Child Welfare Agency Spending in Alabama

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

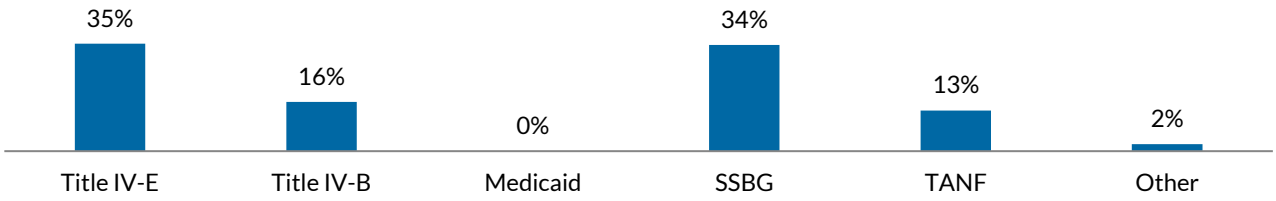
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Alabama for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures[2]

	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$67,172,306	N/A	N/A
Federal	$67,172,306	-51%	-66%
State	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A
Local	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A

Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Alabama.



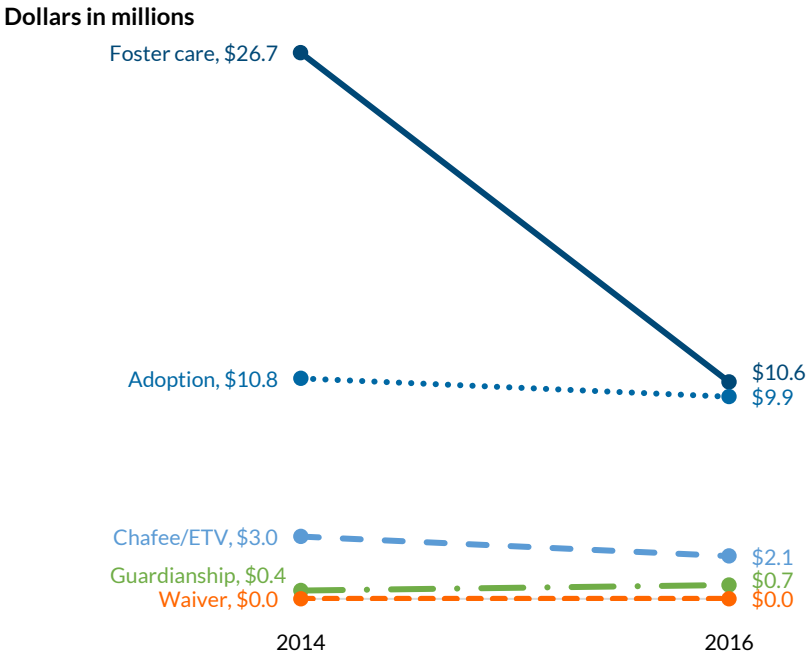
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not Alabama, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

Total in SFY 2016:
$23,224,063

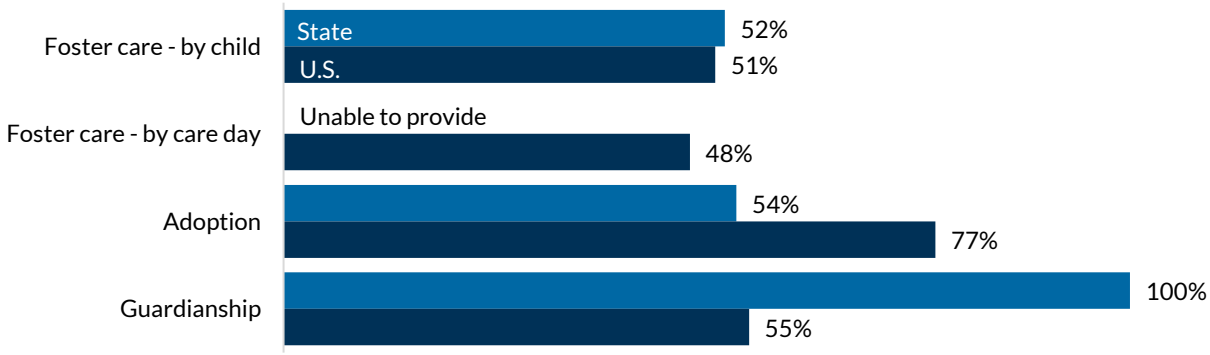
Change from SFY 2014:
-43%

SFY 2016 saw a decrease across all IV-E programs except for guardianship compared to SFY 2014.[5]



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$10,648,372

Change from SFY 2014:
-6%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$8,807,141

Change from SFY 2014:
-100%

Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
No

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$8,807,141

Change from SFY 2014:
-43%

Top categories of TANF spending in Alabama:

1) Emergency assistance
2) Services for children and youth
3) Family preservation services

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$22,966,908

Change from SFY 2014:
17%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Alabama:

1) Other uses
2) Administrative costs
3) Day care for children

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,525,822

Change from SFY 2014:
-46%

Use of Funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[12]

Out of Alabama's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around 90 percent on family foster care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Alabama		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$7,957,451	89%	60%
Congregate care	$1,014,143	11%	40%

Adoption and guardianship costs

Out of Alabama's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent around 90 percent of funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is similar to other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Alabama		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$9,204,160	86%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$850,799	8%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$632,438	6%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$41,409	<1%	<1%

[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Alabama is October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small

share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Alabama was unable to report how much they collected in child support.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

Alabama was unable to report state and local expenditures in SFY 2016, therefore total expenditures may be understated and some comparisons to other SFYs cannot be made. In addition, some amounts reported for SFY 2016 are understatements of true expenditures because Alabama changed their accounting system effective 10/1/2015 and the cost allocation of overhead and indirect costs was not active during the first year of the new system. Therefore, not all indirect costs are captured in reported expenditures.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report ("*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*") for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

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

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Alaska

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

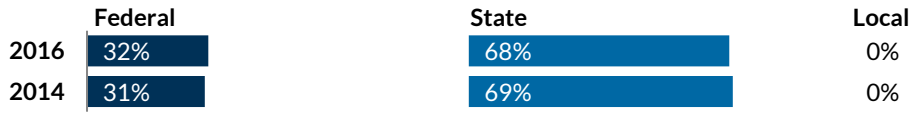
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Alaska for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Alaska increased since SFY 2014 and increased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

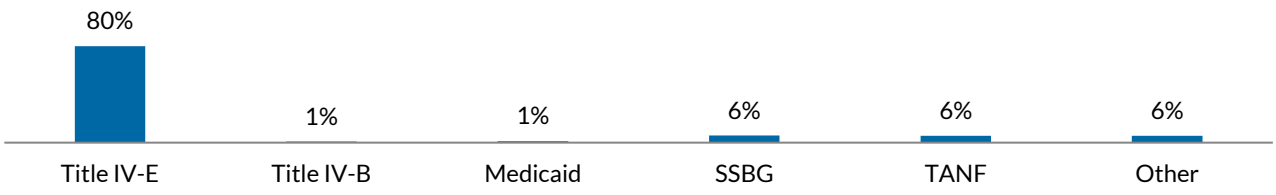
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$145,312,233	8%	15%
Federal	$46,143,864	11%	-15%
State	$99,168,369	7%	37%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Alaska has not changed since SFY 2014.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Alaska.



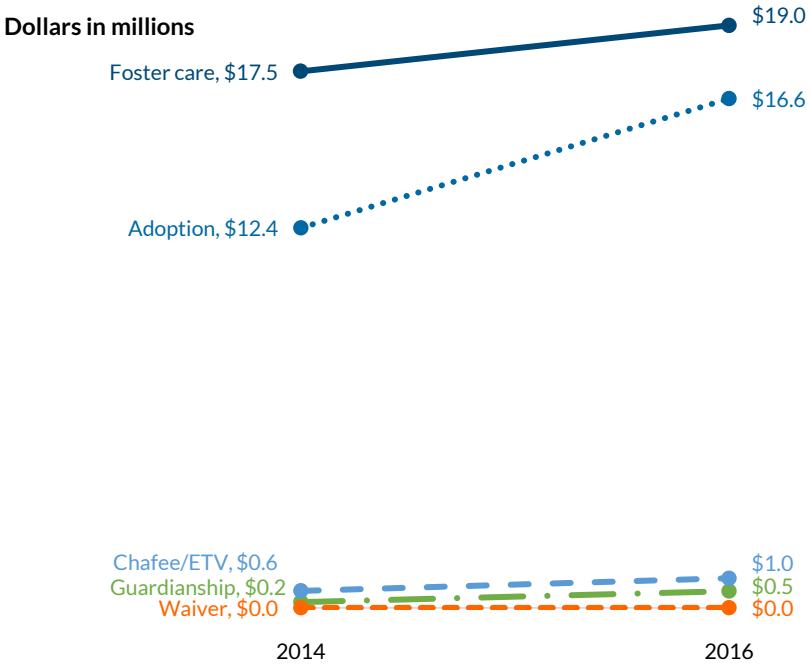
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not Alaska, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase across all IV-E programs compared to SFY 2014.[5]

Total in SFY 2016:
$37,075,464

Change from SFY 2014:
21%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$410,621

Change from SFY 2014:
1%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$598,121

Change from SFY 2014:
-49%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	Yes, through:
✓ Treatment foster care	✓ State Children's Health Insurance Program

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$2,589,103

Change from SFY 2014:
New funding source in 2016

Top categories of TANF spending in Alaska:

1) Services for children and youth
2) Family preservation services
3) Program management

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$2,802,437

Change from SFY 2014:
-66%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Alaska:

1) Adoption services
2) Child protective services
3) Foster care services for children

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$2,668,118

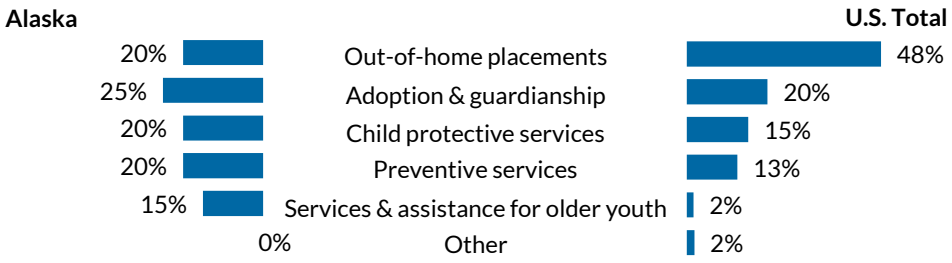
Change from SFY 2014:
197%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

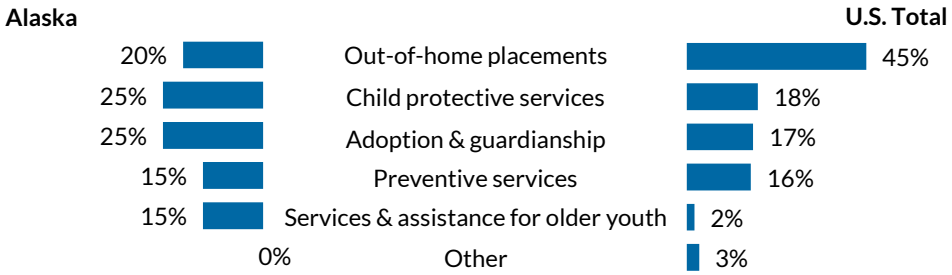
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Alaska	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Alaska uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a much larger proportion on services and assistance for older youth.



Alaska uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and larger proportion on adoption and guardianship.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Alaska indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Medicaid ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Medicaid ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ SSBG
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds

Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Alaska used federal funds.

Top categories of federal spending in Alaska

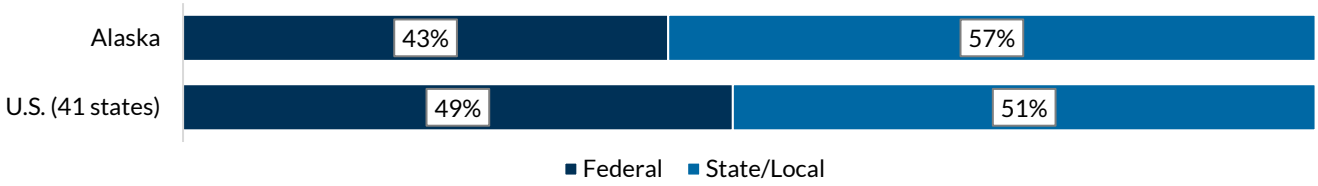
	Federal funds
1)	Caseworker visits and administration
2)	Financial supports
3)	Parent skill-based programs

Adoption and guardianship costs

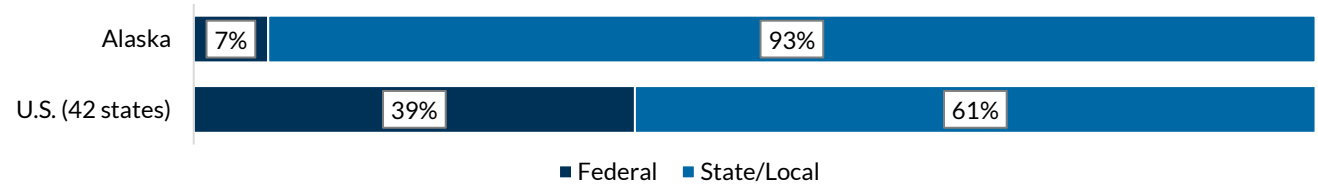
Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Alaska		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$12,490,984	N/A	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$319,981	N/A	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Alaska		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$16,676,525	N/A	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$4,505,523	N/A	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Alaska is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states, where just over half of such spending is funded by state/local dollars.



The vast majority of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Alaska is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Alaska is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Alaska reported $2,980,981 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

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Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

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The state indicated that their reported SSBG expenditures for SFY 2014 was incorrect, but did not provide a correction.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Alaska, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Arizona

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

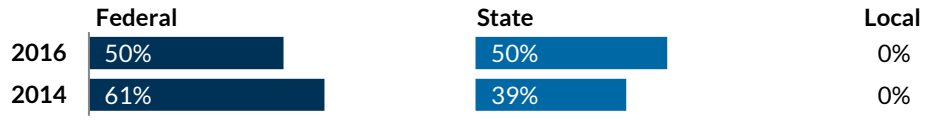
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Arizona for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Arizona increased since SFY 2014.[2]

	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$890,765,061	42%	N/A
Federal	$448,413,973	18%	N/A
State	$442,351,088	81%	87%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Arizona has changed since SFY 2014. Now, a greater proportion of total expenditures is financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Arizona.



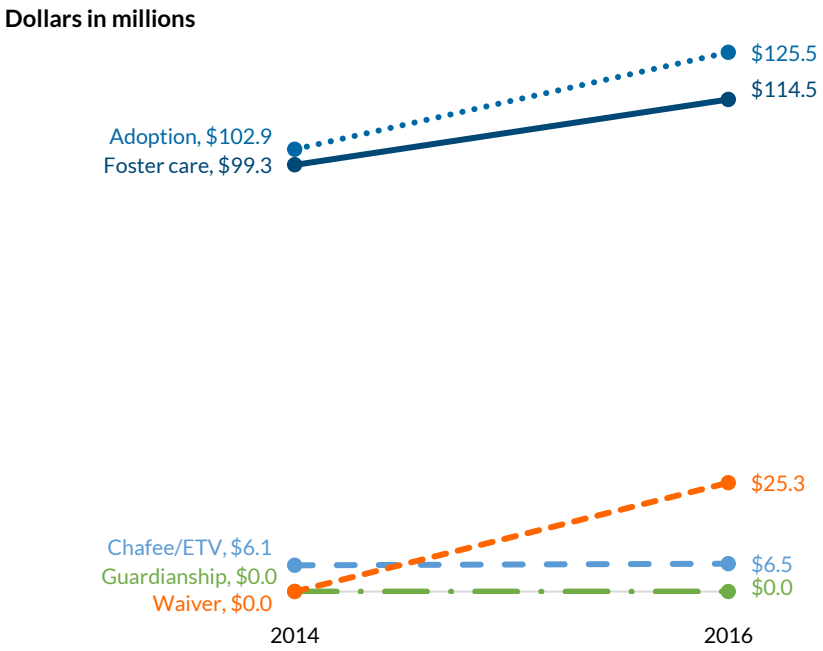
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Arizona, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase across all IV-E programs except for guardianship expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

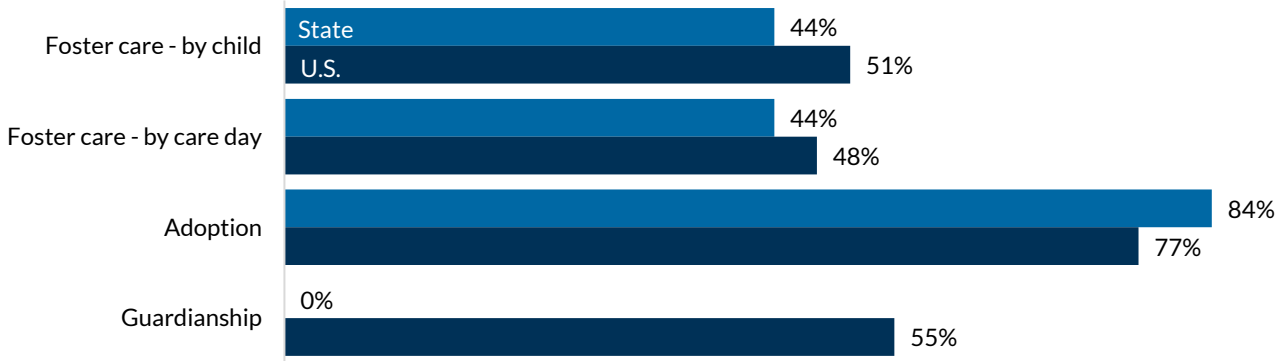
Total in SFY 2016:
$271,778,232

Change from SFY 2014:
30%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$25 million

Arizona reported $25 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Arizona began its waiver in July 2016.

Arizona spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	62%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	38%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	0%
Project development and evaluation costs	<1%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$13,847,689

Change from SFY 2014:
-2%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
Yes, through:
✓ State Children's Health Insurance Program

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$129,467,396

Change from SFY 2014:
15%

Top categories of TANF spending in Arizona:

1) Program management
2) Supportive services
3) Relative foster care payments and adoption/guardianship subsidies

SSBG

Total in SFY 2016:
$21,043,599

Change from SFY 2014:
-33%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending in Arizona:

- Foster care services for children

Other federal funds

Total in SFY 2016:
$12,277,057

Change from SFY 2014:
-17%

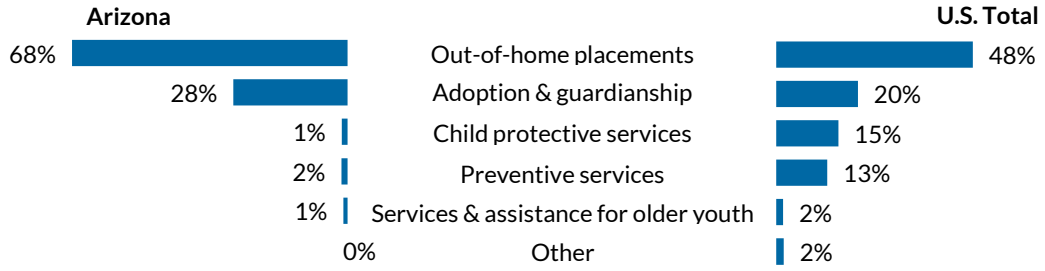
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

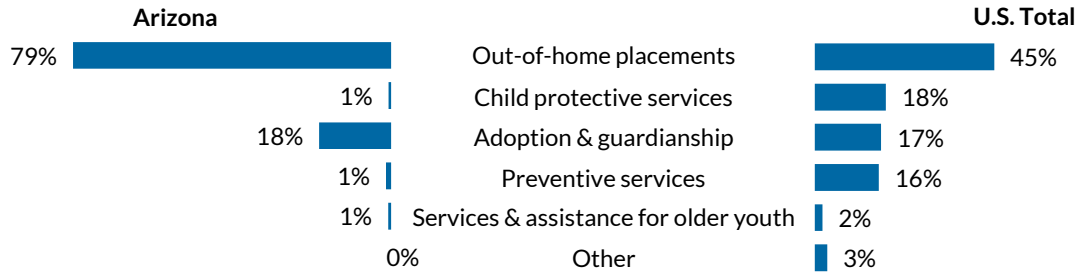
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Arizona	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Arizona uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Arizona uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a much larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Arizona indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

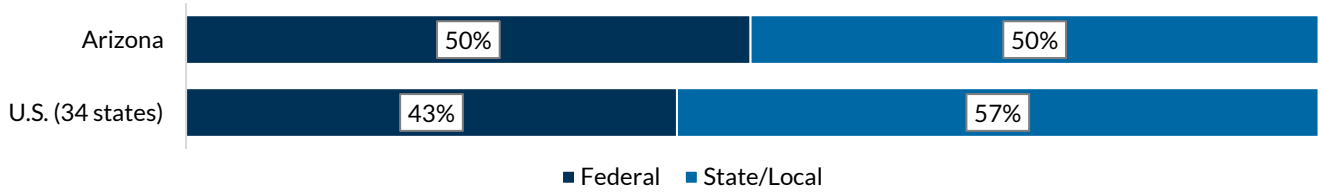
Out of Arizona's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around two thirds on congregate care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Arizona		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$31,180,569	33%	60%
Congregate care	$64,351,844	67%	40%

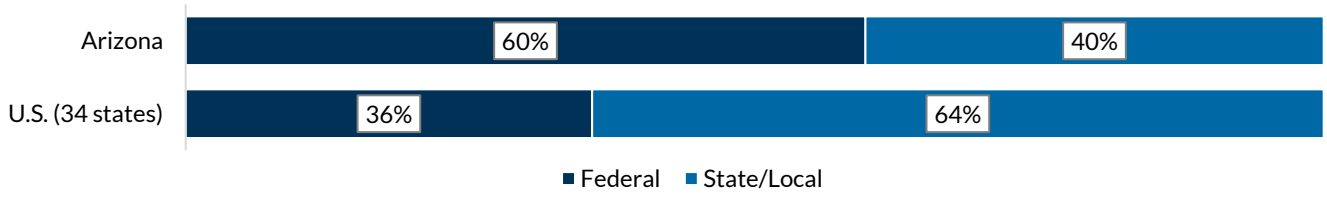
Out of Arizona's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on congregate care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Arizona		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$31,372,903	42%	52%
Congregate care	$43,398,272	58%	48%

Half of spending on family foster care in Arizona is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



More than half of spending on congregate care in Arizona is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Arizona used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Arizona

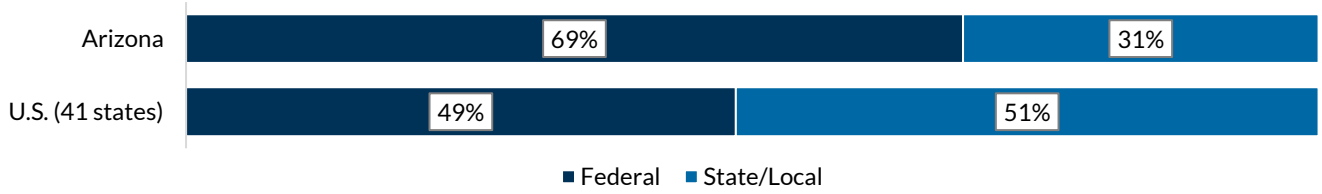
Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Parent skill-based programs	1) Parent skill-based programs
2) Financial supports	2) Caseworker visits and administration
3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment	3) Financial supports

Adoption and guardianship costs

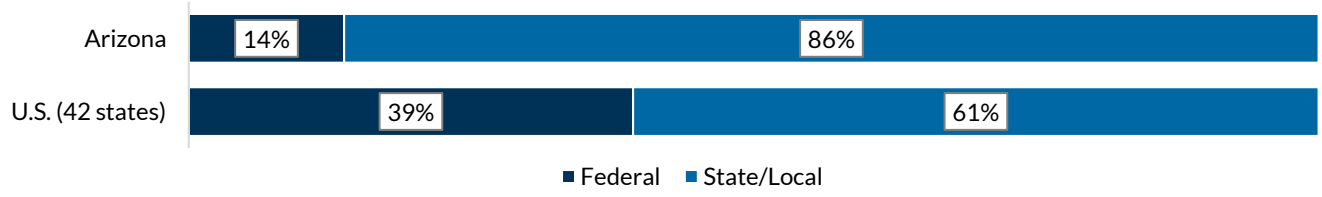
Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Arizona		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$151,318,492	N/A	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$1,620,564	N/A	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	N/A	<1%

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Arizona		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$69,301,859	N/A	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$10,151,898	N/A	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	N/A	<1%

Around two-thirds of spending on adoption assistance payments in Arizona is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



The vast majority of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Arizona is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Arizona is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support

dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Arizona was unable to report how much they collected in child support.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

Arizona was unable to report Medicaid expenditures in SFY 2006, therefore some comparisons to SFY 2006 cannot be made.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Arizona, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[13] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Arizona, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[14] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Arkansas

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Arkansas for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures[2]

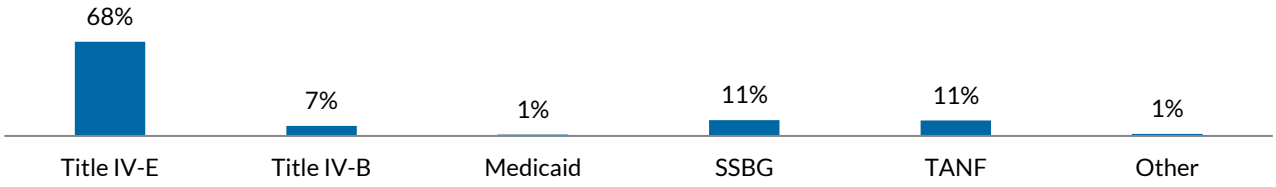
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$154,925,167	N/A	N/A
Federal	$92,804,224	11%	26%
State	$62,120,943	9%	33%
Local	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A

In SFY 2016, more than half of expenditures in Arkansas came from federal sources.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Arkansas.



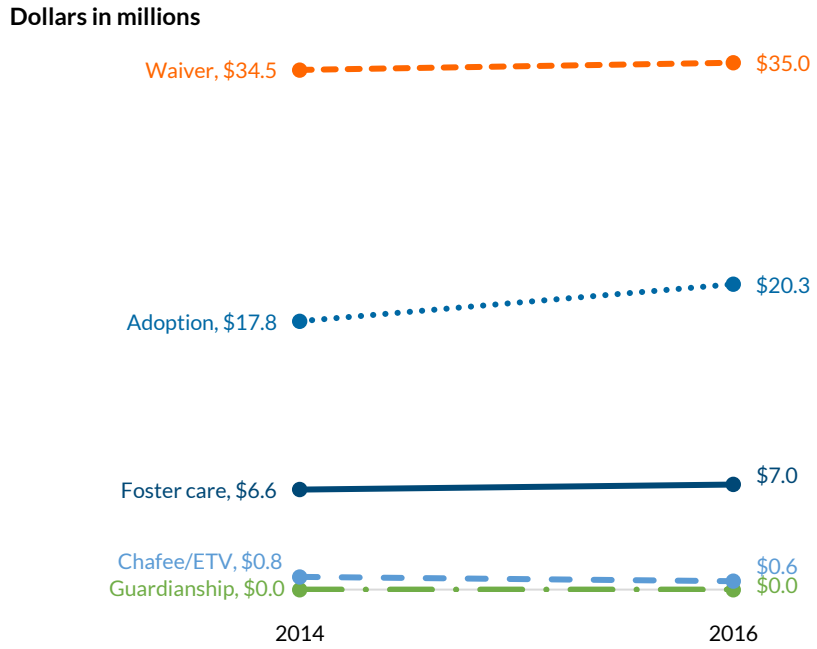
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Arkansas, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in foster care, adoption, and waiver expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

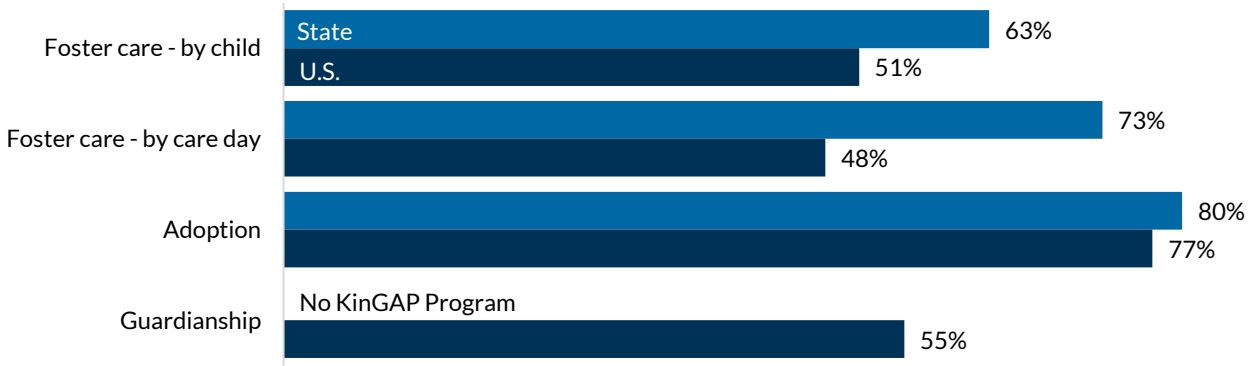
Total in SFY 2016:
$62,862,921

Change from SFY 2014:
5%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$35 million

Arkansas reported $35 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Arkansas began its waiver in July 2013.

Arkansas spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	75%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	24%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	0%
Project development and evaluation costs	<1%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$6,761,984

Change from SFY 2014:
-10%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$886,472

Change from SFY 2014:
-68%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Targeted case management	No

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$10,342,731

Change from SFY 2014:
12%

Top categories of TANF spending in Arkansas:

1) Family preservation services
2) Supportive services
3) Services for children and youth

SSBG

Total in SFY 2016:
$10,630,618

Change from SFY 2014:
332%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)[10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending in Arkansas:

1) Counseling services
2) Prevention and intervention services
3) Other uses

Other federal funds

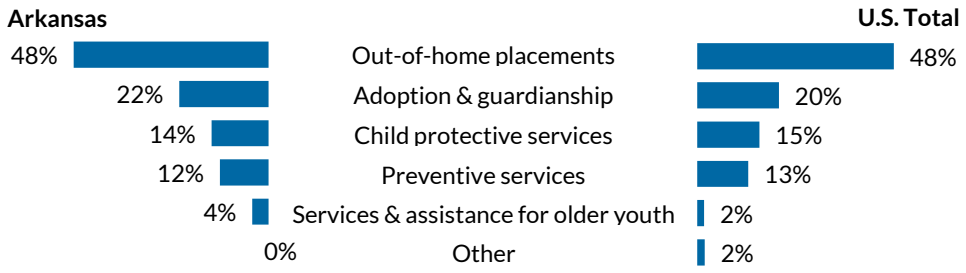
Total in SFY 2016:
$1,319,498

Change from SFY 2014:
-33%

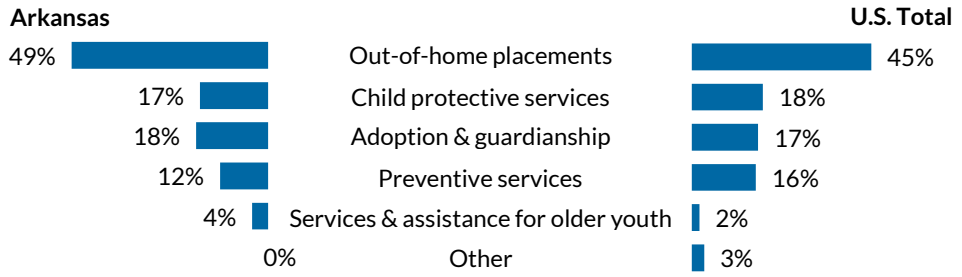
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Use of Funds

Arkansas uses its federal funds in a way that mirrors the national pattern.[12]



Arkansas uses its state/local funds slightly differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a slightly smaller proportion on preventive services and a slightly larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Arkansas indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ SSBG
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-B ➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ Medicaid ➢ Other federal funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ TANF ➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds

Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Arkansas used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Arkansas

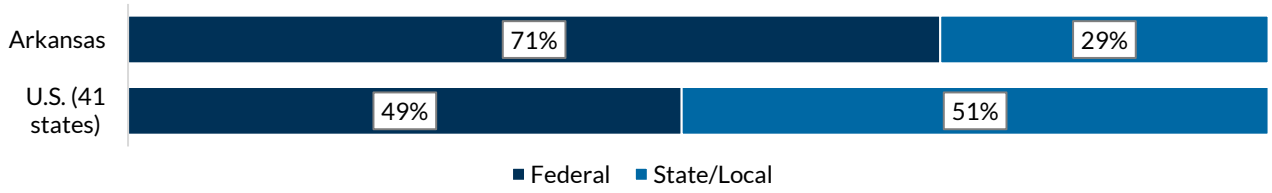
Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Financial supports	1) Financial supports
2) Caseworker visits and administration	2) Caseworker visits and administration
3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment	3) Mental health treatment

Adoption and guardianship costs

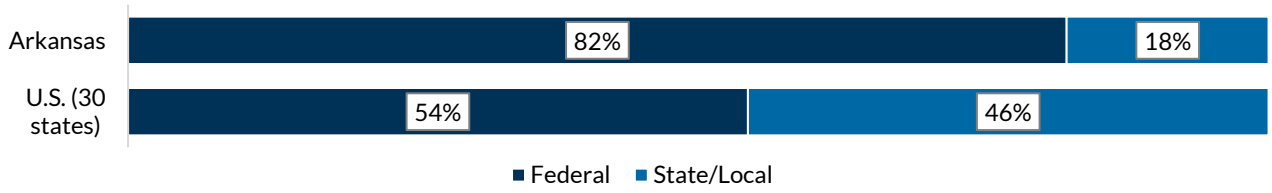
Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Arkansas		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$18,246,783	N/A	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$2,054,078	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	N/A	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Arkansas		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$7,380,309	N/A	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$441,940	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	N/A	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

Nearly three quarters of spending on adoption assistance payments in Arkansas is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



More than three quarters of spending on post-adoption supports and services in Arkansas is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Arkansas is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Arkansas was unable to report how much they collected in child support.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

Arkansas was unable to report local expenditures in SFY 2016, therefore total expenditures may be understated and some comparisons to other SFYs cannot be made.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

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

[8] For the survey, researchers asked states to report *only those Medicaid funds which covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match*. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population that were borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match, and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this

understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports child welfare clients and child welfare activities.

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

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Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in California

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in California for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in California increased since SFY 2014 and decreased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

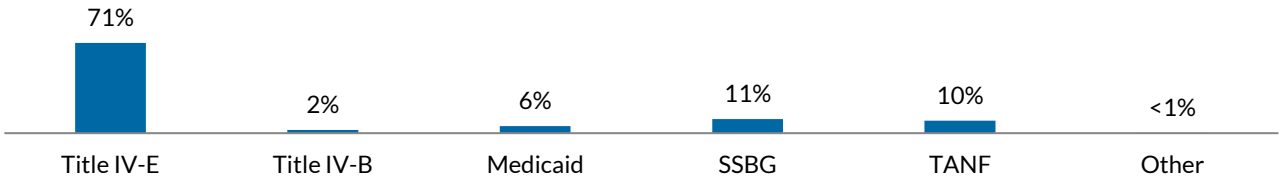
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$4,437,884,139	6%	-10%
Federal	$2,505,154,248	6%	16%
State and Local	$1,932,729,891	6%	-30%

The proportion of spending from federal and state/local sources in California has not changed since SFY 2014.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for California.



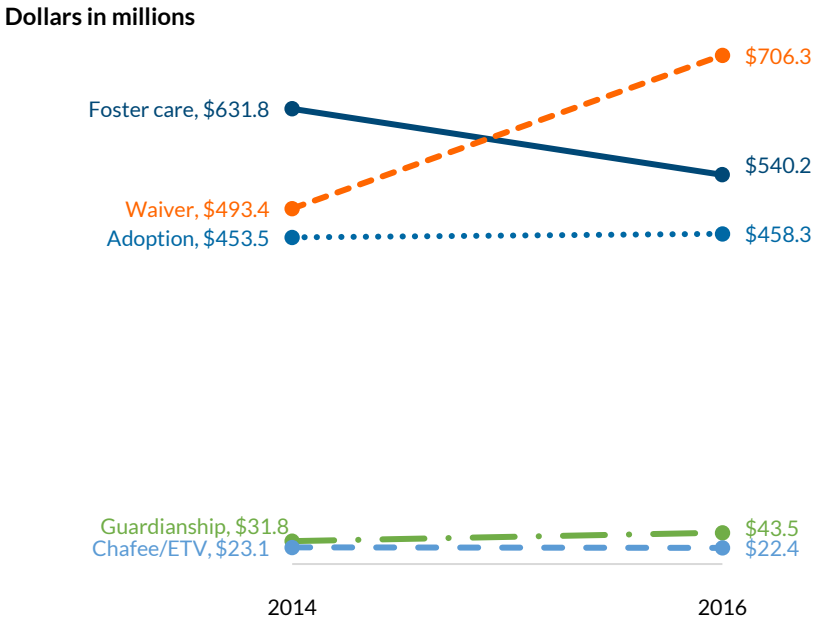
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including California, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in guardianship, adoption, and waiver expenditures and a decrease in foster care and Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

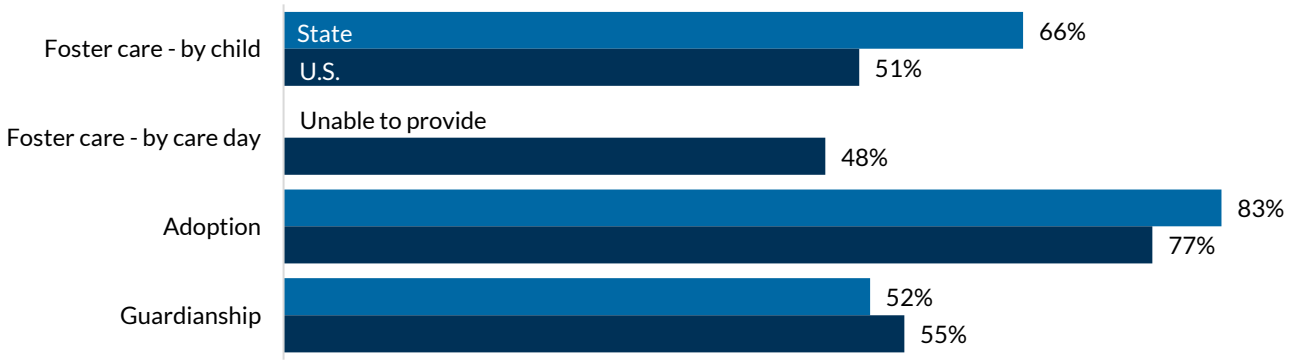
Total in SFY 2016:
$1,770,763,585

Change from SFY 2014:
8%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$706 million

California reported $706 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. California began its waiver in July 2007.

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$62,385,879

Change from SFY 2014:
1%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$141,564,502

Change from SFY 2014:
11%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Targeted case management ✓ Other: Medi-Cal administrative costs	Yes, through: ✓ Ribicoff Amendment ✓ Mechanism other than SCHIP, Ribicoff, or state-created eligibility pathway

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$246,569,396

Change from SFY 2014:
2%

Top categories of TANF spending in California:

1) Child welfare services
2) Emergency services
3) Relative foster care payments and adoption/guardianship subsidies

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$278,616,158

Change from SFY 2014:
-2%

Top categories of SSBG spending in California:

1) Day care for children
2) Foster care services for children
3) Services for people with disabilities

Other federal funds

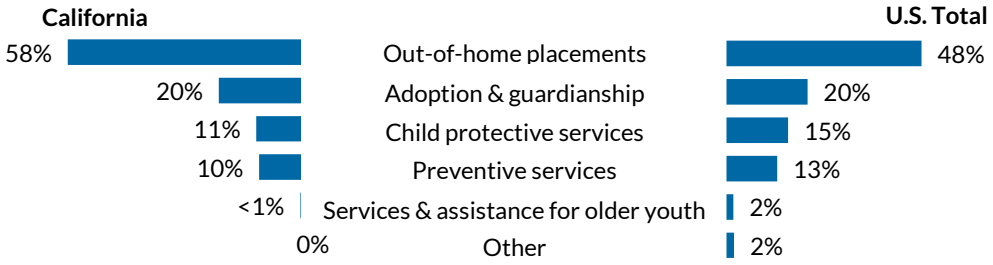
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$5,254,728

Change from SFY 2014:
-16%

Use of Funds

California uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

California indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ Local funds

Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[13]

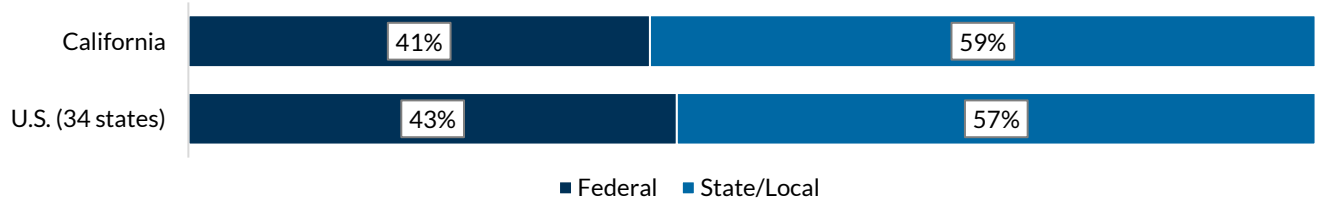
Out of California's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around two thirds on family foster care. This is somewhat different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	California		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$114,168,686	63%	60%
Congregate care	$67,051,450	37%	40%

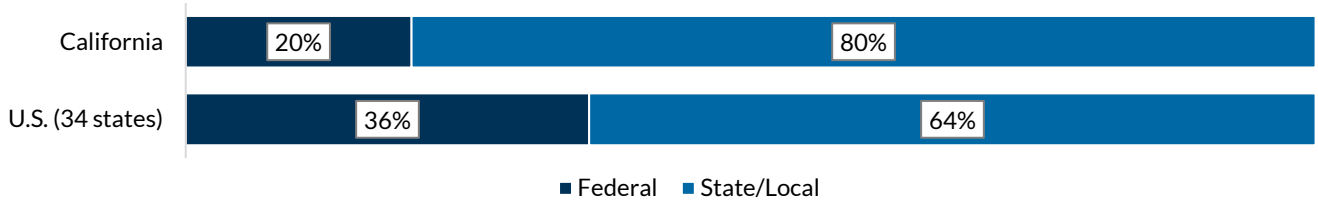
Out of California's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on congregate care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	California		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$164,624,081	38%	52%
Congregate care	$268,597,184	62%	48%

More than half of spending on family foster care in California is financed by state/local dollars, which is similar to other states.



More than three quarters of spending on congregate care in California is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.

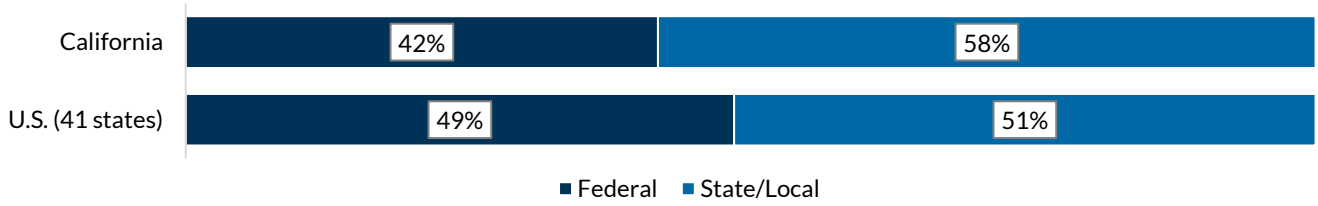


Adoption and guardianship costs

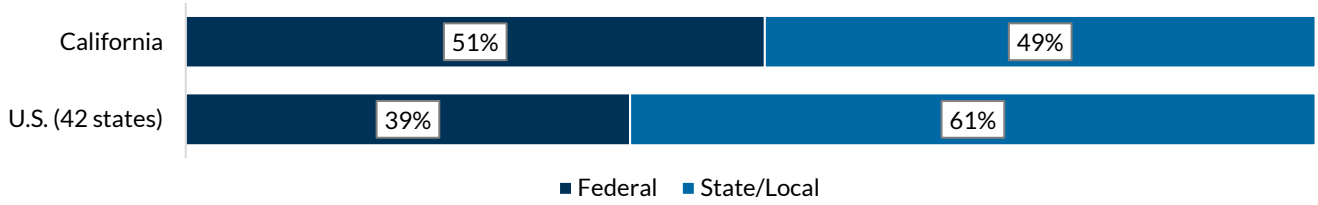
Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	California		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$458,341,005	N/A	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$43,546,383	N/A	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	California		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$638,056,233	N/A	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$41,424,957	N/A	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in California is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states, where just over half of such spending is funded by state/local dollars.



More than half of spending on guardianship assistance payments in California is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for California is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

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California was unable to provide state and local expenditures separately in SFY 2016. Instead, they reported state and local expenditures combined.

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California expanded its Title IV-E waiver in October 2014, resulting in costs being shifted from the Foster Care Program to the waiver. The increase in Guardianship Assistance expenditures is due to an increase in guardianship caseloads.

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DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Colorado

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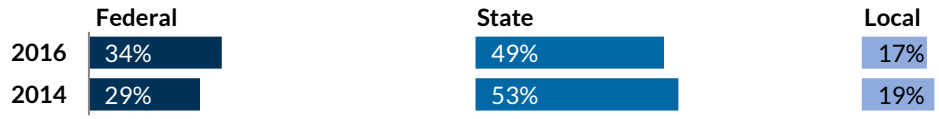
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Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Colorado decreased since SFY 2014 and decreased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

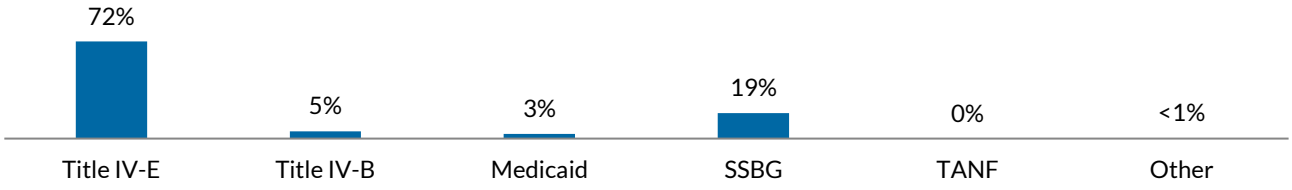
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$367,327,337	-13%	-22%
Federal	$126,163,189	4%	-37%
State	$179,163,285	-19%	-6%
Local	$62,000,862	-22%	-23%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Colorado has changed since SFY 2014. Now, a greater proportion of total expenditures is financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Colorado.



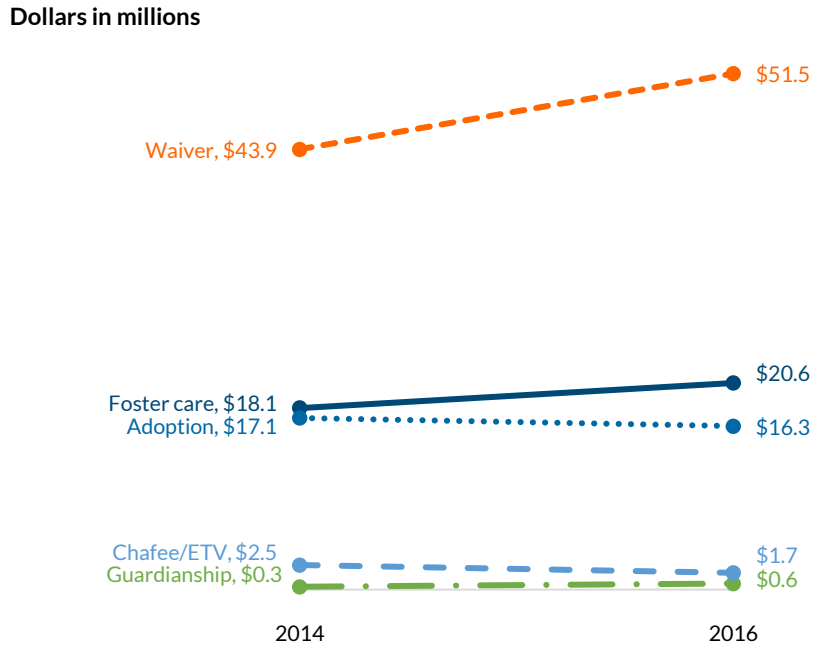
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Colorado, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in foster care, guardianship, and waiver expenditures and a decrease in adoption and Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

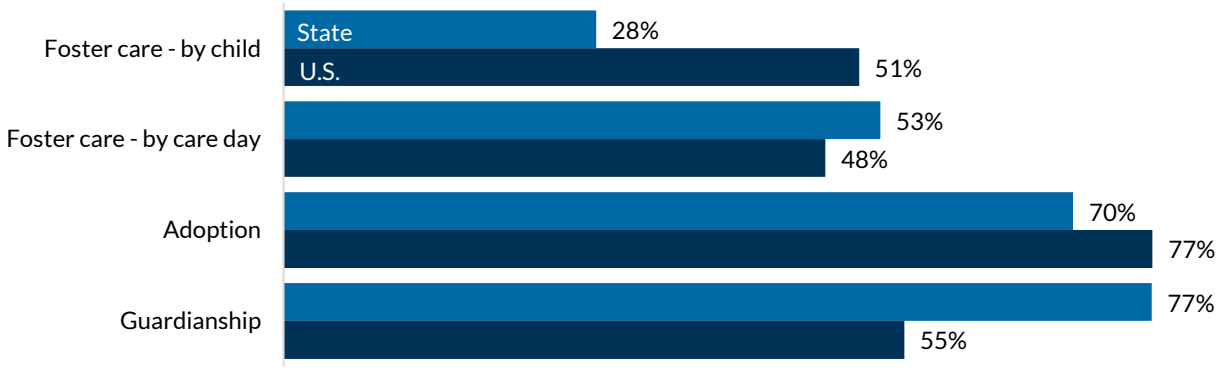
Total in SFY 2016:
$90,633,811

Change from SFY 2014:
11%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$51 million

Colorado reported $51 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Colorado began its waiver in July 2013.

Colorado spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	78%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	0%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	22%
Project development and evaluation costs	<1%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$6,854,182

Change from SFY 2014:
9%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$4,240,076

Change from SFY 2014:
3%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	No
✓ Targeted case management	
✓ Treatment foster care	

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$23,900,382

Change from SFY 2014:
<-1%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Colorado:

1) Case management services
2) Administrative costs
3) Foster care services for children

Other federal funds

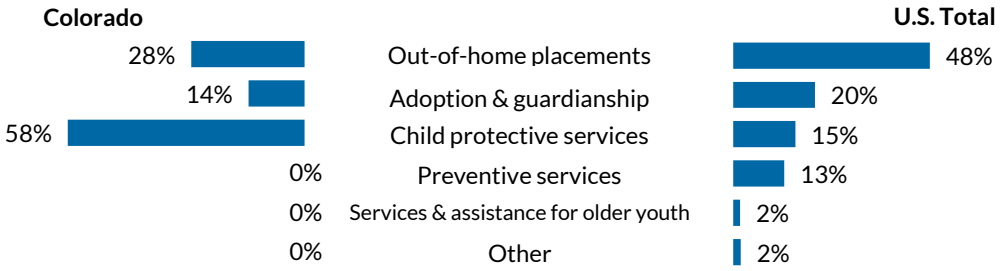
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$534,738

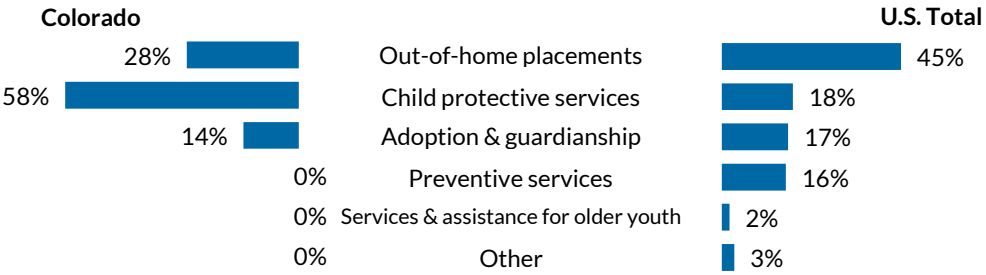
Change from SFY 2014:
-89%

Use of Funds

Colorado uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a much larger proportion on child protective services.



Colorado uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a much larger proportion on child protective services.



Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

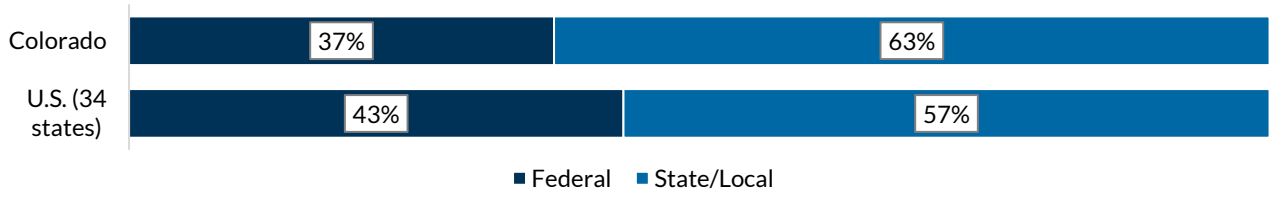
Out of Colorado's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends almost all on congregate care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Colorado		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$126,783	6%	60%
Congregate care	$2,125,980	94%	40%

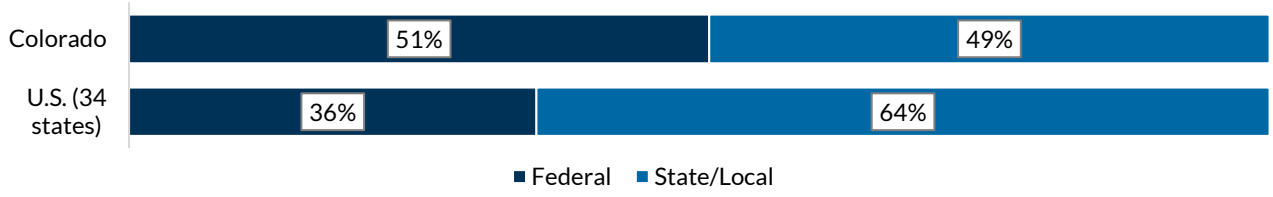
Out of Colorado's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends almost all on congregate care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Colorado		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$213,503	9%	52%
Congregate care	$2,053,586	91%	48%

Around two thirds of spending on family foster care in Colorado is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



A little more than half of spending on congregate care in Colorado is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Colorado used state/local funds.

Top categories of state/local spending in Colorado

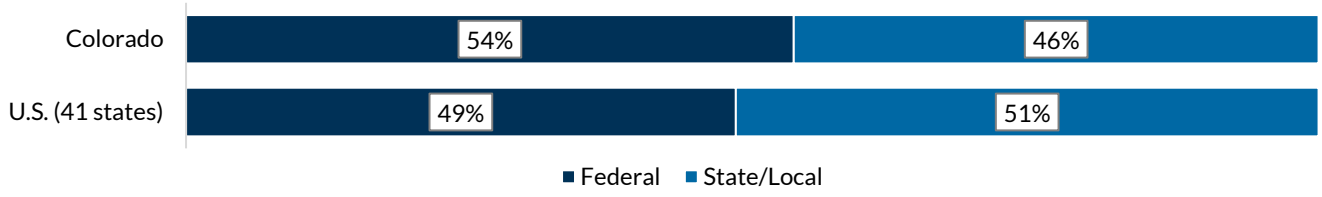
State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Substance abuse prevention and treatment
3) Mental health treatment

Adoption and guardianship costs

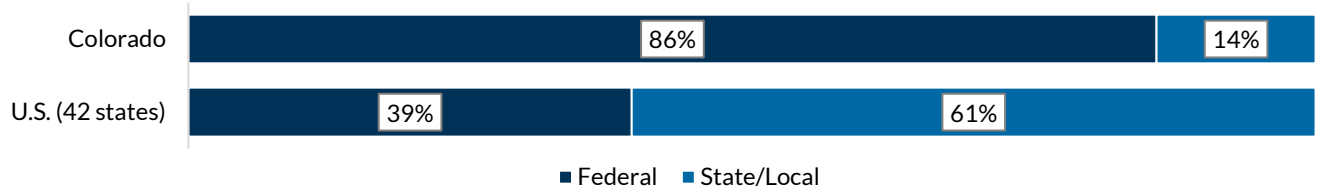
Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Colorado		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$16,237,184	N/A	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$593,205	N/A	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Colorado		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$14,026,890	N/A	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$97,525	N/A	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Colorado is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



The vast majority of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Colorado is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Colorado is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Colorado reported $541,651 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

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

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Colorado, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Colorado was unable to separate spending categories for federal vs. state/local funds. Approximations provided are for total spending by service category. The state reported that spending on preventive services was an unknown small percentage. The chart shows the state spent 0% of their expenditures on preventive services since the remaining percentages sum to 100%.

[13] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Colorado, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

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[14] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Connecticut

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

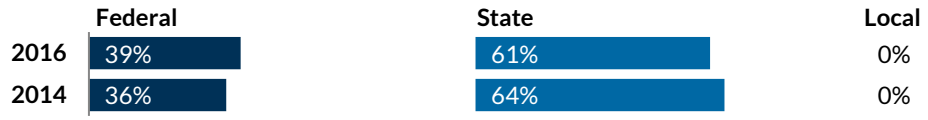
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Connecticut for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Connecticut held steady since SFY 2014 and decreased slightly from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

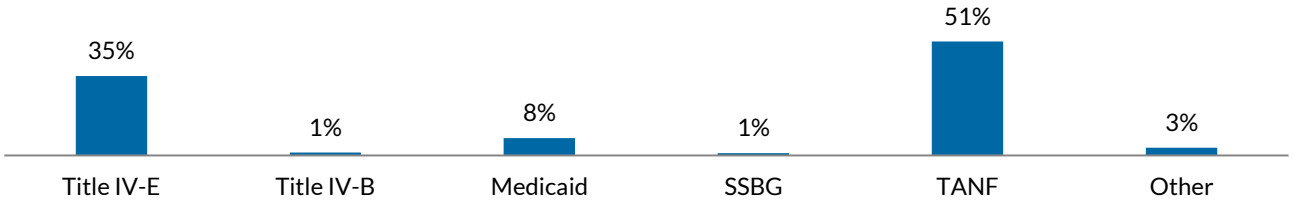
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$772,872,248	1%	-5%
Federal	$303,400,169	11%	-7%
State	$469,472,079	-5%	-3%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Connecticut has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

TANF is the largest federal funding source for Connecticut.



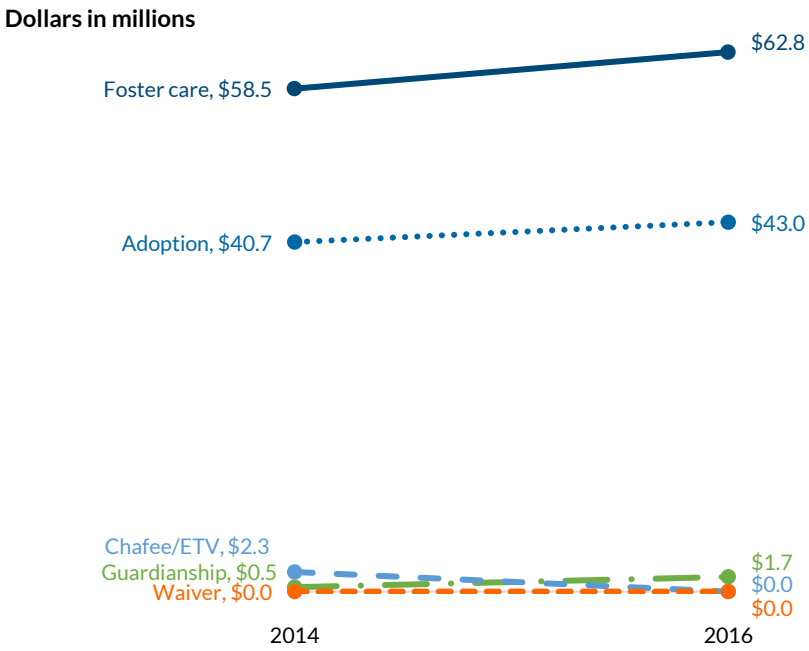
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not Connecticut, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase across all IV-E programs except for Chafee/ETV compared to SFY 2014.[5]

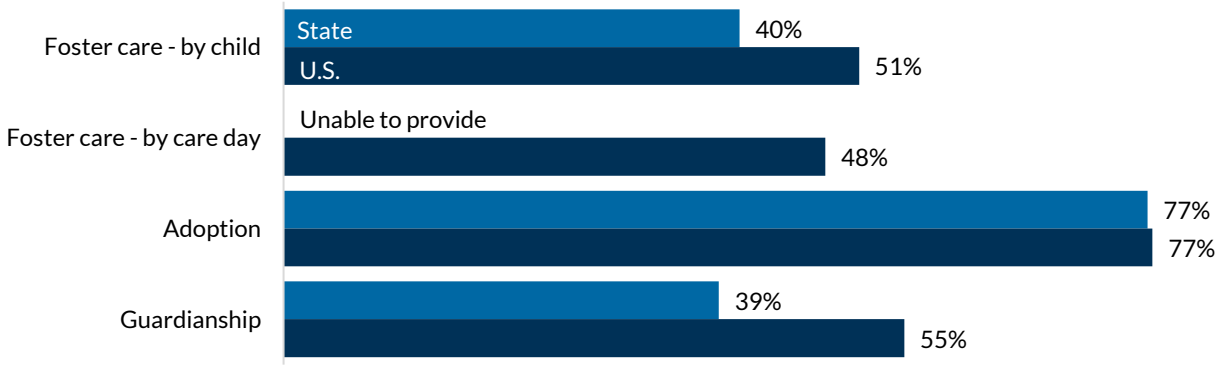
Total in SFY 2016:
$107,449,745

Change from SFY 2014:
5%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$4,105,653

Change from SFY 2014:
-9%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$23,662,601

Change from SFY 2014:
114%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	Yes, through: ✓ State Children's Health Insurance Program ✓ Ribicoff Amendment

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$154,407,967

Change from SFY 2014:
10%

Top categories of TANF spending in Connecticut:

1) Emergency assistance
2) Child welfare services
3) Family preservation services

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$3,209,614

Change from SFY 2014:
-2%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Connecticut:

➢ Residential treatment

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$10,564,589

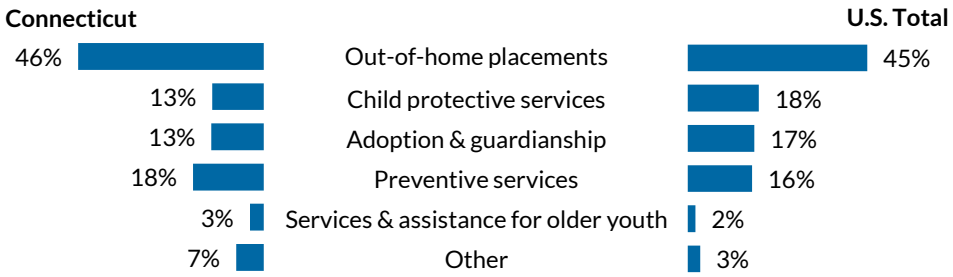
Change from SFY 2014:
-8%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Connecticut	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Connecticut uses its state/local funds slightly differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a slightly smaller proportion on child protective services and a slightly larger proportion on other uses of state/local funds.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Connecticut indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Medicaid ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ TANF ➢ State funds

Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[13]

Out of Connecticut's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on congregate care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Connecticut		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$125,650,355	42%	52%
Congregate care	$172,344,244	58%	48%

Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Connecticut used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Connecticut

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Mental health treatment	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Substance abuse prevention and treatment	2) Parent skill-based programs
	3) Financial supports

Adoption and guardianship costs

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Connecticut		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$42,997,331	N/A	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	N/A*	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$1,709,874	N/A	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	N/A**	N/A	<1%

**Included in adoption assistance payments*
***Included in guardianship assistance payments*

Out of Connecticut's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent around 90 percent of funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is similar to other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Connecticut		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$5,740,115	72%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$697,270	9%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$1,562,367	20%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Connecticut is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Connecticut reported $97,198 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

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

The large increase in Guardianship Assistance Program (GAP) expenditures is because the state started claiming GAP funds in the middle of SFY 2014, therefore SFY 2014 only represents a partial year of expenditures.

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

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

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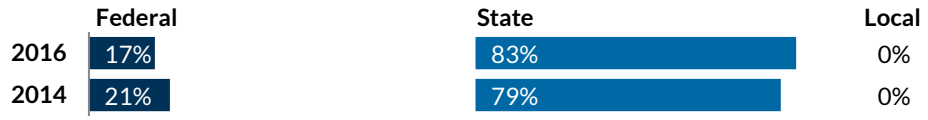
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Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Delaware decreased slightly since SFY 2014 and increased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

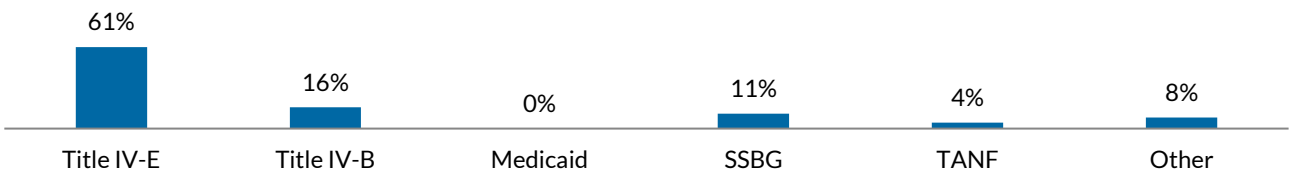
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$67,401,536	-2%	7%
Federal	$11,478,270	-20%	-21%
State	$55,923,266	3%	16%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Delaware has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Delaware.



