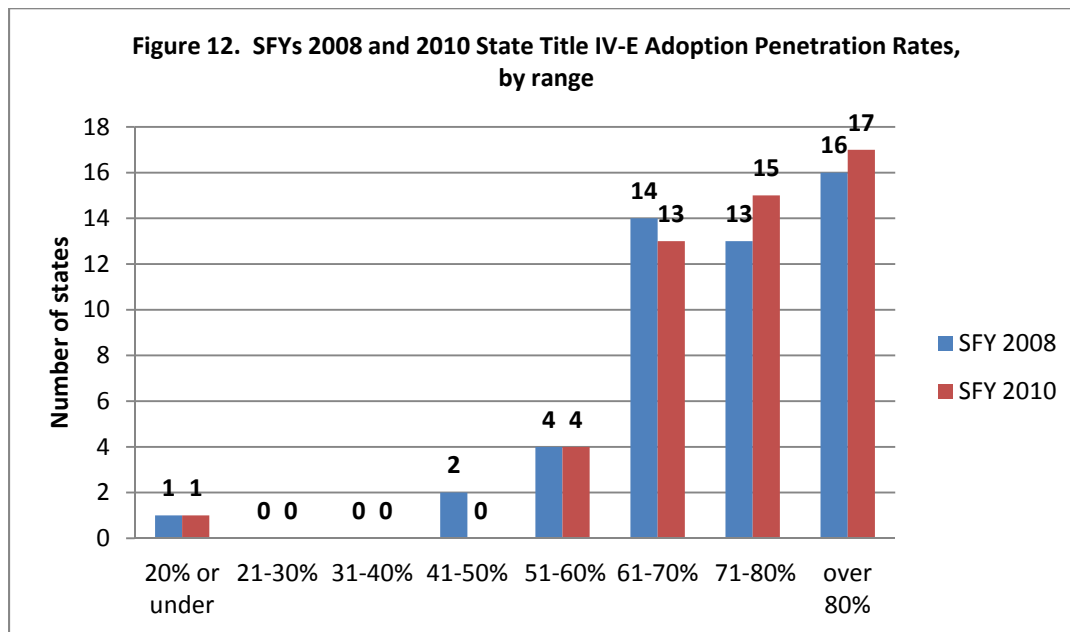
Adoption Assistance Payments Exceed Foster Care Maintenance Payments in Majority of States

Title IV-E expenditures for adoption assistance payments exceeded those for foster care maintenance payments in 33 states (of the 46 states for which detailed Title IV-E data were provided on the survey). The number of states where Title IV-E adoption payments exceed foster care maintenance payments has increased continuously since SFY 2002, with 12 states reporting adoption payments exceeding foster care payments that year, 17 states in SFY 2004, and 26 states in SFY 2006. As referenced earlier, the Fostering Connections Act called for a phasing out of income eligibility criteria for Title IV-E Adoption Assistance. This policy had taken effect by SFY 2010, eliminating the income criteria for Title IV-E Adoption Assistance for older children with special needs (age 16 or older), children in foster care for longer than five years, and siblings to eligible children.

National Adoption Penetration Rate Declines Slightly from SFY 2006

States were asked to report the percent of adopted children receiving subsidy payments for which the state received Title IV-E reimbursement for payments made on the child's behalf (also known as the state's "adoption assistance penetration rate"). All but one state (Montana) that claimed Title IV-E dollars in SFYs 2008 and 2010 reported their adoption penetration rates, and the national average rates based on these 50 states were 77.90% for SFY 2008 and 78.51% for 2010 (down from 79.61% in 2006).^{xxvii}

State adoption penetration rates do not vary as widely as the Title IV-E foster care penetration rates, although one state reported that it received Title IV-E reimbursement for 20% or fewer of the children adopted from foster care, while the vast majority of states reported Title IV-E reimbursements for more than 60% of the children adopted through the child welfare agency. Figure 12 illustrates the dispersion of states' adoption penetration rates for SFYs 2008 and 2010. (See Appendix C for state-by-state data on Title IV-E adoption assistance penetration rates.)



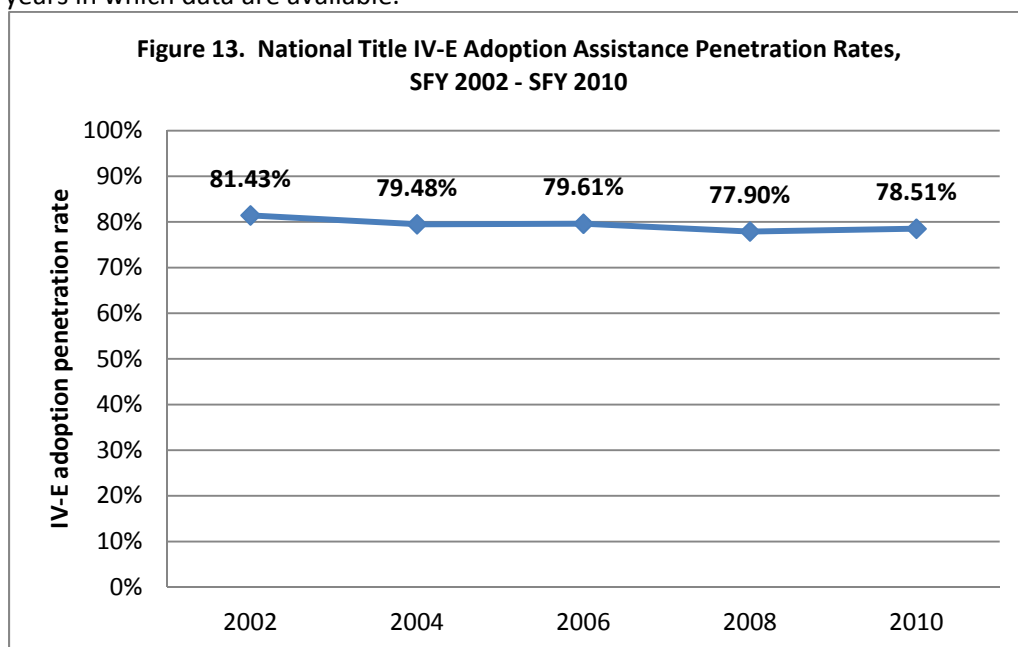
Note: Represents 51 states. Excludes Puerto Rico (which reported claiming no Title IV-E dollars either year).

Nationally, the percent of children adopted from foster care who are eligible for Title IV-E reimbursement has trended downward. However, the decline has been more gradual than that of the foster care penetration rate, with the difference between the national average rate for SFY 2002 and the national average rate for SFY 2010 being less than three percentage points (81.43% versus 78.51%). Although a gradual decline had been observed over time, the Title IV-E adoption penetration rate did not decrease between SFYs 2008 and 2010. Similar to the

national foster care penetration rate in that time period, the average adoption penetration rate saw a slight increase of 0.61%.

This uptick in the rate may be partially attributed by the Fostering Connections Act provision removing the eligibility requirement for Title IV-E Adoption Assistance involving AFDC eligibility of the child's parents (from which s/he was removed). This de-link to AFDC is occurring as a phased-in process by age and length of time in foster care, and in SFY 2010 special needs youth who were 16 and older at the time of adoption and children who were in foster care for more than five years (and siblings to these children) no longer had to meet this particular Title IV-E eligibility requirement in order to receive federal reimbursement through Title IV-E for payments made on their behalf. Thus, it is not surprising that the states' populations of Title IV-E eligible children adopted in that year would increase slightly. Given that the de-link will expand to a larger group of children each FY through the beginning of 2018, at which time it will apply to children of all ages, it is anticipated that the penetration rate for this program will continue to increase.

Figure 13 below shows the national average adoption assistance penetration rates from SFYs 2002 -2010, the years in which data are available.



Note: Contains data from 51 states. However, number of states providing rates for each year varies.

Slight Decrease in Title IV-E Expenditures from Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

In addition to the Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Guardianship Assistance reimbursement programs, states are also allocated funds through the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program under Title IV-E for activities and services related to youth who are transitioning (or who have already transitioned) out of foster care. In SFY 2010, states spent around \$171 million on the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (including Education and Training Vouchers), representing a slight decrease of 1% (\$1.8 million) from SFY 2006, based on a comparison of 44 states.^{xxviii}

Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance

States Claim Nearly \$9.5 Million Through the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program (GAP)

As a result of the Fostering Connections Act, states now have the option of expanding their Title IV-E plans to include federal reimbursement for assistance payments for relatives who gain legal guardianship of children in foster care. On the SFY 2010 survey, three states (Illinois, Michigan, and Tennessee) reported receiving reimbursement from the federal government through the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program. These

dollars totaled almost \$9.5 million, with nearly \$9 million funding guardianship assistance payments, and the balance to administrative and placement costs, and guardianship-related training.

As of March 2012, 31 states (including DC) had approved Title IV-E GAP plans. Thus, expenditures for the Title IV-E GAP are expected to increase for subsequent years as additional states take up this option.

States Receive Nearly \$378 million in Additional Federal Funds in FY 2010 due to ARRA

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 resulted in temporary increases to the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) reimbursement rates. The FMAP rates determine the federal reimbursements to states for the Title IV-E foster care maintenance, adoption assistance payments, and guardianship assistance payments programs. As a result of the temporary increases to FMAP rates, states received additional dollars from the federal government for their Title IV-E claims in these categories for FY 2010. The 2008/2010 survey asked states to break out the additional amount of funding they received for each of these Title IV-E categories due to the FMAP increase. Every state supplied the total amount they received for their Title IV-E claims due to the increased rates (excluding Puerto Rico, which did not claim any Title IV-E dollars in SFY 2010), and most states provided a breakdown among the individual categories.

A total of nearly \$378 million dollars were reported across all states as enhanced federal reimbursements through Title IV-E due to ARRA's FMAP revision. Several states could not provide a complete breakdown of their ARRA-related Title IV-E reimbursements, but of the states that could, approximately half of these dollars were received for adoption assistance payment claims (\$188 million), around 47% for foster care maintenance payment claims (\$166 million), and a smaller amount (less than \$1 million) for guardianship assistance claims. (Florida received enhanced reimbursements through their Title IV-E foster care administration and placement claims, rather than the foster care maintenance program, due to their IV-E demonstration waiver in FY 2010. Therefore, their ARRA-related reimbursements (more than \$11 million) were excluded from the foster care maintenance category above, but were included in the overall total across all states).

Table 2 shows the ARRA-related funds states received through Title IV-E due to the temporary FMAP increase. These amounts do not reflect additional federal funds states may have received for Medicaid-related child welfare expenses in FY 2010. State Medicaid expenditures were also eligible for the enhanced FMAP authorized by ARRA, but with respect to ARRA funding, the survey asked states to provide information only on Title IV-E funding increases.

Table 2. Additional Federal Reimbursements from Title IV-E in SFY 2010 due to ARRA

Alabama	\$1,110,997	Montana	\$928,988
Alaska	\$1,357,635	Nebraska	\$1,705,227
Arizona	\$10,385,797	Nevada	\$3,550,846
Arkansas	\$2,054,573	New Hampshire	\$802,414
California	\$63,959,860	New Jersey	\$7,536,341
Colorado	\$3,824,709	New Mexico	\$1,615,795
Connecticut	\$5,536,215	New York	\$40,986,722
Delaware	\$260,482	North Carolina	\$6,026,627
District of Columbia	\$2,586,827	North Dakota	\$1,066,545
Florida	\$18,380,700	Ohio	\$17,887,793
Georgia	\$6,521,227	Oklahoma	\$4,318,513
Hawaii	\$2,645,039	Oregon	\$8,860,665
Idaho	\$682,841	Pennsylvania	\$19,582,144
Illinois	\$20,125,543	Puerto Rico	\$0
Indiana	\$6,096,926	Rhode Island	\$1,437,970
Iowa	\$4,132,854	South Carolina	\$1,960,872
Kansas	\$2,656,413	South Dakota	\$629,877
Kentucky	\$5,886,911	Tennessee	\$4,855,300
Louisiana	\$3,335,575	Texas	\$25,864,742
Maine	\$1,690,000	Utah	\$995,652
Maryland	\$6,673,290	Vermont	\$5,390,675
Massachusetts	\$5,951,495	Virginia	\$5,583,330
Michigan	\$13,309,603	Washington	\$8,043,461
Minnesota	\$3,314,041	West Virginia	\$3,394,234
Mississippi	\$1,137,891	Wisconsin	\$6,499,905
Missouri	\$4,490,483	Wyoming	\$184,880
		U.S. TOTAL	\$377,817,445

Juvenile Justice Draws Down Approximately \$250 million in Title IV-E Dollars

The population of children and youth served by the juvenile justice system and the child welfare system in a state may overlap, and it is not unusual for children and youth to alternate between the two state systems. Juvenile justice agencies are permitted to draw down Title IV-E funds for certain costs associated with the care of eligible children in their system. States were asked in the survey to report whether the juvenile justice agency in the state drew down Title IV-E funds in SFYs 2008 and 2010. Of the 45 states that answered this question for SFY 2008, 20 reported that the juvenile justice agency(ies) did draw down Title IV-E funds. In SFY 2010, 19 states (of the 46 who responded for that year) reported this. The total amount reported by the states as claimed by juvenile justice agencies totaled just over \$250 million in SFY 2008, and around \$243 million SFY 2010. For SFY 2010, amounts reported by states ranged from a low of nearly \$345,000 in Arizona to a high of almost \$187 million in California. It should be noted, however, that these amounts reflect federal Title IV-E dollars accessed by juvenile justice agencies in the states, as opposed to dollars drawn down by the child welfare agencies and spent on children involved with juvenile justice. Therefore, they do not reflect the universe of Title IV-E dollars spent by states on any juvenile justice-related services.

Title IV-B

Title IV-B Expenditures Decrease 14% since SFY 2006

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act comprises Subpart 1 (Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services), a discretionary grant program that funds a range of child welfare services, and Subpart 2 (Promoting Safe and Stable Families), which has both capped entitlement and discretionary components to primarily fund family support, family preservation, time limited reunification, and adoption promotion activities. Data from all 52 states indicate that over \$614 million in Title IV-B dollars were spent on child welfare in SFY 2010. This represents a 14% decrease (\$97 million) over Title IV-B expenditures in SFY 2006, based on a comparison of 50 states.^{xxix} The total Title IV-B expenditures included at least \$270 million from Subpart 1 and \$325 million from Subpart 2. (Hawaii, Mississippi, Montana, Puerto Rico, Vermont, and Wyoming did not provide a breakdown of Title IV-E expenditures into Subparts 1 and 2, and therefore the total amounts available for each subpart are an underestimation of true national expenditures).

Since FY 2006, the amount of Title IV-B funding appropriated to states has declined, so the drop in Title IV-B expenditures observed since that time is not unexpected. Additionally, Congress has designated certain aspects of the program as carve-outs for specific purposes that are related to child welfare, but whose dollars may not be used by child welfare agencies themselves (and therefore may not be reported on the survey).

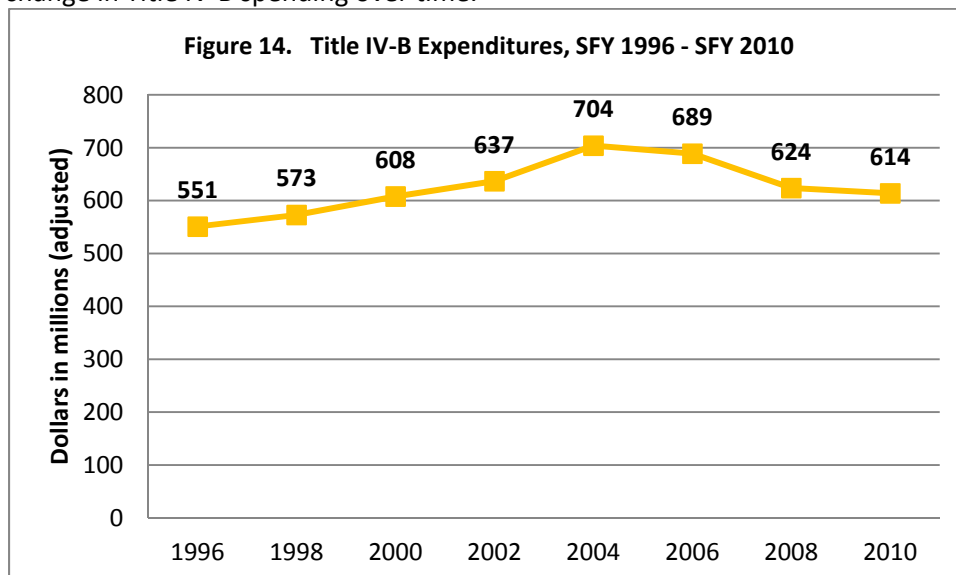
Between SFYs 2006 and 2010, the majority of states (39) decreased their Title IV-B expenditures. The median change amongst the 50 states for which a comparison was possible was a decrease of 11%. Although the proportion of all federal child welfare spending represented by Title IV-B dollars has been around 5% for the past several iterations of the survey, total dollars spent by states from this funding stream are decreasing. Title IV-B expenditures declined 12% between SFYs 2006 and 2008, and dropped another 2% between SFYs 2008 and 2010, based on an analysis of 50 and 52 states, respectively.^{xxx} Figure 14 depicts the change in Title IV-B spending over time.

States with largest % increase in Title IV-B expenditures between SFYs 2006 & 2010

Delaware
Ohio
Wyoming

States with largest % decrease in Title IV-B expenditures between SFYs 2006 & 2010

Mississippi
Tennessee
Vermont



Source: 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2005 Urban Institute Child Welfare Surveys, 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey, 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey.

Note: Amounts have been adjusted for inflation and represent 2010 dollars. Represents total amounts reported by states for each year, and may include HHS data in place of missing survey reports for some years. Includes data from all 52 states. However, the number of states providing data for each round of the survey varies. Therefore, the amounts depicted in the graph may not be directly comparable and are likely an underestimate of true spending.

Federal Funds Not Dedicated to Child Welfare

This section describes survey data on state expenditures of “non-dedicated” federal sources, including the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program, the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), and certain child welfare services allowable under Medicaid. Each of these three federal programs allows for spending on child welfare services while also supporting other primary purposes as described in the sections below. As the data show, reliance on these programs varies greatly from state to state. For TANF and SSBG – both flexible sources of federal funds – it important to note that in most cases it is not possible to describe the specific uses of these funds given the flexibility and wide range of uses available to states.

Child Welfare Spending from Non-Dedicated Federal Funds Decreases 11% since SFY 2006

In SFY 2010, states funded child welfare activities with nearly \$5.6 billion from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), and Medicaid programs combined. The combined expenditures from these three funding streams represent a decrease of 11% (\$514 million) over SFY 2006, based on an analysis of 45 states that provided complete data for both years.^{xxxii} The overall decrease in expenditures from these three programs combined, as explained in the subsequent sections, seems to be driven largely by a sharp decline in Medicaid expenditures.

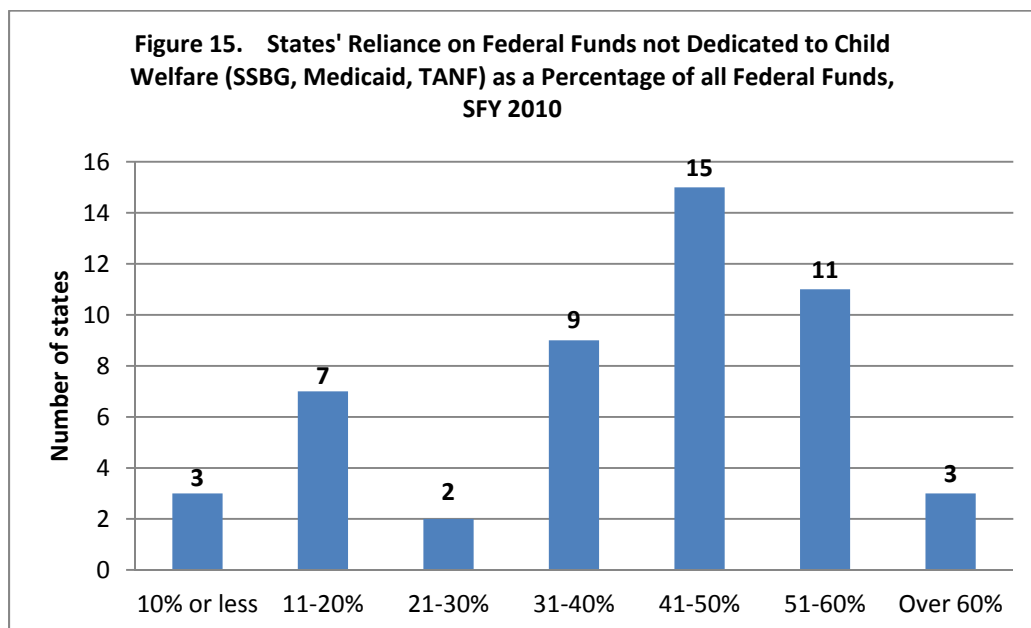
The national average of states’ reliance on these non-dedicated sources as a percentage of all federal funds in SFY 2010 was 41%, based on data from 50 states.^{xxxii} However, states vary greatly in their use of these funding sources. Ten states report that these three funding sources accounted for 20% or less of all federal funds, while 14 states reported that SSBG, Medicaid, and TANF combined accounted for 51% or more of all their federal funds used for child welfare activities in SFY 2010. Figure 15 illustrates the variation in states’ reliance on these “non-dedicated” federal funding sources for child welfare. Each of the three programs will be explored in more detail below.

