Child Welfare Agency Spending in Arizona in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Arizona for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

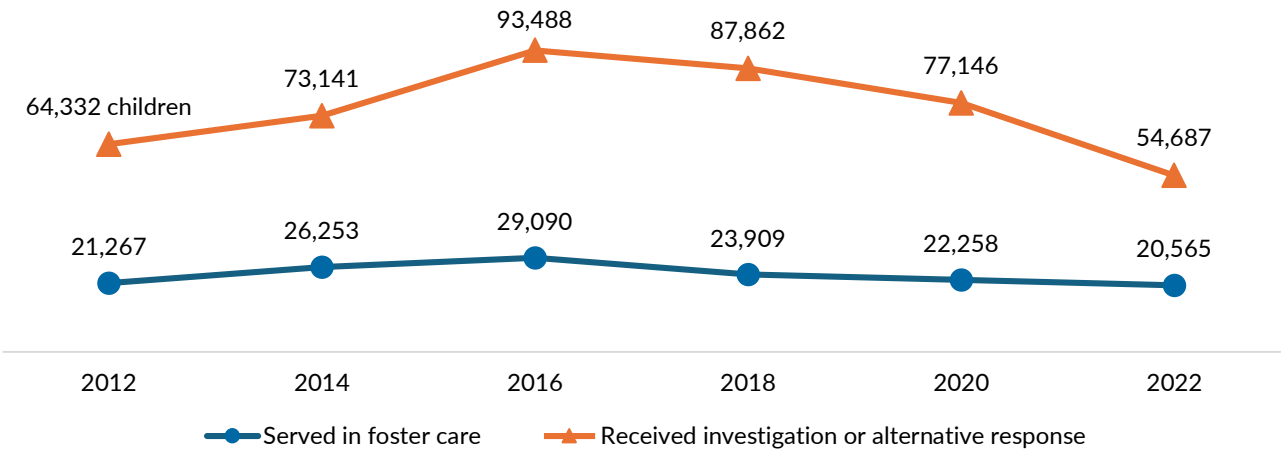
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

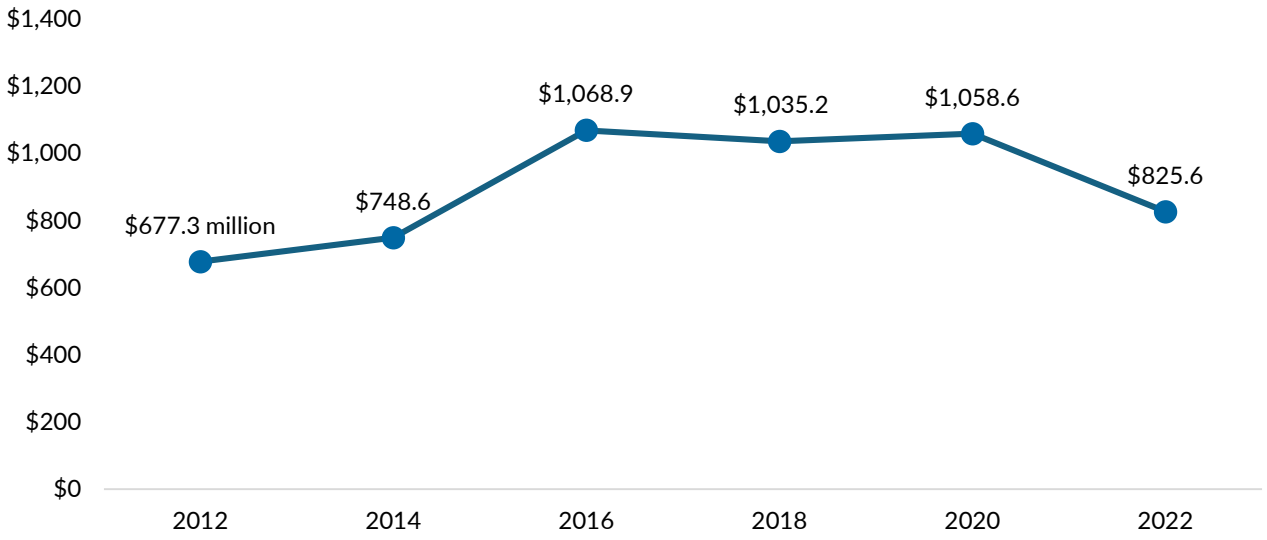
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Arizona who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

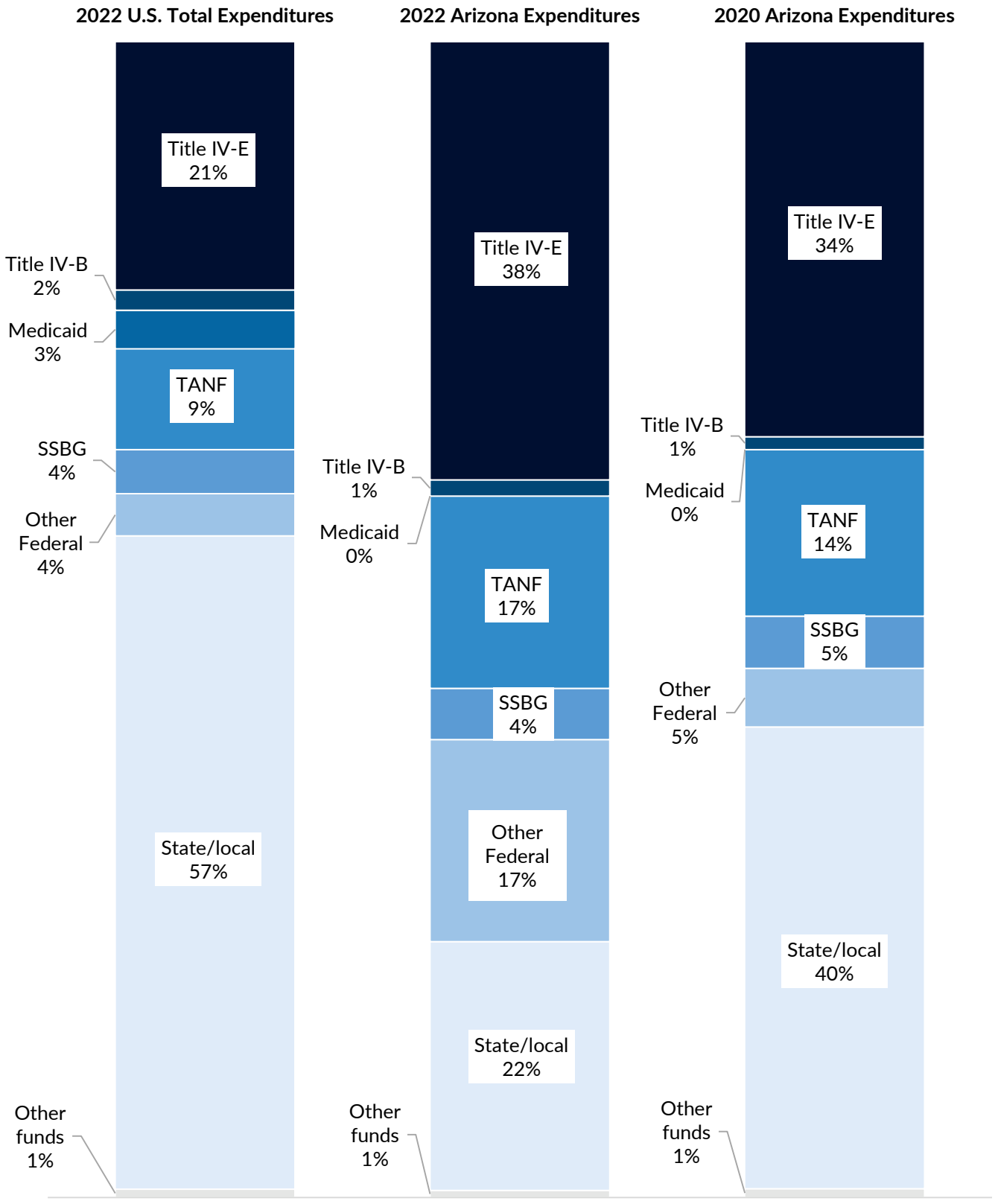
Arizona's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022 but decreased since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$825,618,145**	**-22%**	**22%**
Federal	$642,925,870	2%	42%
State	$175,410,927	-58%	-21%
Local	$2,334,620	-60%	NEW
Other[5]	$4,946,728	-38%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available. NEW indicates that the funding source was not used in the earlier of the two years being compared.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

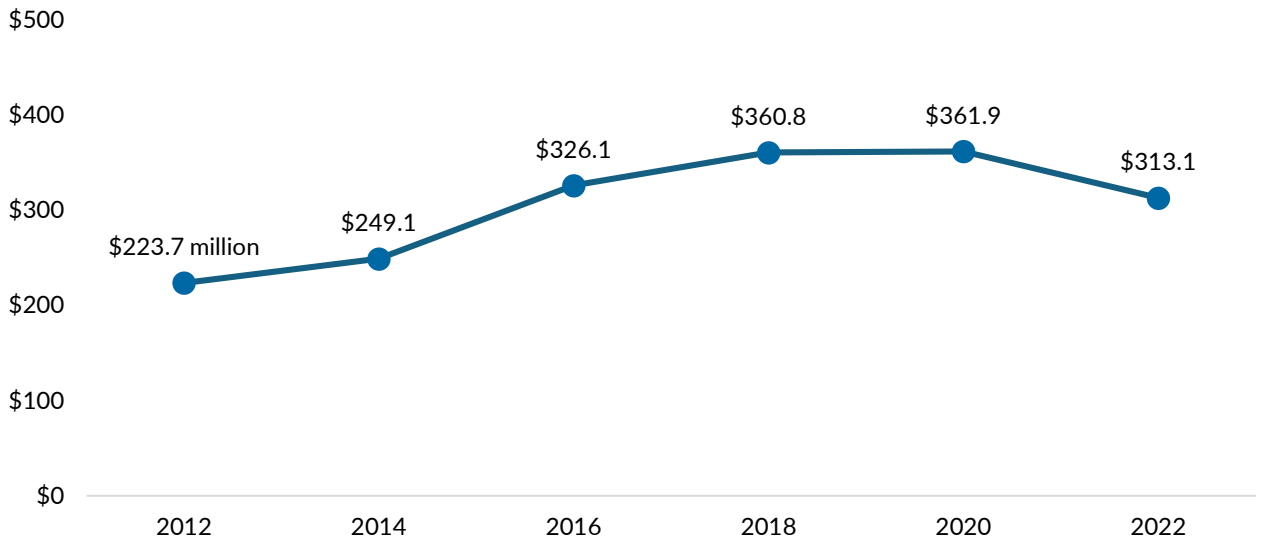


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $313,108,579 **Change from SFY 2020**: -13%

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



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in Chafee/ETV and Funding Certainty Grant expenditures and a decrease in foster care, adoption, and kinship navigator program expenditures.

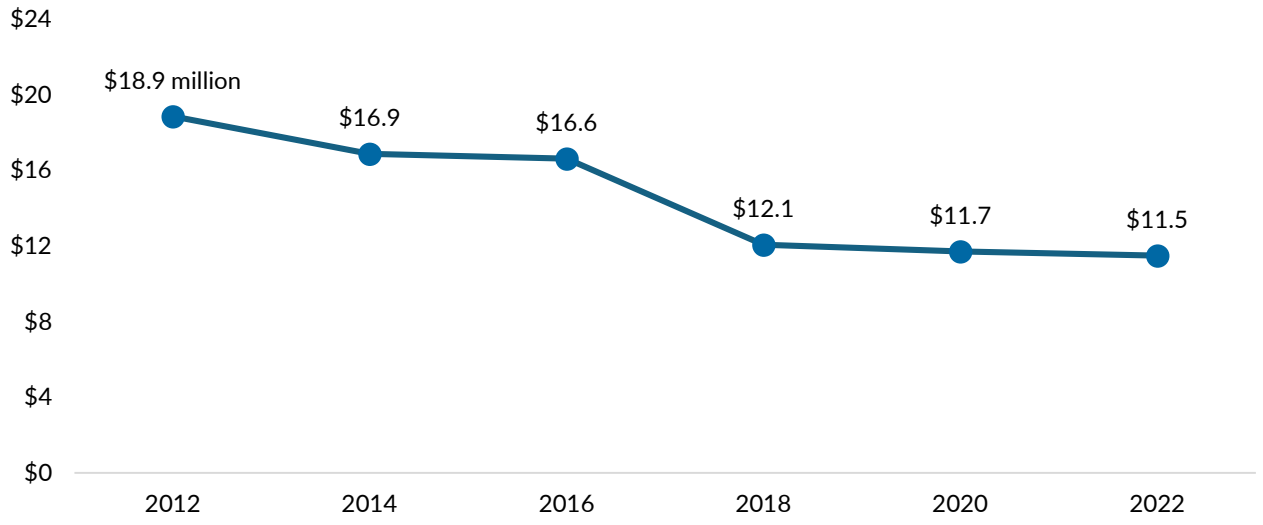
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$24,155,992	$148,659,353	$120,638,401
Adoption Assistance Program	$162,431,923	$188,473,207	$173,462,520
Guardianship Assistance Program	$0	$0	$0
Chafee Program and ETVs	$8,255,262	$7,340,954	$10,645,930
Waiver	$165,935,946	$7,657,591	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$222,303	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$27,000

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $11,487,316 **Change from SFY 2020:** -2%

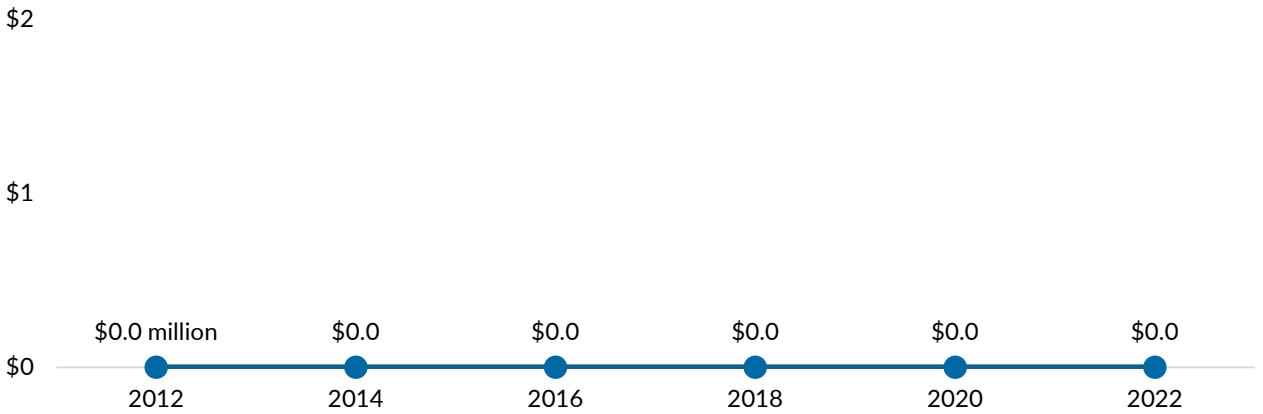
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

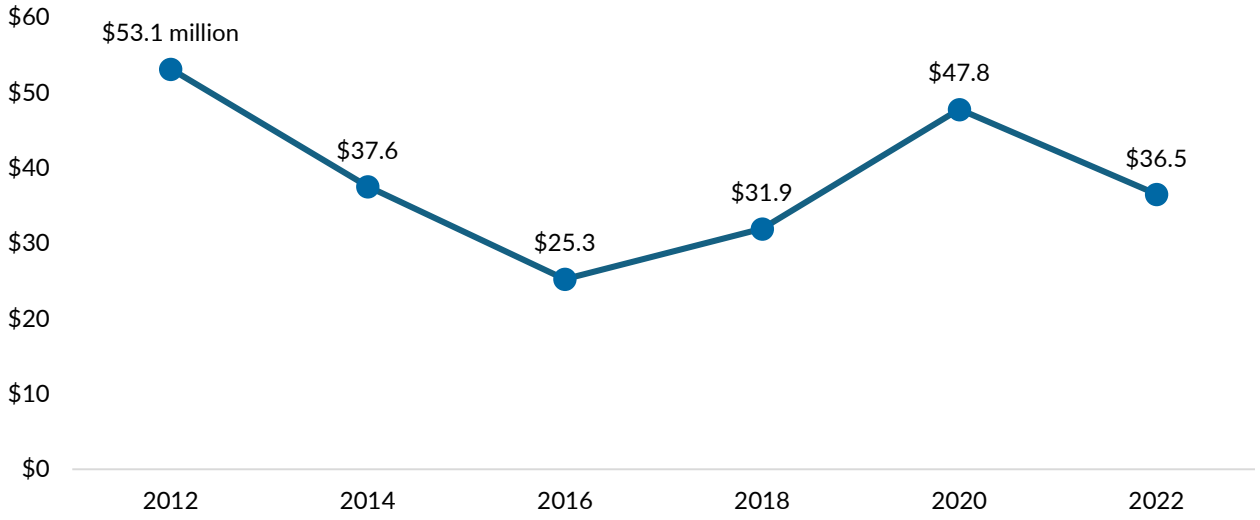
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $36,492,954 **Change from SFY 2020**: -24%

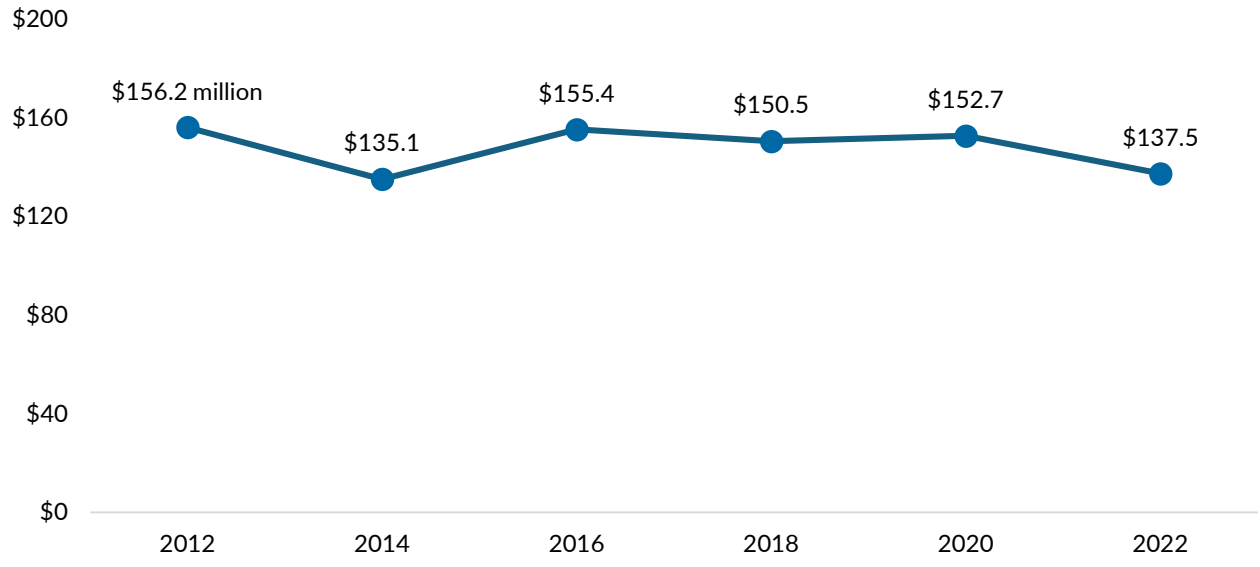
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[8]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $137,452,602 **Change from SFY 2020**: -10%

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

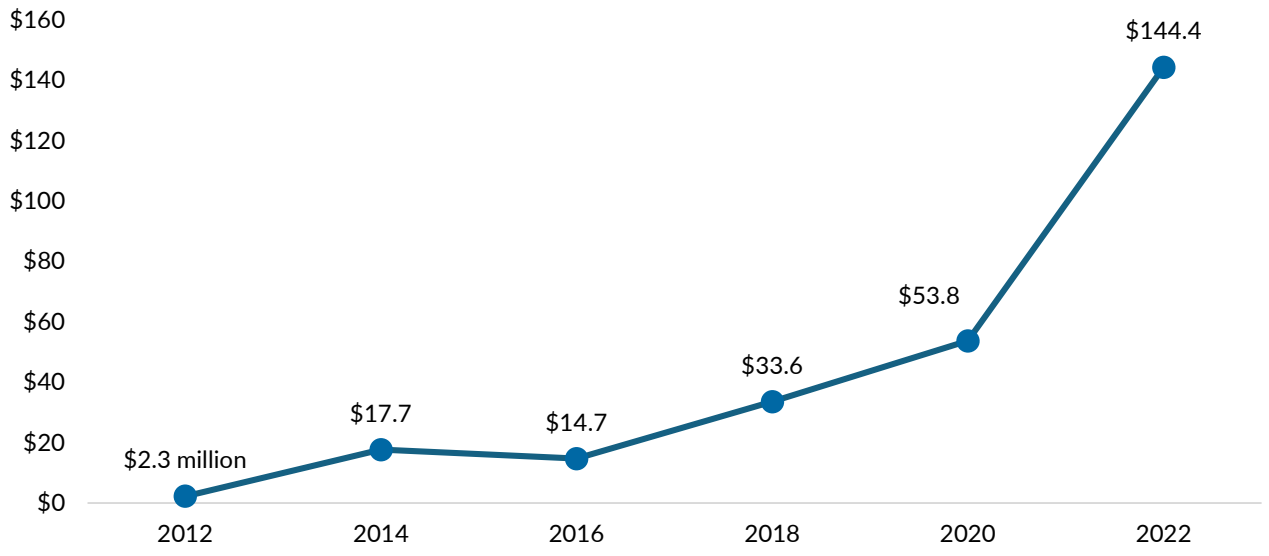


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $144,384,419 **Change from SFY 2020**: 169%

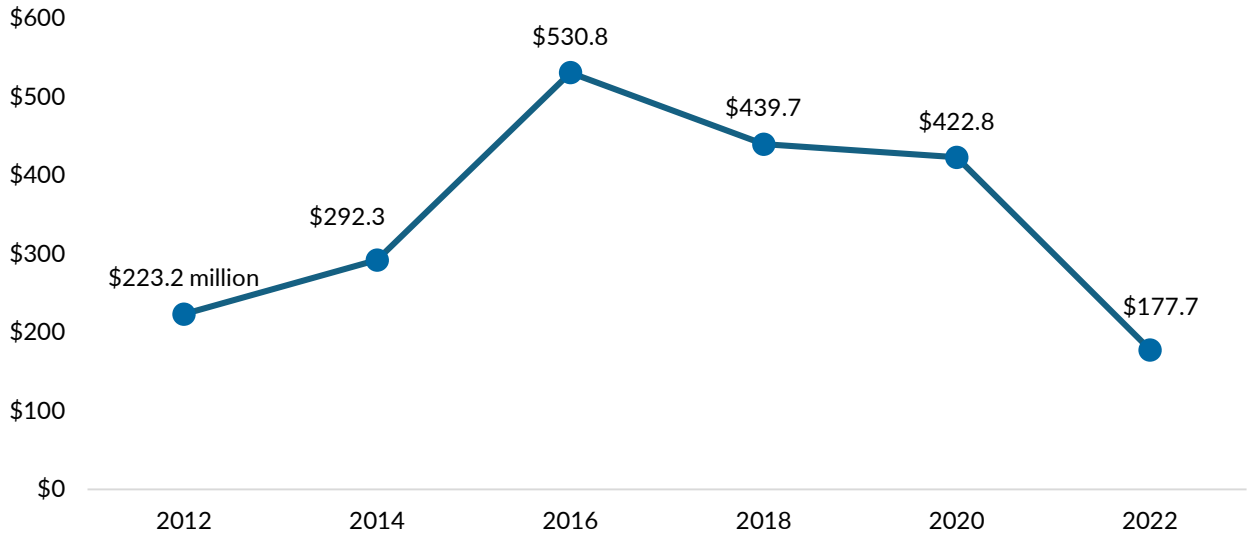
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[9]	$1,034,311	1%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[10]	$591,514	0%
Children's Justice Act[11]	$0	0%
Adoption Opportunities[12]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[13]	$6,582,000	5%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[14]	$2,762,895	2%
Family First Transition Act grants[15]	$4,372,905	3%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[16]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[17]	$5,685,932	4%
Other	$123,354,862	85%



State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

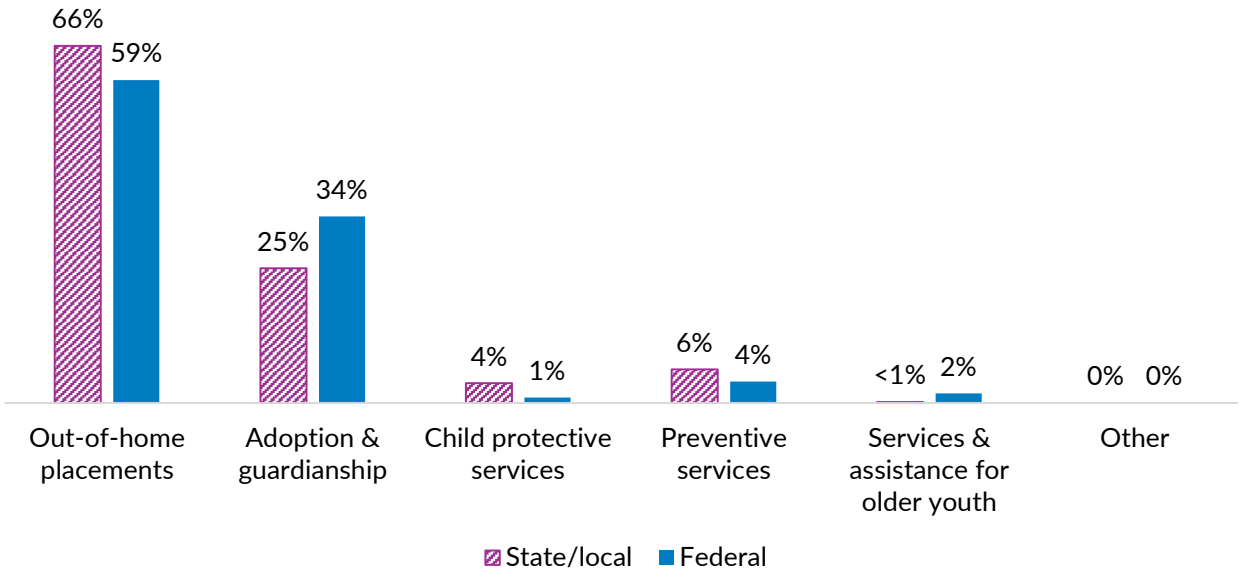


Use of Funds

Arizona's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[18] The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placements and a smaller proportion on child protective services.