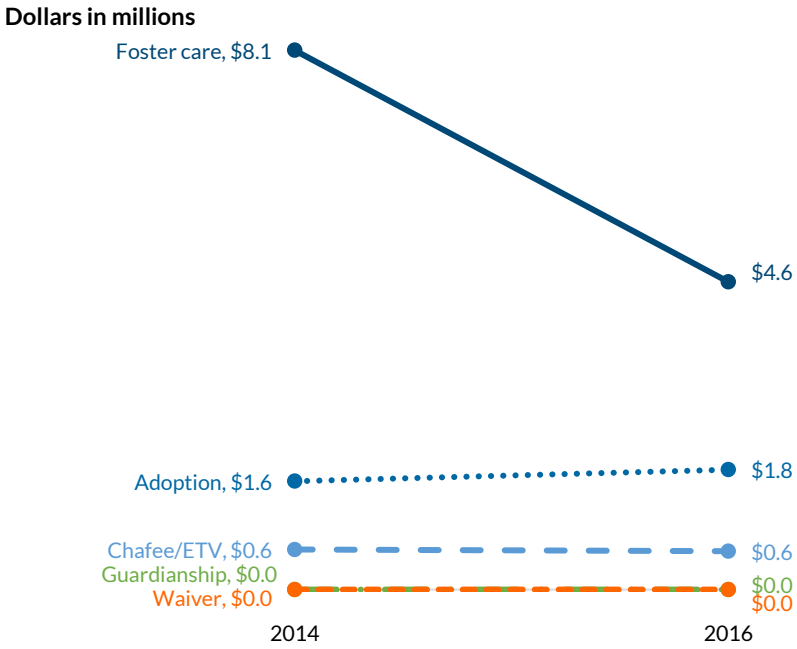
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not Delaware, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw a decrease in foster care expenditures and an increase in adoption expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

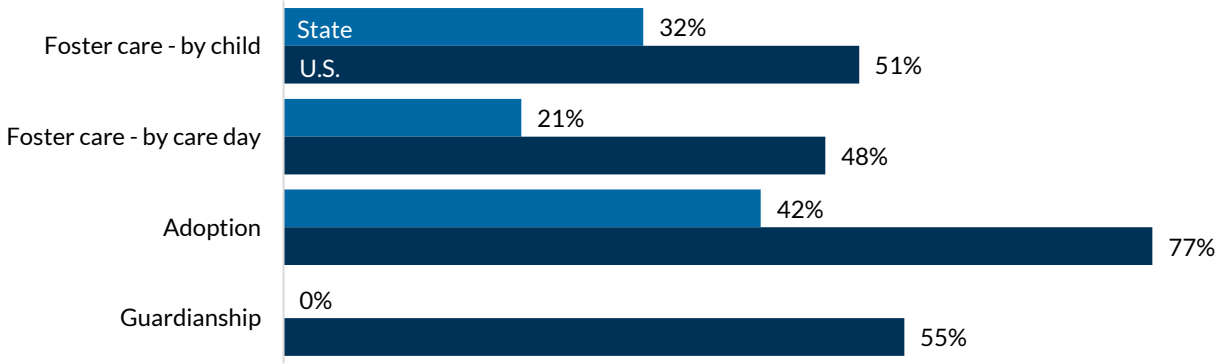
Total in SFY 2016:
$6,970,605

Change from SFY 2014:
-32%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,808,985

Change from SFY 2014:
3%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
No

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$495,520

Change from SFY 2014:
21%

Top categories of TANF spending in Delaware:

- Early care and education

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,263,398

Change from SFY 2014:
1%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Delaware:

- Foster care services for children

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$939,762

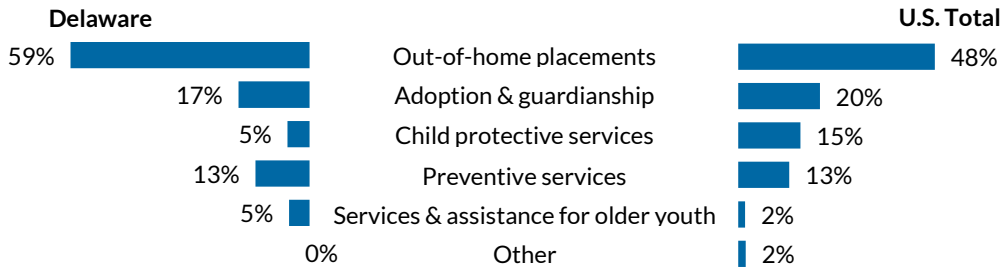
Change from SFY 2014:
27%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

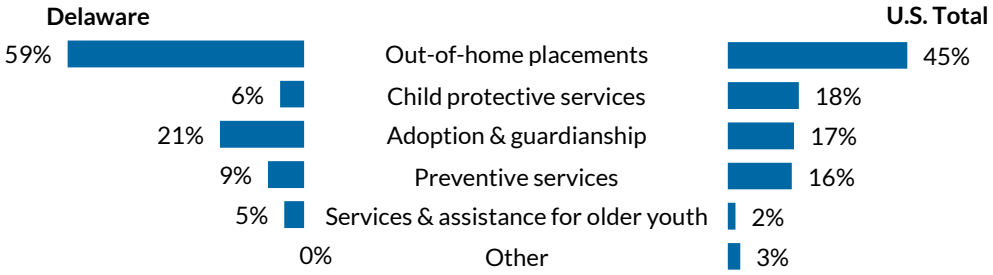
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Delaware	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Delaware uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Delaware uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Delaware indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

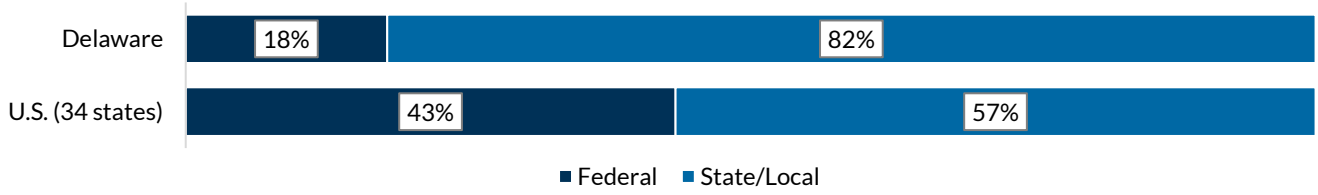
Out of Delaware's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends almost all on family foster care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Delaware		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$6,409,983	96%	60%
Congregate care	$284,188	4%	40%

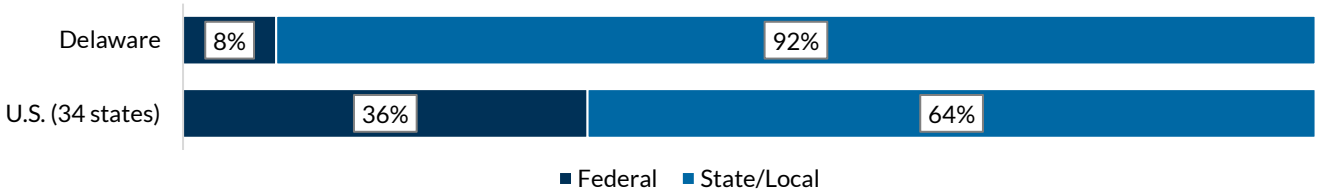
Out of Delaware's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends 90 percent on family foster care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Delaware		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$29,558,995	90%	52%
Congregate care	$3,170,274	10%	48%

More than three quarters of spending on family foster care in Delaware is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Around 90 percent of spending on congregate care in Delaware is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Delaware used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Delaware

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Parent skill-based programs	2) Parent skill-based programs
3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment	3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment

Adoption and guardianship costs

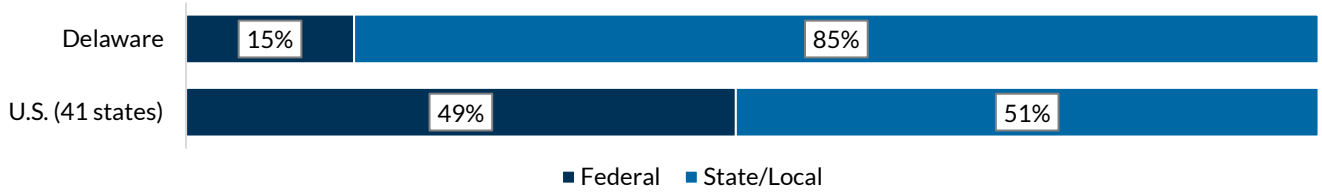
Out of Delaware's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost one fifth of funds on post-adoption supports and services, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Delaware		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$1,623,357	81%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$379,898	19%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

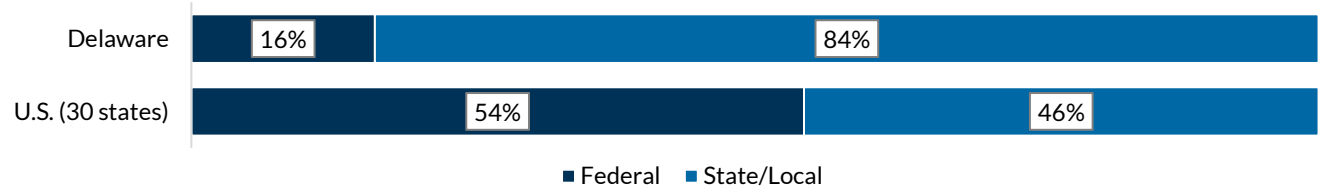
Out of Delaware's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent more than three quarters of funds on adoption assistance payments, which is similar to other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Delaware		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$9,323,308	80%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$1,951,945	17%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$337,400	3%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$70,638	1%	<1%

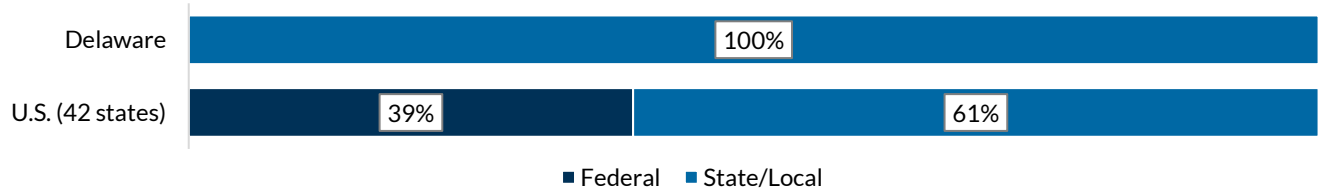
More than three quarters of spending on adoption assistance payments in Delaware is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



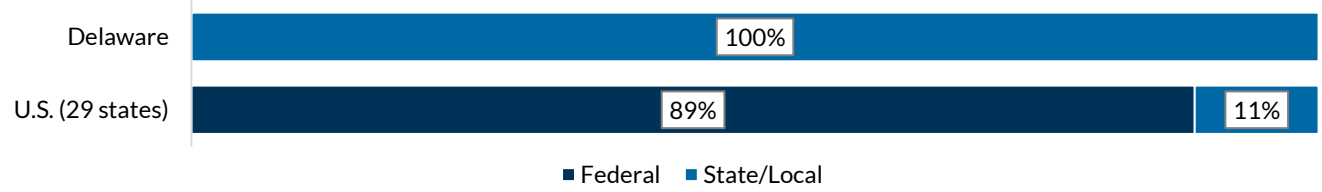
More than three quarters of spending on post-adoption supports and services in Delaware is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



All of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Delaware is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



All of spending on post-guardianship supports and services in Delaware is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Delaware is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Delaware reported $106,282 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare

agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Delaware, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[13] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Delaware, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[14] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in the District of Columbia

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

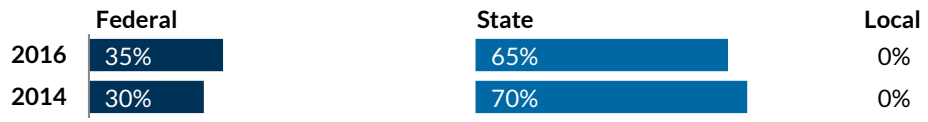
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in the District of Columbia for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in the District of Columbia increased since SFY 2014 and decreased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$242,356,702	6%	-23%
Federal	$84,067,539	24%	-29%
State	$158,289,163	-1%	-20%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in the District of Columbia has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for the District of Columbia.



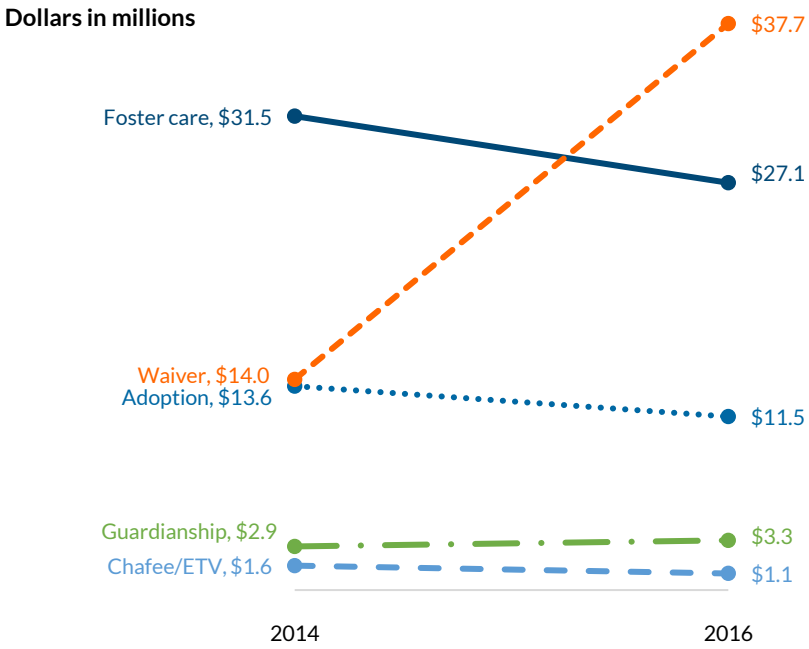
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including the District of Columbia, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in waiver and guardianship expenditures and a decrease in foster care, adoption, and Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

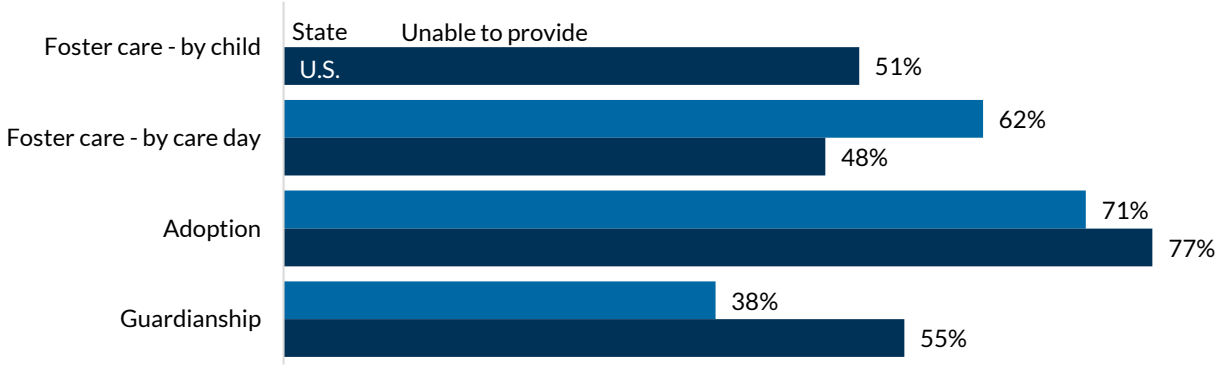
Total in SFY 2016:
$80,675,330

Change from SFY 2014:
27%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$38 million

The District of Columbia reported $38 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. The District of Columbia began its waiver in April 2014.

The District of Columbia spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	61%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	0%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	39%
Project development and evaluation costs	<1%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$978,267

Change from SFY 2014:
15%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$504,819

Change from SFY 2014:
149%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Other: CFSA Health Horizon Clinic	Yes, through: ✓ Ribicoff Amendment

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,909,123

Change from SFY 2014:
-36%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

Uses of SSA/SSI funds in the District of Columbia	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

The District of Columbia indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[12]

Out of the District of Columbia's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than three quarters on family foster care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	District of Columbia		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$2,504,440	84%	60%
Congregate care	$493,762	16%	40%

Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which the District of Columbia used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in the District of Columbia

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Financial supports	2) Financial supports
3) Mental health treatment	3) Mental health treatment

Adoption and guardianship costs[13]

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	District of Columbia		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$11,531,422	N/A	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$3,306,448	N/A	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for the District of Columbia is October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, the District of Columbia reported $53,039 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

The state calculated the foster care (by care day) coverage rate using units of months, not days. We converted the reported numerator and denominator to units of days by multiplying by 30. The state calculated the adoption and guardianship coverage rates using months, not the number of children.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

The District of Columbia indicated that Medicaid funds a clinic run by the child welfare agency and between SFYs 2014 and 2016, the amount Medicaid reimbursed for the clinic increased.

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

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[11] See endnote 2.

[12] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

[13] The state reported "unknown" for federal post-adoption and guardianship services and supports, but noted they believe the amounts are very small.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Florida

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

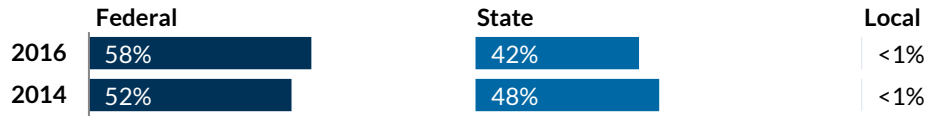
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Florida for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Florida increased since SFY 2014 and increased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

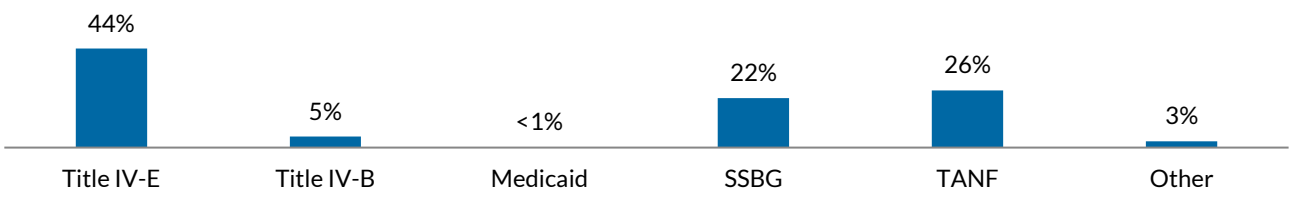
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$1,278,664,588	15%	8%
Federal	$736,366,057	26%	25%
State	$541,784,720	2%	-8%
Local	$513,811	-20%	-81%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Florida has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Florida.



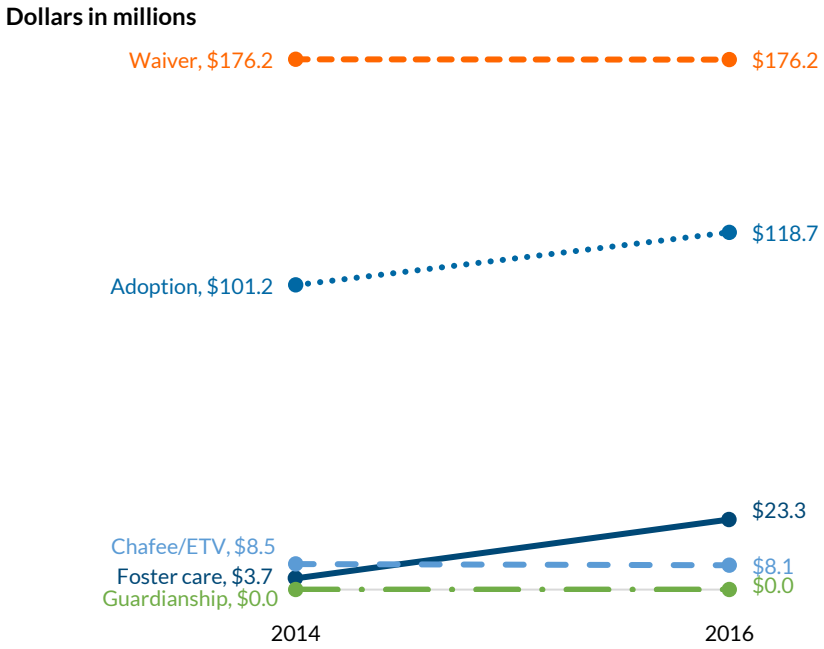
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Florida, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in foster care and adoption expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

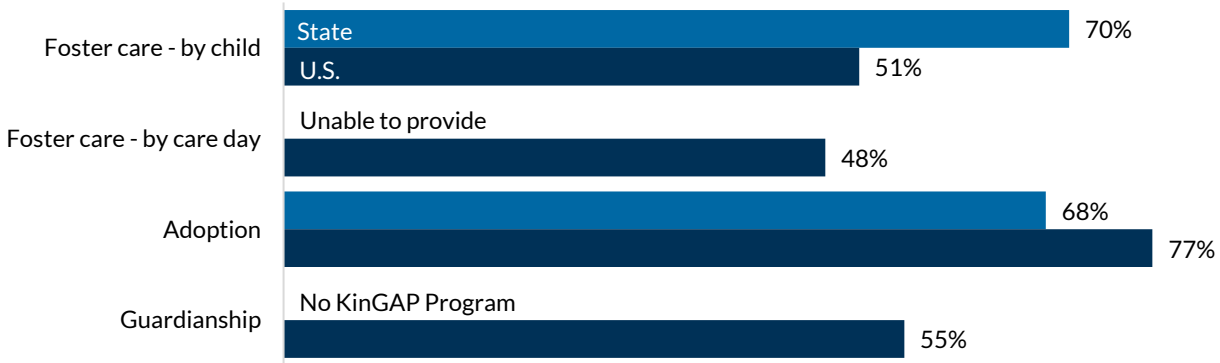
Total in SFY 2016:
$326,279,282

Change from SFY 2014:
13%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$176 million

Florida reported $176 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Florida began its waiver in October 2006.

Florida spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	38%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	49%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	13%
Project development and evaluation costs	<1%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$36,537,775

Change from SFY 2014:
6%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,772,531

Change from SFY 2014:
44%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Other: Case management and referrals to medical providers; Early Periodic Screening and Detection Test (EPSDT) scheduling and follow-up; and assisting with transportation to healthcare providers.	Yes, through: ✓ Ribicoff Amendment

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$188,245,254

Change from SFY 2014:
13%

Top categories of TANF spending in Florida:

1) Early care and education
2) Other child welfare services
3) Work, education, and training activities

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$162,645,717

Change from SFY 2014:
112%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Florida:

1) Foster care services for children
2) Delinquency-related services
3) Child protective services

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$20,885,498

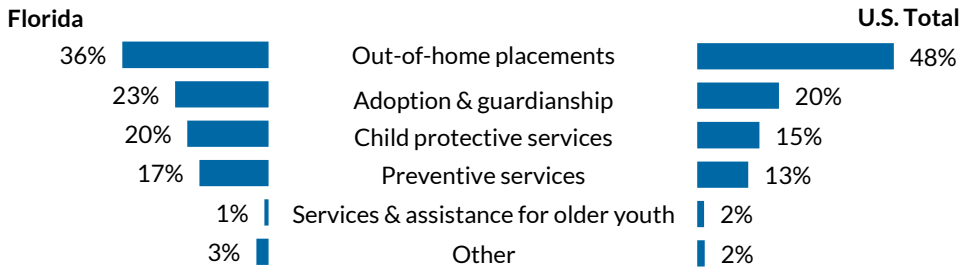
Change from SFY 2014:
41%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

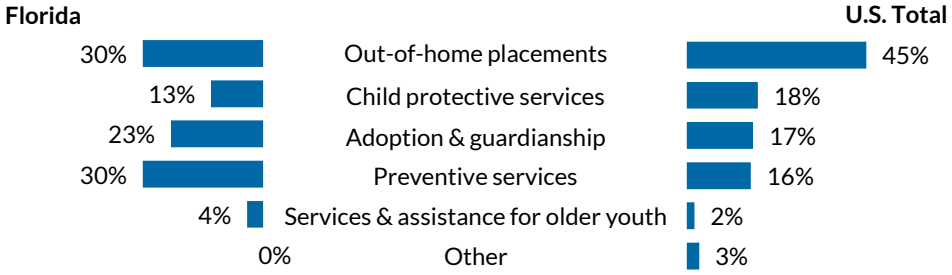
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Florida	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Florida uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a larger proportion on child protective services.



Florida uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a larger proportion on preventive services.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Florida indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ TANF ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds

Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

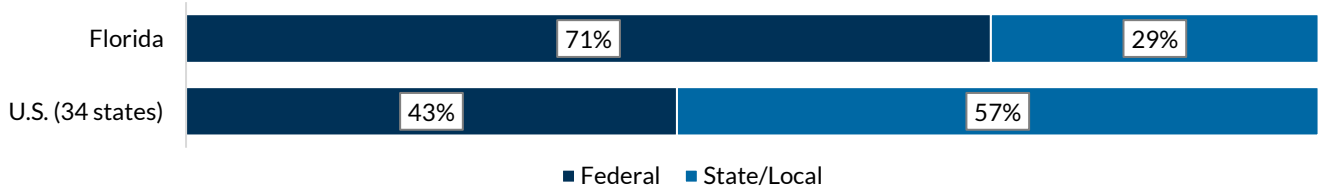
Out of Florida's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on congregate care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Florida		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$59,924,920	43%	60%
Congregate care	$80,135,211	57%	40%

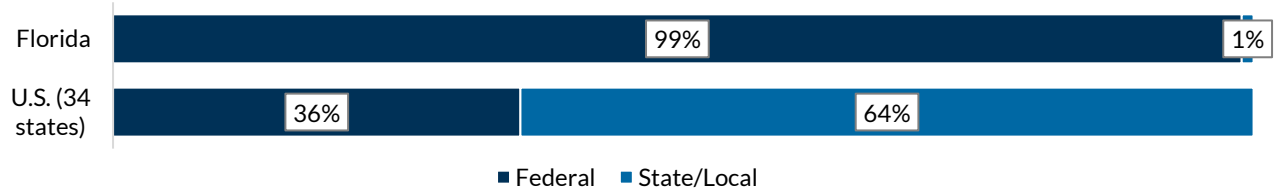
Out of Florida's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends almost all on family foster care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Florida		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$24,389,699	97%	52%
Congregate care	$851,332	3%	48%

Almost three quarters of spending on family foster care in Florida is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Almost all spending on congregate care in Florida is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Florida used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Florida

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Parent skill-based programs
2) Parent skill-based programs	2) Caseworker visits and administration
3) Other	3) Other

Adoption and guardianship costs

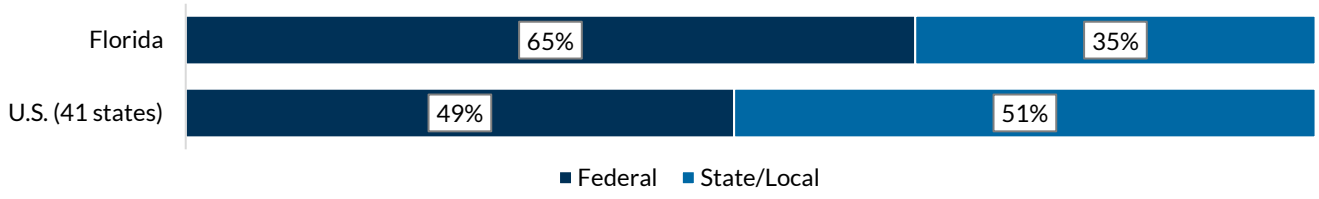
Out of Florida's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent around two thirds of funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Florida		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$109,042,196	64%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$60,966,826	36%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

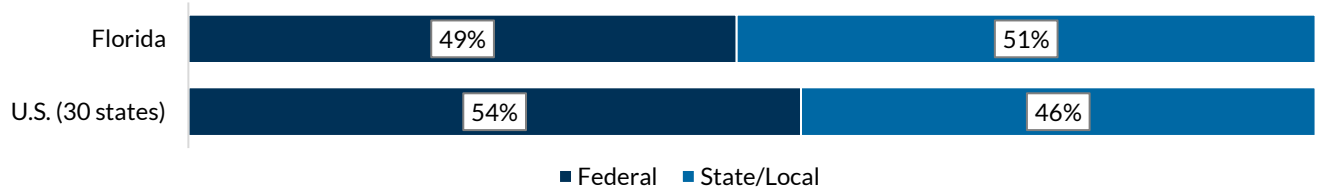
Out of Florida's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent more than half of funds on post-adoption supports and services, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Florida		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$59,857,319	48%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$64,356,578	52%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

Around two thirds of spending on adoption assistance payments in Florida is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



A little more than half of spending on post-adoption supports and services in Florida is financed by state/local dollars, which is somewhat different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Florida is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Florida reported $369,535 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

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

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Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

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

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Florida, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

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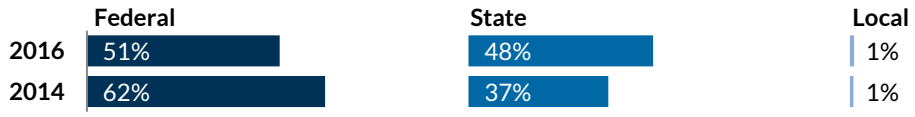
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Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Georgia increased since SFY 2014 and decreased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

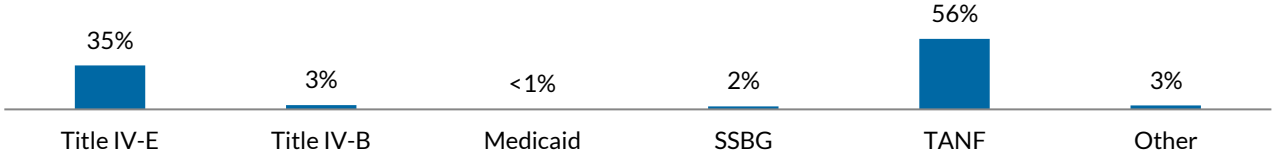
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$712,243,067	26%	-26%
Federal	$359,861,953	2%	-43%
State	$344,606,132	66%	8%
Local	$7,774,982	54%	-43%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Georgia has changed since SFY 2014. Now, a greater proportion of total expenditures is financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

TANF is the largest federal funding source for Georgia.



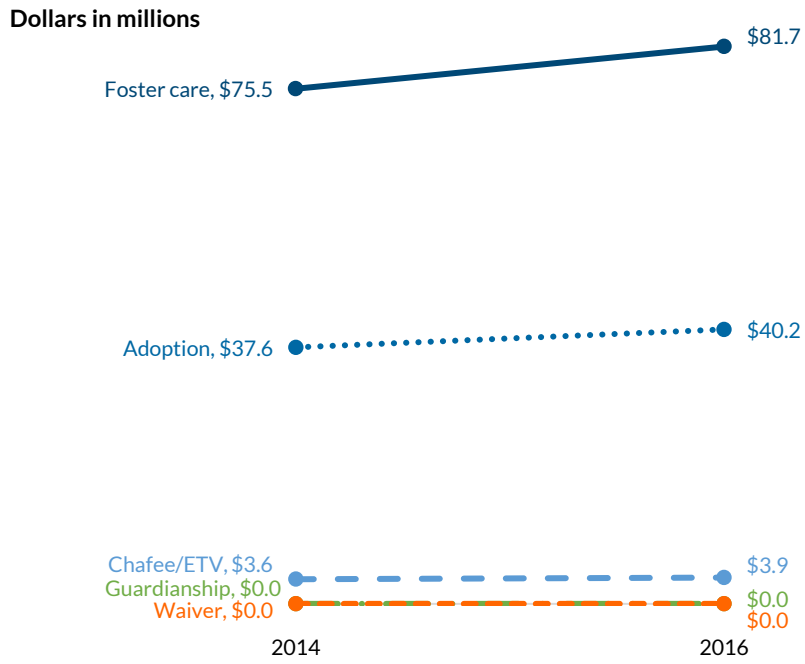
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not Georgia, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in foster care, adoption, and Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

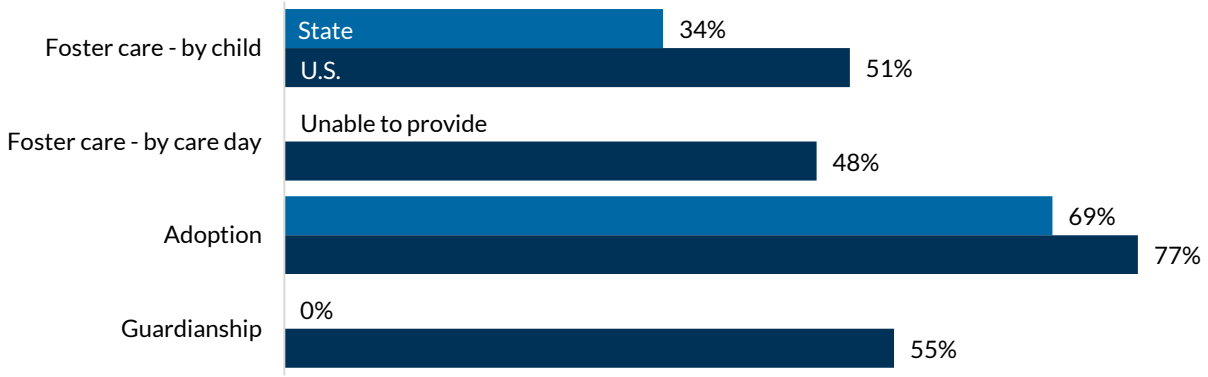
Total in SFY 2016:
$125,805,742

Change from SFY 2014:
8%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$12,253,646

Change from SFY 2014:
-43%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$205,061

Change from SFY 2014:
-97%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Other: Medicaid administration	Yes, through: ✓ State Children's Health Insurance Program

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$201,862,696

Change from SFY 2014:
1%

Top categories of TANF spending in Georgia:

1) Other child welfare services
2) Family preservation services
3) Child welfare services

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$8,875,596

Change from SFY 2014:
14%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Georgia:

➢ Child protective services

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$10,859,212

Change from SFY 2014:
545%

Use of Funds

Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Georgia indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ TANF ➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ State funds

Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Georgia used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Georgia

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Substance abuse prevention and treatment	
3) Parent skill-based programs	

Adoption and guardianship costs

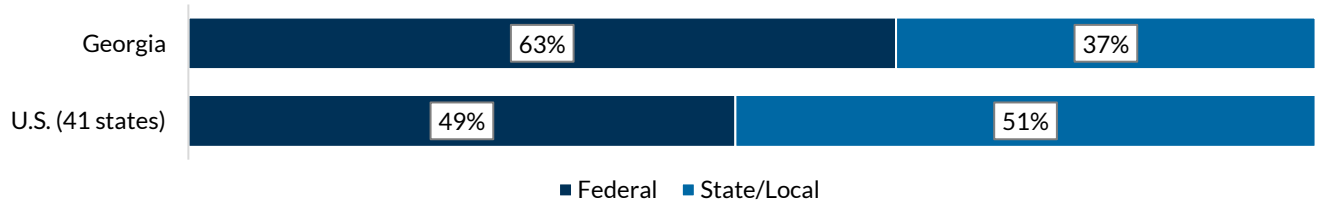
Out of Georgia's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Georgia		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$50,074,898	89%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$1,878,383	3%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$4,563,759	8%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

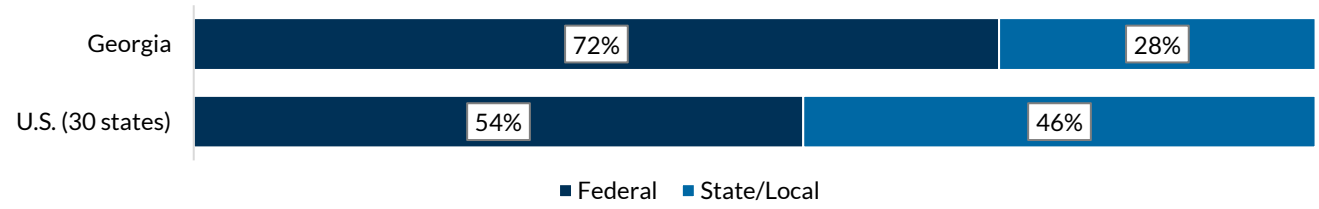
Out of Georgia's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent around 90 percent on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Georgia		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$29,685,330	92%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$738,227	2%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$1,742,320	5%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

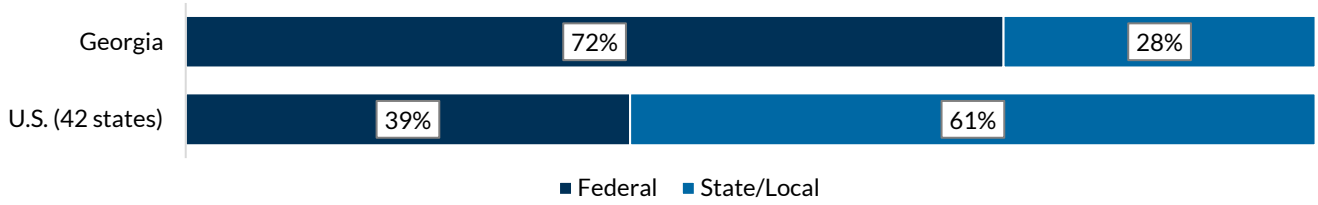
More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Georgia is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Almost three quarters of spending on post-adoption supports and services in Georgia is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Almost three quarters of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Georgia is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Georgia is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Georgia was unable to report how much they collected in child support.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

When asked whether the state experienced any changes in how Medicaid is used for child welfare activities or in how Medicaid-funded child welfare services are structured/financed, Georgia indicated that all children in foster care were transitioned from fee-for-service to managed care beginning in SFY 2015.

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Hawai'i

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Hawai'i for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Hawai'i decreased slightly since SFY 2014 and decreased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

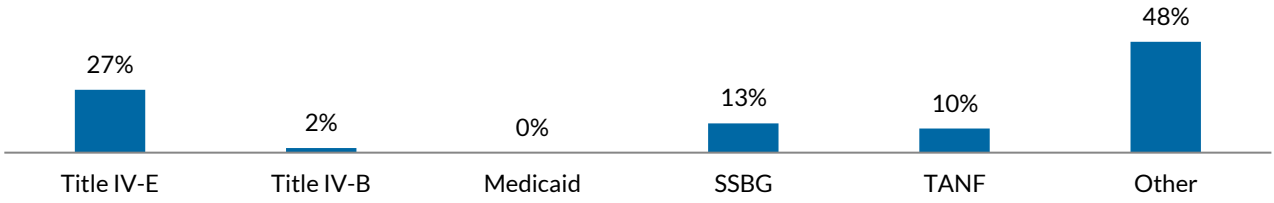
		% change from	
	Amount in SFY 2016	SFY 2014	SFY 2006
Overall	$112,050,875	-3%	-17%
Federal	$48,291,040	6%	-24%
State and Local	$63,759,835	-9%	-10%

The proportion of spending from federal and state/local sources in Hawai'i has changed slightly from SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

'Other federal funds' is the largest federal funding source for Hawai'i.



Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3]

Total in SFY 2016:
$13,104,696

Change from SFY 2014:
-55%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[4] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$933,390

Change from SFY 2014:
-49%

Medicaid

Medicaid[5] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
-100%

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[6] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$5,045,144

Change from SFY 2014:
New funding source in 2016

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [7] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$6,097,268

Change from SFY 2014:
-56%

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[8]

Total in SFY 2016:
$23,110,542

Change from SFY 2014:
2190%

[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Hawai'i is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

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To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

Hawai'i was unable to provide state and local expenditures separately in SFY 2016. Instead, they reported state and local expenditures combined.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

[6] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[7] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[8] See endnote 2.

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DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Idaho

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

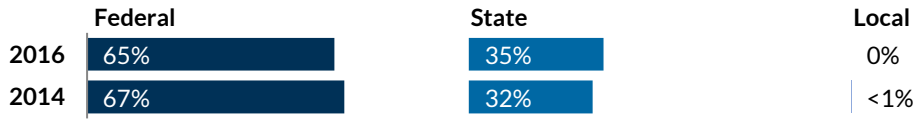
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Idaho for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Idaho increased slightly since SFY 2014 and decreased slightly from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

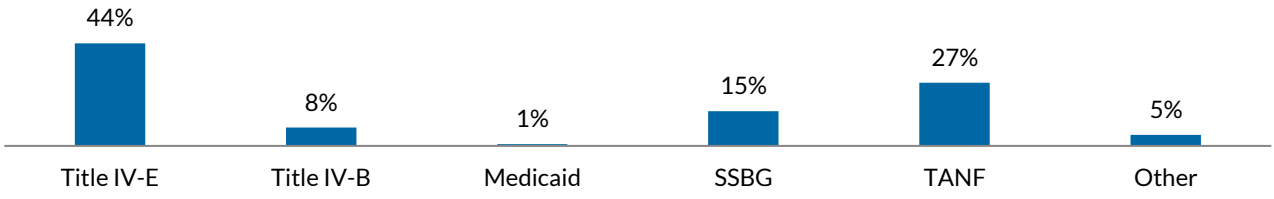
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$60,694,219	3%	-3%
Federal	$39,286,639	-1%	-7%
State	$21,407,580	12%	4%
Local	$0	-100%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Idaho has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Idaho.



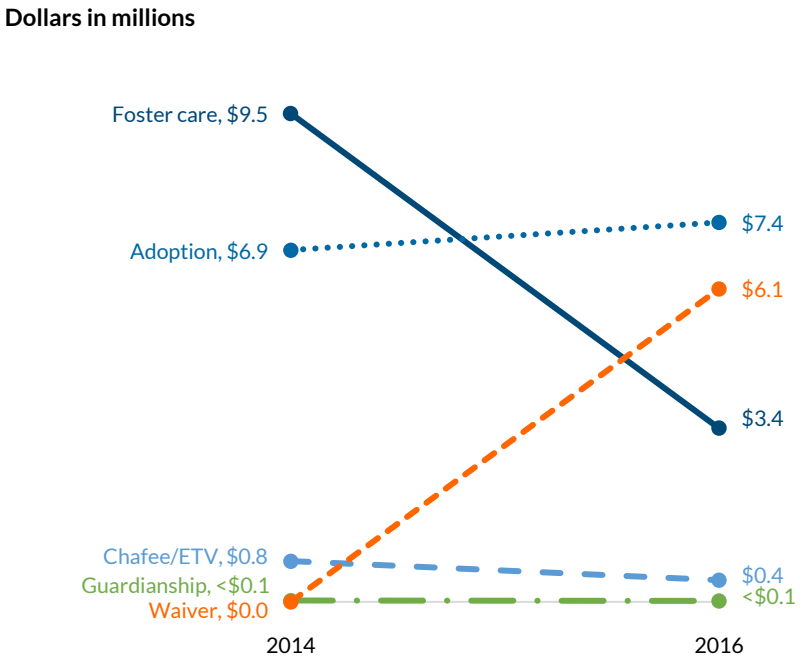
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Idaho, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw a decrease in foster care and Chafee/ETV expenditures and an increase in adoption and waiver expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

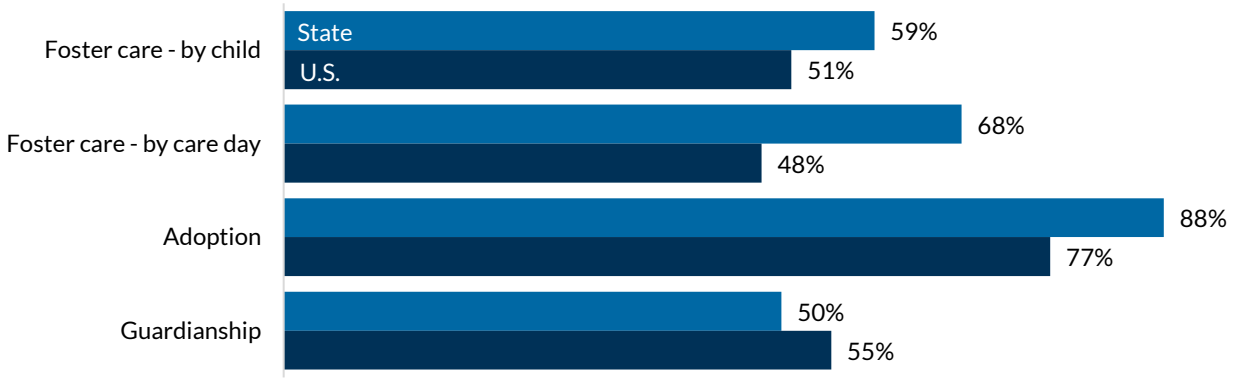
Total in SFY 2016:
$17,372,255

Change from SFY 2014:
1%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$6 million

Idaho reported $6 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Idaho began its waiver in October 2013.

Idaho spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	98%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	0%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	0%
Project development and evaluation costs	2%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$3,137,604

Change from SFY 2014:
28%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$282,816

Change from SFY 2014:
-21%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Other: Administration and eligibility	Yes, through: ✓ State Children's Health Insurance Program

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$10,713,659

Change from SFY 2014:
18%

Top categories of TANF spending in Idaho:

1) Child welfare services
2) Emergency services
3) Family preservation services

SSBG

Total in SFY 2016:
$5,885,338

Change from SFY 2014:
-23%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending in Idaho:

1) Case management services
2) Foster care services for children
3) Child protective services

Other federal funds

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,894,967

Change from SFY 2014:
-36%

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Idaho	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[12]

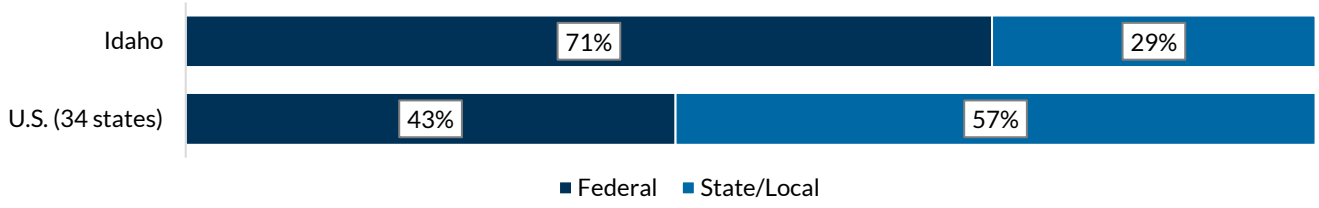
Out of Idaho's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on family foster care. This is similar to other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Idaho		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$4,918,136	59%	60%
Congregate care	$3,439,205	41%	40%

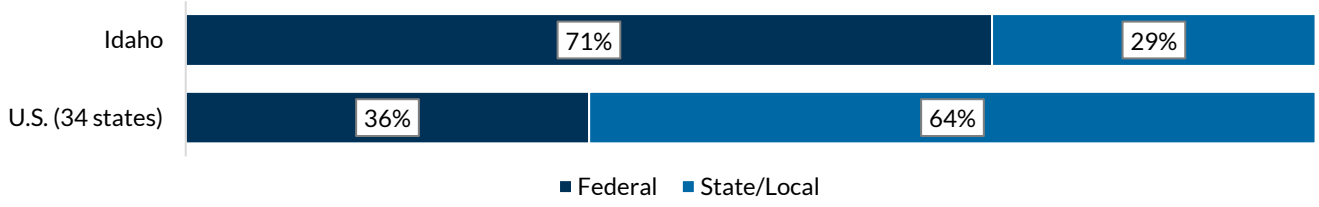
Out of Idaho's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on family foster care. This is different than other states, where just over half of such funds are spent on family foster care.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Idaho		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$1,973,098	59%	52%
Congregate care	$1,379,768	41%	48%

Almost three quarters of spending on family foster care in Idaho is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Almost three quarters of spending on congregate care in Idaho is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.

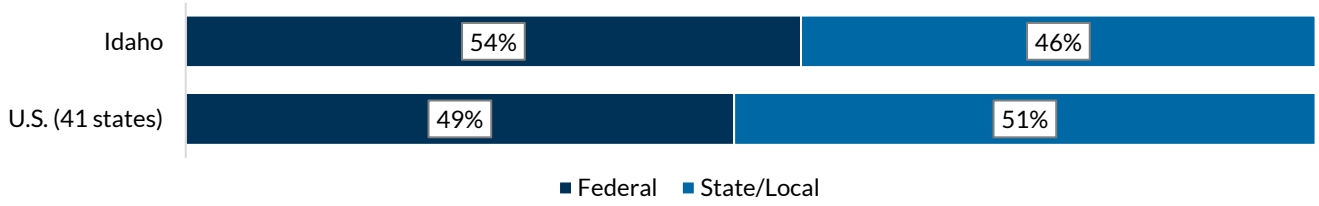


Adoption and guardianship costs

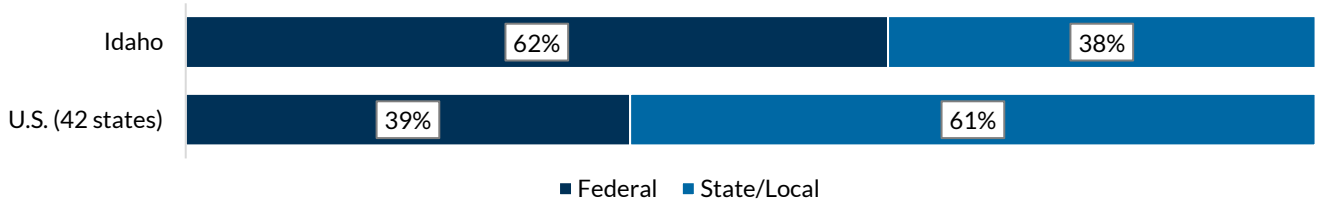
Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Idaho		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$6,089,686	N/A	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$18,202	N/A	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Idaho		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$5,092,558	N/A	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$11,088	N/A	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Idaho is financed by federal dollars, which is somewhat different than other states.



More than half of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Idaho is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Idaho is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

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In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016

surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Idaho reported $810,693 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

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The large changes in the Foster Care Program are because Idaho did not report waiver expenditures in SFY 2014, but did in SFY 2016.

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

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The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

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

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[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

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DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Illinois

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

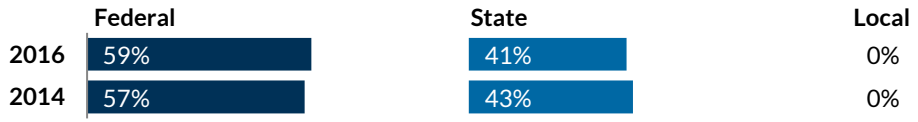
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Illinois for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Illinois decreased since SFY 2014 and decreased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

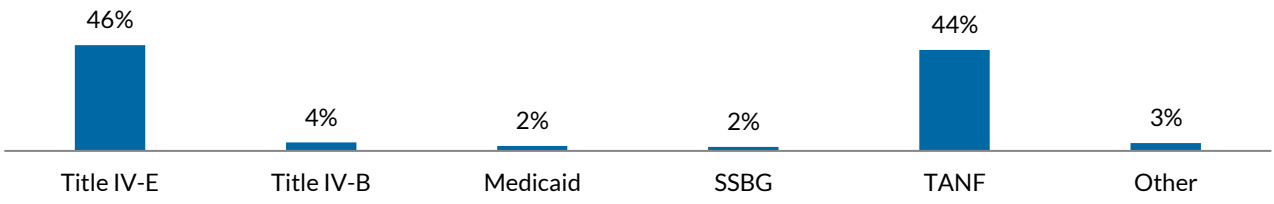
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$1,085,562,575	-6%	-26%
Federal	$637,728,372	-3%	-10%
State	$447,834,203	-9%	-41%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Illinois has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Illinois.



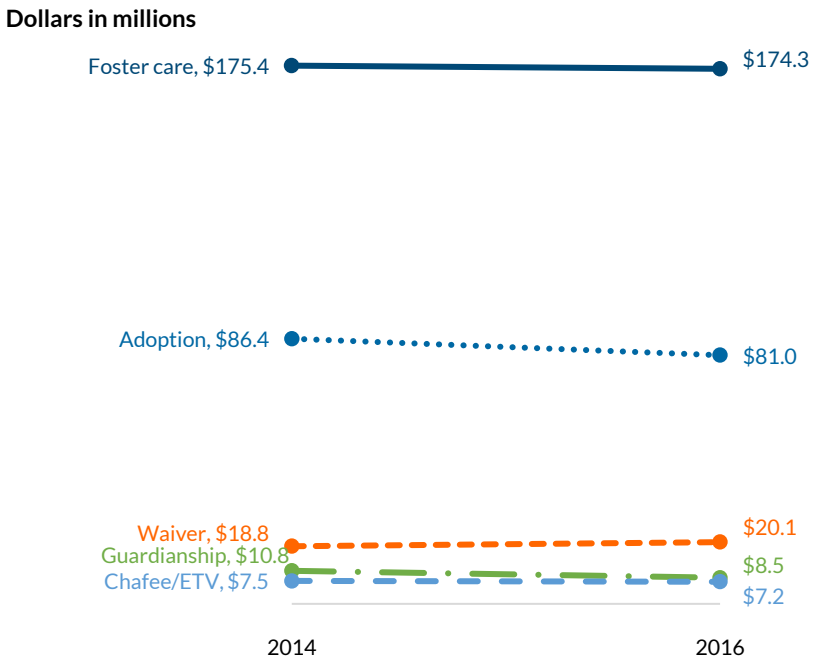
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Illinois, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw a decrease across all IV-E programs except for waiver expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

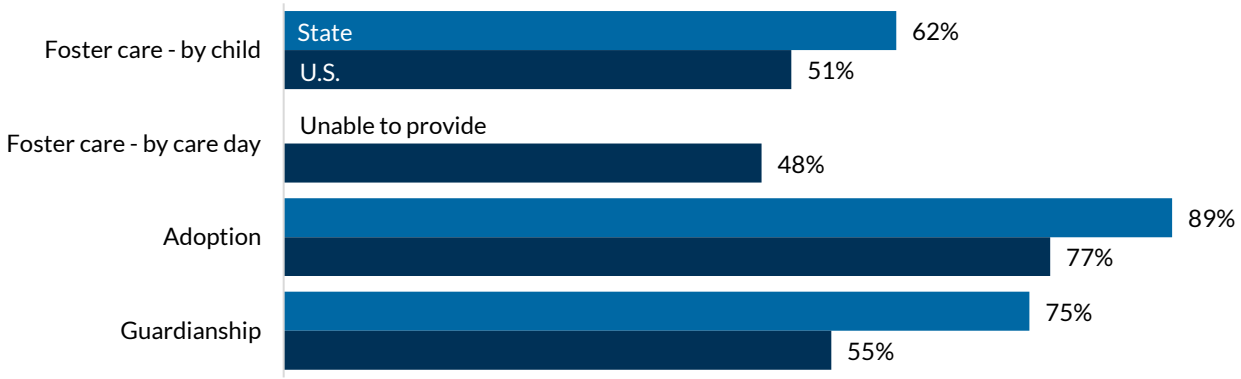
Total in SFY 2016:
$291,168,194

Change from SFY 2014:
-3%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$20 million

Illinois reported $20 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Illinois began its waiver in April 2000.

Illinois spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	89%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	0%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	9%
Project development and evaluation costs	2%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$22,998,964

Change from SFY 2014:
-1%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$13,214,673

Change from SFY 2014:
-2%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	No
✓ Other: Administration	

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$277,980,785

Change from SFY 2014:
-2%

Top categories of TANF spending in Illinois:

1) Emergency assistance
2) Child welfare services
3) Other

SSBG

Total in SFY 2016:
$11,138,485

Change from SFY 2014:
-22%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending in Illinois:

1) Day care for children
2) Adoption services
3) In-home services

Other federal funds

Total in SFY 2016:
$21,227,271

Change from SFY 2014:
-8%

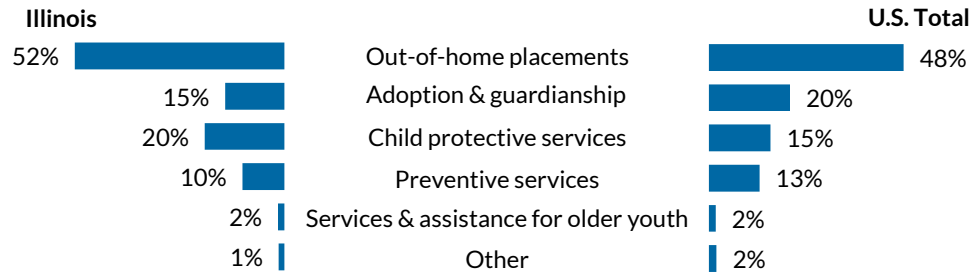
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

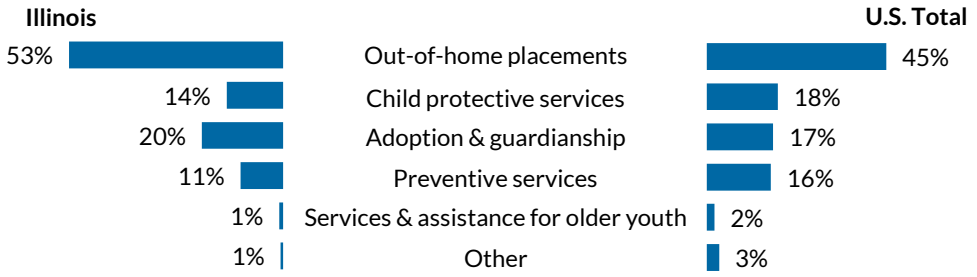
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Illinois	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Illinois uses its federal funds slightly differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship and a larger proportion on child protective services.



Illinois uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on preventive services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Illinois indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ TANF ➢ State funds

Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

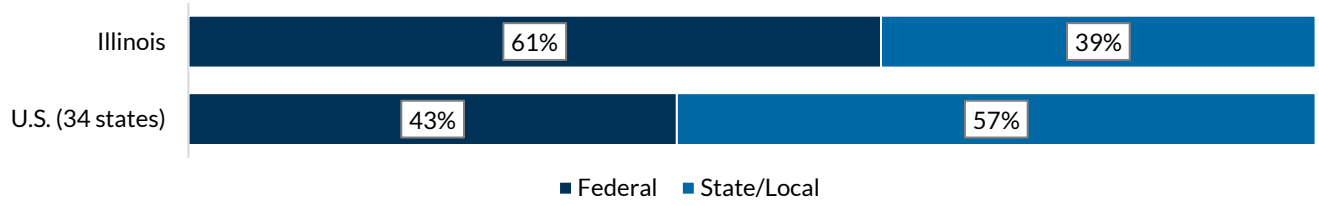
Out of Illinois's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than three quarters on family foster care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Illinois		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$267,705,399	80%	60%
Congregate care	$65,100,032	20%	40%

Out of Illinois's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends almost three quarters on family foster care. This is different than other states.

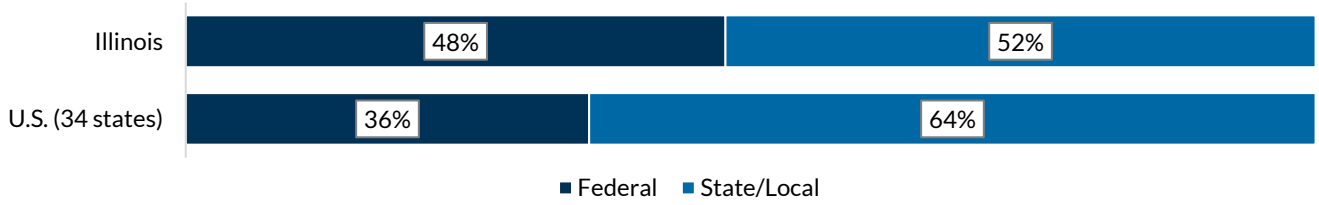
State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Illinois		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$167,964,328	70%	52%
Congregate care	$71,179,136	30%	48%

More than half of spending on family foster care in Illinois is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



More than half of spending on congregate care in Illinois is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states, where around two thirds of such spending is funded by state/local dollars.

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Adoption and guardianship costs

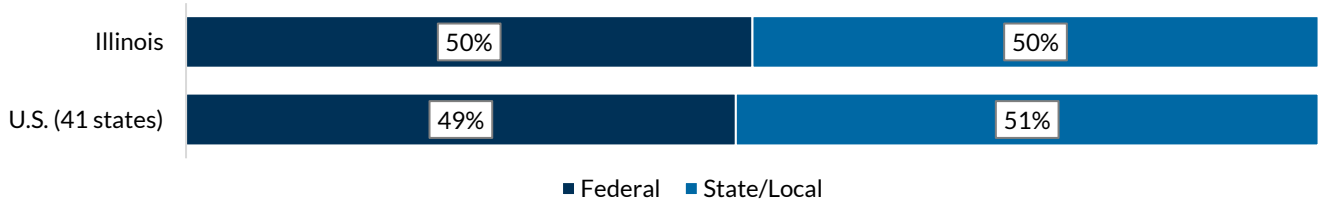
Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Illinois		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$81,011,687	N/A	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$4,367,723	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$8,521,547	N/A	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	N/A*	N/A	<1%

** Included in post-adoption supports and services*

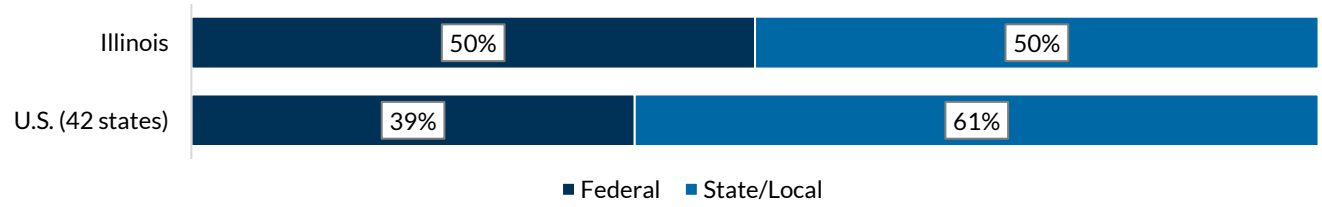
State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Illinois		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$81,011,687	N/A	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$1,287,344	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$8,521,547	N/A	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	N/A*	N/A	<1%

** Included in post-adoption supports and services*

Half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Illinois is financed by state/local dollars, which is similar to other states.



Half of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Illinois is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Illinois is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

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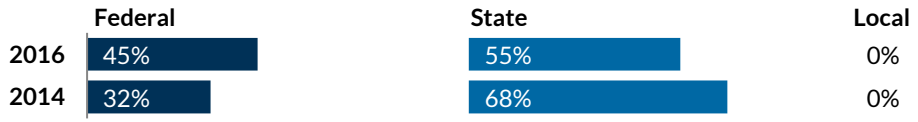
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Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Indiana held steady since SFY 2014 and increased slightly from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

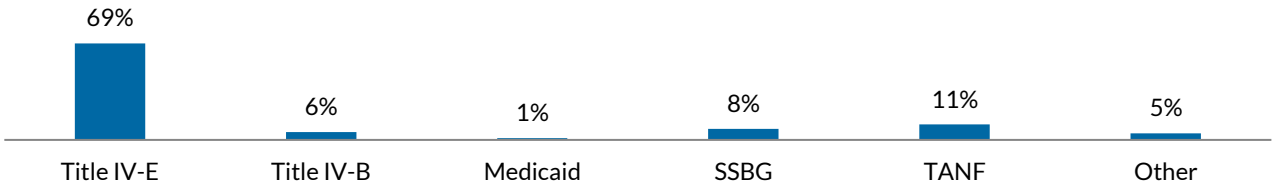
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$807,329,854	<1%	5%
Federal	$360,632,533	38%	71%
State	$446,697,321	-19%	222%
Local	$0	0%	-100%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Indiana has changed since SFY 2014. A larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by federal dollars than in SFY 2014.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Indiana.



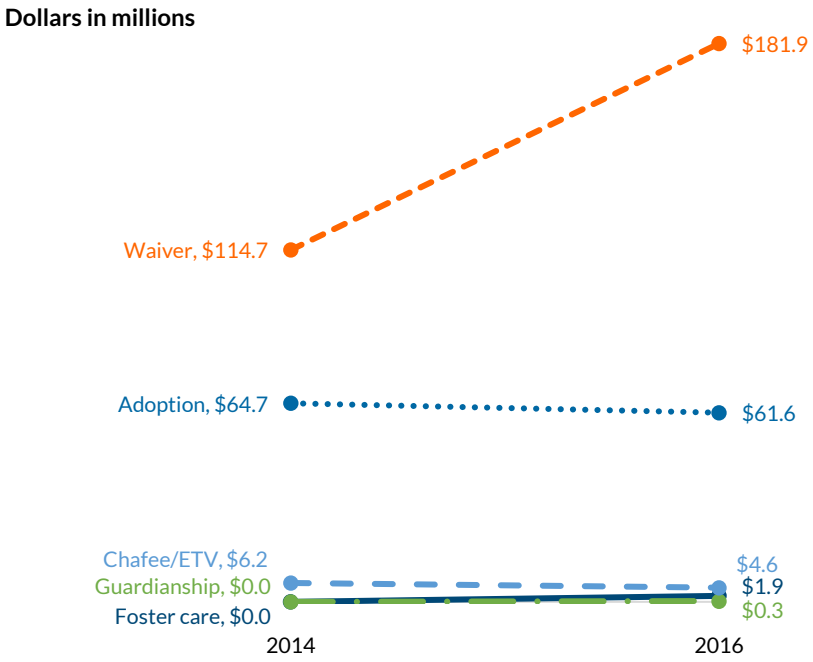
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Indiana, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in waiver, foster care, and guardianship expenditures and a decrease in adoption and Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

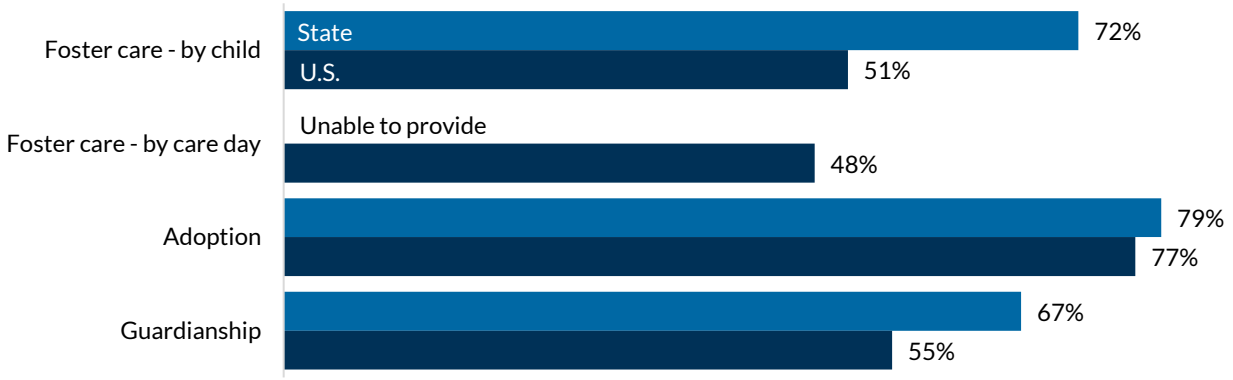
Total in SFY 2016:
$250,366,829

Change from SFY 2014:
35%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$182 million

Indiana reported $182 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Indiana began its waiver in January 1998.