States with highest % of all federal expenditures from TANF/SSBG/Medicaid dollars combined, SFY 2010

Alabama
Georgia
Louisiana

States with lowest % of all federal expenditures from TANF/SSBG/Medicaid dollars combined, SFY 2010

Indiana
Maine
Ohio



Note: Represents 50 states. Excludes Rhode Island (no SSBG data for SFY 2010) and West Virginia (no Medicaid data for SFY 2010). SSBG amount includes TANF dollars transferred to SSBG.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) is federal block grant to states that operates according to four overarching purposes, one of which is to provide assistance to needy families with children so that they can live in their own homes or the homes of relatives. In general, TANF funds are used to provide cash assistance for low-income needy families; in 2010 over 40 percent of families receiving TANF cash assistance were “child only” cases, meaning the cash assistance payment to the adult in the family was made on behalf of an eligible child (U.S. GAO, 2011). Child only cases occur for various reasons, including when a child is living with a nonparent caregiver who is either a relative or unrelated adult acting in place of a parent. For children removed from their homes due to abuse or neglect by their parents, TANF can be used to provide financial assistance and an array of services to support children who live with nonparent caregivers. Because TANF funds can be spent on essentially any service aimed to achieve one of the program’s four goals, it offers states very flexible funding in supporting child welfare cases. In addition, federal law allows states to use TANF funds to cover programs and activities a state had conducted under its pre-1996 (pre-TANF) Emergency Assistance (EA) program, which could fund foster care or adoption assistance for children ineligible for Title IV-E. However there is little data available to discern the extent of TANF use on these “grandfathered” services.

States with highest proportion of TANF dollars (as % of all federal funds), SFY 2010

Connecticut
Georgia
Texas

States with lowest proportion of TANF dollars (as % of all federal funds), \$0 in SFY 2010

Alaska
Maine
Massachusetts
Minnesota
Nebraska
New Mexico
Tennessee
Utah

TANF programs and child welfare programs are often administered by different state agencies but can serve some of the same families. TANF funds are governed by various federal program rules and requirements (including financial maintenance of effort requirements); funds are provided to states through several mechanisms, including but not limited to the basic block grant, supplemental grants, a contingency grant fund (for recession-related purposes), and an emergency contingency fund. Federal law allows state to transfer up to 10 percent of TANF grant funds to SSBG.

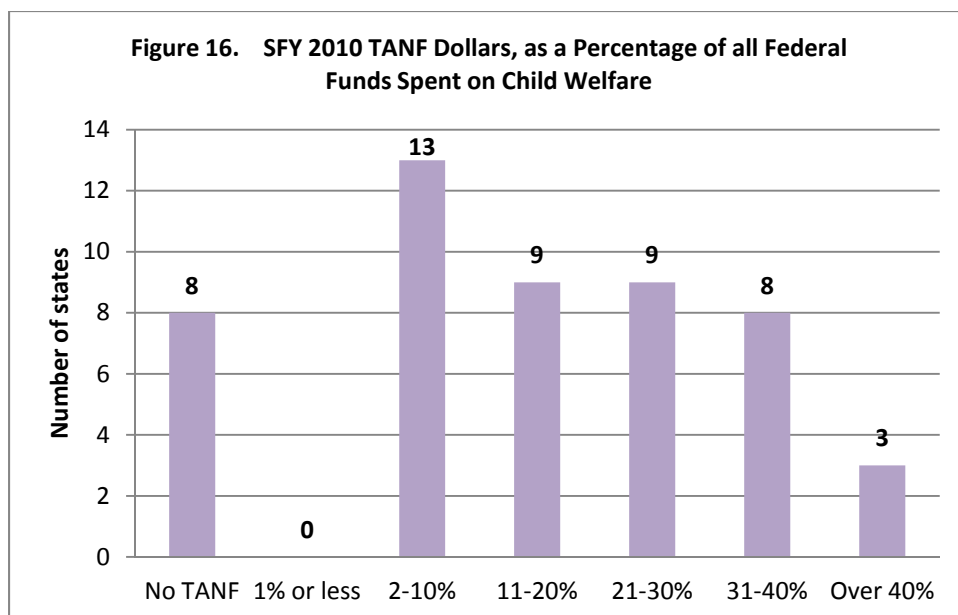
TANF Spending on Child Welfare Increases 18% since SFY 2006

In SFY 2010, states spent almost \$3 billion in TANF funds on child welfare services (excluding TANF dollars transferred to SSBG). This represents a 13% increase (\$335 million) over SFY 2008 expenditures from this funding stream, and an 18% (\$445 million) increase over SFY 2006, based on data for 51 states.^{xxxiii} Between SFYs 2006 and 2010, equal numbers of states (21) increased and decreased their TANF expenditures, and eight states reported no TANF dollars used for child welfare services in either year. One state had no measurable change in TANF expenditures in that time. Although the national data shows an overall increase, the median change between the two years was 0%.

Proportion of Federal Child Welfare Dollars from TANF Increases to 22% in SFY 2010

Nationally, TANF accounted for 22% of all federal funds spent on child welfare. This represents an increase from SFY 2006, when TANF dollars comprised 19% of all federal funds. States’ use of TANF funds for child welfare purposes as a percentage of all federal dollars spent ranged from a low of 0% in the eight states that did not use the funding source in SFY 2010, to a high of 55% of all federal dollars spent in one state.

Figure 16 below illustrates the variation in states’ reliance on TANF dollars for child welfare activities.



Note: Represents 50 states. Excludes Rhode Island (no SSBG data for SFY 2010) and West Virginia (no Medicaid data for SFY 2010). SSBG amount includes TANF dollars transferred to SSBG.

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds provided to states in support of a diverse set of five overarching policy goals, including preventing or remedying child abuse. Federal regulations issued years ago by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services established uniform definitions for 28 SSBG service categories (CRS, 2012). State spending of SSBG is not restricted to these categories but rather these categories serve as a guide for reporting purposes. Multiple categories of the 28 are related to child welfare services; foster-care services are one of the largest areas of expenditures of SSBG. Other examples of areas related to child welfare services include adoptive services, case management, counseling services, home-based services, housing services, information and referral, prevention and intervention, protective services for children, special services for youth at risk, and substance abuse services. In addition to their annual SSBG allotments, states are permitted to transfer up to 10 percent of the TANF block grant to SSBG. Once funds are transferred, the funds become available for the new receiving program's allowable uses. Congress made additional SSBG funding available to states in FY 2006 and FY 2009 through supplemental appropriations for "necessary expenses" resulting from natural disasters. Since FY 2002, annual funding for SSBG has been \$1.7 billion a year, distributed to states through a formula-based appropriation.

SSBG Spending on Child Welfare Increases 24% since 2006

In SFY 2010, states spent nearly \$1.6 billion in SSBG funds for child welfare activities (including TANF funds transferred to SSBG).^{xxxiv} This represents a 24% (\$297 million) increase over SFY 2006 expenditures from this funding stream, based on data for 50 states.^{xxxv} Although the national data show a marked increase between SFYs 2006 and 2010 overall, the median change was a 7% decline, and most states (33) decreased their use of SSBG dollars in that time period. Sixteen states reported increases in total SSBG dollars, with two states (New York and Louisiana) each increasing by more than 200% since SFY 2006. Those two states alone comprised 31% of the total SSBG dollars spent on child welfare in the U.S. in SFY 2010, and seem to be driving the overall national increase.

States with highest proportion of SSBG dollars (as % of all federal funds), SFY 2010

Louisiana
Massachusetts
Puerto Rico

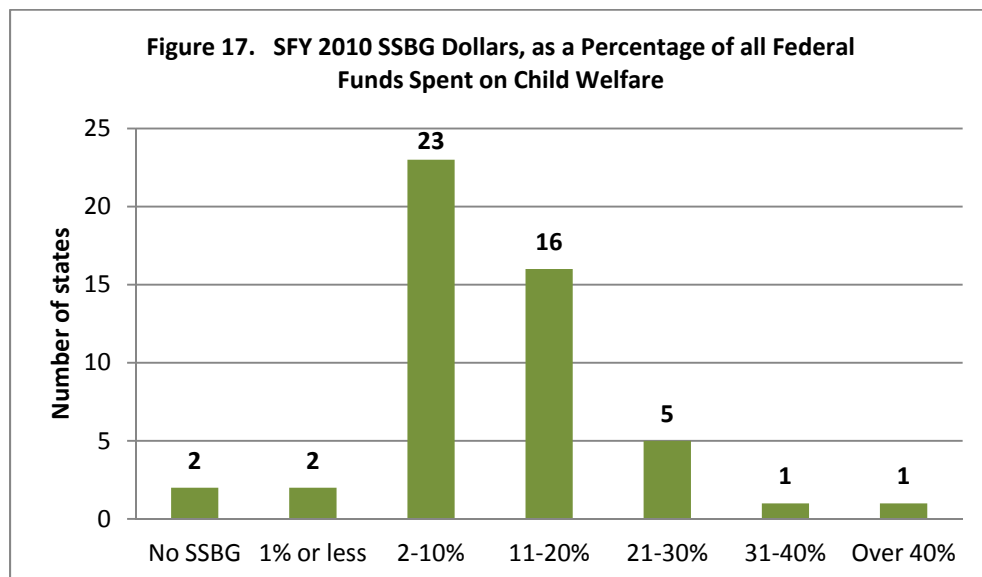
States with lowest proportion of SSBG dollars (as % of all federal funds), \$0 in SFY 2010

Nebraska
North Dakota

Between SFYs 2006 and 2008, SSBG dollars used for child welfare activities decreased 2% (\$21 million), based on a comparison of 50 states, with most states (33) decreasing in that time period. Between SFYs 2008 and 2010, SSBG expenditures on child welfare increased 27% (\$328 million), based on a comparison of 51 states. However, between those two years, again most states (30) decreased their SSBG expenditures, suggesting that high SSBG spending in New York and Louisiana may be heavily impacting the national finding of an increase in overall SSBG dollars for SFY 2010.^{xxxvi} Funds transferred from TANF to SSBG may be accounting for a significant share of SSBG dollars spent on child welfare services. However, without further research, it is not possible to know. Given the many allowable uses of SSBG funds, it seems reasonable that states use these funds to respond to social needs where demands are high and/or for services that are otherwise difficult finance.

Proportion of Federal Child Welfare Dollars from SSBG Increases to 12% in SFY 2010

Nationally, SSBG accounted for 12% of all federal funds expended on child welfare activities in SFY 2010. This represents an increase from SFY 2006, when SSBG dollars comprised 9% of all federal funds. States' use of SSBG dollars for child welfare purposes as a percentage of all federal dollars spent ranged from a low of 0% in the two states that did not use the funding source in SFY 2010, to a high of 50% of all federal dollars spent in one state. Figure 17 below illustrates the variation in states' reliance on SSBG dollars for child welfare activities.



Note: Represents 50 states. Excludes Rhode Island (no SSBG data for SFY 2010) and West Virginia (no Medicaid data for SFY 2010). SSBG amount includes TANF dollars transferred to SSBG.

Medicaid

Medicaid is a federal-state health care financing program that provides health insurance to millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption or guardianship assistance are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to non-Title-IV-E eligible children and most states do. Research shows that children and youth in foster care are at high risk for an array of physical and mental health problems, and health care services offered by Medicaid can make a major difference in the health and well-being of children in foster care. The Medicaid-related child welfare expenditures covered by this survey exclude basic health services, and include only certain services related to child welfare, including targeted case management, rehabilitative services, Medicaid-funded therapeutic foster care, and administrative costs associated with these options.

States with highest proportion of Medicaid dollars (as % of all federal funds), SFY 2010

Nebraska
Tennessee
Vermont

States with lowest proportion of Medicaid dollars (as % of all federal funds), \$0 in SFY 2010

Arizona
Delaware
Iowa
Kentucky
Maine
Mississippi
Puerto Rico
Wyoming

Medicaid Spending on Child Welfare Decreases 37% since 2006

States were asked to report the Medicaid dollars claimed for child welfare services in SFYs 2008 and 2010 for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match. As referenced above, the survey explicitly asked states to exclude Medicaid funds used to pay for direct health services (e.g., dentist, in-patient services) for Medicaid-eligible children who are involved with the child welfare system.

In SFY 2010, states spent over \$1 billion in Medicaid dollars for child welfare purposes. This represents a 37% (\$567 million) decrease since SFY 2006, based on an analysis of 46 states that provided data for both years.^{xxxvii} Eight states reported using no Medicaid dollars on child welfare activities in SFY 2010—an increase from three states reporting this in SFY 2006. Between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010, 30 states reported a decrease in their Medicaid expenditures, with only 12 states reporting an increase in that time period. The median change was a decrease of 30%.^{xxxviii}

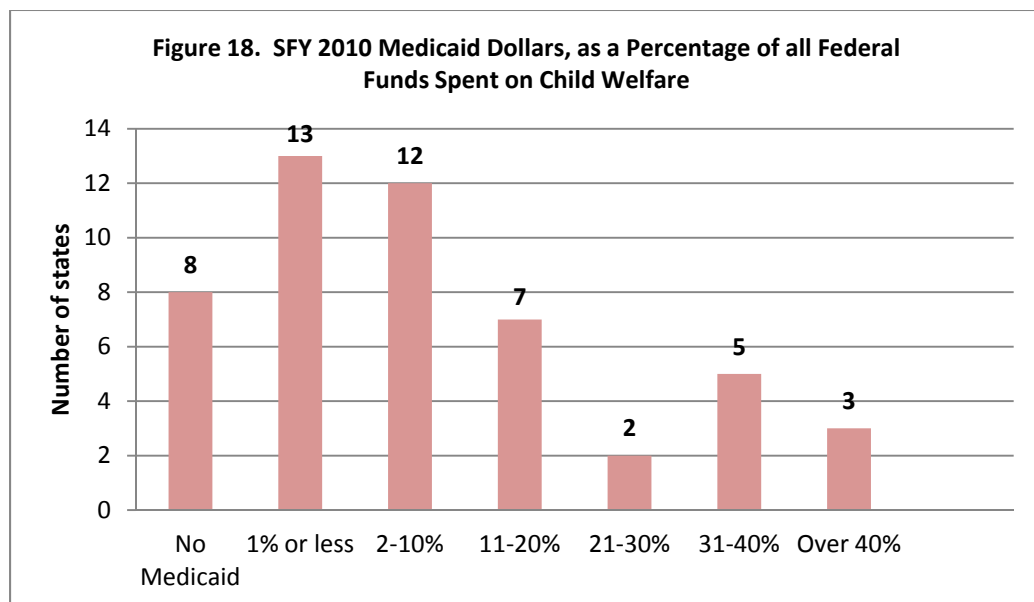
Medicaid expenditures showed a particularly steep decline between SFYs 2006 and 2008, decreasing by 25% overall (\$371 million) in that time period, based on a comparison of 45 states providing sufficient data.^{xxxix} Between SFYs 2008 and 2010, expenditures continued the declining trend, but at a more modest rate of 13% (\$152 million) between those two years, based on data from 50 states.^{xl}

Proportion of Federal Child Welfare Dollars from Medicaid Declines to 7% in SFY 2010

Nationally, Medicaid funds accounted for 7% of all federal funds used for child welfare purposes in SFY 2010. This represents a notable decline from SFY 2006, when Medicaid dollars comprised 14% of all federal funds spent on child welfare in the U.S. States' use of Medicaid funds varies considerably, however, comprising 0% of the total federal expenditures for the eight states who didn't use any Medicaid dollars in SFY 2010, to a high of 59% of all federal dollars spent in one state.

See the Discussion section for more information about the history of federal legislation and regulation regarding Medicaid's targeted case management benefit. The Discussion offers suggestions about the significant decrease in expenditures documented by the survey.

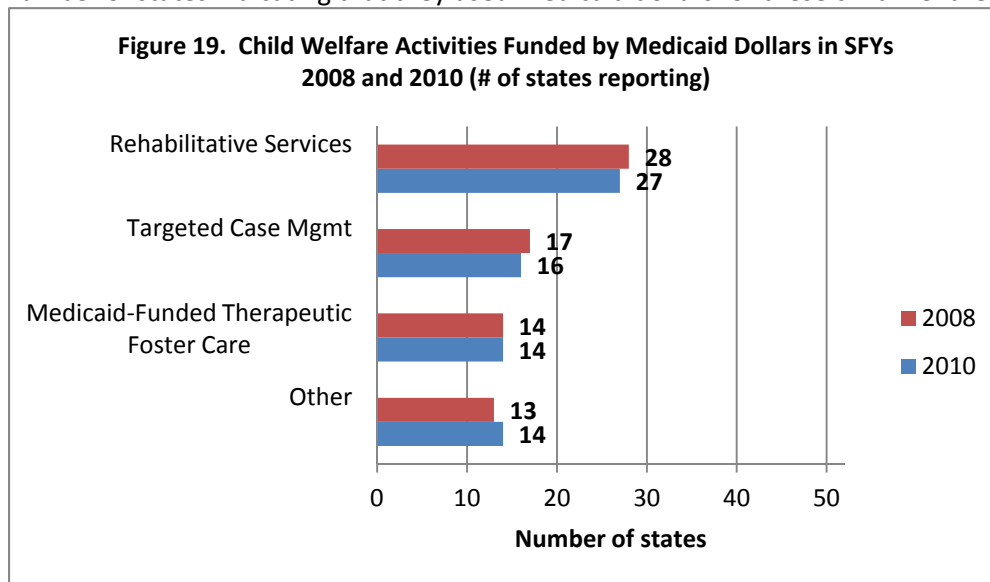
Figure 18 below illustrates the variation in states' reliance on Medicaid dollars for child welfare activities.



Note: Represents 50 states. Excludes Rhode Island (no SSBG data for SFY 2010) and West Virginia (no Medicaid data for SFY 2010).

Rehabilitative Services are Most Common Use of Medicaid dollars

The 2008/2010 survey asked states who reported using Medicaid dollars on child welfare activities to indicate the types of services for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal Medicaid match. Of the 39 states providing information about how the Medicaid dollars were used, the majority (28 states in 2008; 27 in 2010) selected rehabilitative services (e.g., residential treatment, behavioral modification treatment). The second most commonly reported service was targeted case management, followed by Medicaid-funded therapeutic foster care. States were also provided with an option of “other” and asked to specify the activities. Thirteen states selected “other” for SFY 2008, and 14 states did so for SFY 2010. Descriptions for the “other” expenditures included such activities as Medicaid administration and transportation. Figure 19 depicts the number of states indicating that they used Medicaid dollars for these child welfare services.



Note: Represents data from the 39 states who answered this question on the survey.

Other Federal Child Welfare Funds

Child Welfare Expenditures from Other Federal Funds Exceed \$380 Million in SFY 2010

In SFY 2010, states reported using at least \$380 million in other federal funds on child welfare activities, an increase of 13% (\$43 million) over SFY 2006, based on a comparison of 51 states.^{xli} These expenditures include funds from the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), the Children’s Justice Act (CJA), the Adoption Opportunities and Adoption Incentives programs, and a variety of other federal grants and awards that states identified using for child welfare activities (such as the Child Care Development Fund and Victims of Crime Act). Also included in this category on the survey were “child income”-related funding streams that states may use for child welfare purposes, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Survivors’ Benefits, and Social Security Disability Benefits, as well as Veteran’s Administration Funds and child support payments.

As some states were unable to provide data for each of the “other” categories listed on the survey, the total amount reported here is likely an underestimation of actual spending from these sources. Additionally, although spending from “other” sources increased 13% between SFYs 2006 and 2010, significant shifts in this category between various rounds of the survey are not surprising, given that this category can be highly prone to reporting errors (and relies on states’ abilities to capture and report all of the “other” funds), and includes grants and awards that may be one-time provisions for states.

IV. STATE CHILD WELFARE FUNDS

State Expenditures Increase between 2006 and 2008, Decrease between 2008 and 2010

States spend their own dollars on child welfare services and activities—both to match federal funds or to meet a required maintenance of effort for a federal program, and may also spend dollars over and above what is required to draw down the federal sources. In SFY 2010, states spent more than \$12.5 billion in state funds on child welfare activities.^{xliii} This represents a 5% increase (\$575 million) from SFY 2006, based on an analysis of 51 states.^{xliii} The median change reported for these states was an increase of 8%. Thirty-five states reported an increase in state expenditures, while 16 states reported a decrease since SFY 2006.

Of the states that saw an increase in their state dollars, the percent change ranged from 3% to 161%, with a median increase of 16%. Ten states reported increases of more than 50% since SFY 2006, while 14 states saw increases of 10% or less. Of the states reporting a decline in their state funds between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010, the percent change ranged from 8% to 81%, with a median decrease of 16%.