More than half of Arizona's federal[19] and state/local[20] expenditures are used for out-of-home placements.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Arizona was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2024). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2013 – 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2020). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2010 – 2019*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption-fy-2010-2019

[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument has been revised over time, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

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

For SFY 2022, Arizona was unable to report some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

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

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

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

[8] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[9] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[10] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[11] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[12] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[13] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[14] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[15] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[16] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[17] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Arkansas in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

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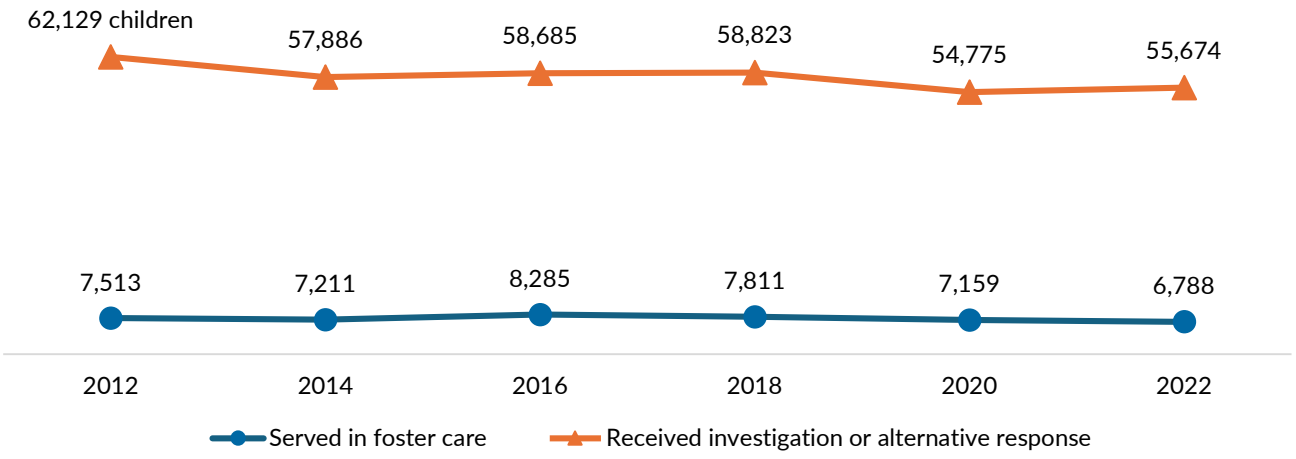
Other available resources

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Arkansas who received an investigation or alternative response has increased while the number served in foster care has decreased.



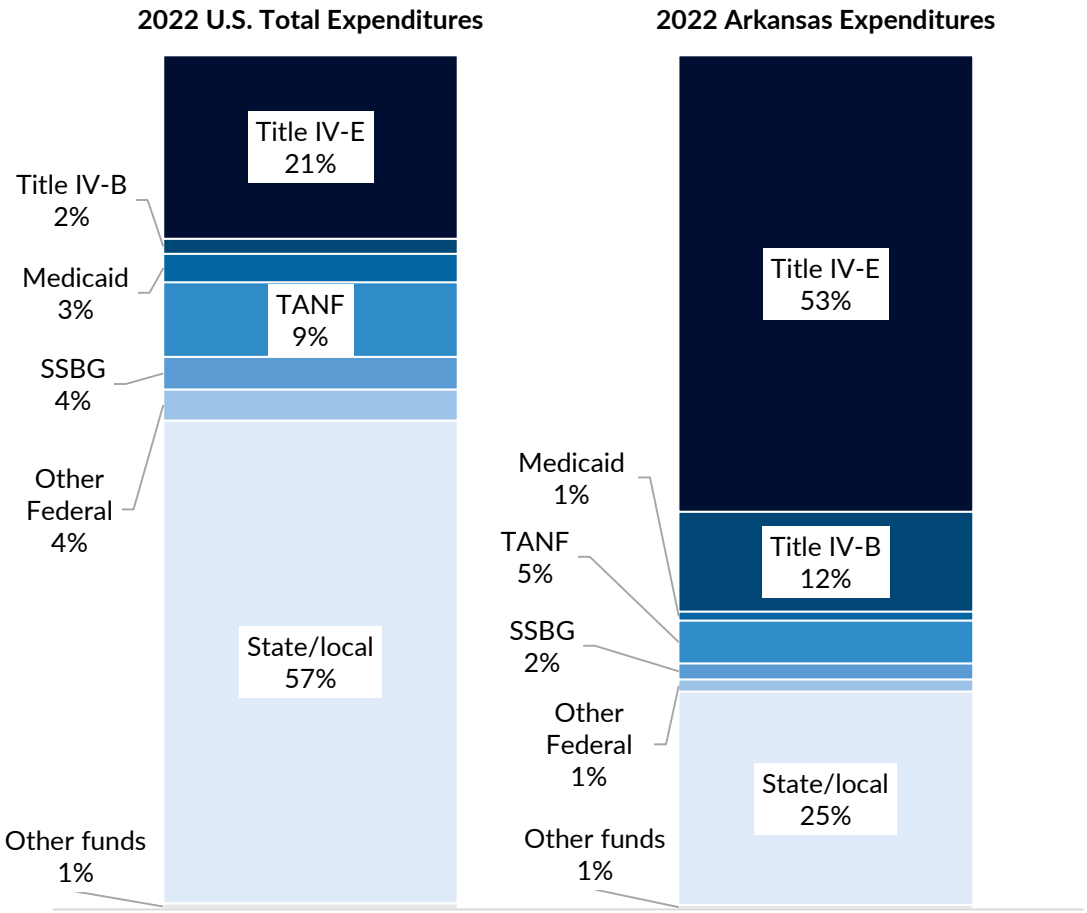
Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

Arkansas's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022.

	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$221,105,069**	**N/A**	**22%**
Federal	$164,727,485	61%	59%
State	$55,208,017	-24%	-30%
Local	$0	0%	0%
Other[5]	$1,169,566	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

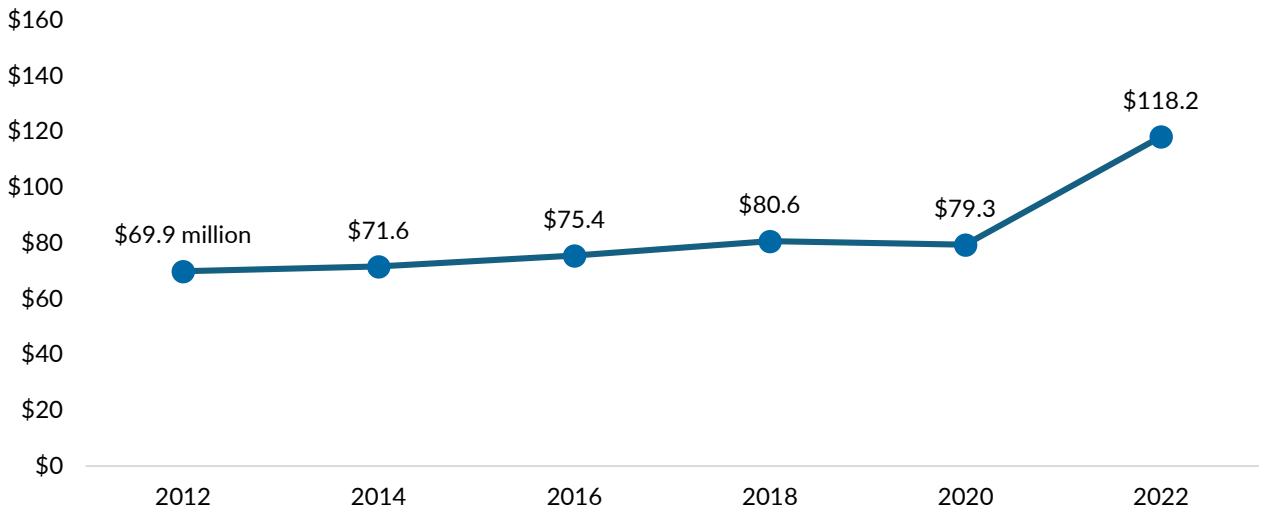


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $118,160,339 **Change from SFY 2020**: 49%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Arkansas's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2019.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there were increased expenditures across all programs except the adoption assistance program, which held steady.

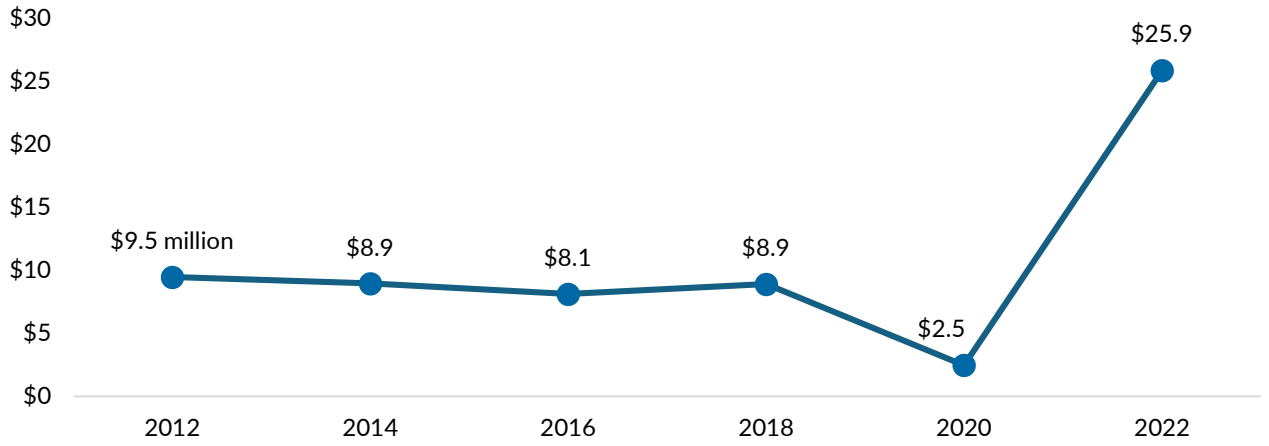
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$8,837,821	$41,678,523	$43,405,233
Adoption Assistance Program	$29,103,400	$36,397,600	$36,347,965
Guardianship Assistance Program	$0	$12,548	$1,187,592
Chafee Program and ETVs	$653,039	$837,442	$999,374
Waiver	$42,013,949	$12,906	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$302,671	$1,490,492
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$100,460	$304,279
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$311,692

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $25,855,253 **Change from SFY 2020:** 948%

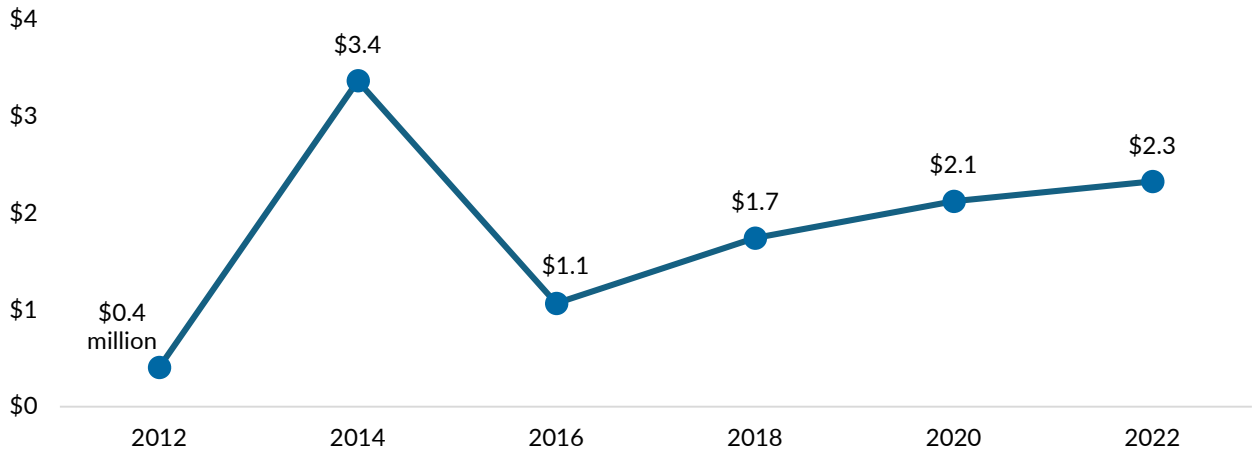
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $2,321,360 **Change from SFY 2020**: 10%

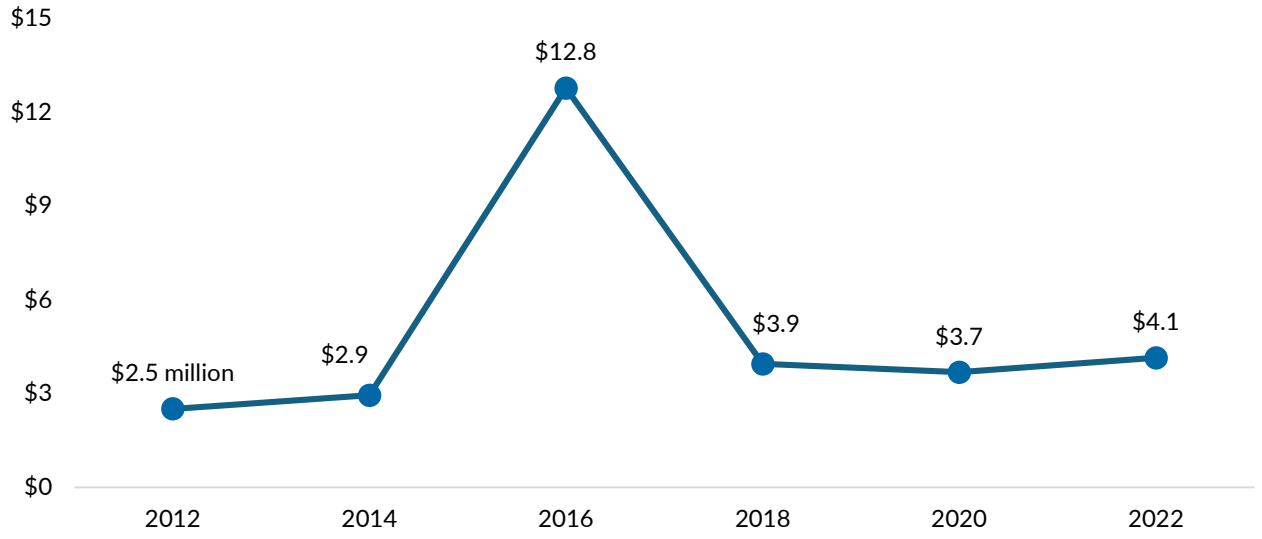
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $4,131,664 **Change from SFY 2020**: 13%

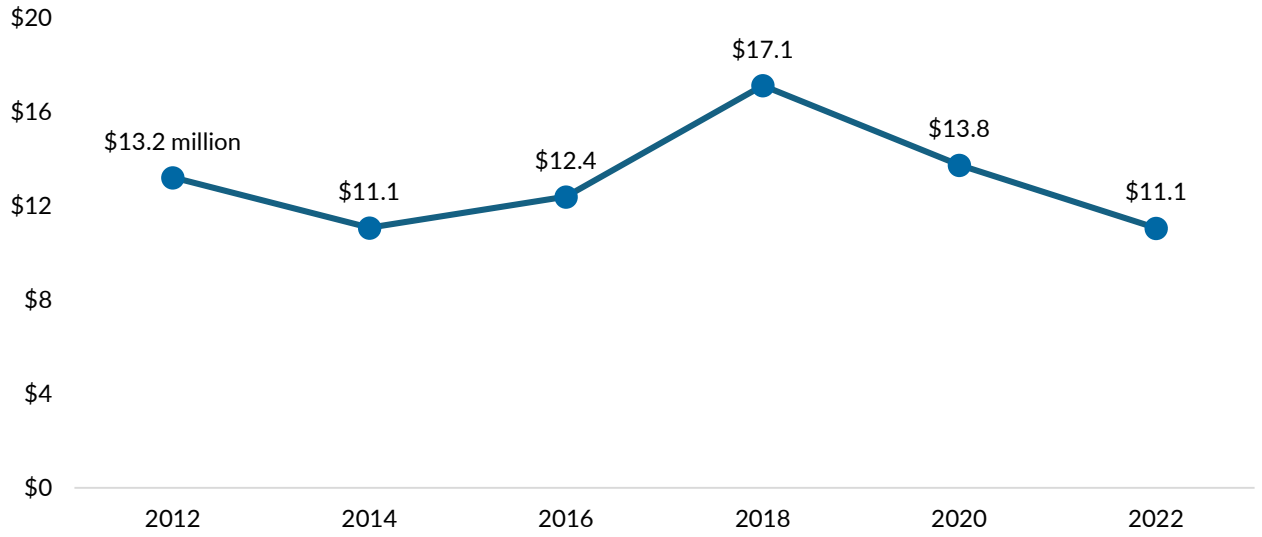
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $11,072,227 **Change from SFY 2020**: -19%

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

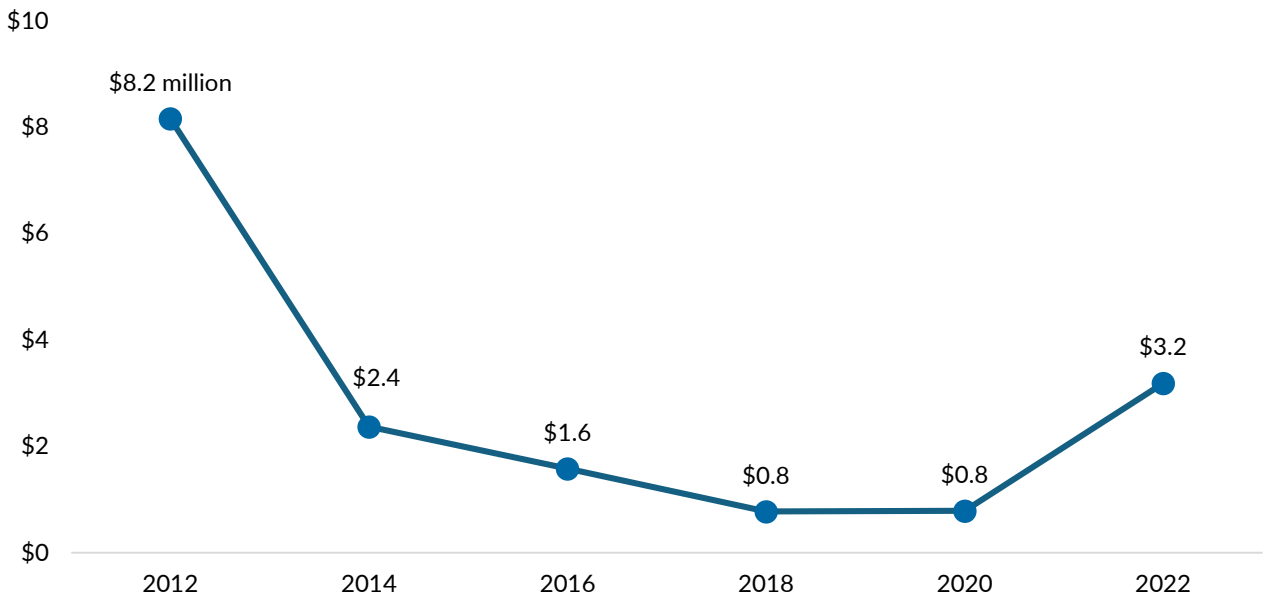


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $3,186,642 **Change from SFY 2020**: 305%

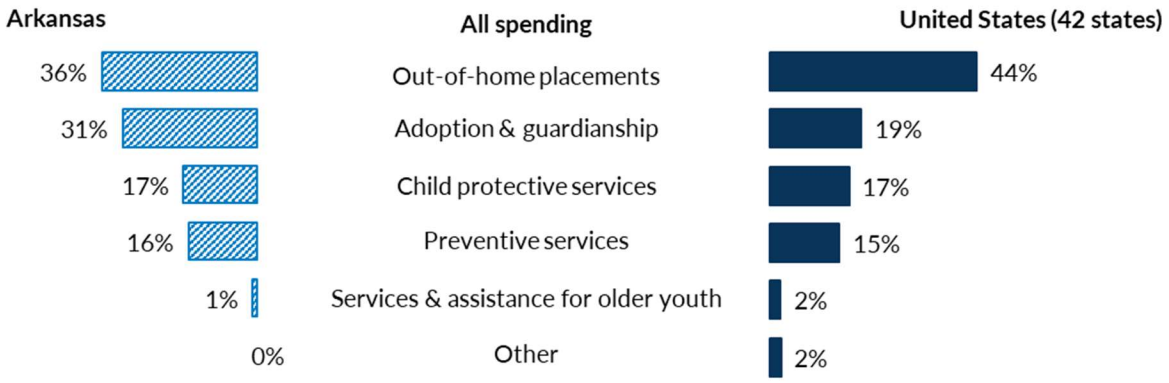
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$1,055,101	33%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$280,765	9%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$0	0%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$222,543	7%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$1,577,911	50%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$50,322	2%
Other	$0	0%

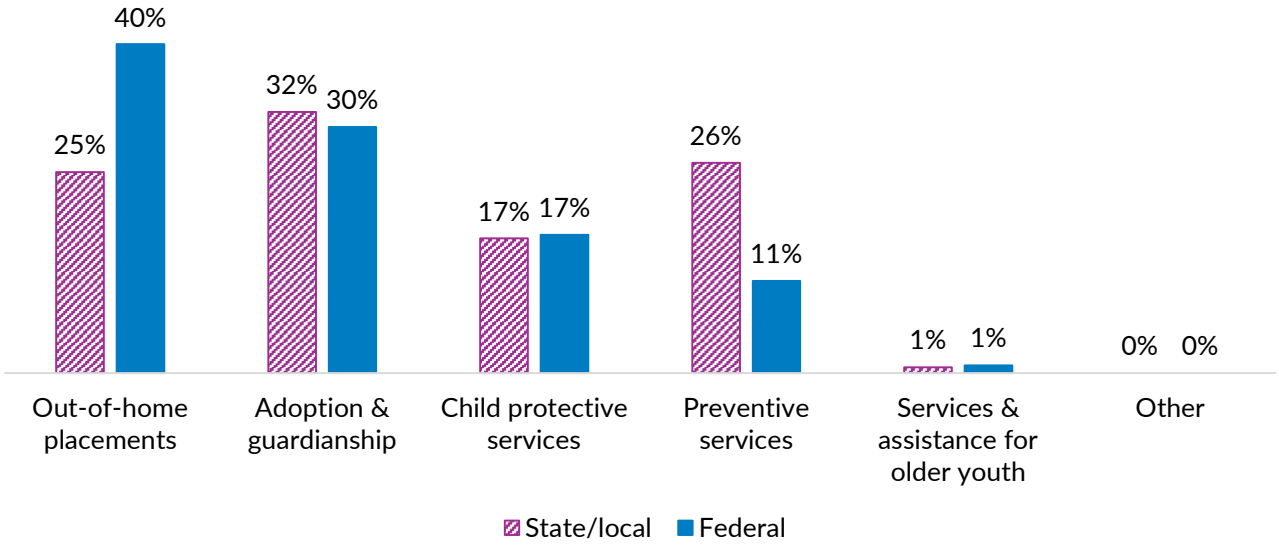


Use of Funds

Arkansas's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship and a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements.