Indiana spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	63%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	15%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	22%
Project development and evaluation costs	<1%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$20,569,248

Change from SFY 2014:
131%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$4,467,262

Change from SFY 2014:
-80%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	No
✓ Treatment foster care	

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$39,914,201

Change from SFY 2014:
42%

Top categories of TANF spending in Indiana:

1) Family preservation services
2) Emergency services
3) Work, education, and training activities

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$28,188,746

Change from SFY 2014:
731%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Indiana:

1) Case management services
2) Prevention and intervention services
3) Foster care services for children

Other federal funds

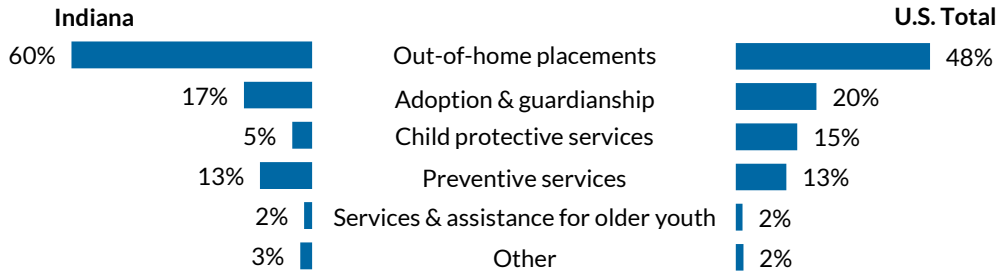
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$17,126,247

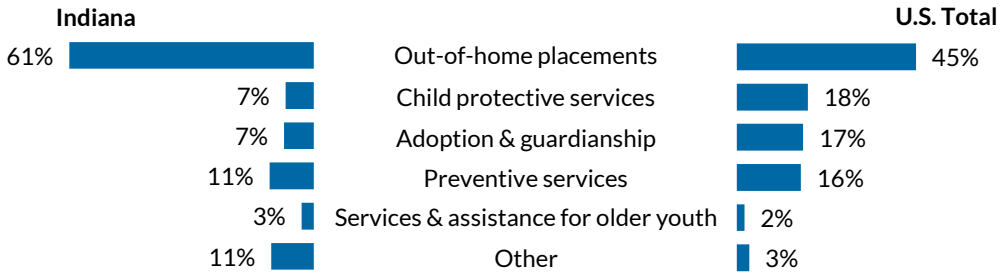
Change from SFY 2014:
30%

Use of Funds

Indiana uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Indiana uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Indiana indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

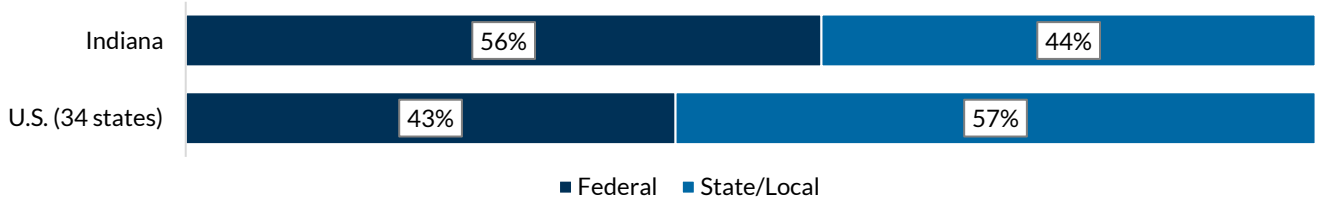
Out of Indiana's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on family foster care. This is somewhat different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Indiana		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$185,000,023	57%	60%
Congregate care	$139,142,600	43%	40%

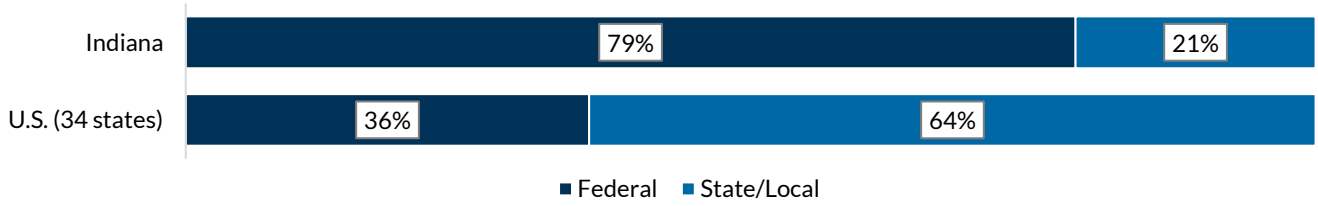
Out of Indiana's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than three quarters on family foster care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Indiana		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$143,731,209	79%	52%
Congregate care	$37,569,252	21%	48%

More than half of spending on family foster care in Indiana is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



More than three quarters of spending on congregate care in Indiana is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Indiana used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Indiana

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Parent skill-based programs	1) Parent skill-based programs
2) Substance abuse prevention and treatment	2) Substance abuse prevention and treatment
3) Caseworker visits and administration	3) Caseworker visits and administration

Adoption and guardianship costs

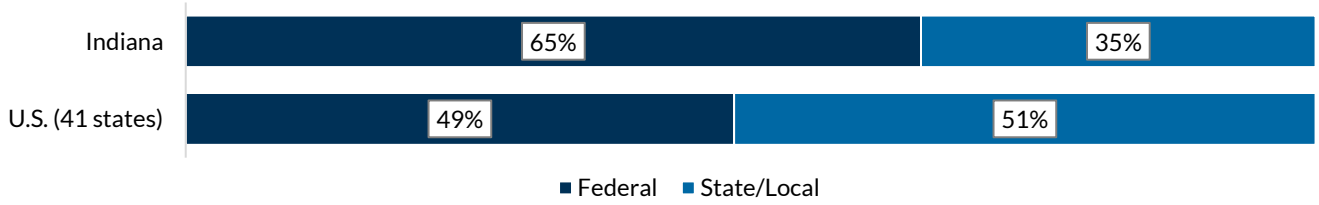
Out of Indiana's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Indiana		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$61,630,345	100%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$263,684	<1%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

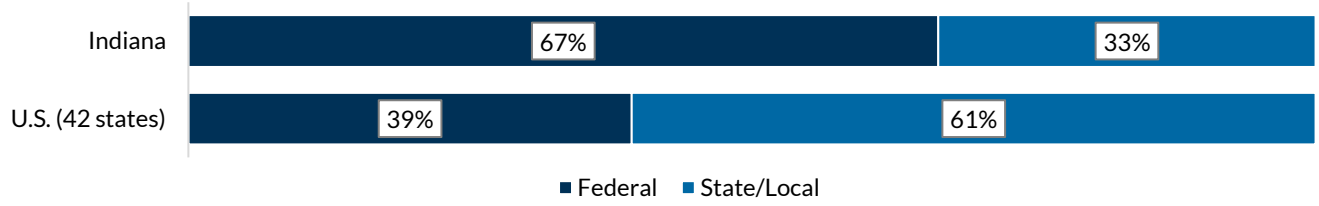
Out of Indiana's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Indiana		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$33,075,779	100%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$132,714	<1%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

Around two thirds of spending on adoption assistance payments in Indiana is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Around two thirds of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Indiana is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Indiana is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Indiana was unable to report how much they collected in child support.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

When asked whether the state experienced any changes in how Medicaid is used for child welfare activities or in how Medicaid-funded child welfare services are structured/financed, Indiana indicated that as part of its rule-based rate setting which commenced in 2012, the state unbundled residential and foster care rates, separating payments for placement from those for behavioral health services. Indiana now requires foster care and residential providers to bill Medicaid-eligible services to Medicaid.

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Indiana, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[13] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Indiana, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[14] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Iowa

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

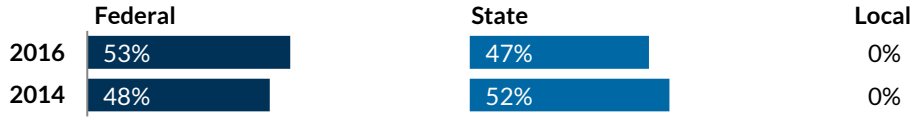
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Iowa for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Iowa decreased since SFY 2014.[2]

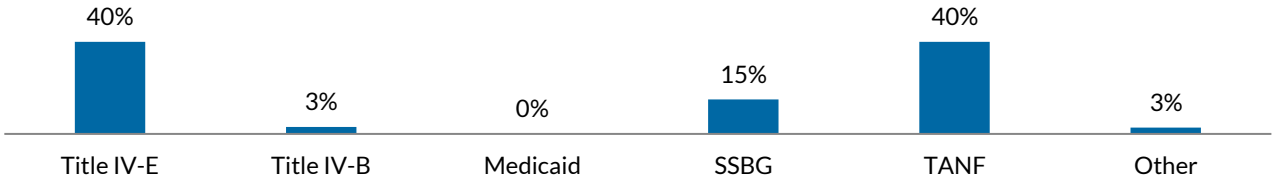
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$272,801,373	-7%	N/A
Federal	$144,809,696	4%	-33%
State	$127,991,677	-16%	-30%
Local	$0	0%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Iowa has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E and TANF are the largest federal funding sources for Iowa.



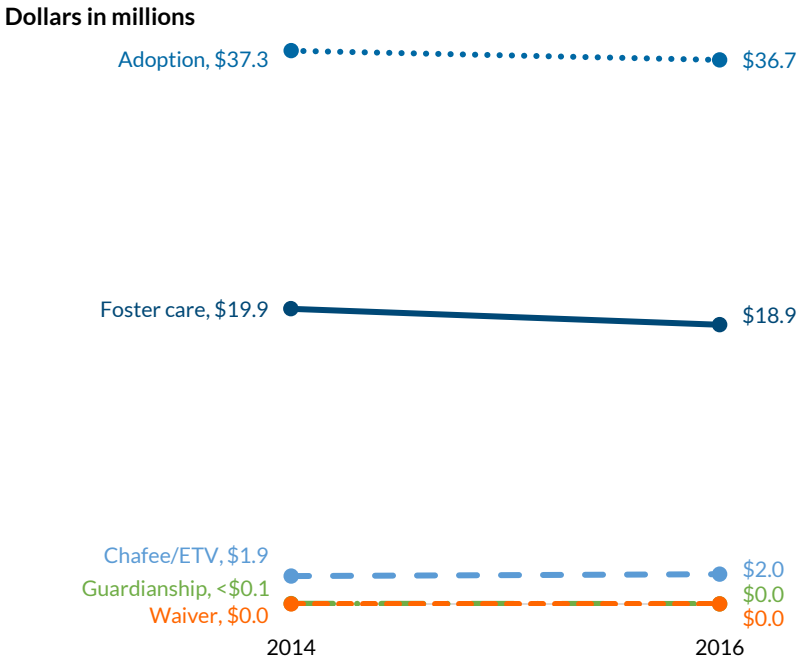
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not Iowa, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw a decrease across all IV-E programs except for Chafee/ETV compared to SFY 2014.[5]

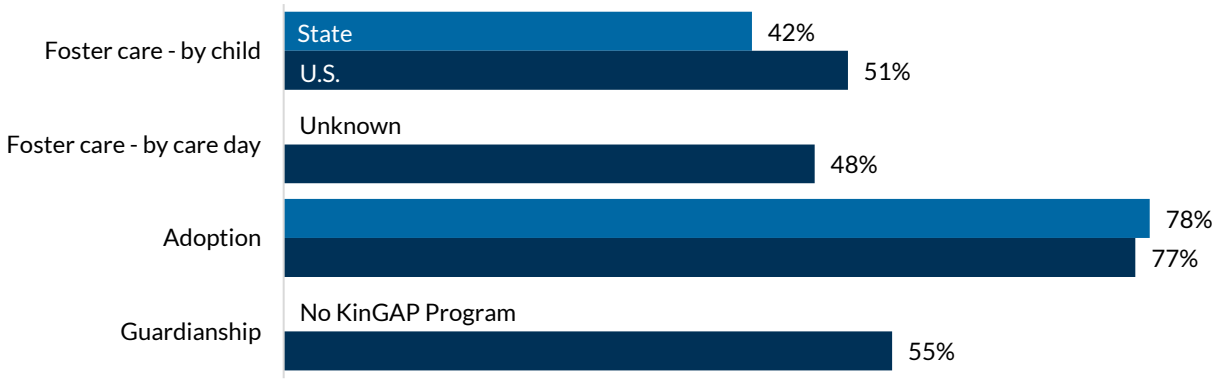
Total in SFY 2016:
$57,587,557

Change from SFY 2014:
-3%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$4,335,139

Change from SFY 2014:
-31%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
No

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$57,442,995

Change from SFY 2014:
9%

Top categories of TANF spending in Iowa:

1) Family preservation services
2) Other
3) Other child welfare services

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$21,444,568

Change from SFY 2014:
32%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Iowa:

1) Case management services
2) Prevention and intervention services
3) Residential treatment

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$3,999,437

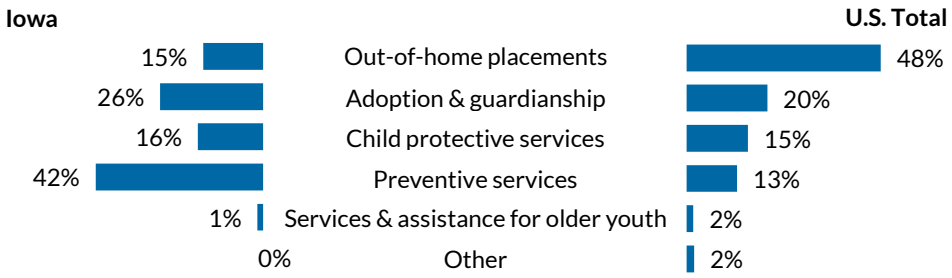
Change from SFY 2014:
-21%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

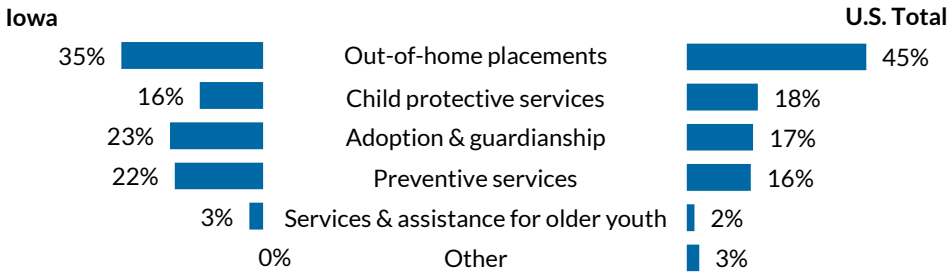
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Iowa	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	X
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Iowa uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a much larger proportion on preventive services.



Iowa uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship and preventive services.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Iowa indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ TANF ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

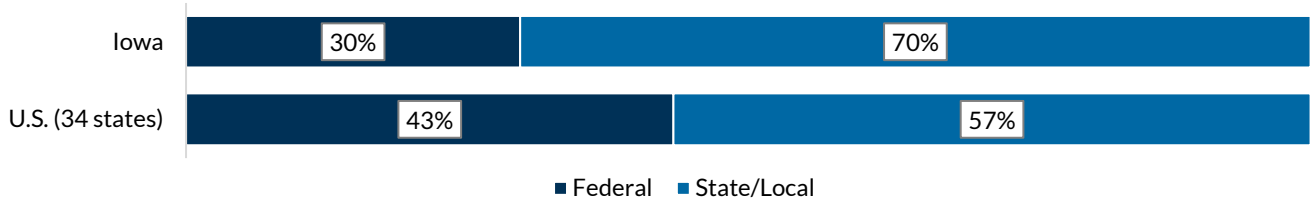
Out of Iowa's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on congregate care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Iowa		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$5,414,748	43%	60%
Congregate care	$7,158,068	57%	40%

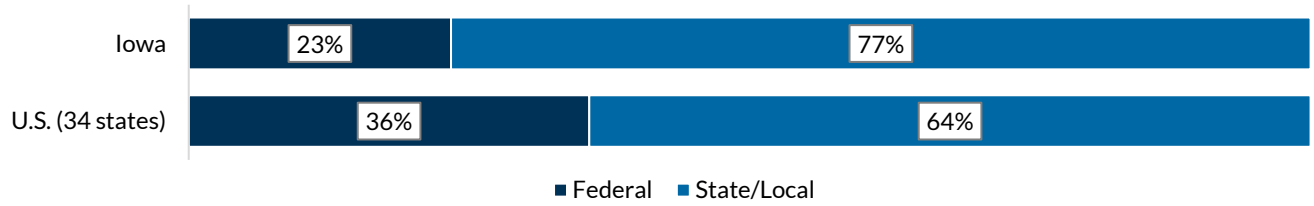
Out of Iowa's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around two thirds on congregate care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Iowa		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$12,811,746	35%	52%
Congregate care	$23,449,698	65%	48%

Almost three quarters of spending on family foster care in Iowa is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



More than three quarters of spending on congregate care in Iowa is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Iowa used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Iowa

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Parent skill-based programs	1) Parent skill-based programs
2) Caseworker visits and administration	2) Caseworker visits and administration
3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment	3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment

Adoption and guardianship costs

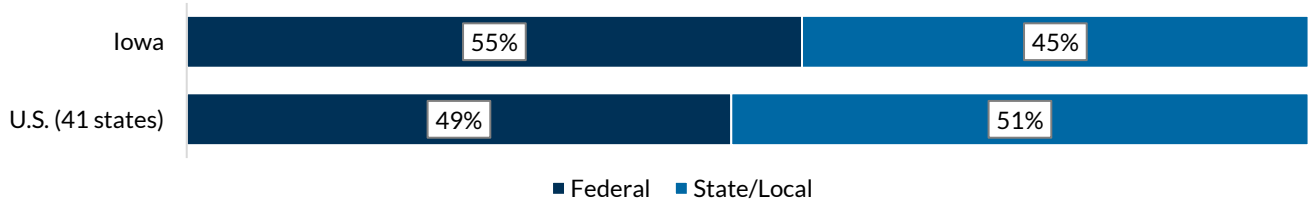
Out of Iowa's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Iowa		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$36,726,923	100%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

Out of Iowa's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Iowa		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$30,234,030	100%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Iowa is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Iowa is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Iowa reported $944,390 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

Iowa was unable to report local expenditures in SFY 2006, therefore some comparisons to SFY 2006 cannot be made.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote

innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

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[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

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Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Kansas

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

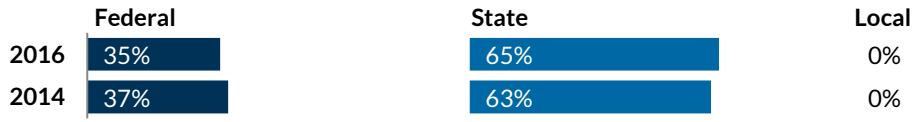
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Kansas for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Kansas increased since SFY 2014 and decreased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

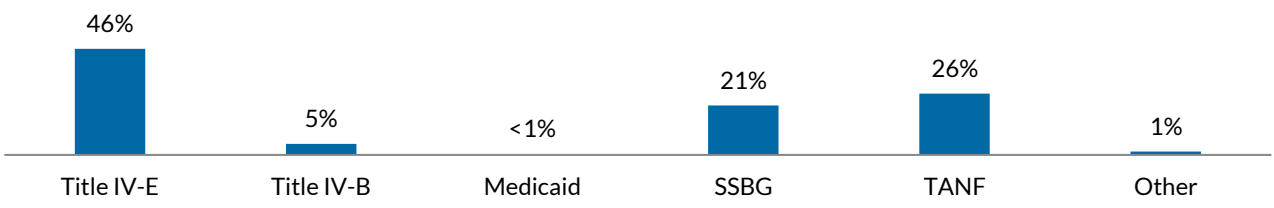
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$258,713,107	11%	-24%
Federal	$89,921,802	5%	-1%
State	$168,791,305	15%	-33%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Kansas has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Kansas.



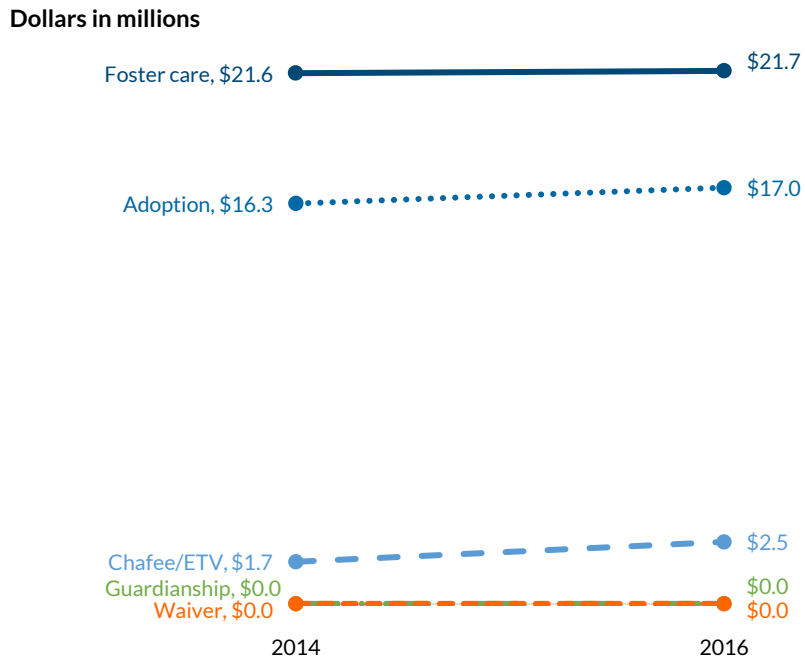
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not Kansas, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in Chafee/ETV and adoption expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

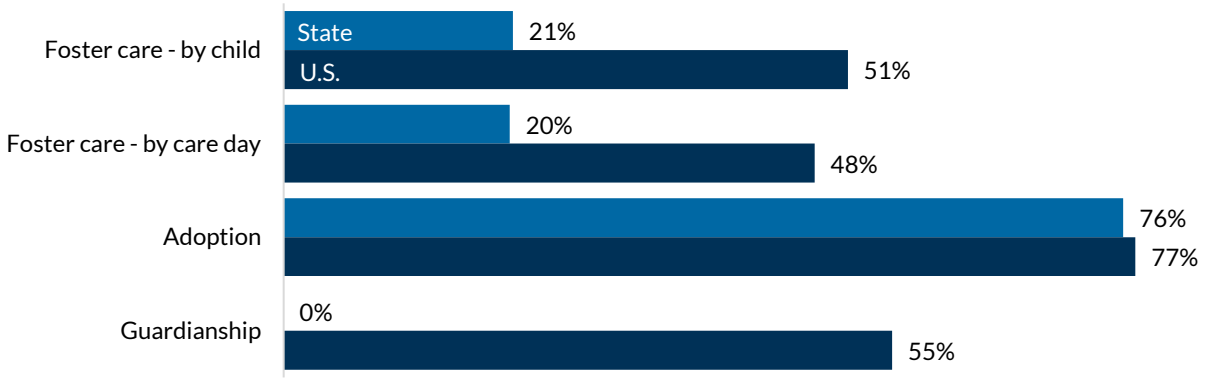
Total in SFY 2016:
$41,180,847

Change from SFY 2014:
4%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$4,296,056

Change from SFY 2014:
-7%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$256,470

Change from SFY 2014:
12%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	Yes, through: ✓ Ribicoff Amendment

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$23,714,142

Change from SFY 2014:
12%

Top categories of TANF spending in Kansas:

1) Emergency assistance
2) Family preservation services

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$19,175,296

Change from SFY 2014:
-2%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Kansas:

1) Case management services
2) Child protective services

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,298,991

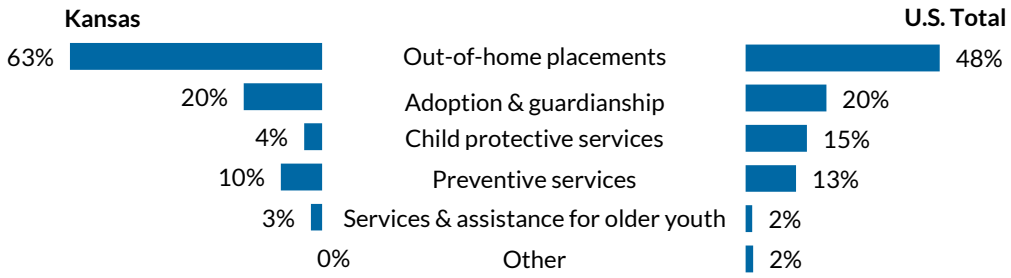
Change from SFY 2014:
207%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

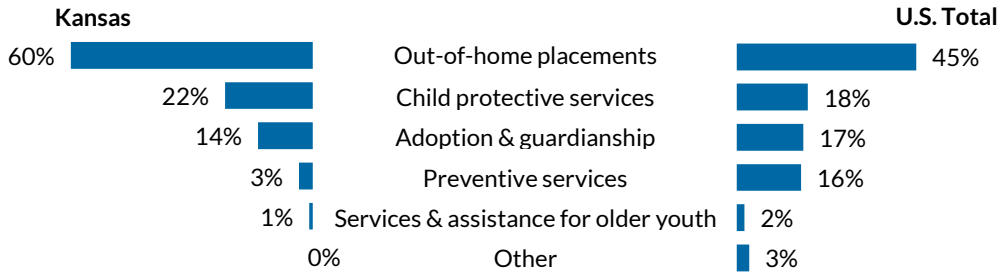
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Kansas	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	X
➢ Other	X

Use of Funds

Kansas uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Kansas uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on preventive services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Kansas indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

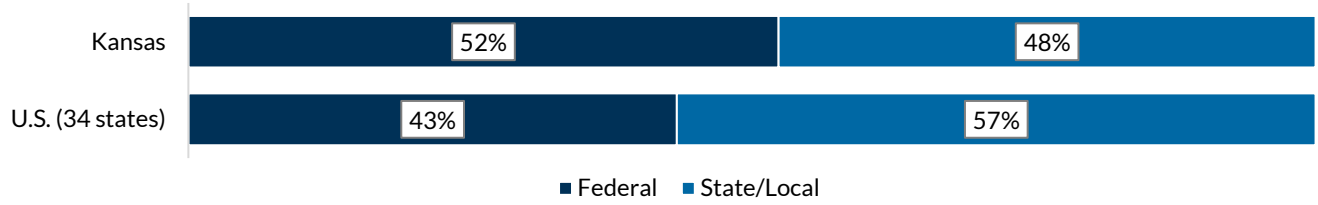
Out of Kansas's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends almost three quarters on family foster care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Kansas		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$18,768,868	74%	60%
Congregate care	$6,616,874	26%	40%

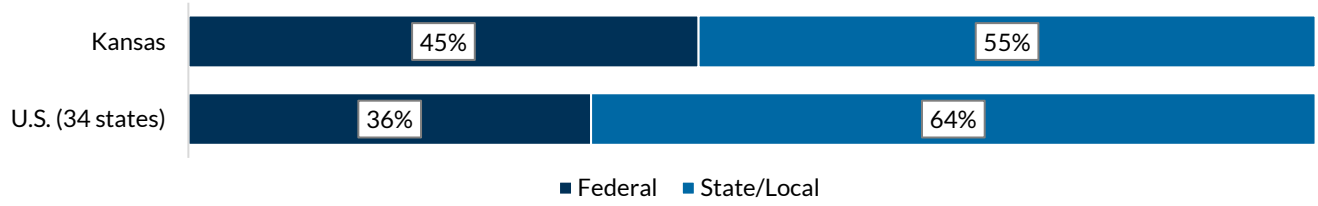
Out of Kansas's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around two thirds on family foster care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Kansas		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$17,080,463	68%	52%
Congregate care	$8,005,395	32%	48%

More than half of spending on family foster care in Kansas is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



More than half of spending on congregate care in Kansas is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states, where around two thirds of spending is funded by state/local dollars.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Kansas used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Kansas

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Financial supports	2) Financial supports
3) Parent skill-based programs	3) Parent skill-based programs

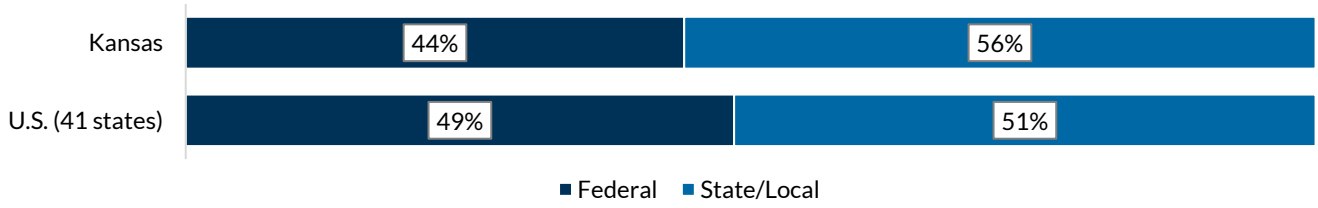
Adoption and guardianship costs

Out of Kansas's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent around 90 percent of funds on adoption assistance payments, which is similar to other states.

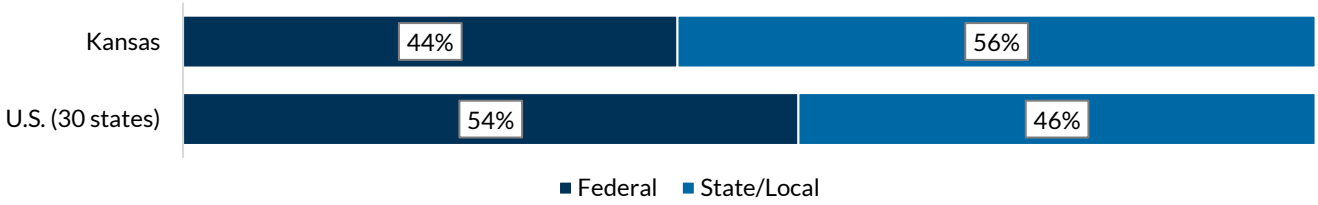
Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Kansas		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$15,932,530	91%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$1,615,513	9%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Kansas		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$20,179,491	N/A	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$2,085,128	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$766,184	N/A	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

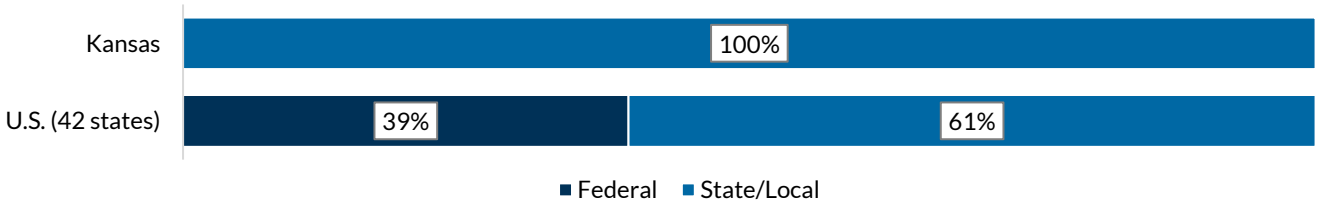
More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Kansas is financed by state/local dollars, which is somewhat different than other states, where just over half of such spending is funded by state/local dollars.



More than half of spending on post-adoption supports and services in Kansas is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



All spending on guardianship assistance payments in Kansas is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Kansas is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016

surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Kansas reported $5,775,122 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

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Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

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[11] See endnote 2.

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

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DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Kentucky

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

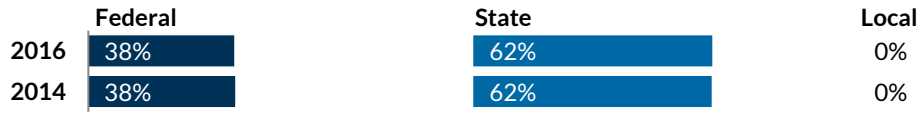
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Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Kentucky increased slightly since SFY 2014 and increased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

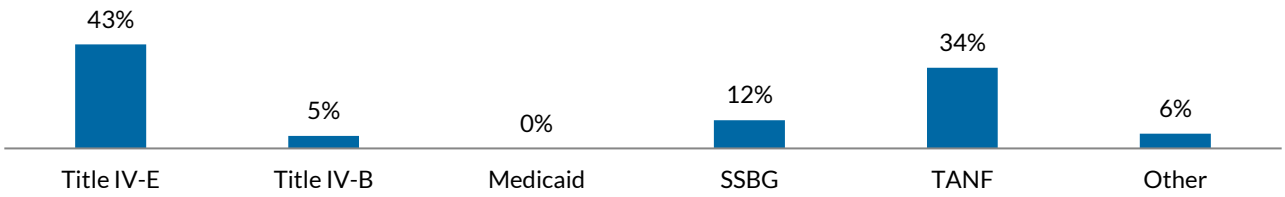
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$560,030,302	3%	15%
Federal	$212,340,939	2%	7%
State	$347,689,363	3%	20%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Kentucky has not changed since SFY 2014.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Kentucky.



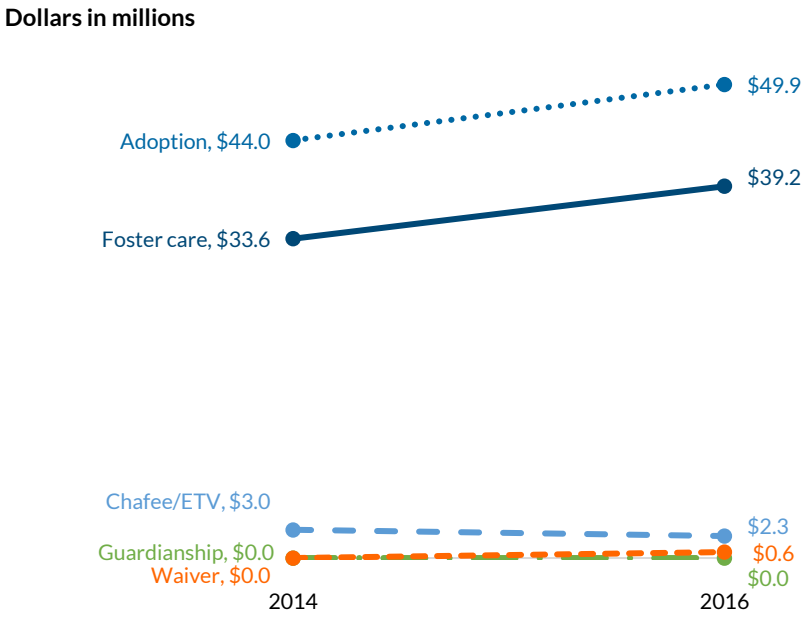
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Kentucky, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in foster care, adoption, and waiver expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

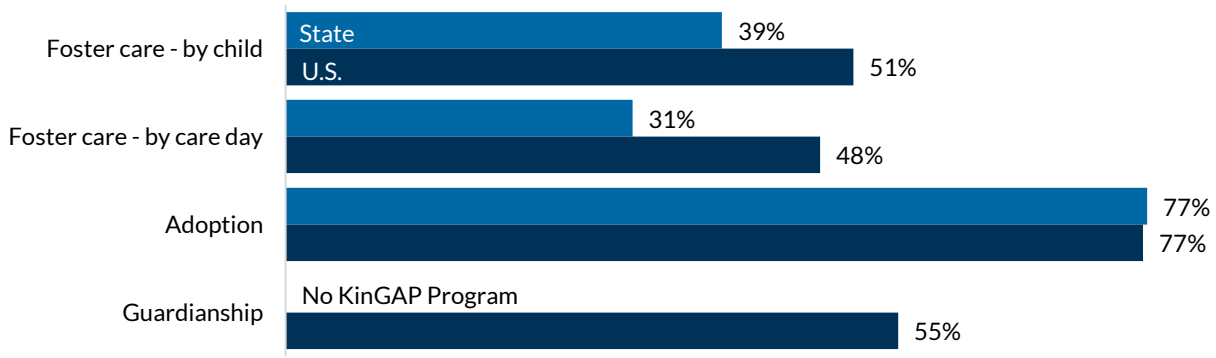
Total in SFY 2016:
$92,019,063

Change from SFY 2014:
14%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$1 million

Kentucky reported $1 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Kentucky began its waiver in October 2015.

Kentucky spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	27%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	0%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	0%
Project development and evaluation costs	73%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$10,992,579

Change from SFY 2014:
4%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
Yes, through:
✓ State Children's Health Insurance Program

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$71,387,586

Change from SFY 2014:
-13%

Top categories of TANF spending in Kentucky:

1) Relative foster care payments and adoption/guardianship subsidies
2) Foster care payments
3) Benefits for children in informal kin settings

SSBG

Total in SFY 2016:
$24,958,776

Change from SFY 2014:
12%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)[10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending in Kentucky:

1) Child protective services
2) Other uses
3) In-home services

Other federal funds

Total in SFY 2016:
$12,982,935

Change from SFY 2014:
6%

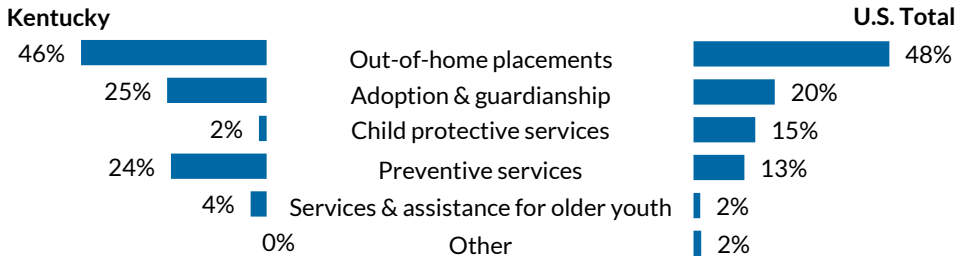
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

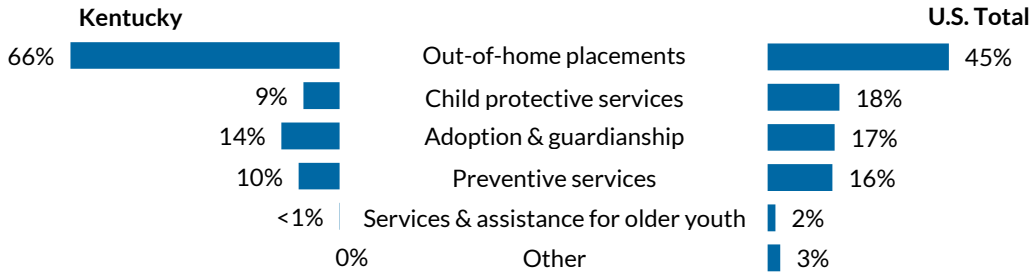
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Kentucky	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Kentucky uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a larger proportion on preventive services and a smaller proportion on child protective services.



Kentucky uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a much larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Kentucky indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

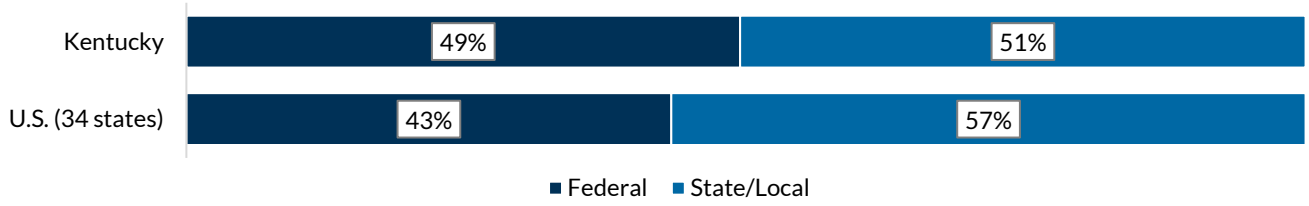
Out of Kentucky's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends a little more than half on congregate care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Kentucky		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$47,615,607	49%	60%
Congregate care	$49,867,374	51%	40%

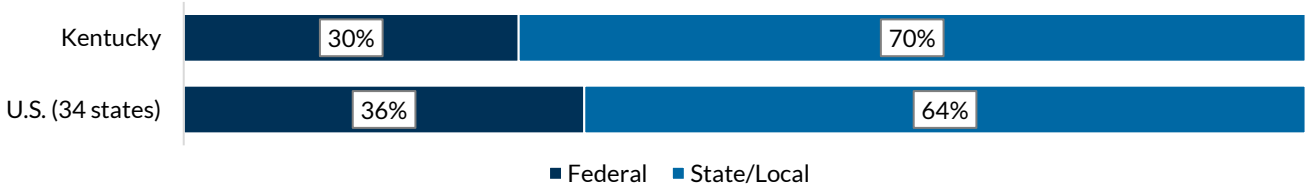
Out of Kentucky's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends almost three quarters on congregate care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Kentucky		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$48,615,607	29%	52%
Congregate care	$117,112,633	71%	48%

A little more than half of spending on family foster care in Kentucky is financed by state/local dollars, which is less than other states.



Nearly three quarters of spending on congregate care in Kentucky is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Kentucky used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Kentucky

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Financial supports	1) Substance abuse prevention and treatment
2) Substance abuse prevention and treatment	2) Mental health treatment
3) Caseworker visits and administration	3) Financial supports

Adoption and guardianship costs

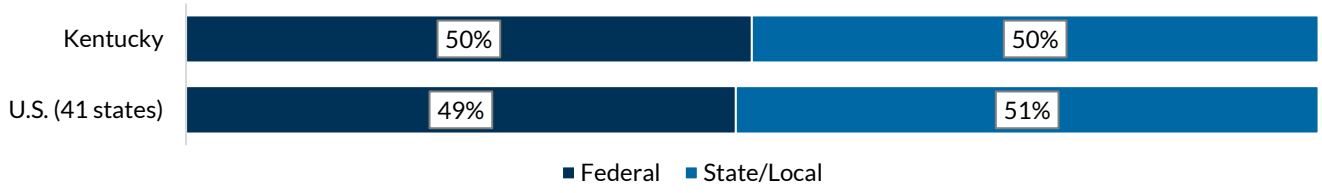
Out of Kentucky's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is somewhat different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Kentucky		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$49,901,904	96%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$2,318,104	4%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

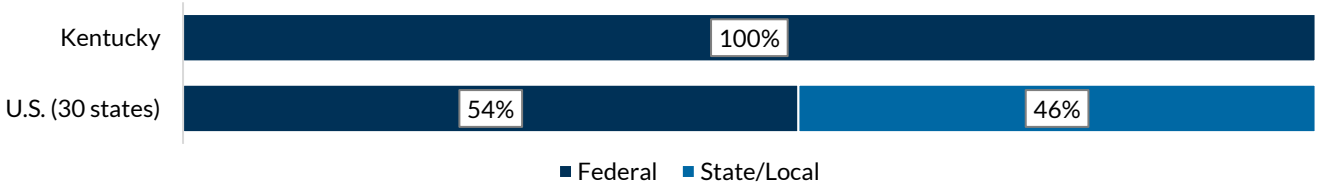
Out of Kentucky's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Kentucky		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$50,019,643	100%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

Half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Kentucky is financed by state/local dollars, which is similar to other states.



All spending on post-adoption supports and services in Kentucky is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Kentucky is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Kentucky reported $1,249,595 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

Kentucky indicated that changes in Foster Care Program spending are due to large increases in the number of children in out-of-home care.

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Kentucky, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[13] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Kentucky, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[14] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Louisiana

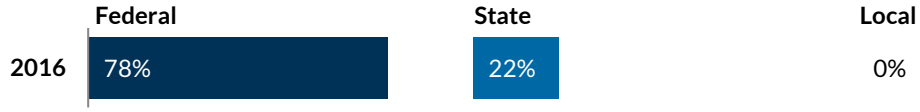
Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Louisiana for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures[2]

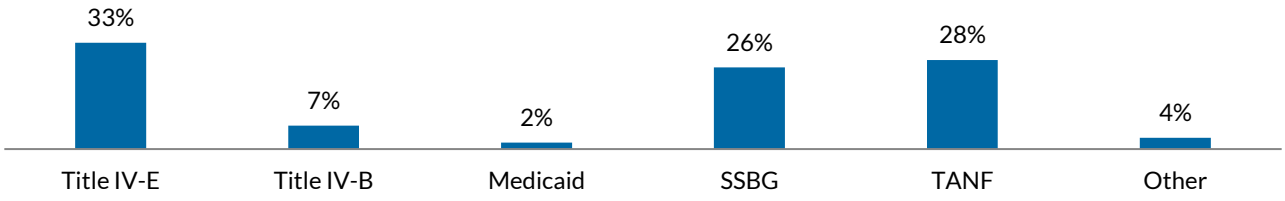
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$206,171,492	N/A	N/A
Federal	$160,326,922	14%	N/A
State	$45,844,570	-11%	-57%
Local	$0	N/A	0%

In SFY 2016, more than three-quarters of expenditures in Louisiana came from federal funds.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Louisiana.



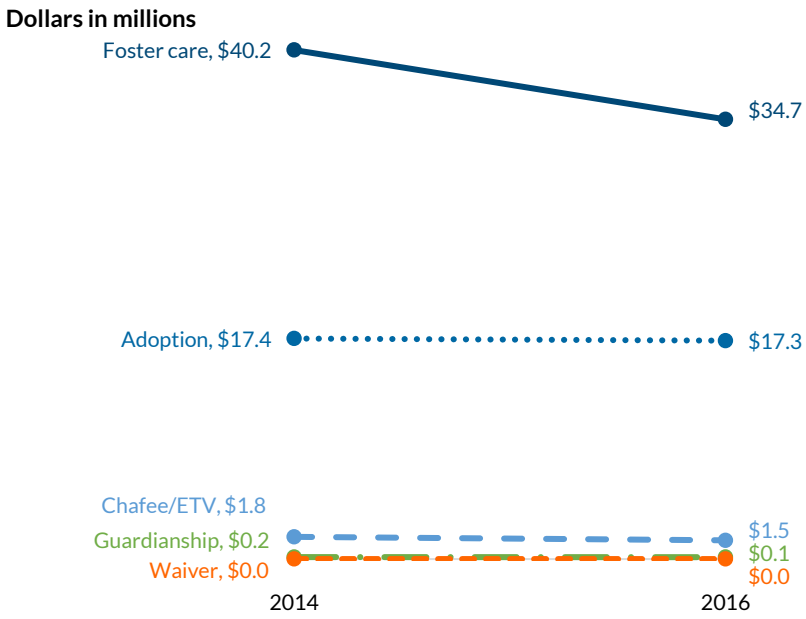
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not Louisiana, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw a decrease across all IV-E programs compared to SFY 2014.[5]

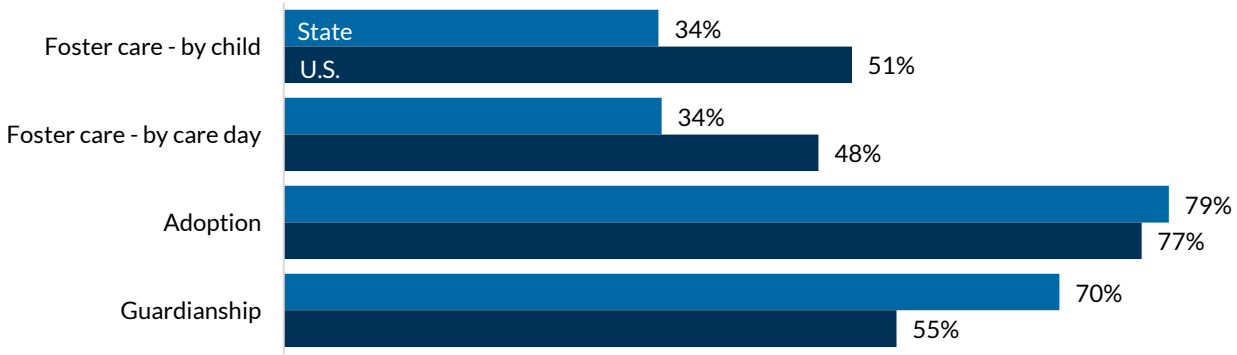
Total in SFY 2016:
$53,635,258

Change from SFY 2014:
-10%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$11,739,469

Change from SFY 2014:
2%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$3,312,713

Change from SFY 2014:
-13%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Other: Administration	Yes, through: ✓ State Children's Health Insurance Program

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$44,879,043

Change from SFY 2014:
4%

Top categories of TANF spending in Louisiana:

1) Other child welfare services
2) Emergency services
3) Program management

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$41,114,884

Change from SFY 2014:
105%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Louisiana:

1) Foster care services for children
2) Child protective services
3) Prevention and intervention services

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$5,645,555

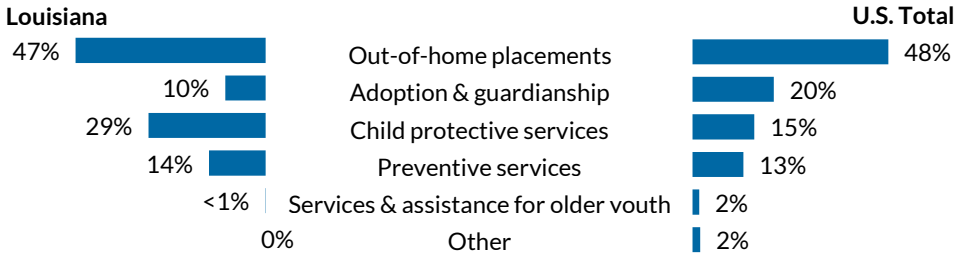
Change from SFY 2014:
68%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

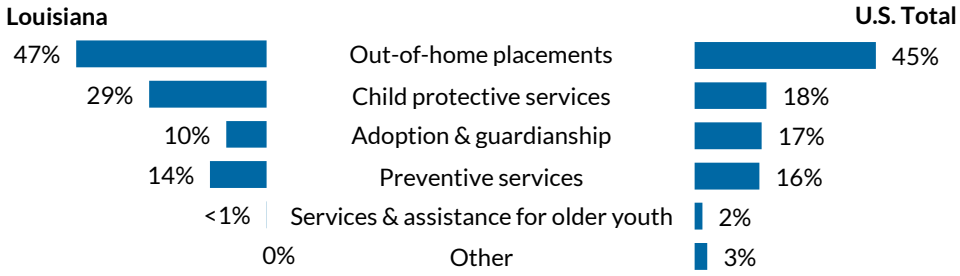
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Louisiana	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Louisiana uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship and a larger proportion on child protective services.



Louisiana uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship and a larger proportion on child protective services.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Louisiana indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ SSBG
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ SSBG
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ SSBG
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ SSBG

Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Louisiana used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Louisiana

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Parent skill-based programs	1) Parent skill-based programs
2) Caseworker visits and administration	2) Caseworker visits and administration
3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment	3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment

Adoption and guardianship costs

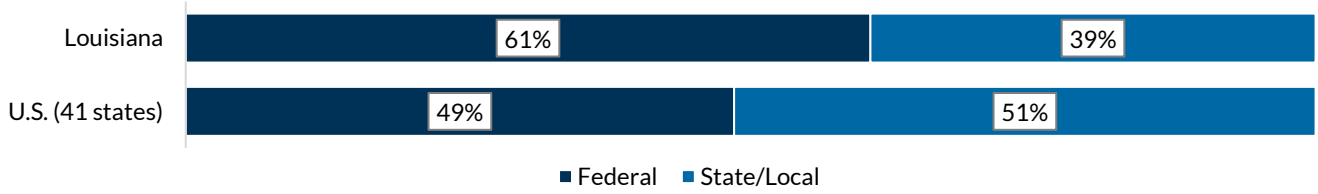
Out of Louisiana's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Louisiana		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$17,259,603	99%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$148,473	1%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

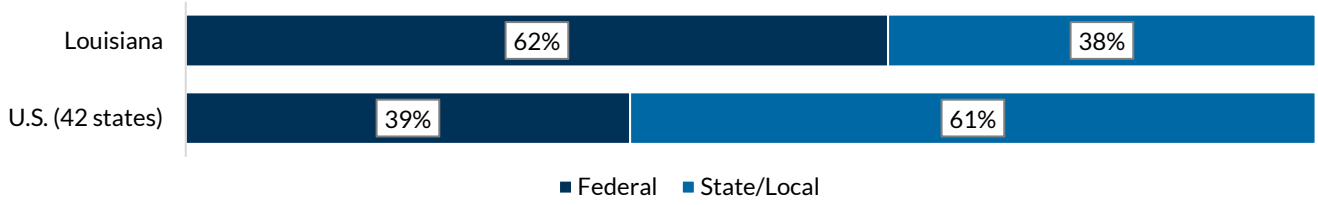
Out of Louisiana's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Louisiana		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$11,227,692	99%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$90,352	1%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Louisiana is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



More than half of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Louisiana is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Louisiana is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Louisiana reported $521,447 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

Louisiana was unable to report Medicaid expenditures in SFY 2006 and was unable to report local expenditures in SFY 2014, therefore some comparisons to SFYs 2006 and 2014 cannot be made.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

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Louisiana was unable to separate spending categories for federal vs. state/local funds. Approximations provided are for total spending by service category.

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Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Maine

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

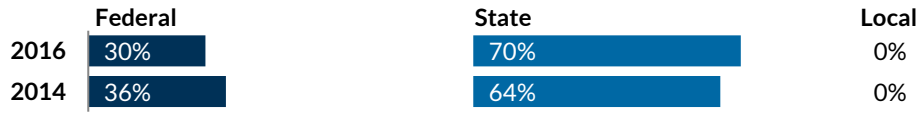
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Maine for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Maine increased since SFY 2014 and decreased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

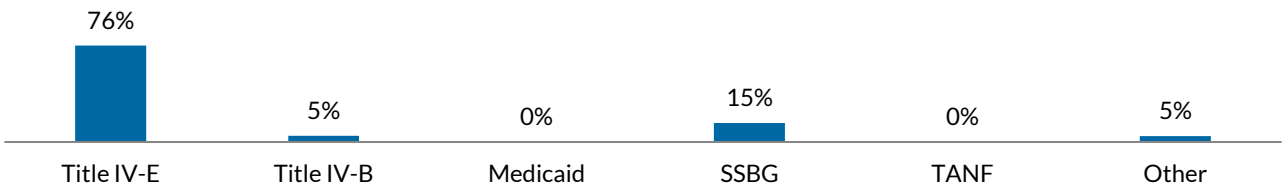
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$133,346,192	11%	-7%
Federal	$40,602,294	-6%	-7%
State	$92,743,898	20%	-7%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Maine has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Maine.



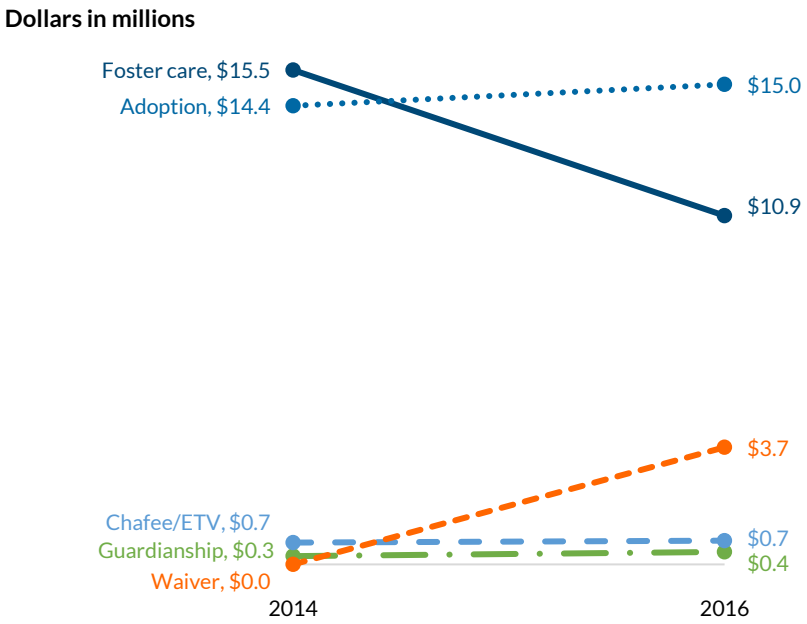
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Maine, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase across all IV-E programs except for foster care and Chafee/ETV.[5]

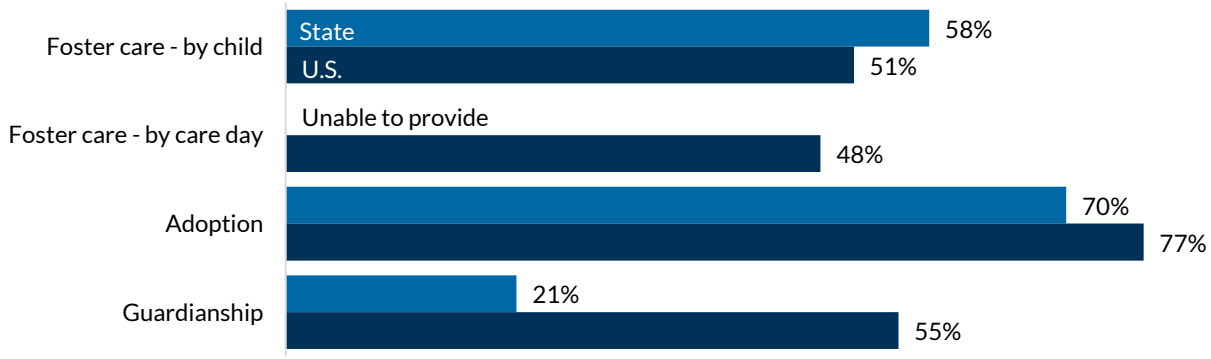
Total in SFY 2016:
$30,753,047

Change from SFY 2014:
<-1%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$4 million

Maine reported $4 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Maine began its waiver in April 2016.

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,971,240

Change from SFY 2014:
-28%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
Yes, through: State Children's Health Insurance Program

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$6,012,284

Change from SFY 2014:
-21%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Maine:

- Foster care services for children

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,865,723

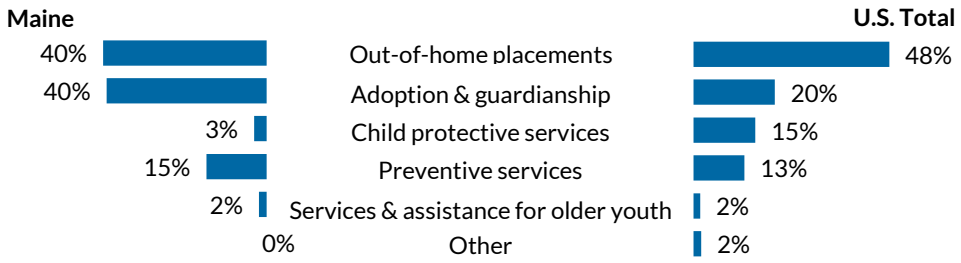
Change from SFY 2014:
<-1%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

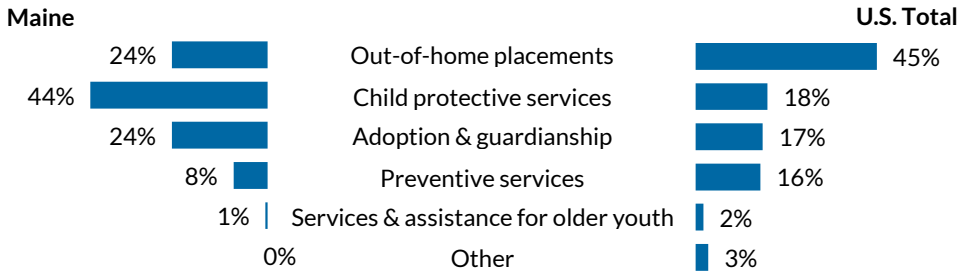
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Maine	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Maine uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a much larger proportion on adoption and guardianship.



Maine uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a much larger proportion on child protective services.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Maine indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

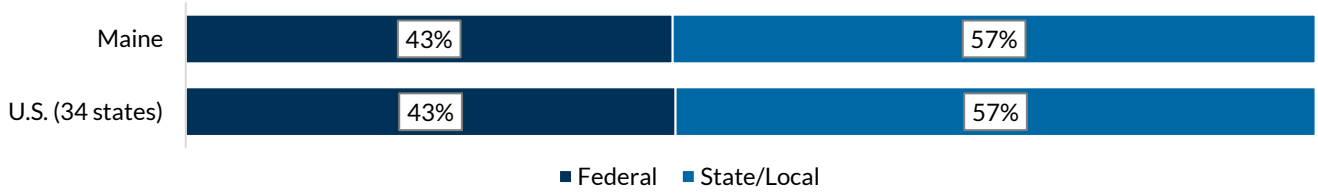
Out of Maine's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends almost all on family foster care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Maine		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$15,356,158	97%	60%
Congregate care	$399,336	3%	40%

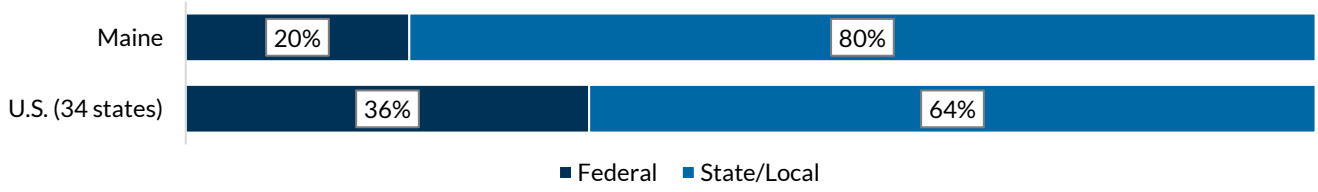
Out of Maine's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around 90 percent family foster care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Maine		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$20,280,266	93%	52%
Congregate care	$1,619,517	7%	48%

More than half of spending on family foster care in Maine is financed by state/local dollars, which is the same as other states.



More than three quarters of spending on congregate care in Maine is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Maine used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Maine

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Parent skill-based programs	2) Financial supports
3) Financial supports	3) Parent skill-based programs

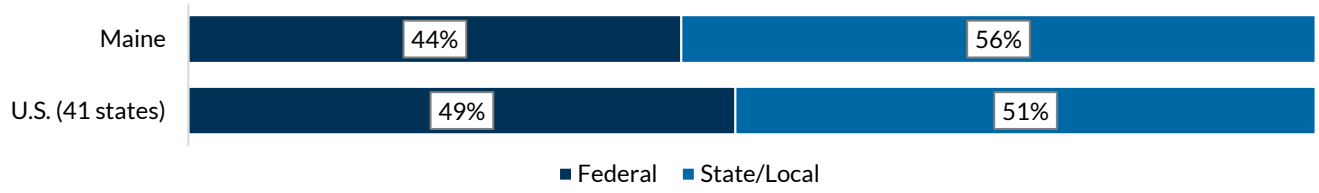
Adoption and guardianship costs

Out of Maine's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

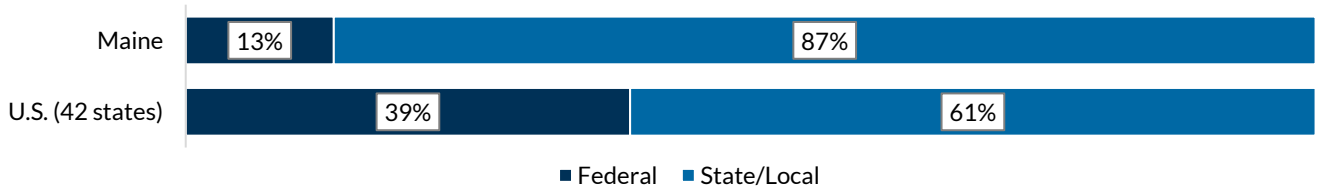
Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Maine		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$15,031,110	97%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$391,948	3%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Maine		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$19,339,282	N/A	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$2,599,736	N/A	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Maine is financed by state/local dollars, which is somewhat different than other states where just over half of such spending is funded by state/local dollars.



The vast majority of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Maine is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Maine is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Maine reported $295,578 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

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Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

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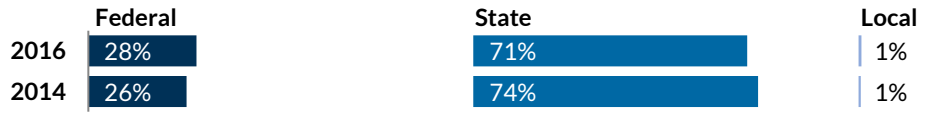
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Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Maryland decreased since SFY 2014 and decreased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

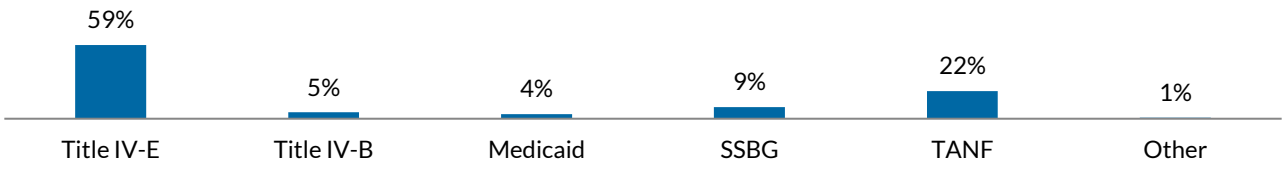
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$507,946,784	-8%	-14%
Federal	$142,815,954	1%	-40%
State	$361,204,321	-12%	5%
Local	$3,926,509	22%	15%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Maryland has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Maryland.



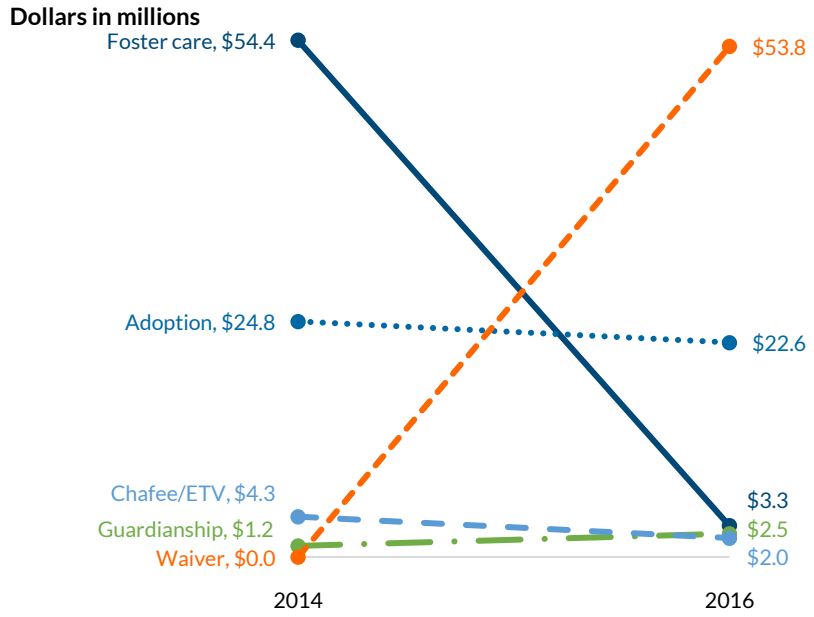
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Maryland, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in waiver and guardianship expenditures and a decrease in foster care, adoption, and Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

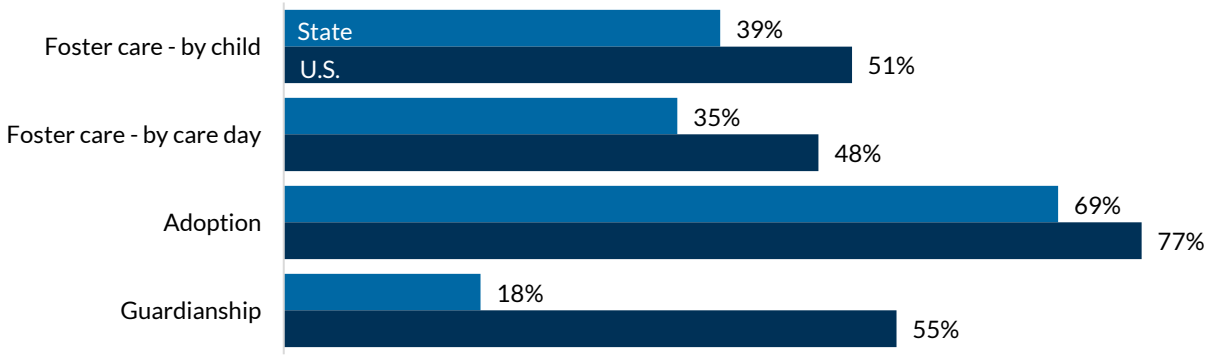
Total in SFY 2016:
$84,161,544

Change from SFY 2014:
-1%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$54 million

Maryland reported $54 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Maryland began its waiver in July 2015.