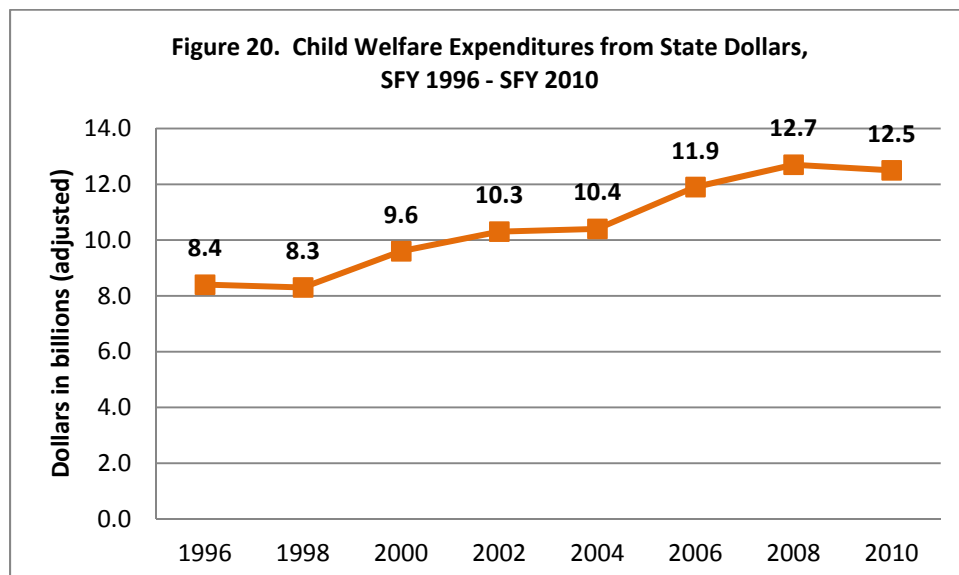
States with largest % increase in state dollars between SFYs 2006 & 2010

Alaska
Indiana
Mississippi
New Mexico
Wyoming

States with largest % decrease in state dollars between SFYs 2006 & 2010

Georgia
Kansas
Louisiana
Michigan
Ohio

Figure 20 presents total state dollars reported by states in SFYs 1996 to 2010.



Source: 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2005 Urban Institute Child Welfare Surveys, 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey, 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey.

Note: Amounts have been adjusted for inflation and represent 2010 dollars. Includes data from all 52 states. However, the number of states providing data for each round of the survey varies. Therefore, the amounts depicted in the graph may not be directly comparable and are likely an underestimate of true spending.

Although a comparison of SFYs 2006 and 2010 yields an overall increase in state expenditures on child welfare, the national data show that state dollars reached their highest level in SFY 2008, and then declined between SFYs 2008 and 2010. Between SFYs 2006 and 2008, state dollars spent on child welfare activities increased by 8% (\$912 million), with most states (33) reporting an increase in their expenditures. However, between SFYs 2008 and 2010, child welfare spending from state dollars decreased 4% (\$490 million). In contrast to the previous biennium, most states (33) reported a *decrease* in state expenditures in that time period. It is likely that the increased federal reimbursements states received in SFY 2010 due to ARRA impacted this shift.

V. LOCAL CHILD WELFARE FUNDS

Local Child Welfare Expenditures Decrease between SFYs 2006 and 2010

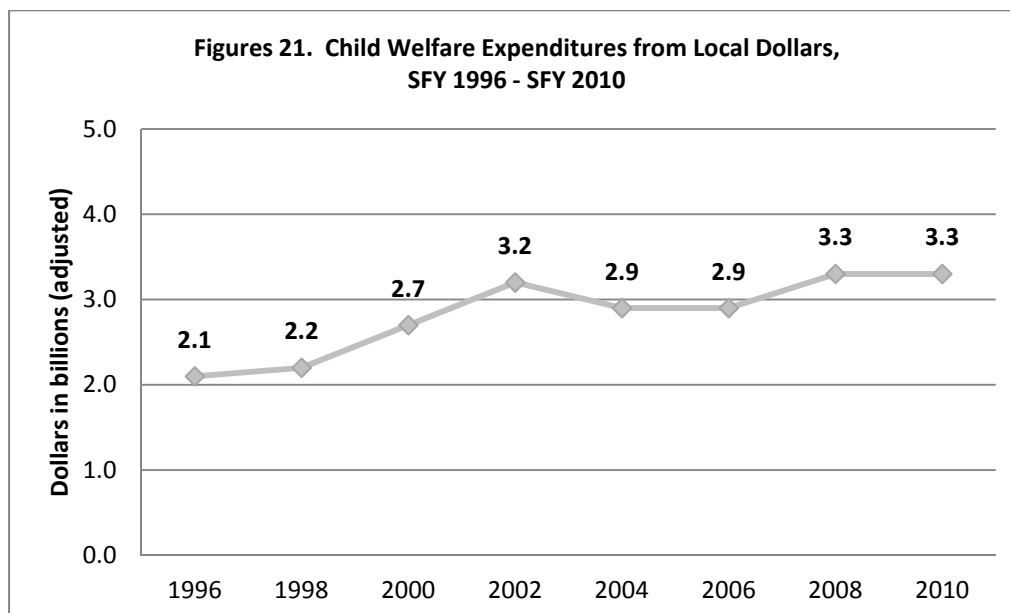
Some states require or allow jurisdictions to fund child welfare services with local dollars. The structure of a state's child welfare system (i.e., state-administered or county-administered) may contribute to the participation of localities in financing child welfare activities; however, some state-administered systems report significant local spending as well. In SFY 2010, states spent more than \$3.3 billion in local funds on child welfare activities. Based on an analysis of 44 states who provided data each year, this represents a 23% decrease (\$675 million) from SFY 2006.^{xliv}

In interpreting this finding, it should be noted that one state which has traditionally been a significant user of local dollars to support their child welfare activities, Indiana, had a county-administered child welfare system through 2008, and then transitioned to a state-administered system in 2009. Indiana reported spending \$0 local dollars in SFY 2010, following this restructuring, after reporting more than \$350 million in local dollars in SFY 2006, and thus may be considered a key driver of the overall national decline seen with local expenditures. When Indiana is removed from the analysis, the decline in local child welfare expenditures between SFYs 2006 and 2010 drops to 11% (a decrease of \$294 million).

When analyses are conducted between SFYs 2006 and 2008 with 43 states (excluding Indiana), an 11% decrease is found. However between SFYs 2008 and 2010, no measurable change in local expenditures is seen (with 49 states).^{xlv} Therefore, there does seem to be a true decrease in local spending since SFY 2006, yet expenditures appear to have flattened between SFYs 2008 and 2010.

Of the 44 states compared between SFYs 2006 and 2010, 11 states reported an increase in that time period, and 10 reported a decrease. Twenty-three states saw no change in their local spending between SFYs 2006 and 2010, reporting that no local dollars were used for child welfare activities in either year. The median change among the 21 states using local dollars both years was a 4% increase in local spending.

Figure 21 presents total local dollars reported by states between SFYs 1996 and 2010. It should be noted that the graph reflects the totals available based on reports by states in each round of the survey; however, not all states spending local dollars were able to provide their expenditures each year (e.g., New York and Wisconsin are missing for SFY 2006).



Source: 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2005 Urban Institute Child Welfare Surveys, 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey, 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey.

Note: Amounts have been adjusted for inflation and represent 2010 dollars. Includes data from all 52 states. However, the number of states providing data for each round of the survey varies. Therefore, the amounts depicted in the graph may not be directly comparable, and are likely an underestimation of true spending

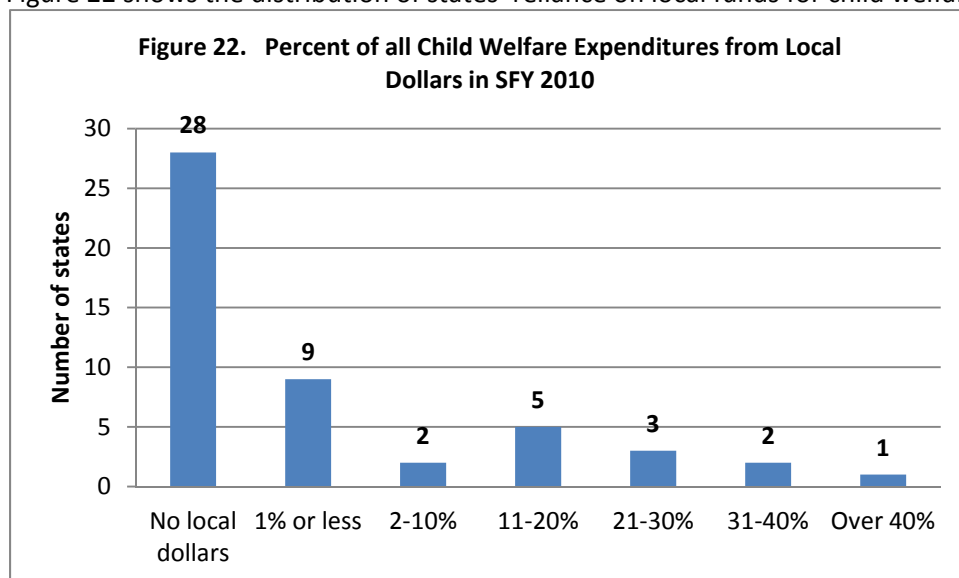
Use of Local Funds for Child Welfare Varies

Nationally, local funds accounted for 11% of all child welfare expenditures in SFY 2010. However, states' reliance on local funds as a percentage of all child welfare dollars spent in SFY 2010 varied significantly, as it has in previous rounds of the survey, with 28 states reporting no local funds, nine states reporting that local funds accounted for 1% or less, and one state reporting that local funds accounted for approximately 47% of all child welfare spending in SFY 2010.

States with highest proportion of all child welfare expenditures from local dollars, SFY 2010

Minnesota
North Carolina
Ohio

Figure 22 shows the distribution of states' reliance on local funds for child welfare activities in SFY 2010.



Note: Represents 50 states. Excludes Rhode Island and Utah (no local data for SFY 2010).

Approximately 1/5 of States Required Localities to Match Federal Title IV-E Dollars in SFY 2010

States were asked on the survey if they required their counties/local governments to match federal Title IV-E funds in SFYs 2008 and 2010. Of the 46 states that answered this question, ten reported that they require localities to match federal Title IV-E dollars for SFY 2010. These ten states have county-administered child welfare systems. Readers interested in more information about the administrative structure of child welfare systems can refer to the Child Welfare Information Gateway.

For SFY 2010, nine of these states were able to specify the percentage of the state's non-federal match for Title IV-E foster care maintenance that was paid for by the state, and the percentage paid for by the county. Three states (California, Minnesota, and Ohio) reported higher local shares than state shares for SFY 2010, with California reporting that 60% of the Title IV-E match came from localities, Minnesota 92%, and Ohio 100%.

States were also asked on the survey if their counties/local governments could draw down additional federal Title IV-E funds by matching these funds with local dollars. Of the 45 states that answered this question, 14 states in SFY 2008 and 15 states in SFY 2010 reported that they did allow localities to draw down the additional Title IV-E funds.

VI. DISCUSSION

The 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing survey extends the biennial tracking and reporting of child welfare financing that has been conducted since 1996, and presents an important picture of national and state-by-state approaches to funding services for children who have experienced abuse or neglect, or who are at-risk of maltreatment. Despite a significant recession during the years covered by these data (2008 and 2010), it is noteworthy that the results suggest that child welfare funding did not decrease significantly during this time period. In fact, biennial comparisons (between SFYs 2006 and 2008, and SFYs 2008 and 2010) show slight increases in overall expenditures. These data also illustrate a continued reliance by states on federal resources that are not dedicated exclusively to child welfare purposes, such as the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) programs, to help support their child welfare systems.

For the first time since child welfare financing data have been collected through this survey, the SFY 2008 data show that the proportion of expenditures from state dollars exceeded that of federal dollars. By SFY 2010, the proportion reverted back to the federal share exceeding the state share, due partly to the availability of federal ARRA funding but also due to other factors. Nevertheless, this finding highlights the dynamic interchange between federal and state funding for child welfare services. Below we discuss various factors that may drive child welfare spending patterns nationally and within individual states.

Many key findings of the 2008/2010 survey are consistent with trends identified in previous surveys. As noted above, the latest survey data show a modest overall increase in child welfare expenditures. The findings presented in the preceding pages also highlight the wide variation in types and levels of spending by states. For example, some states rely primarily on federal funding dedicated exclusively to child welfare activities, such as the Titles IV-B and IV-E programs, while other states rely more heavily on non-dedicated federal funding, such as SSBG, TANF, and Medicaid. Several states use mostly state dollars to support child welfare activities, which may be driven by the state's inability to claim federal reimbursement for the children it serves, low federal matching rates, and/or the limited availability of state or local funding to meet a required match or maintenance of effort.

The Title IV-E program remains the primary source of federal funding for child welfare services, yet spending trends vary with respect to the different services funded by Title IV-E. Survey data show that Title IV-E adoption assistance payments continue to increase, exceeding foster care maintenance payments in two-thirds of all states. And although the penetration rate for adoption assistance payments is down somewhat from that reported in the previous survey, the phased-in delinking of Title IV-E adoption assistance payments made by the Fostering Connections Act makes more children eligible for Title IV-E adoption assistance payments each year; no income requirements will be considered for eligibility by the year 2018. However, the income test delinked in 2008 for Title IV-E adoption assistance remains in place for Title IV-E foster care programs, creating a steady decline in the numbers of children eligible for federal foster care services, and survey data show decreasing expenditures in the Title IV-E foster care program. The Fostering Connections Act provides states with options to expand the scope of children and services eligible for Title IV-E reimbursement; for example, children beyond age 18 can now be eligible for foster care, adoption assistance, and guardianship payments. To date, at least 30 states have taken the option to include guardianship programs in their Title IV-E programs, and 13 states have extended Title IV-E foster care assistance beyond age 18.

The main purpose of the child welfare financing survey is to gather and report on expenditures for child welfare services, and states were not asked on this survey to report the numbers of children and families served through the child welfare system or describe how all dollars were spent. Thus, it is difficult to infer costs-per-capita, or the relationship between dollars spent and child welfare outcomes. Even so, in presenting the survey data it is important to note that the overall foster care caseloads have declined in recent years, as have the numbers of children maltreated in the U.S. The number of children in foster care on the last day of the Federal Fiscal Year was 505,000 in 2006, 457,000 in 2008, and 408,000 in 2010 (U.S. DHHS, 2011b)—a decrease of nearly 100,000

children in foster care over that time period. Similarly, the number of reported victims of child abuse and neglect during those years has also shown a notable decline nationally, from 905,000 in 2006, to 772,000 in 2008, to 754,000 in 2010 (using duplicate counts; U.S. DHHS, 2008; 2010; 2011a)—a drop of 151,000 maltreatment victims over the four years. Fewer children in foster care and decreased numbers of reported maltreatment cases can be indicators that circumstances for vulnerable children and families are improving. At the same time, it is worth noting that researchers and policy makers are increasingly interested in the extent to which, and under what circumstances, child welfare agencies are diverting children from foster care who might otherwise come into the custody of the state agency.

A variety of factors may contribute to the trend of rising child welfare expenditures during a time of decreasing caseloads, including that costs per child involved in the child welfare system may have increased (possibly resulting from higher needs being presented by children when they enter out-of-home care, or additional services being provided to improve child well-being). It is also possible that states may be investing in more comprehensive services to support or strengthen families prior to or after an occurrence of maltreatment, such as prevention services, family preservation, or differential response, which may ultimately prevent the need for a child to be removed from his/her family but can involve an up-front investment of additional resources. Overall, given the increase in overall child welfare spending during years when foster care caseloads decreased, it is reasonable to conclude that some or all of the factors described here are at play.

The survey data call attention to a number of important questions regarding child welfare spending. Take, for example, the data showing a marked increase in federal child welfare spending from TANF and SSBG between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010: a 24% increase for SSBG, and an 18% increase for TANF. Both of these programs provide relatively flexible federal funds to states, which, unlike the primary dedicated federal child welfare program (Title IV-E), can be used for preventive and other up-front services and supports, such as family reunification, parent education, and crisis intervention. What is driving the increased use of these funds? On the one hand, it is possible that child welfare agencies are spending SSBG and TANF dollars to support the continuation or expansion of these non-foster care services, such as prevention or post-permanency services. On the other hand, we know from previous surveys that states have used the TANF and SSBG funds to support out-of-home foster care placements, so it is possible that they are continuing to use flexible federal funding sources to support traditional foster care.

There are further implications related to the survey data showing increased federal TANF and SSBG expenditures, and, in some respects, the data are surprising. As discussed in the previous survey's report (published in December 2008 and reporting SFY 2006 expenditures), we expected that worsening economic conditions would create increased competition for funding from non-dedicated child welfare funding streams that comprise the broader social safety net, such as TANF and SSBG, possibly resulting in future decreases in child welfare spending from these programs. However, the opposite finding emerged, with the 2008/2010 survey data showing increased spending by both programs. Even keeping in mind that TANF and SSBG received funds above their annual allocations through federal appropriations related to recession-related fiscal relief and disaster relief (alleviating some competition for funding), the overall increase in SSBG and TANF for child welfare suggests that these programs play more prominent roles in child welfare systems than previously understood. It also seems plausible that states are turning to these programs more frequently as federal Title IV-E foster care funding become less available as fewer children are determined eligible, as evidenced by a national decline in the Title IV-E foster care penetration rate from 57% in SFY 2006 to 55% in SFY 2010. Moreover, the Title IV-E penetration rate varies greatly among states, ranging from 15% in one state to 82% in another in SFY 2010. The uneven role that federal Title IV-E spending plays across states creates both incentives and hurdles with respect to achieving child welfare financing reform. For example, possible reforms of Title IV-E proposed at the federal level generally create a situation of potential "winners" and "losers" among states depending on their previous use of Title IV-E funds. On the other hand, each year, states have fewer children that meet the Title IV-E

eligibility requirements, and the pool of dedicated federal resources for child welfare continues to constrict accordingly.

The child welfare financing survey has repeatedly documented the volatility that states can experience in their expenditure patterns and primary funding streams. Various factors can drive changes in funding levels and types of funding available for a given state, including new policies or practices, changes in caseloads or economic conditions, court orders, and federal requirements such as program improvement plans. Indeed, the variation and volatility of spending patterns among the states can create challenges to program administrators responsible for managing the delivery of services to children and families. Furthermore, these fluctuating spending patterns can also prove challenging to child welfare financing reform efforts. As states show continuing and increasing reliance on non-dedicated funding sources such as TANF and SSBG, new questions emerge about the future role of those programs in meeting child welfare needs as well as the adequacy of dedicated funding streams, namely Titles IV-B and IV-E.

The 2008/2010 survey also provides data on Medicaid expenditures for child welfare services, such as targeted case management and rehabilitative services, that merits further review and study. Results show that Medicaid dollars spent on child welfare decreased by 37% between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010. This sharp decline might have been expected if legislative changes enacted by Congress in 2006 to restrict use of Medicaid's targeted case management (TCM) for child welfare were fully implemented; however, subsequent to Congressional action in 2006, the implementation of those policy changes was delayed, and ultimately the changes to restrict the use of TCM were reversed through later legislation. As such, the data from the 2008/2010 survey raise new questions about what caused the significant reduction in federal Medicaid spending on child welfare between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010. Some states reported that their targeted case management programs had been eliminated in recent years, or that rehabilitative services were no longer funded by Medicaid—actions perhaps taken by states in preparation for anticipated cuts to the allowable uses stemming from the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005 (which, as noted above, did not occur). It is unclear whether these states that realigned services or funding streams in the wake of the DRA will seek to reinstate the Medicaid-funded activities, but the current survey makes evident a steep decrease in states' reliance on this program in recent years (which in SFY 2006 accounted for 14% of all federal dollars spent on child welfare).

In sum, the 2008/2010 survey underscores the complexity of child welfare financing, documenting the wide variation across state child welfare systems, including the composition of funding sources and levels of funding. These survey results may be of particular interest to federal policy makers interested in child welfare financing reform in assessing the overall capacity of states' child welfare systems to adequately meet the needs of vulnerable children. In addition, the survey helps to identify emerging questions and issues relevant to policy makers' deliberations. These include:

- What is the optimal structure of child welfare financing systems?
- What is the appropriate balance between federal, state, and local investments?
- What is the appropriate array of services that child welfare systems need to fund to ensure that policy and programmatic goals can be achieved?
- What funding streams are currently available to support that array of services?
- What is the most appropriate and effective way to address child welfare priorities with respect to future authorizations of programs that provide "non-dedicated" sources of child welfare funding, such as TANF and SSBG?

These survey results also can inform current discussions among state leaders as they weigh new opportunities to pursue child welfare demonstration projects made possible by the passage of the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act in 2011 (P.L. 112-34). This legislation renewed Title IV-E waiver authority that

expired in 2006, authorizing HHS to approve up to 30 new demonstration projects through FY 2014 aimed at accomplishing goals associated with increased permanency, improved outcomes, and prevention of maltreatment. The Act requires that states applying for a waiver provide an accounting of “additional” federal, state, or local funds, as well as public-private investments that have been used in the two years preceding the state’s waiver application. The survey data can be a resource to state agencies and other stakeholders involved in waiver applications.

As the U.S. emerges from the recent recession, a continued accounting of how states are (or are not) meeting the needs of their most vulnerable children and families will be crucial to understanding both the challenges and opportunities presented by the child welfare financing structure.