Almost half of Arkansas's federal expenditures[20] are used for out-of-home placements while a quarter of the state's state/local expenditures[21] are used for this purpose.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Arkansas was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

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For SFY 2022, Arkansas was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

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[6] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2023). *Title IV-E Programs Expenditure and Caseload Data 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/programs-expenditure-caseload-data-2022

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

[9] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

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[12] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[13] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[14] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

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[17] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[18] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in California in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in California for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

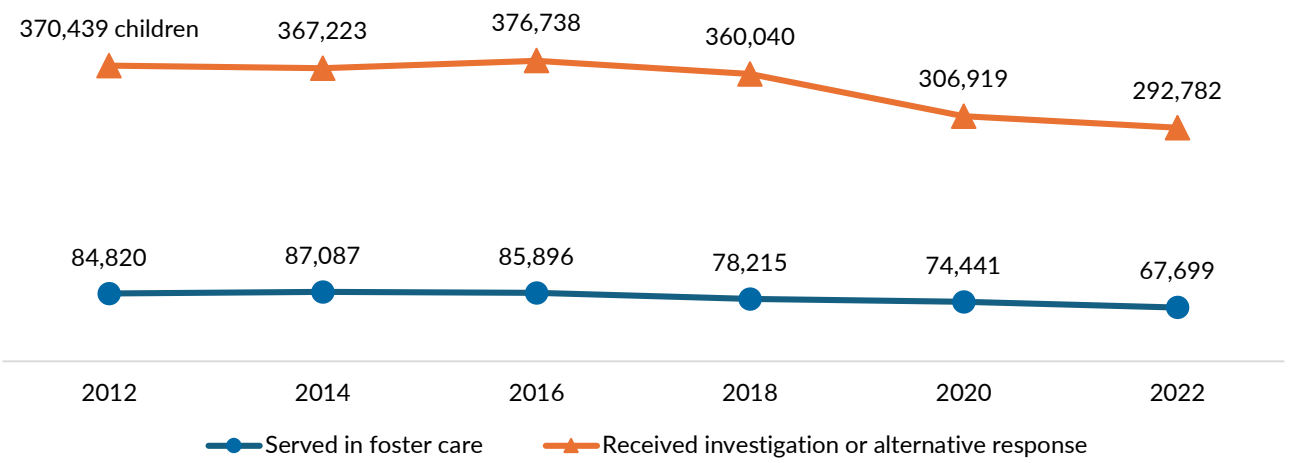
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

Since SFY 2020, the number of children in California who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$3,186,816,970**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Federal	$3,176,663,569	-8%	17%
State	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A
Local	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A
Other[5]	$10,153,401	-34%	N/A

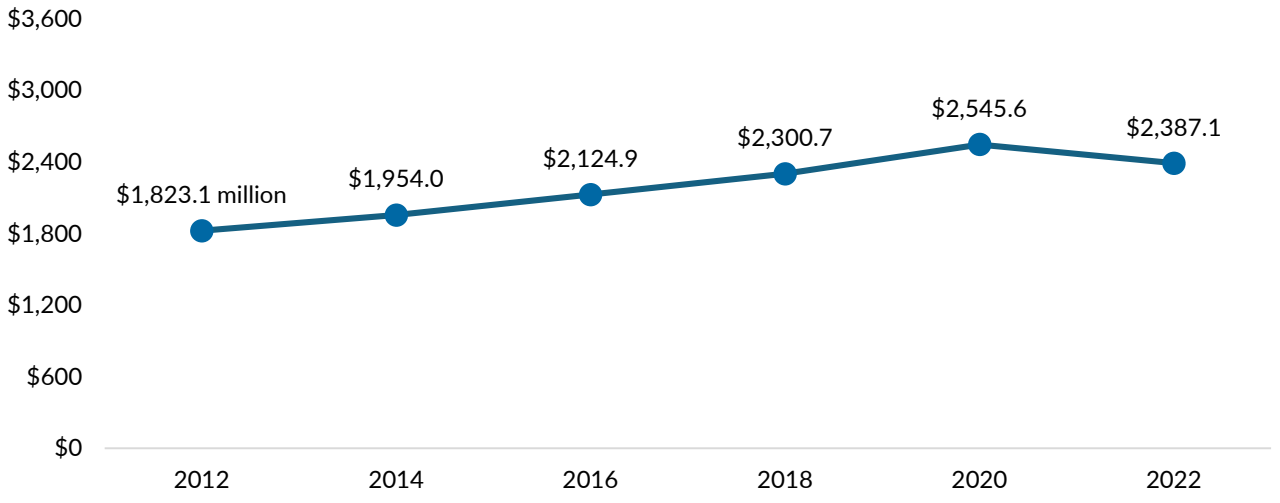
Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $2,387,119,999 **Change from SFY 2020**: -6%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). California's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2021.[7]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in foster care and adoption expenditures and a decrease in guardianship, Chafee/ETV, and Funding Certainty Grant expenditures.

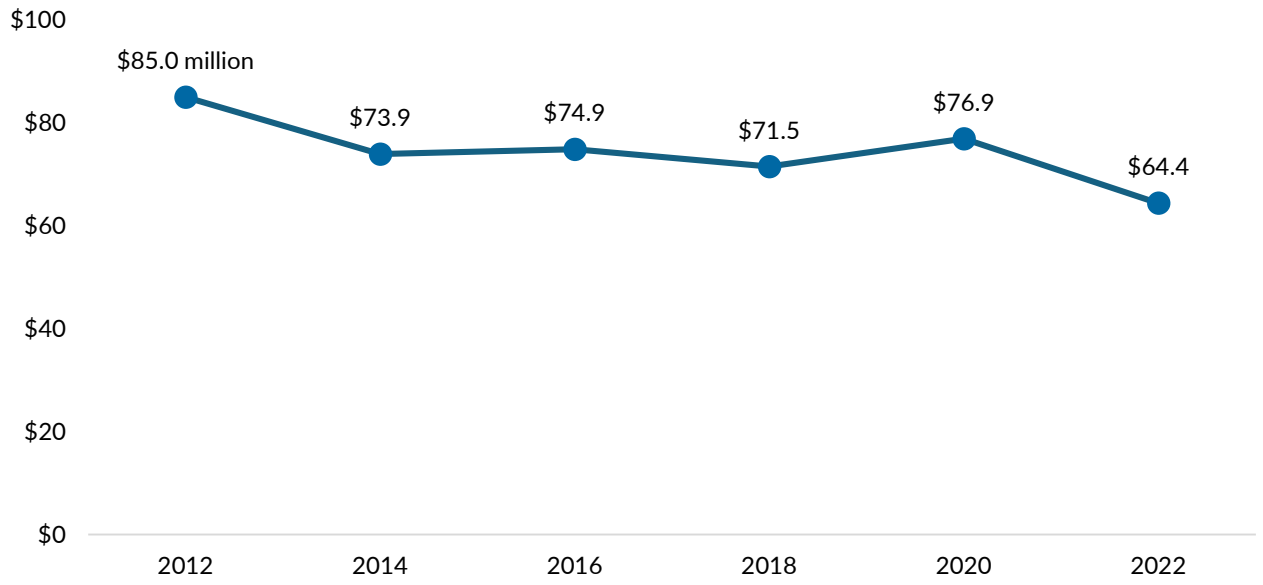
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$717,430,173	$895,920,269	$1,257,387,009
Adoption Assistance Program	$611,370,424	$670,993,390	$732,572,041
Guardianship Assistance Program	$69,793,607	$101,908,867	$95,888,669
Chafee Program and ETVs	$28,001,292	$18,408,700	$11,884,265
Waiver	$846,670,646	$515,654,222	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	Unable to provide	Unable to provide
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$323,491,076	$288,831,318

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $64,388,015 **Change from SFY 2020:** -16%

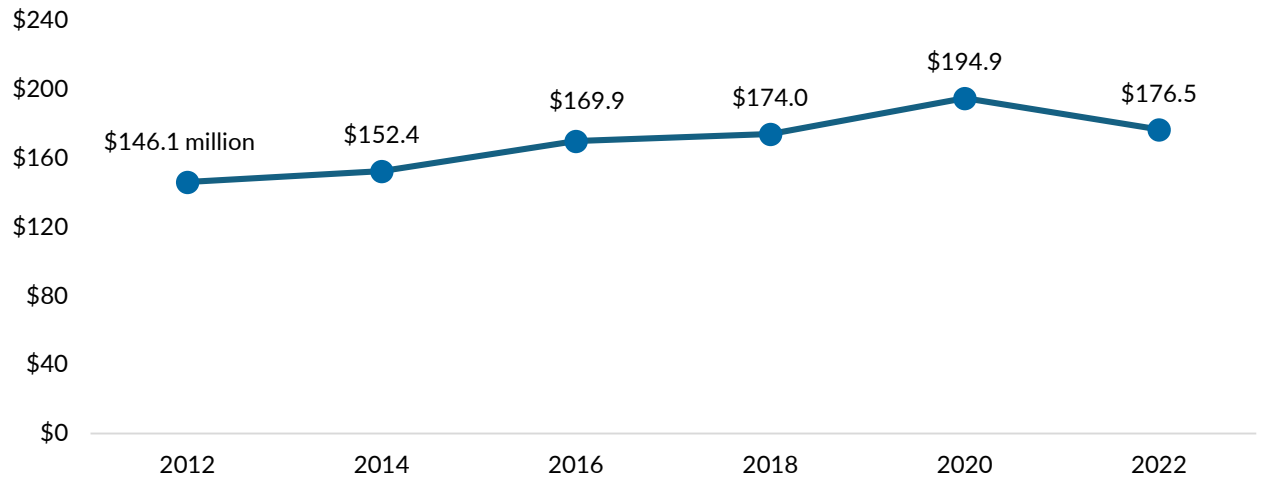
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[9]

Total in SFY 2022: $176,480,759 **Change from SFY 2020**: -9%

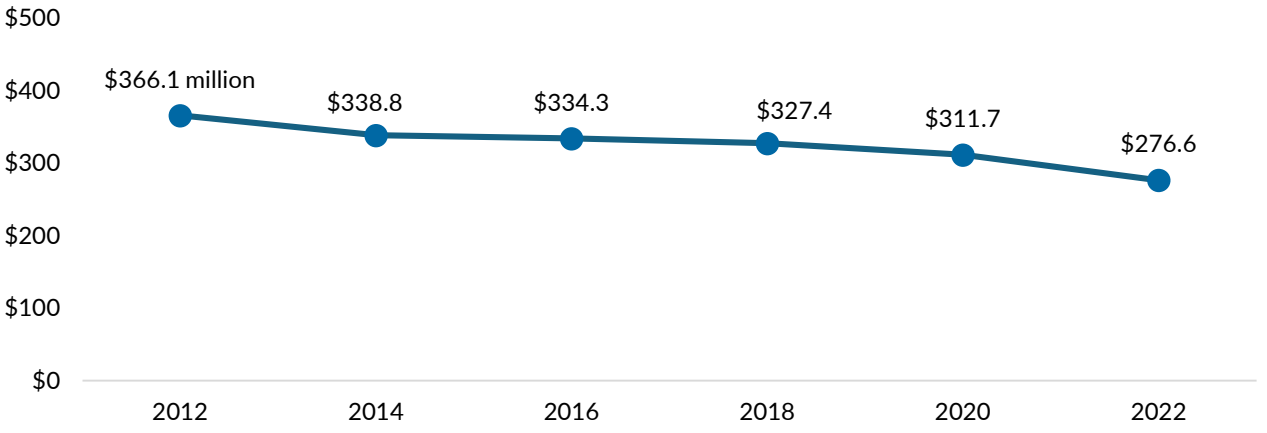
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $276,605,865 **Change from SFY 2020**: -11%

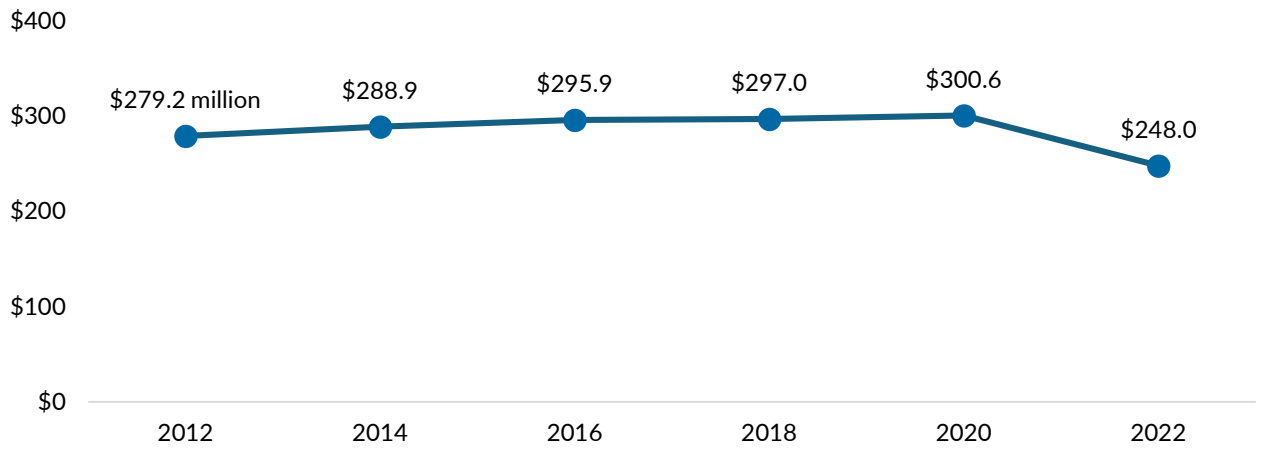
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[10]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $247,995,191 **Change from SFY 2020**: -17%

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

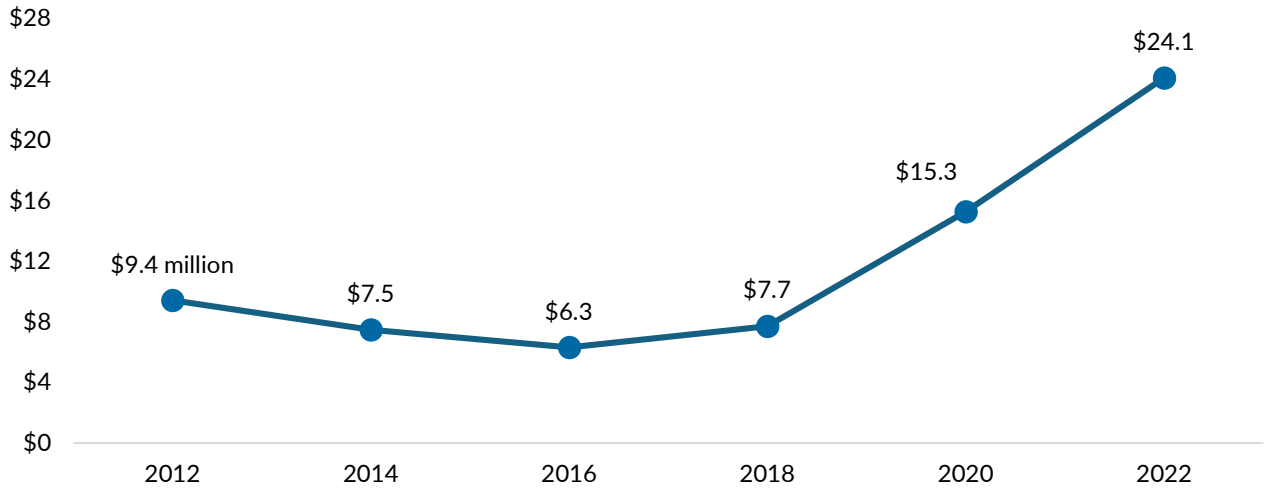


Other Federal Funds[11]

Total in SFY 2022: $24,073,740 **Change from SFY 2020**: 58%

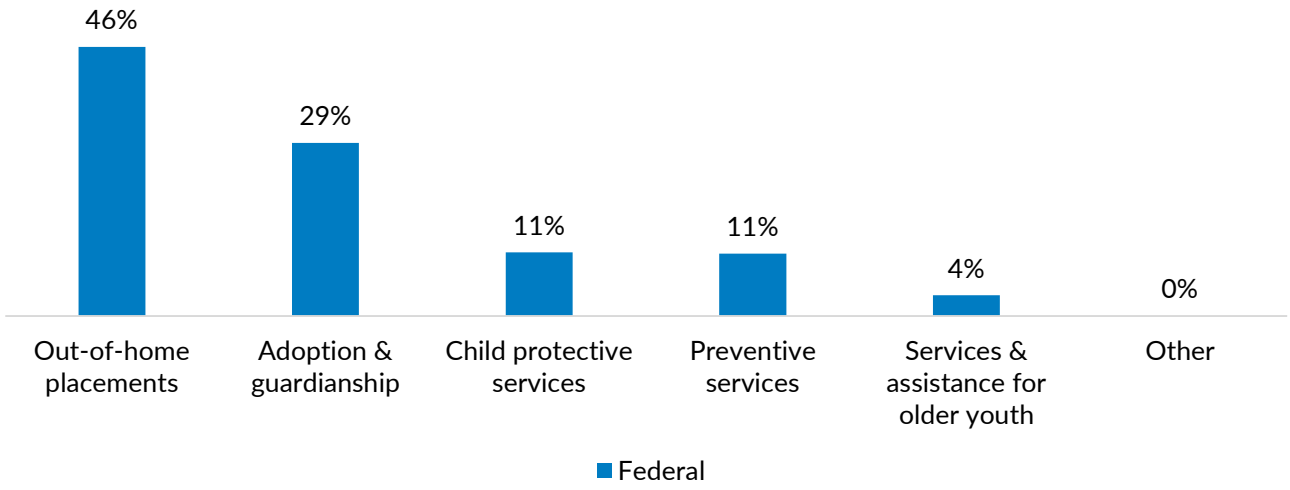
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[12]	$7,832,763	33%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[13]	$4,518,269	19%
Children's Justice Act[14]	Unable to provide	N/A
Adoption Opportunities[15]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[16]	$6,348,858	26%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[17]	Unable to provide	N/A
Family First Transition Act grants[18]	$729,067	3%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[19]	$4,644,783	19%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[20]	$0	0%
Other	$0	0%



Use of Funds

Almost half of California's federal expenditures[21] are used for out-of-home placements.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

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For SFY 2022, California was unable to report some categories of Title IV-E expenditures, some categories of other federal funds, state expenditures, local expenditures, some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its federal, state/local, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Colorado in SFY 2022

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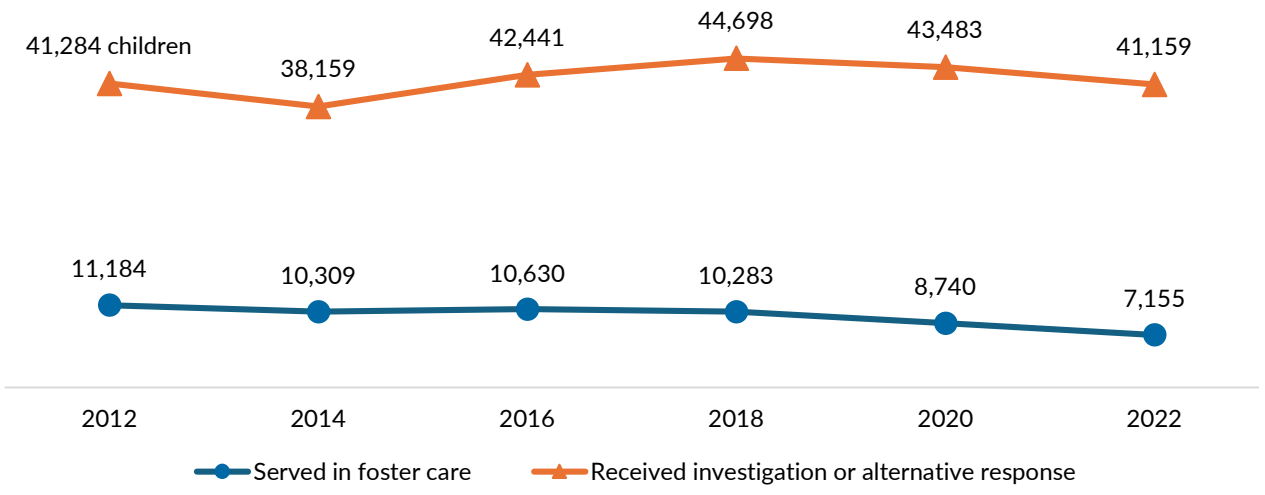
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- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

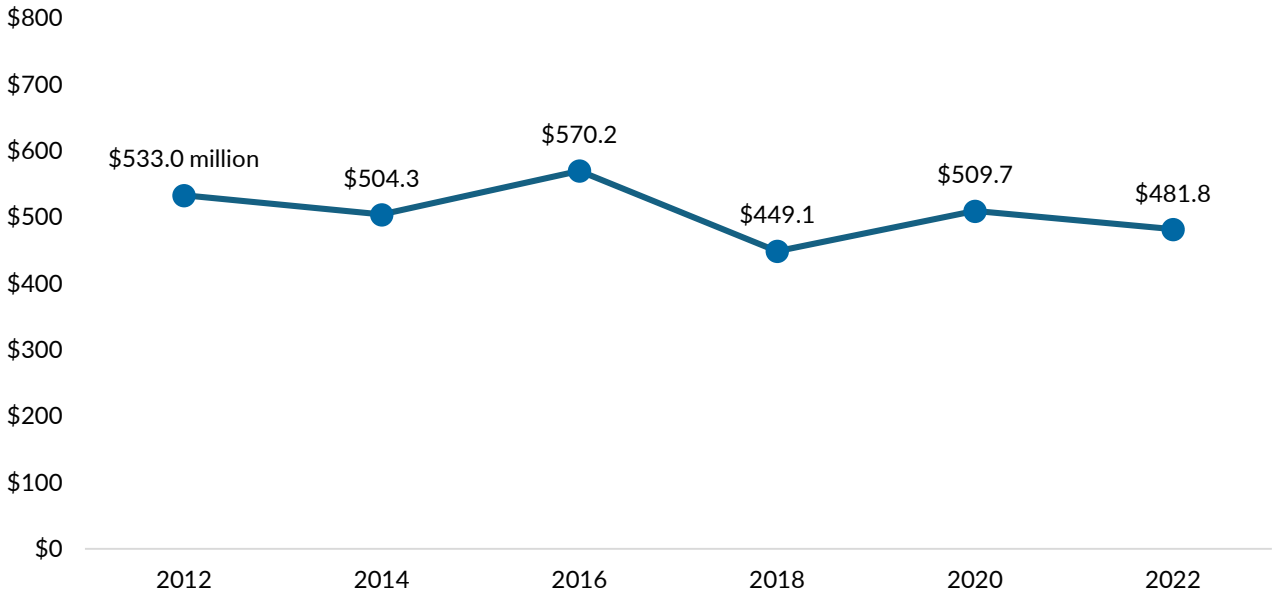
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Colorado who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