Maryland spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	99%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	0%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	1%
Project development and evaluation costs	<1%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$7,241,807

Change from SFY 2014:
-2%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$5,298,857

Change from SFY 2014:
-74%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Other: Caseworker activities, coordination, monitoring and referrals of medical behavioral health services for youth	Yes, through: ✓ Ribicoff Amendment

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$31,648,979

Change from SFY 2014:
203%

Top categories of TANF spending in Maryland:

1) Family preservation services
2) Services for children and youth
3) Benefits for children in informal kin settings

SSBG

Total in SFY 2016:
$13,379,971

Change from SFY 2014:
-24%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending in Maryland:

1) Foster care services for children
2) In-home services
3) Child protective services

Other federal funds

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,084,796

Change from SFY 2014:
22%

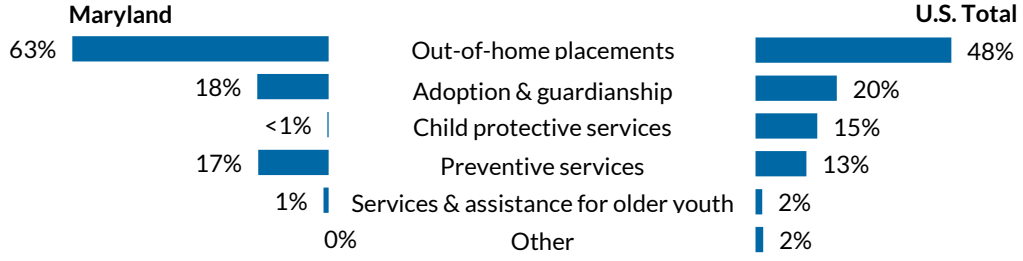
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

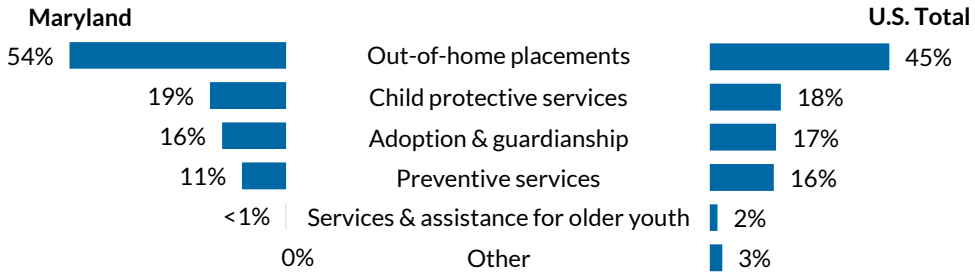
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Maryland	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Maryland uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Maryland uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on preventive services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Maryland indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

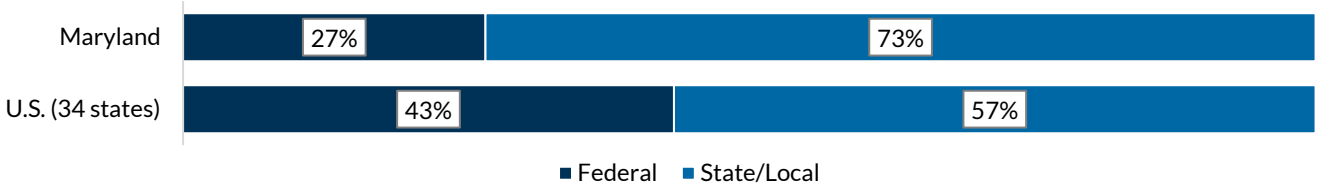
Out of Maryland's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends almost three quarters on family foster care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Maryland		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$66,474,464	74%	60%
Congregate care	$23,769,024	26%	40%

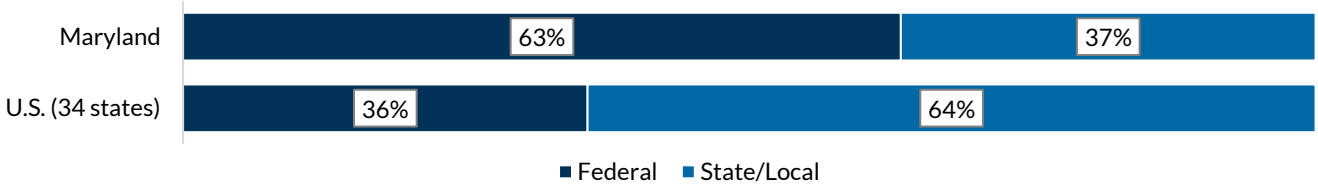
Out of Maryland's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around 90 percent on family foster care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Maryland		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$182,459,407	93%	52%
Congregate care	$13,733,504	7%	48%

Nearly three quarters of spending on family foster care in Maryland is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Around two thirds of spending on congregate care in Maryland is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Maryland used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Maryland

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Financial supports	2) Financial supports
3) Parent skill-based programs	3) Parent skill-based programs

Adoption and guardianship costs

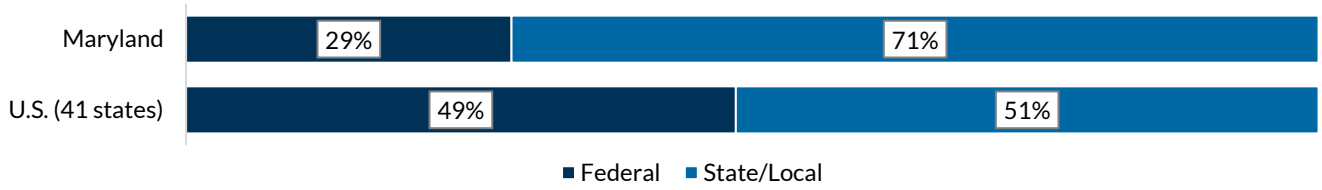
Out of Maryland's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Maryland		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$22,608,216	90%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$2,466,664	10%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

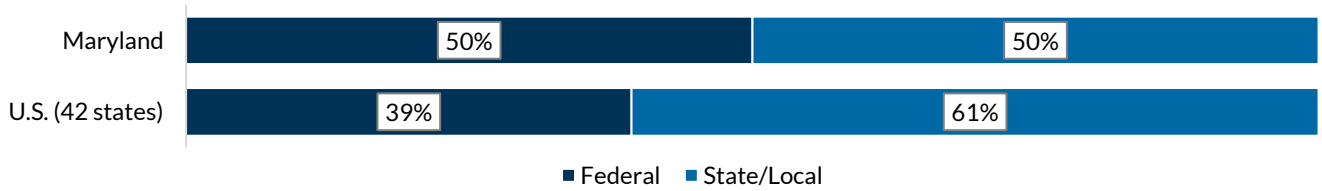
Out of Maryland's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Maryland		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$56,041,389	96%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$2,466,664	4%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

Nearly three quarters of spending on adoption assistance payments in Maryland is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Half of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Maryland is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Maryland is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Maryland reported $1,923,336 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

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

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

[8] For the survey, researchers asked states to report *only those Medicaid funds which covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match*. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population that were borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match, and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this

understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports child welfare clients and child welfare activities.

When asked whether the state experienced any changes in how Medicaid is used for child welfare activities or in how Medicaid-funded child welfare services are structured/financed, Maryland indicated that rehabilitative services funded by Medicaid for children in foster care terminated June 30, 2015.

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

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

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Maryland, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[13] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Maryland, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[14] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Massachusetts

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

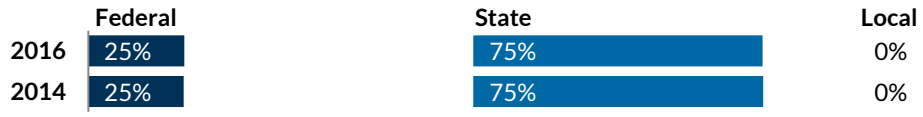
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Massachusetts for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Massachusetts increased since SFY 2014 and increased slightly from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

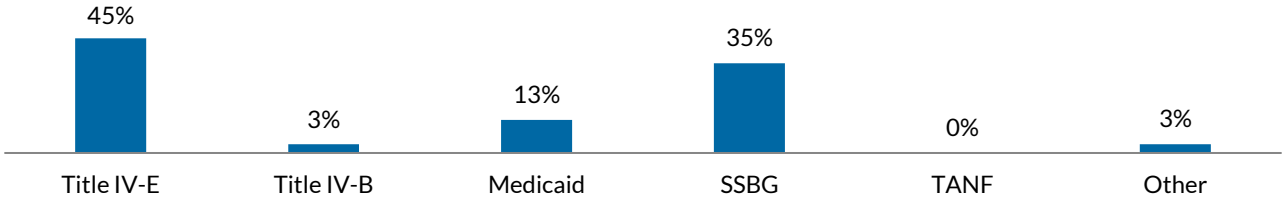
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$893,749,028	6%	5%
Federal	$222,823,048	7%	-27%
State	$670,925,980	6%	23%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Massachusetts has not changed since SFY 2014.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Massachusetts.



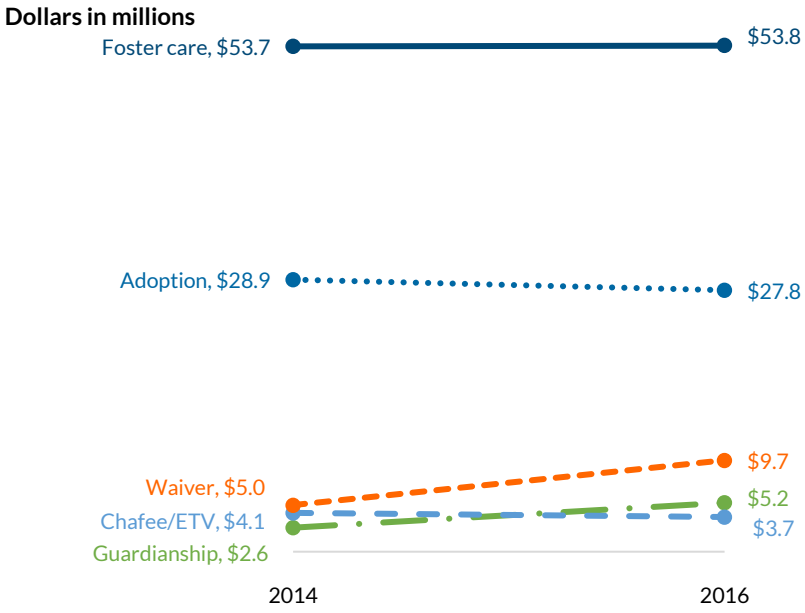
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Massachusetts, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in guardianship and waiver expenditures and a decrease in adoption and Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

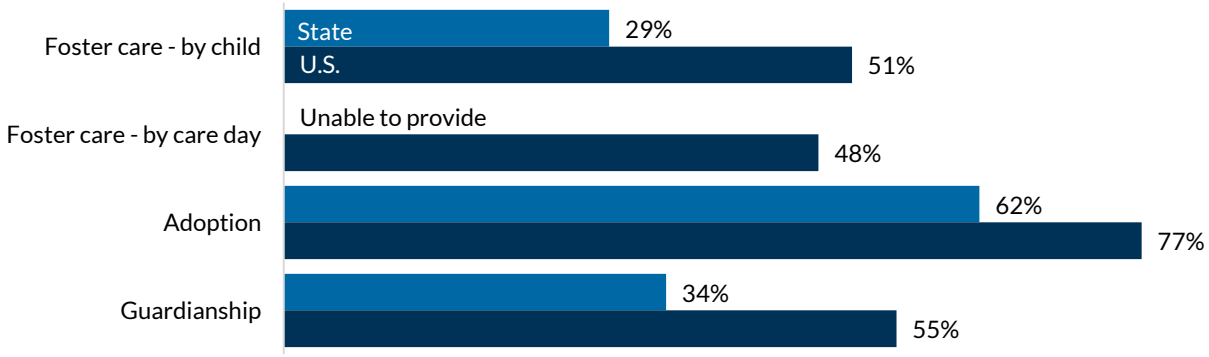
Total in SFY 2016:
$100,259,984

Change from SFY 2014:
6%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$10 million

Massachusetts reported $10 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Massachusetts began its waiver in January 2014.

Massachusetts spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	0%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	100%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	0%
Project development and evaluation costs	0%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$7,511,367

Change from SFY 2014:
-23%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$28,813,574

Change from SFY 2014:
85%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	Yes, through: ✓ Mechanism other than SCHIP, Ribicoff, or state-created eligibility pathway

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$78,563,567

Change from SFY 2014:
-2%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Massachusetts:

1) Residential treatment
2) Foster care services for children
3) In-home services

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$7,674,555

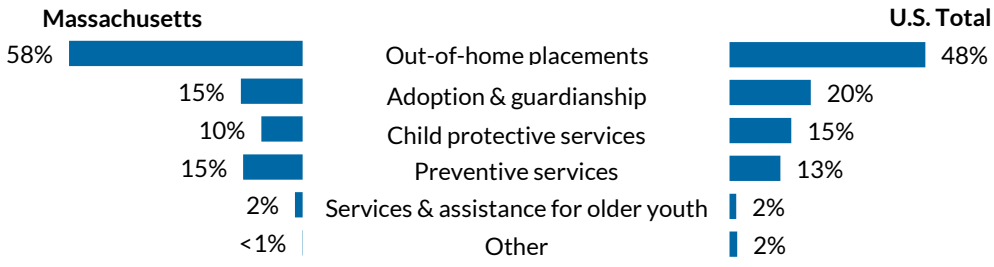
Change from SFY 2014:
-7%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

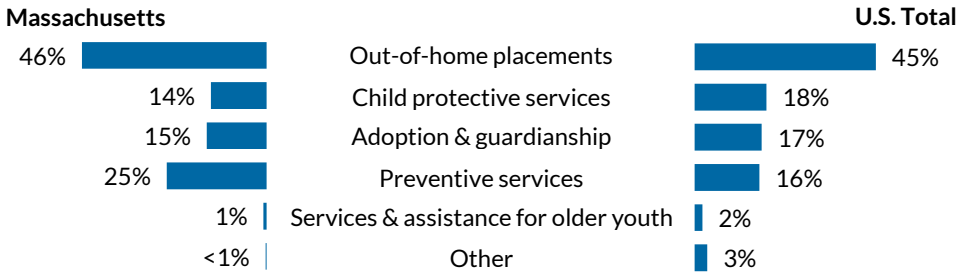
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Massachusetts	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	X
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Massachusetts uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship and child protective services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Massachusetts uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a slightly smaller proportion on child protective services and a larger proportion on preventive services.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Massachusetts indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ SSBG ➢ Other federal funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

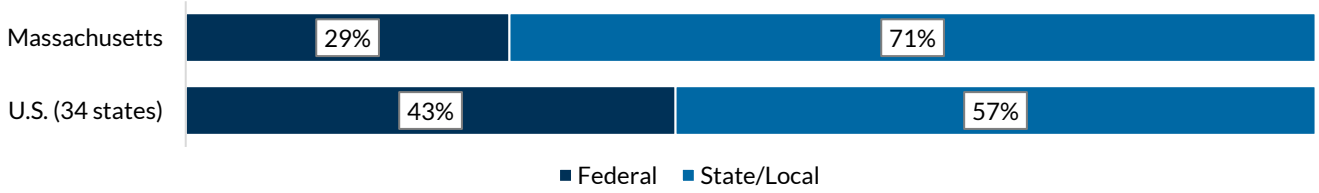
Out of Massachusetts's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on congregate care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Massachusetts		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$51,932,734	40%	60%
Congregate care	$77,023,427	60%	40%

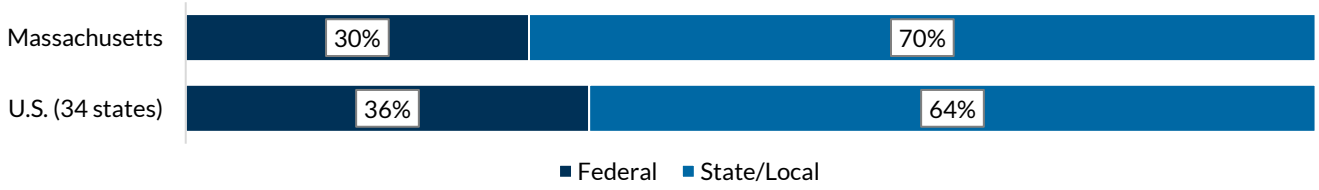
Out of Massachusetts's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on congregate care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Massachusetts		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$129,302,014	42%	52%
Congregate care	$176,467,561	58%	48%

Nearly three quarters of spending on family foster care in Massachusetts is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Nearly three quarters of spending on congregate care in Massachusetts is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Massachusetts used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Massachusetts

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Parent skill-based programs	2) Parent skill-based programs
	3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment

Adoption and guardianship costs

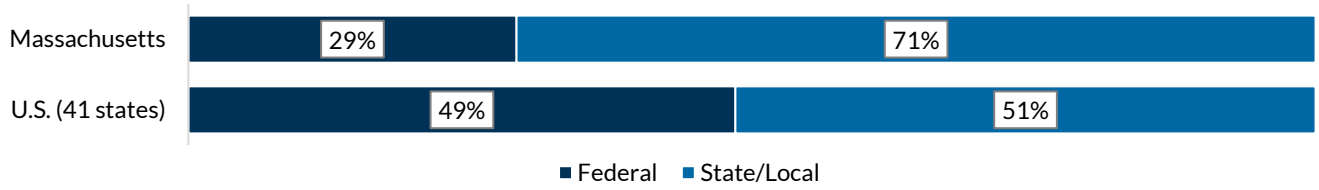
Out of Massachusetts' federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Massachusetts		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$28,916,240	85%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$5,202,898	15%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

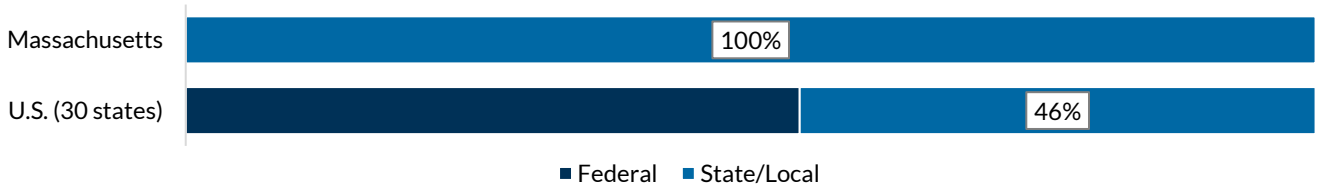
Out of Massachusetts' state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is somewhat different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Massachusetts		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$70,413,599	71%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$3,652,107	4%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$24,951,090	25%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

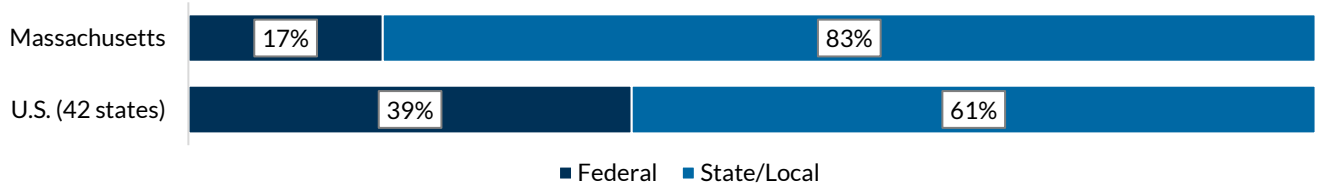
Nearly three quarters of spending on adoption assistance payments in Massachusetts is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



All of spending on post-adoption supports and services in Massachusetts is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



More than three quarters of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Massachusetts is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Massachusetts is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Massachusetts, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

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[14] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

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DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Michigan

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

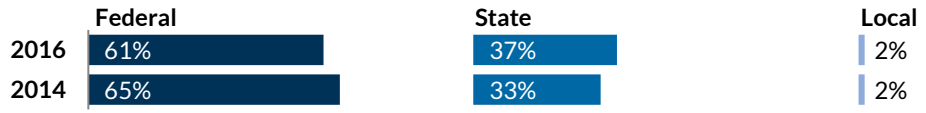
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Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Michigan increased slightly since SFY 2014 and increased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

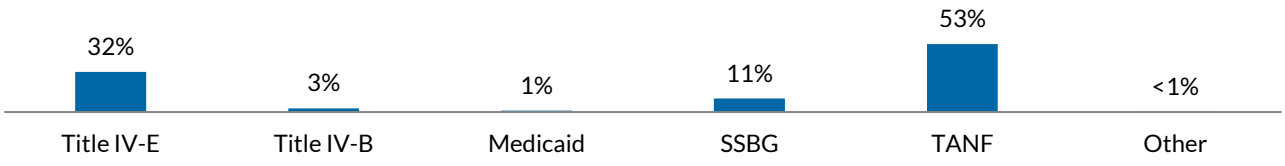
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$1,160,583,343	2%	19%
Federal	$709,092,905	-5%	20%
State	$432,736,438	15%	33%
Local	$18,754,000	4%	-71%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Michigan has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

TANF is the largest federal funding source for Michigan.



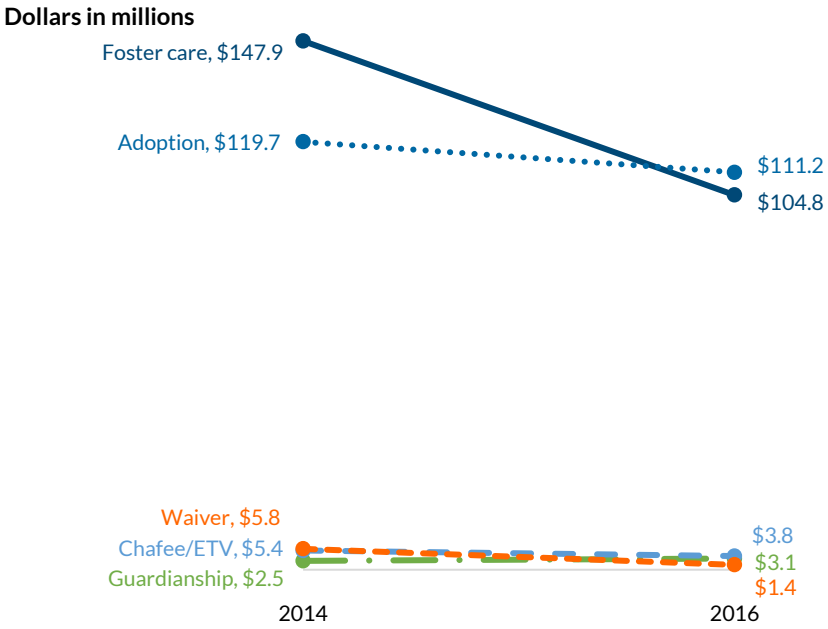
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Michigan, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw a decrease across all IV-E programs except for guardianship.[5]

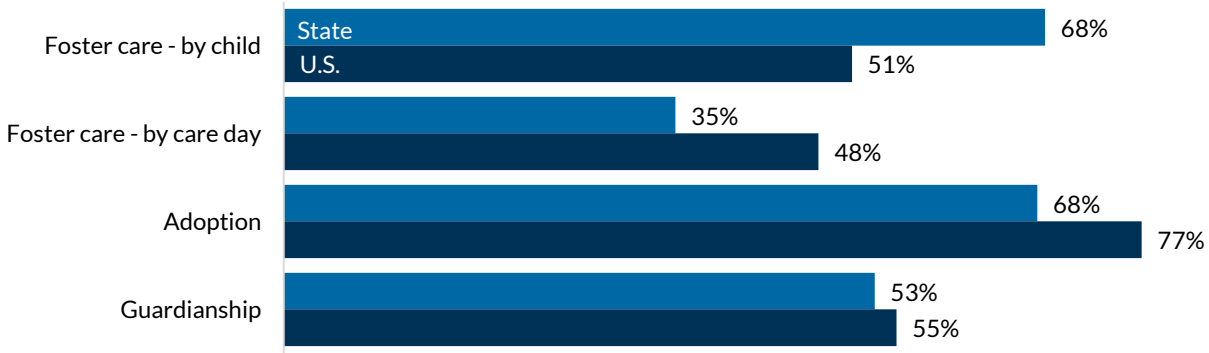
Total in SFY 2016:
$224,245,002

Change from SFY 2014:
-20%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$1 million

Michigan reported $1 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Michigan began its waiver in August 2013.

Michigan spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	0%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	0%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	77%
Project development and evaluation costs	23%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$20,623,879

Change from SFY 2014:
7%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$8,063,438

Change from SFY 2014:
New funding source in 2016

Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
Yes, through:
✓ State-created eligibility pathway

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$378,599,777

Change from SFY 2014:
15%

Top categories of TANF spending in Michigan:

1) Services for children and youth
2) Foster care payments
3) Relative foster care payments and adoption/guardianship subsidies

SSBG

Total in SFY 2016:
$76,251,161

Change from SFY 2014:
-28%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending in Michigan:

1) Administrative costs
2) Foster care services for children
3) Adoption services

Other federal funds

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,309,648

Change from SFY 2014:
-85%

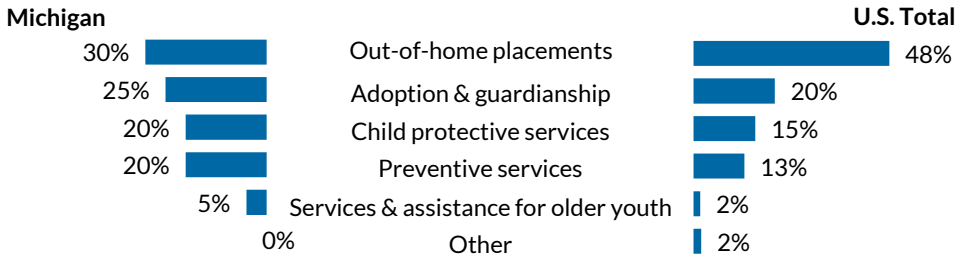
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

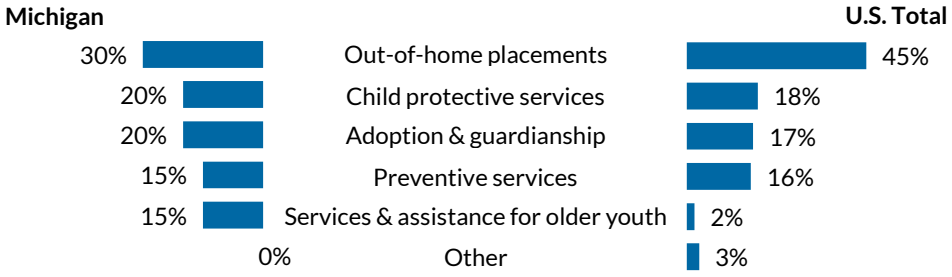
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Michigan	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	X
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Michigan uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a larger proportion on preventive services.



Michigan uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a larger proportion on services and assistance for older youth.



Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

Out of Michigan's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends almost half on congregate care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Michigan		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$28,093,299	53%	60%
Congregate care	$25,248,652	47%	40%

Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Michigan used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Michigan

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Mental health treatment	2) Mental health treatment
3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment	3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment

Adoption and guardianship costs

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Michigan		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$101,114,600	N/A	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$3,064,200	N/A	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Michigan is October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Michigan was unable to report how much they collected in child support.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

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

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Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

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[11] See endnote 2.

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

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Michigan, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

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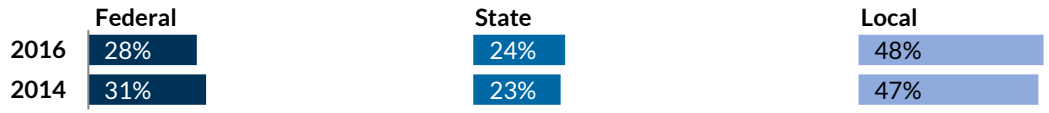
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Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Minnesota increased since SFY 2014 and decreased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

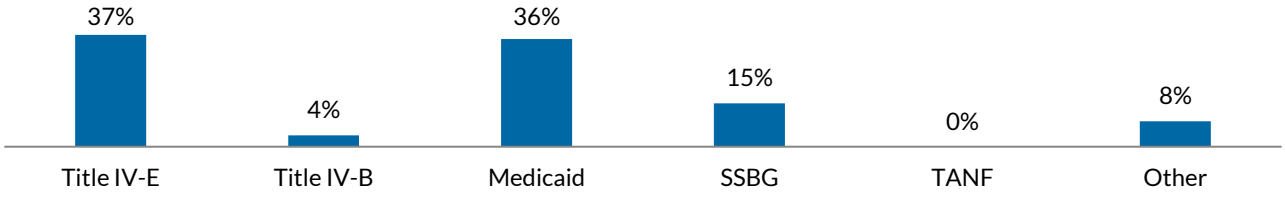
		% change from	
	Amount in SFY 2016	SFY 2014	SFY 2006
Overall	$563,139,419	7%	-10%
Federal	$158,581,003	-2%	-24%
State	$134,055,530	12%	29%
Local	$270,502,886	9%	-14%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Minnesota has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by state and local dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Minnesota.



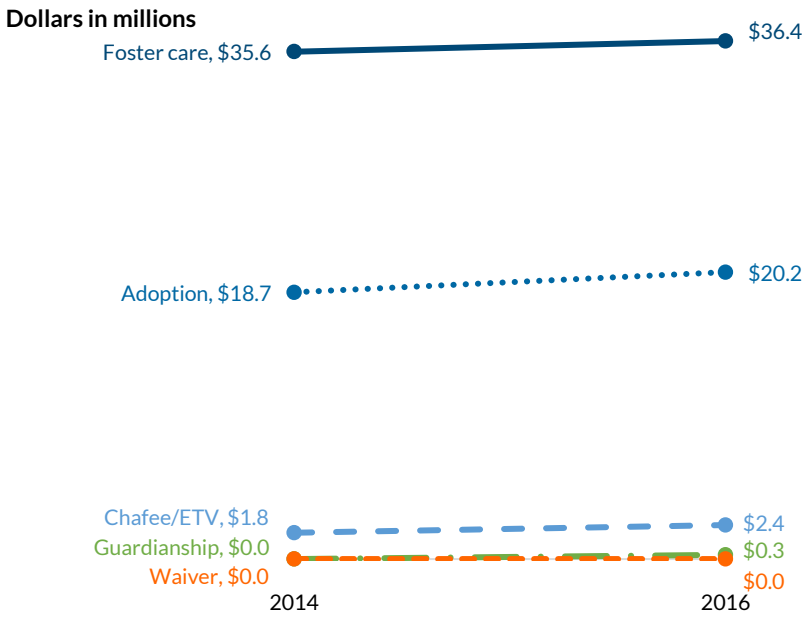
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not Minnesota, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase across all IV-E programs compared to SFY 2014.[5]

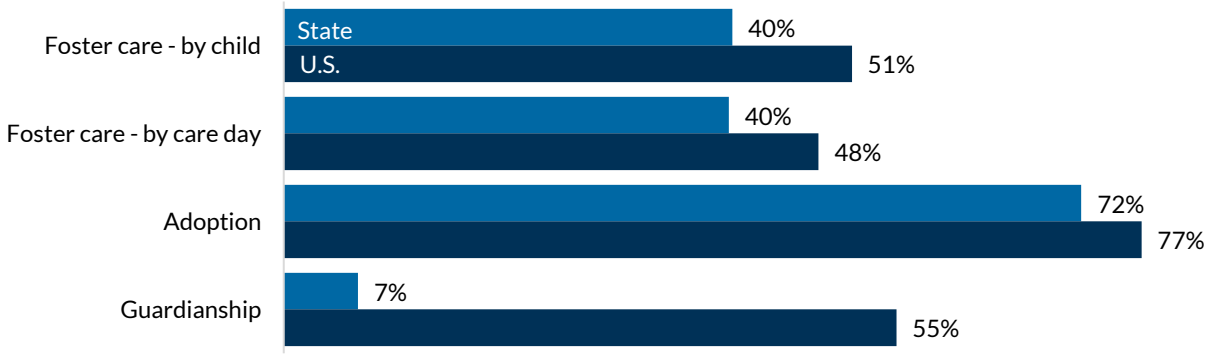
Total in SFY 2016:
$59,224,854

Change from SFY 2014:
5%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$6,014,529

Change from SFY 2014:
<1%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$56,859,583

Change from SFY 2014:
-5%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	Yes, through:
✓ Targeted case management	✓ State Children's Health Insurance Program
✓ Treatment foster care	✓ State-created eligibility pathway

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$23,007,793

Change from SFY 2014:
-6%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Minnesota:

1) Case management services
2) Foster care services for children
3) Prevention and intervention services

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$13,474,244

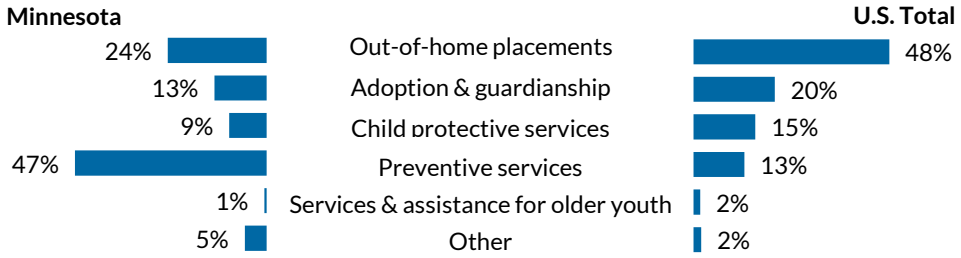
Change from SFY 2014:
-11%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

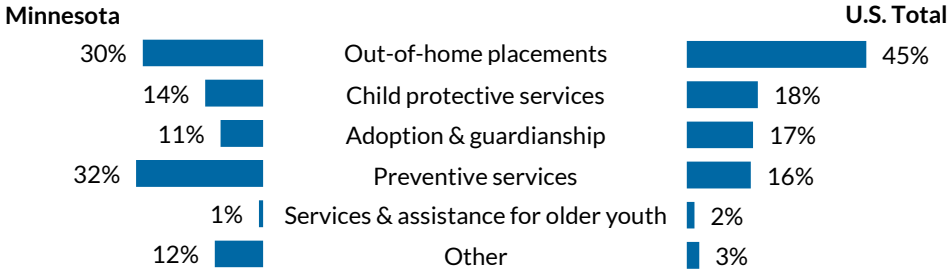
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Minnesota	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Minnesota uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a much larger proportion on preventive services.



Minnesota uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a larger proportion on preventive services.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Minnesota indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Preventive services	➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

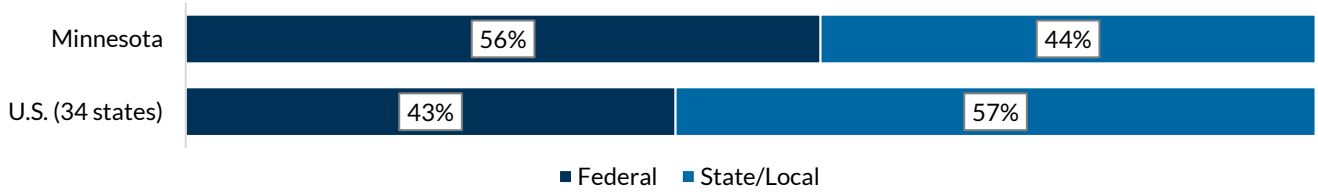
Out of Minnesota's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around two thirds on family foster care. This is somewhat different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Minnesota		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$15,264,887	65%	60%
Congregate care	$8,291,544	35%	40%

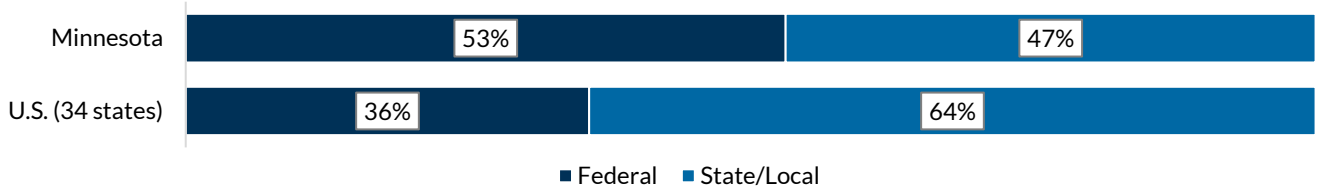
Out of Minnesota's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on family foster care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Minnesota		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$11,907,350	62%	52%
Congregate care	$7,321,472	38%	48%

More than half of spending on family foster care in Minnesota is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



More than half of spending on congregate care in Minnesota is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Minnesota used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Minnesota

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Parent skill-based programs	2) Parent skill-based programs
3) Financial supports	3) Financial supports

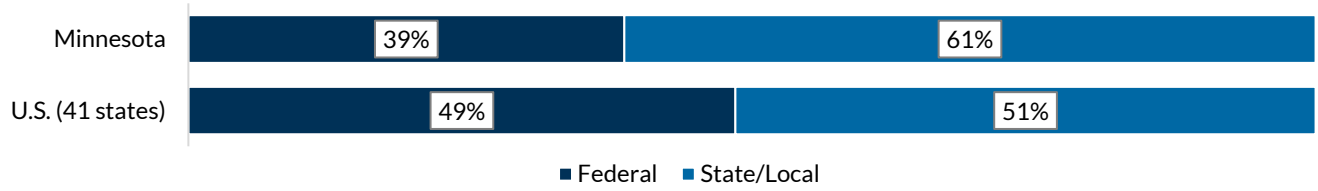
Adoption and guardianship costs

Out of Minnesota's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is similar to other states.

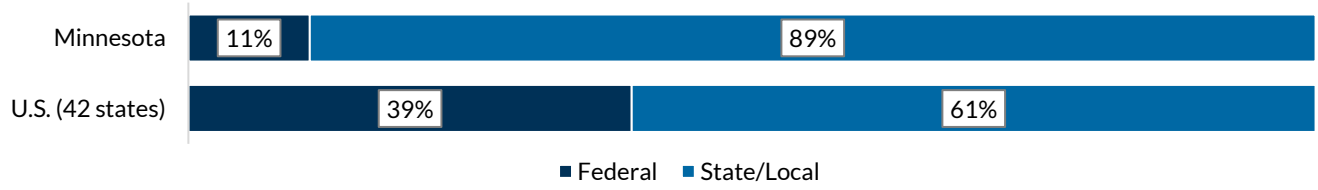
Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Minnesota		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$19,014,055	93%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$1,141,199	6%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$277,448	1%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$17,709	<1%	<1%

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Minnesota		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$30,159,446	N/A	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$2,297,234	N/A	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Minnesota is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states, where just over half of such spending is funded by state/local dollars.



The vast majority of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Minnesota is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Minnesota is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Minnesota reported $778,686 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition

supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

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[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

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

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Minnesota, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[13] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Minnesota, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[14] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Mississippi

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

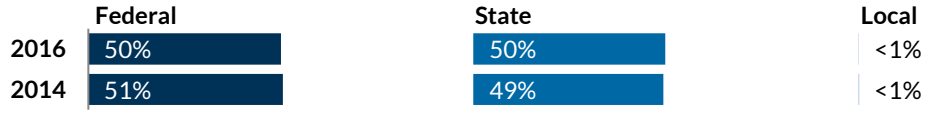
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Mississippi for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Mississippi increased since SFY 2014.[2]

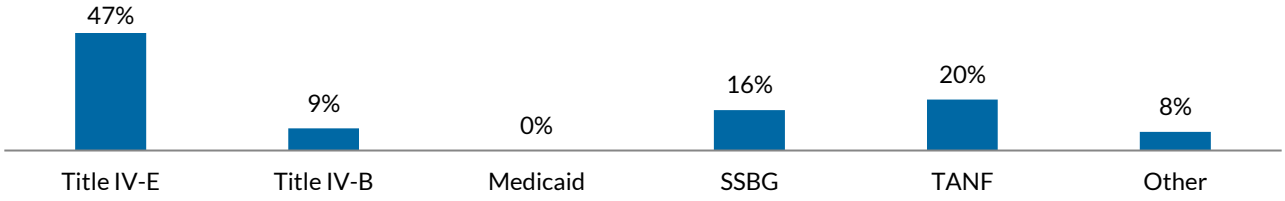
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$160,482,273	8%	N/A
Federal	$80,226,399	7%	N/A
State	$80,004,800	9%	254%
Local	$251,074	-14%	No local spending in 2006

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Mississippi has not changed since SFY 2014.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Mississippi.



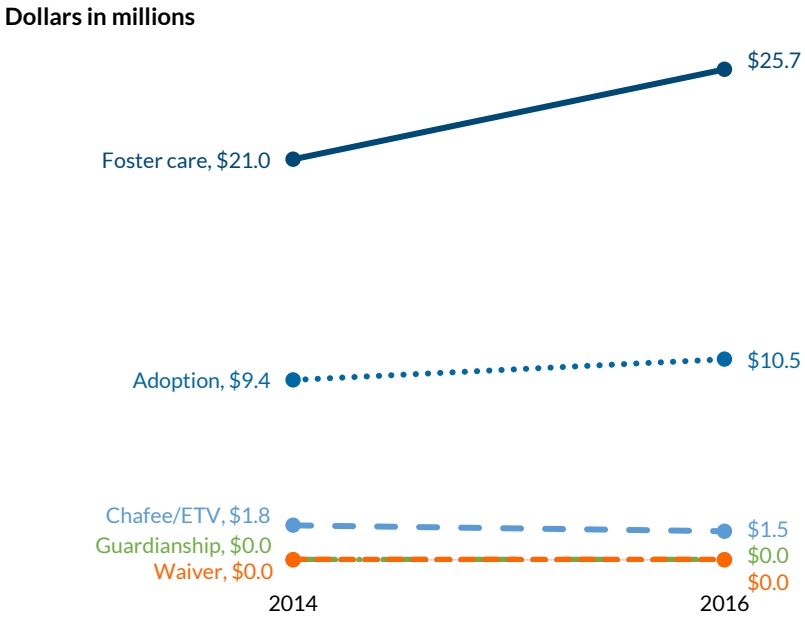
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not Mississippi, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in foster care and adoption expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

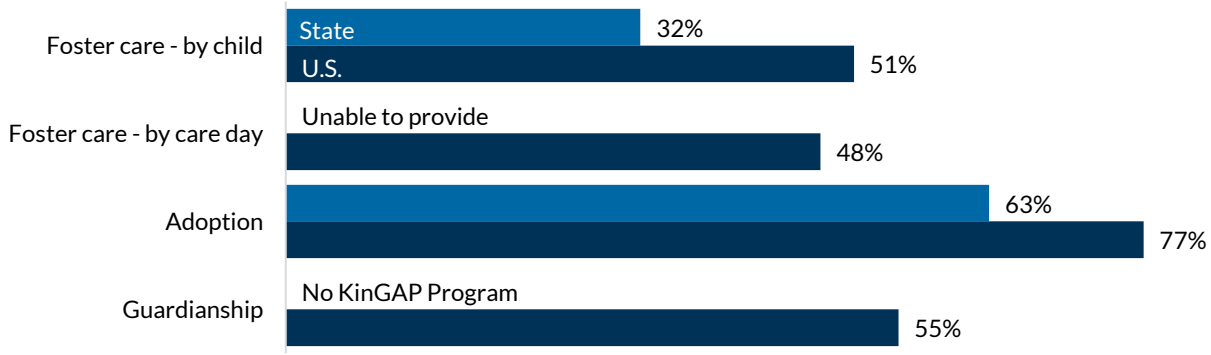
Total in SFY 2016:
$37,715,556

Change from SFY 2014:
17%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$7,091,002

Change from SFY 2014:
-20%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
No

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$16,387,737

Change from SFY 2014:
6%

Top categories of TANF spending in Mississippi:

1) Other
2) Services for children and youth
3) Supportive services

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$13,008,512

Change from SFY 2014:
-2%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Mississippi:

1) Child protective services
2) Prevention and intervention services
3) Case management services

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$6,023,592

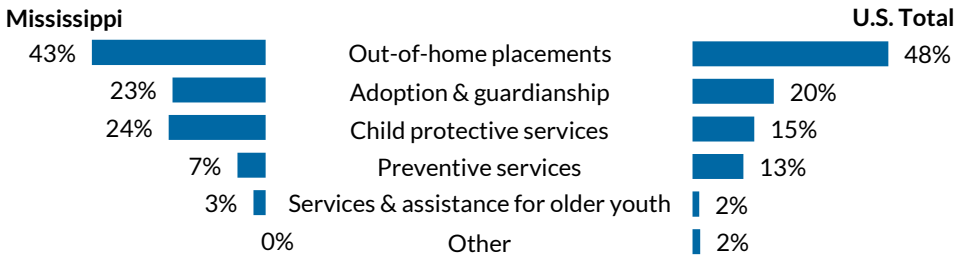
Change from SFY 2014:
11%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Mississippi	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Mississippi uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on preventive services and a larger proportion on child protective services.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Mississippi indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ TANF ➢ SSBG
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds

Child protective services	➢ TANF ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[13]

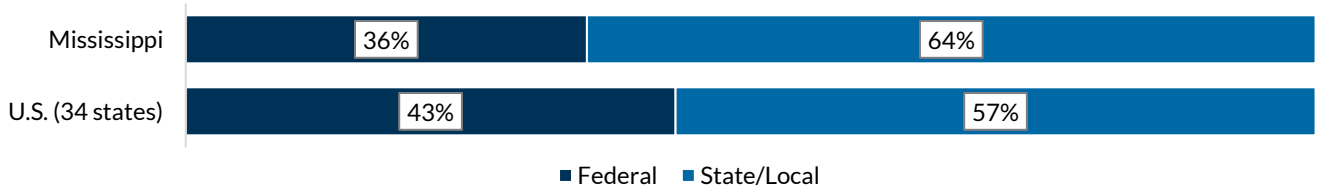
Out of Mississippi's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around two thirds on family foster care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Mississippi		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$7,858,928	67%	60%
Congregate care	$3,860,212	33%	40%

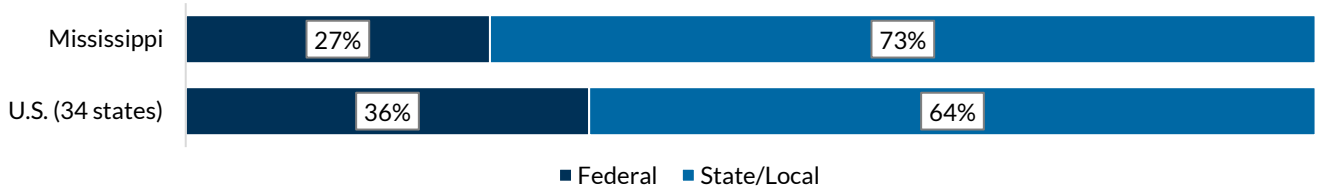
Out of Mississippi's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on family foster care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Mississippi		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$14,271,888	58%	52%
Congregate care	$10,474,036	42%	48%

Almost two thirds of spending on family foster care in Mississippi is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Nearly three quarters of spending on congregate care in Mississippi is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Mississippi used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Mississippi

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Parent skill-based programs	2) Parent skill-based programs
3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment	3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment

Adoption and guardianship costs

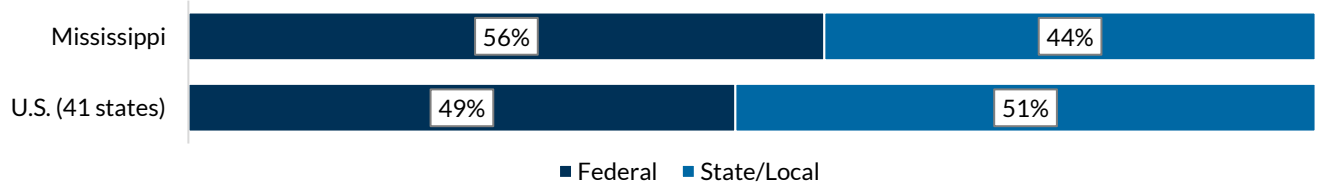
Out of Mississippi's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is somewhat different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Mississippi		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$10,511,089	94%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$712,464	6%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

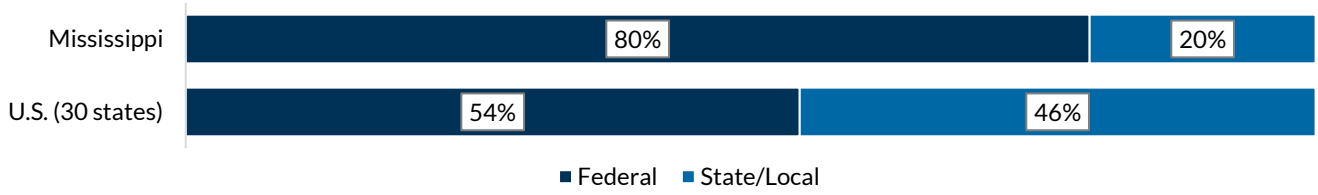
Out of Mississippi's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Mississippi		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$8,115,899	98%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$178,116	2%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Mississippi is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



More than three quarters of spending on post-adoption supports and services in Mississippi is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



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Mississippi was unable to report Medicaid expenditures in SFY 2006, therefore some comparisons to SFY 2006 cannot be made.

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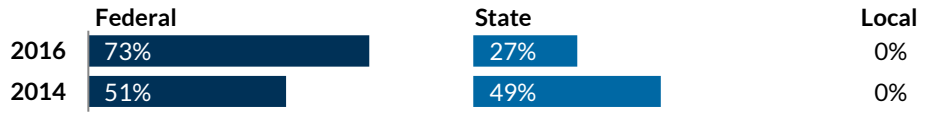
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Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Missouri decreased since SFY 2014.[2]

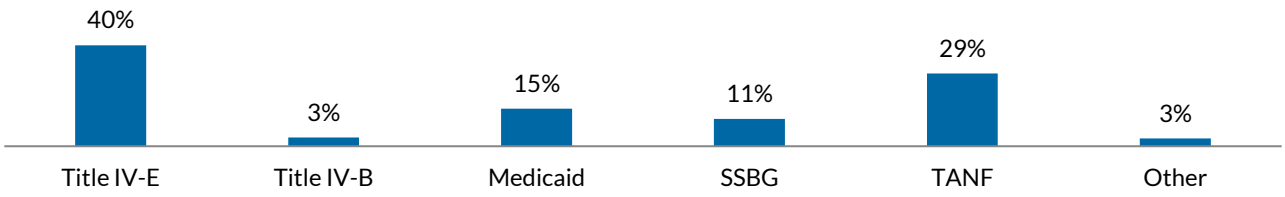
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$399,217,525	-25%	N/A
Federal	$291,435,255	7%	11%
State	$107,782,270	-58%	-52%
Local	$0	0%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Missouri has changed since SFY 2014. Now, a much larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Missouri.



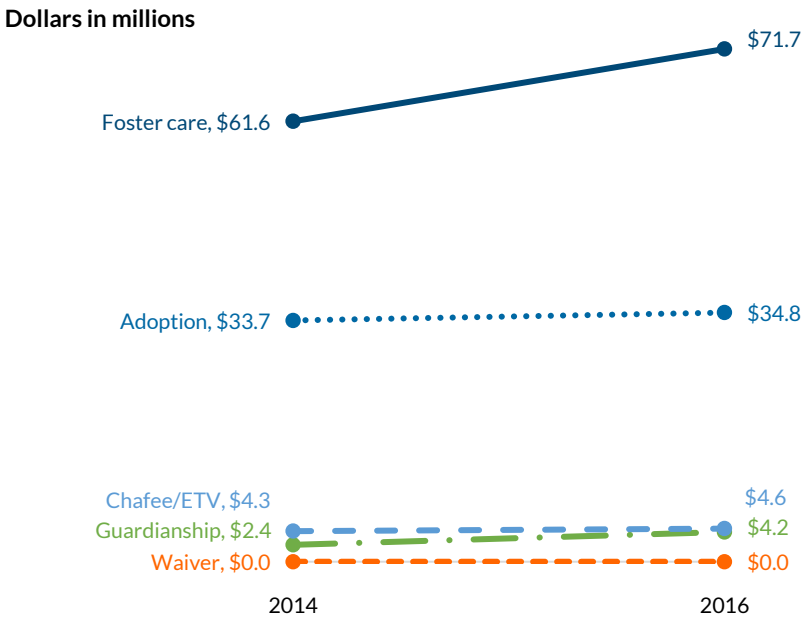
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not Missouri, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase across all IV-E programs compared to SFY 2014.[5]

Total in SFY 2016:
$115,315,215

Change from SFY 2014:
13%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$10,021,910

Change from SFY 2014:
-9%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$42,776,891

Change from SFY 2014:
6%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	Yes, through:
✓ Treatment foster care	✓ Ribicoff Amendment

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$83,117,697

Change from SFY 2014:
10%

Top categories of TANF spending in Missouri:

1) Foster care payments
2) Emergency assistance
3) Child welfare services

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$31,308,288

Change from SFY 2014:
2%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Missouri:

1) Foster care services for children
2) Residential treatment
3) Case management services

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$8,895,254

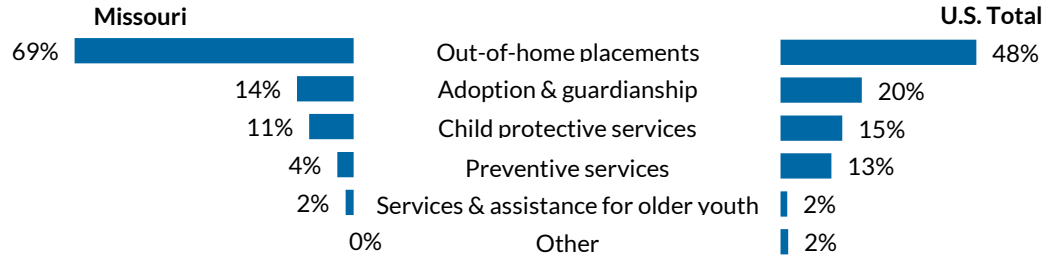
Change from SFY 2014:
-30%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

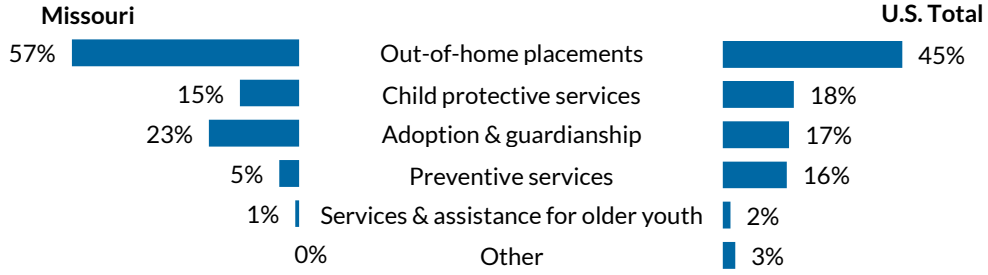
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Missouri	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Missouri uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on preventive services and a much larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Missouri uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on preventive services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Missouri indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Medicaid ➢ TANF
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ SSBG
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ TANF
Child protective services	➢ SSBG ➢ Other federal funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ TANF ➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

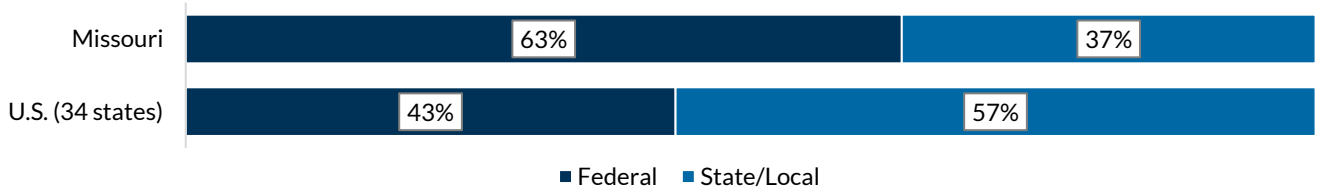
Out of Missouri's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on congregate care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Missouri		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$38,058,769	40%	60%
Congregate care	$57,915,596	60%	40%

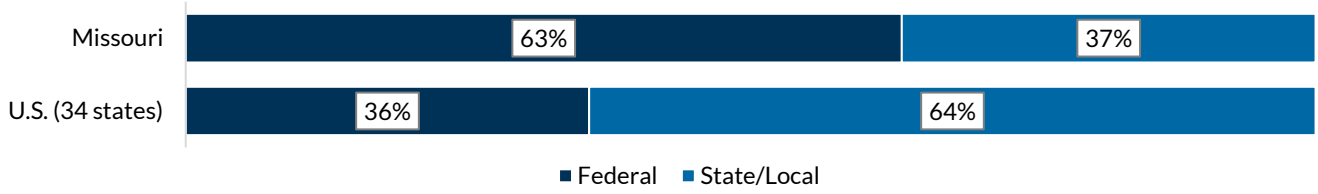
Out of Missouri's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on congregate care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Missouri		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$22,003,993	40%	52%
Congregate care	$33,484,382	60%	48%

Almost two-thirds of spending on family foster care in Missouri is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



More than half of spending on congregate care in Missouri is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Missouri used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Missouri

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Substance abuse prevention and treatment	1) Substance abuse prevention and treatment
2) Parent skill-based programs	2) Parent skill-based programs
3) Caseworker visits and administration	3) Caseworker visits and administration

Adoption and guardianship costs

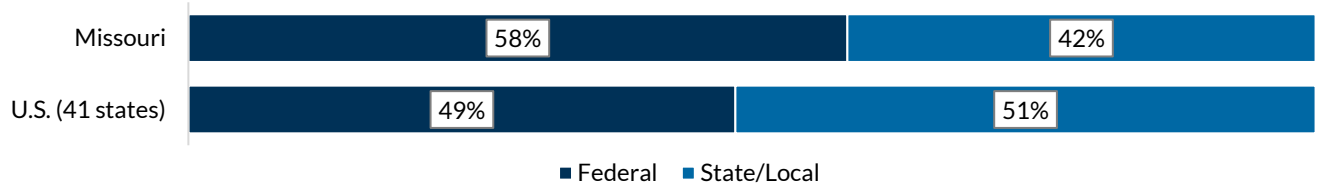
Out of Missouri's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent 90 percent of funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is similar to other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Missouri		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$30,781,953	79%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$4,050,754	10%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$4,158,470	11%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

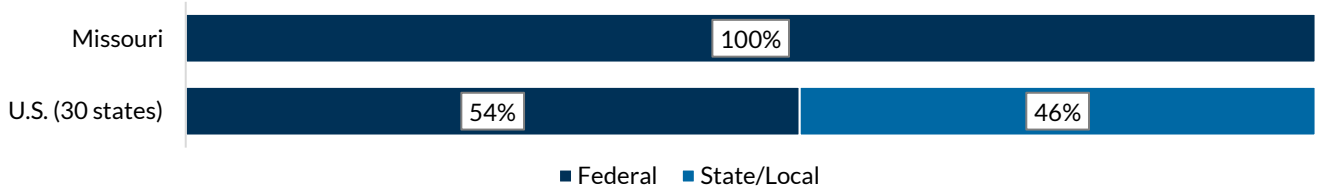
Out of Missouri's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Missouri		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$21,881,174	90%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$2,409,114	10%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

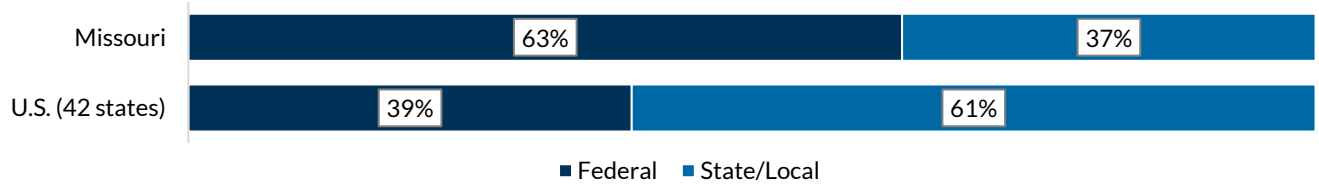
More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Missouri is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



All spending on post-adoption supports and services in Missouri is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Around two thirds of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Missouri is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Missouri is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support

dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Missouri reported $456,202 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

Missouri was unable to report local expenditures for SFY 2006, therefore some comparisons to SFY 2006 cannot be made.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Missouri, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[13] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Missouri, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[14] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Montana

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

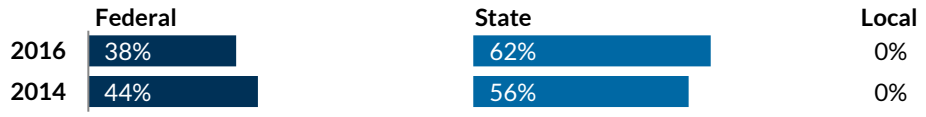
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Montana for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Montana increased since SFY 2014 and increased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

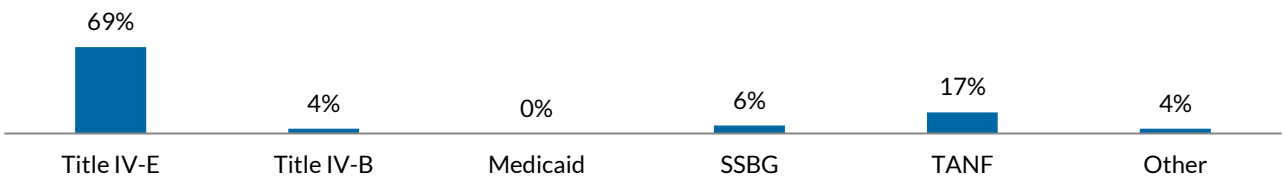
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$81,393,837	14%	12%
Federal	$31,214,611	-1%	-15%
State	$50,179,226	26%	39%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Montana has changed since SFY 2014. Now, a greater proportion of total expenditures is financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Montana.



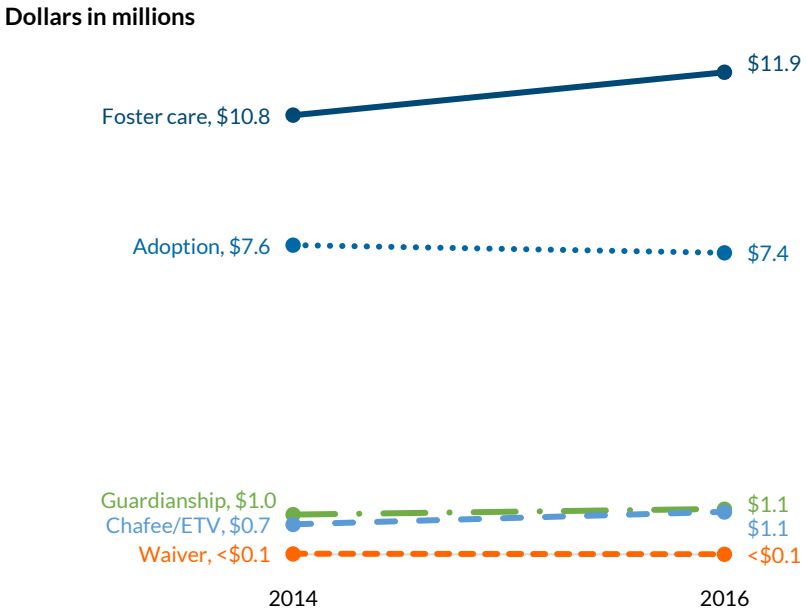
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Montana, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in foster care, guardianship, and Chafee/ETV expenditures and a decrease in adoption expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

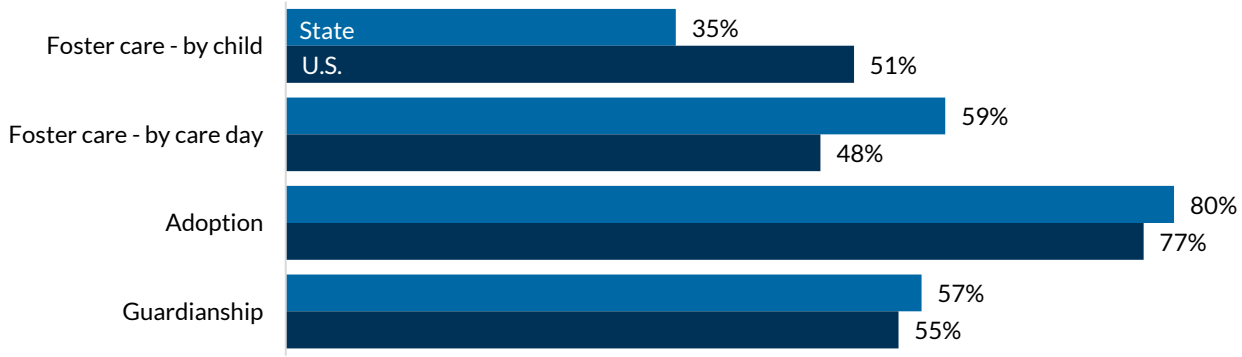
Total in SFY 2016:
$21,534,662

Change from SFY 2014:
6%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$2,169

Montana reported $2,169 in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Montana began its waiver in 2013.

Montana spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	0%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	0%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	0%
Project development and evaluation costs	100%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,216,701

Change from SFY 2014:
-16%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
No

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$5,289,653

Change from SFY 2014:
13%

Top categories of TANF spending in Montana:

1) Child welfare services
2) Emergency services
3) Relative foster care payments and adoption/guardianship subsidies

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,998,226

Change from SFY 2014:
-2%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Montana:

- Administrative costs

Other federal funds

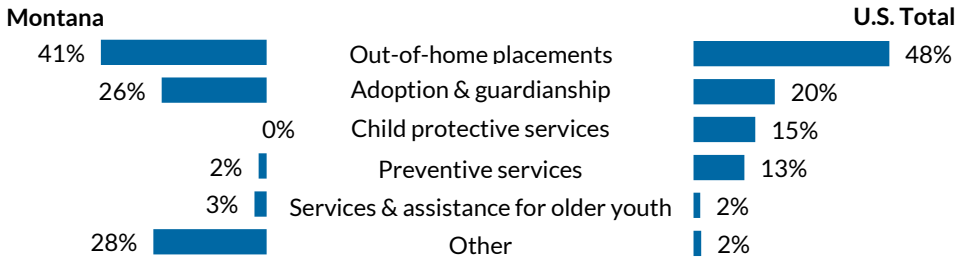
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,175,369

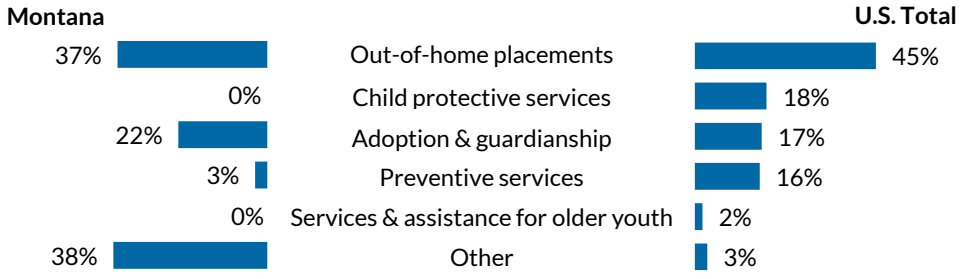
Change from SFY 2014:
-61%

Use of Funds

Montana uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on preventive services and a much larger proportion on other uses of federal funds.



Montana uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a much larger proportion on other uses of state/local funds.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Montana indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ Other federal funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ Other federal funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Other federal funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

Out of Montana's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends almost all on family foster care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Montana		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$20,765,283	96%	60%
Congregate care	$912,235	4%	40%

Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Montana used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Montana

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Parent skill-based programs	1) Substance abuse prevention and treatment
2) Caseworker visits and administration	2) Parent skill-based programs
	3) Mental health treatment

Adoption and guardianship costs

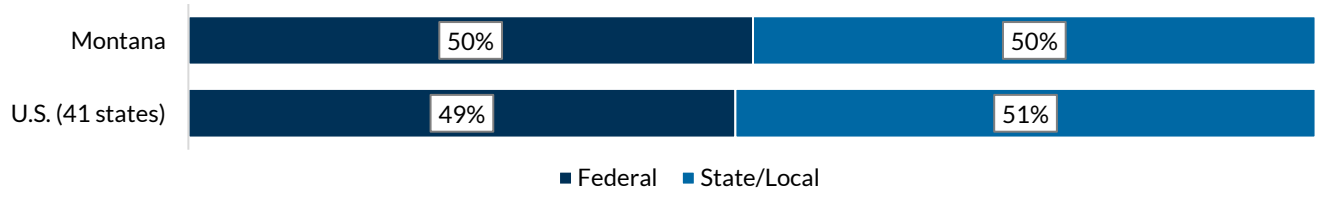
Out of Montana's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Montana		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$7,449,494	87%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$1,123,207	13%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

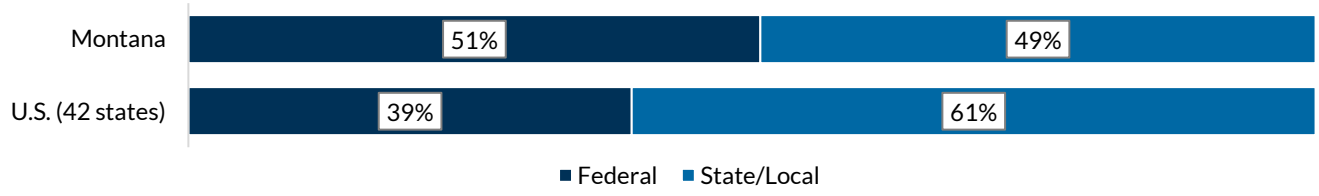
Out of Montana's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Montana		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$7,424,718	87%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$1,090,309	13%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

Half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Montana is financed by state/local dollars, which is similar to other states.