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Appendix A1: SFY 2008 State-by-State Data

	Total Spending	Change from SFY 2006	Federal Spending	Change from SFY 2006	Title IV-E	Change from SFY 2006	Title IV-B ^a	Change from SFY 2006	TANF ^b	Change from SFY 2006
Alabama	\$352,080,945	13%	\$173,497,959	0%	\$49,002,432	57%	\$12,834,689	-13%	\$17,164,149	-15%
Alaska	\$155,314,358	38%	\$42,962,358	-11%	\$19,454,183	-22%	\$1,277,175	-27%	\$0	0 both yrs
Arizona	\$554,347,812	16%	\$290,060,483	8%	\$133,473,765	1%	\$13,590,328	-4%	\$89,291,544	19%
Arkansas	\$120,038,663	12%	\$66,324,832	1%	\$45,435,912	4%	\$6,891,290	-21%	\$8,456,686	56%
California	\$3,850,918,221	-12%	\$1,878,959,672	-3%	\$1,434,786,524	0%	\$62,824,829	-30%	\$173,470,000	-24%
Colorado	\$421,187,579	0%	\$150,332,273	-16%	\$87,890,056	1%	\$7,780,648	12%	\$0	0 both yrs
Connecticut	\$783,317,177	9%	\$253,546,593	-13%	\$100,661,612	-17%	\$3,686,920	5%	\$126,052,661	-12%
Delaware	\$59,933,935	7%	\$11,009,235	-15%	\$6,611,857	-18%	\$1,637,614	15%	\$347,080	5%
DC	\$321,566,341	15%	\$82,555,303	-22%	\$30,252,244	21%	\$1,416,533	-11%	\$10,500,000	376%
Florida	\$1,197,676,444	14%	\$577,791,812	10%	\$226,574,301	9%	\$32,772,182	-3%	\$131,638,926	-19%
Georgia	\$641,800,890	-25%	\$381,458,180	-32%	\$103,827,084	-1%	\$21,481,288	-11%	\$220,693,273	9%
Hawaii	\$131,135,834	10%	\$59,741,480	6%	\$37,456,414	16%	\$3,228,620	3%	\$9,890,000	33%
Idaho	\$57,657,722	3%	\$32,891,922	-13%	\$14,052,564	3%	\$2,850,674	-20%	\$12,233,087	-3%
Illinois	\$1,270,167,048	-3%	\$583,210,649	-8%	\$265,980,359	-20%	\$26,363,704	-8%	\$226,102,639	16%
Indiana	\$169,937,097		\$169,937,097	-9%	\$129,144,801	13%	\$13,186,367	-1%	\$13,279,697	-73%
Iowa	\$275,865,786	-22%	\$123,258,607	-36%	\$62,755,964	2%	\$4,889,520	-5%	\$33,711,005	-21%
Kansas	\$247,026,006	-19%	\$68,219,844	-16%	\$34,195,910	-30%	\$5,357,532	-6%	\$10,220,452	-20%
Kentucky	\$479,149,132	10%	\$187,447,837	6%	\$92,217,193	18%	\$11,761,033	7%	\$61,020,448	8%
Louisiana	\$255,761,904	9%	\$211,957,679	52%	\$71,210,723	10%	\$16,379,063	1%	\$16,800,001	5397%
Maine	\$123,409,000	-3%	\$38,159,000	-2%	\$29,495,000	16%	\$2,705,000	-17%	\$0	0 both yrs
Maryland	\$589,663,762	13%	\$247,620,054	16%	\$142,679,431	10%	\$9,011,051	10%	\$32,069,214	27%
Massachusetts	\$804,060,384	6%	\$272,380,550	1%	\$112,384,172	9%	\$9,256,469	-5%	\$54,153	n/a
Michigan	\$635,787,323	-27%	\$480,457,109	-9%	\$199,158,437	-1%	\$18,139,914	-33%	\$179,935,683	-18%
Minnesota	\$555,686,904	-1%	\$154,200,779	-17%	\$75,605,693	-8%	\$8,720,282	-1%	\$0	0 both yrs
Mississippi	\$54,651,578	-38%	\$35,176,232	-48%	\$15,360,943	-35%	\$3,509,484	-68%	\$14,222,593	-22%
Missouri	\$461,184,775	7%	\$206,565,440	-12%	\$95,497,804	-1%	\$14,569,732	-7%	\$32,838,910	-23%
Montana	\$65,703,002	1%	\$29,764,720	-9%	\$17,756,794	44%	\$1,753,860	-19%	\$3,849,823	56%
Nebraska	\$253,013,681	31%	\$116,919,971	20%	\$29,295,729	-9%	\$3,737,128	-13%	\$0	0 both yrs
Nevada	\$150,390,592	15%	\$50,444,083	-12%	\$36,256,091	4%	\$4,213,141	-14%	\$3,205,790	-5%
New Hampshire	\$108,071,766	26%	\$43,442,802	-14%	\$21,355,646	18%	\$1,922,858	0%	\$1,481,192	-77%
New Jersey	\$916,096,569	20%	\$258,537,930	-2%	\$102,919,650	2%	\$11,520,868	-7%	\$15,926,063	-55%
New Mexico	\$98,724,900	29%	\$58,598,301	2%	\$38,791,148	18%	\$4,706,019	-11%	\$0	0 both yrs
New York	\$3,143,599,350		\$1,018,087,554	1%	\$635,753,751	3%	\$33,502,140	-17%	\$238,798,053	-1%
North Carolina	\$483,793,697	9%	\$252,454,824	13%	\$115,059,113	23%	\$18,098,095	23%	\$101,813,350	-2%
North Dakota	\$56,157,813	-1%	\$38,232,869	6%	\$14,870,749	6%	\$1,045,562	-6%	\$13,212,100	5%
Ohio	\$818,193,749	-18%	\$449,835,837	-16%	\$367,691,124	-23%	\$31,156,023	-9%	\$33,616,730	489%
Oklahoma	\$257,165,013	-1%	\$159,521,094	10%	\$66,847,576	-6%	\$8,601,933	-22%	\$21,137,577	16%
Oregon	\$379,797,836	-12%	\$241,317,269	-11%	\$79,880,516	-9%	\$8,567,505	-1%	\$63,697,430	-9%
Pennsylvania	\$1,898,773,958	11%	\$485,971,108	19%	\$321,579,708	-3%	\$21,734,815	133%	\$67,869,803	68%
Puerto Rico	\$153,058,793		\$32,064,793		\$0		\$11,348,185		\$7,156,250	
Rhode Island	\$191,227,453	-12%	\$76,912,843	-15%	\$21,977,593	-7%	\$2,621,457	-19%	\$7,020,878	-15%
South Carolina	\$248,467,633	12%	\$146,465,771	-15%	\$41,612,374	65%	\$10,699,055	-19%	\$53,331,591	16%
South Dakota	\$54,174,287	-9%	\$30,865,732	-7%	\$8,669,092	-2%	\$1,361,657	-4%	\$6,584,601	-24%
Tennessee	\$495,316,300	-10%	\$202,608,100	-18%	\$73,653,700	18%	\$20,297,500	0%	\$0	0 both yrs
Texas	\$1,224,470,853	15%	\$777,402,742	14%	\$248,649,358	1%	\$49,610,766	-16%	\$362,041,814	44%
Utah	\$176,294,018	21%	\$79,724,111	22%	\$27,738,062	14%	\$5,304,498	-9%	\$0	0 both yrs
Vermont	\$85,172,867	-7%	\$50,648,490	-5%	\$16,934,722	-13%	\$471,493	-71%	\$918,028	-5%
Virginia	\$698,674,351	25%	\$178,378,883	-9%	\$84,367,726	-13%	\$16,771,849	51%	\$2,299,015	-59%
Washington	\$586,541,902	16%	\$265,707,337	8%	\$136,703,714	11%	\$11,007,517	-6%	\$27,141,186	44%
West Virginia	\$292,548,130	50%	\$171,764,727	87%	\$46,703,334	50%	\$4,227,782	-56%	\$99,158,679	518%
Wisconsin	\$402,786,458		\$171,009,609	-14%	\$96,732,935	-25%	\$9,768,900	-9%	\$32,809,600	-1%
Wyoming	\$45,553,226	61%	\$11,452,007	-2%	\$2,846,901	-32%	\$1,478,762	67%	\$3,023,196	547%
US TOTAL	\$27,853,094,818	1%	\$12,177,856,487	-3%	\$6,269,812,484	-1%	\$611,651,309	-12%	\$2,586,084,950	5%

Sources: 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey and 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey

\$0 = state did not use funding stream; blank = state did not report amount

Notes: Dollar amounts from SFY 2006 have been adjusted for inflation for comparisons with SFY 2008. Blank cells for percent change from SFY 2008 indicate that a comparison could not be made due to incomplete/missing data. "n/a" = not applicable due to prior amount being \$0.

a. Title IV-B includes subparts 1 and 2.

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

Appendix A1: SFY 2008 State-by-State Data, Continued

	SSBG	Change from SFY 2006	Medicaid	Change from SFY 2006	Other Federal	Change from SFY 2006	State Spending	Change from SFY 2006	Local Spending	Change from SFY 2006
Alabama	\$30,838,653	-6%	\$62,538,324	-7%	\$1,119,712	-83%	\$178,296,789	29%	\$286,197	19%
Alaska	\$8,883,000	-6%	\$7,559,000	-13%	\$5,789,000	68%	\$112,352,000	75%	\$0	0 both yrs
Arizona	\$50,680,846	19%	\$0		\$3,024,000	-16%	\$264,287,329	25%	\$0	0 both yrs
Arkansas	\$4,133,452	128%	\$911,015	-58%	\$496,477	-87%	\$53,713,831	29%	\$0	0 both yrs
California	\$115,541,198	-6%	\$88,559,707	74%	\$3,777,414	58%	\$1,287,731,378	-9%	\$684,227,171	-34%
Colorado	\$39,140,122	-9%	\$6,953,722	-80%	\$8,567,725	28%	\$186,497,775	9%	\$84,357,531	17%
Connecticut	\$2,407,210	-5%	\$11,646,000	-9%	\$9,092,191	19%	\$529,770,583	23%	\$0	0 both yrs
Delaware	\$1,406,205	-2%	\$0	0 both yrs	\$1,006,479	-39%	\$48,924,700	14%	\$0	0 both yrs
DC	\$525,365	-5%	\$39,039,501	-47%	\$821,660	-60%	\$239,011,038	37%	\$0	0 both yrs
Florida	\$147,505,091	49%	\$585,977	-53%	\$38,715,335	91%	\$618,350,851	18%	\$1,533,781	-38%
Georgia	\$22,054,288	-28%	\$11,706,193	-94%	\$1,696,054	-43%	\$256,163,829	-10%	\$4,178,881	-65%
Hawaii	\$6,809,589	-48%	\$40,557	4%	\$2,316,300	341%	\$71,394,354	13%	\$0	0 both yrs
Idaho	\$2,813,454	-57%	\$622,920	6%	\$319,223	-60%	\$24,765,800	36%	\$0	0 both yrs
Illinois	\$18,746,099	-17%	\$25,340,816	-17%	\$20,677,032	-17%	\$686,956,399	2%	\$0	0 both yrs
Indiana	\$11,720,112	34%	\$694,251	-73%	\$1,911,869	215%				
Iowa	\$17,319,447	-1%	\$0	-100%	\$4,582,671	-2%	\$152,363,512	-6%	\$243,667	
Kansas	\$13,356,934	79%	\$28,263	-88%	\$5,060,753	-12%	\$178,806,162	-20%	\$0	0 both yrs
Kentucky	\$7,879,483	-63%	\$0	0 both yrs	\$14,569,680	51%	\$291,701,295	13%	\$0	0 both yrs
Louisiana	\$73,680,949	52%	\$26,014,670		\$7,872,273	-13%	\$43,804,225	-54%	\$0	0 both yrs
Maine	\$2,400,000	-40%	\$0	-100%	\$3,559,000	22%	\$85,250,000	-4%	\$0	0 both yrs
Maryland	\$31,708,453	48%	\$27,617,949	0%	\$4,533,956	296%	\$337,143,560	10%	\$4,900,148	61%
Massachusetts	\$81,592,970	-6%	\$60,106,703	-4%	\$8,986,083	6%	\$531,679,834	9%	\$0	0 both yrs
Michigan	\$77,471,184	12%			\$5,751,891	-40%	\$66,408,235	-77%	\$88,921,979	57%
Minnesota	\$16,047,829	-19%	\$48,057,701	-18%	\$5,769,274	-64%	\$145,737,039	58%	\$255,749,086	-9%
Mississippi	\$1,799,426	-86%	\$0		\$283,786	-79%	\$18,543,449	-8%	\$931,897	99%
Missouri	\$24,221,457	-10%	\$26,797,799	-33%	\$12,639,738	3%	\$254,619,335	28%	\$0	
Montana	\$1,998,226	-5%	\$1,820	-100%	\$4,404,197	-62%	\$35,938,282	12%	\$0	0 both yrs
Nebraska	\$0	0 both yrs	\$72,925,430	31%	\$10,961,684	105%	\$136,093,710	42%	\$0	0 both yrs
Nevada	\$5,484,065	33%	\$278,692	-89%	\$1,006,304	-86%	\$66,222,183	47%	\$33,724,326	16%
New Hampshire	\$1,913,749	-58%	\$14,563,332	-14%	\$2,206,025	-12%	\$57,385,807	106%	\$7,243,157	3%
New Jersey	\$31,504,388	1%	\$87,869,228	8%	\$8,797,733	183%	\$657,558,639	32%	\$0	0 both yrs
New Mexico	\$11,026,818	-4%	\$857,605	-84%	\$3,216,711	40%	\$40,126,599	107%	\$0	0 both yrs
New York	\$97,648,428	-3%	\$7,587,279		\$4,797,903	-56%	\$1,190,010,068	20%	\$935,501,728	
North Carolina	\$15,381,624	59%	\$17,330	-13%	\$2,085,312	7%	\$84,885,543	1%	\$146,453,330	9%
North Dakota	\$0	-100%	\$3,099,505	-51%	\$6,004,953	1539%	\$12,082,781	-1%	\$5,842,163	-29%
Ohio	\$13,616,730	-29%	\$755,230	-27%	\$3,000,000	203%	\$101,467,215	-32%	\$266,890,697	-15%
Oklahoma	\$24,671,811	-1%	\$29,757,986	116%	\$8,504,211	61%	\$97,643,919	-16%	\$0	
Oregon	\$16,039,199	-9%	\$67,044,368	-16%	\$6,088,251	-14%	\$138,480,567	-10%	\$0	-100%
Pennsylvania	\$12,021,002	-5%	\$1,776,472	38%	\$60,989,308	323%	\$1,000,665,526	5%	\$412,137,324	20%
Puerto Rico	\$8,793,103		\$0		\$4,767,255		\$120,994,000		\$0	
Rhode Island			\$39,270,395	-25%	\$6,022,520	87%	\$114,314,610	-10%		
South Carolina	\$8,937,919	-53%	\$30,335,687	-56%	\$1,549,145	245%	\$96,587,233	115%	\$5,414,629	15%
South Dakota	\$2,817,019	-60%	\$10,479,186	101%	\$954,177	-50%	\$23,308,555	-12%	\$0	0 both yrs
Tennessee	\$26,469,800	-28%	\$79,693,000	-34%	\$2,494,100	-69%	\$292,708,200	-3%	\$0	0 both yrs
Texas	\$552,731	21%	\$95,723,572	-7%	\$20,824,501	-22%	\$434,273,294	19%	\$12,794,817	-19%
Utah	\$13,967,000	7%	\$29,105,715	43%	\$3,608,836	107%	\$96,569,907	21%		
Vermont	\$5,089,208	-5%	\$25,577,413	14%	\$1,657,626	-52%	\$34,524,377	-9%	\$0	0 both yrs
Virginia	\$18,471,835	-45%	\$53,719,619	18%	\$2,748,839	-18%	\$317,370,149	48%	\$202,925,319	35%
Washington	\$39,031,280	5%	\$36,915,831	18%	\$14,907,809	-37%	\$319,550,040	23%	\$1,284,525	573%
West Virginia	\$21,432,103	-35%			\$242,829	-89%	\$120,783,403	17%	\$0	0 both yrs
Wisconsin	\$8,599,300	1%	\$19,395,928	37%	\$3,702,946	-24%	\$144,894,800	-14%	\$86,882,049	
Wyoming	\$3,044,723	0%	\$0	-100%	\$1,058,425	-33%	\$34,101,219	105%	\$0	0 both yrs
US TOTAL	\$1,199,194,878	-2%	\$1,151,571,691	-25%	\$359,541,176	10%	\$12,432,813,928	8%	\$3,242,424,402	-11%

Sources: 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey and 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey

\$0 = state did not use funding stream; blank = state did not report amount

Notes: Dollar amounts from SFY 2006 have been adjusted for inflation for comparisons with SFY 2008. Blank cells for percent change from SFY 2008 indicate that a comparison could not be made due to incomplete/missing data.

Appendix A2: SFY 2010 State-by-State Data

	Total Spending	Change from SFY 2008	Change from SFY 2006	Federal Spending	Change from SFY 2008	Change from SFY 2006	Title IV-E	Change from SFY 2008	Change from SFY 2006
Alabama	\$332,684,924	-7%	4%	\$182,841,165	3%	3%	\$42,673,404	-15%	33%
Alaska	\$167,001,884	5%	44%	\$42,770,884	-2%	-14%	\$22,895,884	15%	-11%
Arizona	\$525,194,723	-7%	7%	\$292,003,721	-1%	6%	\$165,783,696	22%	22%
Arkansas	\$139,556,173	14%	26%	\$71,766,436	6%	6%	\$53,557,148	16%	19%
California	\$4,462,895,277	14%	-1%	\$2,115,714,659	10%	7%	\$1,597,436,989	9%	8%
Colorado	\$424,287,080	-1%	-2%	\$162,572,334	6%	-11%	\$85,879,917	-4%	-4%
Connecticut	\$770,362,126	-4%	4%	\$241,698,552	-7%	-19%	\$92,945,787	-9%	-25%
Delaware	\$51,426,154	-16%	-11%	\$10,567,749	-6%	-20%	\$6,002,994	-11%	-28%
DC	\$276,153,596	-16%	-4%	\$72,431,013	-14%	-33%	\$59,141,071	92%	129%
Florida	\$1,170,104,821	-4%	8%	\$609,838,154	3%	13%	\$255,152,768	10%	19%
Georgia	\$546,398,590	-17%	-38%	\$361,531,054	-7%	-38%	\$109,996,653	4%	2%
Hawaii	\$127,634,606	-5%	4%	\$60,119,941	-1%	3%	\$38,611,781	1%	16%
Idaho	\$52,080,189	-11%	-10%	\$30,161,668	-10%	-22%	\$16,357,854	14%	17%
Illinois	\$1,231,000,669	-5%	-8%	\$625,749,677	5%	-4%	\$307,727,907	13%	-10%
Indiana	\$568,032,335		-19%	\$236,342,253	36%	22%	\$148,839,126	13%	27%
Iowa	\$277,259,631	-1%	-24%	\$136,880,056	9%	-31%	\$63,848,668	0%	1%
Kansas	\$246,160,553	-2%	-21%	\$93,748,177	35%	13%	\$43,695,580	25%	-13%
Kentucky	\$500,349,497	2%	12%	\$197,547,452	3%	9%	\$92,899,871	-1%	16%
Louisiana	\$355,645,046	36%	48%	\$316,012,300	46%	121%	\$80,343,430	11%	20%
Maine	\$122,635,500	-3%	-7%	\$43,385,500	11%	9%	\$36,023,000	20%	38%
Maryland	\$555,997,308	-8%	3%	\$219,192,247	-13%	0%	\$104,060,023	-28%	-22%
Massachusetts	\$757,874,988	-8%	-3%	\$216,964,706	-22%	-22%	\$106,472,936	-7%	1%
Michigan	\$708,329,588	9%	-21%	\$573,434,984	17%	6%	\$229,178,914	13%	11%
Minnesota	\$494,207,883	-13%	-14%	\$159,257,217	1%	-16%	\$72,692,227	-6%	-14%
Mississippi	\$87,734,781	57%	-3%	\$38,499,781	7%	-44%	\$18,214,609	16%	-25%
Missouri	\$465,276,172	-1%	5%	\$220,838,945	5%	-8%	\$97,863,222	0%	-1%
Montana	\$68,165,219	2%	2%	\$32,945,663	9%	-2%	\$20,819,635	15%	64%
Nebraska	\$266,816,862	3%	34%	\$105,789,723	-11%	6%	\$32,911,554	10%	0%
Nevada	\$183,959,974	20%	36%	\$63,993,270	24%	9%	\$50,103,307	35%	40%
New Hampshire	\$95,781,304	-13%	9%	\$42,745,713	-4%	-18%	\$24,334,394	12%	30%
New Jersey	\$914,538,776	-2%	17%	\$308,362,634	17%	14%	\$146,358,669	39%	42%
New Mexico	\$99,740,838	-1%	26%	\$56,571,723	-5%	-4%	\$42,205,679	7%	24%
New York	\$3,678,962,596	15%		\$1,608,996,335	55%	55%	\$653,804,263	1%	3%
North Carolina	\$497,223,583	1%	9%	\$249,037,676	-3%	8%	\$135,643,126	16%	42%
North Dakota	\$62,769,524	10%	8%	\$44,853,710	15%	21%	\$18,587,021	23%	29%
Ohio	\$812,661,805	-3%	-21%	\$485,219,055	6%	-12%	\$395,518,081	5%	-19%
Oklahoma	\$245,105,811	-7%	-9%	\$160,901,049	-1%	8%	\$69,896,214	3%	-5%
Oregon	\$414,234,104	7%	-7%	\$239,921,486	-3%	-14%	\$113,657,371	39%	25%
Pennsylvania	\$1,904,261,504	-2%	9%	\$509,538,596	3%	21%	\$367,512,202	12%	8%
Puerto Rico	\$126,524,250	-19%		\$30,435,250	-7%		\$0	0 both yrs	
Rhode Island	\$195,828,645	0%	-13%	\$78,061,441	0%	-17%	\$23,150,228	3%	-4%
South Carolina	\$250,363,911	-1%	10%	\$164,107,906	10%	-7%	\$55,176,762	30%	113%
South Dakota	\$56,691,358	3%	-7%	\$32,173,323	2%	-5%	\$11,105,817	26%	22%
Tennessee	\$496,942,100	-2%	-12%	\$225,179,600	9%	-12%	\$91,609,900	22%	43%
Texas	\$1,363,971,355	9%	24%	\$808,476,585	2%	15%	\$347,057,849	37%	38%
Utah	\$167,674,426	-7%	12%	\$82,895,394	2%	24%	\$29,768,519	5%	19%
Vermont	\$84,096,689	-3%	-10%	\$53,238,217	3%	-3%	\$22,380,041	30%	11%
Virginia	\$622,525,179	-13%	8%	\$184,805,009	2%	-9%	\$88,284,694	3%	-12%
Washington	\$581,627,121	-3%	12%	\$270,534,056	0%	7%	\$151,697,469	9%	20%
West Virginia	\$305,609,337	2%	53%	\$182,505,175	4%	93%	\$57,473,373	21%	80%
Wisconsin	\$424,422,601	3%		\$192,261,866	10%	-7%	\$109,332,939	11%	-17%
Wyoming	\$49,018,438	5%	68%	\$12,269,443	5%	2%	\$3,416,584	18%	-20%
US TOTAL	\$29,385,801,405	2%	0%	\$13,557,690,524	9%	5%	\$7,010,101,150	10%	8%

Sources: 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey and 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey

\$0 = state did not use funding stream; blank = state did not report amount

Notes: Dollar amounts from SFY 2006 and SFY 2008 have been adjusted for inflation for comparisons with SFY 2010. Expenditures for SFY 2010 include ARRA funding as reported by states. Blank cells for percent change from SFY 2006 or SFY 2008 indicate that a comparison could not be made due to incomplete/missing data.