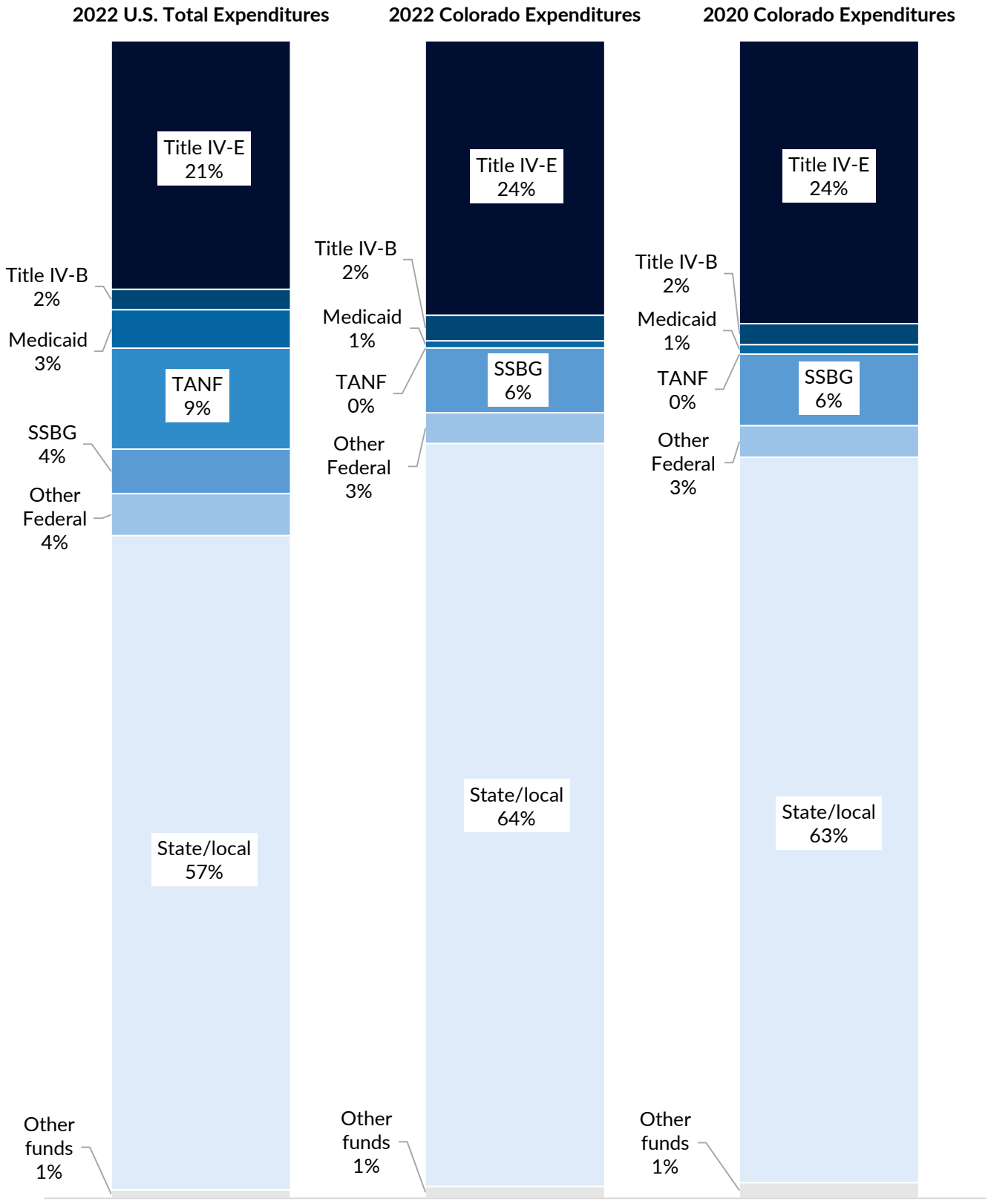
Colorado's total child welfare agency spending decreased from SFY 2012 to 2022 and decreased slightly since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$481,809,776**	**-5%**	**-10%**
Federal	$167,706,031	-9%	-11%
State	$245,534,256	-2%	<1%
Local	$63,656,061	-8%	-36%
Other[5]	$4,913,428	-28%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has not changed since SFY 2020.

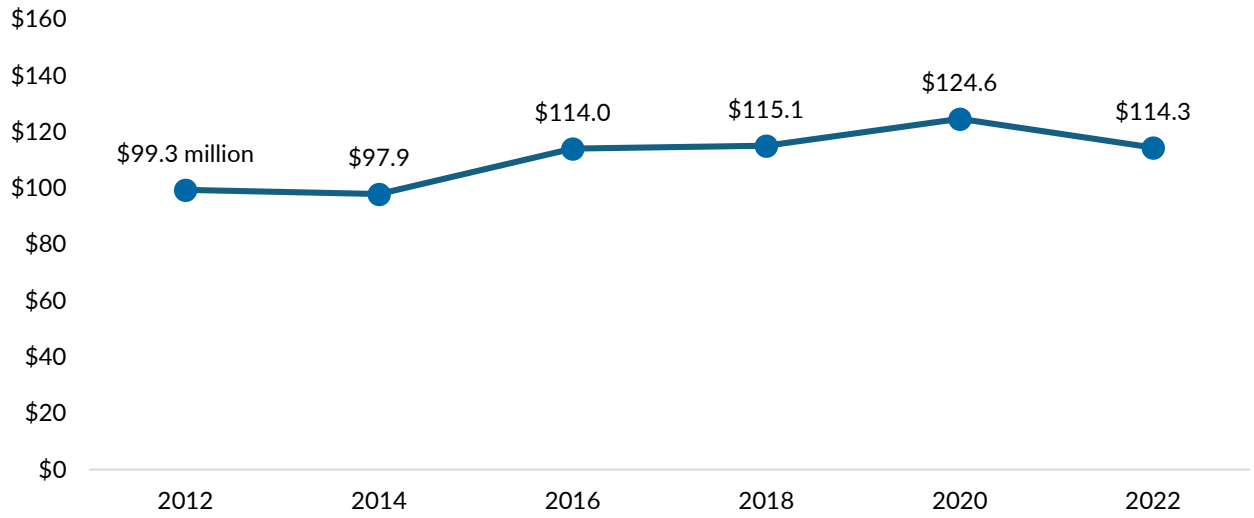


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $114,322,642 **Change from SFY 2020**: -8%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Colorado's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2022.[6]



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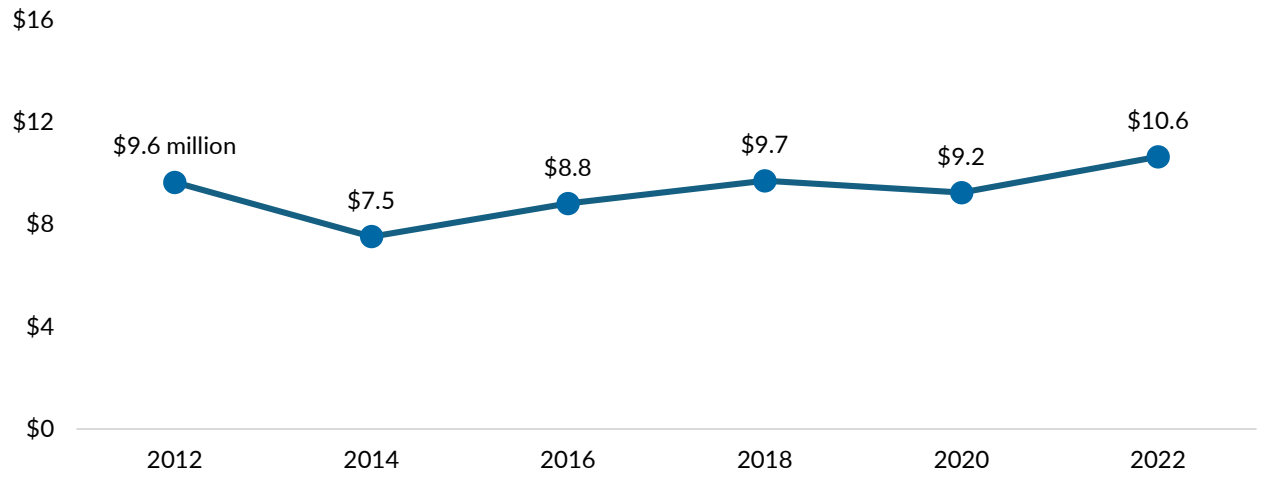
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$33,807,644	$81,016,284	$72,610,961
Adoption Assistance Program	$19,502,239	$22,197,162	$23,704,792
Guardianship Assistance Program	$739,680	$1,114,501	$1,818,653
Chafee Program and ETVs	$2,842,140	$3,024,074	$1,590,415
Waiver	$55,992,524	$11,747,428	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$8,140,125
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $10,647,063 **Change from SFY 2020:** 15%

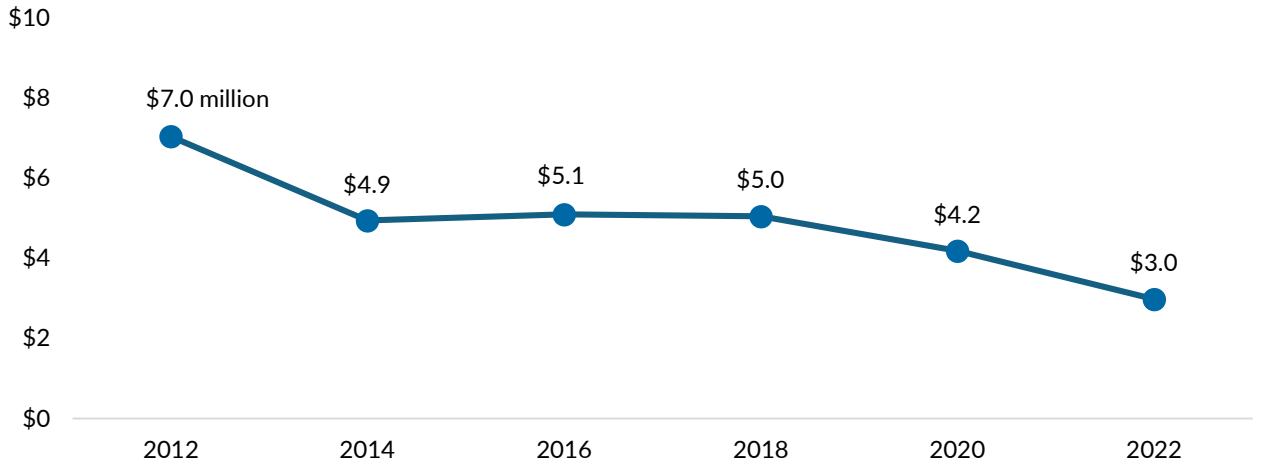
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $2,976,388 **Change from SFY 2020**: -29%

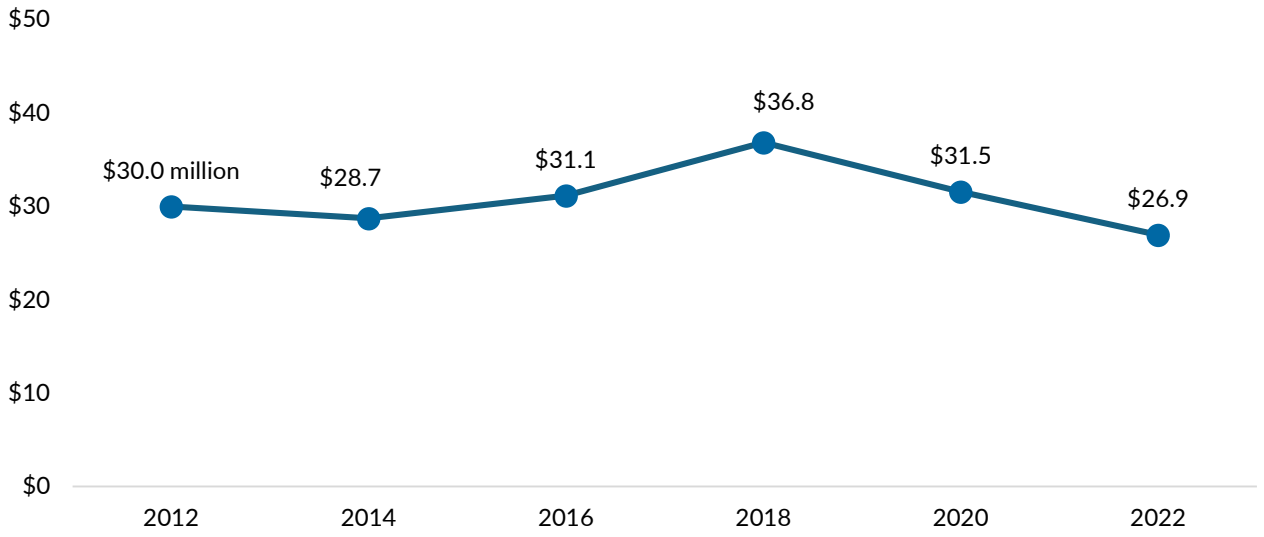
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $26,924,696 **Change from SFY 2020**: -15%

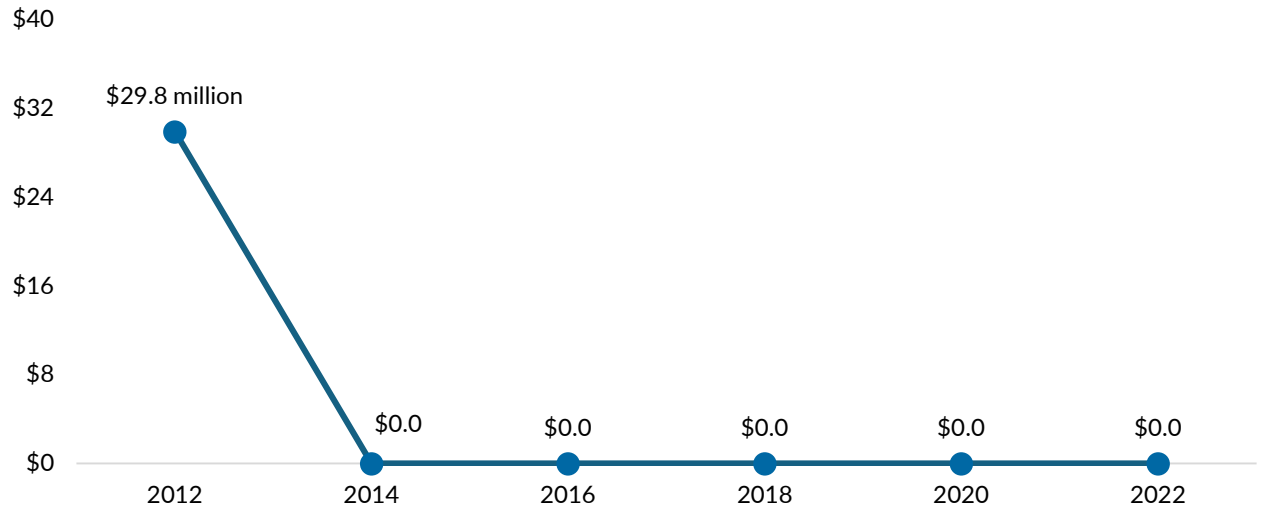
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

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

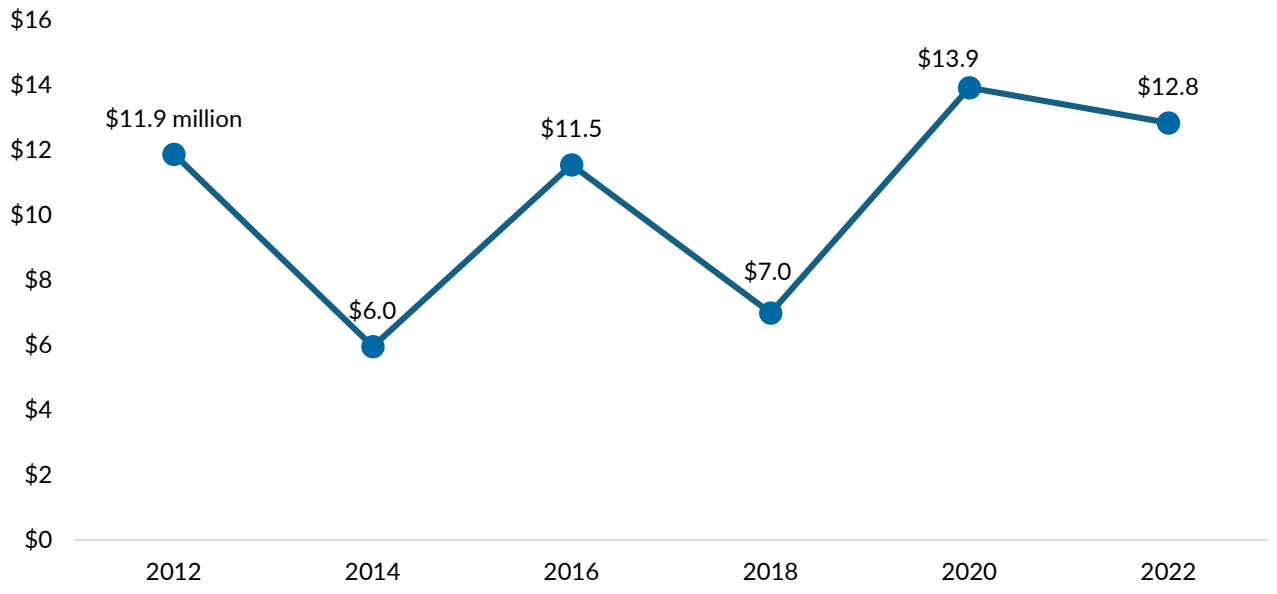


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $12,835,241 **Change from SFY 2020**: -8%

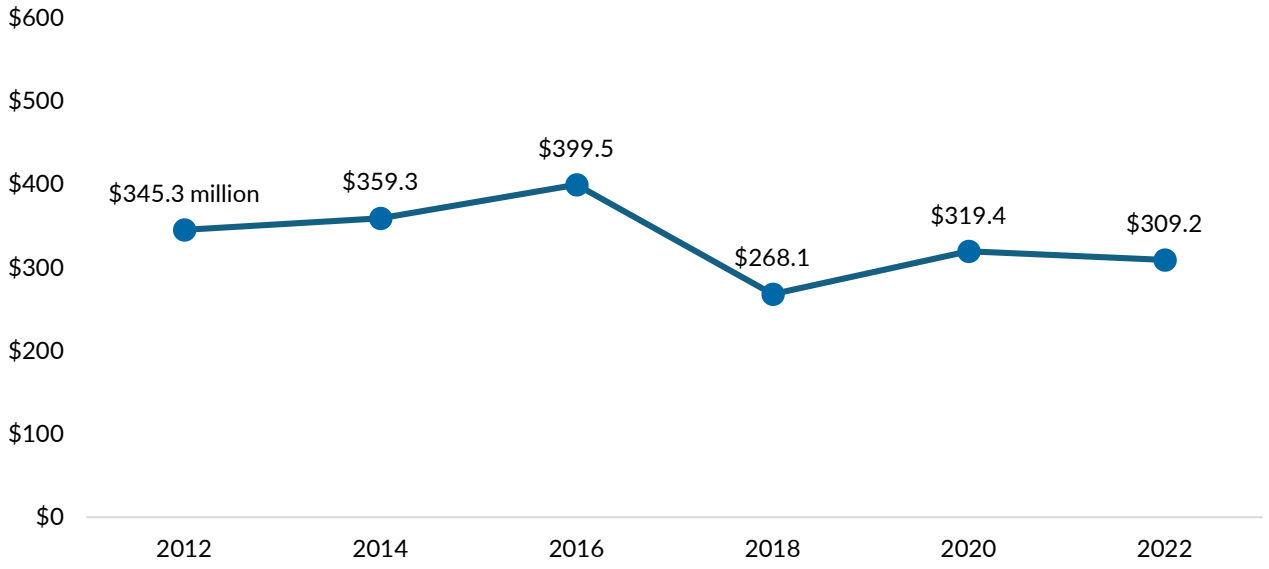
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$632,492	5%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$20,579	0%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$258,785	2%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$851,680	7%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$7,680,525	60%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$1,157,554	9%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$2,103,981	16%
Other	$129,644	1%



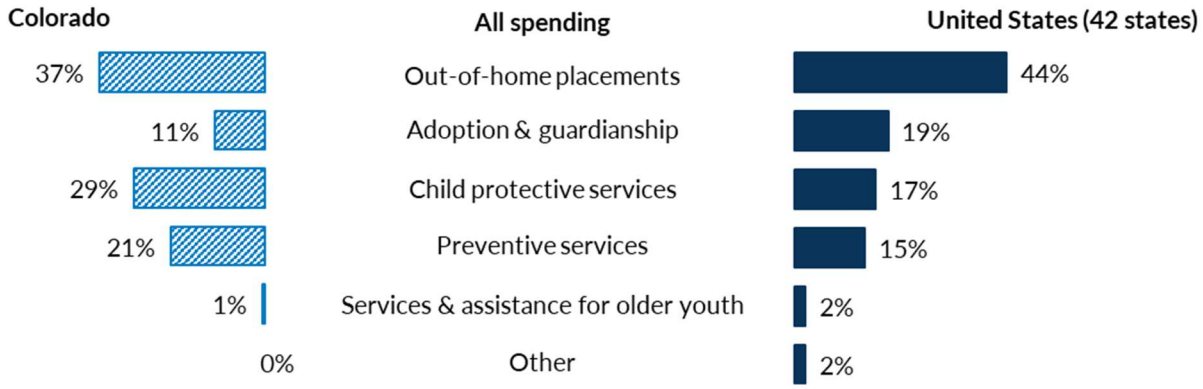
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

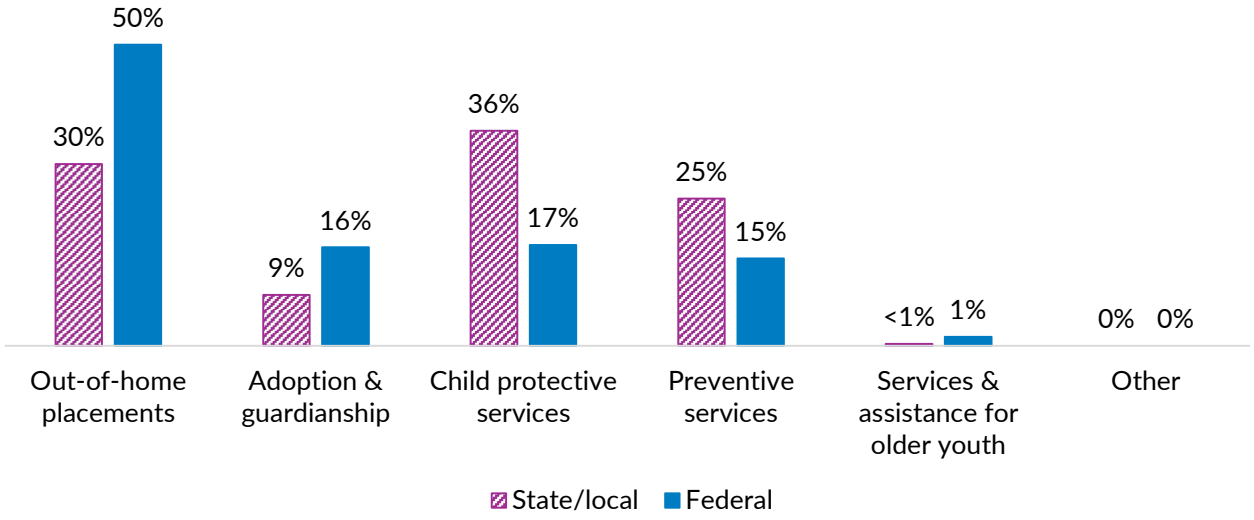


Use of Funds

Colorado's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a larger proportion on child protective services and a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship.