More than half of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Montana is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Montana is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Montana was unable to report how much they collected in child support.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

[8] For the survey, researchers asked states to report *only those Medicaid funds which covered costs borne by the child welfare agency and/or for which the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match*. It excludes Medicaid-funded costs for the child welfare population that were borne by any other agencies (e.g., the health department) unless the child welfare agency paid the nonfederal match, and so excludes costs associated with health care coverage. It should be acknowledged, therefore, that this

understates (by a significant, yet indeterminate, amount) the degree to which Medicaid supports child welfare clients and child welfare activities.

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Montana, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

While Montana reported spending 0% of their federal expenditures on child protective services, elsewhere in the survey, they indicated that several federal funding sources were used for such services. Therefore, it appears that child protective services costs were included with the percentages reported for other categories of service.

[13] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[14] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Nebraska

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Nebraska for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures[2]

	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$159,192,155	N/A	N/A
Federal	$44,077,602	N/A	N/A
State	$115,114,553	-28%	7%
Local	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A

Federal Expenditures

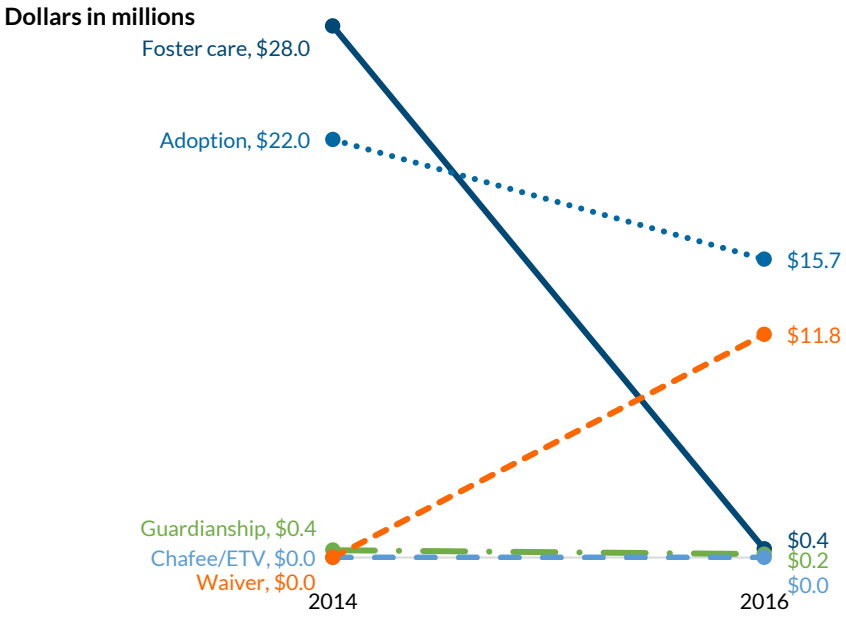
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Nebraska, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

Total in SFY 2016:
$28,095,547

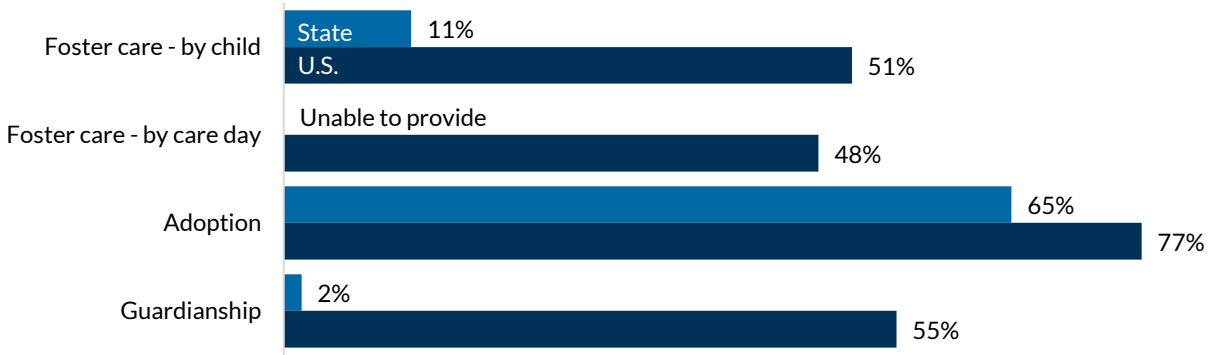
Change from SFY 2014:
-46%

SFY 2016 saw a decrease across all IV-E programs except for the waiver program.[5]



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$12 million

Nebraska reported $12 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Nebraska began its waiver in July 2014.

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,421,919

Change from SFY 2014:
-71%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
Unable to provide

Change from SFY 2014:
N/A

Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
No

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$5,213,181

Change from SFY 2014:
59%

Top categories of TANF spending in Nebraska:

1) Family preservation services
2) Other child welfare services
3) Services for children and youth

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$9,346,954

Change from SFY 2014:
-7%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Nebraska:

1) Administrative costs
2) In-home services
3) Independent and transitional living services

Other federal funds

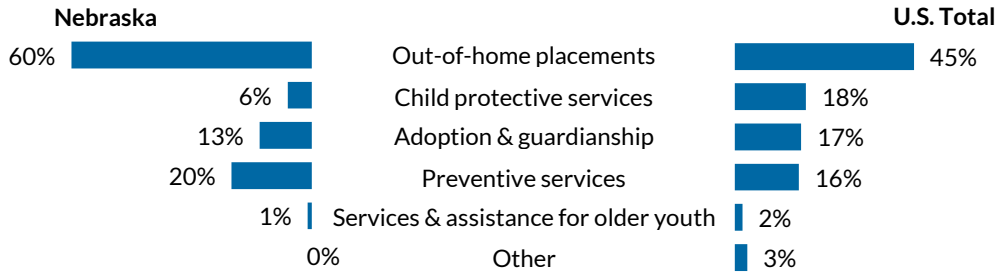
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
Unable to provide

Change from SFY 2014:
N/A

Use of Funds

Nebraska uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.

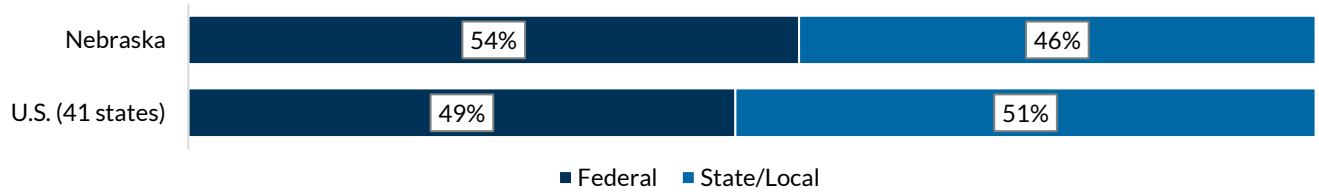


Adoption and guardianship costs

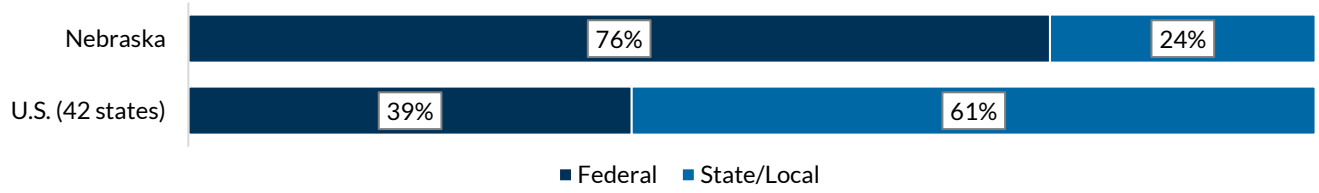
Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Nebraska		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$15,710,507	N/A	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$181,680	N/A	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Nebraska		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$13,292,569	N/A	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$56,038	N/A	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Nebraska is financed by federal dollars, which is somewhat different than other states.



More than three quarters of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Nebraska is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Nebraska is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Nebraska reported $114,072 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

Nebraska was unable to report Medicaid, other federal, and local expenditures in SFY 2016, so state/local, total federal, and total expenditures may be understated and some comparisons to other SFYs cannot be made.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E

Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

Nebraska was unable to report expenditures for the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood and Education and Training Vouchers in SFY 2016. Therefore, the reported Title IV-E amount may be understated.

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

Nebraska was unable to report how much Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and competitive funds the child welfare agency expended in SFY 2016, therefore total reported IV-B expenditures may be understated.

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

Nebraska was unable to report Medicaid expenditures in SFY 2016.

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

Nebraska was unable to report "other federal" expenditures in SFY 2016.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Nebraska, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Nevada

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

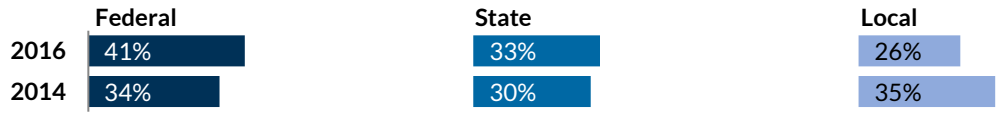
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Nevada for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Nevada decreased slightly since SFY 2014 and increased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

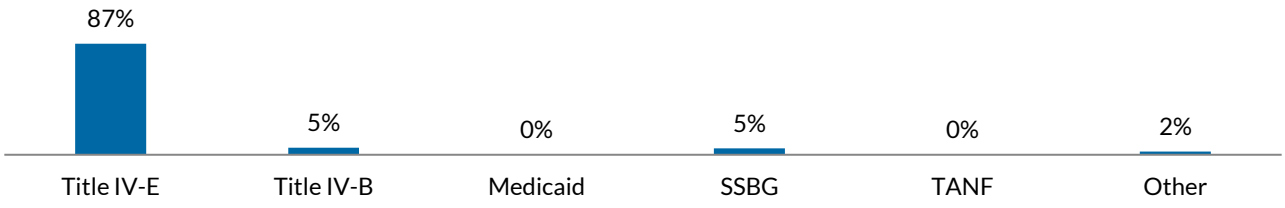
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$215,181,493	-4%	46%
Federal	$87,386,556	14%	36%
State	$70,774,318	3%	40%
Local	$57,020,619	-28%	75%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Nevada has changed since SFY 2014. Now, a greater proportion of total expenditures is financed by federal and state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Nevada.



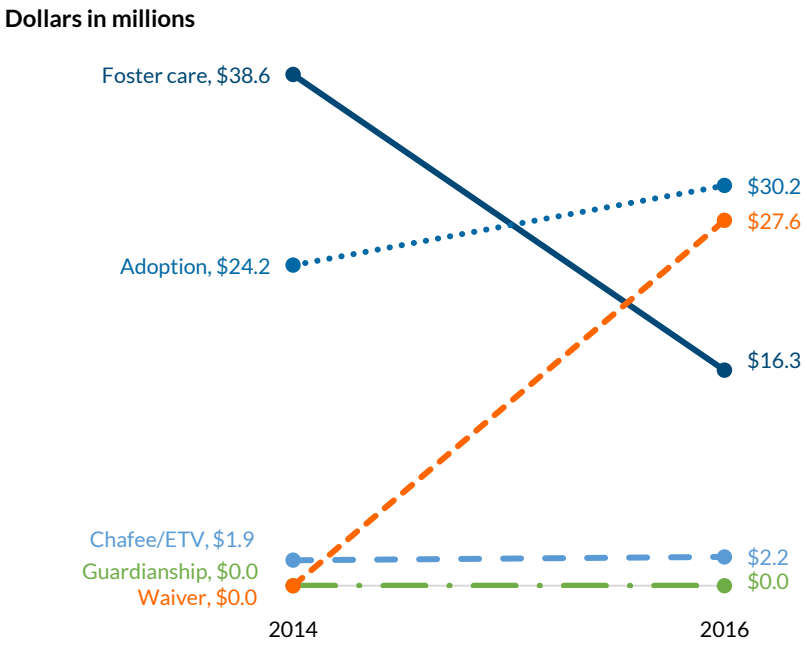
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Nevada, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw a decrease in foster care expenditures and an increase in adoption, Chafee/ETV, and waiver expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

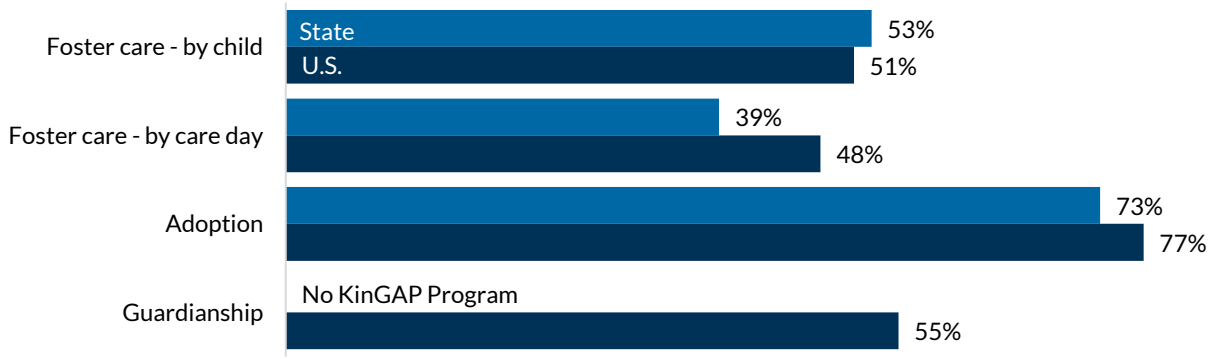
Total in SFY 2016:
$76,242,740

Change from SFY 2014:
18%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$28 million

Nevada reported $28 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Nevada began its waiver in July 2015.

Nevada spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	39%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	61%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	0%
Project development and evaluation costs	<1%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$4,728,411

Change from SFY 2014:
9%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
No

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$4,289,573

Change from SFY 2014:
-7%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Nevada:

1) Foster care services for children
2) Administrative costs
3) Adoption services

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$2,125,831

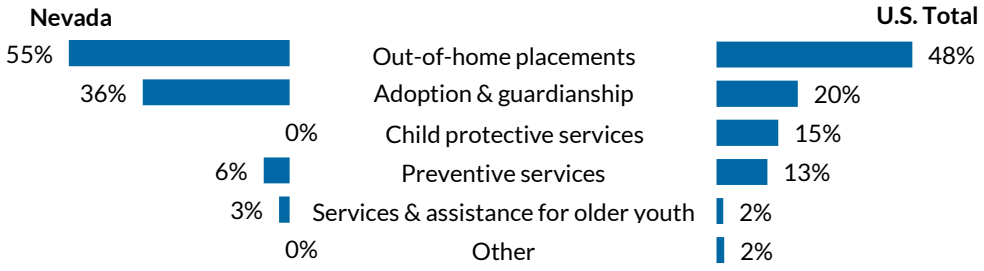
Change from SFY 2014:
-24%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

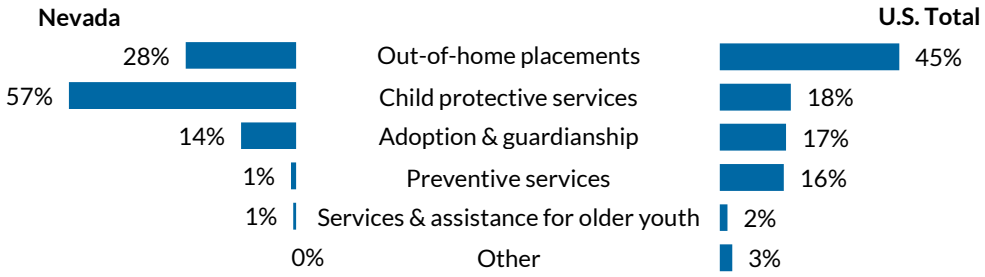
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Nevada	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	X
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Nevada uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state does not spend any federal dollars on child protective services and spends a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship.



Nevada uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a much larger proportion on child protective services.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Nevada indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

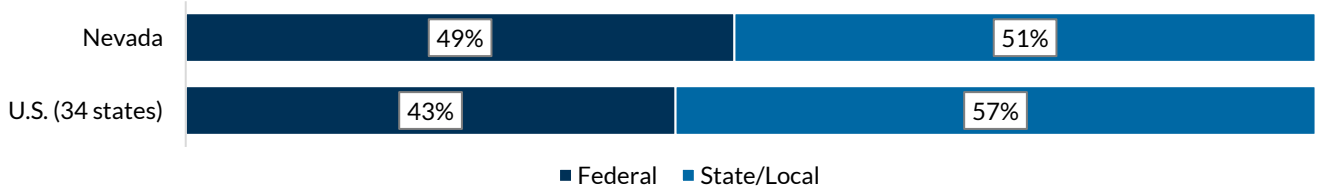
Out of Nevada's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends almost three quarters on family foster care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Nevada		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$8,046,856	71%	60%
Congregate care	$3,228,001	29%	40%

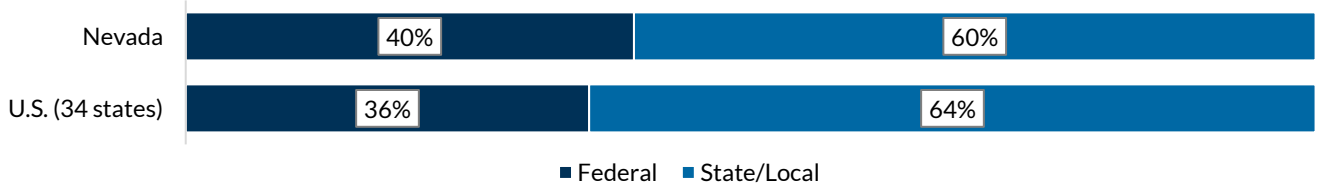
Out of Nevada's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends almost two thirds on family foster care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Nevada		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$8,521,081	63%	52%
Congregate care	$4,912,077	37%	48%

Just over half of spending on family foster care in Nevada is financed by state/local dollars, which is less than other states.



More than half of spending on congregate care in Nevada is financed by state/local dollars, which is somewhat different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Nevada used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Nevada

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Mental health treatment	1) Mental health treatment
2) Substance abuse prevention and treatment	2) Substance abuse prevention and treatment
3) Parent skill-based programs	3) Parent skill-based programs

Adoption and guardianship costs

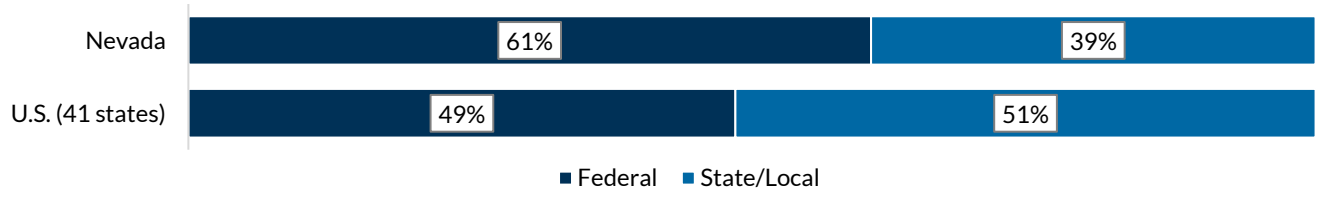
Out of Nevada's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Nevada		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$30,211,985	100%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

Out of Nevada's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Nevada		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$19,686,050	100%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Nevada is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Nevada is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY

2016, Nevada reported $204,860 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

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

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Nevada, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

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[14] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in New Hampshire

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

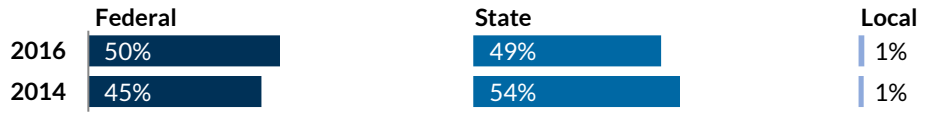
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in New Hampshire for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in New Hampshire increased since SFY 2014 and decreased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

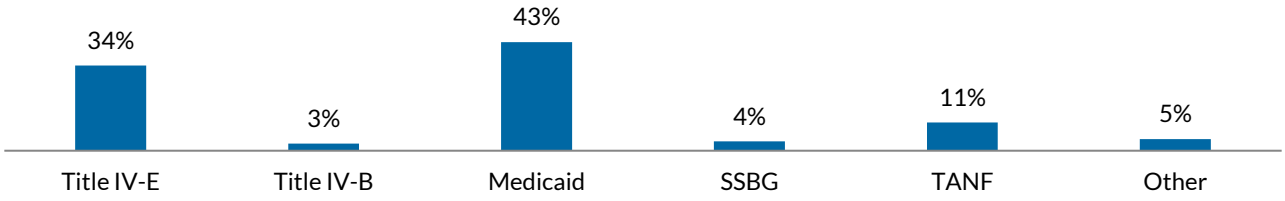
		% change from	
	Amount in SFY 2016	SFY 2014	SFY 2006
Overall	$84,977,119	41%	-12%
Federal	$42,273,023	56%	-26%
State	$41,437,021	28%	32%
Local	$1,267,075	51%	-84%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in New Hampshire has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Medicaid is the largest federal funding source for New Hampshire.



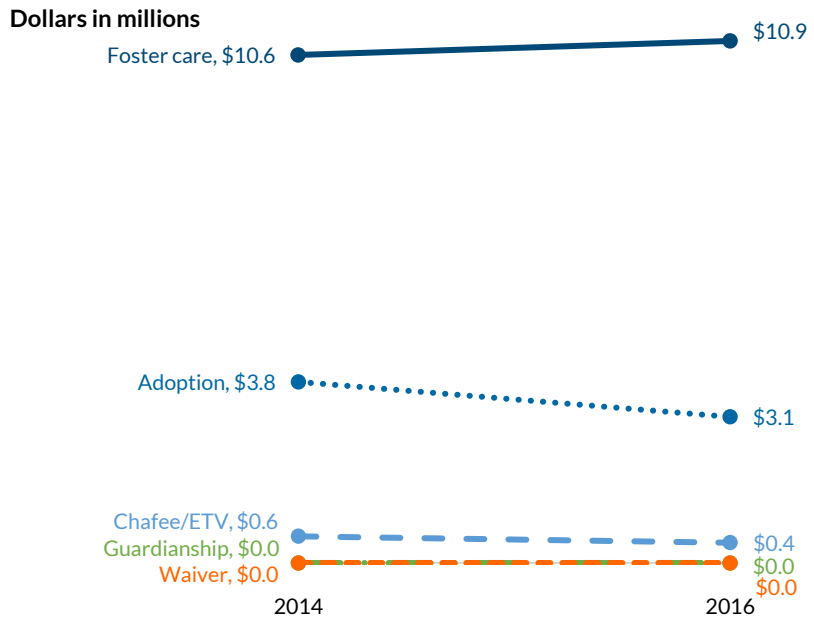
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not New Hampshire, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw a decrease in adoption and Chafee/ETV expenditures and an increase in foster care expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

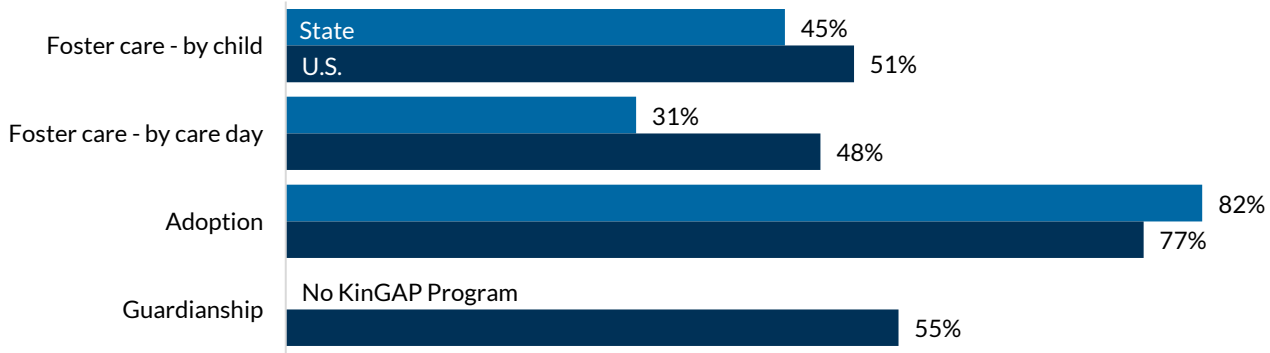
Total in SFY 2016:
$14,407,766

Change from SFY 2014:
-4%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,226,032

Change from SFY 2014:
-32%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$18,334,743

Change from SFY 2014:
304%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	Yes, through:
✓ Treatment foster care	✓ State Children's Health Insurance Program

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$4,780,607

Change from SFY 2014:
139%

Top categories of TANF spending in New Hampshire:

1) Foster care payments
2) Emergency assistance
3) Family preservation services

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,573,666

Change from SFY 2014:
-13%

Top categories of SSBG spending in New Hampshire:

1) Prevention and intervention services
2) Administrative costs
3) Counseling services

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,950,209

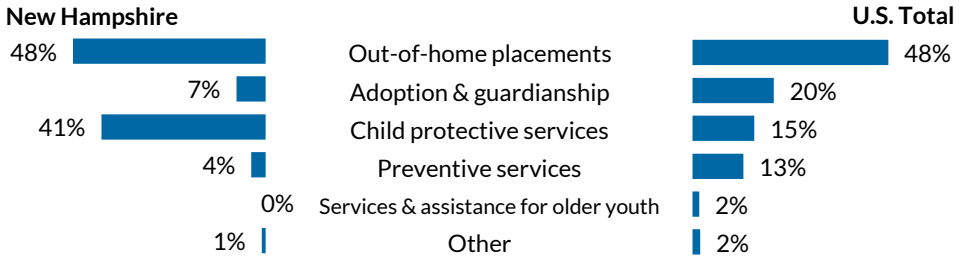
Change from SFY 2014:
1%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

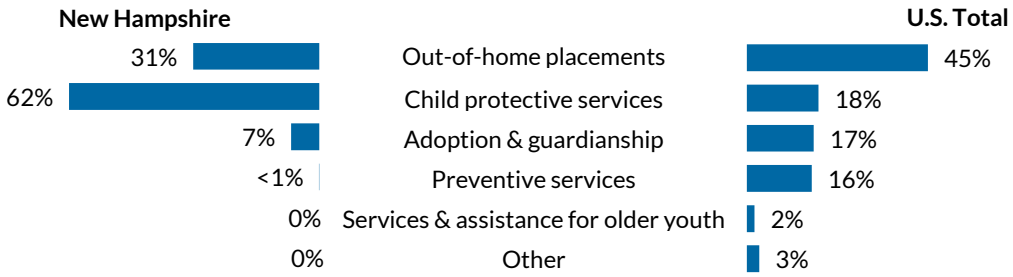
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in New Hampshire	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	X
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

New Hampshire uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state does not spend any federal dollars on services and assistance for older youth and spends a much larger proportion on child protective services.



New Hampshire uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on preventive services and a much larger proportion on child protective services.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

New Hampshire indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Medicaid ➢ TANF
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Medicaid ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Medicaid ➢ TANF

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

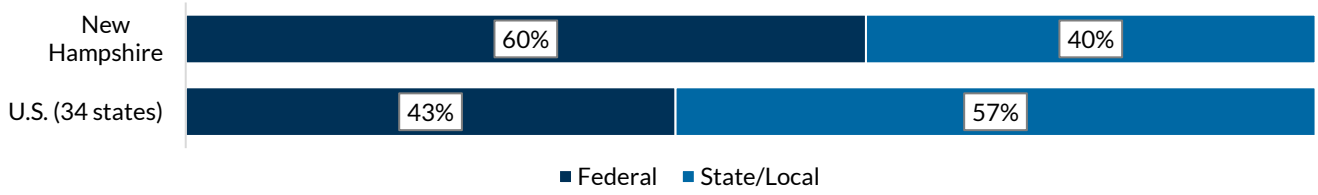
Out of New Hampshire's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends all funds on family foster care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	New Hampshire		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$20,131,097	100%	60%
Congregate care	$0	0%	40%

Out of New Hampshire's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends all funds on family foster care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	New Hampshire		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$13,311,123	100%	52%
Congregate care	$0	0%	48%

More than half of spending on family foster care in New Hampshire is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which New Hampshire used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in New Hampshire

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Parent skill-based programs	1) Parent skill-based programs
2) Caseworker visits and administration	2) Caseworker visits and administration
3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment	3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment

Adoption and guardianship costs

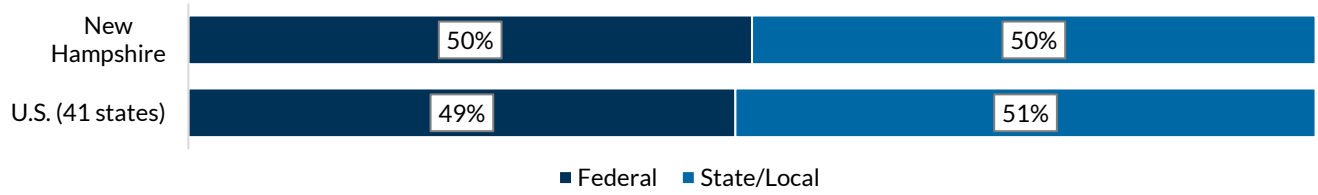
Out of New Hampshire's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent one fifth of funds on post-adoption supports and services, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	New Hampshire		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$2,428,280	79%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$629,823	21%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

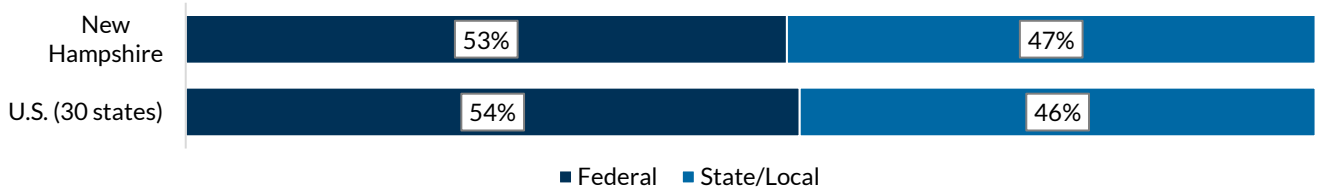
Out of New Hampshire's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent one fifth of funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	New Hampshire		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$2,428,280	81%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$554,117	19%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

Half of spending on adoption assistance payments in New Hampshire is financed by state/local dollars, which is similar to other states.



More than half of spending on post-adoption supports and services in New Hampshire is financed by federal dollars, which is similar to other states.



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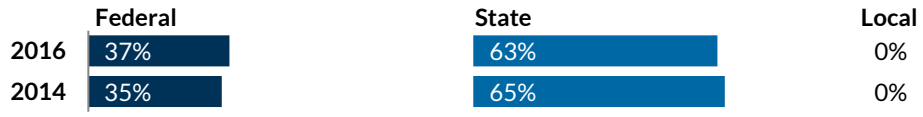
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Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in New Jersey increased slightly since SFY 2014 and increased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

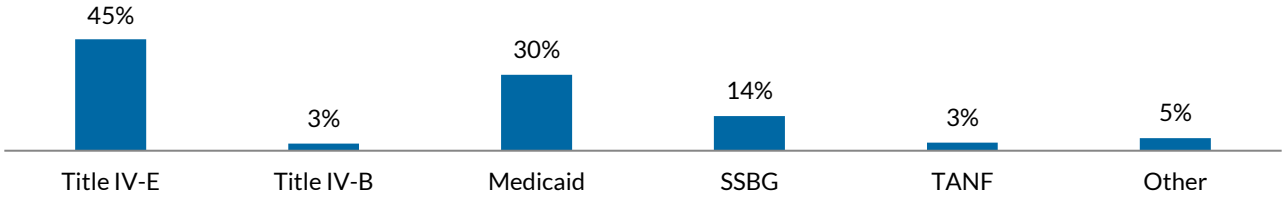
		% change from	
	Amount in SFY 2016	SFY 2014	SFY 2006
Overall	$1,024,507,983	2%	20%
Federal	$375,536,970	8%	27%
State	$648,971,013	-1%	16%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in New Jersey has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for New Jersey.



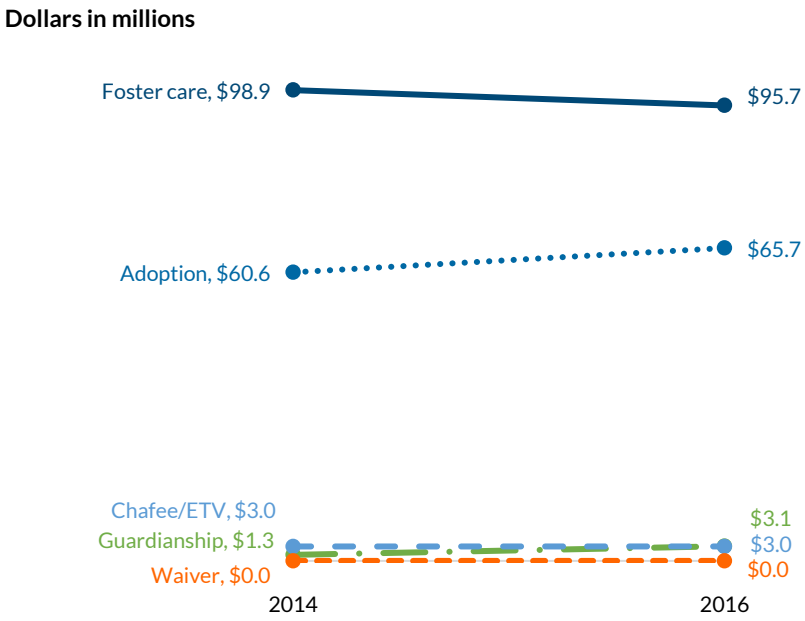
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not New Jersey, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in adoption and guardianship expenditures and a decrease in foster care expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

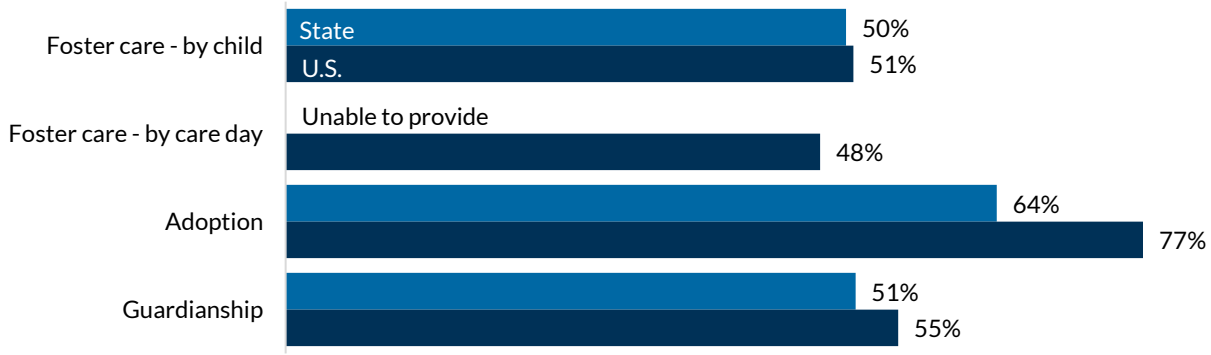
Total in SFY 2016:
$167,499,685

Change from SFY 2014:
2%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$10,778,085

Change from SFY 2014:
4%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$114,093,774

Change from SFY 2014:
<1%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	Yes, through: ✓ State-created eligibility pathway

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$12,340,000

Change from SFY 2014:
-2%

Top categories of TANF spending in New Jersey:

1) Services for children and youth
2) Child welfare services
3) Family preservation services

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$51,986,053

Change from SFY 2014:
79%

Top categories of SSBG spending in New Jersey:

1) Case management services
2) Administrative costs
3) Other uses

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$18,839,373

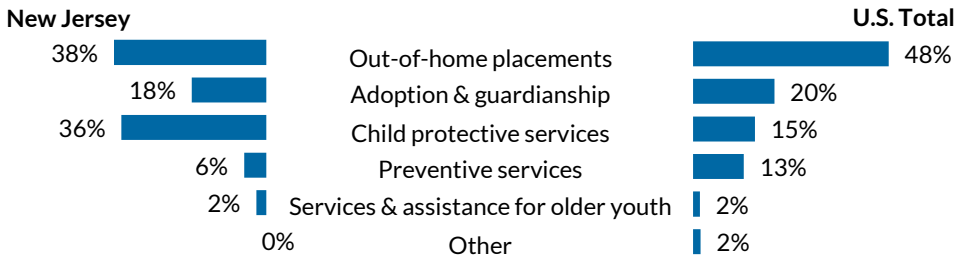
Change from SFY 2014:
6%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

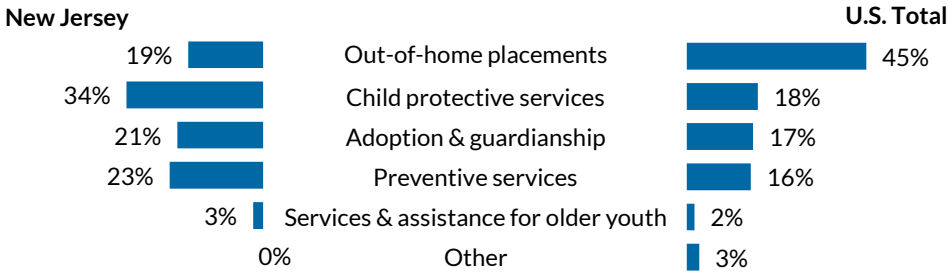
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in New Jersey	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

New Jersey uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a much larger proportion on child protective services.



New Jersey uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a larger proportion on child protective services.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

New Jersey indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Medicaid ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Medicaid ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds

Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which New Jersey used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in New Jersey

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Parent skill-based programs	1) Parent skill-based programs
2) Financial supports	2) Financial supports
3) Mental health treatment	3) Mental health treatment

Adoption and guardianship costs

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	New Jersey		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$65,720,718	N/A	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$3,078,276	N/A	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for New Jersey is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, New Jersey reported $5,171,947 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including New Jersey, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[13] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including New Jersey, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in New Mexico

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

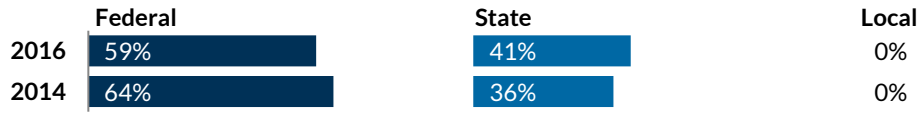
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in New Mexico for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in New Mexico held steady since SFY 2014 and increased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

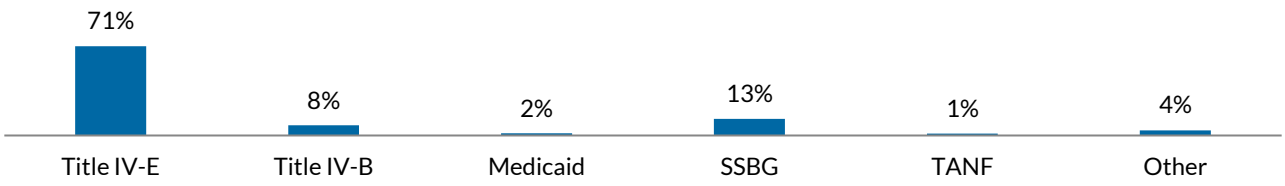
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$94,166,880	<1%	9%
Federal	$55,715,948	-7%	-14%
State	$38,450,932	13%	77%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in New Mexico has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for New Mexico.



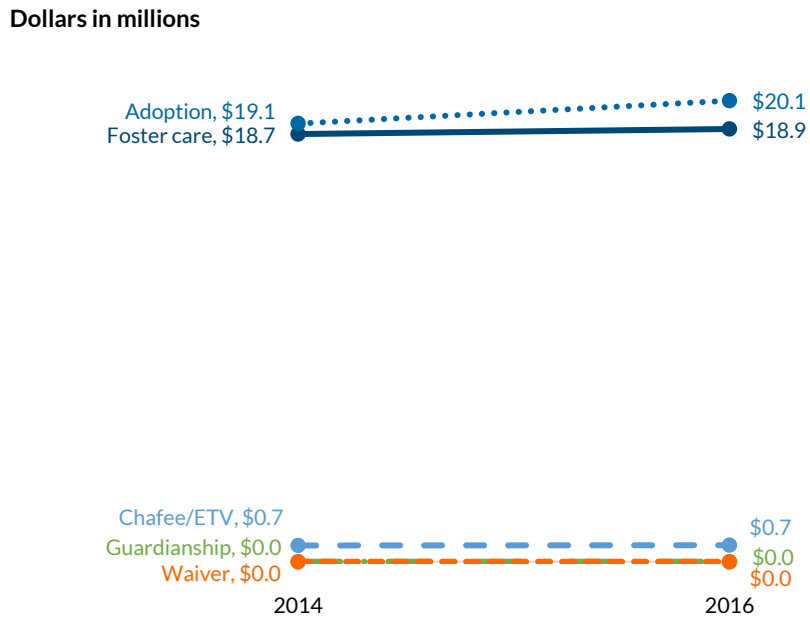
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not New Mexico, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw relatively little change in IV-E program expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

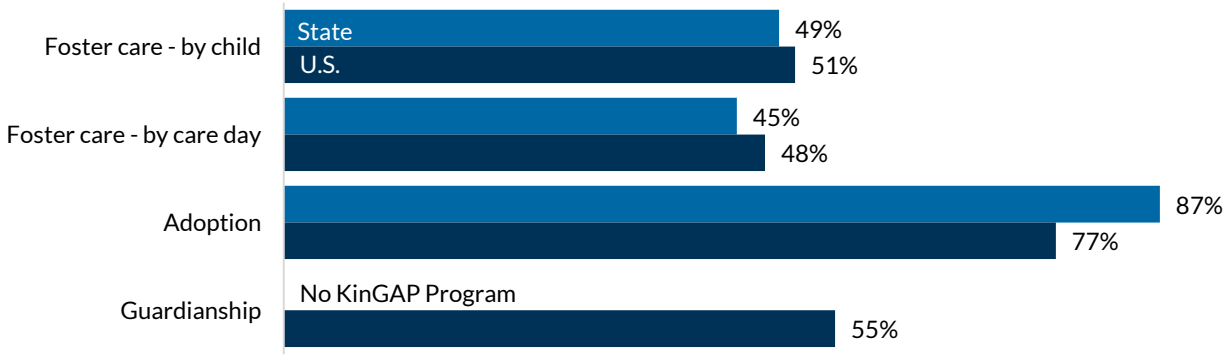
Total in SFY 2016:
$39,777,554

Change from SFY 2014:
3%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$4,511,011

Change from SFY 2014:
10%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$934,004

Change from SFY 2014:
-10%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Other: Administration	No

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$818,341

Change from SFY 2014:
New funding source in 2016

Top categories of TANF spending in New Mexico:

- Supportive services

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$7,363,601

Change from SFY 2014:
-41%

Top categories of SSBG spending in New Mexico:

1) Adoption services
2) Foster care services for children
3) Child protective services

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$2,311,437

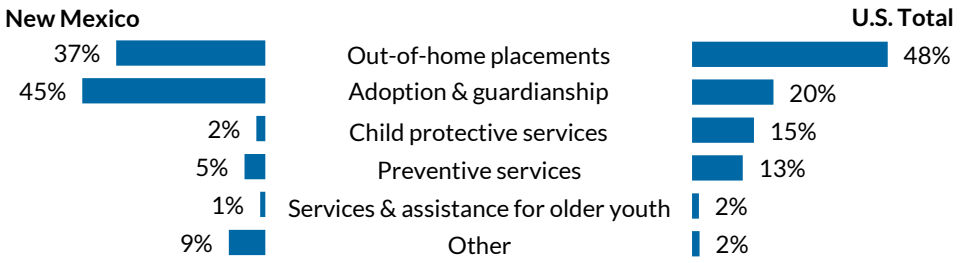
Change from SFY 2014:
-36%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

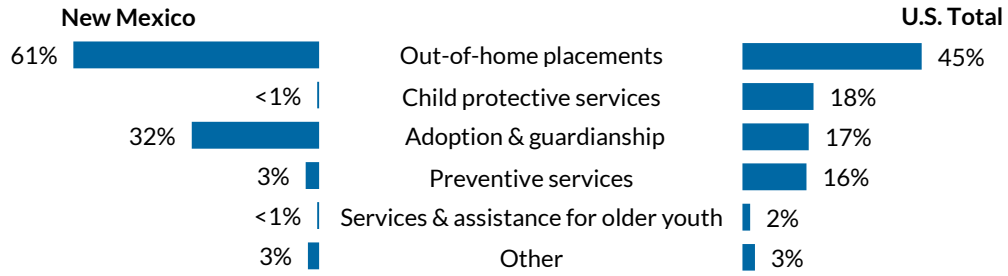
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in New Mexico	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

New Mexico uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a much larger proportion on adoption and guardianship.



New Mexico uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements and adoption and guardianship.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

New Mexico indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-B ➢ Medicaid ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ SSBG ➢ Other federal funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ TANF ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

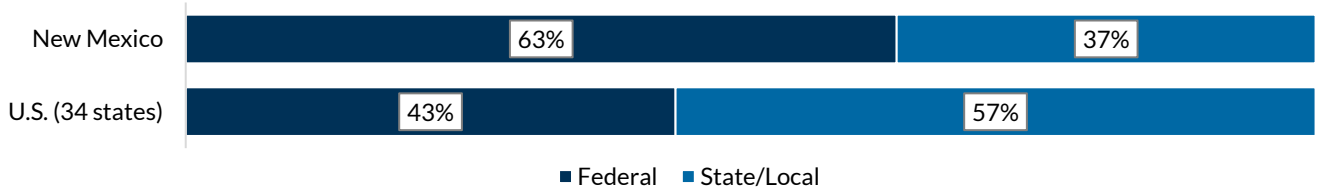
Out of New Mexico's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends almost all on family foster care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	New Mexico		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$18,775,969	99%	60%
Congregate care	$133,326	1%	40%

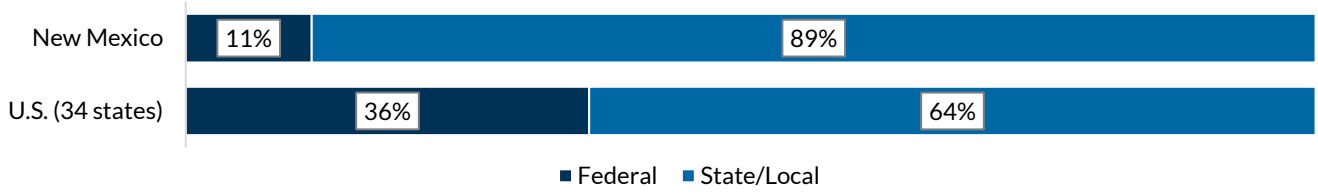
Out of New Mexico's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around 90 percent on family foster care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	New Mexico		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$11,060,901	91%	52%
Congregate care	$1,062,104	9%	48%

Almost two-thirds of spending on family foster care in New Mexico is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



The vast majority of spending on congregate care in New Mexico is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which New Mexico used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in New Mexico

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Parent skill-based programs	1) Parent skill-based programs
2) Caseworker visits and administration	2) Caseworker visits and administration
3) Financial supports	3) Financial supports

Adoption and guardianship costs

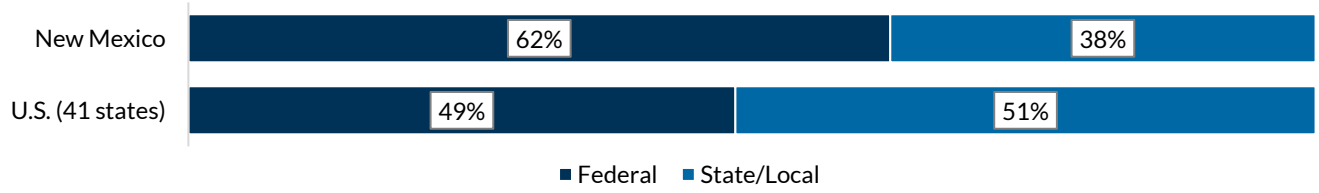
Out of New Mexico's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent one fifth of funds on post-adoption supports and services, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	New Mexico		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$20,147,169	80%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$4,989,593	20%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

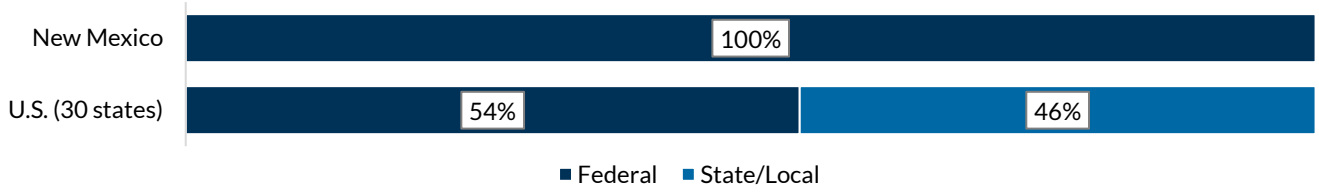
Out of New Mexico's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	New Mexico		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$12,214,783	100%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in New Mexico is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



All spending on post-adoption supports and services in New Mexico is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for New Mexico is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

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In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, New Mexico reported $194 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E

Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including New Mexico, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[13] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including New Mexico, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[14] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in New York

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in New York for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures[2]

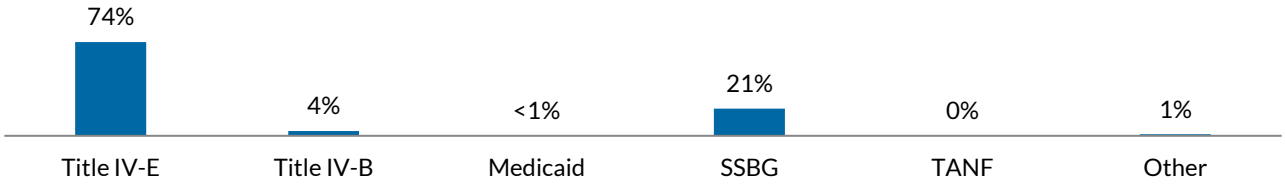
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$2,252,174,528	N/A	N/A
Federal	$807,539,339	4%	N/A
State	$1,444,635,189	52%	29%
Local	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A

In SFY 2016, more than half of expenditures in New York came from state funds.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for New York.



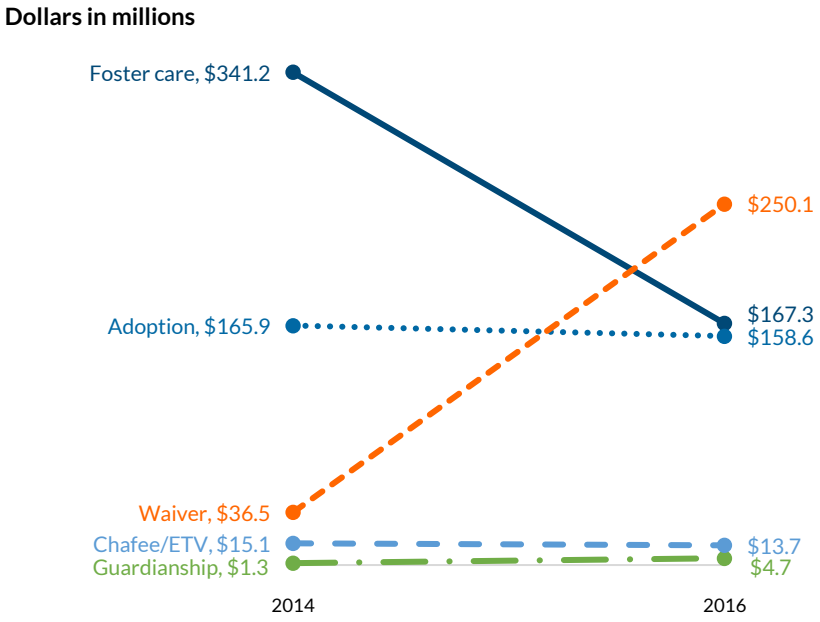
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including New York, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in waiver and guardianship expenditures and a decrease in foster care, adoption, and Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

Total in SFY 2016:
$594,385,776

Change from SFY 2014:
6%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$250 million

New York reported $250 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. New York began its waiver in January 2014.

New York spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	100%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	0%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	0%
Project development and evaluation costs	0%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$29,337,819

Change from SFY 2014:
-2%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$2,600,000

Change from SFY 2014:
-13%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Other: Administration	No

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$172,167,201

Change from SFY 2014:
-3%

Top categories of SSBG spending in New York:

1) Prevention and intervention services
2) Day care for children
3) Child protective services

Other federal funds

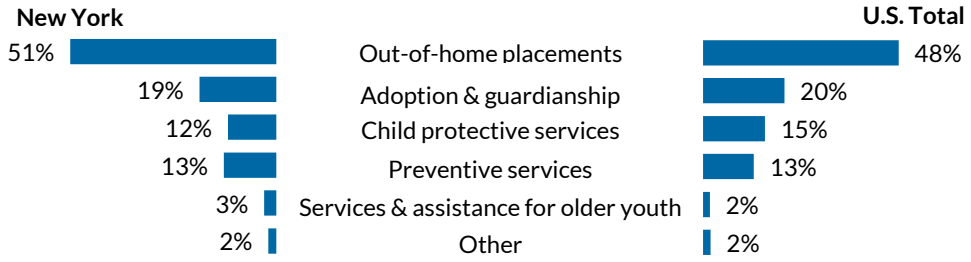
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$9,048,543

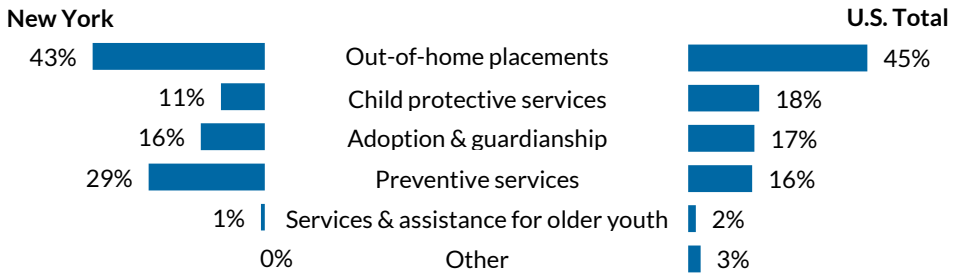
Change from SFY 2014:
63%

Use of Funds

New York uses its federal funds in a way that mirrors the national pattern.[12]



New York uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a larger proportion on preventive services.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

New York indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Preventive services	➢ SSBG ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Child protective services	➢ SSBG ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

Out of New York's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends half on family foster care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	New York		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$93,000,000	50%	60%
Congregate care	$93,000,000	50%	40%

Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which New York used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in New York

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Parent skill-based programs	1) Parent skill-based programs
2) Caseworker visits and administration	2) Caseworker visits and administration
3) Other	3) Other

Adoption and guardianship costs

Out of New York's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	New York		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$152,805,473	97%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$4,115,135	3%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for New York is April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, New York reported $0 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

New York indicated that the reported expenditures of state funds for SFY 2014 was incorrect, but was unable to provide a correction. In addition, New York was unable to report local expenditures for SFY 2016, therefore state/local and total expenditures may be understated. New York was also unable to report Medicaid and local expenditures for SFY 2006, and local expenditures for SFY 2014. Therefore, some comparisons to SFYs 2006 and 2014 cannot be made.

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[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

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

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

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New York's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care is estimated.

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DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in North Carolina

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

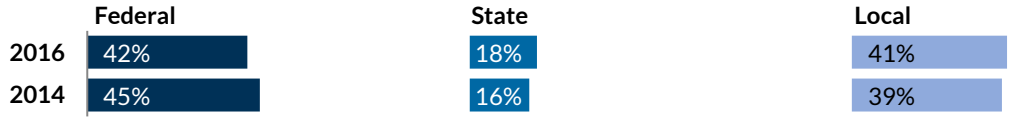
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Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in North Carolina increased slightly since SFY 2014 and increased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

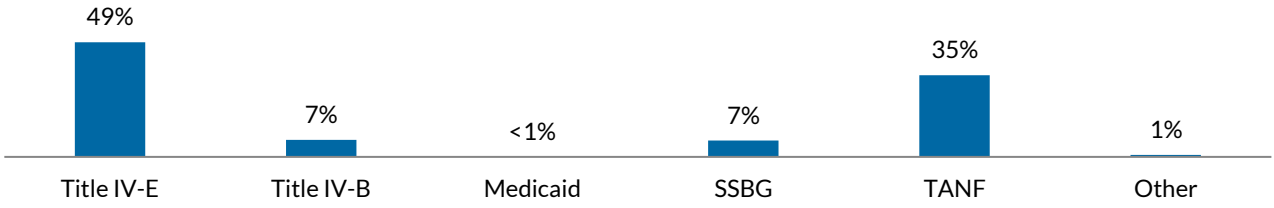
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$603,874,040	5%	22%
Federal	$252,696,282	-2%	1%
State	$106,437,791	19%	13%
Local	$244,739,967	9%	62%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in North Carolina has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by state and local dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for North Carolina.



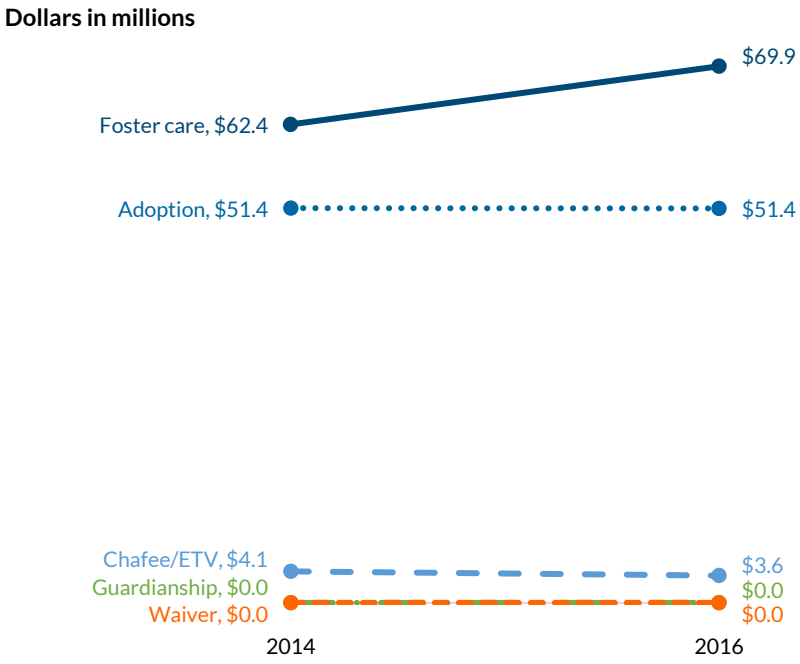
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not North Carolina, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in foster care expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

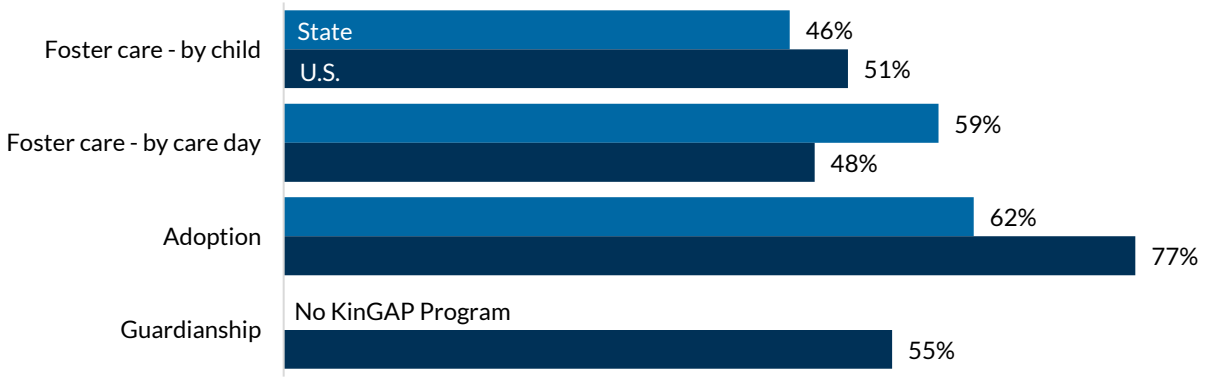
Total in SFY 2016:
$124,893,112

Change from SFY 2014:
6%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$18,656,008

Change from SFY 2014:
-16%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$29,039

Change from SFY 2014:
116%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Other: Administration	No

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$89,090,046

Change from SFY 2014:
-7%

Top categories of TANF spending in North Carolina:

1) Child welfare services
2) Family preservation services
3) Work, education, and training activities

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$17,899,244

Change from SFY 2014:
-10%

Top categories of SSBG spending in North Carolina:

1) Foster care services for children
2) Child protective services
3) Adoption services

Other federal funds

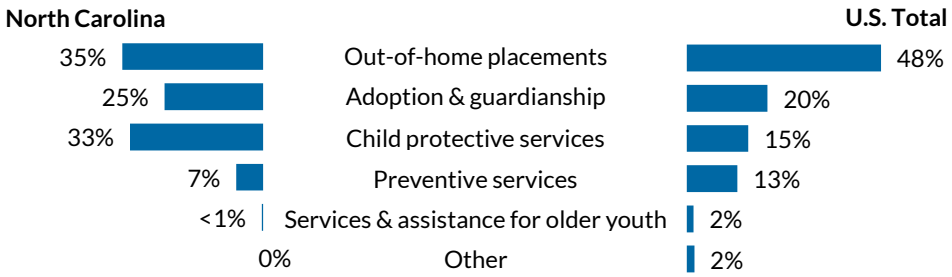
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$2,128,833

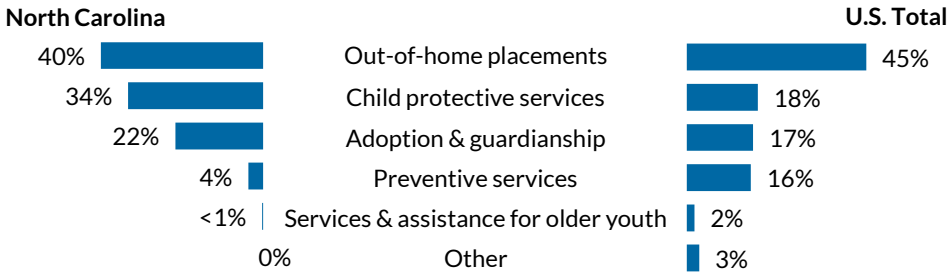
Change from SFY 2014:
-30%

Use of Funds

North Carolina uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a larger proportion on child protective services.



North Carolina uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on preventive services and a larger proportion on child protective services.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

North Carolina indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ TANF ➢ Local funds

Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Child protective services	➢ TANF ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

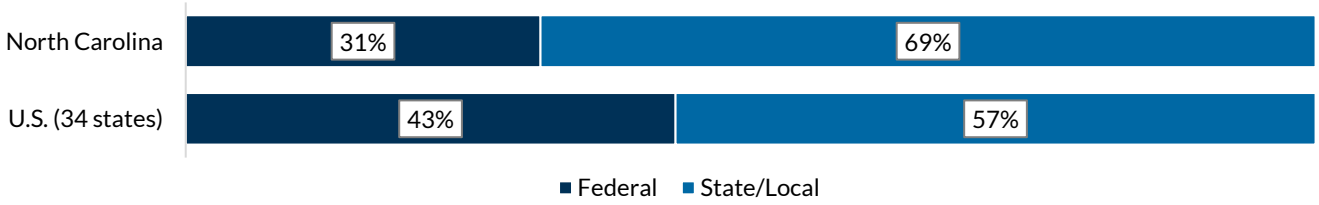
Out of North Carolina's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around two thirds on family foster care. This is somewhat different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	North Carolina		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$19,934,491	65%	60%
Congregate care	$10,768,608	35%	40%

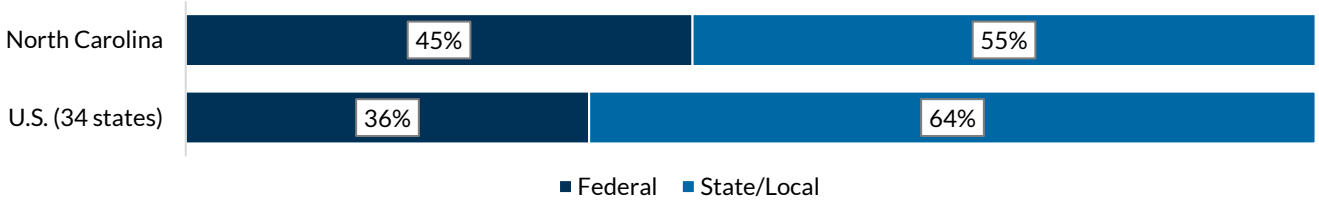
Out of North Carolina's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than three quarters on family foster care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	North Carolina		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$43,572,873	77%	52%
Congregate care	$13,247,473	23%	48%

Around two thirds of spending on family foster care in North Carolina is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



More than half of spending on congregate care in North Carolina is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states, where around two thirds of such spending is funded by state/local dollars.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which North Carolina used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in North Carolina

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Financial supports	2) Financial supports
3) Parent skill-based programs	3) Parent skill-based programs

Adoption and guardianship costs

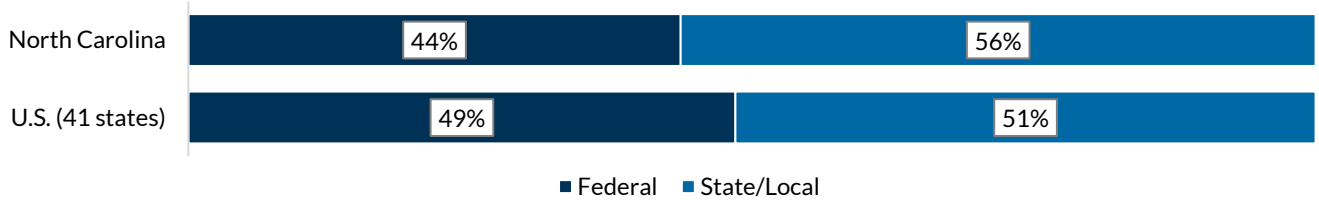
Out of North Carolina's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is somewhat different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	North Carolina		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$59,735,526	96%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$2,362,386	4%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

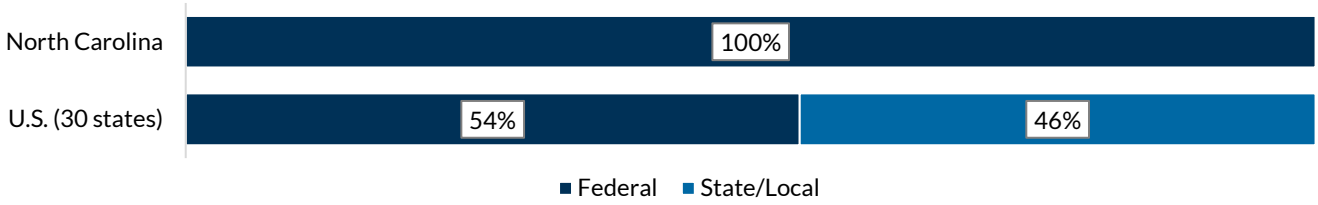
Out of North Carolina's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	North Carolina		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$77,039,329	100%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in North Carolina is financed by state/local dollars, which is somewhat different than other states, where just over half of such spending is funded by state/local dollars.