Appendix A2: SFY 2010 State-by-State Data, Continued

	Title IV-B ^a	Change from SFY 2008	Change from SFY 2006	TANF ^b	Change from SFY 2008	Change from SFY 2006	SSBG	Change from SFY 2008	Change from SFY 2006
Alabama	\$11,132,701	-18%	-27%	\$18,995,000	8%	-9%	\$32,359,441	3%	-4%
Alaska	\$948,000	-37%	-47%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs	\$8,813,000	-3%	-10%
Arizona	\$13,929,124	0%	-5%	\$75,584,783	-17%	-2%	\$34,851,518	-33%	-21%
Arkansas	\$6,218,876	-13%	-31%	\$8,169,953	-5%	47%	\$1,986,770	-53%	6%
California	\$68,339,719	6%	-26%	\$211,794,571	20%	-10%	\$120,706,733	2%	-4%
Colorado	\$7,771,670	-2%	8%	\$12,500,000	n/a	n/a	\$38,645,695	-3%	-13%
Connecticut	\$3,497,024	-8%	-3%	\$123,581,635	-4%	-16%	\$5,616,826	129%	116%
Delaware	\$1,660,104	-1%	13%	\$277,968	-21%	-18%	\$1,586,869	11%	8%
DC	\$1,182,566	-22%	-27%	\$10,500,000	-2%	363%	\$525,365	-2%	-7%
Florida	\$28,744,135	-16%	-17%	\$153,234,072	14%	-9%	\$146,924,654	-2%	44%
Georgia	\$23,606,597	7%	-4%	\$197,626,129	-12%	-5%	\$19,871,178	-12%	-37%
Hawaii	\$1,693,124	-95%	-47%	\$9,890,000	-2%	29%	\$8,227,570	18%	-39%
Idaho	\$3,128,331	7%	-14%	\$6,914,163	-45%	-47%	\$2,976,343	4%	-56%
Illinois	\$27,356,670	2%	-7%	\$234,633,334	2%	17%	\$21,295,432	11%	-8%
Indiana	\$14,156,140	5%	3%	\$8,560,972	-37%	-83%	\$8,318,422	-30%	-7%
Iowa	\$5,646,277	12%	7%	\$45,365,325	32%	4%	\$16,445,747	-7%	-8%
Kansas	\$5,388,343	-1%	-8%	\$25,273,887	142%	91%	\$13,508,172	-1%	76%
Kentucky	\$10,947,558	-10%	-3%	\$58,264,592	-6%	0%	\$21,598,130	169%	-1%
Louisiana	\$14,822,005	-13%	-11%	\$23,990,075	40%	7531%	\$159,057,120	112%	218%
Maine	\$2,750,000	0%	-18%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs	\$1,900,000	-22%	-54%
Maryland	\$7,870,104	-17%	-6%	\$46,284,978	41%	78%	\$31,321,715	-3%	43%
Massachusetts	\$8,018,372	-18%	-20%	\$0	-100%	0 both yrs	\$81,347,360	-2%	-9%
Michigan	\$20,000,406	7%	-28%	\$220,320,628	20%	-2%	\$94,223,763	19%	32%
Minnesota	\$8,038,824	-11%	-11%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs	\$15,535,168	-5%	-24%
Mississippi	\$3,415,986	-5%	-70%	\$13,942,495	-4%	-26%	\$1,799,426	-2%	-87%
Missouri	\$16,918,929	12%	5%	\$35,382,599	6%	-19%	\$28,172,076	14%	1%
Montana	\$1,566,607	-14%	-30%	\$4,333,113	10%	70%	\$1,998,226	-2%	-7%
Nebraska	\$3,183,959	-20%	-28%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Nevada	\$4,167,862	-3%	-18%	\$3,205,790	-2%	-7%	\$5,105,753	-9%	21%
New Hampshire	\$1,934,190	-1%	-2%	\$723,359	-52%	-89%	\$1,803,117	-8%	-62%
New Jersey	\$11,307,769	-4%	-11%	\$12,340,000	-24%	-66%	\$30,810,132	-4%	-4%
New Mexico	\$4,953,136	3%	-9%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs	\$7,653,804	-32%	-35%
New York	\$33,620,466	-2%	-19%	\$554,257,295	128%	122%	\$329,013,309	230%	216%
North Carolina	\$15,168,958	-22%	0%	\$76,939,904	-26%	-28%	\$18,137,897	16%	82%
North Dakota	\$1,171,307	9%	2%	\$14,731,605	9%	13%	\$0	0 both yrs	-100%
Ohio	\$43,794,574	27%	24%	\$17,748,354	-48%	202%	\$23,759,358	71%	21%
Oklahoma	\$5,569,454	-58%	-51%	\$20,254,850	-6%	8%	\$24,657,639	-2%	-4%
Oregon	\$6,937,629	-26%	-22%	\$51,491,419	-21%	-28%	\$14,541,328	-11%	-20%
Pennsylvania	\$21,219,023	-4%		\$67,883,157	-2%	64%	\$12,021,000	-2%	-7%
Puerto Rico	\$10,610,326	-9%		\$7,156,250	-2%		\$8,793,103	-2%	
Rhode Island	\$2,706,732	1%	-19%	\$7,999,622	12%	-6%			
South Carolina	\$13,940,879	22%	2%	\$50,559,442	-7%	7%	\$10,380,443	14%	-47%
South Dakota	\$1,409,433	1%	-4%	\$4,788,622	-29%	-46%	\$2,554,756	-11%	-65%
Tennessee	\$5,629,000	-268%	-73%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs	\$17,188,100	-36%	-55%
Texas	\$64,309,157	21%	6%	\$365,554,323	-1%	41%	\$1,059,909	88%	125%
Utah	\$5,077,272	-7%	-16%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs	\$14,238,000	0%	6%
Vermont	\$572,153	16%	-66%	\$2,017,337	115%	103%	\$5,077,336	-2%	-8%
Virginia	\$11,148,629	-53%	-2%	\$5,680,742	142%	-2%	\$26,027,289	38%	-25%
Washington	\$11,233,878	0%	-6%	\$27,902,823	1%	44%	\$46,298,262	16%	21%
West Virginia	\$4,427,964	3%	-55%	\$99,158,679	-2%	501%	\$21,071,758	-4%	-38%
Wisconsin	\$9,957,783	0%	-10%	\$33,860,900	1%	-1%	\$8,468,600	-3%	-3%
Wyoming	\$1,588,425	5%	75%	\$3,069,455	0%	539%	\$3,008,732	-3%	-4%
US TOTAL	\$614,388,150	-2%	-14%	\$2,972,744,200	13%	18%	\$1,551,282,344	27%	24%

Sources: 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey and 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey

\$0 = state did not use funding stream; blank = state did not report amount

Notes: Dollar amounts from SFY 2006 and SFY 2008 have been adjusted for inflation for comparisons with SFY 2010. Blank cells for percent change from SFY 2006 or SFY 2008 indicate that a comparison could not be made due to incomplete/missing data. "n/a" = not applicable due to prior amount being \$0.

- Title IV-B includes subparts 1 and 2.
- TANF spending excludes TANF funds transferred to SSBG; these dollars are included in SSBG amounts.

Appendix A2: SFY 2010 State-by-State Data, Continued

	Medicaid	Change from SFY 2008	Change from SFY 2006	Other Federal	Change from SFY 2008	Change from SFY 2006	State Spending	Change from SFY 2008	Change from SFY 2006	Local Spending	Change from SFY 2008	Change from SFY 2006
Alabama	\$64,737,083	1%	-7%	\$12,943,536	1033%	86%	\$149,583,671	-18%	5%	\$260,088	-11%	5%
Alaska	\$6,337,000	-18%	-29%	\$3,777,000	-36%	7%	\$124,231,000	8%	88%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Arizona	\$0	0 both yrs		\$1,854,600	-40%	-50%	\$233,191,002	-13%	8%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Arkansas	\$990,141	7%	-55%	\$843,548	67%	-79%	\$67,789,737	24%	58%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
California	\$114,314,745	27%	118%	\$3,121,902	-19%	27%	\$1,504,127,722	15%	3%	\$843,052,896	21%	-21%
Colorado	\$8,123,527	15%	-77%	\$9,651,525	10%	41%	\$180,289,372	-5%	3%	\$81,425,374	-5%	10%
Connecticut	\$8,589,200	-28%	-35%	\$7,468,080	-19%	-5%	\$528,663,574	-2%	20%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Delaware	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs	\$1,039,814	1%	-39%	\$40,858,405	-18%	-8%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
DC	\$63,100	-100%	-100%	\$1,018,911	22%	-51%	\$203,722,583	-16%	13%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Florida	\$1,270,073	112%	0%	\$24,512,452	-38%	18%	\$559,354,669	-11%	3%	\$911,998	-42%	-64%
Georgia	\$8,699,685	-27%	-96%	\$1,730,812	0%	-44%	\$181,072,501	-31%	-38%	\$3,795,035	-11%	-69%
Hawaii	\$52,632	27%	31%	\$1,644,834	-30%	205%	\$67,514,665	-7%	4%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Idaho	\$530,282	-17%	-13%	\$254,695	-22%	-69%	\$21,918,521	-13%	17%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Illinois	\$13,395,529	-48%	-57%	\$21,340,805	1%	-17%	\$605,250,992	-14%	-12%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Indiana	\$281,272	-60%	-89%	\$56,186,321	2781%	8907%	\$331,690,082		161%	\$0		-100%
Iowa	\$0	0 both yrs	-100%	\$5,574,039	19%	16%	\$140,135,908	-10%	-16%	\$243,667	-2%	
Kansas	\$19,280	-33%	-92%	\$5,862,915	14%	-1%	\$152,412,376	-16%	-33%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Kentucky	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs	\$13,837,301	-7%	39%	\$302,802,045	2%	14%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Louisiana	\$30,641,050	15%		\$7,158,620	-11%	-23%	\$39,632,746	-11%	-59%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Maine	\$0	0 both yrs	-100%	\$2,712,500	-25%	-9%	\$79,250,000	-9%	-13%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Maryland	\$28,405,287	1%	0%	\$1,250,140	-73%	6%	\$333,482,668	-3%	6%	\$3,322,393	-34%	6%
Massachusetts	\$12,862,512	-79%	-80%	\$8,263,526	-10%	-5%	\$540,910,282	0%	8%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Michigan	\$6,500,000		n/a	\$3,211,273	-45%	-68%	\$57,490,772	-15%	-81%	\$77,403,832	-15%	33%
Minnesota	\$54,252,843	11%	-10%	\$8,738,155	48%	-47%	\$103,270,285	-31%	9%	\$231,680,381	-11%	-20%
Mississippi	\$0	0 both yrs		\$1,127,265	289%	-20%	\$47,938,443	153%	132%	\$1,296,557	36%	169%
Missouri	\$29,847,103	9%	-27%	\$12,655,016	-2%	0%	\$244,437,227	-6%	20%	\$0	0 both yrs	
Montana	\$592	-68%	-100%	\$4,227,490	-6%	-65%	\$35,219,556	-4%	7%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Nebraska	\$62,919,712	-15%	10%	\$6,774,498	-39%	23%	\$161,027,139	16%	63%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Nevada	\$356,031	25%	-86%	\$1,054,527	3%	-86%	\$74,445,006	10%	61%	\$45,521,698	32%	53%
New Hampshire	\$11,458,468	-23%	-35%	\$2,492,185	11%	-3%	\$52,101,580	-11%	82%	\$934,011	-87%	-87%
New Jersey	\$100,012,385	12%	20%	\$7,533,679	-16%	136%	\$606,176,142	-10%	18%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
New Mexico	\$984,882	13%	-82%	\$774,222	-76%	-67%	\$43,169,115	5%	117%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
New York	\$33,904,415	338%		\$4,396,587	-10%	-61%	\$1,111,488,222	-8%	9%	\$958,478,039	0%	
North Carolina	\$9,035	-49%	-56%	\$3,138,756	48%	57%	\$93,683,625	8%	8%	\$154,502,282	3%	12%
North Dakota	\$4,016,361	27%	-38%	\$6,347,416	4%	1585%	\$11,569,506	-6%	-8%	\$6,346,308	6%	-25%
Ohio	\$1,398,688	82%	32%	\$3,000,000	-2%	194%	\$72,352,725	-30%	-53%	\$255,090,025	-6%	-21%
Oklahoma	\$30,820,637	2%	117%	\$9,702,255	12%	79%	\$84,204,762	-15%	-30%	\$0	0 both yrs	
Oregon	\$47,494,802	-31%	-42%	\$5,798,937	-7%	-21%	\$174,312,618	23%	10%	\$0	0 both yrs	-100%
Pennsylvania	\$1,605,313	-11%	21%	\$39,297,901	-37%	165%	\$1,026,948,959	1%	5%	\$367,773,949	-13%	4%
Puerto Rico	\$0	0 both yrs		\$3,875,571	-20%		\$96,089,000	-22%		\$0	0 both yrs	
Rhode Island	\$38,091,233	-5%	-30%	\$6,113,626	0%	85%	\$117,767,204	1%	-10%			
South Carolina	\$32,319,683	4%	-54%	\$1,730,697	10%	275%	\$79,976,354	-19%	73%	\$6,279,651	14%	30%
South Dakota	\$11,300,731	6%	111%	\$1,013,964	4%	-48%	\$24,518,035	3%	-10%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Tennessee	\$108,493,400	33%	-13%	\$2,259,200	-11%	-73%	\$271,762,500	-9%	-12%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Texas	\$3,705,212	-96%	-96%	\$26,790,135	26%	-3%	\$541,065,168	22%	44%	\$14,429,602	11%	-11%
Utah	\$29,554,757	0%	41%	\$4,256,846	16%	137%	\$84,779,032	-14%	3%			
Vermont	\$21,602,922	-17%	-6%	\$1,588,428	-6%	-56%	\$30,858,472	-12%	-21%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Virginia	\$50,761,244	-7%	8%	\$2,902,411	4%	-15%	\$270,463,023	-16%	23%	\$167,257,147	-19%	8%
Washington	\$22,020,724	-42%	-31%	\$11,380,900	-25%	-53%	\$310,360,886	-5%	16%	\$732,179	-44%	273%
West Virginia				\$373,401	51%	-83%	\$123,104,162	0%	16%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
Wisconsin	\$26,210,967	32%	80%	\$4,430,677	17%	-12%	\$147,618,400	0%	-15%	\$84,542,335	-5%	
Wyoming	\$0	0 both yrs	-100%	\$1,186,247	10%	-27%	\$36,748,995	6%	114%	\$0	0 both yrs	0 both yrs
US TOTAL	\$1,028,954,538	-13%	-37%	\$380,220,141	4%	13%	\$12,522,831,434	-4%	5%	\$3,305,279,447	0%	-23%

Sources: 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey and 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey

\$0 = state did not use funding stream; blank = state did not report amount

Notes: Dollar amounts from SFY 2006 and SFY 2008 have been adjusted for inflation for comparisons with SFY 2010. Blank cells for percent change from SFY 2006 or SFY 2008 indicate that a comparison could not be made due to incomplete/missing data. "n/a" = not applicable due to prior amount being \$0.

Appendix B1: SFY 2008 State-by-State Title IV-E Spending

	Total Title IV-E	Change from SFY 2006	Foster Care Program	Change from SFY 2006	Foster Care Maintenance Payments	Change from SFY 2006	Foster Care Admin/ Placement/ Training SACWIS	Change from SFY 2006
Alabama	\$49,002,432	57%	\$37,284,467	79%	\$6,941,630	23%	\$30,342,837	99%
Alaska	\$19,454,183	-22%	\$11,115,476	-34%	\$1,353,224	-3%	\$9,762,252	-36%
Arizona	\$133,473,765	1%	\$75,973,754	-18%	\$40,058,147	-13%	\$35,915,607	-23%
Arkansas	\$45,435,912	4%	\$32,658,976	4%	\$11,157,294	87%	\$21,501,682	-16%
California	\$1,434,786,524	0%	\$641,713,129	-41%	\$195,391,905	-48%	\$446,321,224	-37%
Colorado	\$87,890,056	1%	\$64,196,955	3%	\$19,322,857	17%	\$44,874,098	-3%
Connecticut	\$100,661,612	-17%	\$67,794,786	-28%	\$29,954,585	-13%	\$37,840,202	-36%
Delaware	\$6,611,857	-18%	\$4,231,740	-27%	\$1,341,214	21%	\$2,890,526	-38%
DC	\$30,252,244	21%	\$15,028,460	8%	\$9,281,844	32%	\$5,746,616	-16%
Florida	\$226,574,301	9%	\$505,911	-100%	\$0	-100%	\$505,911	-99%
Georgia	\$103,827,084	-1%	\$63,779,892	13%	\$37,237,706	75%	\$26,542,186	-24%
Hawaii	\$37,456,414	16%	\$22,850,786		\$3,578,994		\$19,271,792	
Idaho	\$14,052,564	3%	\$9,260,625	-3%	\$4,179,655	3%	\$5,080,970	-8%
Illinois	\$265,980,359	-20%	\$121,811,817	-25%	\$57,792,187	-4%	\$64,019,630	-38%
Indiana	\$129,144,801	13%	\$72,311,621	2%	\$43,571,554	10%	\$28,740,067	-9%
Iowa	\$62,755,964	2%	\$25,408,689	-10%	\$11,409,818	-25%	\$13,998,871	7%
Kansas	\$34,195,910	-30%	\$17,452,109	-47%	\$7,892,687	-29%	\$9,559,422	-56%
Kentucky	\$92,217,193	18%	\$53,661,487	5%	\$28,229,186	-6%	\$25,432,301	22%
Louisiana	\$71,210,723	10%	\$53,563,460	10%	\$26,609,553	28%	\$26,953,907	-3%
Maine	\$29,495,000	16%	\$14,300,000	39%	\$5,900,000	-21%	\$8,400,000	197%
Maryland	\$142,679,431	10%	\$117,110,295		\$59,154,556		\$57,955,739	
Massachusetts	\$112,384,172	9%	\$74,043,353	9%	\$26,584,853	3%	\$47,458,500	12%
Michigan	\$199,158,437	-1%	\$81,353,258	-5%	\$33,529,580	-13%	\$47,823,678	1%
Minnesota	\$75,605,693	-8%	\$46,731,940	-15%	\$16,886,055	-15%	\$29,845,885	-14%
Mississippi	\$15,360,943	-35%	\$9,368,431		\$5,495,508		\$3,872,923	
Missouri	\$95,497,804	-1%	\$61,096,321	2%	\$12,879,539	-8%	\$48,216,782	5%
Montana	\$17,756,794	44%	\$10,447,287		\$4,489,099		\$5,958,188	
Nebraska	\$29,295,729	-9%	\$18,710,519	-12%	\$6,221,785	0%	\$12,488,734	-18%
Nevada	\$36,256,091	4%	\$24,458,037		\$8,100,886		\$16,357,151	
New Hampshire	\$21,355,646	18%	\$15,929,112	47%	\$2,002,278	-28%	\$13,926,834	72%
New Jersey	\$102,919,650	2%	\$56,122,591	-13%	\$16,906,232	-10%	\$39,216,359	-14%
New Mexico	\$38,791,148	18%	\$26,219,436	33%	\$4,255,553	-17%	\$21,963,883	50%
New York	\$635,753,751	3%	\$394,629,539	5%	\$176,226,774	26%	\$218,402,765	-7%
North Carolina	\$115,059,113	23%	\$78,710,206	45%	\$32,869,119	-13%	\$45,841,087	180%
North Dakota	\$14,870,749	6%	\$10,847,152	7%	\$5,565,498	12%	\$5,281,654	1%
Ohio	\$367,691,124	-23%	\$141,874,639	-42%	\$43,868,635	-60%	\$98,006,004	-26%
Oklahoma	\$66,847,576	-6%	\$42,212,496	1%	\$15,092,192	-20%	\$27,120,304	19%
Oregon	\$79,880,516	-9%	\$40,617,311	-23%	\$15,906,005	-22%	\$24,711,306	-24%
Pennsylvania	\$321,579,708	-3%	\$243,703,411		\$152,699,828		\$91,003,583	
Puerto Rico	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
Rhode Island	\$21,977,593	-7%	\$13,335,776	0%	\$5,406,789	12%	\$7,928,987	-7%
South Carolina	\$41,612,374	65%	\$25,248,848	132%	\$7,184,242	65%	\$18,064,606	178%
South Dakota	\$8,669,092	-2%	\$5,072,236	-9%	\$2,225,169	-23%	\$2,847,067	7%
Tennessee	\$73,653,700	18%	\$34,804,600	15%	\$22,816,300	1%	\$11,988,300	55%
Texas	\$248,649,358	1%	\$175,082,571	-1%	\$115,070,893	-9%	\$60,011,678	17%
Utah	\$27,738,062	14%	\$19,439,246	19%	\$4,627,627	3%	\$14,811,619	25%
Vermont	\$16,934,722	-13%	\$9,891,825		\$6,669,203		\$3,222,621	
Virginia	\$84,367,726	-13%	\$64,754,922	-19%	\$28,378,970	-23%	\$36,375,952	-16%
Washington	\$136,703,714	11%	\$93,761,483	10%	\$22,452,232	16%	\$71,309,251	9%
West Virginia	\$46,703,334	50%	\$32,102,442	77%	\$25,192,822	98%	\$6,909,620	28%
Wisconsin	\$96,732,935	-25%	\$47,973,000	-41%	\$15,451,028	-26%	\$32,521,972	-46%
Wyoming	\$2,846,901	-32%	\$1,579,666		-\$183,566		\$1,763,232	
US TOTAL	\$6,269,812,484	-1%	\$3,422,136,088	-20%	\$1,435,229,723	-19%	\$1,986,906,365	-20%

Sources: 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey and 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey

\$0 = state did not use funding stream; blank = state did not report amount

Notes: Dollar amounts from SFY 2006 have been adjusted for inflation for comparisons with SFY 2008. Blank cells for percent change from SFY 2008 indicate that a comparison could not be made due to incomplete/missing data. Cells highlighted yellow indicate that the state provided overall Title IV-E expenditures but not a total breakdown into foster care and adoption subcategories. Using the overall Title IV-E amounts reported by the state on the survey, Title IV-E breakdowns were estimated based on HHS claims data for FFY 2008. Assumed proportional amounts were expended in each subcategory as reported on HHS claims.