Half of Colorado's federal expenditures[20] are used for out-of-home placements while closer to a third of the state's state/local expenditures[21] are used for this purpose.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

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Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Colorado was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

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[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

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

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

[9] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[10] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[11] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[12] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

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[14] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

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[18] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Connecticut in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Connecticut for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

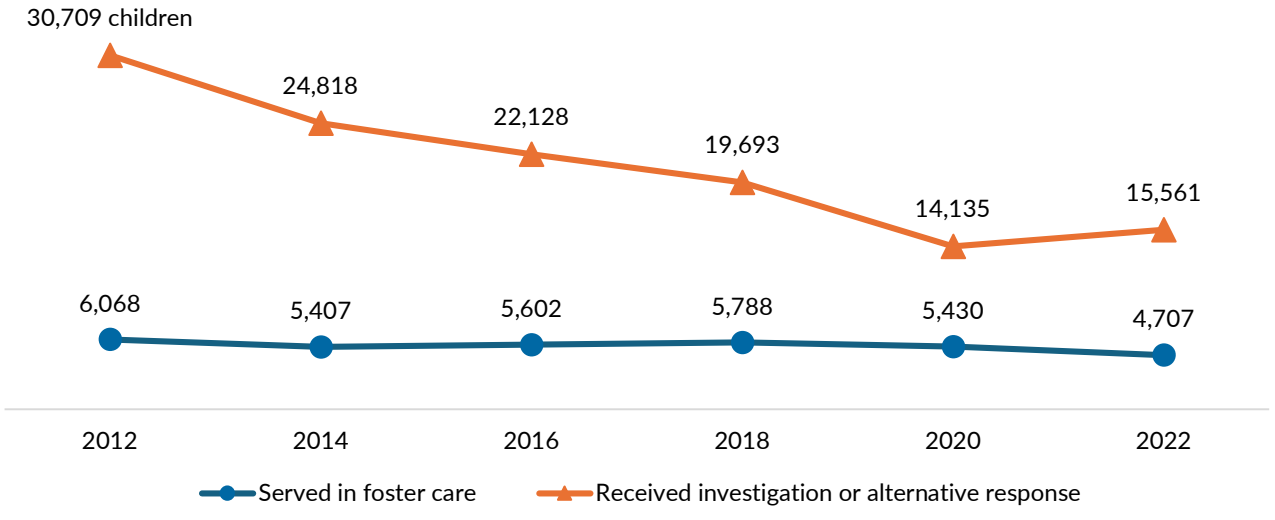
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

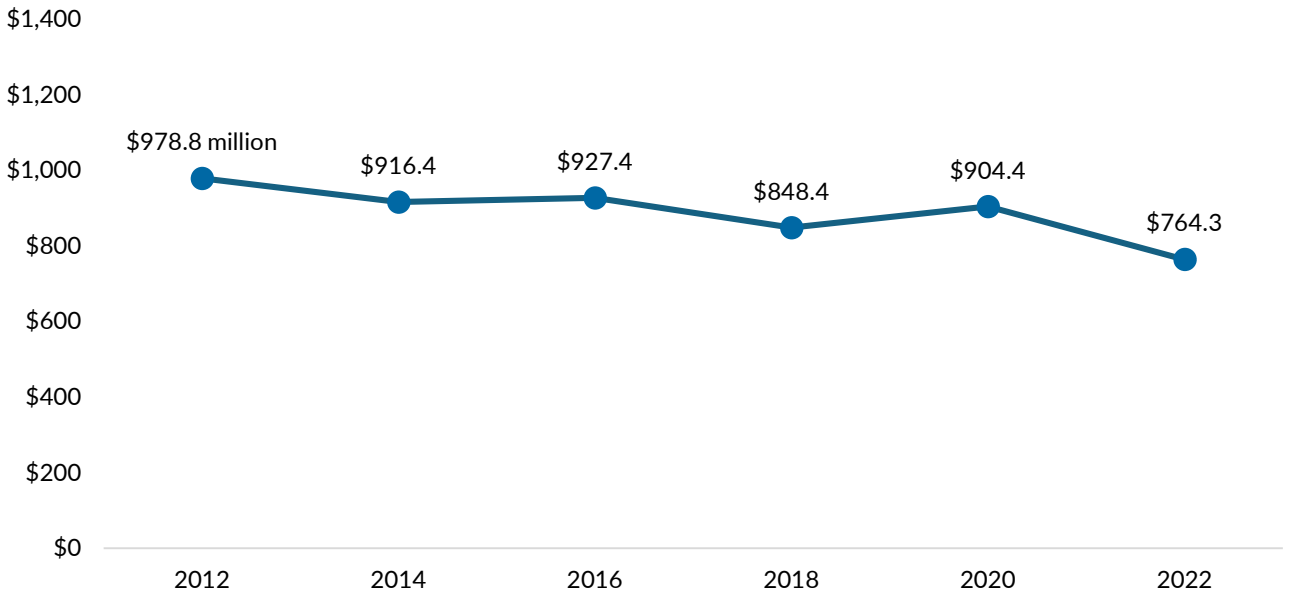
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Connecticut who received an investigation or alternative response has increased while the number served in foster care has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

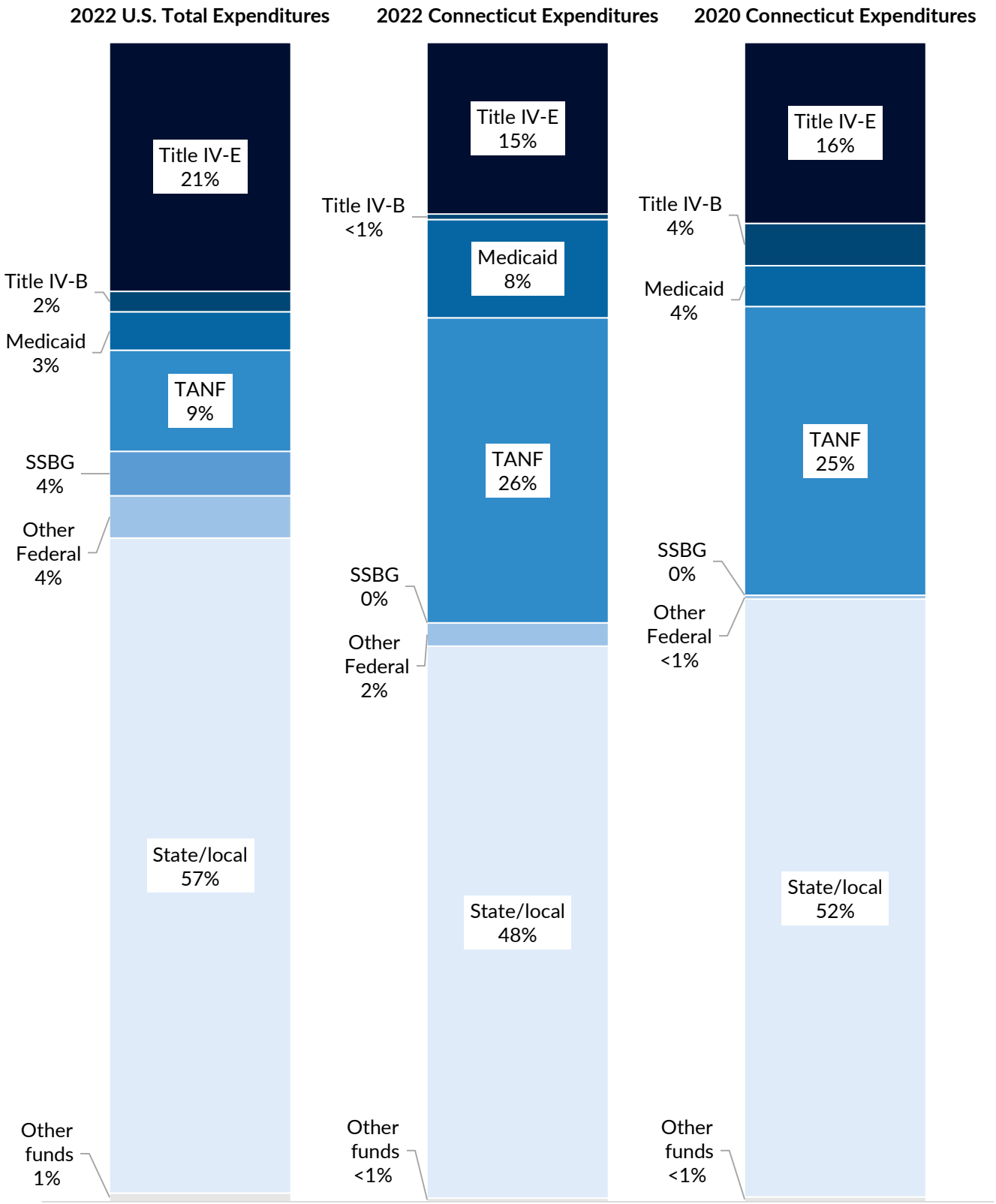
Connecticut's total child welfare agency spending decreased from SFY 2012 to 2022 and decreased since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$764,325,728**	**-15%**	**-22%**
Federal	$398,214,836	-8%	18%
State	$363,885,435	-22%	-43%
Local	$0	0%	0%
Other[5]	$2,225,458	-38%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

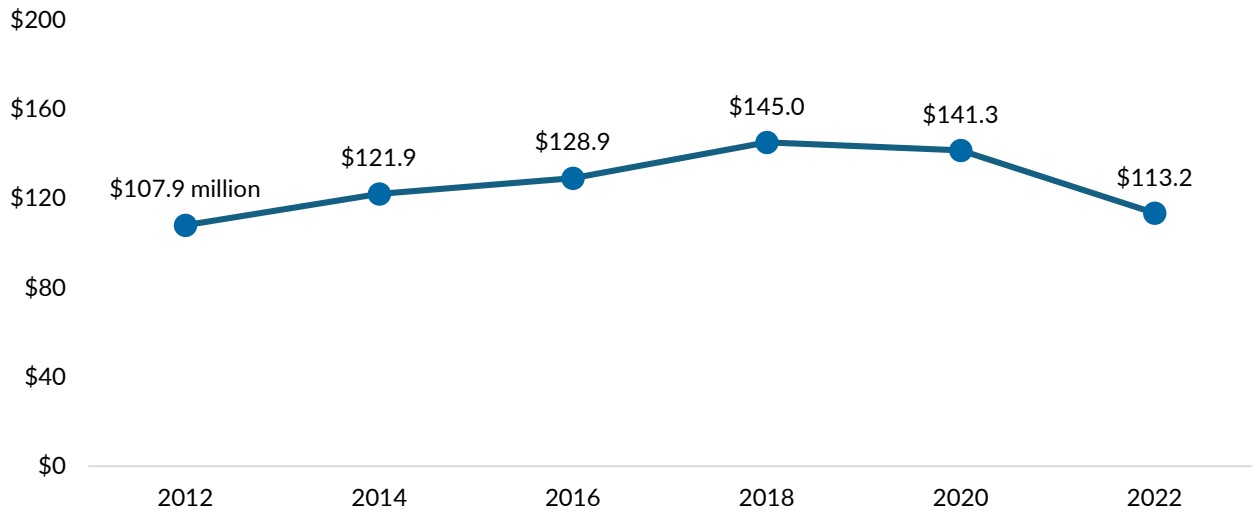


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $113,242,888 **Change from SFY 2020**: -20%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Connecticut's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2021.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in guardianship expenditures and a decrease in foster care, adoption, and Chafee/ETV expenditures.

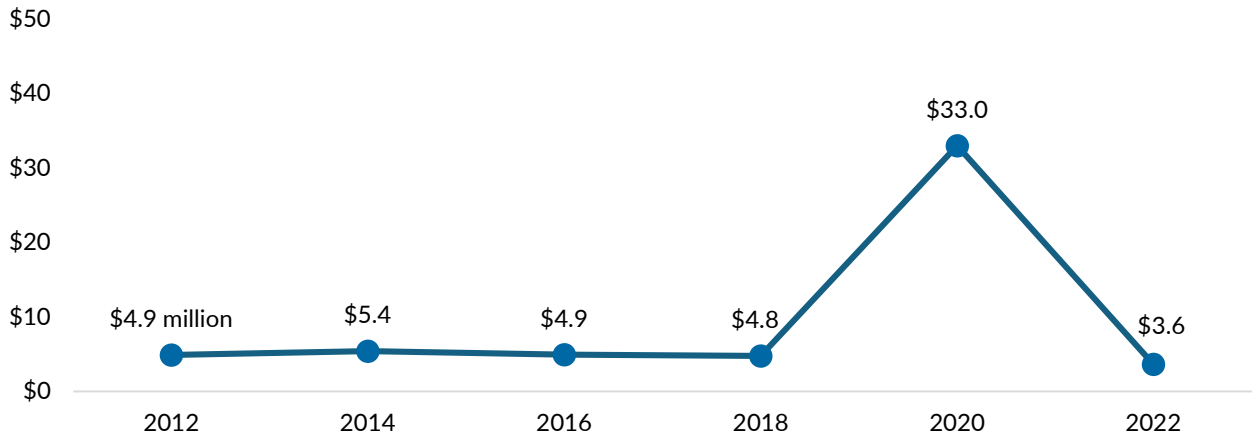
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$88,184,973	$79,572,074	$54,202,587
Adoption Assistance Program	$52,197,585	$55,243,511	$52,168,551
Guardianship Assistance Program	$3,307,528	$4,959,026	$5,553,535
Chafee Program and ETVs	$1,324,264	$1,564,390	$1,318,215
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $3,632,650 **Change from SFY 2020:** -89%

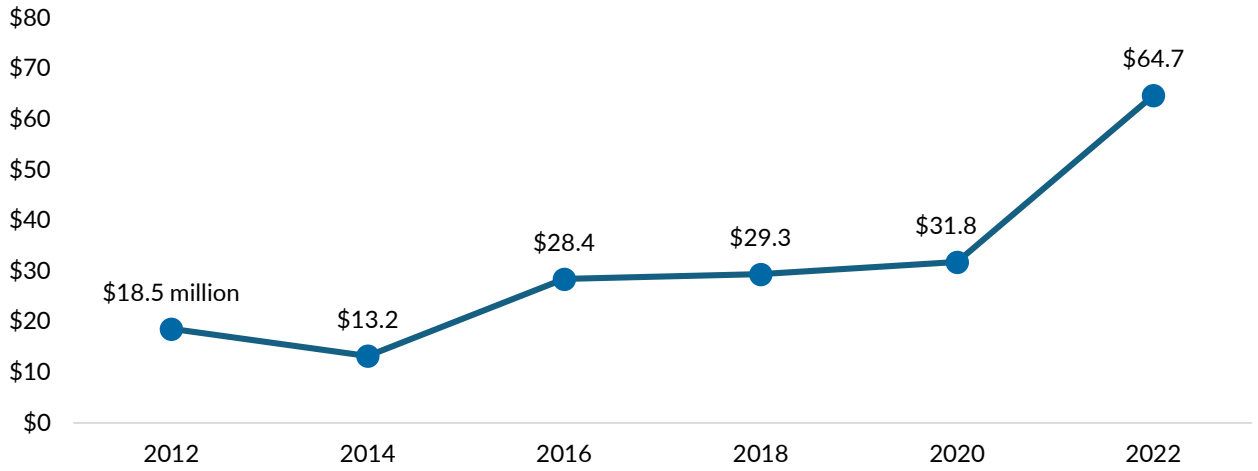
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $64,706,241 **Change from SFY 2020**: 104%

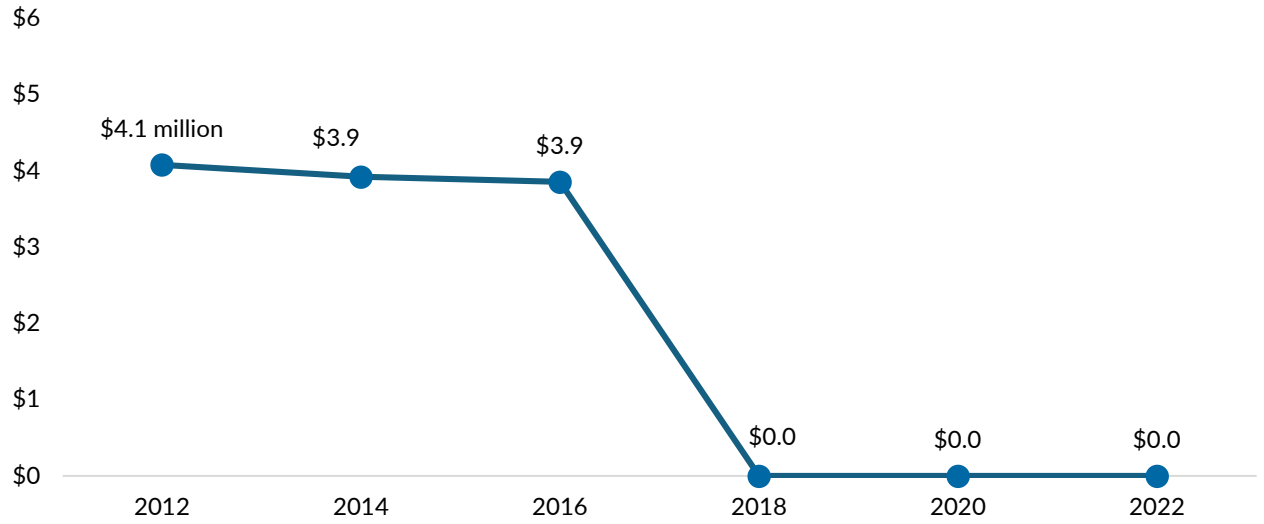
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

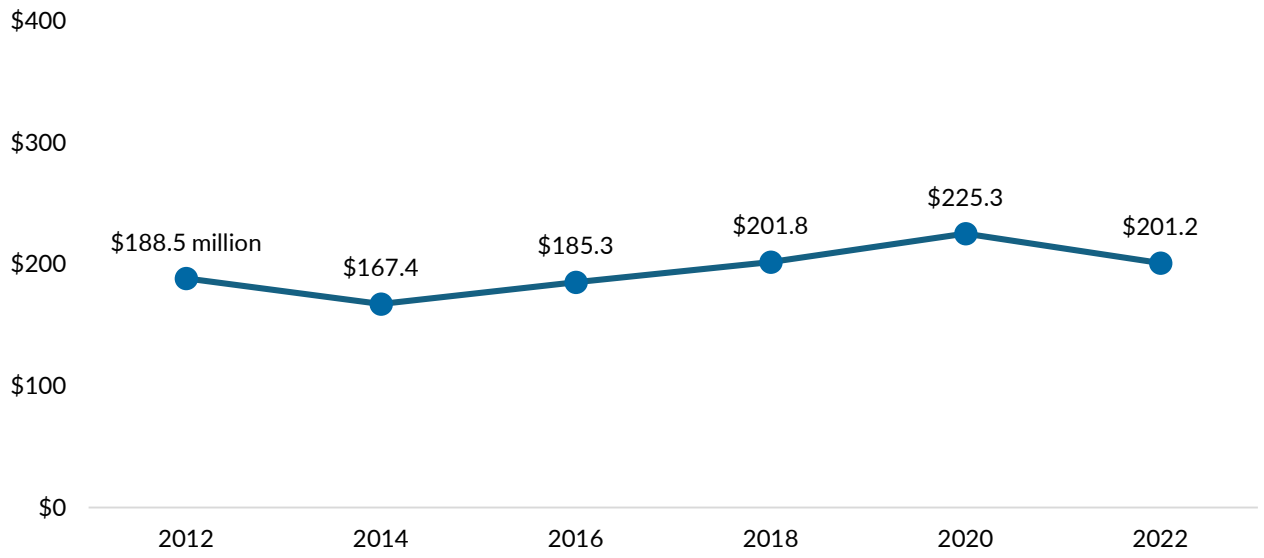
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families[10]

Total in SFY 2022: $201,153,133 **Change from SFY 2020**: -11%

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

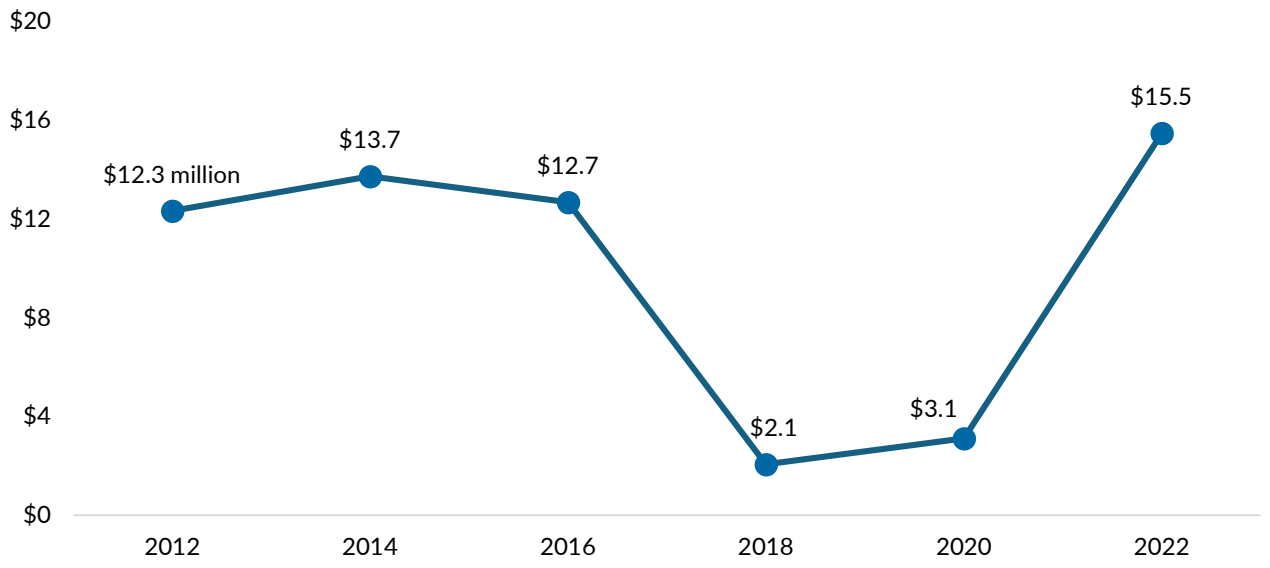


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $15,479,923 **Change from SFY 2020**: 398%

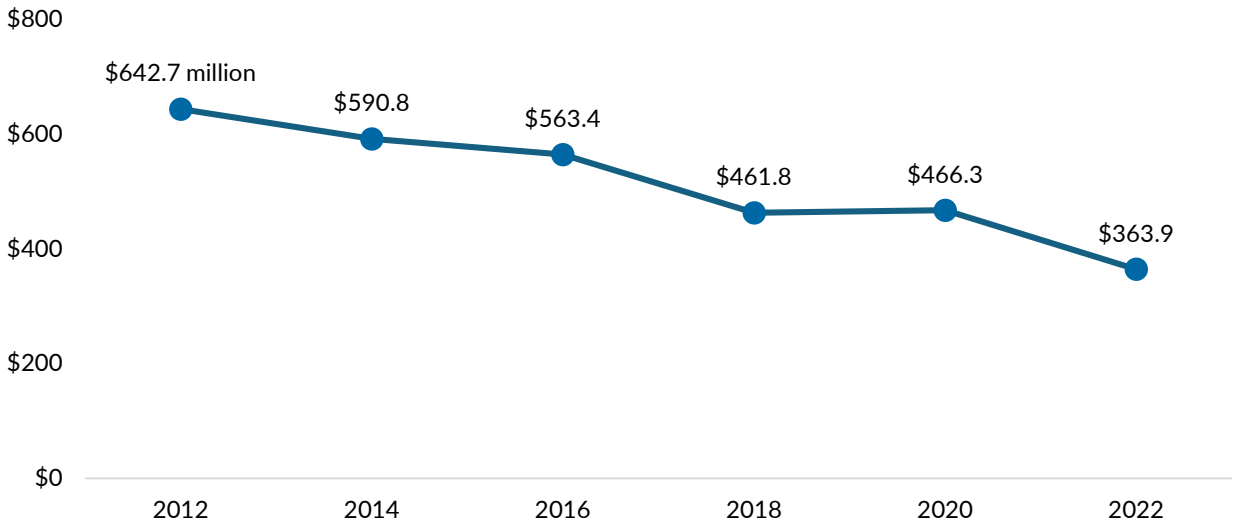
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[11]	$1,337,347	9%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[12]	$0	0%
Children's Justice Act[13]	$132,848	1%
Adoption Opportunities[14]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[15]	$187,542	1%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[16]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[17]	$219,214	1%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[18]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[19]	$13,602,971	88%
Other	$0	0%