All spending on post-adoption supports and services in North Carolina is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for North Carolina is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, North Carolina reported $5,317,167 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including North Carolina, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[13] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including North Carolina, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[14] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in North Dakota

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in North Dakota for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures[2]

	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$71,460,394	N/A	N/A
Federal	$47,167,751	N/A	N/A
State	$24,292,643	36%	77%
Local	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A

Federal Expenditures

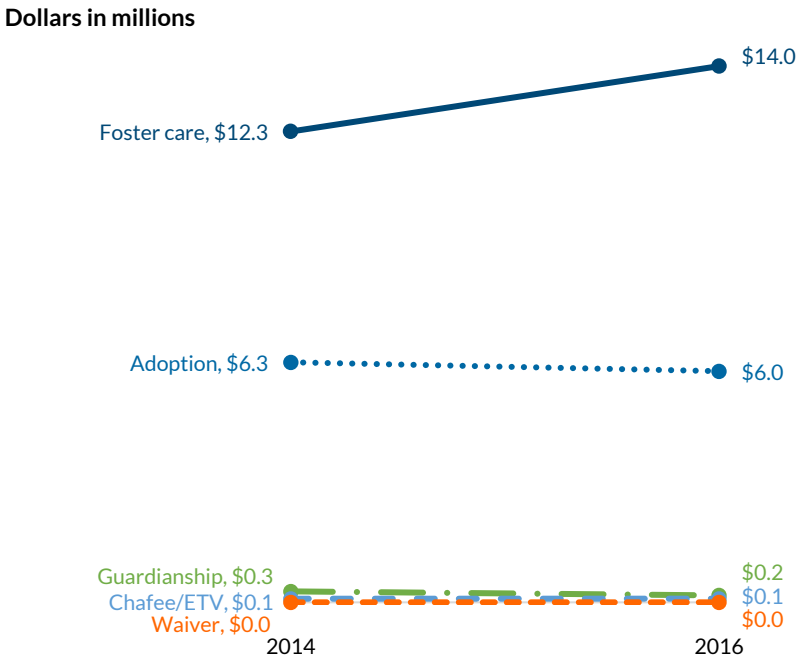
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not North Dakota, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

Total in SFY 2016:
$20,278,083

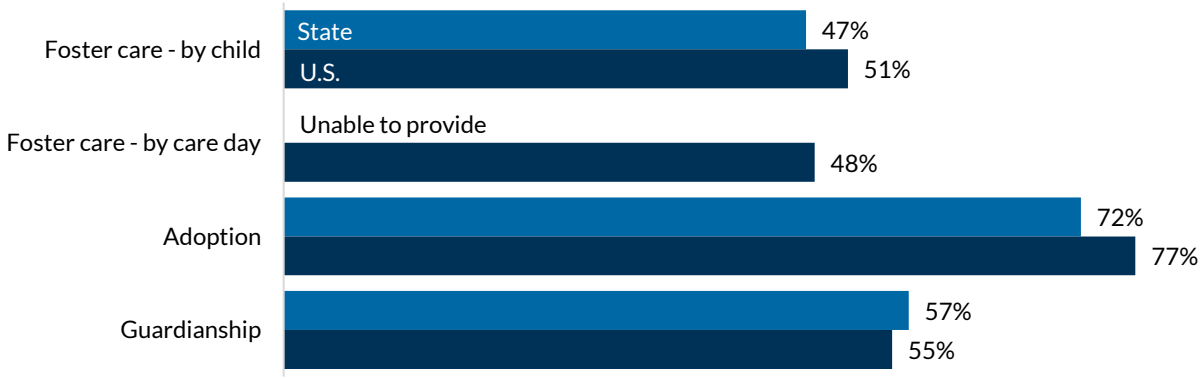
Change from SFY 2014:
7%

SFY 2016 saw an increase in foster care expenditures and a decrease in adoption and guardianship expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$688,159

Change from SFY 2014:
-3%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,574,964

Change from SFY 2014:
-22%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	Yes, through:
✓ Targeted case management	✓ State Children's Health Insurance Program
✓ Treatment foster care	✓ Ribicoff Amendment
	✓ State-created eligibility pathway

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$22,824,562

Change from SFY 2014:
20%

Top categories of TANF spending in North Dakota:

1) Foster care payments
2) Child welfare services
3) Emergency assistance

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
Unable to provide

Change from SFY 2014:
N/A

Other federal funds

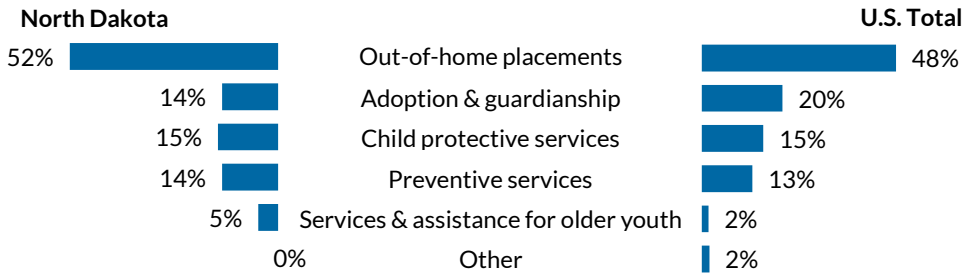
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,801,983

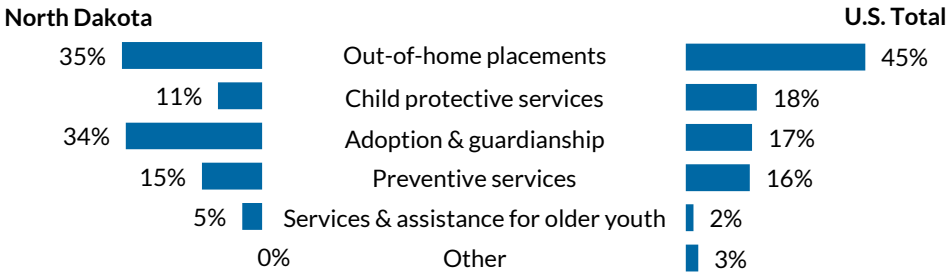
Change from SFY 2014:
28%

Use of Funds

North Dakota uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship funds and a slightly larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



North Dakota uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

North Dakota indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds

Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

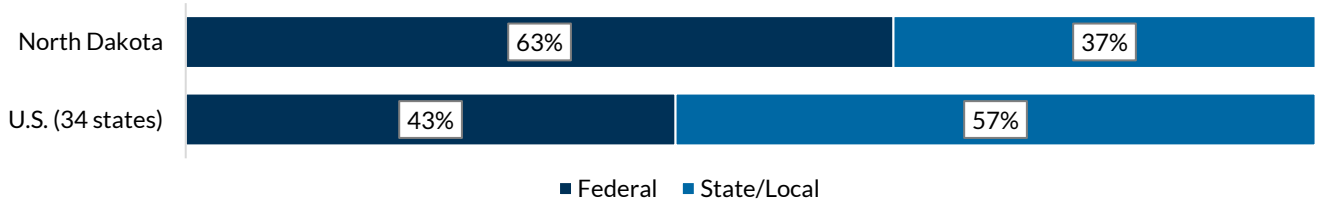
Out of North Dakota's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on congregate care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	North Dakota		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$10,861,317	47%	60%
Congregate care	$12,406,278	53%	40%

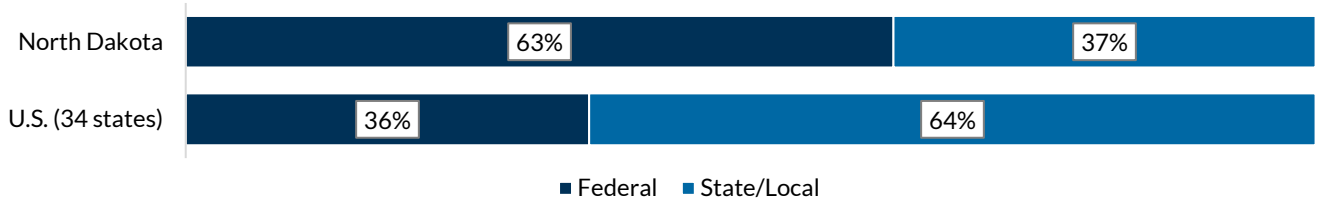
Out of North Dakota's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on congregate care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	North Dakota		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$6,481,754	47%	52%
Congregate care	$7,403,747	53%	48%

Around two thirds of spending on family foster care in North Dakota is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Around two thirds of spending on congregate care in North Dakota is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which North Dakota used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in North Dakota

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Parent skill-based programs	1) Parent skill-based programs
2) Caseworker visits and administration	2) Caseworker visits and administration
3) Financial supports	3) Financial supports

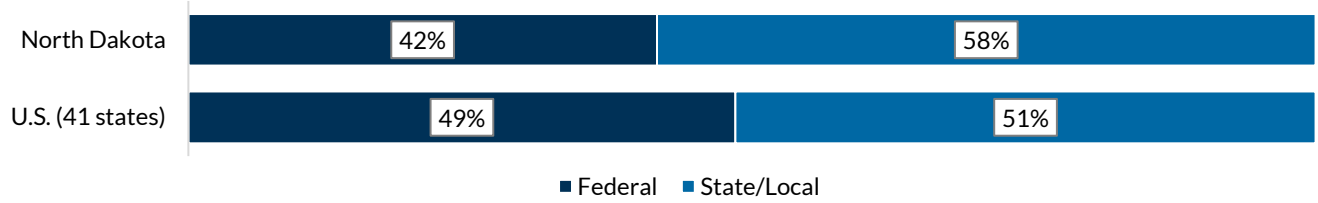
Adoption and guardianship costs

Out of North Dakota's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

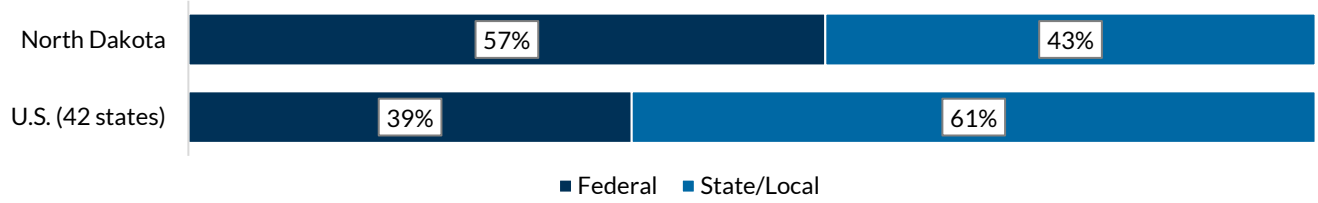
Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	North Dakota		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$5,159,669	97%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$0	0%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$180,872	3%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	North Dakota		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$7,255,986	N/A	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$139,208	N/A	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in North Dakota is financed by state/local dollars, which is somewhat different than other states, where just over half of such spending is funded by state/local dollars.



More than half of spending on guardianship assistance payments in North Dakota is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



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In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, North Dakota reported $666,760 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

North Dakota was unable to report SSBG and local expenditures in SFY 2016, therefore state/local, total federal, and total expenditures may be understated and some comparisons to other SFYs cannot be made.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

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have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Ohio

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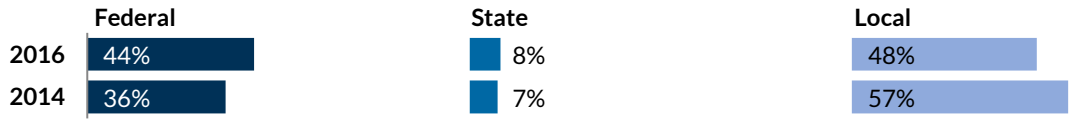
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Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Ohio held steady since SFY 2014 and increased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

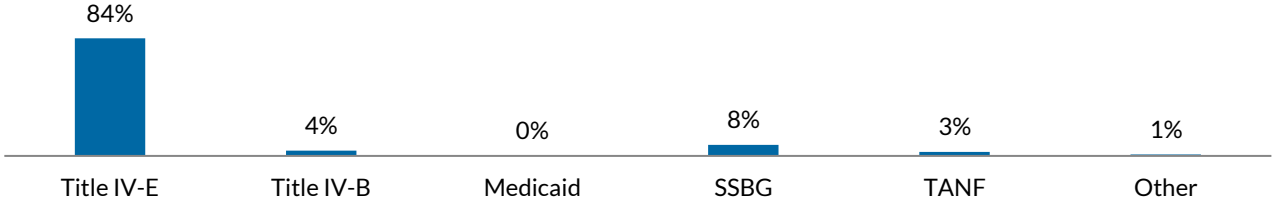
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$1,299,295,490	<-1%	15%
Federal	$566,612,445	20%	-6%
State	$105,082,171	10%	-37%
Local	$627,600,874	-15%	77%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Ohio has changed since SFY 2014. Now, a greater proportion of total expenditures is financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Ohio.



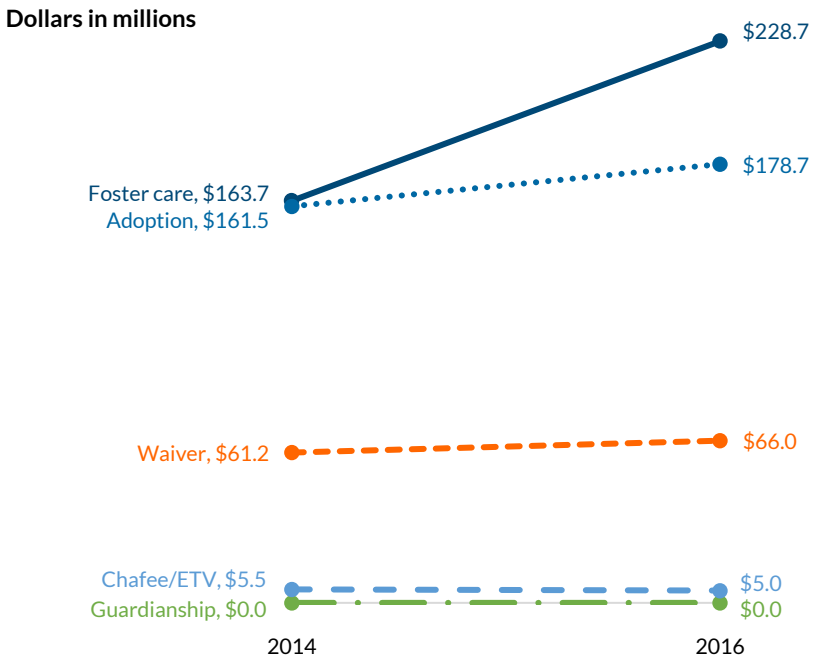
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Ohio, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in foster care, adoption, and waiver expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

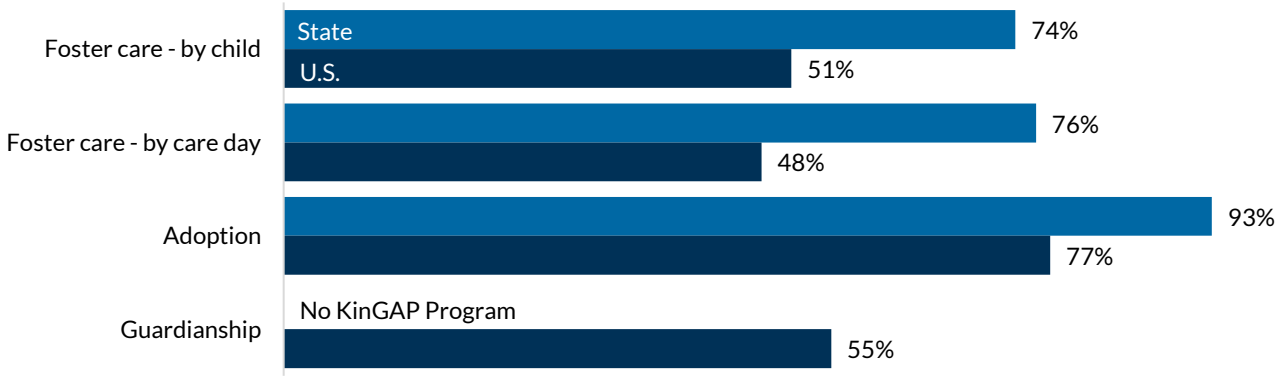
Total in SFY 2016:
$478,459,097

Change from SFY 2014:
22%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$66 million

Ohio reported $66 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Ohio began its waiver in October 1997.

Ohio spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	25%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	70%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	4%
Project development and evaluation costs	1%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$20,820,699

Change from SFY 2014:
-15%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
Yes, through:
✓ State Children's Health Insurance Program

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$15,605,561

Change from SFY 2014:
2%

Top categories of TANF spending in Ohio:

1) Program management
2) Benefits for children in informal kin settings
3) Work, education, and training activities

SSBG

Total in SFY 2016:
$45,488,211

Change from SFY 2014:
18%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending in Ohio:

1) Administrative costs
2) Case management services
3) Child protective services

Other federal funds

Total in SFY 2016:
$6,238,877

Change from SFY 2014:
411%

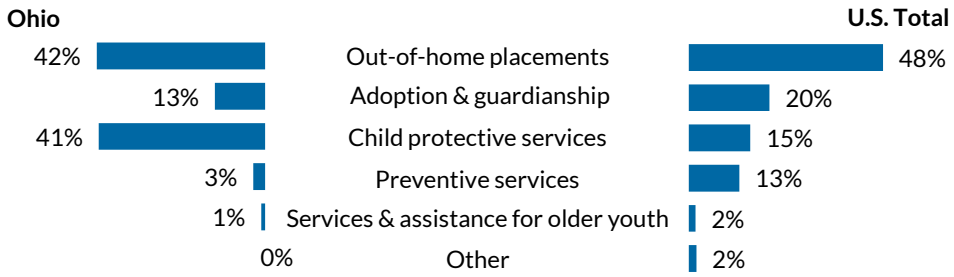
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

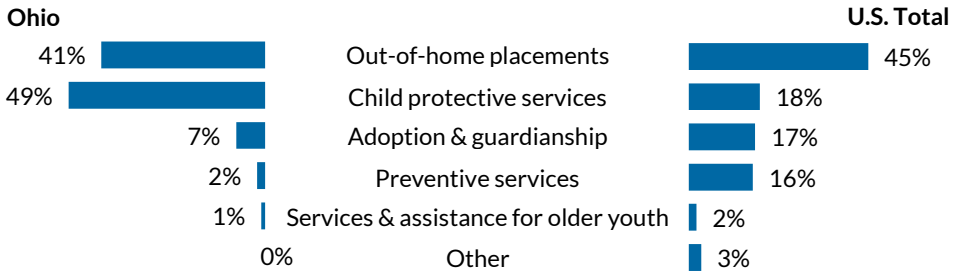
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Ohio	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Ohio uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on preventive services and a much larger proportion on child protective services.



Ohio uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on preventive services and a much larger proportion on child protective services.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Ohio indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

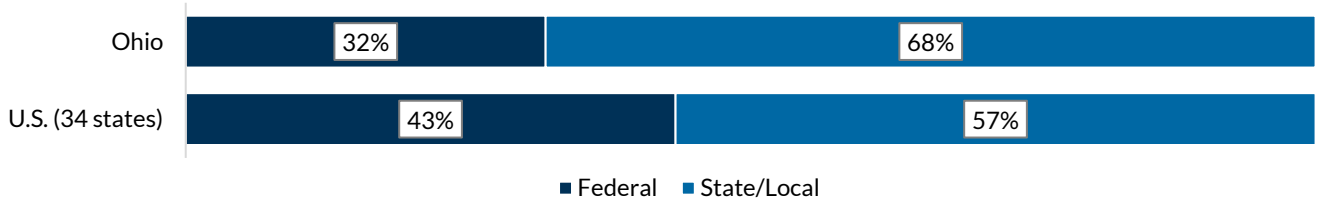
Out of Ohio's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around two thirds on family foster care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Ohio		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$54,508,942	67%	60%
Congregate care	$26,416,533	33%	40%

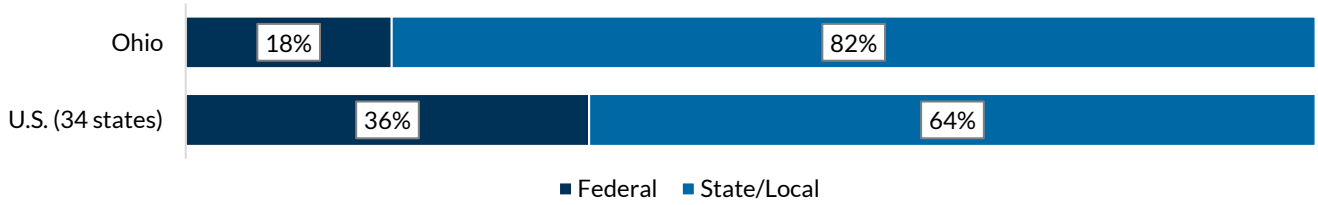
Out of Ohio's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends half on family foster care. This is similar to other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Ohio		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$116,547,188	50%	52%
Congregate care	$118,504,552	50%	48%

Around two thirds of spending on family foster care in Ohio is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



More than three quarters of spending on congregate care in Ohio is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Ohio used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Ohio

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Substance abuse prevention and treatment	1) Substance abuse prevention and treatment
2) Mental health treatment	2) Mental health treatment
3) Parent skill-based programs	3) Parent skill-based programs

Adoption and guardianship costs

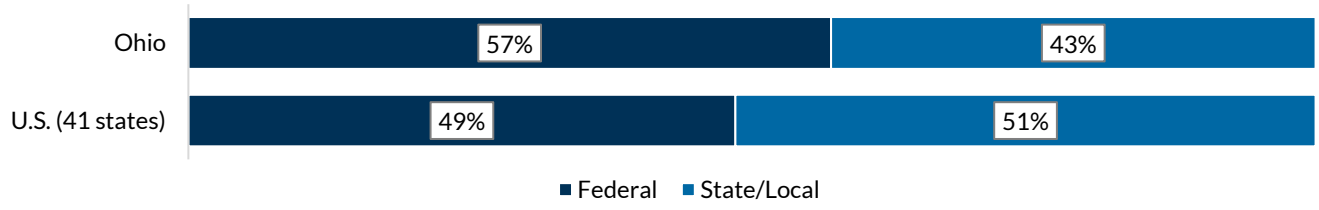
Out of Ohio's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Ohio		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$68,038,898	96%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$2,926,503	4%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

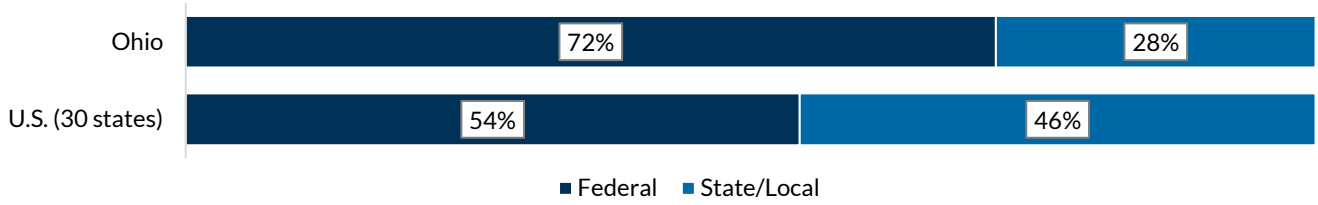
Out of Ohio's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Ohio		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$51,330,399	98%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$1,155,304	2%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Ohio is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Almost three quarters of spending on post-adoption supports and services in Ohio is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Ohio is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Ohio reported $843,956 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

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

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Ohio, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[13] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Ohio, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[14] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Oklahoma

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

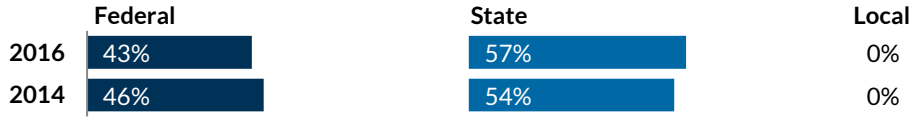
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Oklahoma for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Oklahoma increased since SFY 2014.[2]

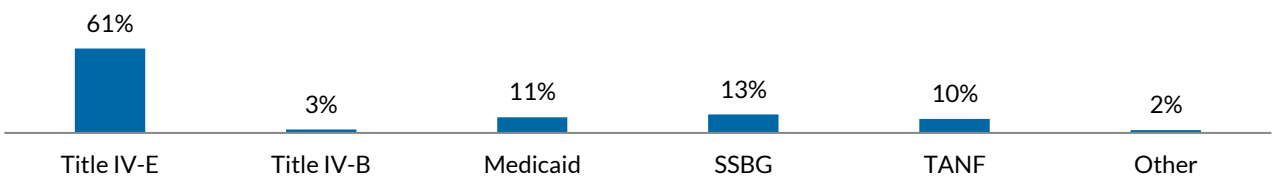
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$455,081,824	32%	N/A
Federal	$196,158,155	23%	21%
State	$258,923,669	40%	98%
Local	$0	0%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Oklahoma has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Oklahoma.



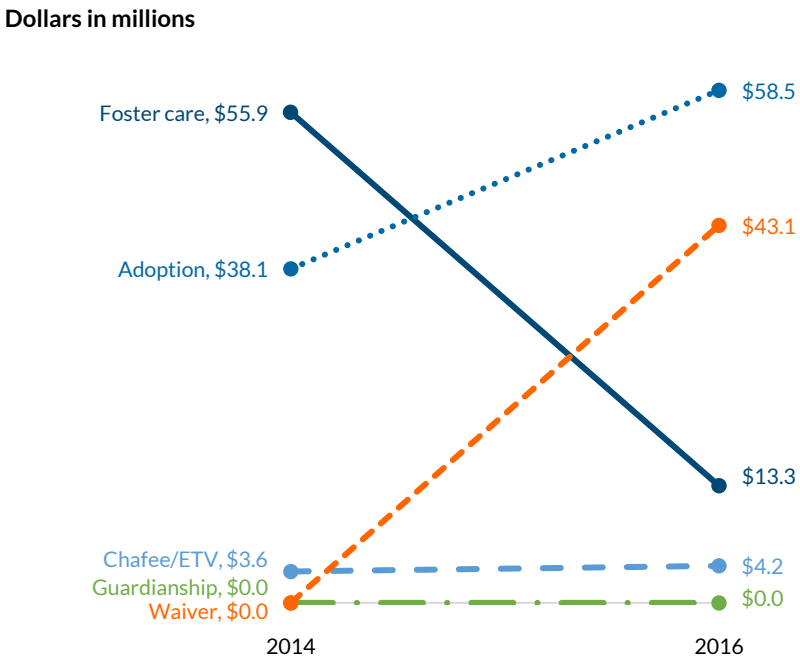
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Oklahoma, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in adoption, Chafee/ETV, and waiver expenditures and a decrease in foster care expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

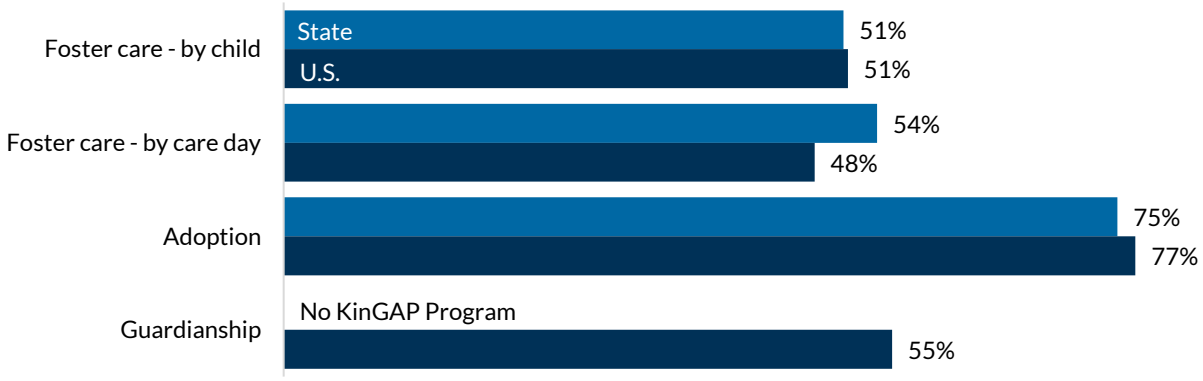
Total in SFY 2016:
$119,089,870

Change from SFY 2014:
22%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$43 million

Oklahoma reported $43 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Oklahoma began its waiver in July 2015.

Oklahoma spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	98%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	0%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	0%
Project development and evaluation costs	2%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$4,926,927

Change from SFY 2014:
-15%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$22,104,054

Change from SFY 2014:
18%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	No
✓ Targeted case management	
✓ Treatment foster care	

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$19,722,737

Change from SFY 2014:
227%

Top categories of TANF spending in Oklahoma:

1) Foster care payments
2) Relative foster care payments and adoption/guardianship subsidies
3) Work, education, and training activities

SSBG

Total in SFY 2016:
$26,146,245

Change from SFY 2014:
-2%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending in Oklahoma:

1) Child protective services
2) Prevention and intervention services
3) Foster care services for children

Other federal funds

Total in SFY 2016:
$4,168,322

Change from SFY 2014:
-1%

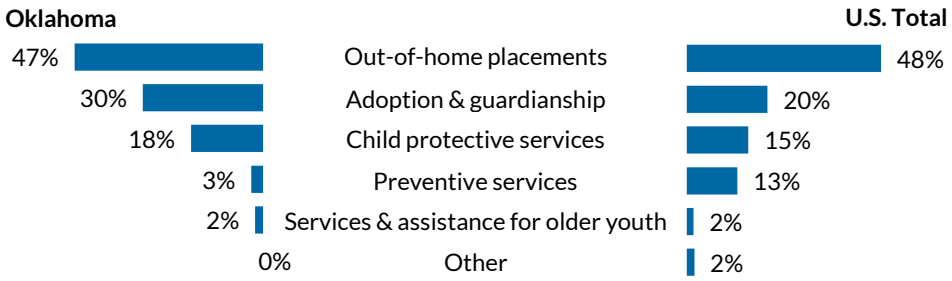
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

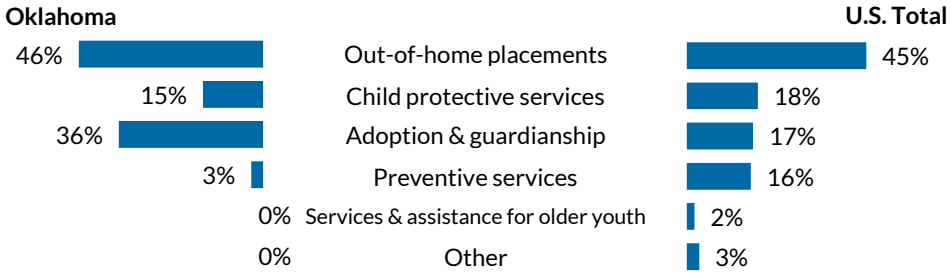
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Oklahoma	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	X
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Oklahoma uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on preventive services and a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship.



Oklahoma uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on preventive services and a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Oklahoma indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Medicaid ➢ TANF
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ TANF ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Medicaid ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

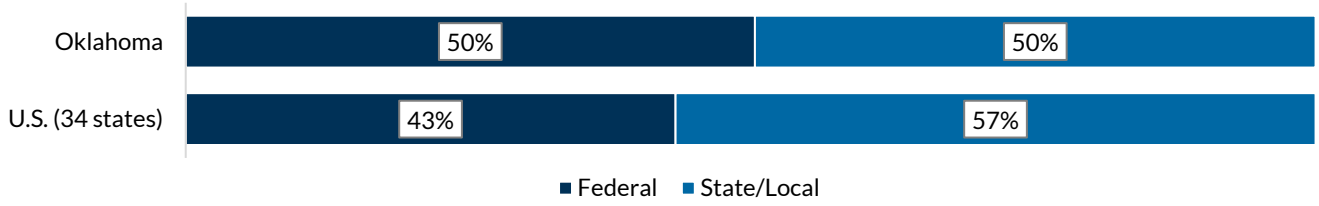
Out of Oklahoma's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than three quarters on family foster care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Oklahoma		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$46,022,455	76%	60%
Congregate care	$14,669,754	24%	40%

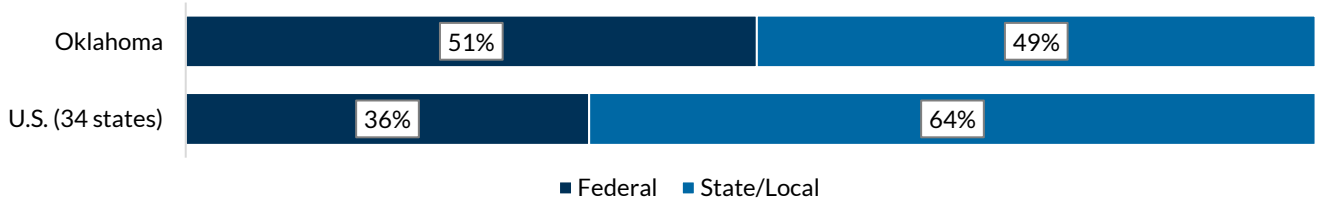
Out of Oklahoma's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than three quarters on family foster care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Oklahoma		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$45,343,916	76%	52%
Congregate care	$14,350,740	24%	48%

Half of spending on family foster care in Oklahoma is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



A little more than half of spending on congregate care in Oklahoma is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Oklahoma used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Oklahoma

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Parent skill-based programs	2) Parent skill-based programs
3) Financial supports	3) Financial supports

Adoption and guardianship costs

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Oklahoma		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$58,456,242	N/A	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	N/A*	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	N/A	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	N/A	<1%

**Included with adoption assistance payments.*

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Oklahoma		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$93,768,492	N/A	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	N/A*	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	N/A	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	N/A	<1%

**Included with adoption assistance payments.*

[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Oklahoma is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY

2016, Oklahoma reported $2,311,685 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

Oklahoma was unable to report local expenditures for SFY 2006, therefore some comparisons to SFY 2006 cannot be made.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Oklahoma, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[13] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Oklahoma, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding. Oklahoma included 'services and assistance for older youth' in the percentage provided for 'out-of-home placement' costs.

[14] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Oregon

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Oregon for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures[2]

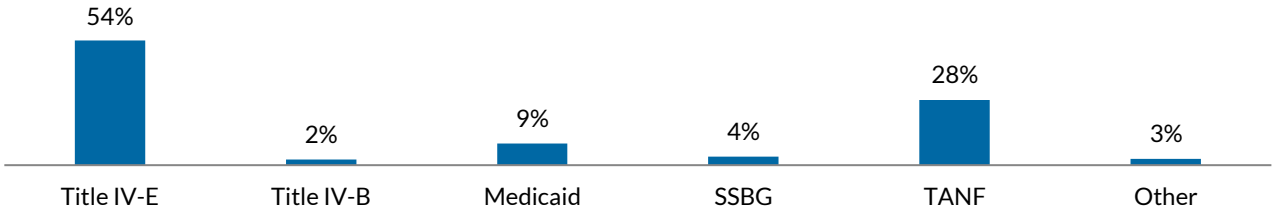
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$471,522,313	N/A	N/A
Federal	$268,857,668	11%	-12%
State	$202,664,645	-8%	17%
Local	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A

In SFY 2016, more than half of expenditures in Oregon came from federal funds.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Oregon.



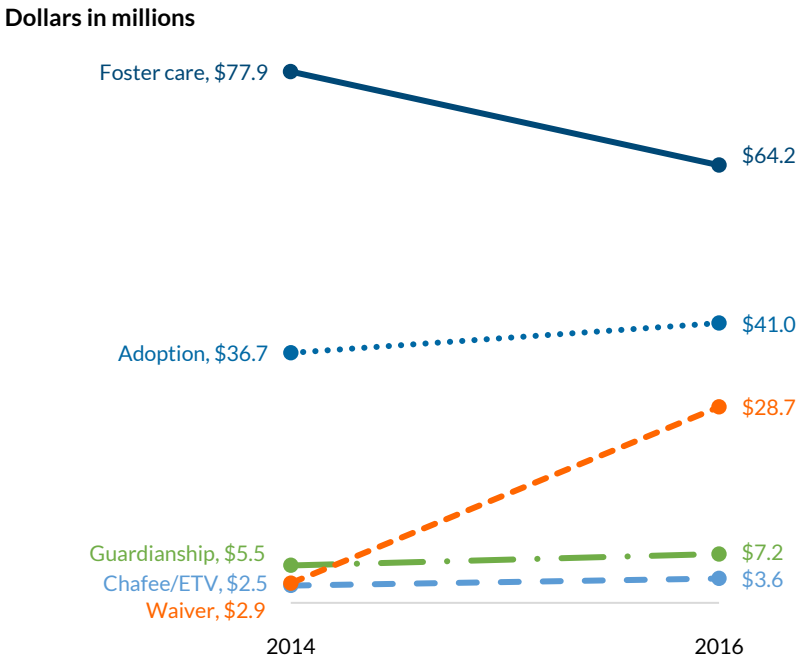
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Oregon, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase across all IV-E programs except for foster care.[5]

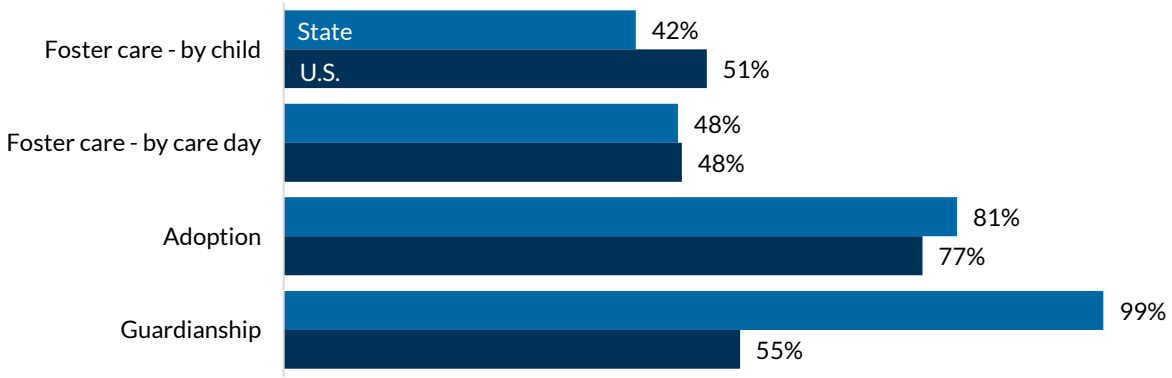
Total in SFY 2016:
$144,637,496

Change from SFY 2014:
15%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$29 million

Oregon reported $29 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Oregon began its waiver in July 2015.

Oregon spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	63%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	0%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	36%
Project development and evaluation costs	1%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$6,433,172

Change from SFY 2014:
-22%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$25,020,029

Change from SFY 2014:
15%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	Yes, through:
✓ Targeted case management	✓ State-created eligibility pathway
✓ Treatment foster care	

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$75,730,290

Change from SFY 2014:
32%

Top categories of TANF spending in Oregon:

1) Program management
2) Foster care payments
3) Emergency assistance

SSBG

Total in SFY 2016:
$9,899,023

Change from SFY 2014:
-55%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending in Oregon:

1) Prevention and intervention services
2) Child protective services
3) Administrative costs

Other federal funds

Total in SFY 2016:
$7,137,657

Change from SFY 2014:
-8%

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Oregon	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Oregon is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Oregon reported $3,590,636 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

Oregon was unable to report local expenditures in SFY 2016, therefore state/local and total expenditures may be understated and some comparisons to other SFYs cannot be made.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

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[11] See endnote 2.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Pennsylvania

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

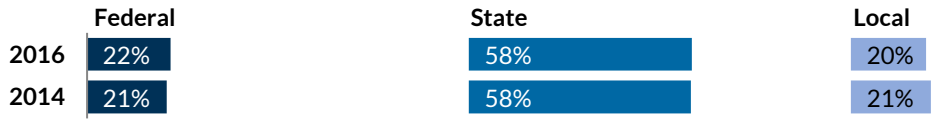
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Pennsylvania for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Pennsylvania decreased slightly since SFY 2014 and decreased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

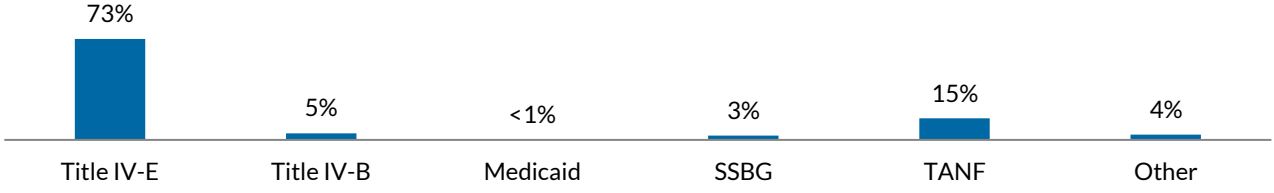
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$1,726,104,237	-3%	-10%
Federal	$377,682,023	1%	-18%
State	$1,007,470,032	-3%	-6%
Local	$340,952,182	-9%	-12%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Pennsylvania has not changed significantly since SFY 2014.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Pennsylvania.



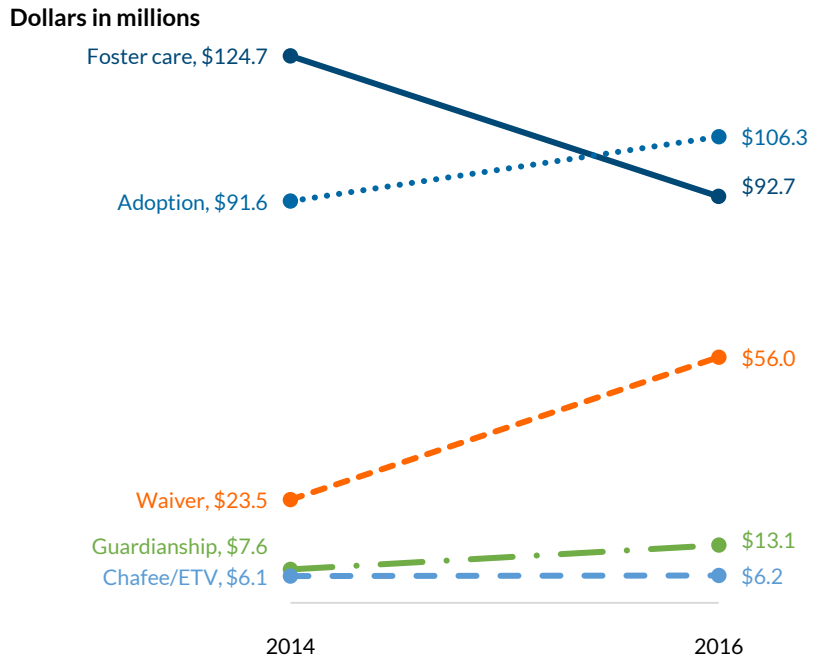
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Pennsylvania, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase across all IV-E progrms except for foster care compared to SFY 2014.[5]

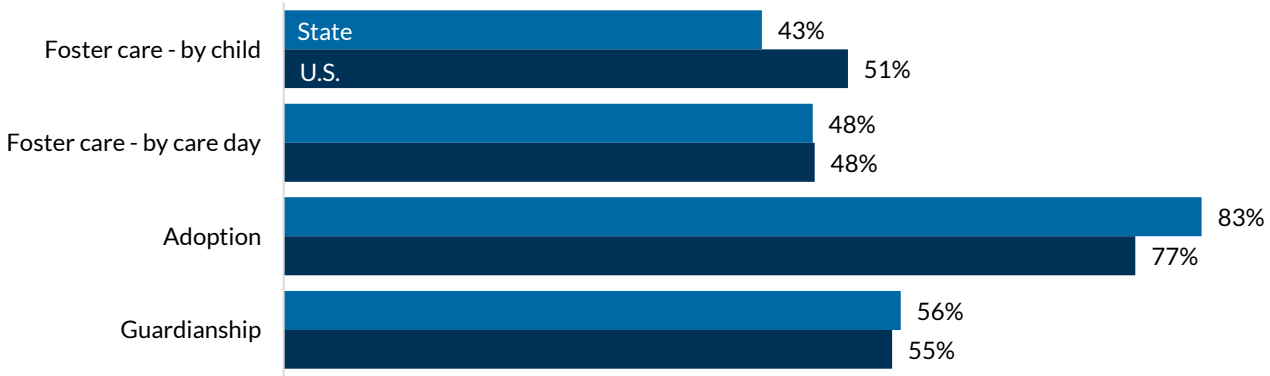
Total in SFY 2016:
$274,408,401

Change from SFY 2014:
8%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$56 million

Pennsylvania reported $56 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Pennsylvania began its waiver in July 2013.

Pennsylvania spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	64%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	<1%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	35%
Project development and evaluation costs	1%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$18,007,338

Change from SFY 2014:
-5%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$992,496

Change from SFY 2014:
-7%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	No
✓ Treatment foster care	

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$58,265,040

Change from SFY 2014:
-2%

Top categories of TANF spending in Pennsylvania:

1) Family preservation services
2) Services for children and youth
3) Relative foster care payments and adoption/guardianship subsidies

SSBG

Total in SFY 2016:
$12,021,000

Change from SFY 2014:
-2%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending in Pennsylvania:

1) Prevention and intervention services
2) In-home services
3) Foster care services for children

Other federal funds

Total in SFY 2016:
$13,987,748

Change from SFY 2014:
-49%

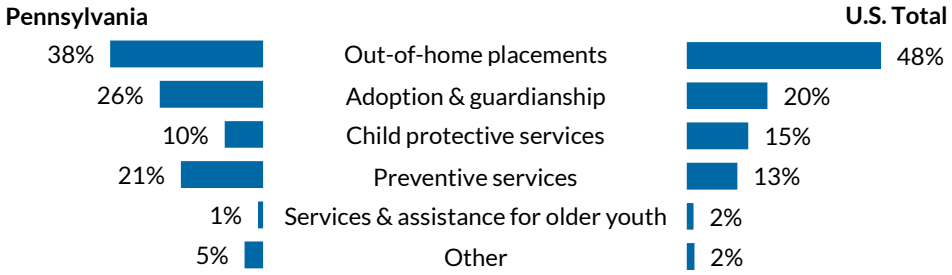
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

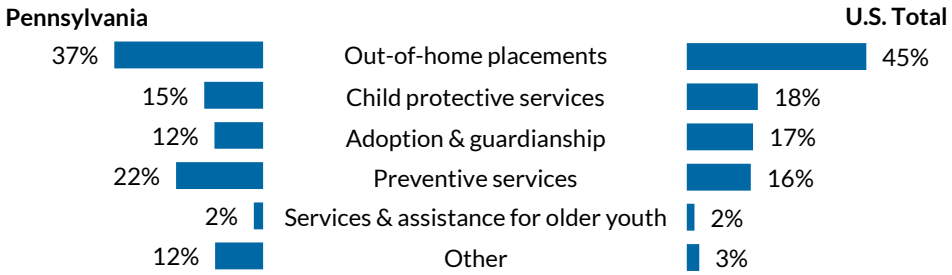
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Pennsylvania	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	X
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Pennsylvania uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a larger proportion on preventive services.



Pennsylvania uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a larger proportion on other uses of state/local funds.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Pennsylvania indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Preventive services	➢ TANF ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Child protective services	➢ SSBG ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

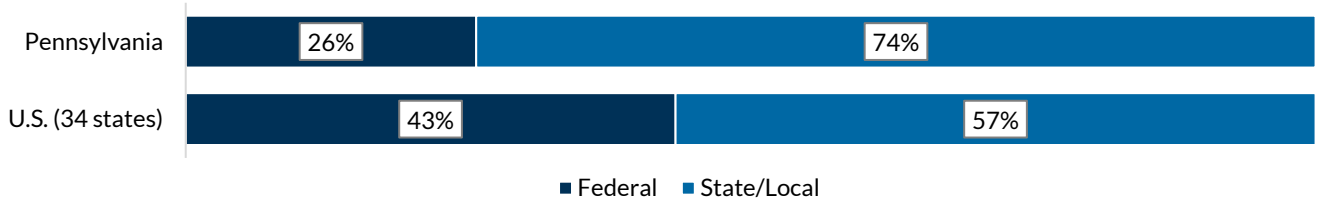
Out of Pennsylvania's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on family foster care. This is similar to other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Pennsylvania		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$74,363,859	60%	60%
Congregate care	$49,032,387	40%	40%

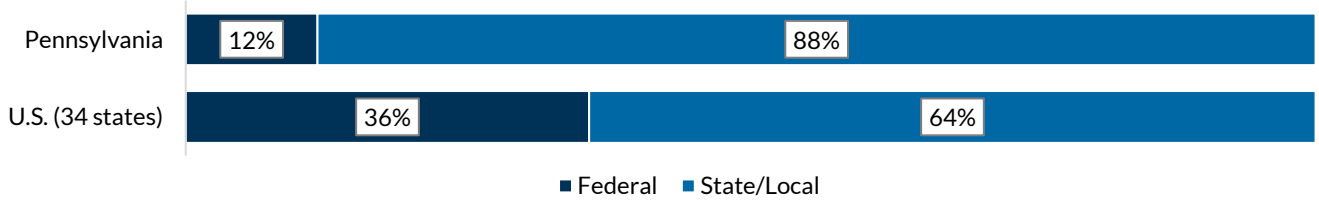
Out of Pennsylvania's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around two thirds on congregate care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Pennsylvania		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$214,772,780	37%	52%
Congregate care	$371,064,763	63%	48%

Almost three quarters of spending on family foster care in Pennsylvania is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



The vast majority of spending on congregate care in Pennsylvania is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Pennsylvania used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Pennsylvania

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Parent skill-based programs	2) Parent skill-based programs
3) Financial supports	3) Financial supports

Adoption and guardianship costs

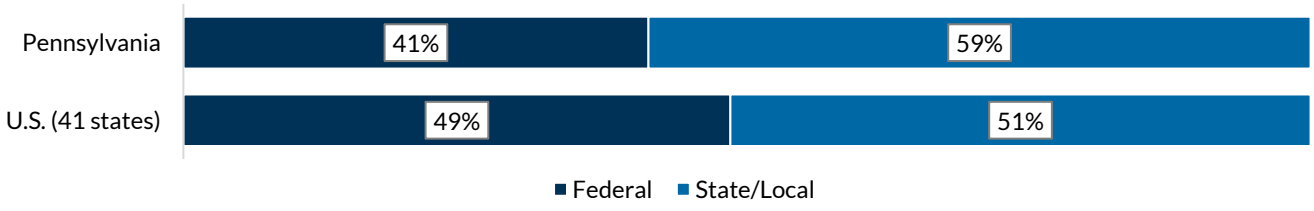
Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Pennsylvania		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$69,396,121	N/A	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$1,432,760	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$10,464,951	N/A	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	N/A*	N/A	<1%

**Included in post-adoption supports and services.*

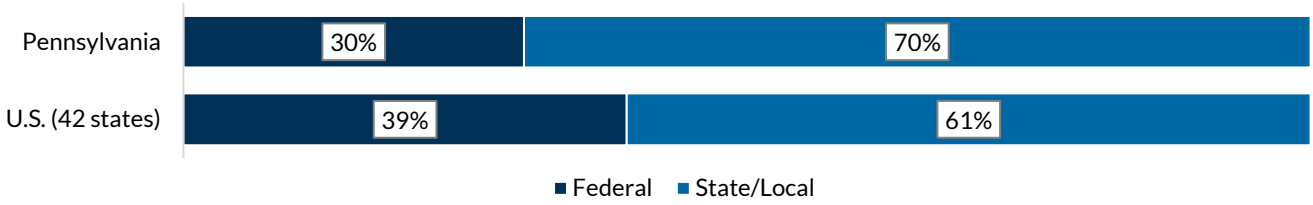
State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Pennsylvania		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$98,801,146	N/A	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$1,938,440	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$24,168,069	N/A	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	N/A*	N/A	<1%

**Included in post-adoption supports and services.*

More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Pennsylvania is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states, where just over half of such spending is funded by state/local dollars.



Almost three quarters of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Pennsylvania is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Pennsylvania is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Pennsylvania reported $10,444,343 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

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Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

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[11] See endnote 2.

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

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Pennsylvania, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

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Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Rhode Island

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

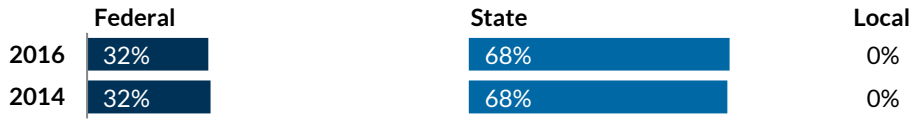
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Rhode Island for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Rhode Island held steady since SFY 2014 and decreased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

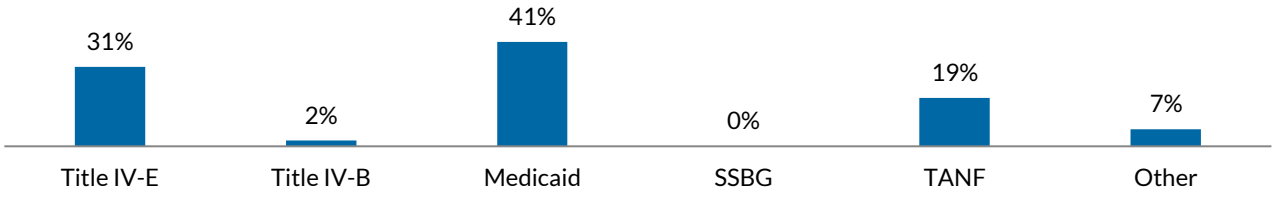
		% change from	
	Amount in SFY 2016	SFY 2014	SFY 2006
Overall	$191,108,538	-1%	-22%
Federal	$60,650,079	-3%	-41%
State	$130,458,459	<-1%	-9%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Rhode Island has not changed since SFY 2014.



Federal Expenditures

Medicaid is the largest federal funding source for Rhode Island.



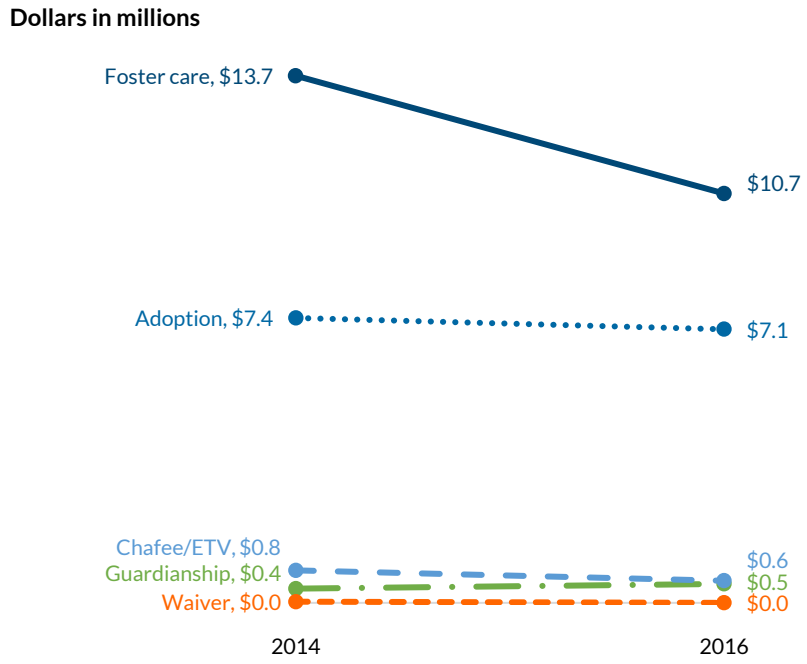
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not Rhode Island, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw a decrease across all IV-E programs except for guardianship compared to SFY 2014.[5]

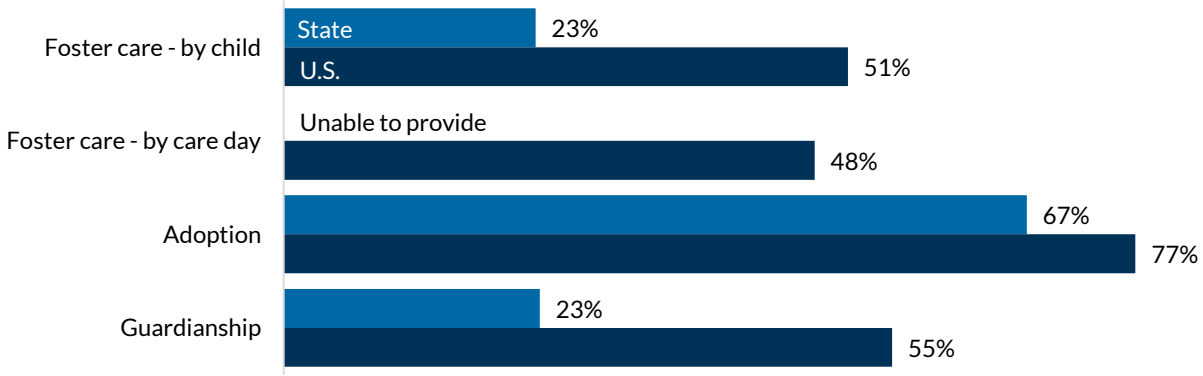
Total in SFY 2016:
$18,870,236

Change from SFY 2014:
-16%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,373,109

Change from SFY 2014:
-13%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$24,821,240

Change from SFY 2014:
10%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	Yes, through:
✓ Treatment foster care	✓ State Children's Health Insurance Program

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$11,500,631

Change from SFY 2014:
20%

Top categories of TANF spending in Rhode Island:

- Other

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
-100%

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$4,084,863

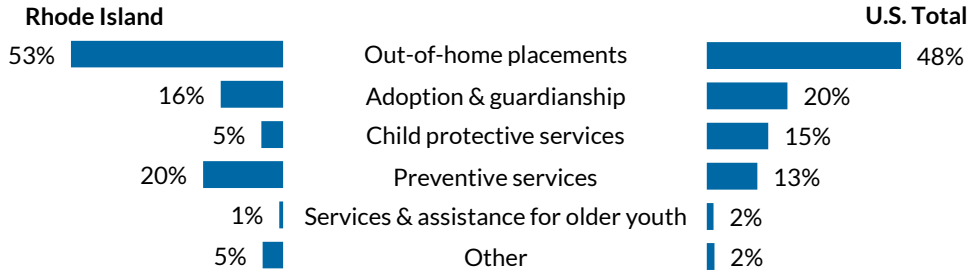
Change from SFY 2014:
-16%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

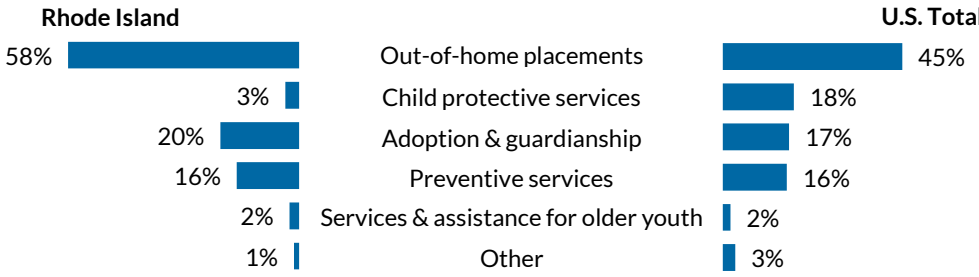
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Rhode Island	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Rhode Island uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a larger proportion on preventive services.



Rhode Island uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Rhode Island indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Medicaid ➢ TANF
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ Medicaid ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Medicaid ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

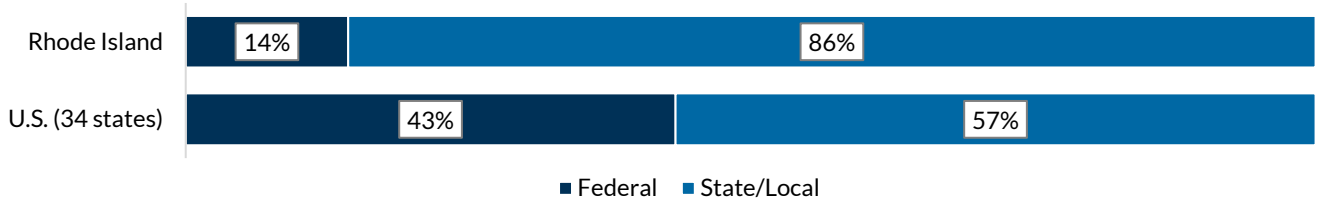
Out of Rhode Island's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than three quarters on congregate care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Rhode Island		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$2,372,841	15%	60%
Congregate care	$12,939,032	85%	40%

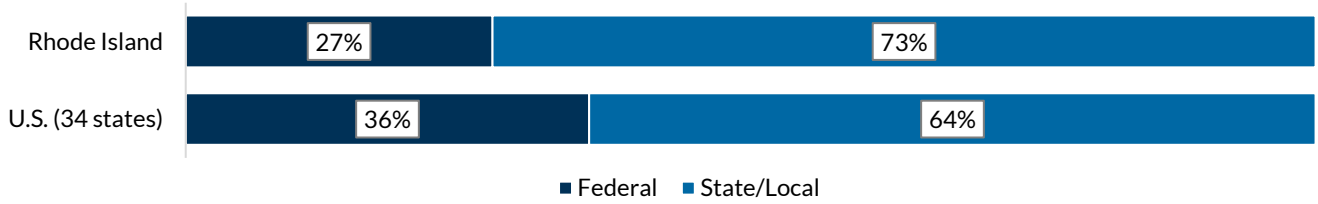
Out of Rhode Island's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends almost three quarters on congregate care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Rhode Island		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$14,131,972	29%	52%
Congregate care	$34,722,433	71%	48%

The vast majority of spending on family foster care in Rhode Island is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Almost three quarters of spending on congregate care in Rhode Island is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Rhode Island used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Rhode Island

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Parent skill-based programs	1) Parent skill-based programs
2) Caseworker visits and administration	2) Caseworker visits and administration
3) Mental health treatment	3) Mental health treatment

Adoption and guardianship costs

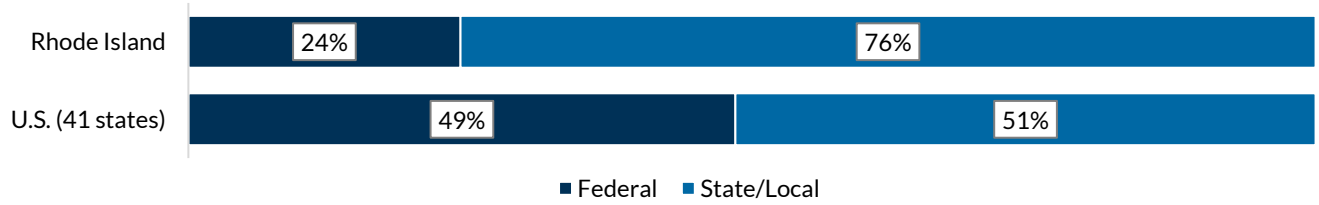
Out of Rhode Island's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent around two thirds of funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Rhode Island		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$5,954,666	63%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$1,081,497	11%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$415,878	4%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$1,997,241	21%	<1%

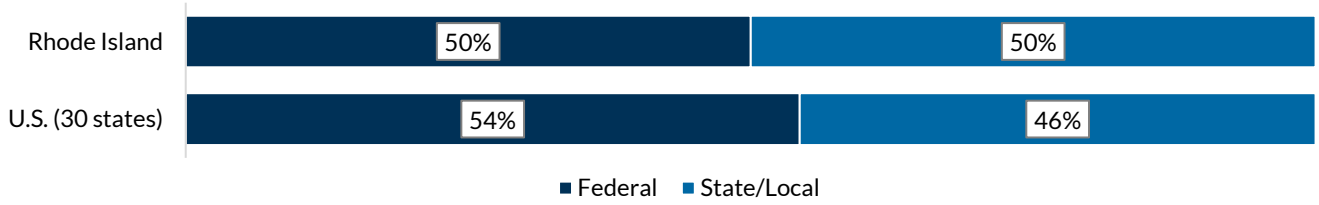
Out of Rhode Island's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is somewhat different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Rhode Island		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$18,720,796	73%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$1,081,497	4%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$5,767,867	22%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$77,973	<1%	<1%

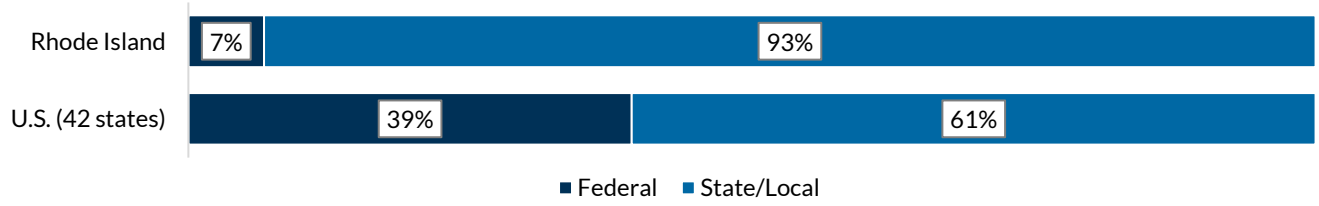
More than three quarters of spending on adoption assistance payments in Rhode Island is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



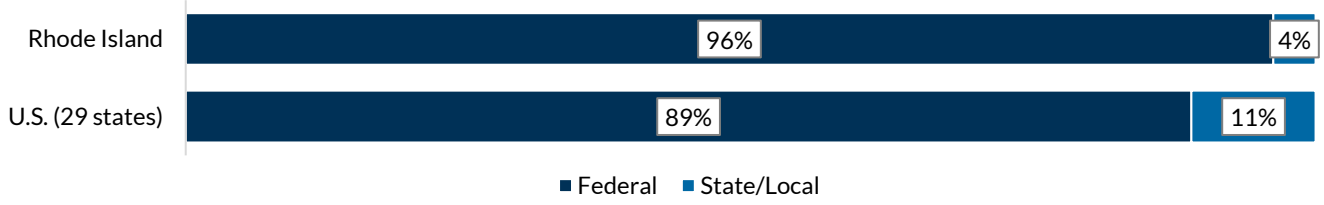
Half of spending on post-adoption supports and services in Rhode Island is financed by federal dollars, which is somewhat different than other states.



Around 90 percent of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Rhode Island is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Almost all spending on post-guardianship supports and services in Rhode Island is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



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Rhode Island indicated they experienced a decrease in the Foster Care and Adoption Programs because of declining coverage rates. The state's increased Guardianship Assistance Program expenditures is due to an increased focus on guardianship as a preferred placement over foster care.