Appendix B1: SFY 2008 State-by-State Title IV-E Spending, Continued

	Adoption Assistance Program	Change from SFY 2006	Adoption Payments	Change from SFY 2006	Combined Adoption Admin/ Training	Change from SFY 2006	Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	Change from SFY 2006	Demonstration Waiver
Alabama	\$9,749,394	23%	\$7,201,637	17%	\$2,547,757	43%	\$1,968,571	-17%	n/a
Alaska	\$7,772,707	2%	\$6,974,454	1%	\$798,253	6%	\$566,000	-6%	n/a
Arizona	\$53,283,795	51%	\$49,774,835	57%	\$3,508,960	-4%	\$3,356,800	-20%	\$859,416
Arkansas	\$11,454,669	4%	\$10,193,422	4%	\$1,261,247	5%	\$1,322,267	6%	n/a
California	\$362,958,873	12%	\$294,069,673	8%	\$68,889,200	29%	\$28,138,449	8%	\$401,976,073
Colorado	\$20,863,080	-3%	\$16,208,985	0%	\$4,654,095	-14%	\$2,830,021	-4%	n/a
Connecticut	\$30,436,441	19%	\$19,485,432	15%	\$10,951,009	28%	\$2,430,385	35%	n/a
Delaware	\$1,789,802	3%	\$1,466,414	-3%	\$323,388	41%	\$590,315	11%	n/a
DC	\$13,936,617	42%	\$12,070,159	44%	\$1,866,458	30%	\$1,287,167	-7%	n/a
Florida	\$69,169,053	13%	\$45,247,748	11%	\$23,921,305	17%	\$9,256,333	1%	\$147,643,004
Georgia	\$35,854,855	-10%	\$32,601,365	8%	\$3,253,490	-67%	\$4,192,337	-50%	n/a
Hawaii	\$13,782,902		\$12,870,143		\$912,759		\$822,726		n/a
Idaho	\$4,225,380	23%	\$3,162,958	15%	\$1,062,422	58%	\$566,559	-8%	n/a
Illinois	\$87,313,461	-5%	\$75,499,522	-5%	\$11,813,939	-9%	\$6,374,987	-12%	\$50,480,094
Indiana	\$47,197,406	29%	\$45,198,553	30%	\$1,998,853	17%	\$3,126,047	1%	\$6,509,727
Iowa	\$32,716,304	2%	\$29,706,586	4%	\$3,009,718	-12%	\$1,710,682	9%	\$2,920,289
Kansas	\$14,410,043	5%	\$11,621,698	4%	\$2,788,345	8%	\$2,333,758	-2%	n/a
Kentucky	\$36,757,442	47%	\$35,542,523	54%	\$1,214,919	-38%	\$1,798,264	-16%	n/a
Louisiana	\$16,195,276	12%	\$13,053,047	18%	\$3,142,229	-8%	\$1,451,987	-22%	n/a
Maine	\$14,425,000	2%	\$11,350,000	14%	\$3,075,000	-26%	\$770,000	-25%	n/a
Maryland	\$21,419,527		\$20,577,641		\$841,886		\$4,149,609		n/a
Massachusetts	\$33,633,028	9%	\$26,293,923	5%	\$7,339,105	30%	\$4,707,791	28%	n/a
Michigan	\$110,249,100	-5%	\$102,601,378	-3%	\$7,647,722	-26%	\$7,556,079	n/a	n/a
Minnesota	\$23,673,458	-5%	\$16,237,695	-2%	\$7,435,763	-13%	\$2,308,766	13%	\$2,891,529
Mississippi	\$4,901,285		\$4,445,223		\$456,062		\$1,091,227		n/a
Missouri	\$33,327,828	-1%	\$29,390,473	2%	\$3,937,355	-16%	\$1,073,655	-63%	n/a
Montana	\$6,138,075		\$5,636,273		\$501,802		\$686,617		\$484,815
Nebraska	\$8,420,811	3%	\$7,560,792	2%	\$860,019	7%	\$2,164,399	-14%	n/a
Nevada	\$10,329,606		\$8,105,059		\$2,224,547		\$1,468,448		n/a
New Hampshire	\$4,724,860	-27%	\$3,949,129	47%	\$775,731	-80%	\$701,674	-12%	n/a
New Jersey	\$42,622,777	37%	\$23,200,225	7%	\$19,422,552	106%	\$4,174,282	-10%	n/a
New Mexico	\$11,507,963	-6%	\$9,940,834	-9%	\$1,567,129	24%	\$1,063,749	77%	n/a
New York	\$226,095,662	1%	\$219,714,708	0%	\$6,380,954	48%	\$15,028,550	-4%	n/a
North Carolina	\$33,017,465	15%	\$30,722,197	10%	\$2,295,268	189%	\$3,331,442	5%	n/a
North Dakota	\$3,730,804	7%	\$3,136,726	13%	\$594,078	-17%	\$292,793	-23%	n/a
Ohio	\$161,392,698	-6%	\$69,329,375	-4%	\$92,063,323	-8%	\$5,972,861	35%	\$58,450,926
Oklahoma	\$20,988,370	-17%	\$15,923,210	-16%	\$5,065,160	-21%	\$3,646,710	-13%	n/a
Oregon	\$33,323,248	6%	\$26,110,818	2%	\$7,212,430	23%	\$2,659,717	8%	\$3,280,240
Pennsylvania	\$70,357,251		\$52,998,758		\$17,358,493		\$7,519,046	31%	n/a
Puerto Rico	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		n/a
Rhode Island	\$7,955,316	-14%	\$6,688,878	-6%	\$1,266,438	-40%	\$686,501	-24%	n/a
South Carolina	\$14,744,148	12%	\$11,353,332	-2%	\$3,390,816	126%	\$1,619,378	35%	n/a
South Dakota	\$2,907,869	4%	\$2,628,964	5%	\$278,905	-3%	\$688,987	33%	n/a
Tennessee	\$33,930,500	19%	\$29,123,500	9%	\$4,807,000	171%	\$3,955,600	11%	\$963,000
Texas	\$65,164,032	10%	\$61,726,197	12%	\$3,437,835	-17%	\$8,402,755	-5%	n/a
Utah	\$7,503,056	5%	\$6,377,959	3%	\$1,125,097	16%	\$795,760	5%	n/a
Vermont	\$6,422,666		\$6,129,317		\$293,350		\$620,231		n/a
Virginia	\$17,481,059	19%	\$11,194,705	-10%	\$6,286,354	177%	\$2,131,745	1%	n/a
Washington	\$39,390,701	16%	\$31,374,480	13%	\$8,016,221	29%	\$3,551,530	-15%	n/a
West Virginia	\$13,729,433	18%	\$12,243,693	26%	\$1,485,740	-20%	\$871,459	-35%	n/a
Wisconsin	\$45,720,129	2%	\$41,362,482	4%	\$4,357,647	-12%	\$2,667,491	-6%	\$372,315
Wyoming	\$651,409		\$621,898		\$29,512		\$615,826		n/a
US TOTAL	\$1,999,746,635	7%	\$1,629,998,995	7%	\$369,747,640	7%	\$171,098,333	2%	\$676,831,428

Sources: 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey and 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey

\$0 = state did not use funding stream; blank = state did not report amount; n/a = not applicable

Notes: Dollar amounts from SFY 2006 have been adjusted for inflation for comparisons with SFY 2008. Blank cells for percent change from SFY 2008 indicate that a comparison could not be made due to incomplete/missing data. "n/a" in comparison column equals not applicable due to prior amount being \$0. "n/a" in waiver column indicates no waiver dollars reported by state. Cells highlighted yellow indicate that the state provided overall Title IV-E expenditures but not a total breakdown into foster care and adoption subcategories. Using the overall Title IV-E amounts reported by the state on the survey, Title IV-E breakdowns were estimated based on HHS claims data for FFY 2008. Assumed proportional amounts were expended in each subcategory as reported on HHS claims. Chafee dollars for these states were obtained from HHS data on state allocations rather than states' reports on the survey.

Appendix B2: SFY 2010 State-by-State Title IV-E Spending

	Total Title IV-E	Change from SFY 2008	Change from SFY 2006	Foster Care Program	Change from SFY 2008	Change from SFY 2006	Foster Care Maintenance Payments	Change from SFY 2008	Change from SFY 2006	Foster Care Admin/ Placement/Training / SACWIS	Change from SFY 2008	Change from SFY 2006
Alabama	\$42,673,404	-15%	33%	\$31,889,476	-16%	49%	\$6,113,146	-14%	5%	\$25,776,330	-17%	65%
Alaska	\$22,895,884	15%	-11%	\$11,524,593	2%	-33%	\$2,171,549	57%	51%	\$9,353,044	-6%	-41%
Arizona	\$165,783,696	22%	22%	\$76,347,676	-1%	-20%	\$39,343,166	-4%	-17%	\$37,004,510	1%	-23%
Arkansas	\$53,557,148	16%	19%	\$37,674,658	13%	16%	\$13,698,800	20%	123%	\$23,975,858	9%	-9%
California	\$1,597,436,989	9%	8%	\$557,218,510	-15%	-50%	\$190,545,303	-4%	-51%	\$366,673,207	-19%	-50%
Colorado	\$85,879,917	-4%	-4%	\$61,661,327	-6%	-4%	\$20,409,829	4%	20%	\$41,251,498	-10%	-13%
Connecticut	\$92,945,787	-9%	-25%	\$54,978,875	-20%	-43%	\$24,782,043	-19%	-30%	\$30,196,832	-22%	-50%
Delaware	\$6,002,994	-11%	-28%	\$3,157,266	-27%	-47%	\$1,154,909	-16%	2%	\$2,002,357	-32%	-58%
DC	\$59,141,071	92%	129%	\$35,073,755	129%	146%	\$18,708,000	98%	159%	\$16,365,755	179%	131%
Florida	\$255,152,768	10%	19%	\$11,938,146	2213%	-92%	\$0	0 both yrs	-100%	\$11,938,146	2213%	-86%
Georgia	\$109,996,653	4%	2%	\$67,241,027	3%	16%	\$35,673,554	-6%	63%	\$31,567,473	17%	-12%
Hawaii	\$38,611,781	1%	16%	\$19,591,246			\$3,449,837			\$16,141,409		
Idaho	\$16,357,854	14%	17%	\$9,834,008	4%	0%	\$3,219,613	-24%	-23%	\$6,614,395	28%	16%
Illinois	\$307,727,907	13%	-10%	\$166,016,248	34%	-1%	\$67,748,031	15%	9%	\$98,268,217	50%	-7%
Indiana	\$148,839,126	13%	27%	\$81,235,012	10%	11%	\$50,234,817	13%	23%	\$31,000,195	6%	-5%
Iowa	\$63,848,668	0%	1%	\$23,137,703	-11%	-20%	\$11,362,984	-2%	-27%	\$11,774,719	-18%	-12%
Kansas	\$43,695,580	25%	-13%	\$23,541,220	32%	-30%	\$12,904,603	60%	13%	\$10,636,617	9%	-52%
Kentucky	\$92,899,871	-1%	16%	\$46,630,843	-15%	-11%	\$28,138,978	-2%	-9%	\$18,491,865	-29%	-14%
Louisiana	\$80,343,430	11%	20%	\$58,997,135	8%	18%	\$30,398,996	12%	43%	\$28,598,139	4%	0%
Maine	\$36,023,000	20%	38%	\$18,320,000	26%	73%	\$6,100,000	1%	-20%	\$12,220,000	43%	320%
Maryland	\$104,060,023	-28%	-22%	\$75,093,937	-37%		\$43,053,970	-29%		\$32,039,967	-46%	
Massachusetts	\$106,472,936	-7%	1%	\$63,002,379	-17%	-10%	\$29,878,893	10%	13%	\$33,123,486	-32%	-24%
Michigan	\$229,178,914	13%	11%	\$99,348,219	20%	13%	\$33,037,355	-3%	-16%	\$66,310,864	36%	36%
Minnesota	\$72,692,227	-6%	-14%	\$40,616,784	-15%	-28%	\$12,561,385	-27%	-39%	\$28,055,399	-8%	-22%
Mississippi	\$18,214,609	16%	-25%	\$11,936,221			\$6,657,986			\$5,278,235		
Missouri	\$97,863,222	0%	-1%	\$61,983,085	-1%	1%	\$16,226,507	24%	13%	\$45,756,578	-7%	-3%
Montana	\$20,819,635	15%	64%	\$12,730,667			\$4,857,191			\$7,873,475		
Nebraska	\$32,911,554	10%	0%	\$19,605,725	3%	-11%	\$7,012,544	10%	10%	\$12,593,181	-1%	-19%
Nevada	\$50,103,307	35%	40%	\$34,379,742	38%	31%	\$12,279,812	49%		\$22,099,930	32%	
New Hampshire	\$24,334,394	12%	30%	\$18,321,450	13%	64%	\$1,782,640	-13%	-38%	\$16,538,810	16%	99%
New Jersey	\$146,358,669	39%	42%	\$87,889,900	54%	32%	\$31,181,244	81%	61%	\$56,708,656	42%	20%
New Mexico	\$42,205,679	7%	24%	\$23,827,471	-11%	17%	\$4,140,081	-5%	-22%	\$19,687,390	-12%	31%
New York	\$653,804,263	1%	3%	\$403,353,145	0%	5%	\$197,244,426	10%	37%	\$206,108,719	-7%	-14%
North Carolina	\$135,643,126	16%	42%	\$78,298,606	-2%	40%	\$27,515,678	-18%	-29%	\$50,782,928	9%	201%
North Dakota	\$18,587,021	23%	29%	\$13,126,604	19%	25%	\$7,318,198	29%	43%	\$5,808,406	8%	8%
Ohio	\$395,518,081	5%	-19%	\$150,719,163	4%	-40%	\$53,630,373	20%	-52%	\$97,088,790	-3%	-29%
Oklahoma	\$69,896,214	3%	-5%	\$35,642,345	-17%	-17%	\$11,394,973	-26%	-41%	\$24,247,372	-12%	4%
Oregon	\$113,657,371	39%	25%	\$68,001,439	64%	25%	\$24,877,456	53%	19%	\$43,123,983	71%	29%
Pennsylvania	\$367,512,202	12%	8%	\$241,657,058	-3%		\$122,727,728	-21%		\$118,929,330	28%	
Puerto Rico	\$0	0 both yrs		\$0	0 both yrs		\$0	0 both yrs		\$0	0 both yrs	
Rhode Island	\$23,150,228	3%	-4%	\$13,843,728	2%	0%	\$6,280,747	14%	26%	\$7,562,981	-6%	-14%
South Carolina	\$55,176,762	30%	113%	\$35,321,010	37%	216%	\$12,182,402	66%	172%	\$23,138,608	26%	246%
South Dakota	\$11,105,817	26%	22%	\$6,661,100	29%	16%	\$3,503,056	54%	17%	\$3,158,044	9%	15%
Tennessee	\$91,609,900	22%	43%	\$47,184,200	33%	51%	\$22,672,800	-3%	-2%	\$24,511,400	100%	208%
Texas	\$347,057,849	37%	38%	\$246,169,156	38%	35%	\$133,166,951	13%	3%	\$113,002,205	85%	115%
Utah	\$29,768,519	5%	19%	\$20,983,212	6%	25%	\$5,456,071	16%	19%	\$15,527,141	3%	27%
Vermont	\$22,380,041	30%	11%	\$11,801,165			\$7,670,936			\$4,130,229		
Virginia	\$88,284,694	3%	-12%	\$58,826,680	-11%	-29%	\$29,706,755	3%	-22%	\$29,119,925	-22%	-35%
Washington	\$151,697,469	9%	20%	\$96,125,676	1%	10%	\$22,342,361	-2%	12%	\$73,783,315	1%	9%
West Virginia	\$57,473,373	21%	80%	\$38,585,337	18%	107%	\$32,038,679	25%	144%	\$6,546,658	-7%	18%
Wisconsin	\$109,332,939	11%	-17%	\$51,156,032	5%	-38%	\$20,580,455	31%	-4%	\$30,575,577	-8%	-50%
Wyoming	\$3,416,584	18%	-20%	\$1,985,248			\$415,500			\$1,569,748		
US TOTAL	\$7,010,101,150	10%	8%	\$3,564,185,208	2%	-17%	\$1,509,553,312	3%	-14%	\$2,054,631,896	1%	-19%

Sources: 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey and 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey

\$0 = state did not use funding stream; blank = state did not report amount

Notes: Dollar amounts from SFY 2006/2008 have been adjusted for inflation for comparisons with SFY 2010. Expenditures for SFY 2010 include ARRA funding as reported by states. Blank cells for percent change indicate that a comparison could not be made due to incomplete/missing data. Cells highlighted yellow indicate that the state provided overall Title IV-E expenditures but not a total breakdown into foster care and adoption subcategories. Using the overall Title IV-E amounts reported by the state on the survey, Title IV-E breakdowns were estimated based on HHS claims data for FFY 2010. Assumed proportional amounts were expended in each subcategory as reported on HHS claims.