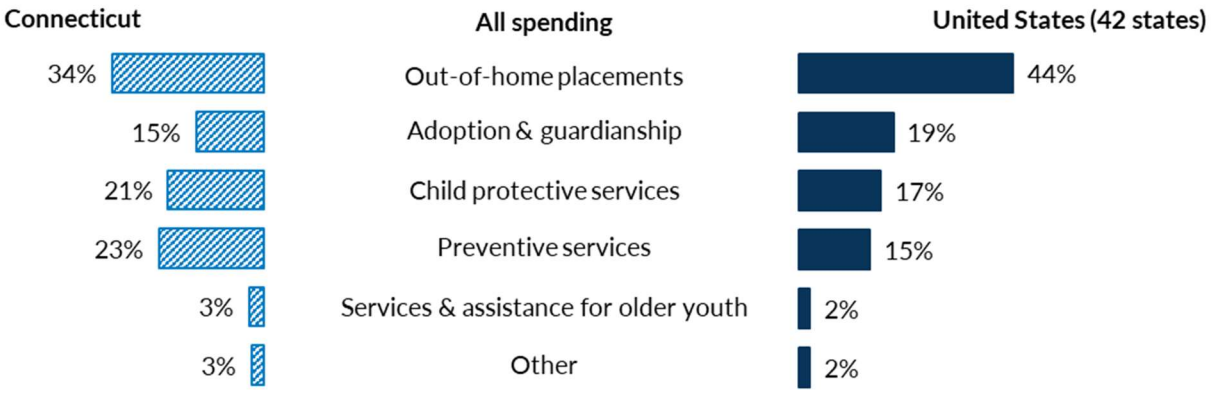
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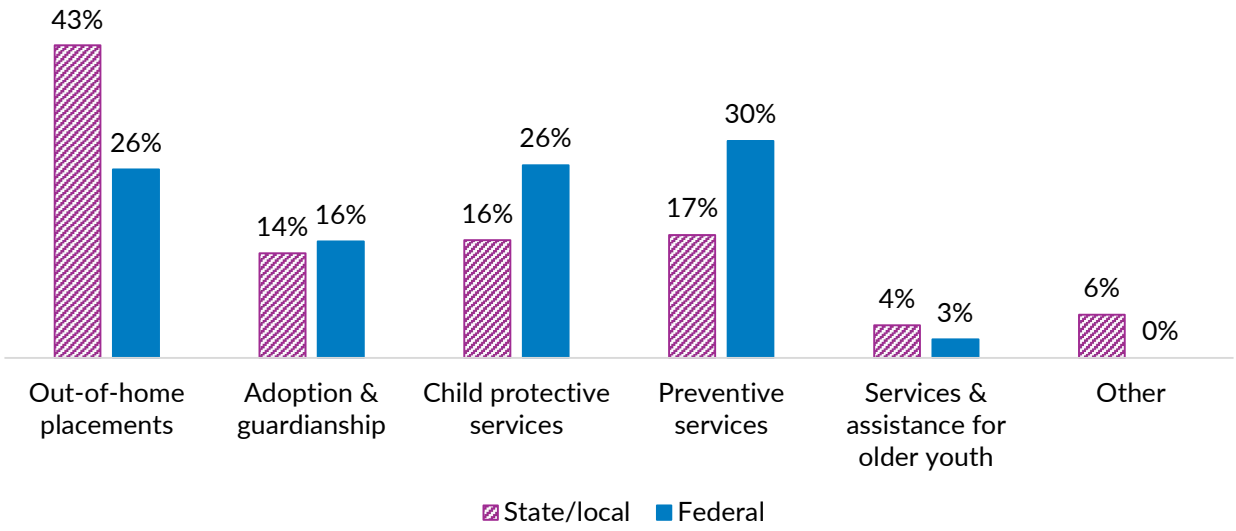


Use of Funds

Connecticut's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[20] The state spends a larger proportion on preventive services and a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements.



More than a quarter of Connecticut's federal expenditures[21] are used for preventive services while less than a quarter of the state's state/local expenditures[22] are used for this purpose.



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[17] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

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

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Delaware in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Delaware for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

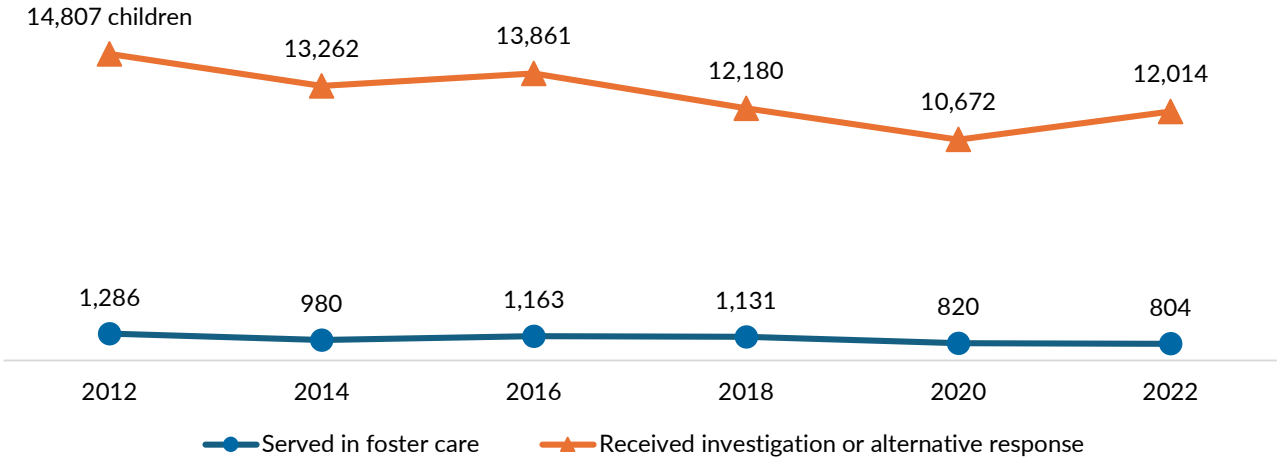
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

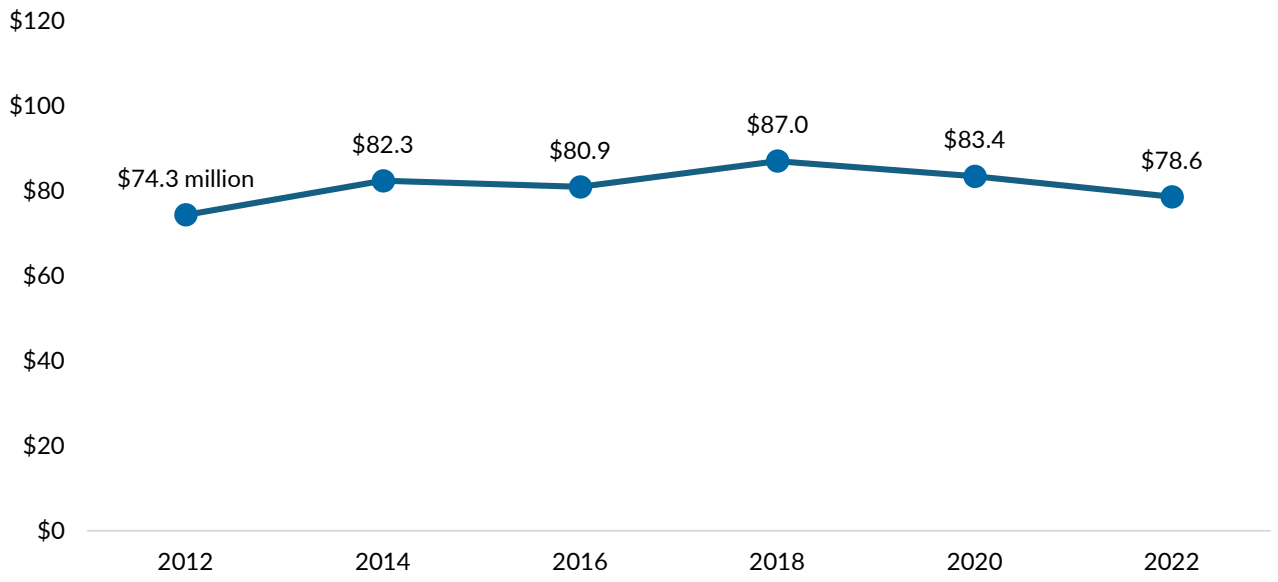
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Delaware who received an investigation or alternative response has increased while the number served in foster care has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

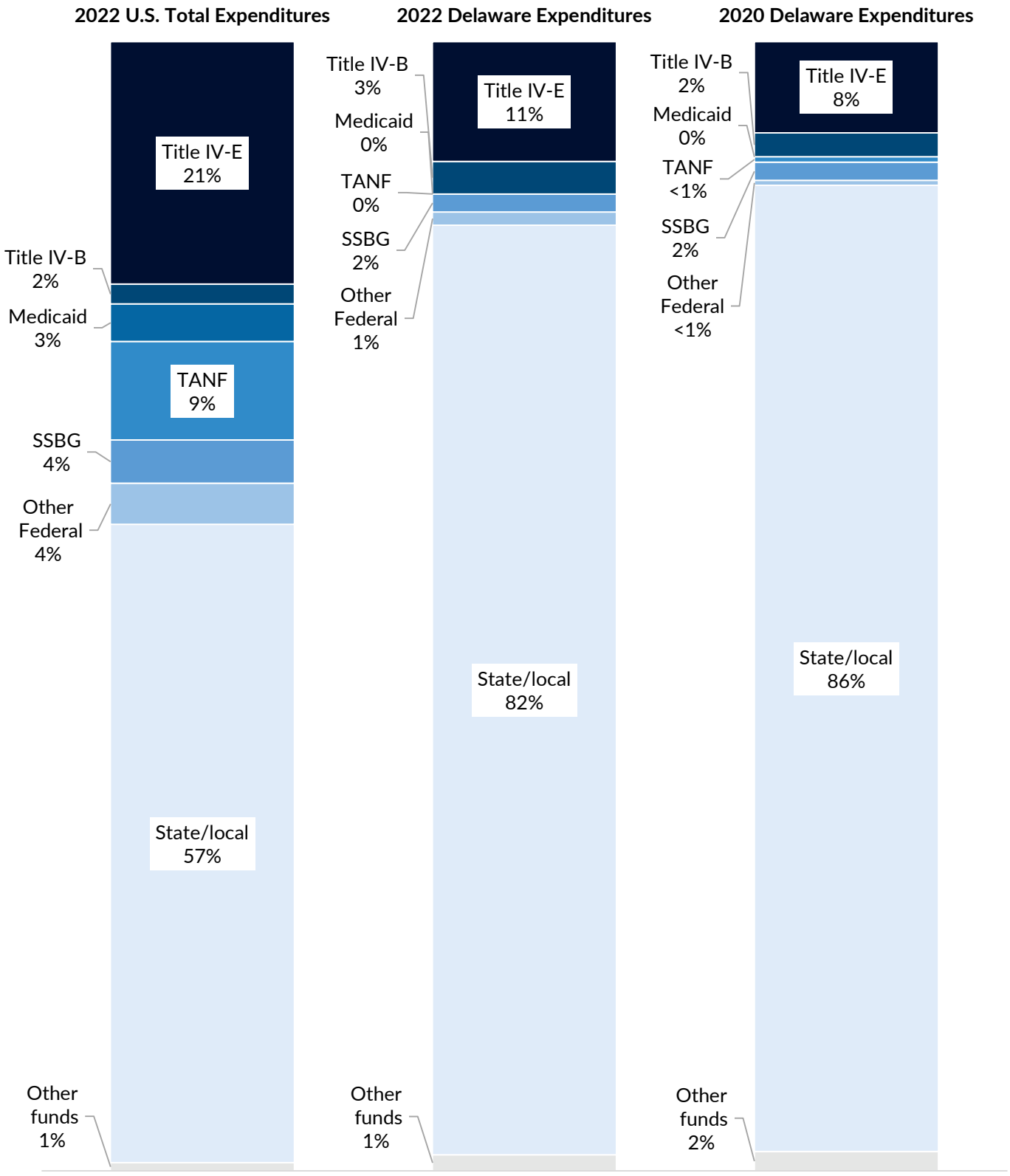
Delaware's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022 but decreased since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$78,595,023**	**-6%**	**6%**
Federal	$12,792,184	20%	-2%
State	$64,698,837	-9%	6%
Local	$0	0%	0%
Other[5]	$1,104,002	-22%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

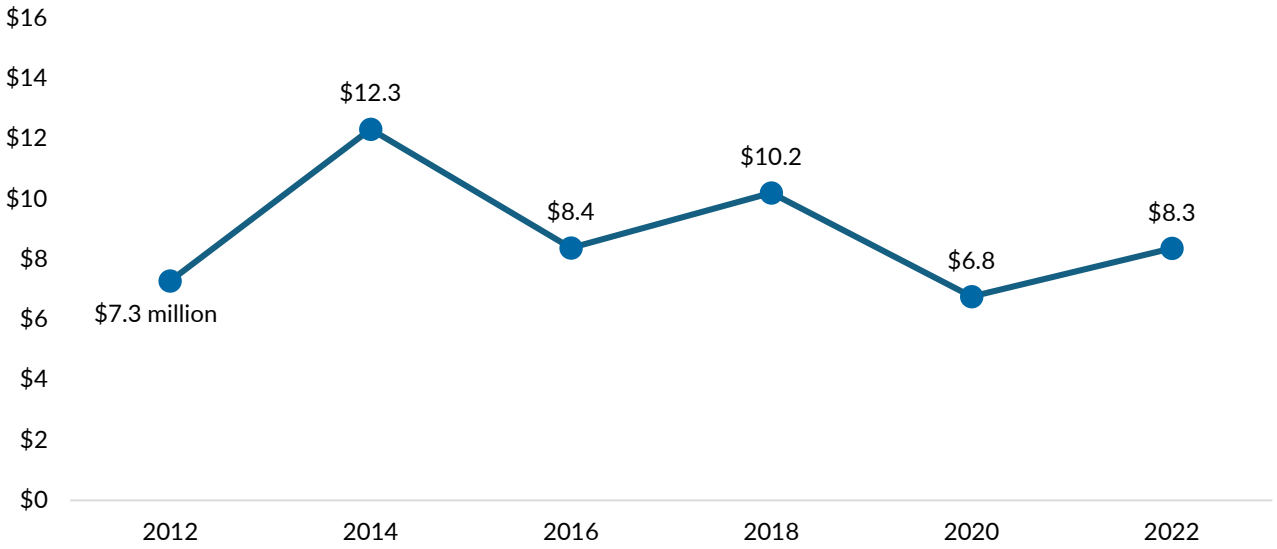


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $8,349,172 **Change from SFY 2020**: 24%

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



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in foster care, adoption, and Chafee/ETV expenditures.

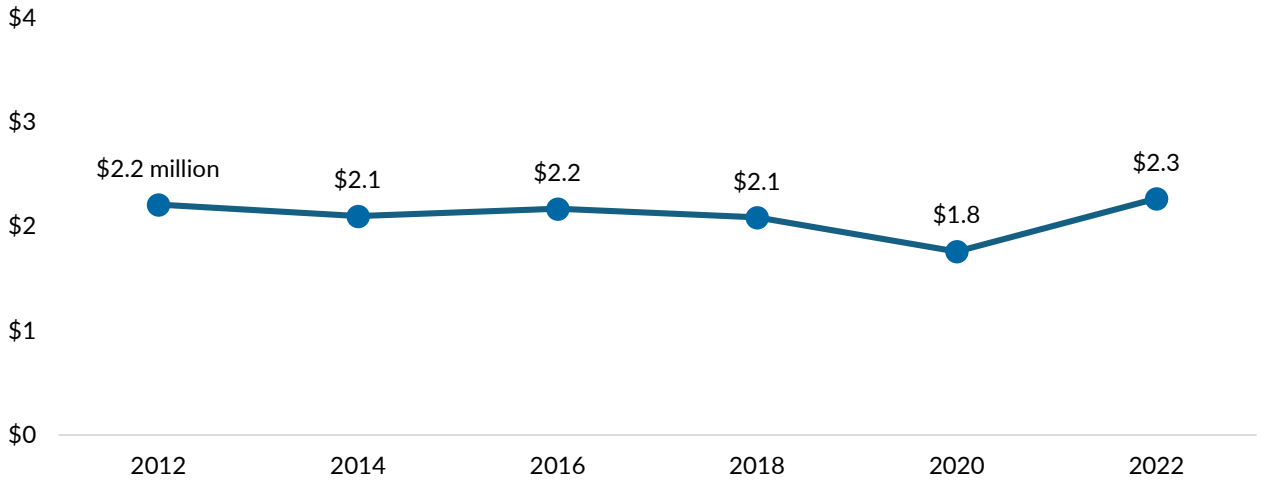
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$7,281,821	$2,596,802	$3,594,151
Adoption Assistance Program	$2,293,522	$3,665,954	$4,254,456
Guardianship Assistance Program	$0	$0	$0
Chafee Program and ETVs	$616,804	$489,110	$500,565
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $2,268,681 **Change from SFY 2020:** 29%

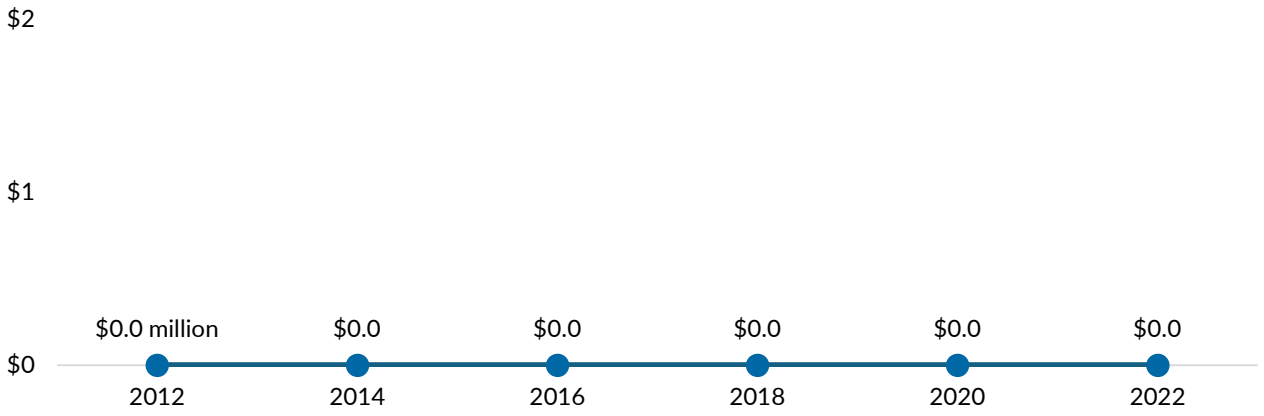
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

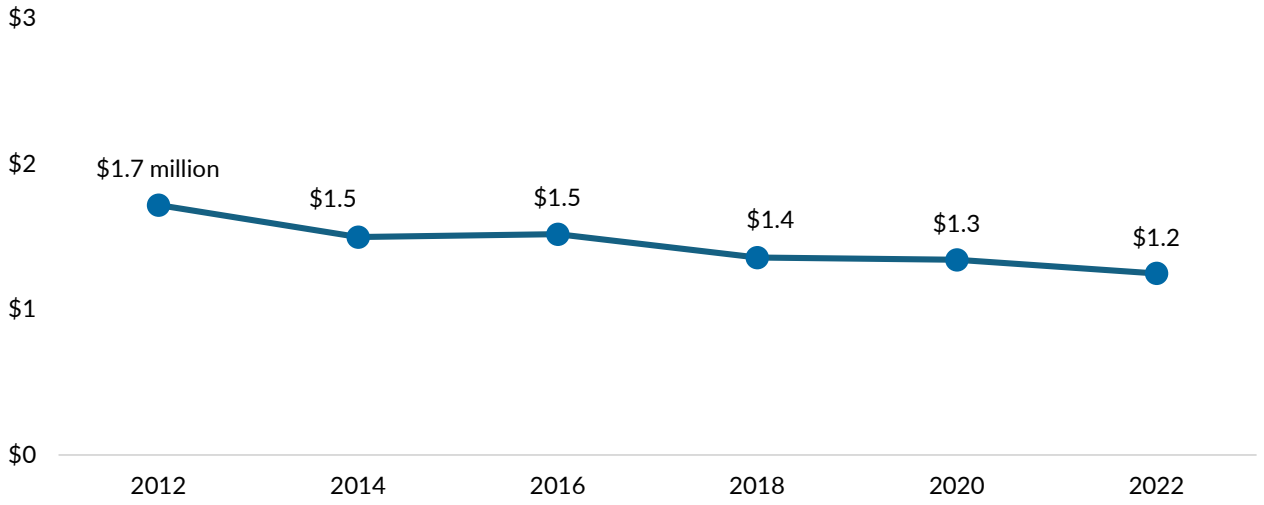
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $1,245,910 **Change from SFY 2020**: -7%

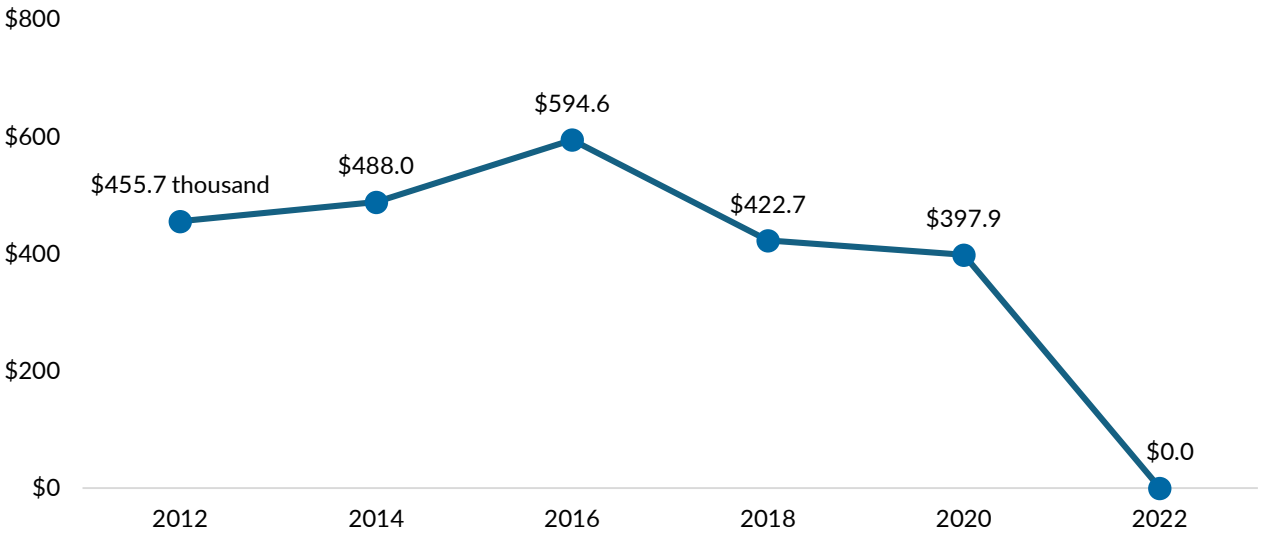
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[8]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: -100%