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in South Carolina

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

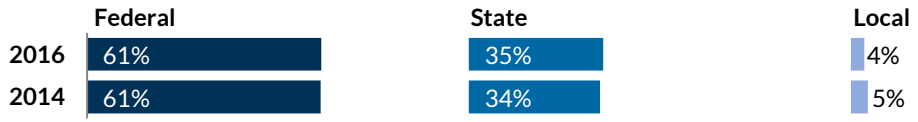
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in South Carolina for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in South Carolina decreased since SFY 2014 and decreased slightly from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

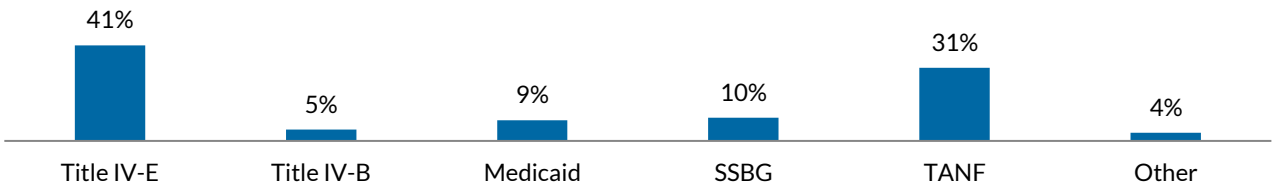
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$241,403,177	-6%	-3%
Federal	$147,984,300	-6%	-24%
State	$84,890,660	-3%	68%
Local	$8,528,217	-26%	61%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in South Carolina has not changed significantly since SFY 2014.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for South Carolina.



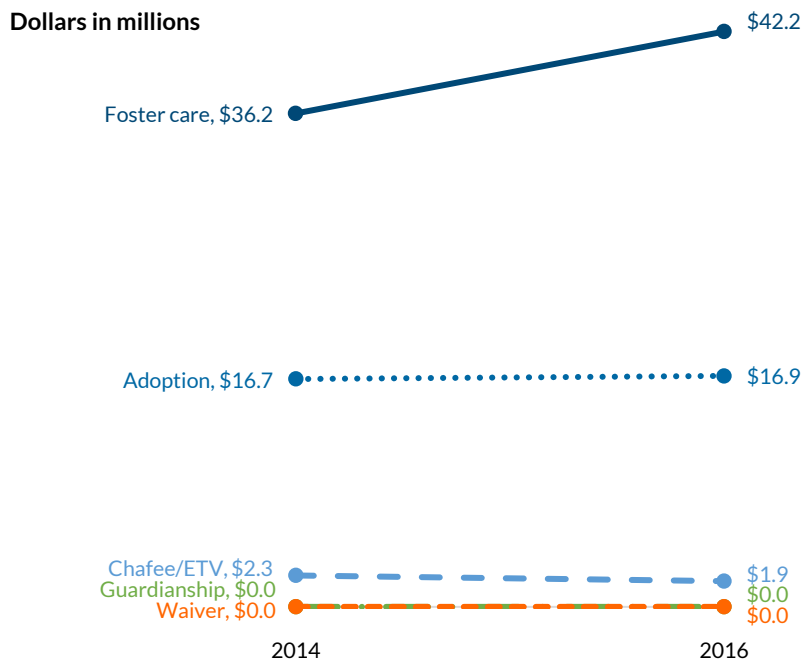
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not South Carolina, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in foster care and adoption expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

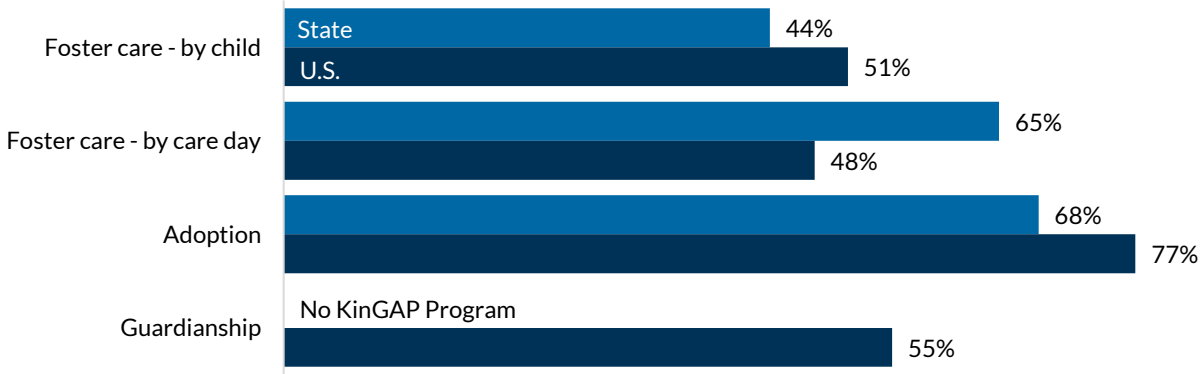
Total in SFY 2016:
$60,987,933

Change from SFY 2014:
11%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$7,206,226

Change from SFY 2014:
-27%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$13,232,684

Change from SFY 2014:
-67%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	No
✓ Other: Medicaid Administrative Activities ; transportation	

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$46,579,811

Change from SFY 2014:
59%

Top categories of TANF spending in South Carolina:

1) Program management
2) Benefits for children in informal kin settings
3) Work, education, and training activities

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$14,776,349

Change from SFY 2014:
-19%

Top categories of SSBG spending in South Carolina:

1) Child protective services
2) Foster care services for children
3) Prevention and intervention services

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$5,201,297

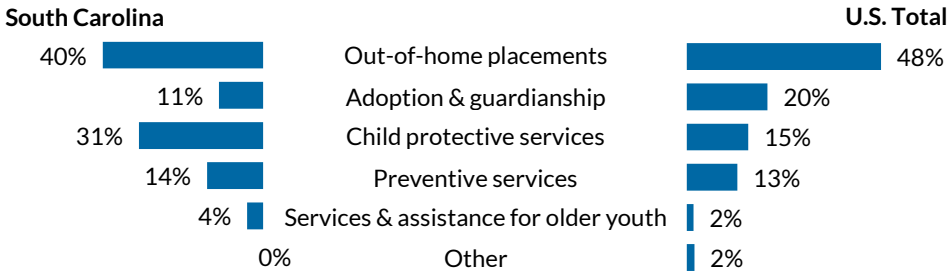
Change from SFY 2014:
17%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

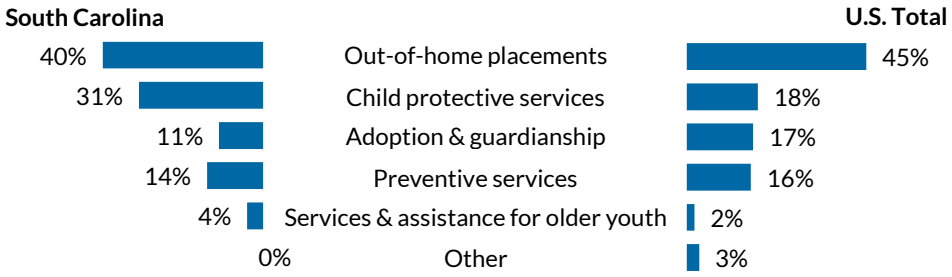
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in South Carolina	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	X
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

South Carolina uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship and a larger proportion on child protective services.



South Carolina uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship and a larger proportion on child protective services.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

South Carolina indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Medicaid ➢ SSBG
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ SSBG
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Medicaid ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds

Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which South Carolina used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in South Carolina

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Parent skill-based programs	2) Parent skill-based programs
3) Financial supports	3) Financial supports

Adoption and guardianship costs

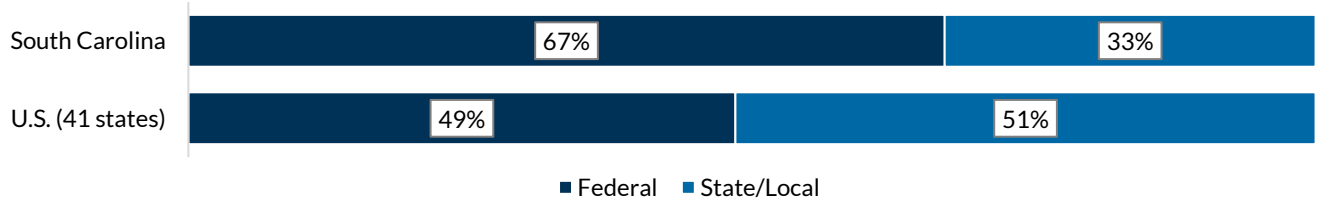
Out of South Carolina's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	South Carolina		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$19,115,202	96%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$824,127	4%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

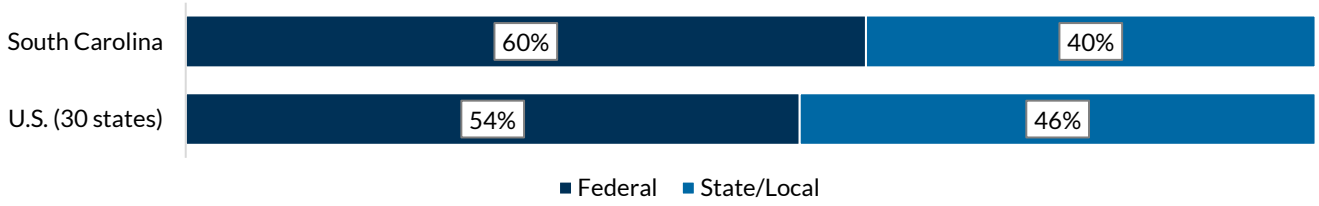
Out of South Carolina's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	South Carolina		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$9,377,503	95%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$544,995	5%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

Around two thirds of spending on adoption assistance payments in South Carolina is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



More than half of spending on post-adoption supports and services in South Carolina is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states, where a little more than half of such spending is financed by federal dollars.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for South Carolina is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, South Carolina reported $1,016,957 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

When asked whether the state experienced any changes in how Medicaid is used for child welfare activities or in how Medicaid-funded child welfare services are structured/financed, South Carolina indicated that in SFY 2013 the child welfare agency updated its Cost Allocation Plan for the claiming of Medicaid Administrative Activities (MAA) at 50% Federal Financial Participation for the Intensive Foster Care cost pool. This replaced the claiming of targeted case management at the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage rate.

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including South Carolina, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

South Carolina was unable to separate spending categories for federal vs. state/local funds. Approximations provided are for total spending by service category.

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Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

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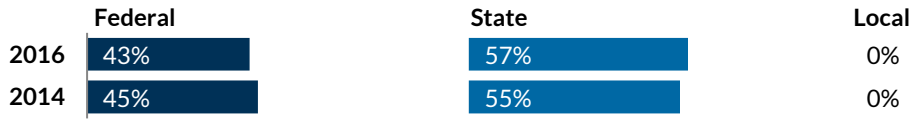
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Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in South Dakota increased slightly since SFY 2014 and decreased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

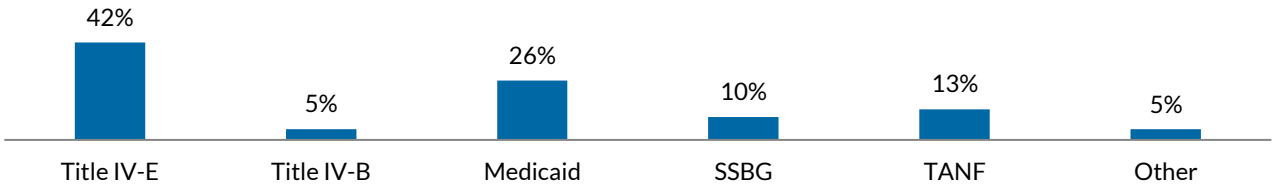
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$59,187,063	3%	-11%
Federal	$25,212,518	-2%	-32%
State	$33,974,545	7%	15%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in South Dakota has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for South Dakota.



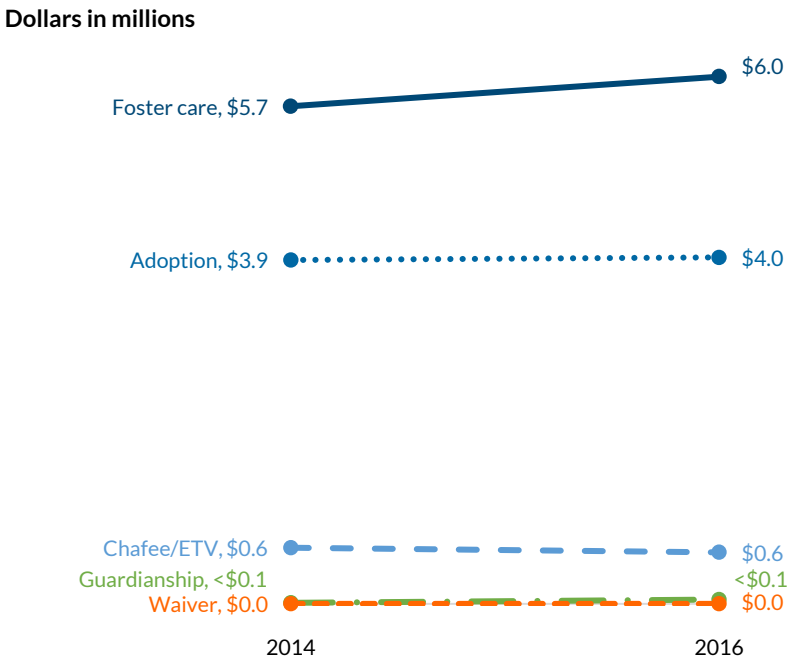
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not South Dakota, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase across all IV-E programs except for guardianship and Chafee/ETV compared to SFY 2014.[5]

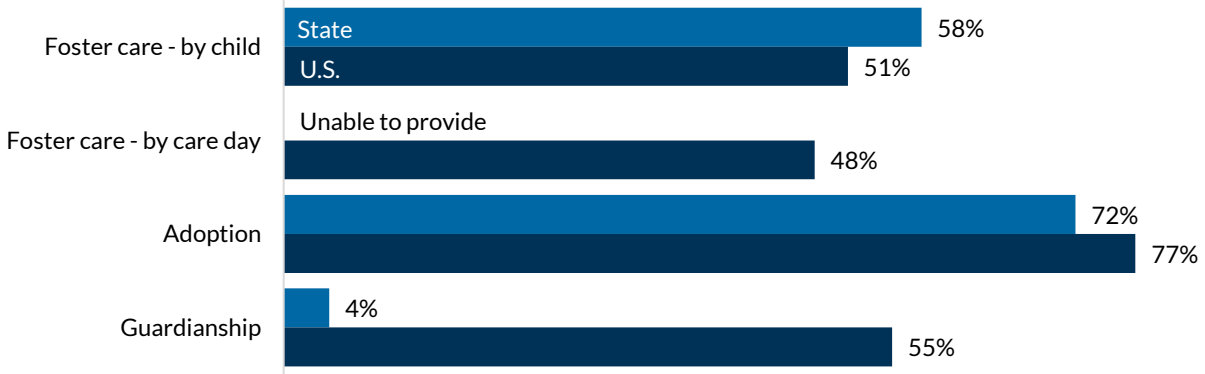
Total in SFY 2016:
$10,599,002

Change from SFY 2014:
3%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,173,308

Change from SFY 2014:
-9%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$6,461,831

Change from SFY 2014:
<1%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	Yes, through: ✓ State Children's Health Insurance Program

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$3,338,058

Change from SFY 2014:
23%

Top categories of TANF spending in South Dakota:

1) Foster care payments
2) Emergency assistance
3) Program management

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$2,489,988

Change from SFY 2014:
-30%

Top categories of SSBG spending in South Dakota:

1) Adoption services
2) Case management services
3) Child protective services

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,150,331

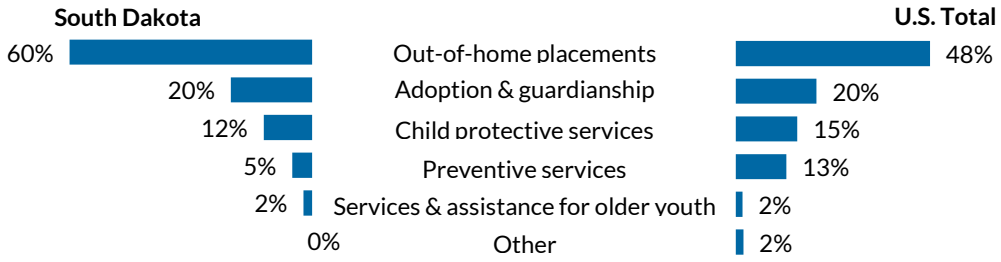
Change from SFY 2014:
-18%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

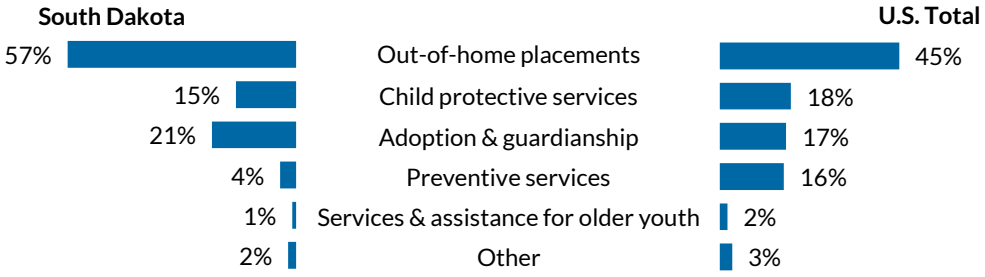
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in South Dakota	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	X
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

South Dakota uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on preventive services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



South Dakota uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on preventive services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

South Dakota indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Medicaid ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

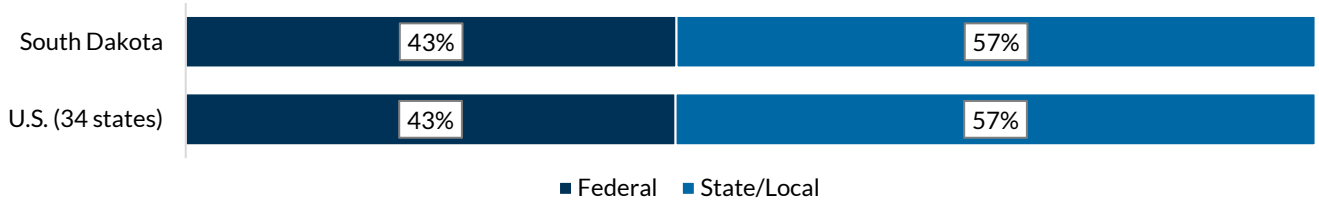
Out of South Dakota's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around two thirds on congregate care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	South Dakota		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$3,819,352	35%	60%
Congregate care	$6,977,391	65%	40%

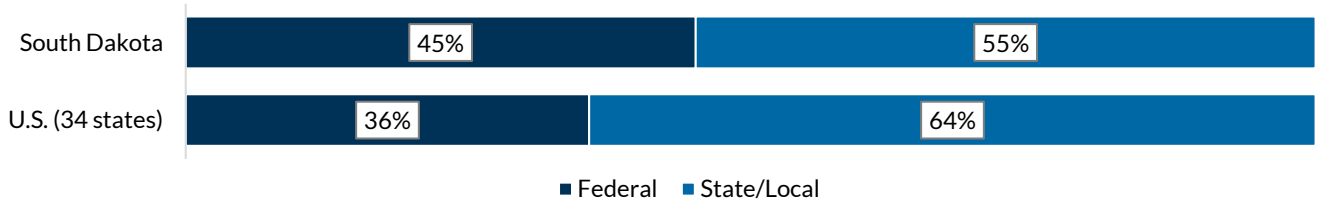
Out of South Dakota's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around two thirds on congregate care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	South Dakota		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$4,972,607	37%	52%
Congregate care	$8,485,239	63%	48%

More than half of spending on family foster care in South Dakota is financed by state/local dollars, which is similar to other states.



More than half of spending on congregate care in South Dakota is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states, where around two thirds of such spending is funded by state/local dollars.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which South Dakota used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in South Dakota

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Parent skill-based programs	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Financial supports	2) Parent skill-based programs
3) Caseworker visits and administration	3) Financial supports

Adoption and guardianship costs

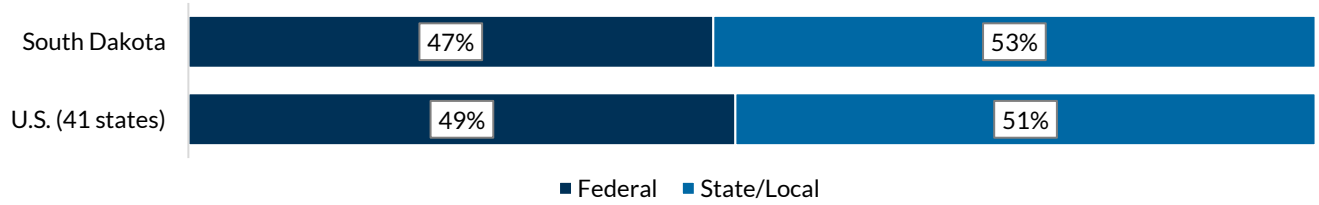
Out of South Dakota's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	South Dakota		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$4,790,843	94%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$122,969	2%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$205,241	4%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

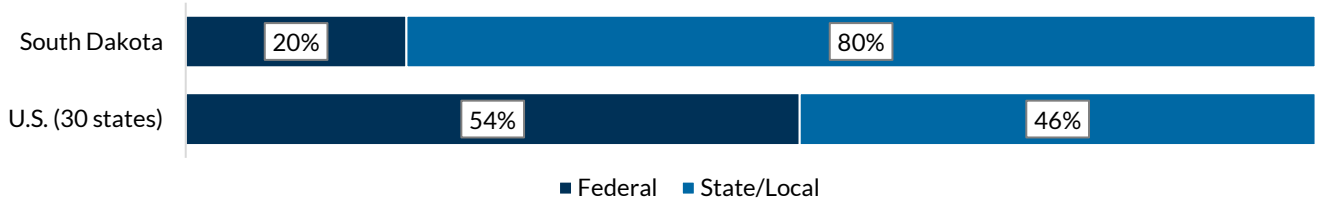
Out of South Dakota's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent 15 percent of funds on guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	South Dakota		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$5,500,232	78%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$506,284	7%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$1,033,155	15%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

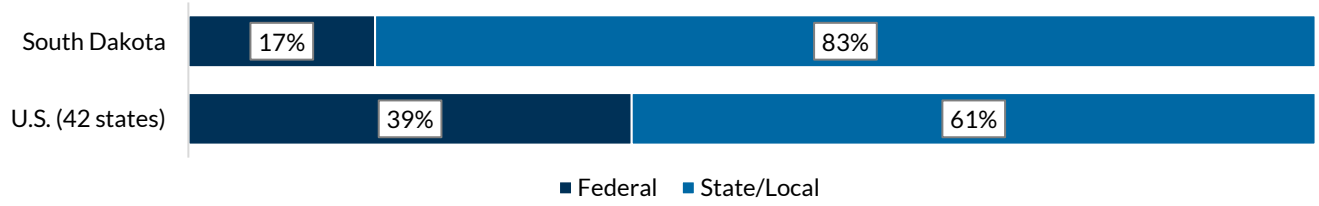
More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in South Dakota is financed by state/local dollars, which is similar to other states.



More than three quarters of spending on post-adoption supports and services in South Dakota is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



More than three quarters of spending on guardianship assistance payments in South Dakota is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for South Dakota is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

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

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In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016

surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, South Dakota reported $245,152 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

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

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Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

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DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Tennessee

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

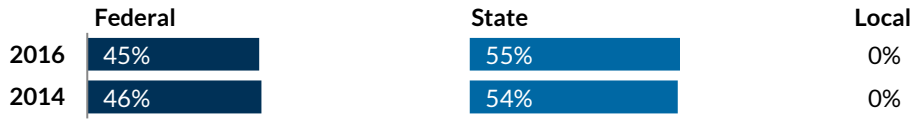
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Tennessee for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Tennessee increased since SFY 2014 and increased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

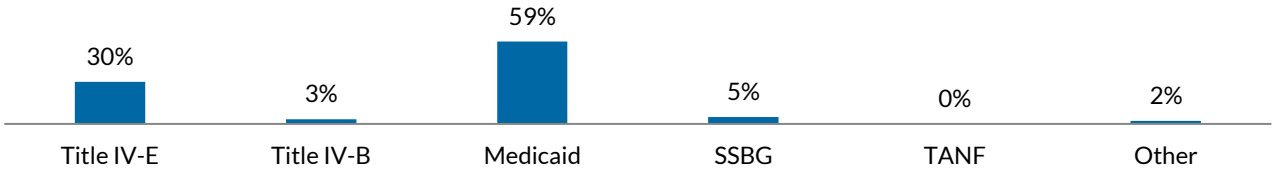
		% change from	
	Amount in SFY 2016	SFY 2014	SFY 2006
Overall	$733,893,368	6%	19%
Federal	$330,262,087	4%	18%
State	$403,631,281	7%	19%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Tennessee has not changed significantly since SFY 2014.



Federal Expenditures

Medicaid is the largest federal funding source for Tennessee.



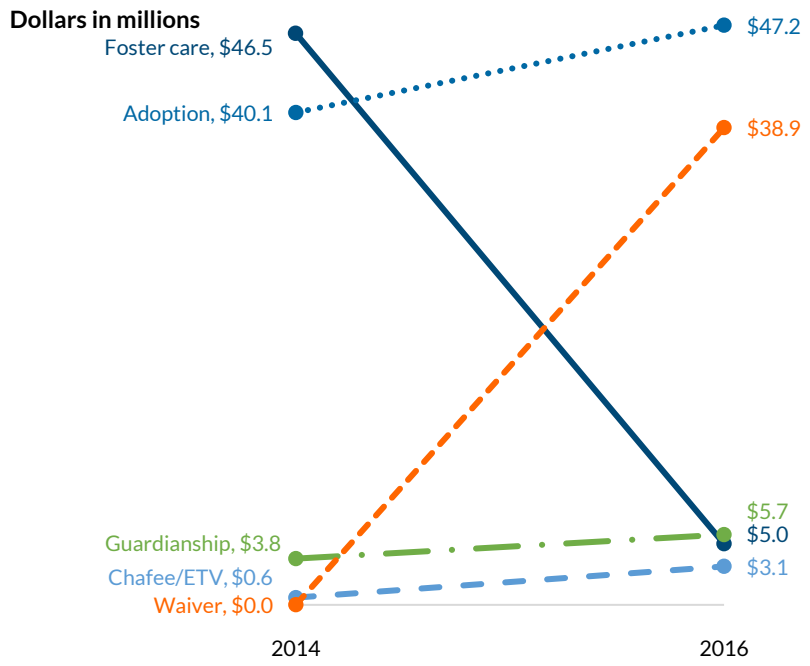
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Tennessee, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase across all IV-E programs except for foster care compared to SFY 2014.[5]

Total in SFY 2016:
$99,891,687

Change from SFY 2014:
10%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$39 million

Tennessee reported $39 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Tennessee began its waiver in October 2014.

Tennessee spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	97%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	0%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	2%
Project development and evaluation costs	1%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$11,181,300

Change from SFY 2014:
-33%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$195,640,800

Change from SFY 2014:
6%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services ✓ Targeted case management ✓ Treatment foster care ✓ Other: Administration	Yes, through: ✓ State-created eligibility pathway

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$16,189,300

Change from SFY 2014:
-26%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Tennessee:

1) Case management services
2) Administrative costs
3) Foster care services for children

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$7,359,000

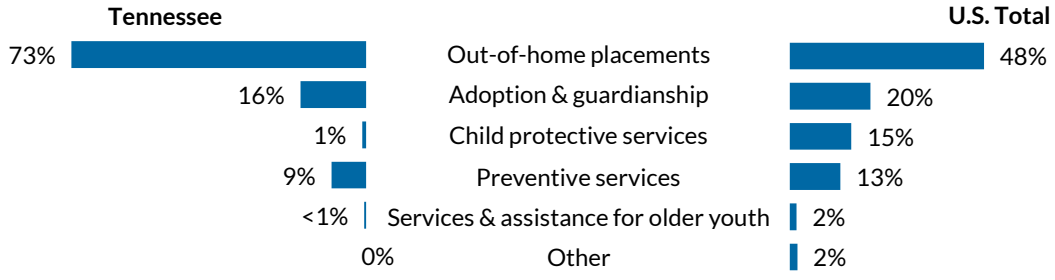
Change from SFY 2014:
251%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

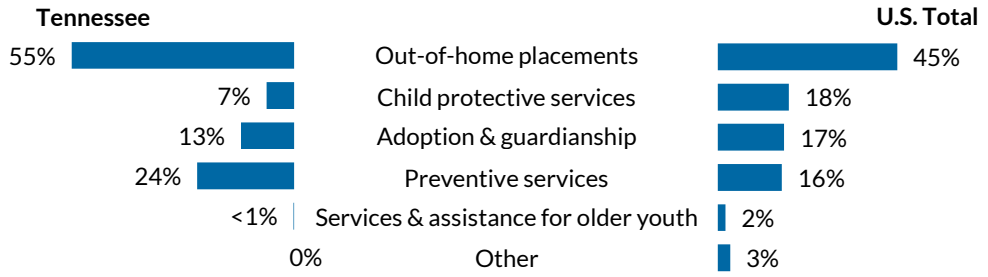
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Tennessee	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	X
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Tennessee uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a much larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Tennessee uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Tennessee indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Medicaid ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ Medicaid ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Medicaid ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

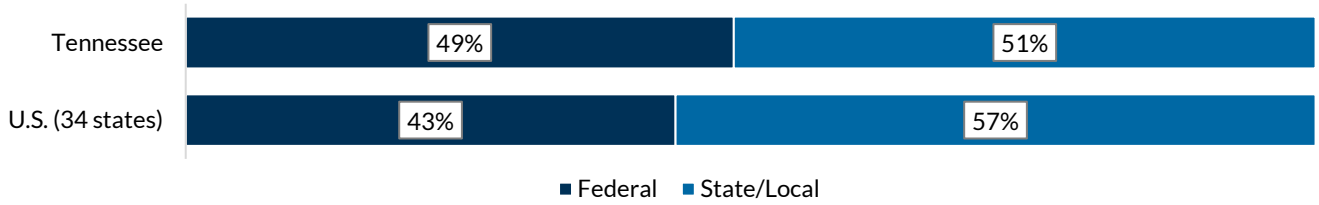
Out of Tennessee's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on family foster care. This is similar to other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Tennessee		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$150,145,300	62%	60%
Congregate care	$92,531,200	38%	40%

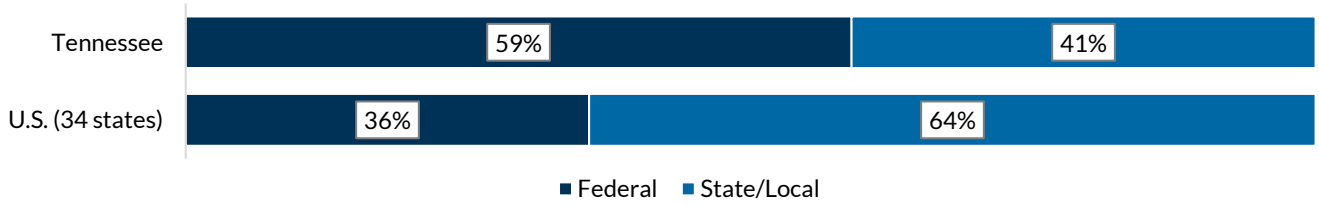
Out of Tennessee's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends almost three quarters on family foster care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Tennessee		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$159,354,600	71%	52%
Congregate care	$64,533,500	29%	48%

A little more than half of spending on family foster care in Tennessee is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states, where a larger proportion of such spending is funded by state/local dollars.



More than half of spending on congregate care in Tennessee is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Tennessee used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Tennessee

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Parent skill-based programs	2) Parent skill-based programs
3) Mental health treatment	3) Mental health treatment

Adoption and guardianship costs

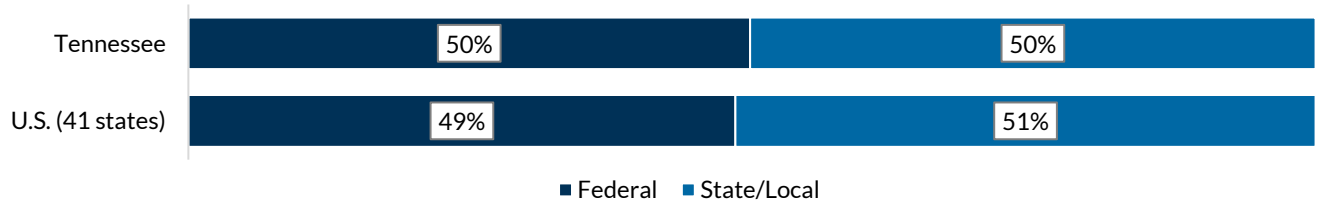
Out of Tennessee's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent around 90% of funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is similar to other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Tennessee		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$44,453,300	82%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$3,985,400	7%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$5,483,300	10%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$241,000	<1%	<1%

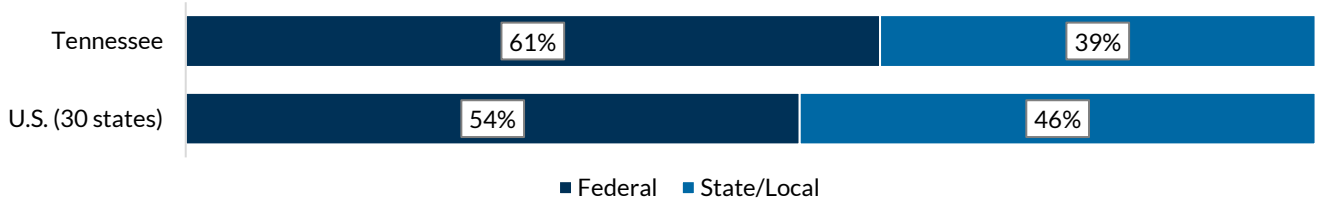
Out of Tennessee's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is somewhat different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Tennessee		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$44,758,800	84%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$2,501,900	5%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$6,204,500	12%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$107,900	<1%	<1%

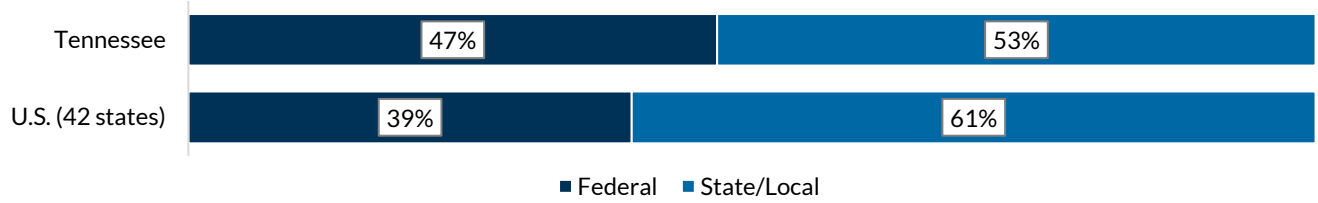
Half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Tennessee is financed by state/local dollars, which is similar to other states.



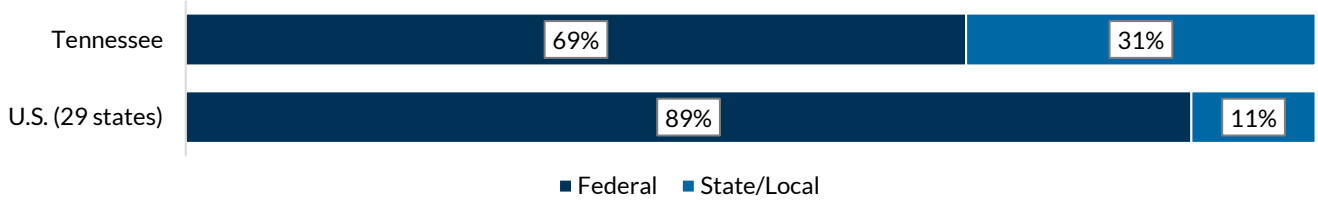
More than half of spending on post-adoption supports and services in Tennessee is financed by federal dollars, which is different then other states.



More than half of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Tennessee is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states, where a larger proportion of such spending is funded by state/local dollars.



Around two thirds of spending on post-guardianship supports and services in Tennessee is financed by federal dollars, which different than other states.



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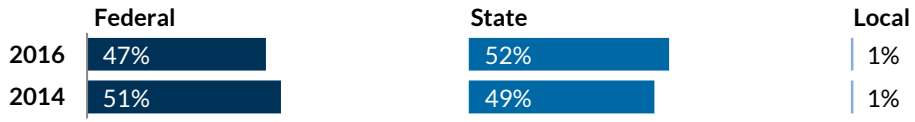
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Texas for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Texas increased since SFY 2014 and increased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

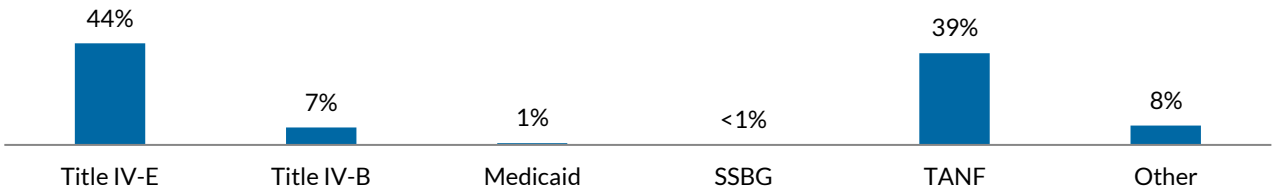
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$1,558,371,303	14%	30%
Federal	$730,329,297	5%	-5%
State	$817,175,952	23%	99%
Local	$10,866,054	11%	-39%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Texas has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Texas.



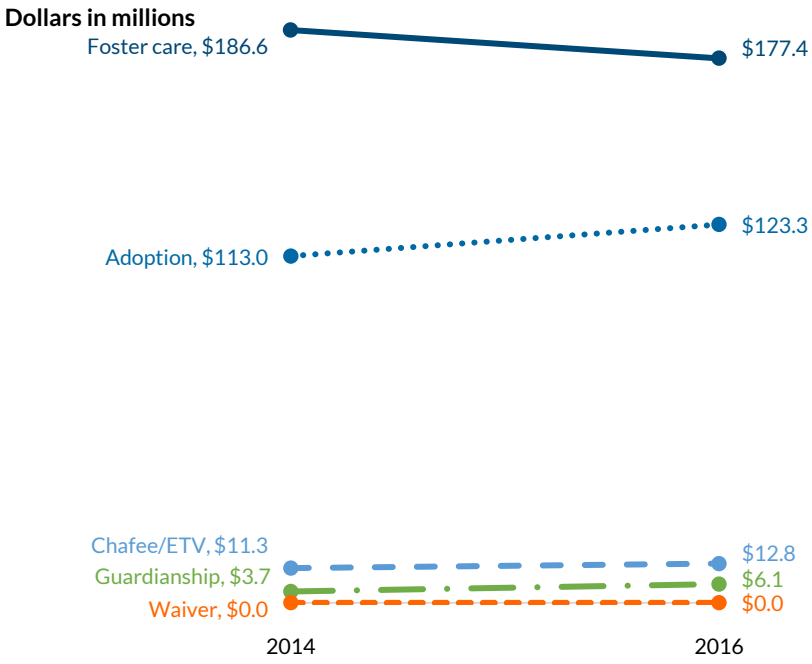
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not Texas, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase across all IV-E programs except for foster care compared to SFY 2014.[5]

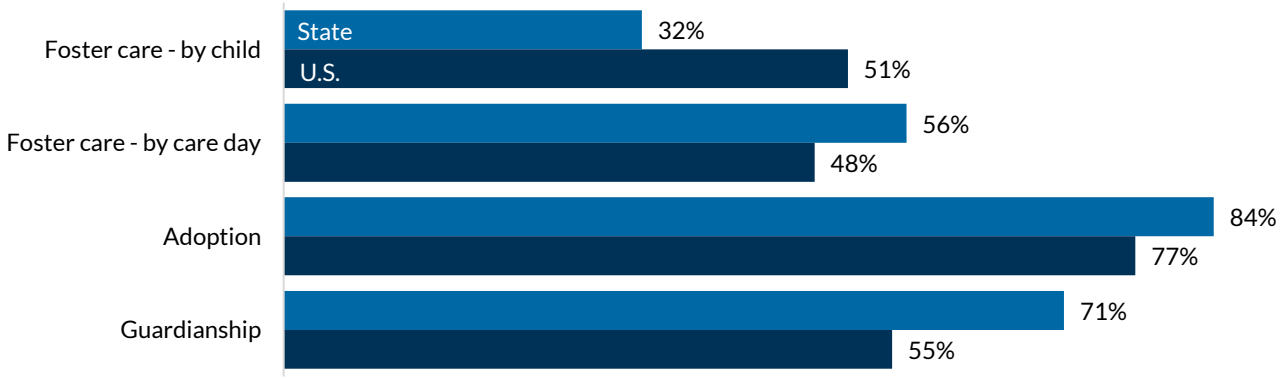
Total in SFY 2016:
$319,557,469

Change from SFY 2014:
2%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$54,388,326

Change from SFY 2014:
-12%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$5,424,365

Change from SFY 2014:
17%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Other: Administration/eligibility and outreach	Yes, through: ✓ Ribicoff Amendment

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$288,290,987

Change from SFY 2014:
9%

Top categories of TANF spending in Texas:

1) Child welfare services
2) Foster care payments
3) Other

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,395,770

Change from SFY 2014:
-3%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Texas:

➢ Child protective services

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$61,272,380

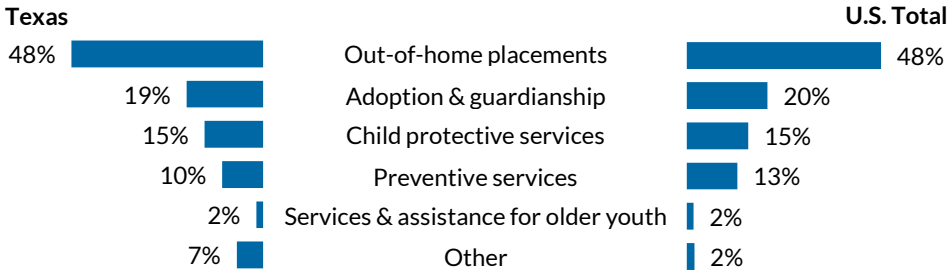
Change from SFY 2014:
33%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

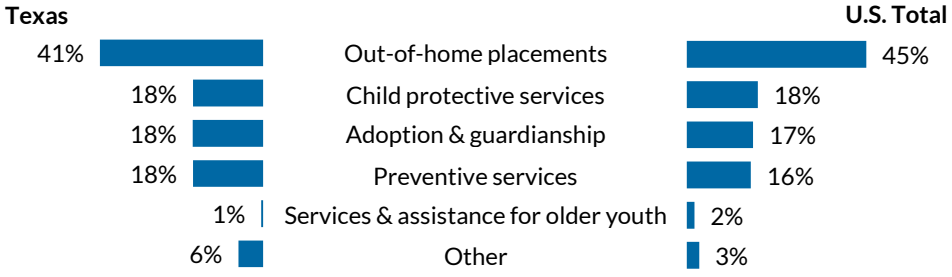
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Texas	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Texas uses its federal funds slightly differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a slightly smaller proportion on preventive services and a slightly larger proportion on other uses of federal funds.



Texas uses its state/local funds slightly differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a slightly smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a slightly larger proportion on other uses of state/local funds.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Texas indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-B ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-B ➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds

Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Texas used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Texas

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Parent skill-based programs	2) Substance abuse prevention and treatment
3) Financial supports	3) Parent skill-based programs

Adoption and guardianship costs

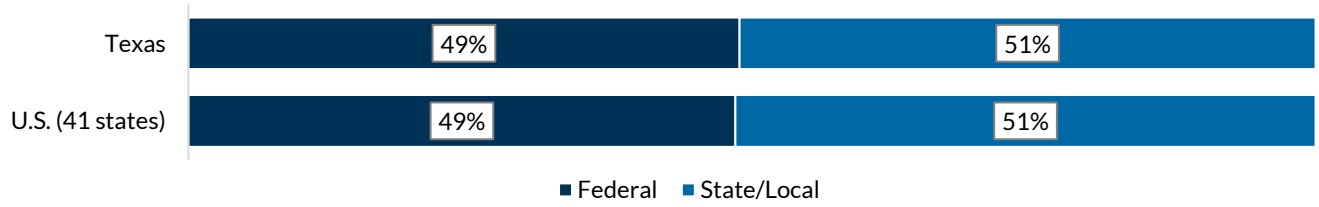
Out of Texas's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Texas		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$125,017,760	90%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$3,166,910	2%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$11,328,861	8%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

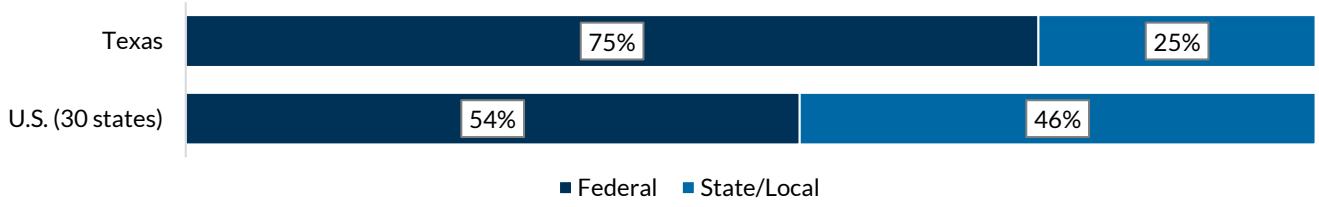
Out of Texas's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Texas		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$130,682,404	90%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$1,029,204	1%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$13,814,574	9%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

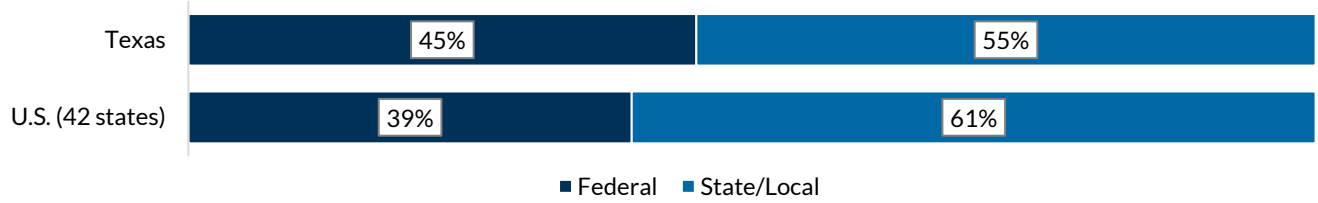
A little more than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Texas is financed by state/local dollars, which is similar to other states.



Three quarters of spending on post-adoption supports and services in Texas is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



More than half of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Texas is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states, where a larger proportion of such spending is funded by state/local dollars.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Texas is September 1, 2015 to August 31, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Texas reported $982,500 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Texas, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

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Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Utah

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

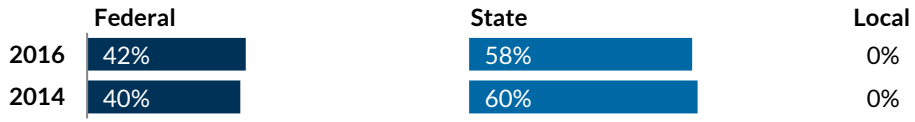
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Utah for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Utah held steady since SFY 2014 and increased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

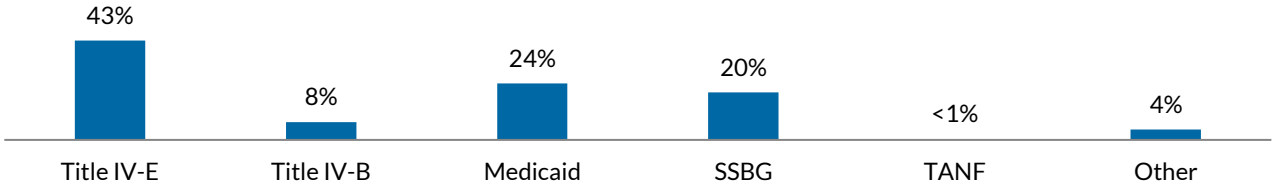
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$183,015,948	1%	12%
Federal	$75,999,895	4%	4%
State	$107,016,053	-1%	19%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Utah has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Utah.



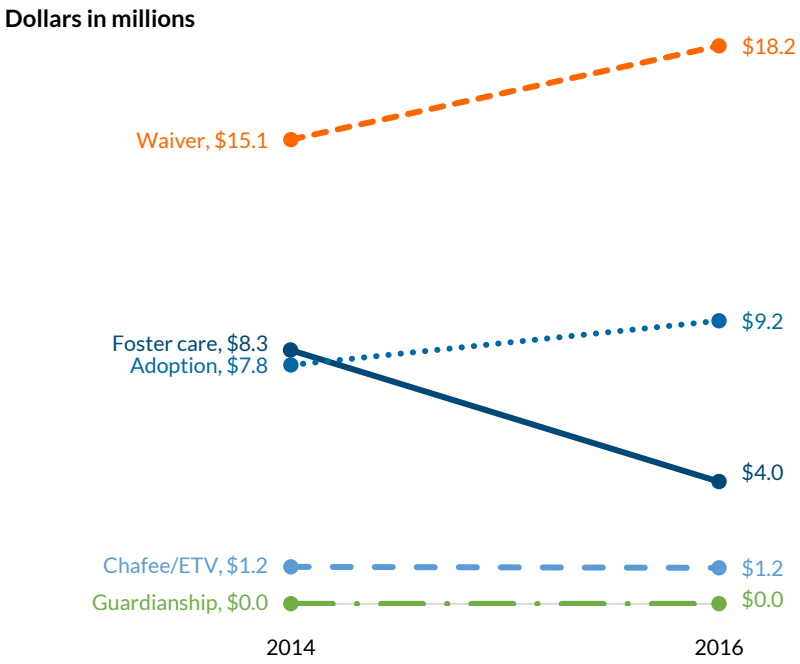
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Utah, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in adoption and waiver expenditures and a decrease in foster care expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

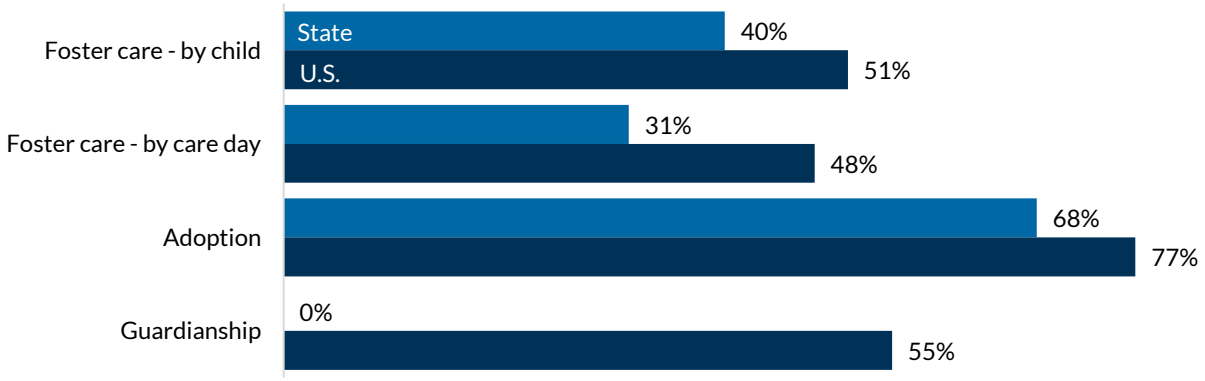
Total in SFY 2016:
$32,557,884

Change from SFY 2014:
1%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$18 million

Utah reported $18 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Utah began its waiver in October 2013.

Utah spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	99%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	0%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	0%
Project development and evaluation costs	1%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$5,789,333

Change from SFY 2014:
-5%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$18,460,736

Change from SFY 2014:
26%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	No

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$259,851

Change from SFY 2014:
New funding source in 2016

Top categories of TANF spending in Utah:

- Work, education, and training activities

SSBG

Total in SFY 2016:
$15,533,900

Change from SFY 2014:
-2%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending in Utah:

1) Case management services
2) Child protective services
3) Foster care services for children

Other federal funds

Total in SFY 2016:
$3,398,191

Change from SFY 2014:
-12%

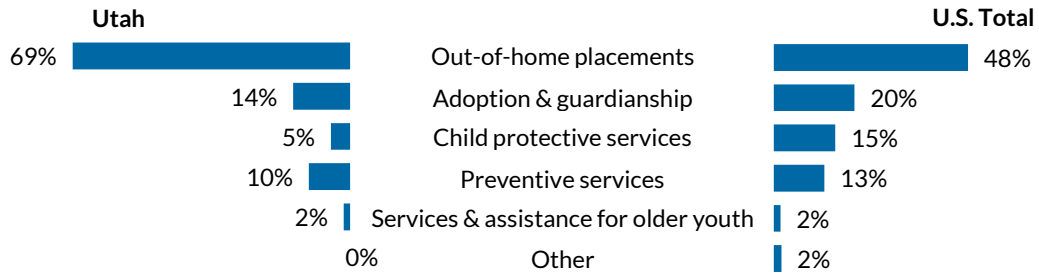
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

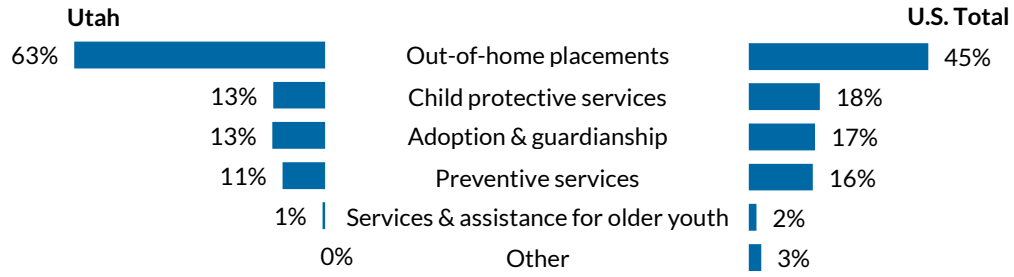
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Utah	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	X
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Utah uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a much smaller proportion on child protective services and a much larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Utah uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and preventive services and larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Utah indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-B ➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

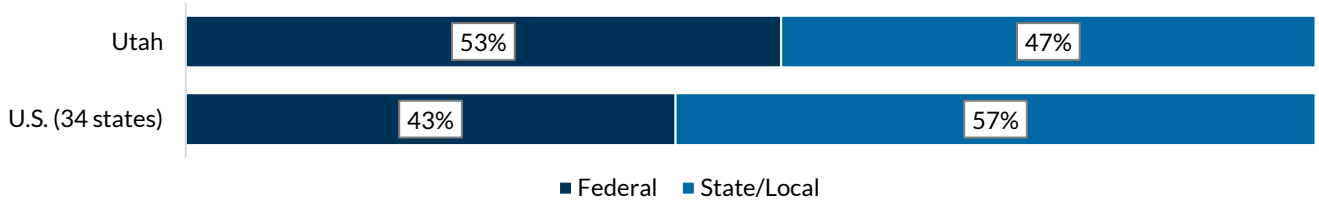
Out of Utah's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on family foster care. This is somewhat different than other states, where a larger proportion is spent on family foster care.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Utah		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$29,183,206	56%	60%
Congregate care	$23,344,609	44%	40%

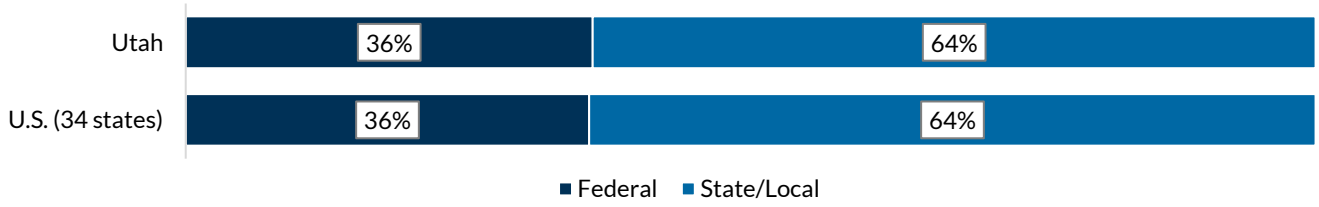
Out of Utah's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on congregate care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Utah		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$26,208,018	39%	52%
Congregate care	$41,463,887	61%	48%

More than half of spending on family foster care in Utah is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Around two thirds of spending on congregate care in Utah is financed by state/local dollars, which is similar to other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Utah used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Utah

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Mental health treatment	2) Mental health treatment
3) Parent skill-based programs	3) Parent skill-based programs

Adoption and guardianship costs

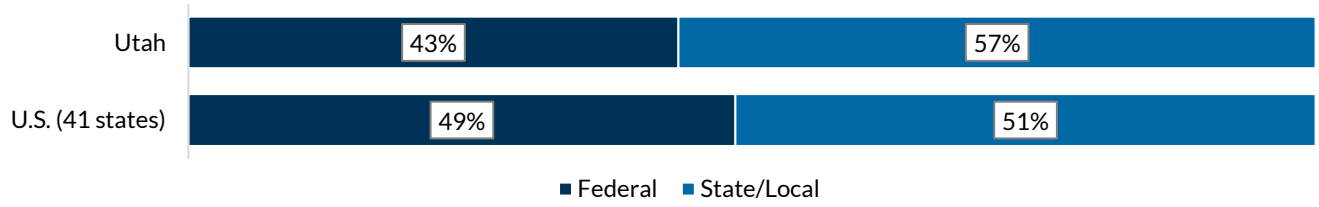
Out of Utah's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is somewhat different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Utah		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$10,382,220	96%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$397,506	4%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

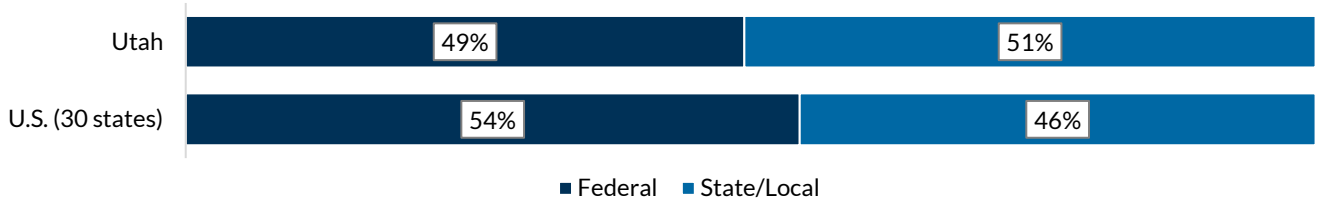
Out of Utah's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Utah		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$13,493,755	96%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$406,335	3%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$178,069	1%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

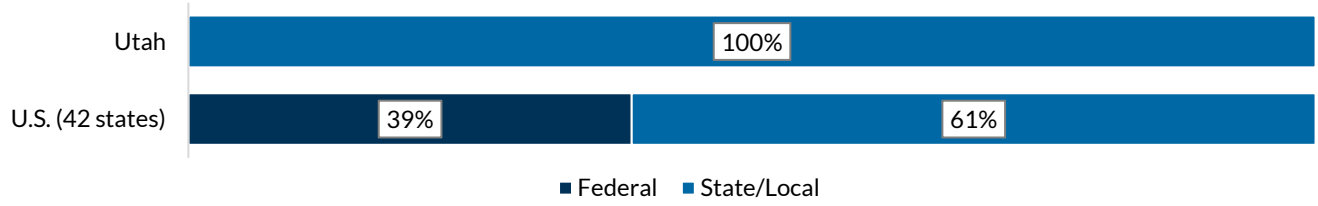
More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Utah is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states, where just over half of such spending is funded by state/local dollars.



A little more than half of spending on post-adoption supports and services in Utah is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



All spending on guardianship assistance payments in Utah is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Utah is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Utah reported $2,285,673 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

[5] States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported $0 for any individual IV-E program (e.g., foster care). However, that does not mean that the state did not use IV-E dollars

for foster care; rather, it means that all expenditures for those kinds of services or activities were captured under the IV-E waiver amount it reported.

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

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DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Virginia

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

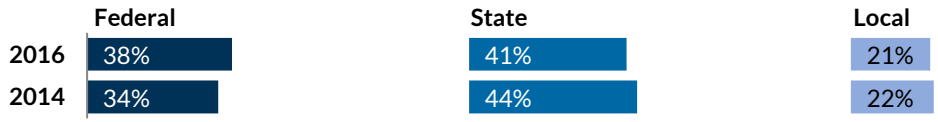
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Virginia for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Virginia increased since SFY 2014 and increased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

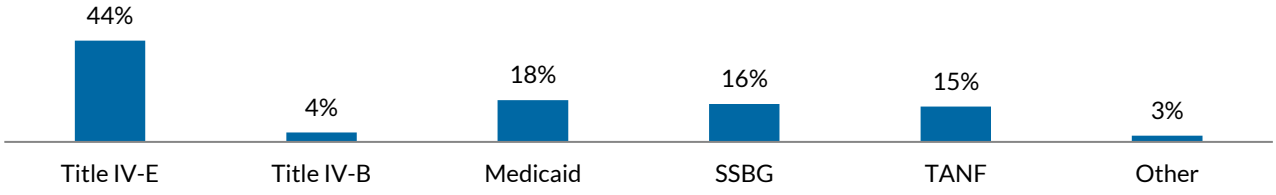
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$673,096,671	7%	7%
Federal	$255,191,084	18%	16%
State	$277,881,347	<1%	15%
Local	$140,024,240	3%	-17%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Virginia has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Virginia.



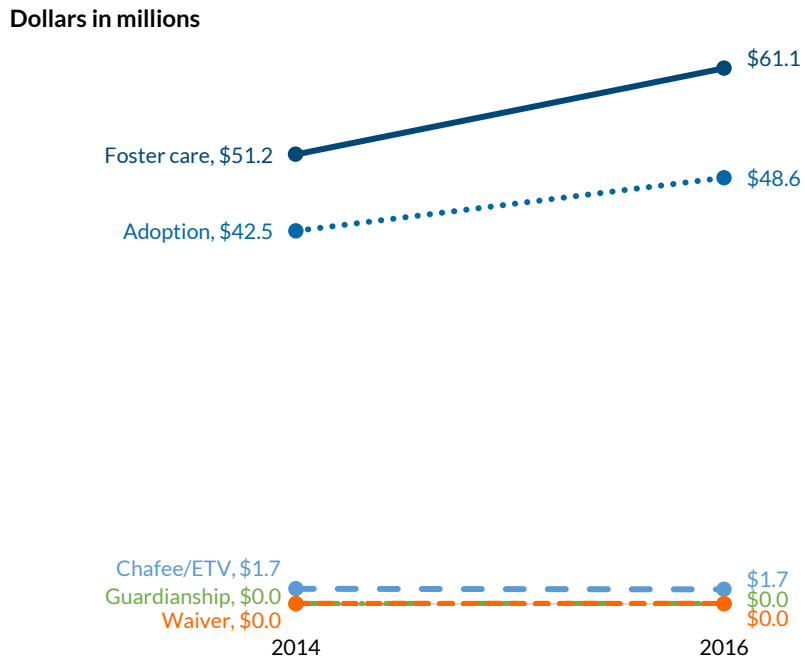
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not Virginia, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in adoption and foster care expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

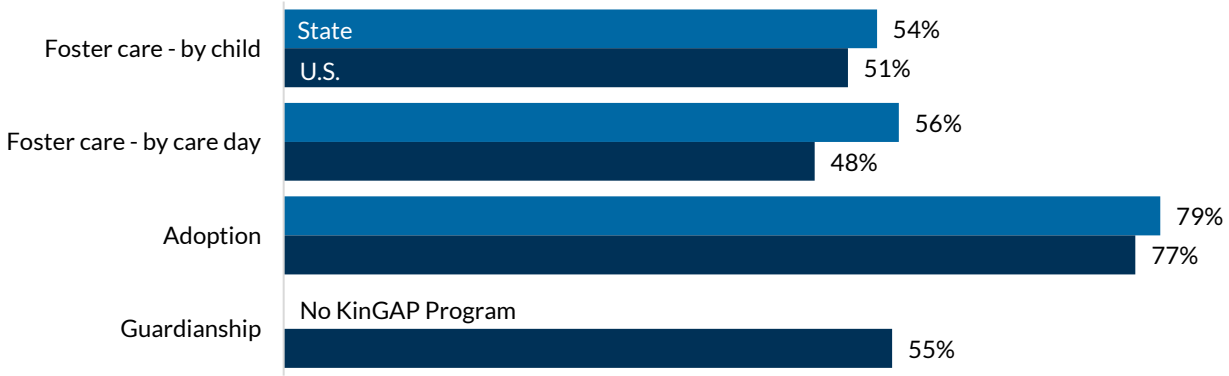
Total in SFY 2016:
$111,318,465

Change from SFY 2014:
17%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$10,369,266

Change from SFY 2014:
2%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$46,089,109

Change from SFY 2014:
40%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services	No
✓ Targeted case management	
✓ Treatment foster care	

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$38,881,728

Change from SFY 2014:
14%

Top categories of TANF spending in Virginia:

1) Family preservation services
2) Work, education, and training activities
3) Other

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$41,772,262

Change from SFY 2014:
5%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Virginia:

1) Child protective services
2) Foster care services for children
3) Adoption services

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$6,760,254

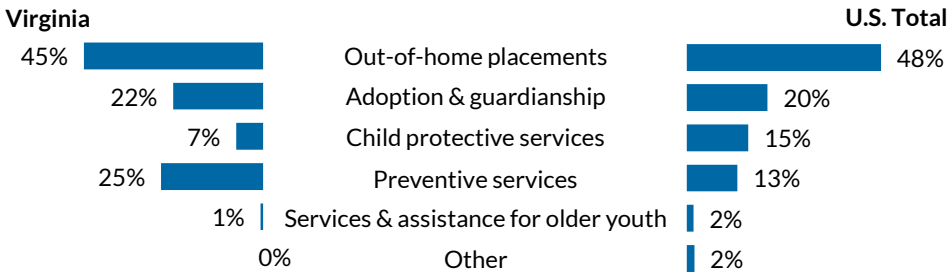
Change from SFY 2014:
104%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

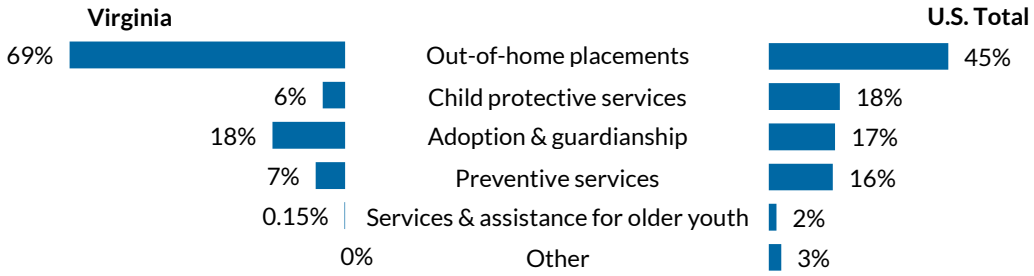
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Virginia	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	X
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Virginia uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a larger proportion on preventive services.