Appendix B2: SFY 2010 State-by-State Title IV-E Spending, Continued

	Adoption Assistance Program	Change from SFY 2008	Change from SFY 2006	Adoption Payments	Change from SFY 2008	Change from SFY 2006	Combined Adoption Admin/ Training	Change from SFY 2008	Change from SFY 2006
Alabama	\$8,844,101	-11%	8%	\$7,055,088	-4%	11%	\$1,789,013	-31%	-3%
Alaska	\$10,846,291	37%	38%	\$8,948,240	26%	26%	\$1,898,051	133%	145%
Arizona	\$86,266,020	59%	137%	\$76,604,445	51%	135%	\$9,661,575	170%	158%
Arkansas	\$14,564,099	25%	29%	\$12,857,106	24%	28%	\$1,706,993	33%	38%
California	\$437,327,906	18%	31%	\$366,615,282	22%	31%	\$70,712,624	1%	29%
Colorado	\$21,136,678	-1%	-5%	\$17,228,374	4%	4%	\$3,908,304	-18%	-30%
Connecticut	\$36,490,492	18%	39%	\$25,355,258	28%	45%	\$11,135,234	0%	27%
Delaware	\$2,255,169	24%	26%	\$1,951,288	30%	26%	\$303,881	-8%	28%
DC	\$22,982,307	62%	128%	\$17,951,315	46%	108%	\$5,030,992	164%	241%
Florida	\$76,086,445	8%	21%	\$50,413,061	9%	21%	\$25,673,384	5%	22%
Georgia	\$39,165,096	7%	-5%	\$36,702,954	10%	18%	\$2,462,142	-26%	-75%
Hawaii	\$18,367,255			\$17,713,487			\$653,768		
Idaho	\$5,984,637	39%	70%	\$4,486,662	39%	59%	\$1,497,975	38%	117%
Illinois	\$98,166,598	10%	3%	\$91,441,616	19%	12%	\$6,724,982	-44%	-50%
Indiana	\$58,484,871	21%	56%	\$51,709,305	12%	45%	\$6,775,566	232%	285%
Iowa	\$36,691,651	10%	12%	\$34,988,635	15%	19%	\$1,703,016	-45%	-51%
Kansas	\$18,080,752	23%	28%	\$17,054,969	44%	49%	\$1,025,783	-64%	-61%
Kentucky	\$43,766,810	17%	70%	\$42,761,614	18%	81%	\$1,005,196	-19%	-50%
Louisiana	\$19,834,751	20%	33%	\$17,022,278	28%	50%	\$2,812,473	-12%	-20%
Maine	\$16,967,000	15%	17%	\$12,980,000	12%	26%	\$3,987,000	27%	-7%
Maryland	\$24,197,791	11%		\$22,883,639	9%		\$1,314,152	53%	
Massachusetts	\$39,612,897	15%	25%	\$29,771,703	11%	15%	\$9,841,194	31%	69%
Michigan	\$123,141,687	10%	3%	\$114,502,423	9%	5%	\$8,639,264	11%	-18%
Minnesota	\$23,459,178	-3%	-9%	\$18,014,460	9%	6%	\$5,444,718	-28%	-38%
Mississippi	\$5,020,191			\$4,481,625			\$538,567		
Missouri	\$35,061,103	3%	2%	\$30,544,290	2%	3%	\$4,516,813	12%	-6%
Montana	\$7,433,954			\$6,790,897			\$643,057		
Nebraska	\$12,046,081	40%	43%	\$10,852,945	41%	42%	\$1,193,136	36%	45%
Nevada	\$13,813,366	31%		\$12,169,072	47%		\$1,644,294	-28%	
New Hampshire	\$5,430,513	13%	-19%	\$4,267,976	6%	55%	\$1,162,537	47%	-70%
New Jersey	\$55,125,270	27%	72%	\$36,490,847	54%	63%	\$18,634,423	-6%	92%
New Mexico	\$17,691,443	51%	41%	\$15,925,260	57%	42%	\$1,766,183	10%	36%
New York	\$236,229,089	2%	2%	\$230,453,387	3%	2%	\$5,775,702	-11%	30%
North Carolina	\$53,419,873	59%	81%	\$50,850,743	62%	77%	\$2,569,130	10%	215%
North Dakota	\$5,209,218	37%	45%	\$4,459,881	39%	56%	\$749,337	24%	2%
Ohio	\$182,748,194	11%	4%	\$89,079,268	26%	20%	\$93,668,926	0%	-9%
Oklahoma	\$30,534,871	43%	17%	\$24,988,894	54%	28%	\$5,545,977	7%	-16%
Oregon	\$38,948,295	15%	21%	\$33,007,936	24%	26%	\$5,940,359	-19%	-1%
Pennsylvania	\$118,382,874	65%		\$91,829,604	70%		\$26,553,270	50%	
Puerto Rico	\$0	0 both yrs		\$0	0 both yrs		\$0	0 both yrs	
Rhode Island	\$7,968,186	-2%	-16%	\$6,612,305	-3%	-10%	\$1,355,881	5%	-37%
South Carolina	\$17,749,077	18%	31%	\$14,091,660	22%	18%	\$3,657,417	6%	137%
South Dakota	\$3,764,361	27%	31%	\$3,494,609	30%	36%	\$269,752	-5%	-9%
Tennessee	\$39,997,400	16%	36%	\$36,293,100	22%	32%	\$3,704,300	-24%	103%
Texas	\$90,908,124	37%	50%	\$84,035,413	33%	49%	\$6,872,711	96%	61%
Utah	\$7,804,075	2%	6%	\$6,757,093	4%	6%	\$1,046,982	-9%	5%
Vermont	\$9,963,266			\$9,694,263			\$269,003		
Virginia	\$25,877,577	45%	72%	\$20,849,884	83%	64%	\$5,027,693	-22%	115%
Washington	\$50,911,485	27%	46%	\$40,577,206	27%	42%	\$10,334,279	26%	62%
West Virginia	\$18,043,400	29%	51%	\$16,681,697	34%	66%	\$1,361,703	-10%	-28%
Wisconsin	\$54,592,831	17%	19%	\$49,844,085	18%	22%	\$4,748,746	7%	-7%
Wyoming	\$820,157			\$777,957			\$42,200		
US TOTAL	\$2,428,214,756	19%	24%	\$2,032,915,099	22%	27%	\$395,299,658	5%	9%

Sources: 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey and 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey

\$0 = state did not use funding stream; blank = state did not report amount

Notes: Dollar amounts from SFY 2006/2008 have been adjusted for inflation for comparisons with SFY 2010. Expenditures for SFY 2010 include ARRA funding as reported by states. Blank cells for percent change indicate that a comparison could not be made due to incomplete/missing data. Cells highlighted yellow indicate that the state provided overall Title IV-E expenditures but not a total breakdown into foster care and adoption subcategories. Using the overall Title IV-E amounts reported by the state on the survey, Title IV-E breakdowns were estimated based on HHS claims data for FFY 2010. Assumed proportional amounts were expended in each subcategory as reported on HHS claims.

Appendix B2: SFY 2010 State-by-State Title IV-E Spending, Continued

	Guardianship Program	Guardianship Payments	Guardianship Admin/ Training	Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	Change from SFY 2008	Change from SFY 2006	Demonstration Waiver
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,939,827	-3%	-20%	n/a
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$525,000	-9%	-15%	n/a
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,170,000	-7%	-27%	n/a
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,318,391	-2%	3%	n/a
California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,227,319	-5%	1%	\$575,663,254
Colorado	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,081,912	7%	1%	n/a
Connecticut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,476,420	-40%	-20%	n/a
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$590,559	-2%	8%	n/a
DC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,085,009	-17%	-24%	n/a
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,335,263	-1%	-1%	\$157,792,914
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,590,530	-16%	-58%	n/a
Hawaii	\$0	\$0	\$0	653,280			n/a
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$539,209	-7%	-15%	n/a
Illinois	\$8,686,773	\$8,180,635	\$506,138	\$6,852,741	5%	-8%	\$28,005,547
Indiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,757,008	49%	50%	\$4,362,235
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,865,215	7%	16%	\$2,154,099
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,073,608	-13%	-16%	n/a
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,502,218	36%	14%	n/a
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,511,544	2%	-21%	n/a
Maine	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$736,000	-6%	-30%	n/a
Maryland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,768,295	13%		n/a
Massachusetts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,857,660	-20%	2%	n/a
Michigan	\$141,779	\$140,570	\$1,209	\$6,547,229	-15%	n/a	n/a
Minnesota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,416,447	3%	15%	\$6,199,818
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$0	1,258,197			n/a
Missouri	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$819,034	-25%	-73%	n/a
Montana	\$0	\$0	\$0	655,014			n/a
Nebraska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,259,748	-43%	-51%	n/a
Nevada	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,910,199	28%		n/a
New Hampshire	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$582,431	-19%	-29%	n/a
New Jersey	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,343,499	-21%	-30%	n/a
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$686,765	-37%	11%	n/a
New York	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,222,029	-7%	-12%	n/a
North Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,924,647	15%	20%	n/a
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$251,199	-16%	-36%	n/a
Ohio	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,810,475	-5%	28%	\$56,240,249
Oklahoma	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,718,998	0%	-14%	n/a
Oregon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$988,564	-64%	-61%	\$5,719,073
Pennsylvania				\$7,472,270	-3%	26%	n/a
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			n/a
Rhode Island				\$1,338,314	91%	44%	n/a
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,106,675	28%	71%	n/a
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$680,356	-3%	28%	n/a
Tennessee	\$643,600	\$603,000	\$40,600	\$3,784,700	-6%	4%	n/a
Texas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,980,569	16%	10%	n/a
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$981,232	21%	26%	n/a
Vermont	\$0	\$0	\$0	615,610			n/a
Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,580,437	65%	64%	n/a
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,660,308	29%	8%	n/a
West Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$844,636	-5%	-39%	n/a
Wisconsin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,840,641	4%	-3%	\$743,435
Wyoming	\$0	\$0	\$0	611,179			n/a
US TOTAL	\$9,472,152	\$8,924,205	\$547,947	\$171,348,410	-2%	-1%	\$836,880,624

Sources: 2007 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey and 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey

\$0 = state did not use funding stream; blank = state did not report amount; "n/a" in comparison column equals not applicable due to prior amount being \$0. "n/a" in waiver column indicates no waiver dollars reported by state. Notes: Dollar amounts from SFY 2006/2008 have been adjusted for inflation for comparisons with SFY 2010. Expenditures for SFY 2010 include ARRA funding as reported by states. Blank cells for percent change indicate that a comparison could not be made due to incomplete/missing data. Cells highlighted yellow indicate that the state provided overall Title IV-E expenditures but not a total breakdown into foster care and adoption subcategories. Chafee dollars for these states were obtained from HHS data on state allocations rather than states' reports on the survey.

Appendix C: SFY 2008 and SFY 2010 Title IV-E Penetration Rates

State	SFY 2008 Title IV-E Foster Care Penetration Rate	SFY 2010 Title IV-E Foster Care Penetration Rate	Change between 2008 & 2010 ^a : Title IV-E Foster Care Penetration Rate	SFY 2008 Title IV-E Adoption Penetration Rate	SFY 2010 Title IV-E Adoption Penetration Rate	Change between 2008 & 2010 ^a : Title IV-E Adoption Penetration Rate
Alabama	51.44%	57.87%	increase	66.52%	51.20%	decrease
Alaska	28.46%	34.00%	increase	82.00%	79.00%	decrease
Arizona	49.49%	49.32%	no change	49.49%	81.89%	increase
Arkansas	69.64%	65.73%	decrease	89.78%	88.32%	decrease
California	72.00%	70.00%	decrease	87.00%	85.00%	decrease
Colorado	57.03%	51.88%	decrease	71.81%	67.48%	decrease
Connecticut	49.00%	44.00%	decrease	77.00%	76.00%	decrease
Delaware	23.86%	24.66%	increase	60.10%	56.69%	decrease
DC	44.93%	45.91%	increase	80.98%	87.04%	increase
Florida	64.00%	82.00%	increase	68.00%	76.00%	increase
Georgia	53.00%	59.00%	increase	68.00%	65.00%	decrease
Hawaii	51.98%	43.64%	decrease	81.61%	81.67%	no change
Idaho	64.00%	70.00%	increase	85.00%	86.00%	increase
Illinois	56.00%	56.00%	no change	91.00%	90.00%	decrease
Indiana	50.00%	45.00%	decrease	70.00%	81.00%	increase
Iowa	42.01%	41.57%	no change	76.31%	76.36%	no change
Kansas	23.00%	23.00%	no change	4.00%	20.00%	increase
Kentucky	52.74%	47.49%	decrease	89.00%	87.00%	decrease
Louisiana	38.55%	45.64%	increase	77.91%	77.93%	no change
Maine	47.00%	56.00%	increase	67.00%	67.00%	no change
Maryland	56.00%	55.00%	decrease	69.00%	61.00%	decrease
Massachusetts	31.58%	28.39%	decrease	68.35%	65.96%	decrease
Michigan	48.20%	57.00%	increase	81.00%	75.00%	decrease
Minnesota	42.19%	40.55%	decrease	75.24%	71.70%	decrease
Mississippi	43.15%	36.98%	decrease	63.11%	61.64%	decrease
Missouri	63.00%	63.00%	no change	77.00%	83.00%	increase
Montana	55.56%	47.55%	decrease	not provided	not provided	
Nebraska	21.30%	19.80%	decrease	58.10%	69.70%	increase
Nevada	53.42%	56.67%	increase	84.20%	86.56%	increase
New Hampshire	50.00%	51.00%	increase	74.00%	78.00%	increase
New Jersey	32.00%	40.00%	increase	50.00%	57.00%	increase
New Mexico	66.89%	64.70%	decrease	85.23%	85.73%	increase
New York	51.60%	58.60%	increase	82.00%	81.00%	decrease
North Carolina	53.00%	53.00%	no change	62.50%	62.50%	no change
North Dakota	48.92%	51.88%	increase	70.29%	68.02%	decrease
Ohio	62.67%	63.49%	no change	93.62%	92.74%	decrease
Oklahoma	58.23%	52.61%	decrease	63.59%	72.78%	increase
Oregon	71.49%	63.44%	decrease	79.87%	76.57%	decrease
Pennsylvania	69.00%	69.00%	no change	75.00%	75.00%	no change
Puerto Rico	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rhode Island	34.00%	35.00%	increase	62.00%	61.00%	decrease
South Carolina	23.00%	46.48%	increase	69.00%	65.42%	decrease
South Dakota	49.00%	52.00%	increase	60.00%	61.00%	increase
Tennessee	48.06%	45.70%	decrease	72.07%	71.59%	no change
Texas	49.47%	48.46%	decrease	76.74%	78.63%	increase
Utah	39.55%	38.54%	decrease	63.18%	61.56%	decrease
Vermont	48.33%	48.59%	increase	92.39%	90.53%	decrease
Virginia	49.92%	47.88%	decrease	74.71%	77.73%	increase
Washington	71.00%	70.00%	decrease	87.00%	87.00%	no change
West Virginia	35.71%	34.10%	decrease	73.67%	73.40%	decrease
Wisconsin	46.98%	41.15%	decrease	84.83%	83.43%	decrease
Wyoming	18.75%	14.75%	decrease	57.76%	57.26%	decrease
U.S. Average ^b	54.66%	55.39%		77.90%	78.51%	

Source: 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey

n/a = not applicable. Puerto Rico did not claim any Title IV-E dollars in SFY 2008 or SFY 2010, and therefore does not have a penetration rate for either year.

- States with penetration rates that rounded to the same whole percentage number each year were considered to have “no change” in their rates.
- U.S. average rates were computed by weighting each state’s penetration rate based on either the state’s foster care population (for the foster care rate) or the population of adopted children for whom Title IV-E adoption reimbursement claims were submitted to HHS (for the adoption rate). See the Notes section in this report for more detail on the methodology used.

Appendix D: Key Federal Child Welfare Funding Sources, FY 2010

Adapted from Scarcella et al., 2006, with significant contributions from Emilie Stoltzfus (Congressional Research Service)

Funding Source	Eligible Population	Eligible Services or Costs	Type of Funding
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act			
Subpart 1			
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services (CWS) Program	No specific eligibility criteria (states may determine)	Services and activities to prevent abuse and neglect; preserve and reunite families; promote safety, permanence, and well-being of children in foster or adoptive placements; and maintain a qualified workforce	Discretionary 75% federal share, 25% state share (up to total federal allotment)
<i>Additional components of subpart 1 in SFY 2010 included funds for Child Welfare Training, Research, and Demonstration, Family Connections Grants, and a National Random Sample Study of Child Welfare. However, the majority of Subpart 1 spending resides with the CWS program.</i>			
Subpart 2			
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	No specific eligibility criteria (states may determine)	Services for family preservation, family support, time-limited reunification, and adoption promotion and support Includes dollars set-aside for the following purposes: improving caseworker visits, improving outcomes of children affected by parental abuse of Methamphetamine or other substances, Court Improvement Programs, and Research, Evaluation, Training and Technical Assistance	Capped entitlement <i>and</i> a discretionary component 75% federal share, 25% state share (up to total federal allotment)
Title IV-E of the Social Security Act			
Foster Care Program			
Maintenance payments	Children in out-of-home placements who would have been considered needy in the homes from which they were removed (based on measures in place in 1996 under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program) who entered care through a judicial determination or voluntary placement, and who are in licensed or approved placements.	Room and board payments to out-of-home care providers for eligible children	Open-ended entitlement Federal share is equal to each state's FMAP (Federal Medical Assistance Percentage) rate, ranging from 56% to 89% (<i>reflects enhanced FMAP rate for FFY 2010</i>)
Administration and placement	Children in foster care who are IV-E eligible; Children at imminent risk of entering foster care (limited time); Children in foster care who are IV-E eligible except for their placement in an unlicensed relative home (limited time); Children in foster care moving between IV-E ineligible and IV-E eligible placement settings (limited time); any child in foster care (for eligibility determination activities only).	Case planning, management and review (including caseworker salaries to carry out these activities), eligibility determinations, licensing, foster parent recruitment, and other overhead and administrative activities required under the IV-E program	Open-ended entitlement 50% federal share, 50% state share
Training	Public and private child welfare agency staff; prospective and current foster parents; court personnel.	Training for public and private child welfare agency staff; prospective and current foster parents; and court personnel; Generally limited to individuals working with IV-E eligible children	Open-ended entitlement 75% federal share, 25% state share (generally; however federal share was 60% in FFY 2010 for private agency staff and court personnel. P.L. 110-351 phased in full reimbursement for these new groups of trainees, and FY2013 will be the first year in which all IV-E training claims will again be reimbursed at 75%)
Adoption Assistance Programs			
Adoption payments	Children adopted from foster care who have "special needs" (as determined by the state) and who 1) would have been considered needy in the homes from which they were removed (based on measures in place in 1996 under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program); or 2) are eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI); or 3) are children whose cost in a foster care setting are included in the IV-E foster care maintenance	Recurring payments to adoptive parents (not exceeding comparable foster care payment amounts)	Open-ended entitlement Federal share is equal to each state's FMAP rate, ranging from 56% to 89% (<i>reflects enhanced FMAP rate for FFY 2010</i>)

	payment being made on behalf of their minor parents; or 4) were eligible for IV-E adoption assistance in a previous adoption but whose adoptive parents died or their parental rights to the children were dissolved P.L. 110-351 provides that as of FY2018 any child determined by a state to have special needs will be eligible for recurring IV-E adoption assistance payments. The law phases in this expanded eligibility criteria beginning with FFY 2010. For children adopted during FFY 2010 the expanded eligibility applied to children with special needs who 1) were age 16 or older when adopted, or 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.		
Administration and placement	Children who are adopted (or about to be adopted) and who have been determined by the state to have special needs	Placement costs and other administrative activities related to adoption; recruitment of adoptive parents; non-recurring adoption expenses, including court costs, attorney fees, and other related expenses (state may determine amount of reimbursement for non-recurring costs but total may not exceed \$2,000)	Open-ended entitlement 50% federal share, 50% state share
Training	Public and private child welfare agency staff; prospective and current adoptive parents; court personnel	Training for public and private child welfare agency staff; prospective and current adoptive parents; and court personnel; Generally limited to individuals working with IV-E eligible children.	Open-ended entitlement 75% federal share, 25% state share (generally; however federal share was 60% in FFY 2010 for private agency staff and court personnel. P.L. 110-351 phased in full reimbursement for these new groups of trainees, and FY2013 will be the first year in which all IV-E training claims will again be reimbursed at 75%)
Guardianship Assistance Program			
Guardianship payments	Children exiting foster care to legal guardianships with relatives and the following conditions are met: (1) the child has been eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments while residing for at least six consecutive months in the home of the prospective relative guardian; (2) the State or Tribe has determined that the permanency options of being returned home or 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; (4) for children who have attained the age of 14, the child has been consulted regarding the kinship guardianship arrangement. Beneficiaries may also be siblings of eligible children placed in the same kinship guardianship arrangement.	Payments to relative guardians; (not exceeding comparable foster care payment amounts) .	Open-ended entitlement Federal share is equal to each state's FMAP (Federal Medical Assistance Percentage) rate, ranging from 56% to 89% (<i>reflects enhanced FMAP rate for FFY 2010</i>)
Administration and placement	Children who are eligible for Title IV-E guardianship payments	Placement activities and other administrative activities related to guardianship; non-recurring guardianship expenses, including court costs, attorney fees, and other related expenses (state must pay full cost or at least \$2,000 of cost, whichever is greater)	Open-ended entitlement 50% federal share, 50% state share
Training	Public and private child welfare agency staff; prospective and current guardians; court personnel	Training for public and private child welfare agency staff; prospective and current guardians; and court personnel. Generally limited to individuals working with IV-E eligible children.	Open-ended entitlement 75% federal share, 25% state share (generally; however federal share was 60% in FFY 2010 for private agency staff and court personnel. P.L. 110-351 phased in full

			reimbursement for these new groups of trainees, and FY2013 will be the first year in which all IV-E training claims will again be reimbursed at 75%)
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program/Education and Training Vouchers (ETV)			
	Chafee: Youth (no minimum age) who are likely to remain in foster care until age 18; youth age 18- 21 who have “aged out” of foster care; youth who left foster care for adoption or guardianship at age 16 or older ETV: Youth eligible for Chafee services; youth up to age 23 provided they are receiving an ETV at age 21 and are progressing toward completion of the postsecondary education or training program	Chafee: Life skills training programs; services to improve educational outcomes, job readiness and employment; personal and emotional supports (e.g., mentoring); substance abuse prevention; preventive health activities; and (for youth age 18-21 who are no longer in foster care) housing expenses (maximum of 30% of funds) and financial assistance ETV: Vouchers up to \$5,000 per year for post-secondary education or vocational training	Chafee: Capped entitlement ETV: Discretionary 80% federal share, 20% state share
Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS)			
	SACWIS is reimbursed at 50% without regard to the share of children who are IV-E eligible. However, states are not required to have a SACWIS system. States that choose not to run SACWIS programs can still claim development and operational costs at the title IV-E administrative rate, where the percentage of eligible foster care and adoption assistance children are factored into the cost allocation methodology.	Design, development, installation (including cost of hardware), and ongoing operation at either the SACWIS or non-SACWIS rate	Open-ended entitlement 50% federal share, 50% state share
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)			
	Families with children in need of assistance, as determined by the state	Supports and services, including those that are related to child welfare, that meet at least one of main purposes of the TANF program (including helping children to be cared for in their own homes or with relatives, reducing out-of-wedlock pregnancy, promoting job preparation, work, and marriage) or activities that were in the state’s AFDC plan on September 30, 1995 or August 21, 1996	Capped block grant No state share required, but states must meet a Maintenance of Effort requirement
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)			
	State-specific	Broad range of services that will meet at least one of five purposes of the SSBG program, including prevention of abuse and neglect, child protection, and reunification	Capped entitlement 100% federally funded; no state share.
Medicaid			
	Children who are Title IV-E eligible (whether for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance, or kinship guardianship assistance) are categorically eligible for Medicaid. Additional low income and disabled children are eligible on state-specific basis but within federal mandates. States have the option to extend Medicaid to non-IV-E eligible adopted children or former foster youth age 18-21.	In addition to direct health care services, Medicaid can be used to fund services related to child welfare, including targeted case management, rehabilitative services, Medicaid-funded therapeutic foster care, and administrative costs associated with these options. Medicaid’s eligible services also include medically necessary health and mental health care for children, but these services were not included in the data collected by the survey.	Open-ended entitlement Federal share depends on the state’s per capita income, ranging from 56% to 89% (<i>reflects enhanced FMAP rate for FFY 2010</i>) Through ARRA, states could receive the standard 6.2% FMAP increase plus additional percentage points tied to the state’s unemployment rate (if the unemployment rate was at a certain level)

Appendix E: Methodology

Survey Development. Child Trends developed a survey instrument for the 2008 and 2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey based on the previous six rounds of data collection. As with previous rounds of the survey, the instrument was refined based on current key topics of interest and relevance to the field, as well as feedback from the respondents themselves. Developed in consultation with staff from Casey Family Programs and the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the survey was vetted over a period of several months, and was pilot tested by key field staff prior to finalization. The final instrument was converted into a writeable PDF electronic document, and made available for download and completion on the State Child Welfare Policy Database, www.childwelfarepolicy.org (a website managed by Child Trends with support from Casey Family Programs). The current survey also included a new section on Family Foster Care Provider Rates and Classifications. These data are not included in this report with the child welfare expenditure data for 2008 and 2010; a separate report on state responses to this portion of the survey is forthcoming.