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

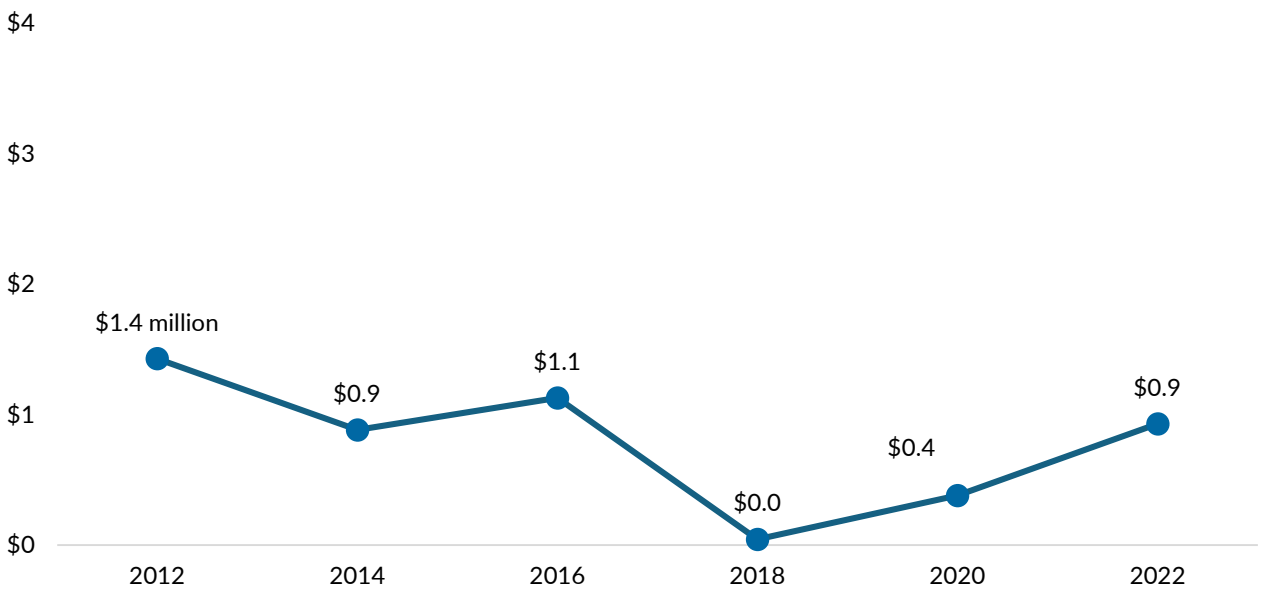


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $928,421 **Change from SFY 2020**: 145%

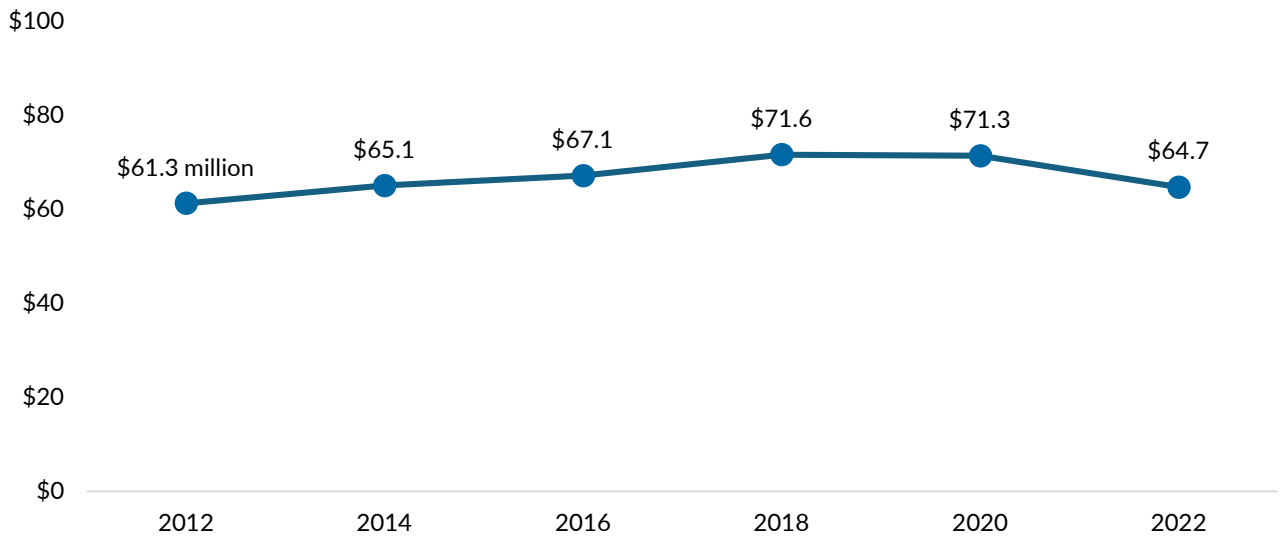
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[9]	$252,087	27%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[10]	$0	0%
Children's Justice Act[11]	$0	0%
Adoption Opportunities[12]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[13]	$85,049	9%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[14]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[15]	$0	0%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[16]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[17]	$591,285	64%
Other	$0	0%



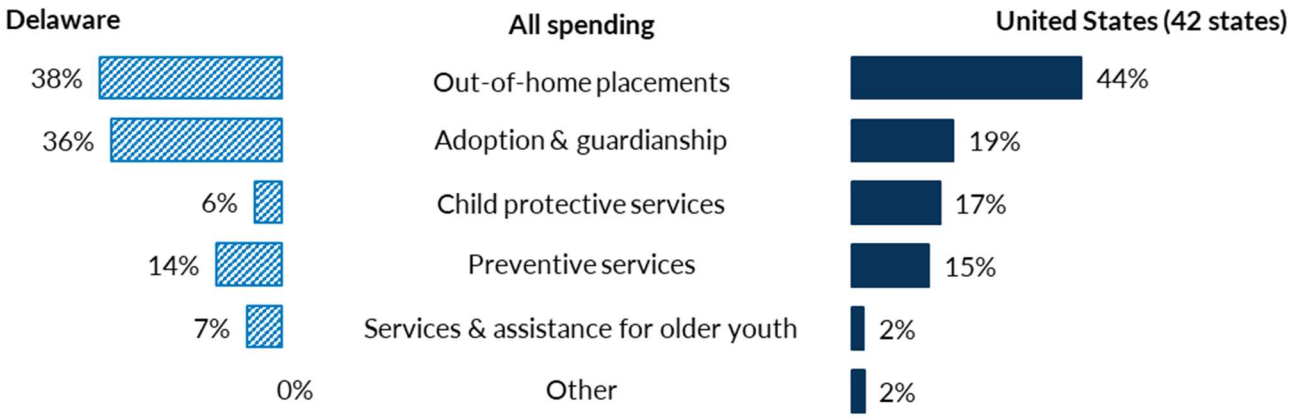
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

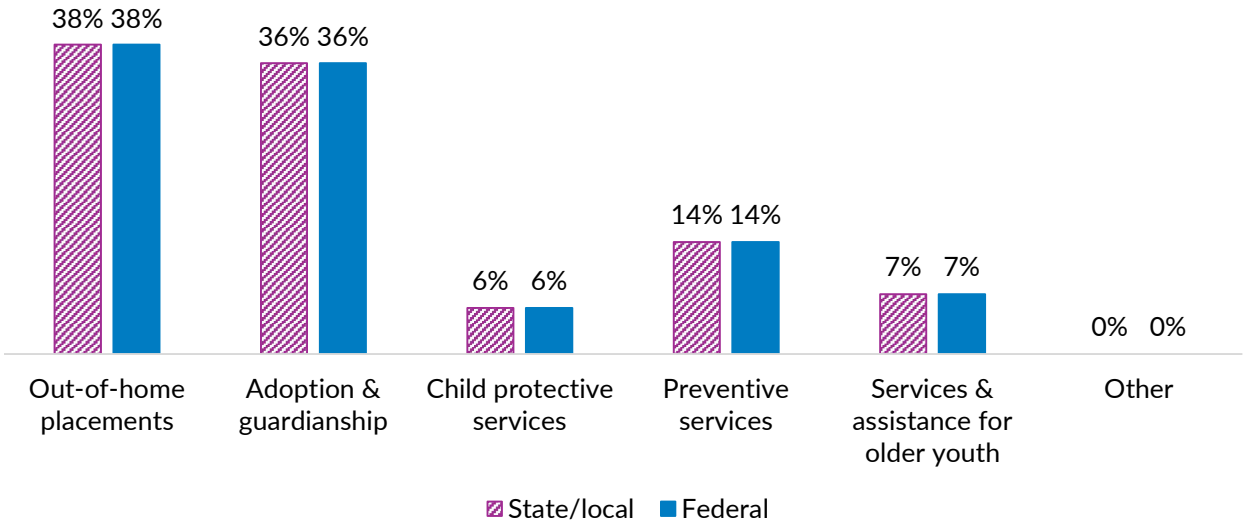


Use of Funds

Delaware's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[18] The state spends a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship and a smaller proportion on child protective services.



More than a third of Delaware's federal[19] and state/local[20] expenditures are used for out-of-home placements.



Note: Delaware reported using federal and state/local funds in the same way.

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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Delaware was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2024). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2013 – 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2020). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2010 – 2019*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption-fy-2010-2019

[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument has been revised over time, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

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

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

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

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

[8] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[9] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[10] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[11] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[12] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[13] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[14] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[15] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[16] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[17] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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

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

Child Welfare Agency Spending in District of Columbia in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in District of Columbia for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

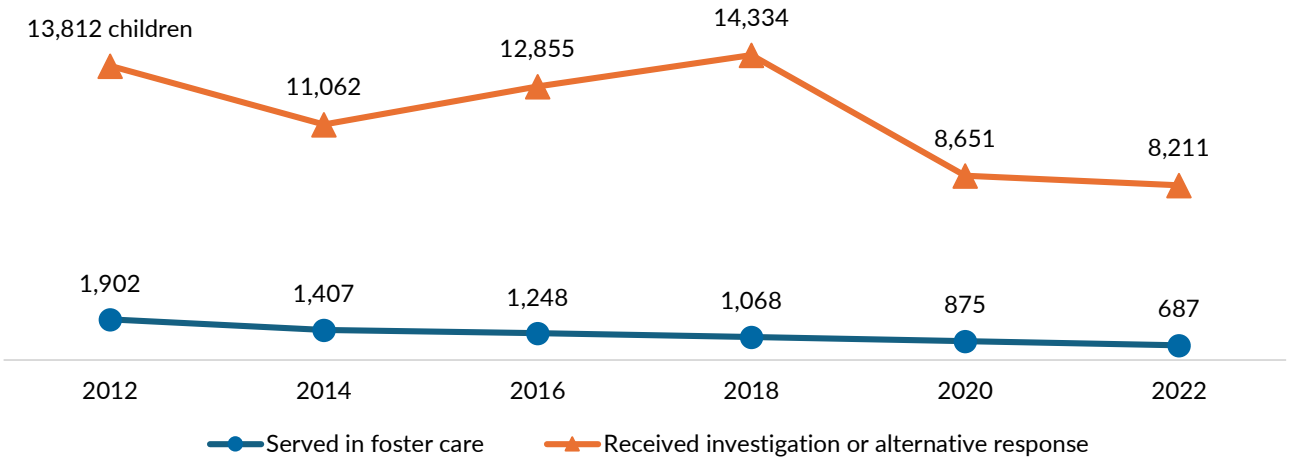
Other available resources

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

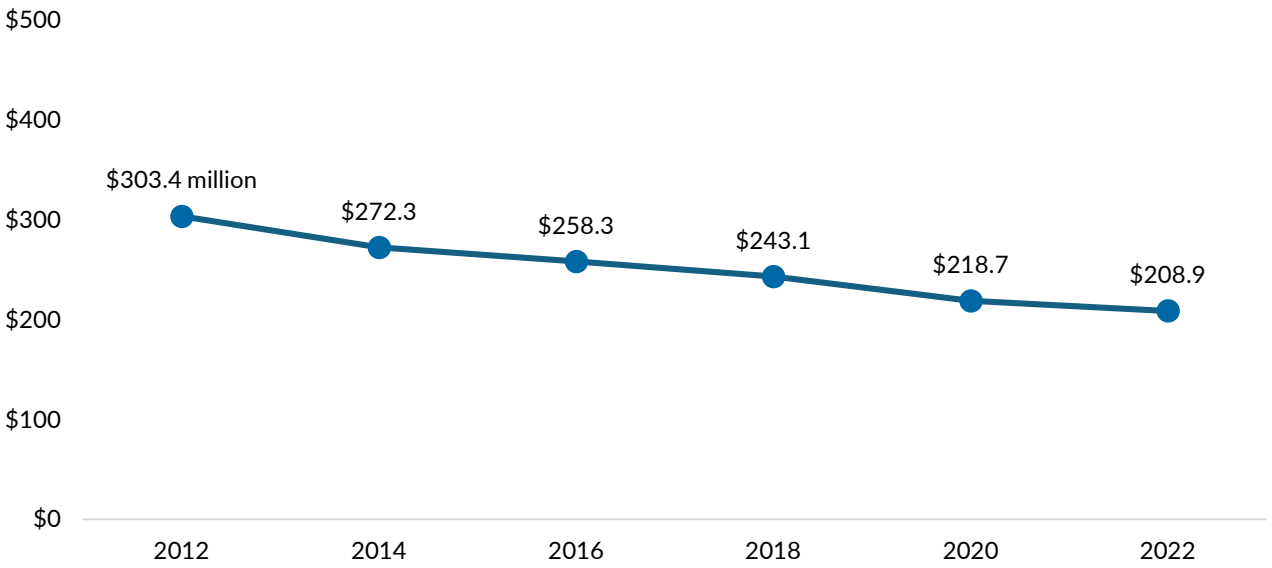
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in District of Columbia who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



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Total Expenditures[4]

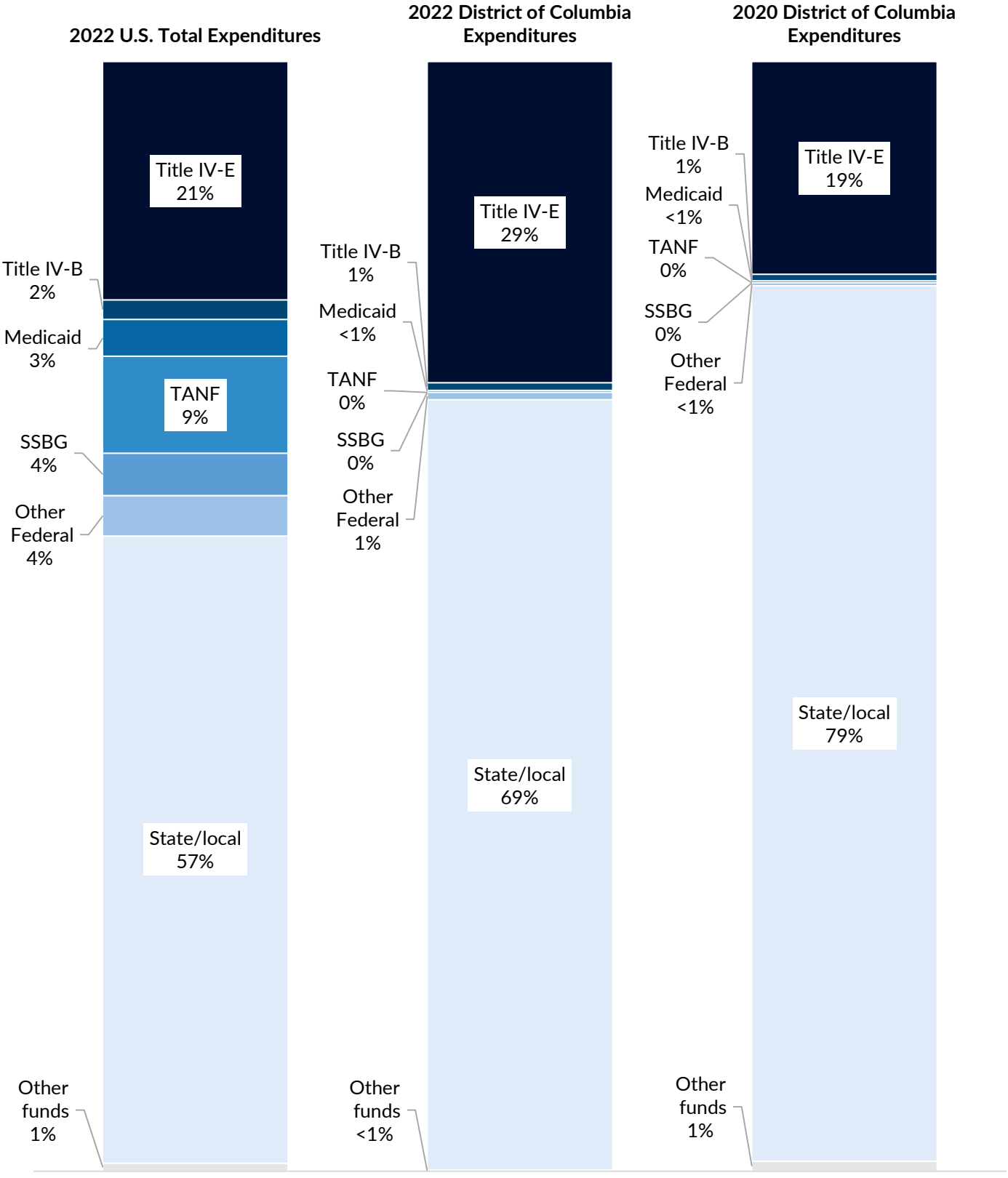
District of Columbia's total child welfare agency spending decreased from SFY 2012 to 2022 and decreased slightly since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$208,852,697**	**-5%**	**-31%**
Federal	$63,667,191	44%	-22%
State	$144,992,000	-16%	-35%
Local	$0	0%	0%
Other[5]	$193,506	-90%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

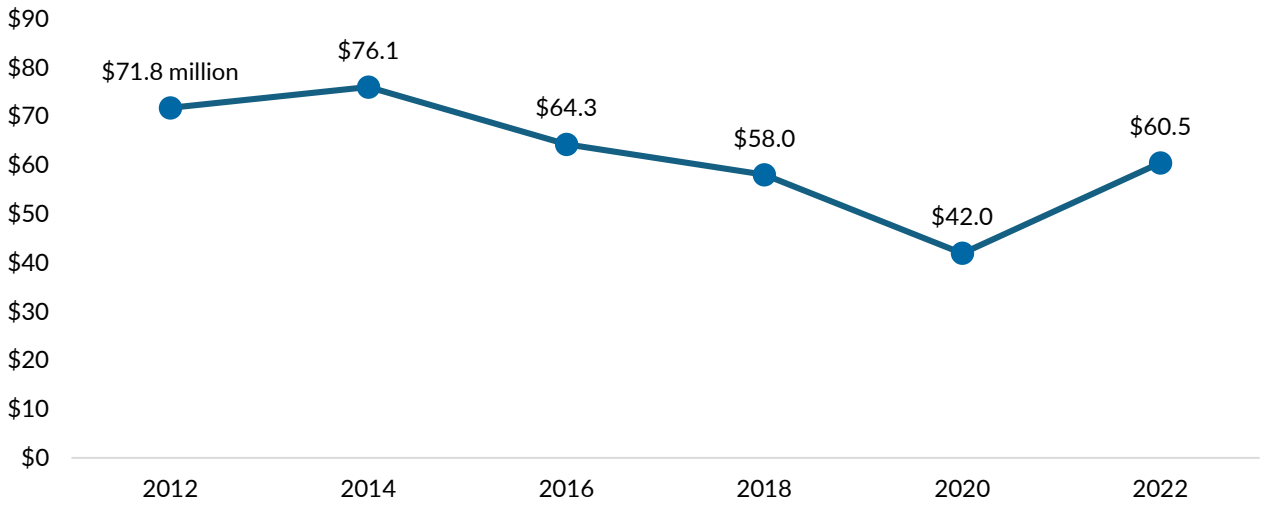


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $60,475,078 **Change from SFY 2020**: 44%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). District of Columbia's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2019.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in adoption, Chafee/ETV, prevention, and Funding Certainty Grant expenditures and a decrease in foster care and guardianship expenditures.

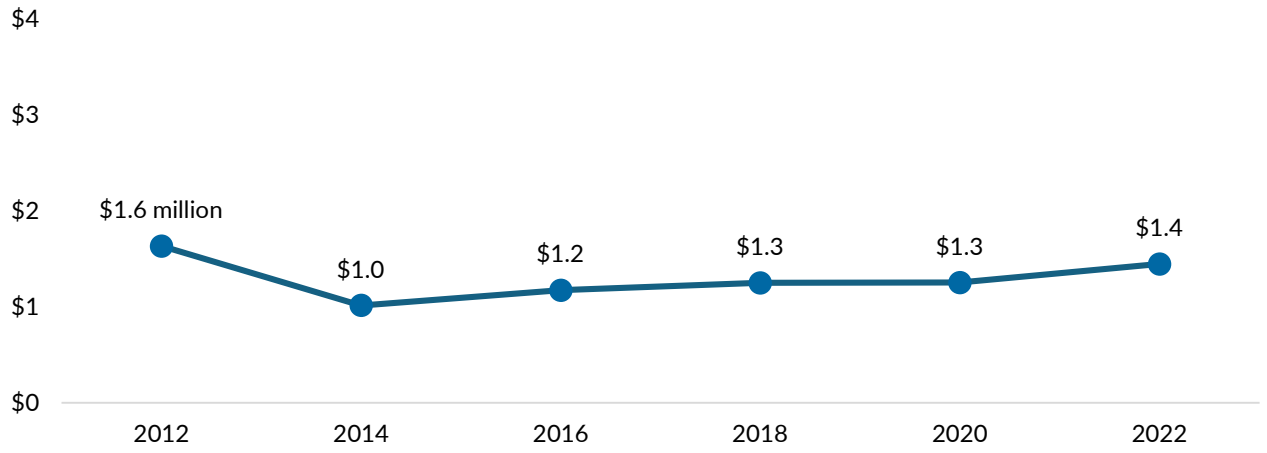
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$0	$26,200,104	$23,539,196
Adoption Assistance Program	$11,495,070	$10,631,122	$11,103,032
Guardianship Assistance Program	$3,215,467	$2,694,912	$2,296,583
Chafee Program and ETVs	$863,381	$1,303,541	$1,779,150
Waiver	$41,661,017	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$455,607	$7,305,393
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$14,451,724

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $1,447,546 **Change from SFY 2020:** 15%

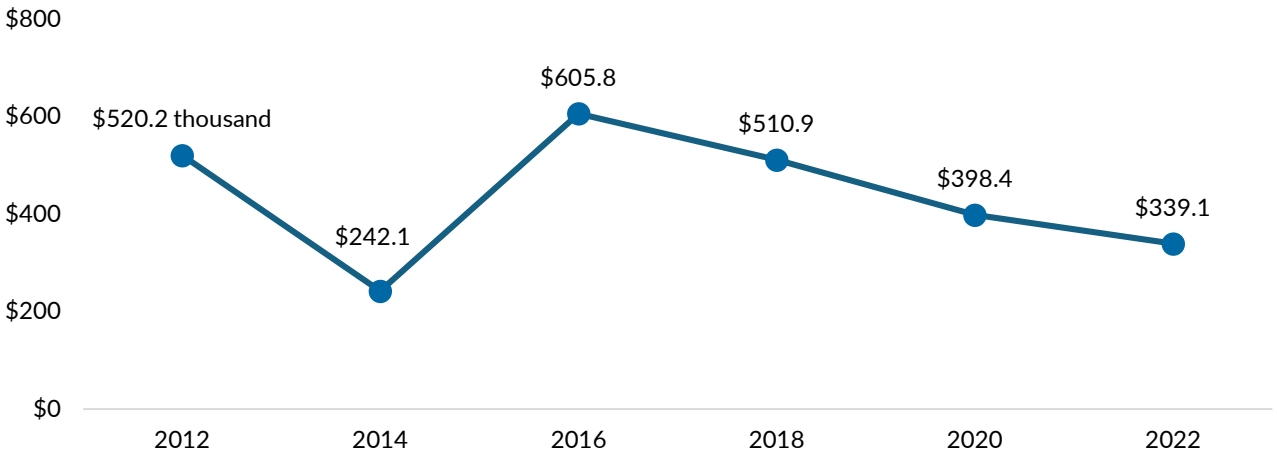
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $339,059 **Change from SFY 2020**: -15%