Virginia uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a much larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Virginia indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Preventive services	➢ TANF ➢ SSBG ➢ Local funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ SSBG ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

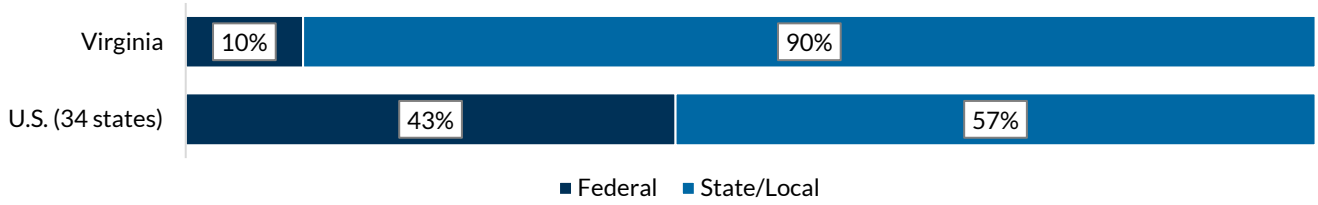
Out of Virginia's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around two thrids on family foster care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Virginia		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$17,524,284	66%	60%
Congregate care	$9,000,270	34%	40%

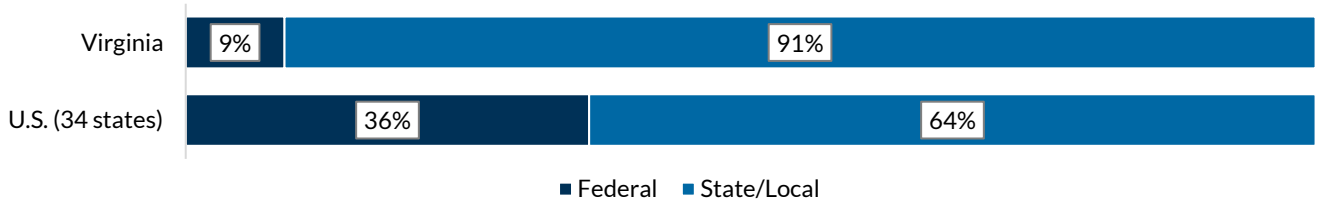
Out of Virginia's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on family foster care. This is different than other states, where a smaller proportion is spent on family foster care.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Virginia		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$151,287,825	62%	52%
Congregate care	$94,032,287	38%	48%

90 percent of spending on family foster care in Virginia is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Around 90 percent of spending on congregate care in Virginia is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Virginia used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Virginia

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Parent skill-based programs	2) Parent skill-based programs
3) Financial supports	3) Financial supports

Adoption and guardianship costs

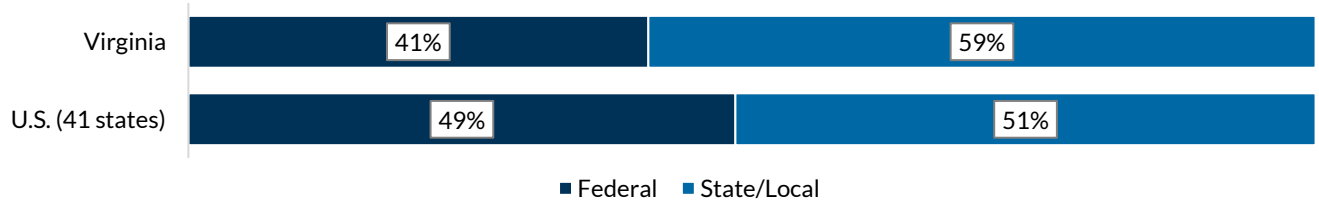
Out of Virginia's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent more than three quarters of funds on adoption assistance payments, which is similar to other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Virginia		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$48,883,453	85%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$8,639,179	15%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

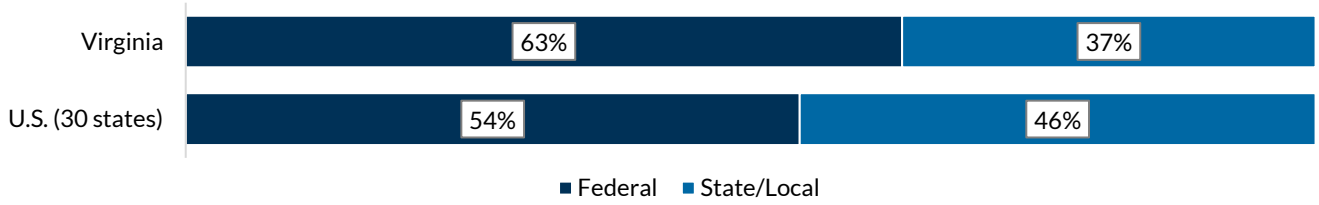
Out of Virginia's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent around 90 percent of funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Virginia		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$70,929,967	93%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$4,987,404	7%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Virginia is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states, where just over half of such spending is funded by state/local dollars.



Around two thirds of spending on post-adoption supports and services in Virginia is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



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

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DECEMBER 2018

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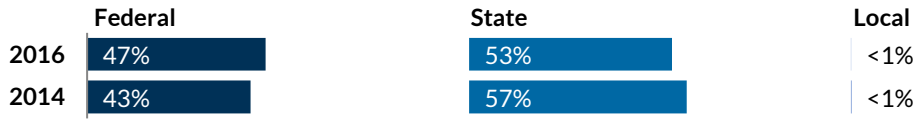
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Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Washington held steady since SFY 2014 and decreased slightly from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

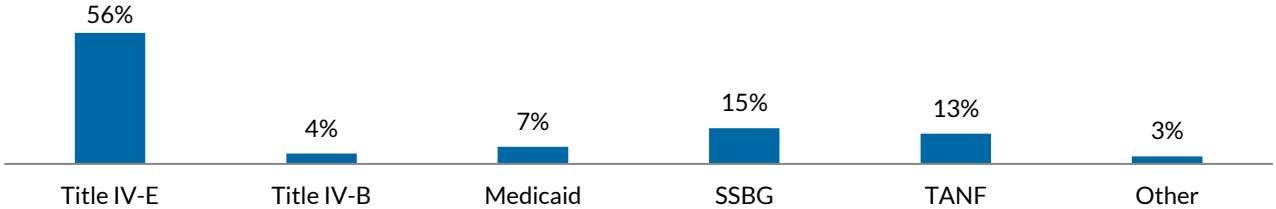
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$540,559,048	<1%	-5%
Federal	$252,751,060	10%	-8%
State	$287,448,840	-6%	-1%
Local	$359,148	-68%	67%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Washington has changed slightly since SFY 2014. Now, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures is financed by federal dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Washington.



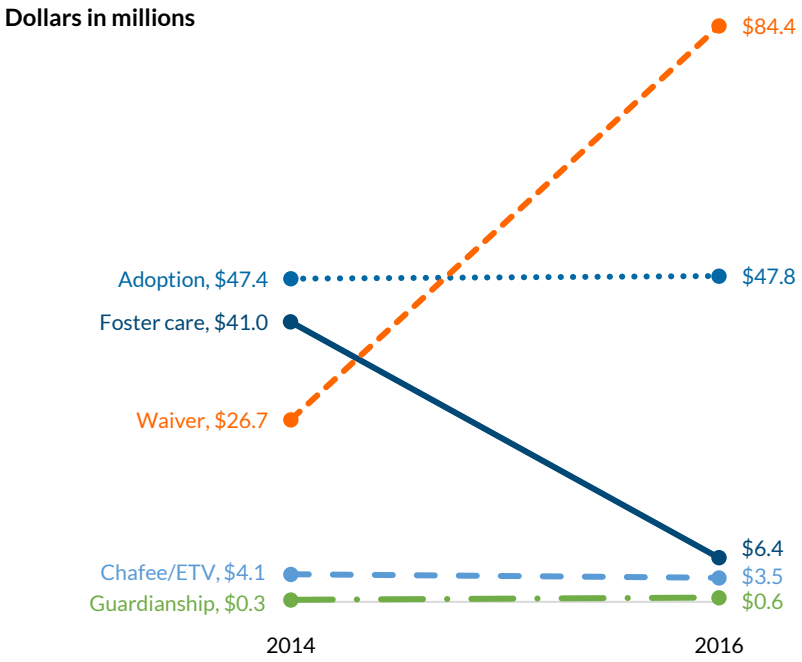
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Washington, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in waiver and guardianship expenditures and a decrease in foster care and Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

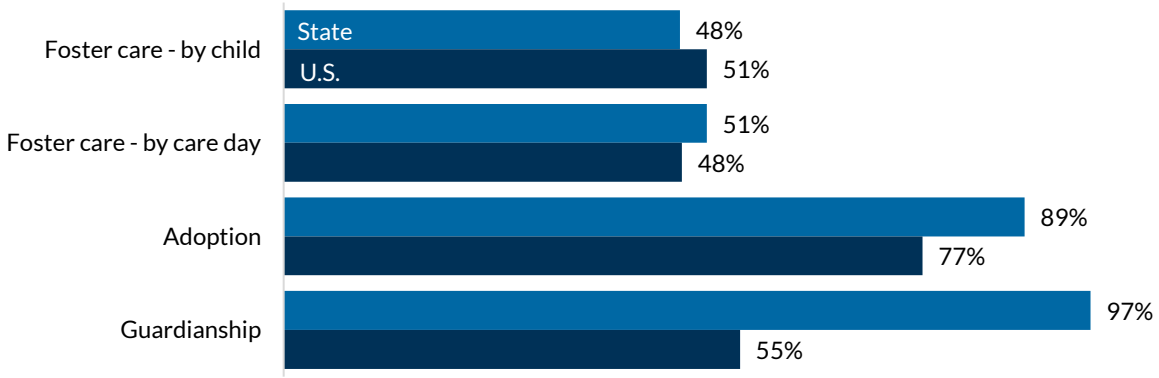
Total in SFY 2016:
$142,803,692

Change from SFY 2014:
20%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$84 million

Washington reported $84 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Washington began its waiver in January 2014.

Washington spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	98%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	0%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	2%
Project development and evaluation costs	0%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$11,269,262

Change from SFY 2014:
-17%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$18,645,394

Change from SFY 2014:
32%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services ✓ Targeted case management ✓ Treatment foster care	Yes, through: ✓ State-created eligibility pathway

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$32,991,943

Change from SFY 2014:
15%

Top categories of TANF spending in Washington:

1) Child welfare services
2) Program management
3) Other child welfare services

SSBG

Total in SFY 2016:
$38,848,400

Change from SFY 2014:
-9%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending in Washington:

1) Foster care services for children
2) Other uses
3) Case management services

Other federal funds

Total in SFY 2016:
$8,192,369

Change from SFY 2014:
-30%

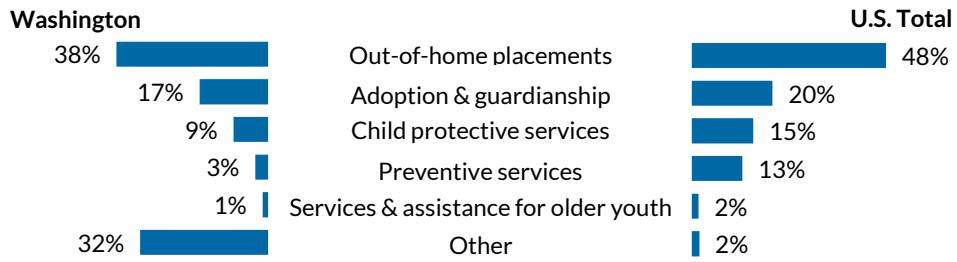
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

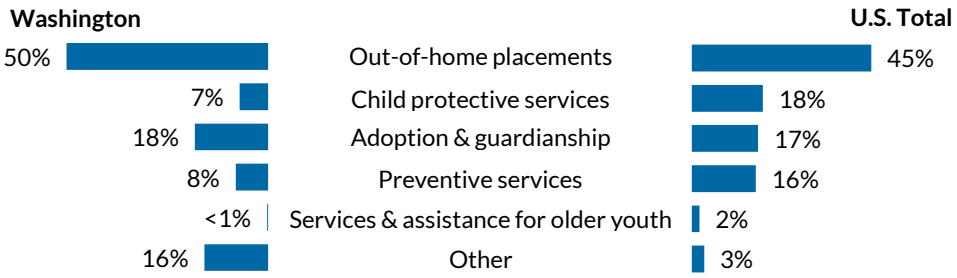
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Washington	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Washington uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and preventive services and a much larger proportion on other uses of federal funds.



Washington uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a larger proportion on other uses of state/local funds.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Washington indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Medicaid ➢ SSBG
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ SSBG
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ TANF
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

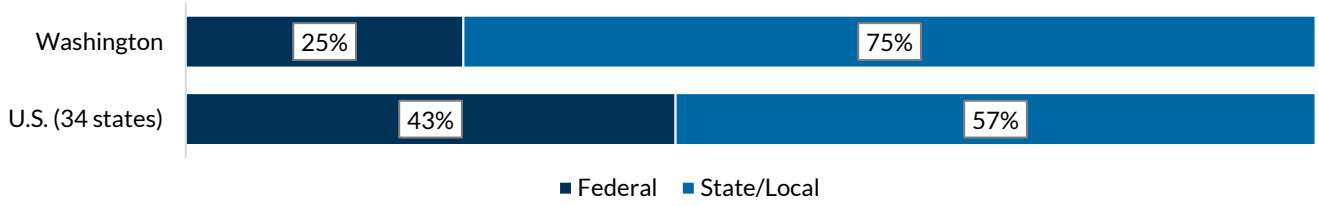
Out of Washington's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around 90% on congregate care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Washington		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$993,346	8%	60%
Congregate care	$11,998,662	92%	40%

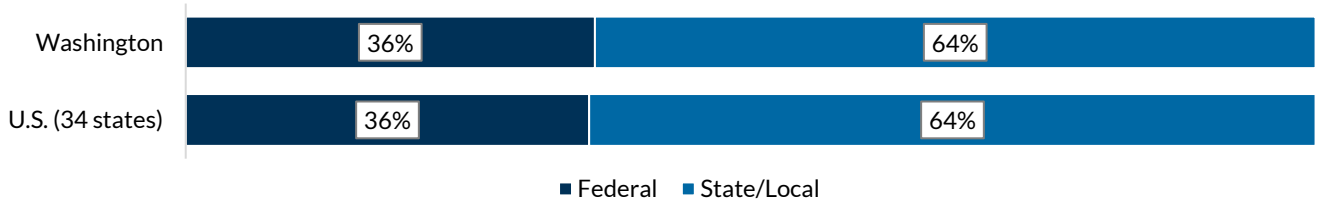
Out of Washington's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends the vast majority on congregate care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Washington		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$3,046,667	13%	52%
Congregate care	$21,142,531	87%	48%

Three quarters of spending on family foster care in Washington is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Around two thirds of spending on congregate care in Washington is financed by state/local dollars, which is similar to other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Washington used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Washington

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Parent skill-based programs	1) Parent skill-based programs
2) Caseworker visits and administration	2) Caseworker visits and administration

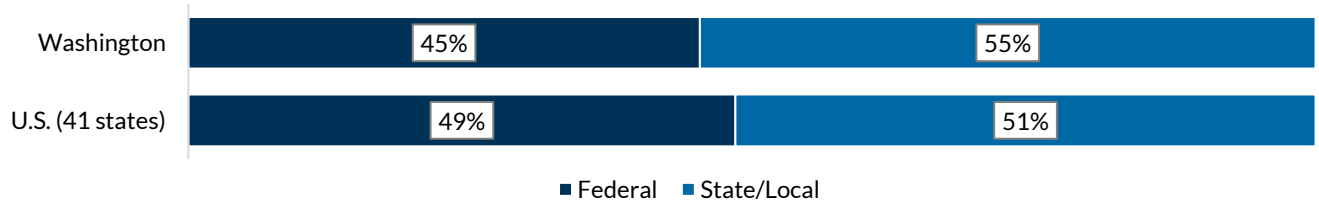
Adoption and guardianship costs

Out of Washington's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent around 90% of funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is similar to other states.

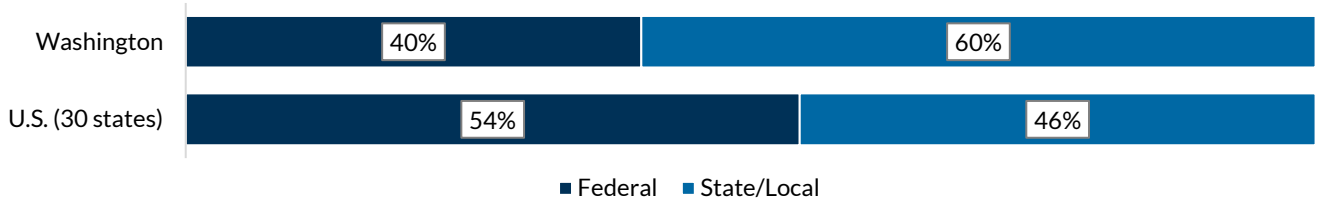
Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Washington		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$39,361,471	91%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$3,163,591	7%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$632,079	1%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Washington		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$47,410,227	N/A	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$4,683,278	N/A	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$559,523	N/A	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	Unable to provide	N/A	<1%

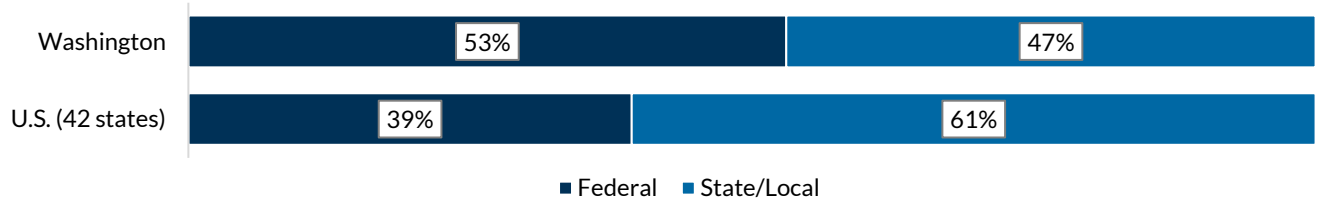
More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Washington is financed by state/local dollars, which is somewhat different than other states, where just over half of such spending is financed by state/local dollars.



More than half of spending on post-adoption supports and services in Washington is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



More than half of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Washington is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Washington is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Washington reported $2,217,242 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

[5] States were instructed to report any IV-E waiver dollars separately from any other IV-E dollars, meaning that a state could have reported $0 for any individual IV-E program (e.g., foster care). However, that does not mean that the state did not use IV-E dollars

for foster care; rather, it means that all expenditures for those kinds of services or activities were captured under the IV-E waiver amount it reported.

Washington indicated that the large decrease in Foster Care Program spending is due to full implementation of the waiver.

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

When asked whether the state experienced any changes in how Medicaid is used for child welfare activities or in how Medicaid-funded child welfare services are structured/financed, Washington indicated that the child welfare agency was approved to begin claiming Title XIX, Medicaid, for Targeted Case Management activities for children in foster care starting in SFY 2011.

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Washington, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[13] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including Washington, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[14] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in West Virginia

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

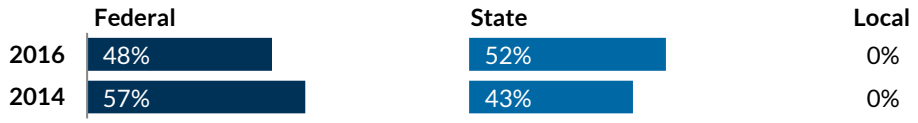
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in West Virginia for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in West Virginia increased since SFY 2014.[2]

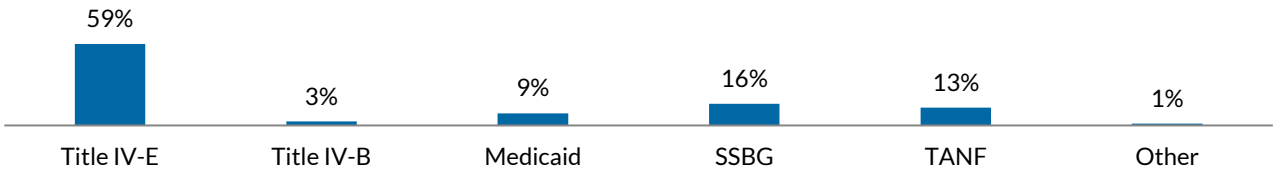
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$267,066,025	35%	N/A
Federal	$129,360,633	14%	N/A
State	$137,705,392	62%	19%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in West Virginia has has changed since SFY 2014. Now, a greater proportion of total expenditures is financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for West Virginia.



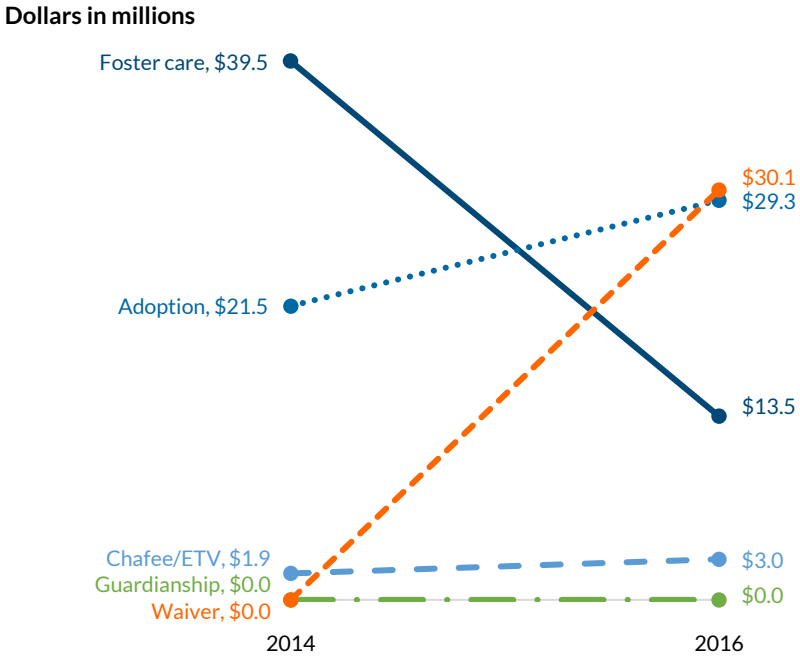
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including West Virginia, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in waiver, adoption, and Chafee/ETV expenditures and a decrease in foster care expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

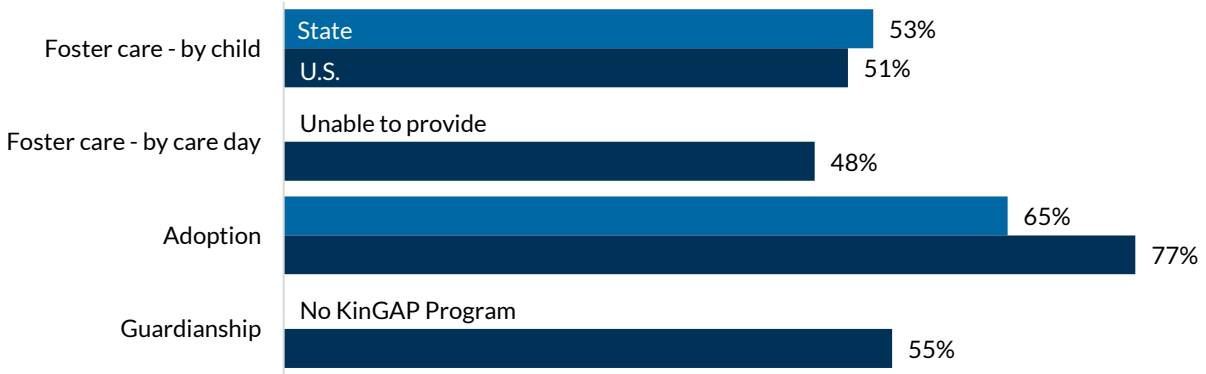
Total in SFY 2016:
$75,786,056

Change from SFY 2014:
20%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$30 million

West Virginia reported $30 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. West Virginia began its waiver in October 2015.

West Virginia spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	89%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	0%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	11%
Project development and evaluation costs	1%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$3,770,640

Change from SFY 2014:
-13%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$11,268,353

Change from SFY 2014:
6%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services ✓ Targeted case management	Yes, through: ✓ State Children's Health Insurance Program ✓ Ribicoff Amendment

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$16,677,435

Change from SFY 2014:
29%

Top categories of TANF spending in West Virginia:

1) Family preservation services
2) Foster care payments
3) Child welfare services

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$20,195,102

Change from SFY 2014:
-1%

Top categories of SSBG spending in West Virginia:

- Administrative costs

Other federal funds

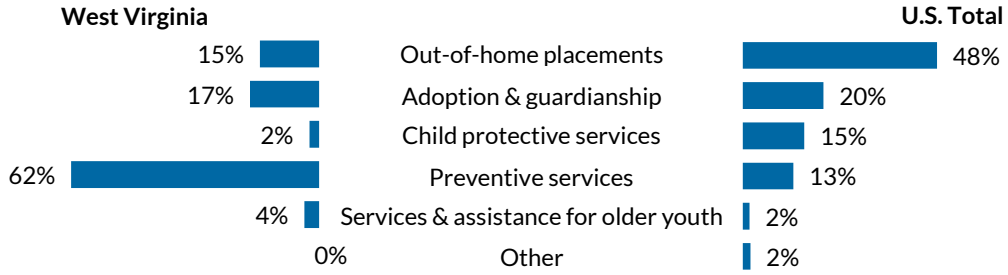
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$1,663,047

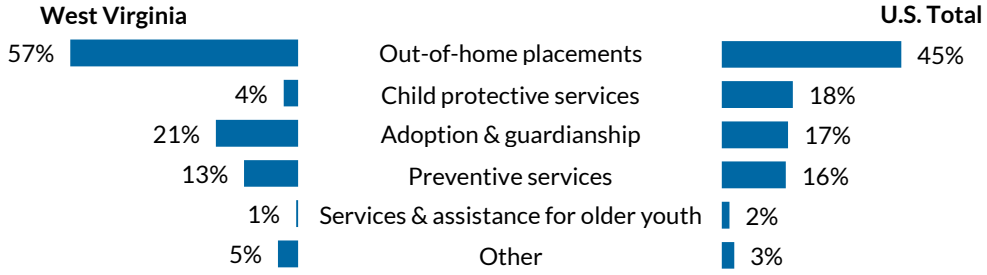
Change from SFY 2014:
-13%

Use of Funds

West Virginia uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a much larger proportion on preventive services.



West Virginia uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on child protective services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

West Virginia indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-B ➢ Other federal funds ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

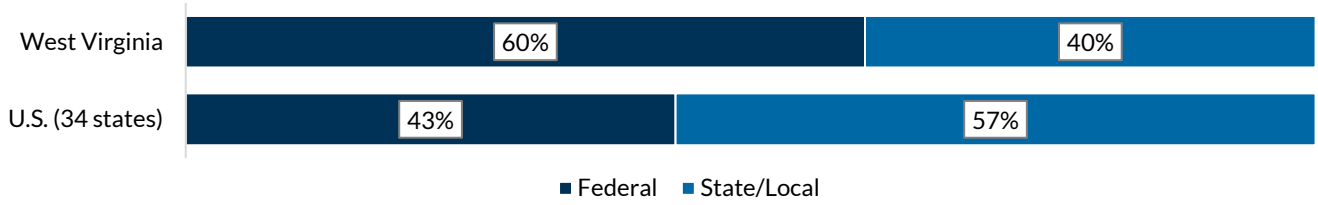
Out of West Virginia's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends almost three quarters on family foster care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	West Virginia		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$54,283,277	70%	60%
Congregate care	$23,159,819	30%	40%

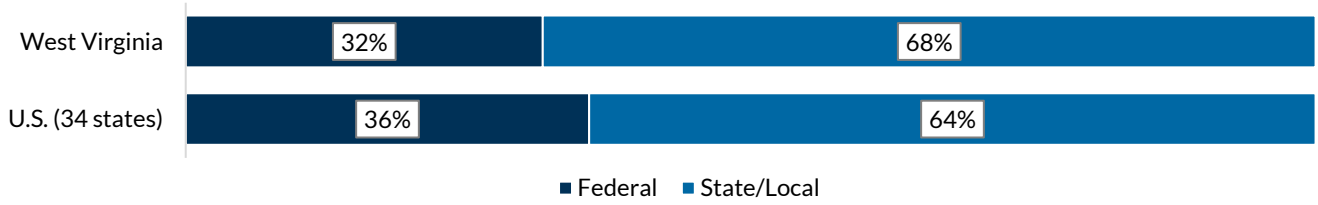
Out of West Virginia's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on congregate care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	West Virginia		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$36,000,064	42%	52%
Congregate care	$50,116,002	58%	48%

More than half of spending on family foster care in West Virginia is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Around two thirds of spending on congregate care in West Virginia is financed by state/local dollars, which is somewhat different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which West Virginia used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in West Virginia

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Parent skill-based programs
2) Parent skill-based programs	2) Caseworker visits and administration
3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment	3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment

Adoption and guardianship costs

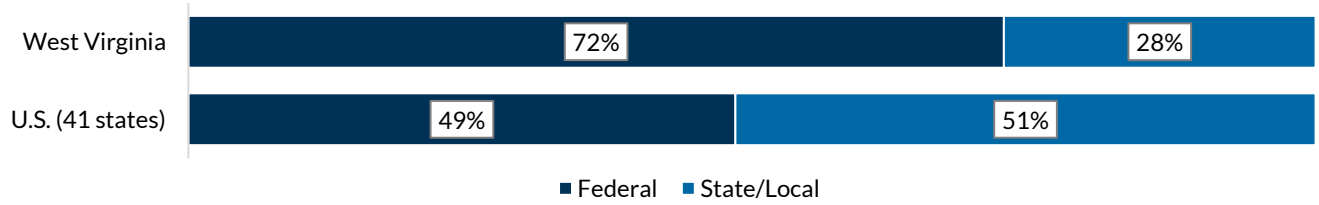
Out of West Virginia's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	West Virginia		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$26,919,761	98%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$474,458	2%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

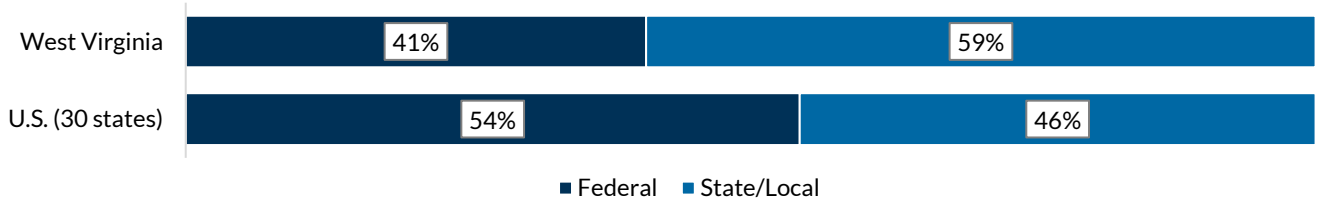
Out of West Virginia's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	West Virginia		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$10,293,871	94%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$689,619	6%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

Almost three quarters of spending on adoption assistance payments in West Virginia is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



More than half of spending on post-adoption supports and services in West Virginia is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for West Virginia is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, West Virginia reported $232,330 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

West Virginia was unable to report Medicaid expenditures in SFY 2006, therefore some comparisons to SFY 2006 cannot be made.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

The large changes in the Foster Care Program are because West Virginia began their waiver between SFYs 2014 and 2016. The increase in the Adoption Program are due to increased efforts to ensure children achieve permanency.

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

[10] The formal SSBG category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

[11] See endnote 2.

[12] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including West Virginia, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[13] The national percentages are based on an analysis of 42 states that provided sufficient information. Most states, including West Virginia, were only able to provide approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[14] See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for definitions of family foster care and congregate care.

Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Wisconsin

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

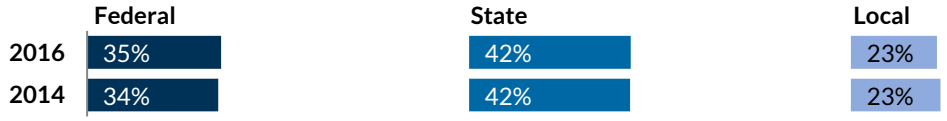
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Wisconsin for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Wisconsin held steady since SFY 2014.[2]

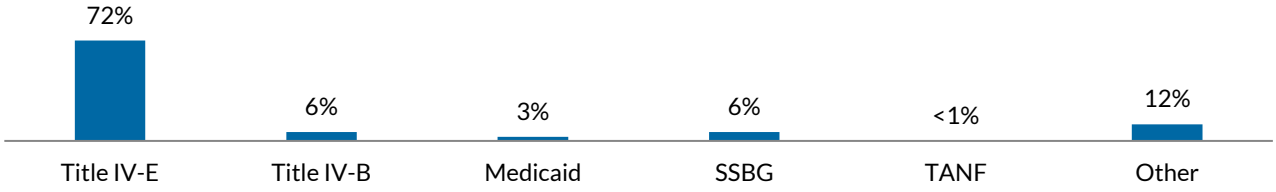
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$463,302,711	<1%	N/A
Federal	$162,599,091	3%	-28%
State	$196,261,361	1%	3%
Local	$104,442,259	-4%	N/A

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Wisconsin has not changed significantly since SFY 2014.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E is the largest federal funding source for Wisconsin.



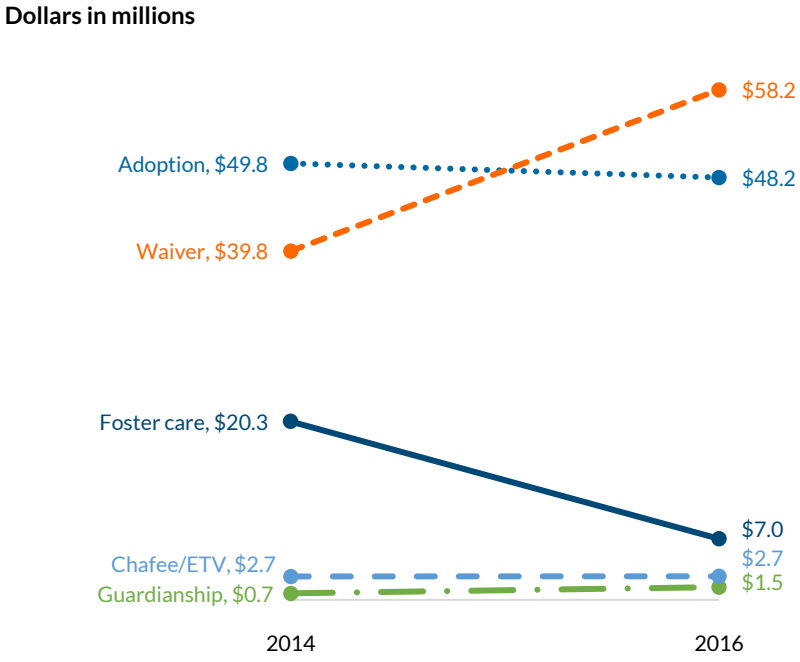
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, including Wisconsin, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in waiver and guardianship expenditures and a decrease in foster care and adoption expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

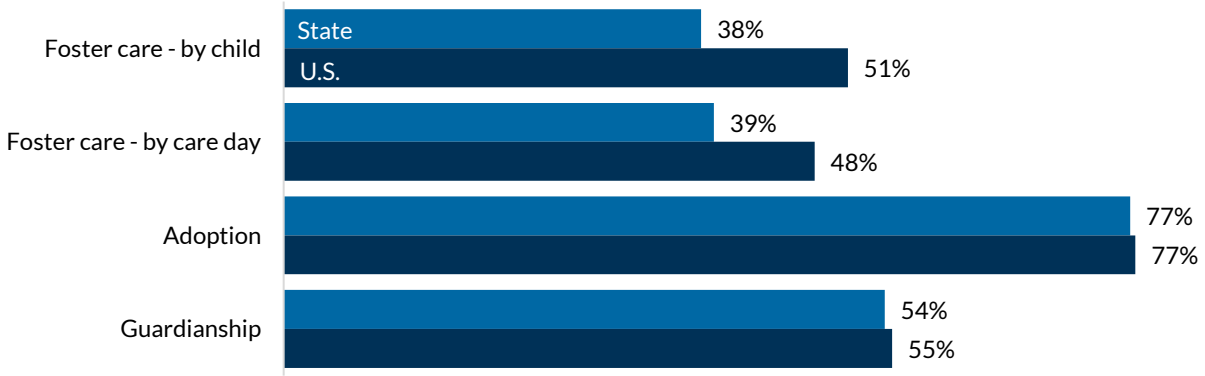
Total in SFY 2016:
$117,425,945

Change from SFY 2014:
4%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-E waiver

$58 million

Wisconsin reported $58 million in waiver expenditures in SFY 2016. Wisconsin began its waiver in October 2013.

Wisconsin spent waiver dollars in the following manner:	
Costs that would have been reimbursed without the waiver	92%
Costs for IV-E eligible activities for non-IV-E eligible children	0%
Costs for non-IV-E eligible services/activities	8%
Project development and evaluation costs	<1%

Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$10,455,265

Change from SFY 2014:
8%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$4,708,571

Change from SFY 2014:
147%

Agency uses of Medicaid dollars:	Medicaid provided to all children in foster care?
✓ Rehabilitative services ✓ Treatment foster care	Yes, through: ✓ Mechanism other than SCHIP, Ribicoff, or state-created eligibility pathway

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$240,621

Change from SFY 2014:
-95%

Top categories of TANF spending in Wisconsin:

1) Benefits for children in informal kin settings
2) Family preservation services
3) Other child welfare services

SSBG

Total in SFY 2016:
$10,362,844

Change from SFY 2014:
-2%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Top categories of SSBG spending in Wisconsin:

1) Foster care services for children
2) Child protective services
3) Administrative costs

Other federal funds

Total in SFY 2016:
$19,405,845

Change from SFY 2014:
6%

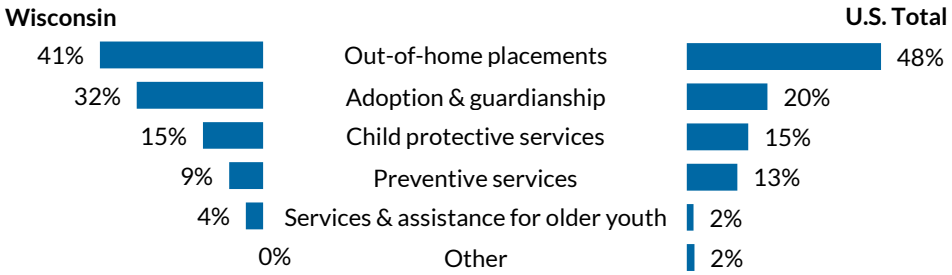
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

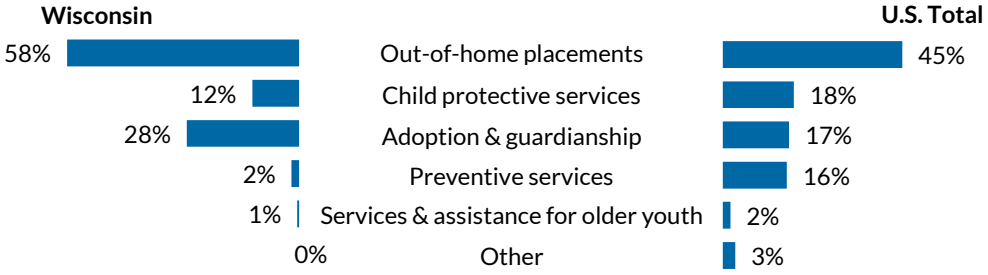
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Wisconsin	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	X
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	

Use of Funds

Wisconsin uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a smaller proportion on out-of-home placments and a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship.



Wisconsin uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a smaller proportion on preventive services and a larger proportion on out-of-home placements.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Wisconsin indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Preventive services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ Title IV-B ➢ Other federal funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ State funds ➢ Local funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-B ➢ Other federal funds ➢ Local funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

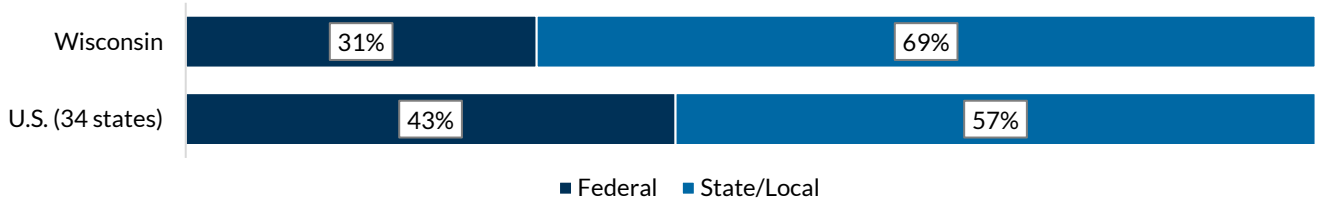
Out of Wisconsin's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around two thirds on family foster care. This is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Wisconsin		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$13,260,378	66%	60%
Congregate care	$6,688,829	34%	40%

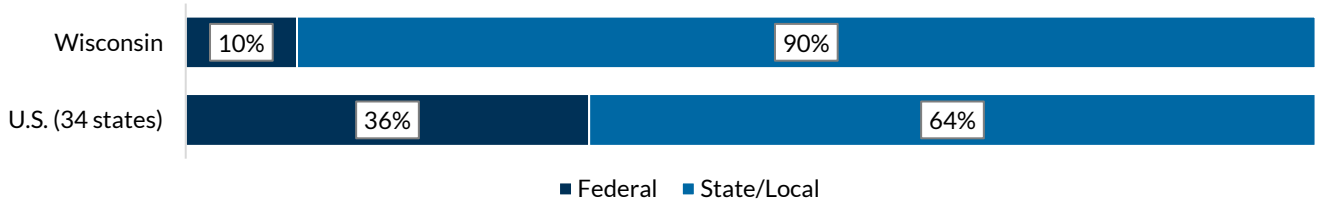
Out of Wisconsin's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends around two thirds on congregate care. This is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Wisconsin		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$29,441,721	32%	52%
Congregate care	$61,235,003	68%	48%

Around two thirds of spending on family foster care in Wisconsin is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Ninety percent of spending on congregate care in Wisconsin is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Wisconsin used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Wisconsin

Federal funds	State/local funds[15]
1) Parent skill-based programs	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Caseworker visits and administration	2) Parent skill-based programs
3) Mental health treatment	3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment

Adoption and guardianship costs[16]

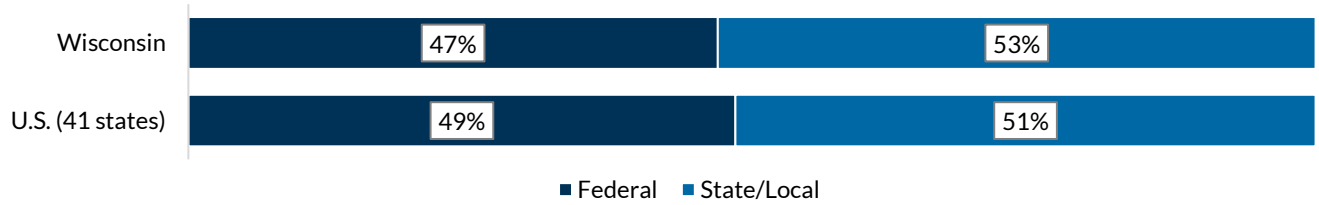
Out of Wisconsin's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent 14 percent on post-adoption supports and services, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Wisconsin		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$42,841,089	84%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$6,913,249	14%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$1,442,946	3%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$10,109	<1%	<1%

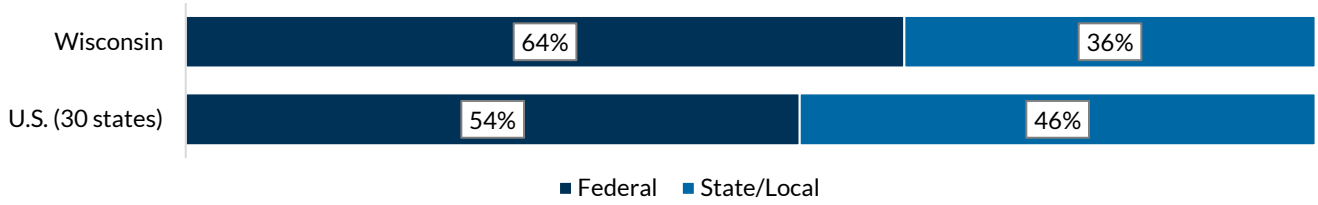
Out of Wisconsin's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent around 90% of funds on adoption and guardianship assistance payments, which is similar to other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Wisconsin		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$48,379,693	86%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$3,956,781	7%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$3,719,150	7%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$21,150	<1%	<1%

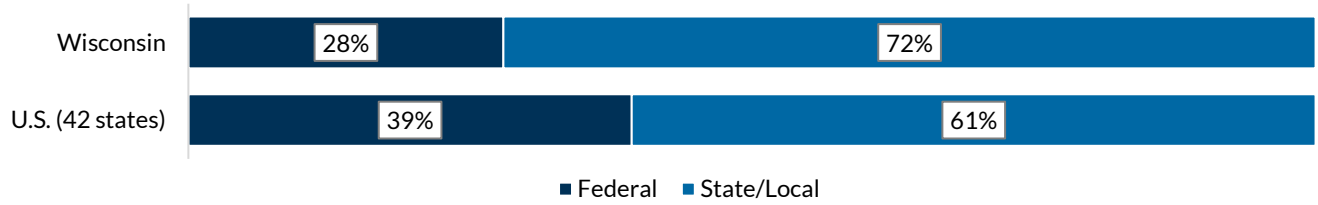
More than half of spending on adoption assistance payments in Wisconsin is financed by state/local dollars, which is similar to other states.



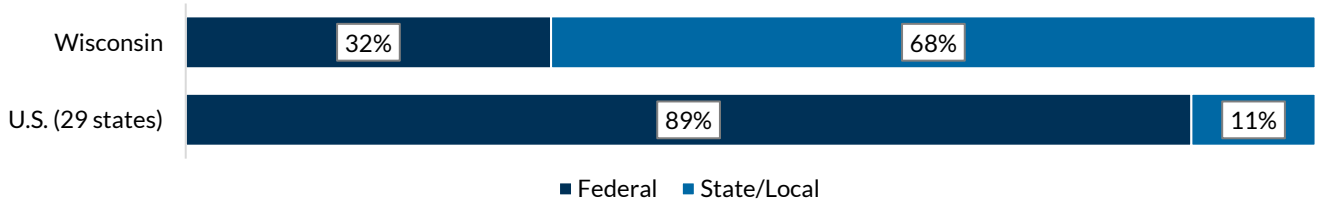
Around two thirds of spending on post-adoption supports and services in Wisconsin is financed by federal dollars, which is different than other states.



Almost three quarters of spending on guardianship assistance payments in Wisconsin is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Around two thirds of spending on post-guardianship supports and services in Wisconsin is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



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In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Wisconsin reported $1,268,359 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

Wisconsin was unable to report local expenditures in SFY 2006, therefore some comparisons to SFY 2006 cannot be made.

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

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

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[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

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

When asked whether the state experienced any changes in how Medicaid is used for child welfare activities or in how Medicaid-funded child welfare services are structured/financed, Wisconsin indicated that beginning in SFY 2014, Wisconsin implemented a Medicaid medical home for foster children and no longer claims Medicaid for Targeted Case Management activities. In addition, Residential Care Center claiming ended in SFY 2015.

[9] The formal TANF category names and definitions are available in the survey instrument, available in Appendix R of the *"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"* report.

Total TANF expenditures exclude any funds transferred to SSBG.

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

[15] Wisconsin answered this question based on state expenditures; the state does not have information about how local funds are used for prevention services.

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Acknowledgement: We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs for their support and the expert consultation they provided to us throughout the project.

DECEMBER 2018

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Wyoming

Child welfare agencies across the United States protect and promote the well-being of children and youth who are at risk of, or have been victims of, maltreatment. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2016, the collective public investment in child welfare services totaled $29.9 billion in federal, state, and local funds. State and local child welfare agencies rely on several major funding sources to administer programs and services, each with its own unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and usage limitations. The unique mix of sources in each state determines what services are available to children and families, which approaches are used, and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

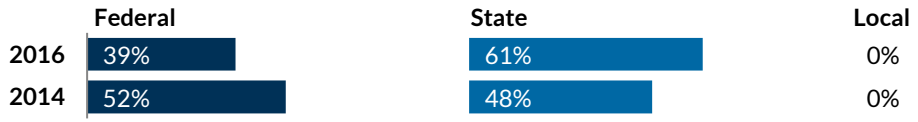
This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Wyoming for SFY 2016,[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. It is part of an array of child welfare financing resources, available on the Child Trends website, including a summary of national findings and detailed information on each funding source presented here.

Overall Expenditures

Overall child welfare agency spending in Wyoming increased since SFY 2014 and increased from SFY 2006 to 2016.[2]

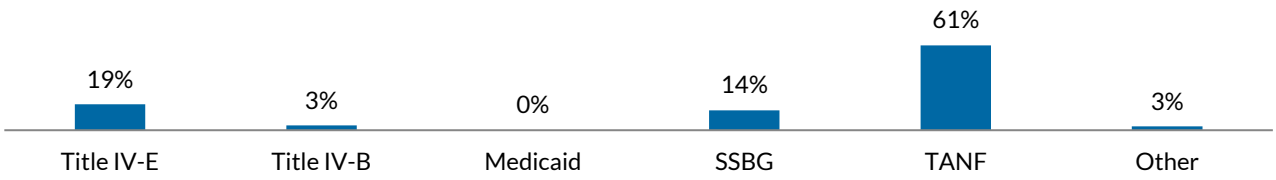
	Amount in SFY 2016	% change from SFY 2014	% change from SFY 2006
Overall	$51,768,183	32%	63%
Federal	$20,106,898	-2%	53%
State	$31,661,285	68%	69%
Local	$0	0%	0%

The proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources in Wyoming has changed since SFY 2014. Now, a greater proportion of total expenditures is financed by state dollars.



Federal Expenditures

TANF is the largest federal funding source for Wyoming.



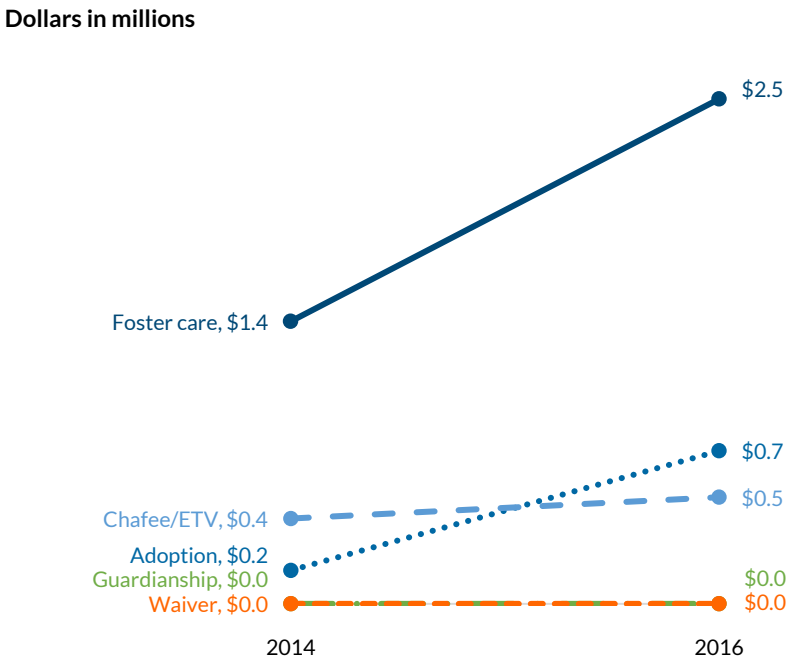
Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers).[3] Some states, but not Wyoming, also reported Title IV-E waiver expenditures in SFY 2016.[4]

SFY 2016 saw an increase in foster care, adoption, and Chafee/ETV expenditures compared to SFY 2014.[5]

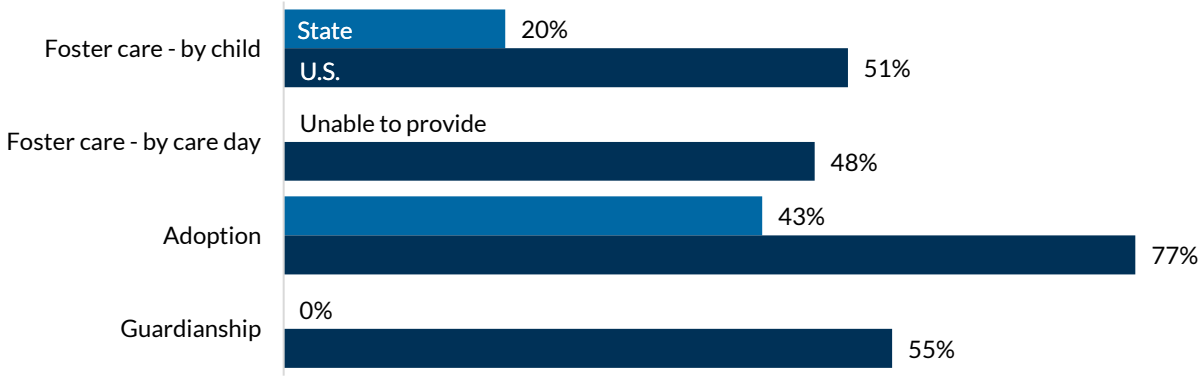
Total in SFY 2016:
$3,735,621

Change from SFY 2014:
90%



Title IV-E coverage rates

States can claim Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance payments. The chart below shows the percent of such payments reimbursed by Title IV-E. The foster care coverage rate is calculated as a proportion of children and as a proportion of the number of days children spent in foster care (i.e., "care-days").[6]



Title IV-B

Title IV-B[7] of the Social Security Act can be used for a variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Total in SFY 2016:
$679,500

Change from SFY 2014:
29%

Medicaid

Medicaid[8] covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children who are eligible for Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption, or Guardianship Programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. States have the option to extend Medicaid coverage to all children in foster care, and more than half of states do.

Total in SFY 2016:
$0

Change from SFY 2014:
0%

TANF

In addition to providing cash assistance to low-income families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)[9] can also be used to support a variety of child welfare activities. TANF offers states very flexible funding for supporting children involved in the child welfare system.

Total in SFY 2016:
$12,258,730

Change from SFY 2014:
-20%

Top categories of TANF spending in Wyoming:

1) Other
2) Benefits for children in informal kin settings
3) Work, education, and training activities

SSBG

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) [10] is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.

Total in SFY 2016:
$2,886,437

Change from SFY 2014:
16%

Top categories of SSBG spending in Wyoming:

1) Foster care services for children
2) Residential treatment
3) Adoption services

Other federal funds

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies may use a variety of additional federal funding streams, such as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Adoption Opportunities Program.[11]

Total in SFY 2016:
$546,610

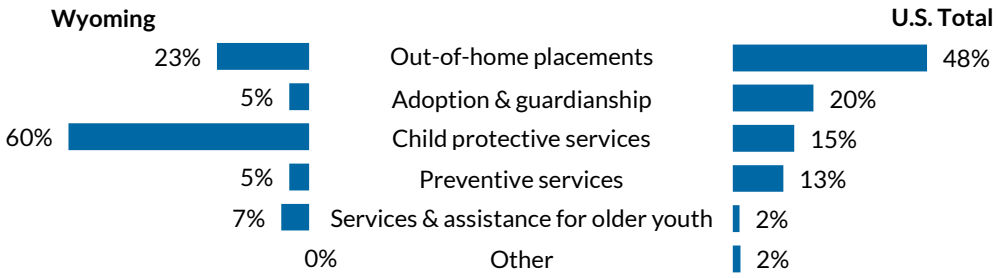
Change from SFY 2014:
147%

Other federal funds also include funds from the Social Security Administration (SSA), such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, and Social Security Survivor's Benefits.

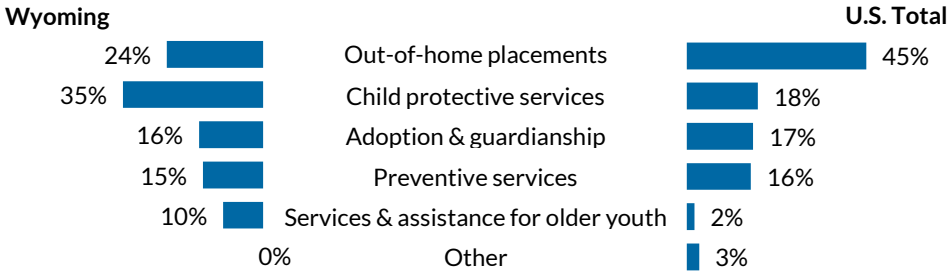
Uses of SSA/SSI funds in Wyoming	
➢ Offset costs for a particular child	X
➢ Offset general child welfare agency costs	
➢ Placed in an account that the child or caregiver can access	
➢ Other	X

Use of Funds

Wyoming uses its federal funds differently than the national pattern.[12] The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a much larger proportion on child protective services.



Wyoming uses its state/local funds differently than the national pattern.[13] The state spends a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placements and a larger proportion on child protective services.



Top funding sources for child welfare expenditures

Wyoming indicated the top sources of funds for each of the following categories of child welfare expenditures:

Service category	Top funding sources
Out-of-home placements	➢ Title IV-E ➢ TANF ➢ State funds
Preventive services	➢ TANF ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Adoption and guardianship	➢ Title IV-E ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Child protective services	➢ Title IV-E ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds
Services and assistance for older youth	➢ Title IV-E ➢ SSBG ➢ State funds

Out-of-home placement setting costs[14]

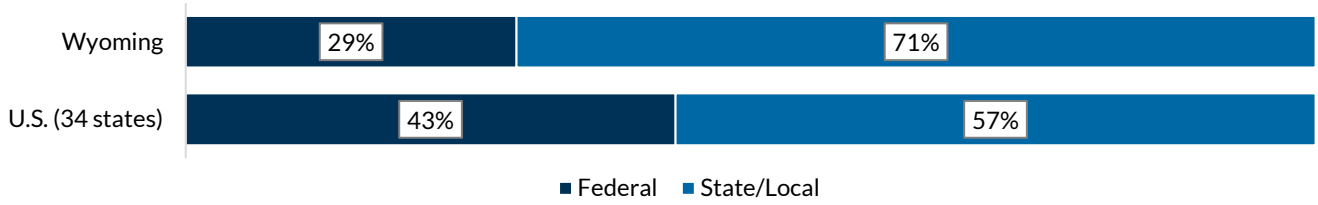
Out of Wyoming's federal spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on family foster care. This is different than other states, where a larger proportion is spent on family foster care.

Federal expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Wyoming		U.S. (39 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$2,536,210	52%	60%
Congregate care	$2,341,116	48%	40%

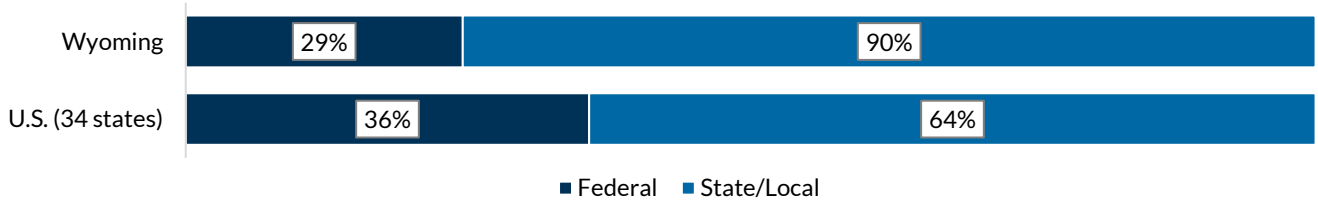
Out of Wyoming's state/local spending on family foster care and congregate care, the state spends more than half on family foster care. This is similar to other states.

State/local expenditures on out-of-home placement settings	Wyoming		U.S. (35 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Family foster care	$6,128,411	52%	52%
Congregate care	$5,656,966	48%	48%

Almost three quarters of spending on family foster care in Wyoming is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Ninety percent of spending on congregate care in Wyoming is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



Preventive services

States provide a variety of services to prevent abuse and neglect, placement into foster care, or (re)entry into foster care. The table below presents the top preventive services for which Wyoming used federal and state/local funds.

Top categories of spending in Wyoming

Federal funds	State/local funds
1) Caseworker visits and administration	1) Caseworker visits and administration
2) Parent skill-based programs	2) Parent skill-based programs
3) Substance abuse prevention and treatment	3) Mental health treatment

Adoption and guardianship costs

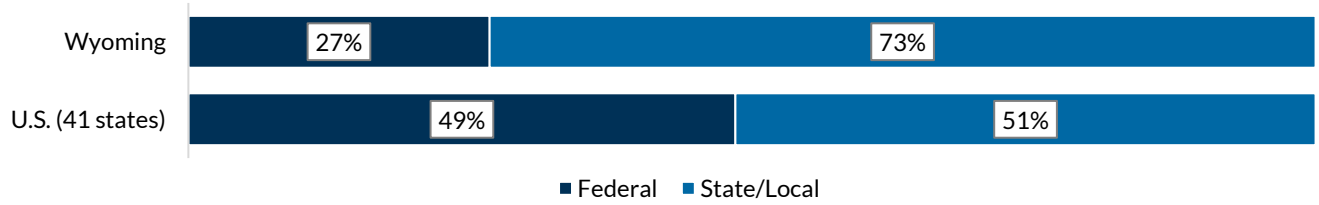
Out of Wyoming's federal spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost all funds on adoption assistance payments, which is different than other states.

Federal expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Wyoming		U.S. (34 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$747,378	95%	88%
Post-adoption supports and services	$37,732	5%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$0	0%	3%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

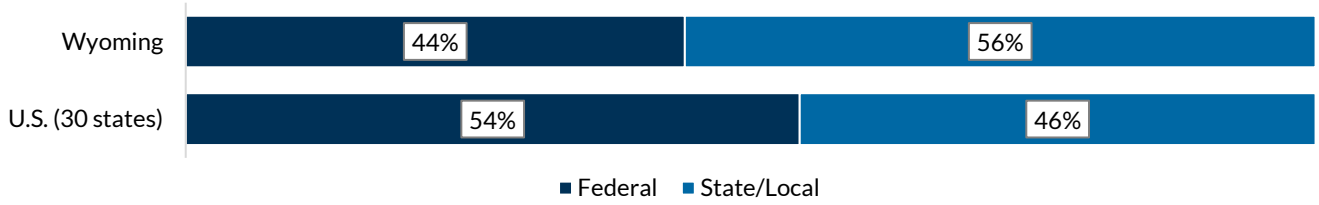
Out of Wyoming's state/local spending on adoption and guardianship costs, the state spent almost one fifth on guardianship assistance payments, which is different than other states.

State/local expenditures on adoption and guardianship	Wyoming		U.S. (28 states)
	Dollar amount	Percentage	Percentage
Adoption assistance payments	$2,050,306	80%	85%
Post-adoption supports and services	$47,697	2%	8%
Guardianship assistance payments	$468,127	18%	6%
Post-guardianship supports and services	$0	0%	<1%

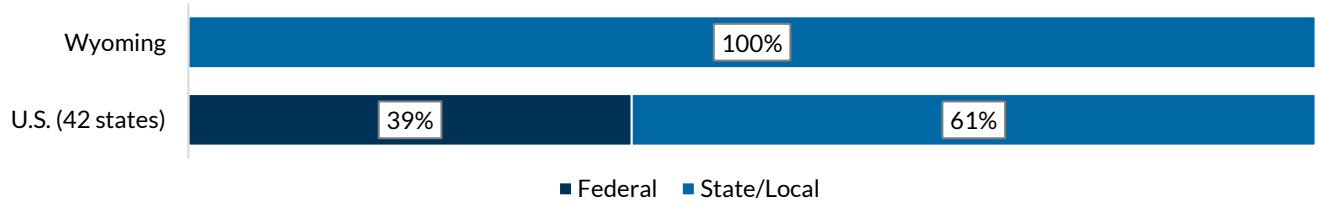
Almost three quarters of spending on adoption assistance payments in Wyoming is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



More than half of spending on post-adoption supports and services in Wyoming is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



All spending on guardianship assistance payments in Wyoming is financed by state/local dollars, which is different than other states.



[1] Each state reported data based on its state fiscal year 2016, which for Wyoming is October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016.

[2] The survey captures funds expended by child welfare agencies, but not funds expended by other agencies (such as health or education agencies) on children served by the child welfare system. See the main report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for more specific information on how this amount was calculated.

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

The survey did not collect information about private dollars granted to child welfare agencies. Therefore, total spending is likely understated by a small amount.

In previous iterations of this survey (SFY 2012 and earlier), child support expenditures by child welfare agencies were treated as "other federal funds" and included in the total amount of federal funds and total amount of funds overall. In the SFY 2014 and 2016 surveys, we treated child support as its own category, separate from federal, state, and local funds. Note that these child support

dollars are those made available to the child welfare agency as opposed to actual expenditures. As a result, we did not include child support in the total amount of funds (from federal, state, and local sources combined). While child support dollars are a relatively small share of child welfare expenditures, we still urge readers to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between the reported amounts of other federal funds, total federal funds, and total funds over the years due to the reclassification of these dollars. In SFY 2016, Wyoming reported $175,382 in child support dollars that were collected on behalf of children in foster care and made available to the child welfare agency.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2016 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

When making comparisons between two years, we excluded from analyses states that lacked sufficient data in either year.

Wyoming noted a large increase in state fund availability between SFYs 2014 and 2016.

[3] By "foster care," we refer to the Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which comprises foster care maintenance payments, administration, training, and Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) costs. By "adoption," we refer to the Title IV-E Adoption Program, which comprises adoption assistance payments, administration, and training. By "guardianship," we refer to the Title IV-E Guardianship Program, which comprises guardianship assistance payments, administration, and training. By "transition supports," we refer to the Title IV-E Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood/Education and Training Vouchers.

[4] As a result of legislation enacted in 1994, there is time-limited authority granted through the Social Security Act for the federal government to waive state compliance with specific Title IV-E eligibility requirements for states participating in approved child welfare demonstration projects. These cost-neutral demonstration projects (or "waiver projects") are designed to promote innovation in the design and delivery of child welfare services to support child safety, permanency, and well-being. Waiver projects are required to be cost-neutral to the federal government (i.e., states do not receive more federal funds than they would have in the absence of the waiver) and are required to have an evaluation component. Even with a waiver, states are required to cover all activities they are obligated to provide as part of the IV-E program.

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

Wyoming indicated that the increase in Foster Care Program expenditures is due to more children entering foster care.

[6] The foster care coverage rate (or "penetration rate") by child reflects the percentage of all children in out-of-home placements for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by child) is based on an analysis of 48 states.

The foster care coverage rate by care day reflects the percentage of total care days for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments. The national foster care coverage rate (by care day) is based on an analysis of 30 states.

The adoption coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving adoption subsidy payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national adoption coverage rate is based on an analysis of 49 states.

The guardianship coverage rate reflects the percentage of children receiving guardianship assistance payments for which the state claimed Title IV-E funds as reimbursement for those payments. The national guardianship coverage rate is based on an analysis of 33 states.

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

See the full report (*"Child Welfare Financing SFY 2016: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures"*) for the methodology used to calculate these rates.

[7] For this survey, states were asked to report only dollars claimed by the state/local child welfare agencies and to exclude any IV-B dollars expended by non-profits, courts, or other entities in the state unless the funds flowed through the state/local child welfare agency to the outside entity. Thus, because some IV-B dollars may have gone directly to, and been spent by, these outside entities, the total reported here may not represent the state's total IV-B expenditures.

Wyoming noted that Title IV-B funds were spent differently in SFY 2016 based on need and given the availability of state dollars (presumably for the required state match).

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

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