Because the survey instrument has been revised over the course of the seven rounds of the survey, some data were not directly comparable to other years. To enhance our ability to accurately compare data across states and across years, respondents were asked to use the definitions below to provide the requested fiscal data.

Expenditures	Include: all state fiscal year (SFY) 2008 and 2010 expenditures for the programs, case management, administration, and operation (including field and administrative staff expenses) of your state's child welfare services system, including all funds for services contracted out to another agency that meet the definition of child welfare below. Please use SFY 2008 and SFY 2010 when answering the survey. For most states, this will be July 1, 2007-June 30, 2008 and July 1, 2009-June 30, 2010. If you are unable to provide data based on these fiscal years, please indicate the time period for which you have provided data on page 4. If your child welfare agency is housed within a larger administrative agency, please be sure to only include Medicaid, TANF, and SSBG funds that were used <u>for child welfare purposes</u>. Exclude: capital costs, appropriated but unexpended funds, and recoupment of federal reimbursement from prior years.
Child welfare	Include: all of the following services that are administered by the child welfare agency: services for children and families to prevent abuse and neglect; family preservation services; child protective services (intake, family assessment, investigation, and case management); in-home services; out-of-home placements; adoption and guardianship services and supports. Exclude: domestic violence, juvenile justice, and all other services that the child welfare agency may provide that are not listed above.

Survey Distribution and Completion. In May 2011, we mailed a letter to each state's child welfare administrator, requesting participation in the SFY 2008/2010 survey. State administrators were identified from the list maintained by the National Association of Public Child Welfare Administrators (NAPCWA). The introductory letter, addressed from Patrick McCarthy, President and CEO of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, William C. Bell, President and CEO of Casey Family Programs, and Tracy Wareing, Executive Director of the American Public Human Services Association, was accompanied by instructions

to access, download, and complete the survey electronically. In addition to the letter and survey instructions, summaries of states' responses to the prior child welfare financing survey (for SFY 2006) were included in the mailed packages, to allow states to provide us with any changes to their previously submitted data.

After each survey package was mailed, we conducted extensive phone and email follow-up with the child welfare administrators' office in each state to confirm receipt of the materials, answer any questions about the procedures or timelines accompanying the survey, and identify the designated individual(s) to whom the survey was assigned. Once the respondents were identified, we followed up directly with the appropriate individuals to encourage each state's participation in the study and address any questions about the instrument itself. States were able to complete the survey in an electronic format and email their completed instruments directly to Child Trends. Although we requested that states assign the survey to appropriate staff for completion within the first two months of receiving the mailing, data collection continued through April 2012.

Six states did not complete the survey instrument (Hawaii, Mississippi, Montana, Puerto Rico, Vermont, and Wyoming) but were able to provide an abbreviated fiscal dataset with key categories to Child Trends (including: federal Title IV-E (including ARRA-related funds from increased FMAP), Title IV-B, Medicaid, TANF, SSBG, other federal and third party, total federal, total state, total local, and total expenditures).

Data Quality Checks and Confirmation with States

Following receipt and review of the survey from each state, we conducted phone and email follow-ups with respondents to confirm their responses and clarify certain data (with the exception of the six states described above, who submitted limited data and had an abbreviated and modified review process). In addition to checking all reported figures and calculations for mathematical accuracy throughout the survey, we compared the states' SFY 2008 responses to the data they submitted in SFY 2006, and their SFY 2010 responses to the data submitted for SFY 2008. Any categories that increased or decreased by more than 20% between any two year interval (i.e., between 2006 and 2008, or between 2008 and 2010) were flagged as requiring additional follow up with the states to confirm that the numbers were correct. We also identified any questions that were left blank as issues to clarify with states.

We contacted the individual listed on the survey as the state's "staff contact for fiscal data" to request follow-up communication after our thorough review of the submitted data. If the contact listed on the survey was unavailable for a follow-up or requested that another staff member familiar with the data participate in communication with us, we worked with that referral to receive answers to our questions. We conducted phone calls with some states, while with others we were successful in conducting follow-up communications over email.

During the follow-up communications with states, we addressed calculation inconsistencies, discussed data that changed significantly (i.e., 20% or more) between years, requested missing data for responses that were unanswered, and clarified with states whether blank responses actually reflected \$0, or were instead intended to reflect that data could not be reported. Additionally, we asked for verification from states that their reported Medicaid and TANF amounts comprised only dollars for child welfare purposes, as defined in the survey. Thus, we confirmed that the Medicaid dollars reported were only funds that the state claimed for child welfare services (e.g., targeted case management, behavioral modification treatment) and not for direct health services (e.g., dentist, in-patient services) for Medicaid-eligible children who are involved with the child welfare system. Similarly, for TANF we confirmed that the dollars reported were only funds that the child welfare agency used for child welfare services in SFY 2008 or 2010, and did not include other expenditures such as funds expended by the welfare agency for supports to welfare recipients, or for child-only TANF payments to kinship caregivers.

In many instances, states provided us with revisions and corrections to their initial submission based on our follow-up communications. Some states requested additional time to seek input from other agency staff in confirming that the numbers were accurate, or decided to revise the instrument significantly. This iterative process with the states continued through April 2012.

Following this extensive data-checking phase, we developed a 1-page summary of data for the main SFYs 2008 and 2010 financial categories from the survey for each state. This document presented key data that would be reported for each state, and allowed states to have a final opportunity to provide any revisions prior to analysis and publication. We emailed this document to the individuals who had worked on the survey or with us during the follow-up phase, as well as the state's child welfare administrator. In this communication, we requested that states review their reported data for us a final time prior to publication. During this final review period, some states provided us with further revisions and clarifications until their submission was complete.

Throughout the follow-up period, states were extremely generous with their time and expertise, and we acknowledge the immensity of work that went into this effort. The quality of the data and our ability to interpret the information were vastly improved by the states' additional investment in this confirmation process.

Appendix F: Notes

ⁱ The state fiscal year (SFY) for most states was July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008 for FY 2008, and July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010 for FY 2010. However, eight states indicated a different time period for their data (either for their entire dataset, or for only one year, or for particular funding categories/sources).

ⁱⁱ Comparison of total funds for SFYs 2006 and 2008 excludes Indiana, New York, Puerto Rico, and Wisconsin due to incomplete or missing data. Comparison of total funds for SFYs 2008 and 2010 excludes Indiana due to incomplete data.

ⁱⁱⁱ Given that several states provided revisions to previously submitted data, some findings as reported in the previous report (*i.e.*, *Federal, State, and Local Spending to Address Child Abuse and Neglect in SFY 2006*) have changed. Prior iterations of the survey also provided the opportunity for states to adjust previously submitted data, which in turn impacted previously released findings as well. Please contact the authors with any questions about updated figures for SFY 2006 as provided by states during this survey effort.

^{iv} Comparison of total funds for SFYs 2006 and 2008 excludes Indiana, New York, Puerto Rico, and Wisconsin due to incomplete or missing data. Comparison of total funds for SFYs 2008 and 2010 excludes Indiana due to incomplete data.

^v Throughout the survey, states that had a percentage change between two years that rounds to 0% are classified as having no measurable change. Comparison of total funds for SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 excludes New York, Puerto Rico, and Wisconsin due to incomplete or missing data.

^{vi} Comparison of federal funds and state funds for SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 excludes Puerto Rico (no survey for SFY 2006). Comparison of local funds for SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 excludes Iowa, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wisconsin (missing local data in either or both years).

^{vii} Two states that traditionally spend a substantial amount of local dollars on child welfare, New York and Wisconsin, could not report their local expenditures for SFY 2006. Therefore, the SFY 2006 amount displayed below (\$2.9 billion) excludes the local dollars spent by these states, which is likely to be a significant amount, and thus is a clear underestimate of true local spending. These two states (and several others with incomplete local data) were excluded from the comparisons of local expenditures between SFYs 2006 and 2010. Therefore, while the graph below presents local expenditures as \$2.9 billion in SFY 2006 and \$3.3 billion in SFY 2010, when states with missing data are excluded from comparisons, the change between these years is actually a decrease overall.

^{viii} Comparison of federal funds for SFY 2006 and SFY 2008 excludes Puerto Rico (no survey for SFY 2006), and comparison of state funds for SFY 2006 and SFY 2008 excludes Puerto Rico (no survey for SFY 2006) and Indiana (missing state and local dollars for SFY 2008).

^{ix} Comparison of state funds for SFY 2008 and SFY 2010 excludes Indiana (missing state and local dollars for SFY 2008).

^x The calculation of the national federal, state, and local shares of total child welfare spending excludes Indiana for SFY 2008, which was unable to provide local or state expenditures for that year. Based on previous surveys and other available data, this state (which had a county-administered child welfare system in SFY 2008) is recognized as likely having a significant contribution to overall spending from their localities and state dollars. Therefore, including Indiana in the calculation would likely

underestimate the overall local and state shares, and overestimate the federal share. Although two other states did not provide information about their local expenditures for 2008 or 2010 (Rhode Island and Utah), these states both have state-administered child welfare programs, and thus were assumed to have a minimal, if any contribution of funds from local sources.

Although not all other states were able to provide complete responses for every single data category requested for SFYs 2008 and 2010 (i.e., Rhode Island could not provide SSBG data for either year, West Virginia could not provide Medicaid data for either year, and Michigan could not provide Medicaid data for 2008), we have included all states in our calculation of the federal, state, and local shares for 2010, and all states but Indiana in these calculations for 2008.

Rhode Island, which was missing SSBG data for both years, reported using no SSBG dollars on child welfare activities in most of the previous surveys. Based on this historical expenditure pattern, it is likely that their use of SSBG in SFYs 2008 and 2010 was also minimal to none. West Virginia, which did not provide information on Medicaid expenditures for either year, and Michigan, which did not provide Medicaid expenditures for 2008, have both used Medicaid funds in the past, and cannot be presumed to have used no Medicaid dollars in the year(s) in question.

To measure the impact on the overall findings of including these states in the calculation of federal, state, and local shares, we conducted a sensitivity analysis by computing the data in two ways: first including the three states in the calculations, and then excluding them entirely. When the three states (Michigan, Rhode Island, and West Virginia) were excluded from the computation in 2008 (in addition to Indiana), the resulting federal, state, and local shares are less than 1% off of the results calculated when the three states *are* included. Therefore, we have included these states in the federal, state, and local share statistic for 2008 due to the minimal impact.

When Rhode Island and West Virginia were excluded from the computation in 2010, the resulting federal, state, and local shares less than 0.20% off of the results calculated when the two states *are* included. Therefore, we have included these states in the federal, state, and local share statistic for 2010 due to the minimal impact.

^{xi} Comparison of federal funds between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 excludes Puerto Rico (no survey for SFY 2006).

^{xii} Rhode Island did not provide SSBG data and West Virginia did not provide Medicaid data for SFY 2010, so these two states were excluded from this analysis.

^{xiii} Comparison of Title IV-E funds between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 excludes Puerto Rico (no survey for SFY 2006).

^{xiv} Comparison of Title IV-E funds between SFY 2006 and SFY 2008 excludes Puerto Rico (no survey for SFY 2006).

^{xv} The federal Child and Family Services and Improvement and Innovation Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-34) renewed the Title IV-E waiver authority that expired in 2006.

^{xvi} Hawaii, Mississippi, Montana, Vermont, and Wyoming provided total Title IV-E amounts but did not provide breakdowns of their Title IV-E expenditures into the various categories. Therefore, HHS claims data for FYs 2008 and 2010 were utilized for these states in order to estimate national expenditures in the Foster Care and Adoption Assistance programs. The total Title IV-E amounts reported by the states for SFYs 2008 and 2010 were used to calculate an estimated amount expended in each Title IV-E subcategory, using proportional amounts claimed to HHS.

^{xvii} All comparisons for expenditures from the Title IV-E Foster Care Program between SFYs 2006 and 2010 exclude Hawaii, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, Pennsylvania Vermont, and Wyoming due to missing data, and Puerto Rico (no survey for SFY 2006).

^{xviii} Oregon noted that the dollars the state reported for SFY 2006 in the Title IV-E foster care and adoption administrative categories were slightly off, but not by more than a few hundred dollars. The state did not provide corrected numbers for those figures, but based on the minor change, given the magnitude of overall expenditures in those categories for the state in SFY 2006, this should not impact the comparisons between years.

^{xix} To calculate a national average based on the individual penetration rates reported by the 51 states, penetration rates were weighted based on each state's foster care population, similar to methodology used for the SFY 2006 survey. Using data from HHS' Children's Bureau (U.S. DHHS, 2011c), the number of children served in foster care in FFY 2010 was calculated for each state. To compute this figure, we summed the number of children in care on the last day of the fiscal year (September 30) with the number of children exiting care throughout the fiscal year. With the number of children served and the penetration rate for each of the 51 states, we then calculated the number of children in each state for whom federal Title IV-E foster care reimbursement was received. We summed this number for each of the 51 states to compute the total number of children receiving Title IV-E reimbursement during the year, and divided this by the total number of children served in foster care that year in the 51 states.

^{xx} The national Title IV-E foster care penetration rate reported here differs from the national figure from AFCARS that the Administration of Children and Families at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services uses. The author has discussed this discrepancy with staff from HHS, and while the exact cause of the differing figures is not known, it is likely that possible differences in methodology for computing the average national rate, as well as definitional issues regarding how AFCARS defines who is a child in foster care and those that individual states used to arrive at the numbers they report on this survey are contributing factors. As noted, states were asked to report their foster care penetration rates to us based on the question of *"Thinking about your state child welfare population in out of home placements, for approximately what percentage did your state claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for spending on foster care maintenance in SFYs 2008 and 2010 (i.e., your state's foster care penetration rate)? In calculating this percentage, please exclude Title IV-E funds for non IV-E eligible children under a waiver."* However, the numerator and denominator to be used in the calculation were not explicitly defined for the state, and thus the rates reported may result from varying interpretations and methodologies utilized by the states.

^{xxi} To calculate a national average for each ineligibility reason based on the individual percentages reported by the states, the percentages were weighted based on each state's population of children ineligible for Title IV-E reimbursement in each fiscal year. The number of children both eligible and ineligible for Title IV-E foster care reimbursement was calculated for each year using the state's reported penetration rate (from the survey response) and the total children served in foster care throughout the year (from HHS' Children's Bureau; U.S. DHHS, 2011c). The number of children who were ineligible for each particular reason (e.g., income of parents) was computed for each state that provided a percentage for that reason, by multiplying this percentage by the number of total ineligible children in that state. We summed this number for each state that provided data for the ineligibility reason, and divided this by the total number of children ineligible for Title IV-E across those states.

^{xxii} Calculation of the percent of Title IV-E foster care administration and placement dollars from (1) case-planning and pre-placement services and (2) administration and overhead excludes Hawaii, Illinois, Mississippi, Montana, Vermont, and Wyoming, due to missing data. Illinois reported nearly \$97 million

claimed for Title IV-E foster care administration and placement dollars but did not provide a breakdown into the two subcategories.

^{xxiii} These percentages have not been weighted to account for the varying amounts of administration and overhead dollars used in each state that responded to these questions. Therefore, the average percent reported by the states cannot be interpreted as a national average for spending on caseworkers and/or eligibility determinations.

^{xxiv} Hawaii, Mississippi, Montana, Puerto Rico, Vermont, and Wyoming did not answer the question regarding transportation costs for Title IV-E eligible children.

^{xxv} Amount includes calculations based on HHS claims data for the 5 states that did not provide a breakdown of SFY 2010 Title IV-E expenditures (Hawaii, Mississippi, Montana, Vermont, and Wyoming). The total Title IV-E amounts reported by the states for SFYs 2008 and 2010 were used to calculate an estimated amount expended in each Title IV-E subcategory, using proportional amounts claimed to HHS.

^{xxvi} All comparisons for expenditures from the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance program for SFYs 2006 and SFY 2010 exclude Hawaii, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Vermont, and Wyoming due to missing data.

^{xxvii} To calculate a national average based on the individual adoption penetration rates reported by the 50 states, penetration rates were weighted based on each states' population of adopted children for whom Title IV-E adoption claims were submitted to HHS. Data from HHS' Children's Bureau provided the average monthly number of children for each state for whom claims were submitted. With this number and the adoption penetration rate for each of the 50 states, we then calculated the number of children in each state for whom federal IV-E adoption subsidy reimbursements were received. We summed these figures for each state to compute the estimated monthly number of children receiving Title IV-E adoption assistance reimbursement for all 50 states combined, and divided this by the total average monthly number of children for whom claims were submitted for the 50 states.

^{xxviii} Total Chafee Foster Care Independence Program amounts for SFY 2010 include HHS data for Hawaii, Mississippi, Montana, Puerto Rico, Vermont, and Wyoming, rather than survey reports. Comparison of Chafee Foster Care Independence Program expenditures for SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 excludes Hawaii, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, Puerto Rico, Vermont, and Wyoming due to missing data.

^{xxix} Comparison of Title IV-B expenditures between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 excludes Puerto Rico, which did not complete a SFY 2006 survey, and Pennsylvania, which noted that their SFY 2006 amount seemed to include only one of the subparts (thus representing an underestimation of their likely Title IV-B spending).

^{xxx} Comparison of Title IV-B expenditures between SFY 2006 and SFY 2008 excludes Puerto Rico and Pennsylvania (see note above).

^{xxxi} Comparison of non-dedicated federal funds in SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 excludes Arizona, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, Puerto Rico, and West Virginia, due to missing data.

^{xxxii} Rhode Island did not provide SSBG data and West Virginia did not provide Medicaid data for SFY 2010, so these two states were excluded from this analysis.

^{xxxiii} Comparison of TANF expenditures for SFY 2006 and SFY 2008, and SFY 2006 and SFY 2010, excludes Puerto Rico (no survey for SFY 2006).

^{xxxiv} Consistent with previous methodology, when states identified Supplemental SSBG dollars these were placed into the “other” federal funds category rather than the SSBG category. It is also possible that some states included supplemental awards in the SSBG category rather than in the “other” category. Thus, the dollars reported here could be considered an underestimate of total SSBG expenditures due to at least some of the additional dollars not being captured in the SSBG category. This may reflect variations across states in how certain federal dollars are classified, which is an inherent limitation of the survey.

^{xxxv} Comparison of SSBG expenditures for SFY 2006 and SFY 2010, and SFY 2006 and SFY 2008 excludes Puerto Rico (no survey for SFY 2006) and Rhode Island (no SSBG data for SFY 2010).

^{xxxvi} Comparison of SSBG expenditures for SFY 2008 and SFY 2010 excludes Rhode Island (no SSBG data for SFYs 2008 or 2010).

^{xxxvii} Comparison of Medicaid expenditures for SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 excludes Arizona, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, Puerto Rico, and West Virginia due to missing data.

^{xxxviii} Calculation of median includes inclusion of a 100% increase for a state to represent an increase from \$0 in 2006.

^{xxxix} Comparison of Medicaid expenditures for SFY 2006 and SFY 2008 excludes Arizona, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, Puerto Rico, and West Virginia due to missing data.

^{xl} Comparison of Medicaid expenditures for SFY 2008 and SFY 2010 excludes Michigan and West Virginia due to missing data.

^{xli} Comparison of “other federal funds” between SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 excludes Puerto Rico (no survey for SFY 2006). This round of the survey included the phrase “third party” in the question requesting other federal funds. Thus, some states may have reported funds that were outside of the provided categories that they considered “third party,” and therefore this category may not be directly comparable to other years in which the question was worded differently on the survey. However, given the relatively small size of this category overall, it is presumed that this wording difference likely had minimal effect on overall findings.

^{xlii} If a state reported “private donations” on the survey, these dollars were included in the state expenditures category.

^{xliii} Comparison of state expenditures for SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 excludes Puerto Rico (no survey for SFY 2006).

^{xliiv} Comparison of local expenditures for SFY 2006 and SFY 2010 excludes Iowa, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wisconsin due to missing data.

^{xliv} Comparison of local expenditures for SFY 2006 and SFY 2008 excludes Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wisconsin due to missing data. Comparison of local expenditures for SFY 2008 and SFY 2010 excludes Indiana, Rhode Island, and Utah due to missing data.