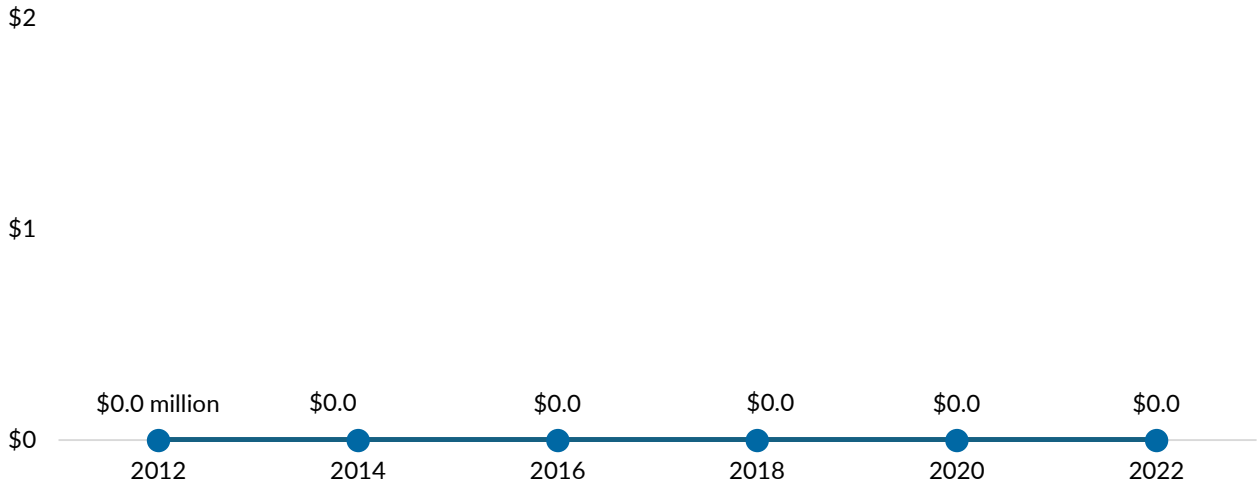
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

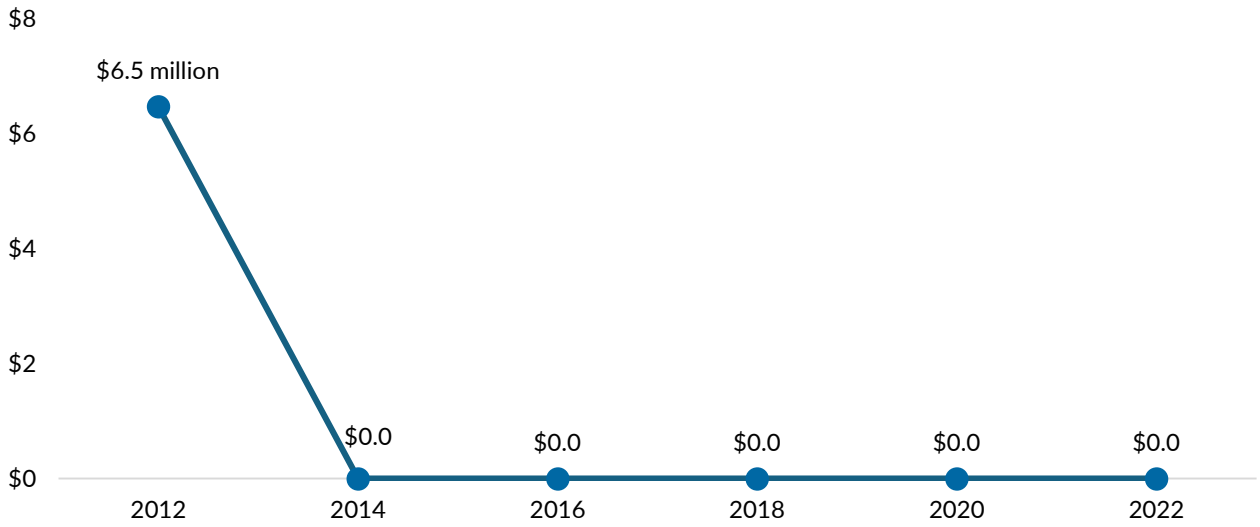
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

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

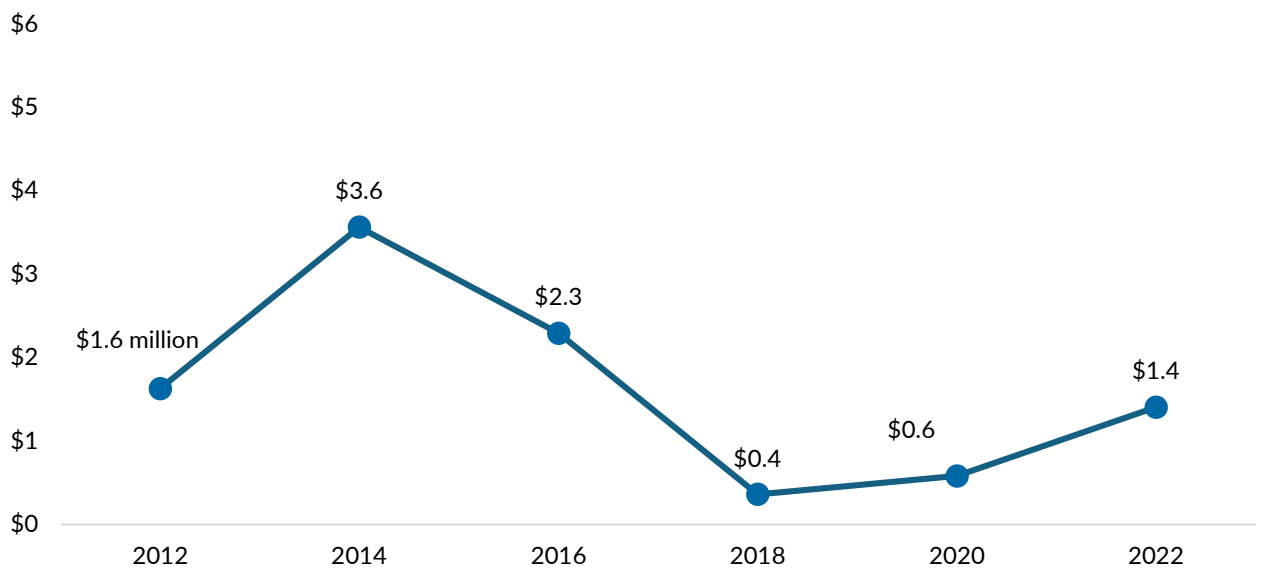


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $1,405,508 **Change from SFY 2020**: 142%

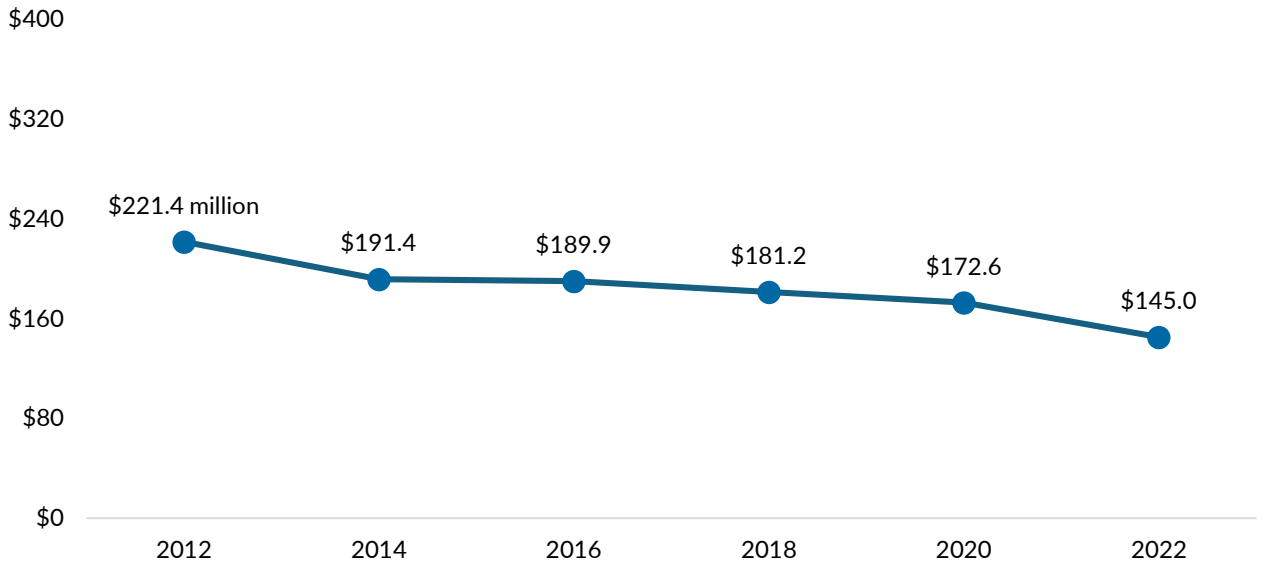
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$183,926	13%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$364,168	26%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$73,748	5%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$390,000	28%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$393,666	28%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$0	0%
Other	$0	0%



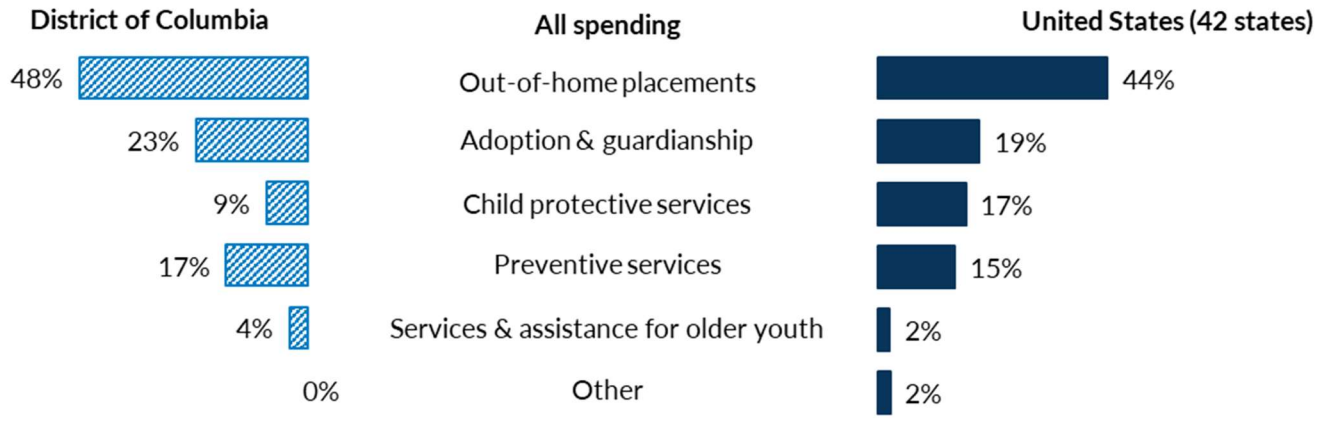
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

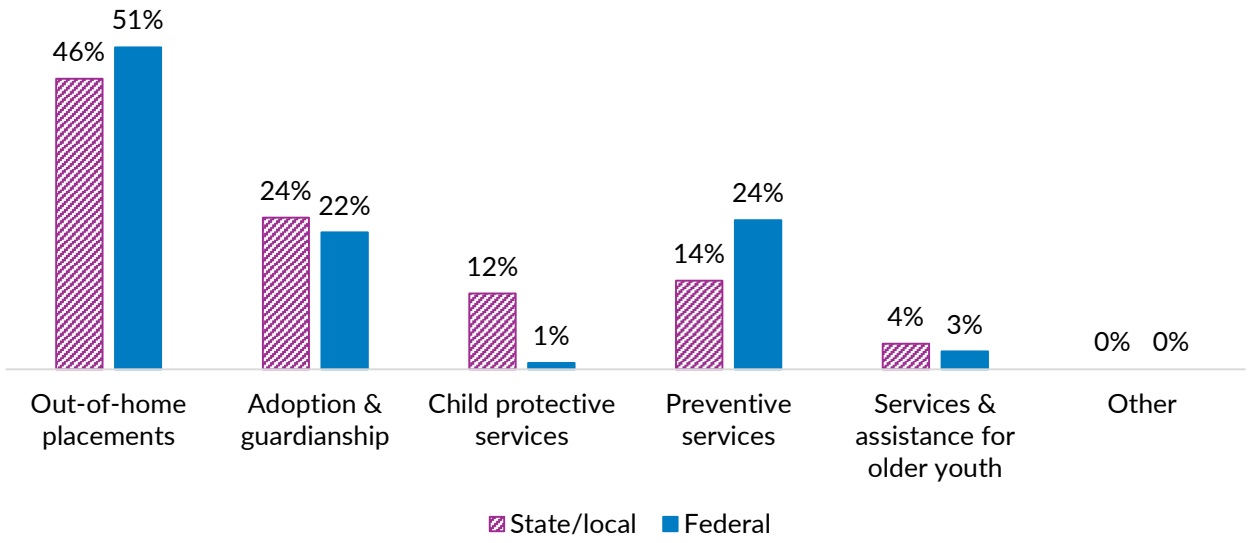


Use of Funds

District of Columbia's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship and a smaller proportion on child protective services.



More than half of District of Columbia's federal expenditures[20] are used for out-of-home placements while almost half of the state's state/local expenditures[21] are used for this purpose.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for District of Columbia was October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

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Medicaid funds may be used by the state health department to provide healthcare to children involved in child welfare, the majority of whom are eligible for Medicaid.

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Florida in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Florida for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

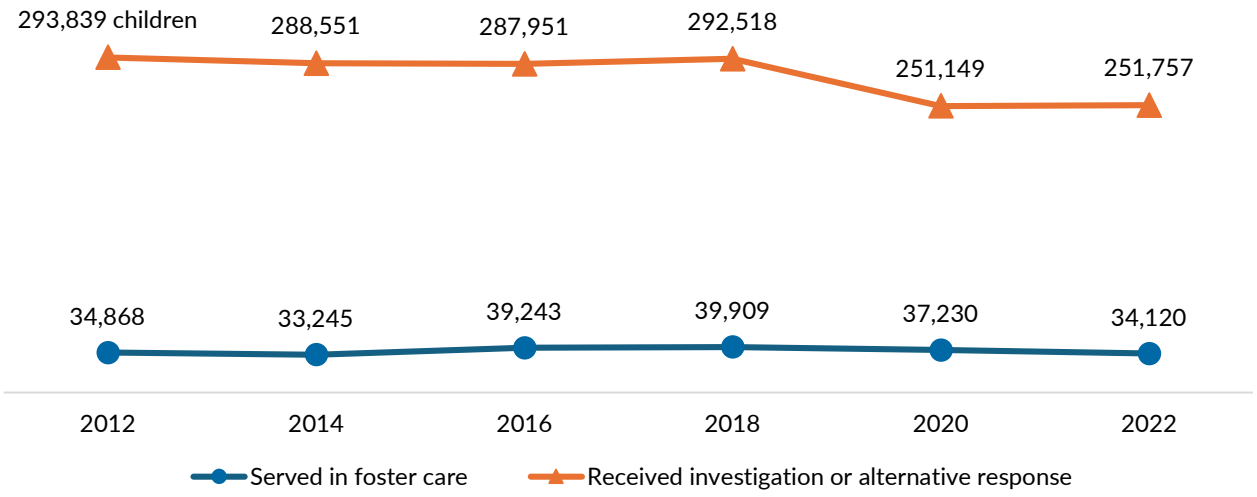
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

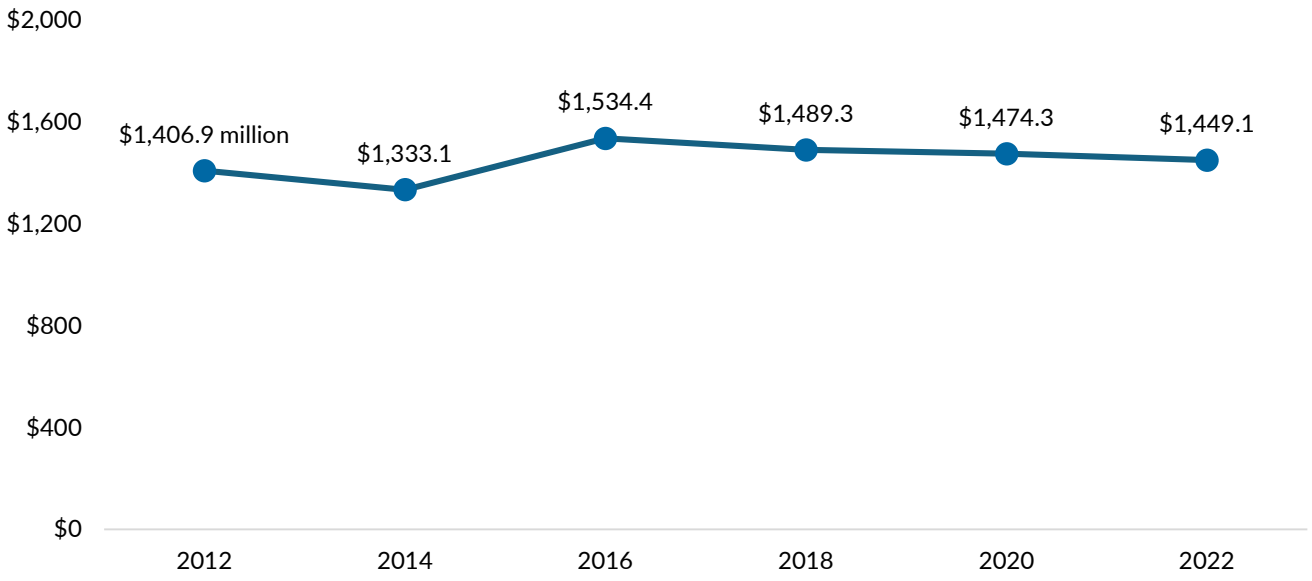
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Florida who received an investigation or alternative response has increased while the number served in foster care has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

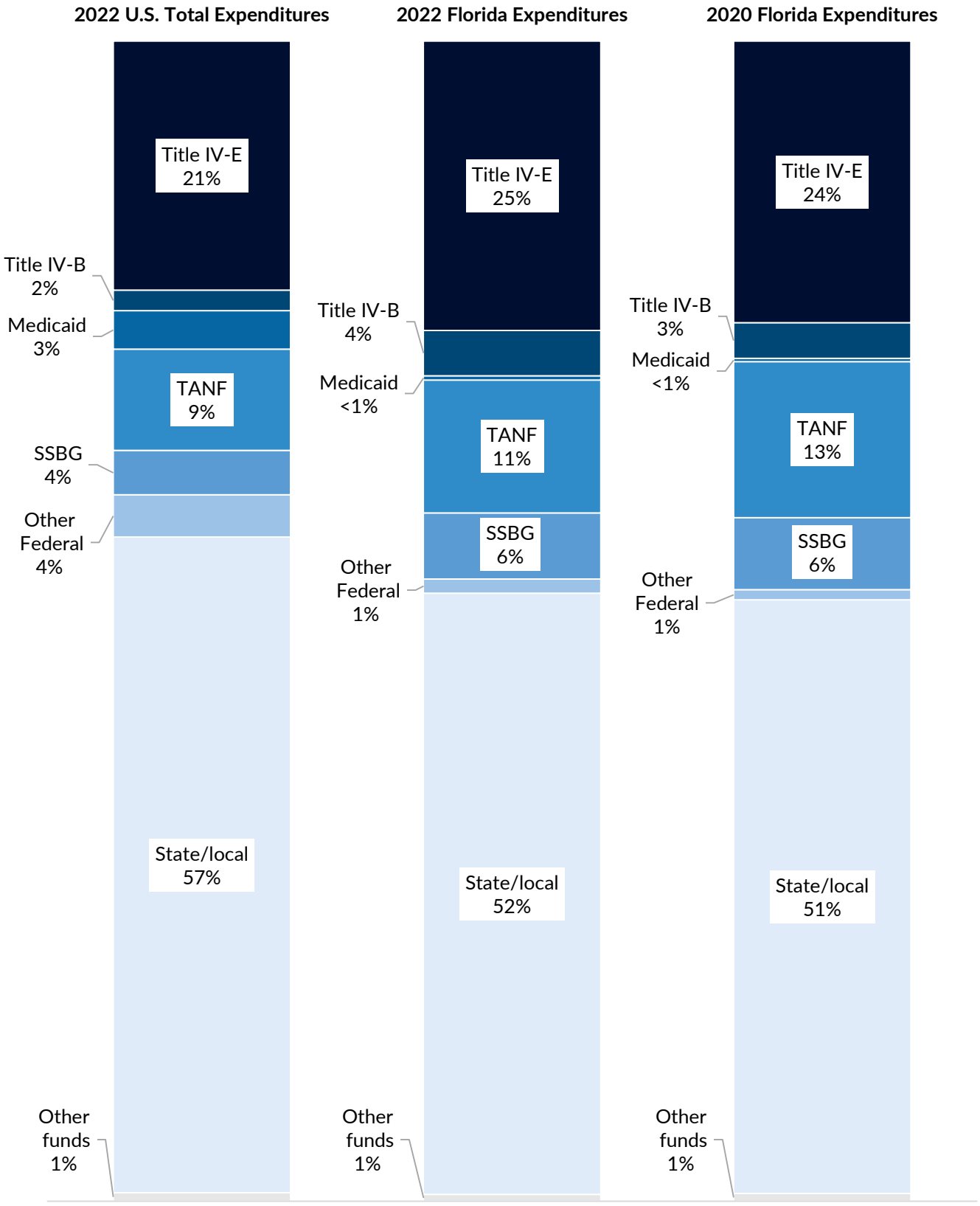
Florida's total child welfare agency spending increased slightly from SFY 2012 to 2022 but decreased slightly since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$1,449,105,946**	**-2%**	**3%**
Federal	$689,680,811	-3%	-10%
State	$747,356,153	-1%	16%
Local	$3,807,681	2553%	141%
Other[5]	$8,261,301	-15%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has not changed since SFY 2020.

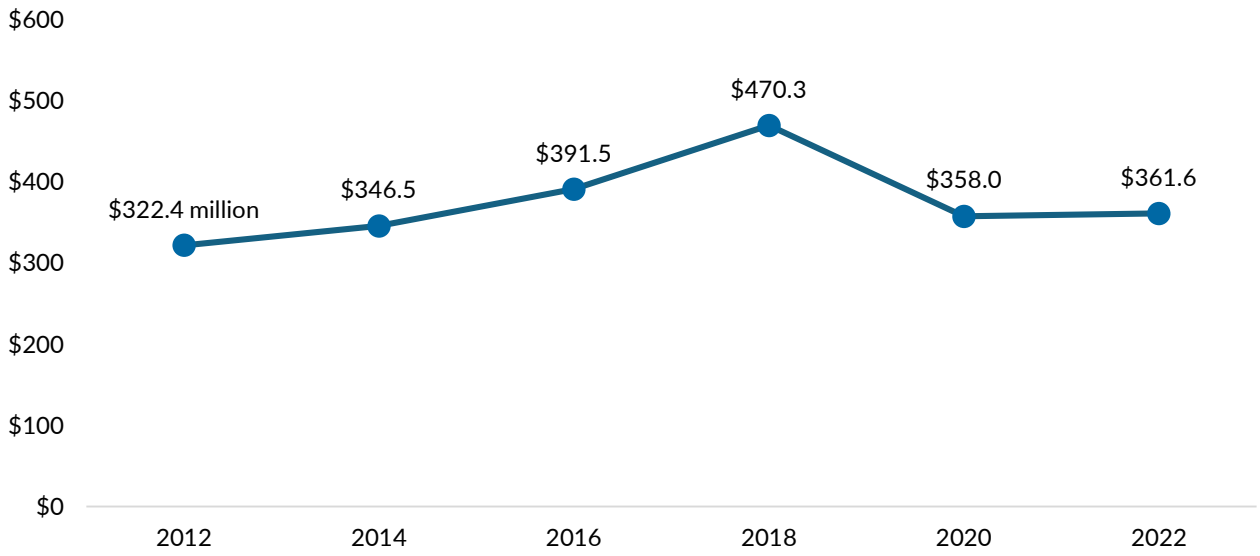


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $361,642,104 **Change from SFY 2020**: 1%

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



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in adoption, guardianship, and Chafee/ETV expenditures, and a decrease in foster care expenditures.

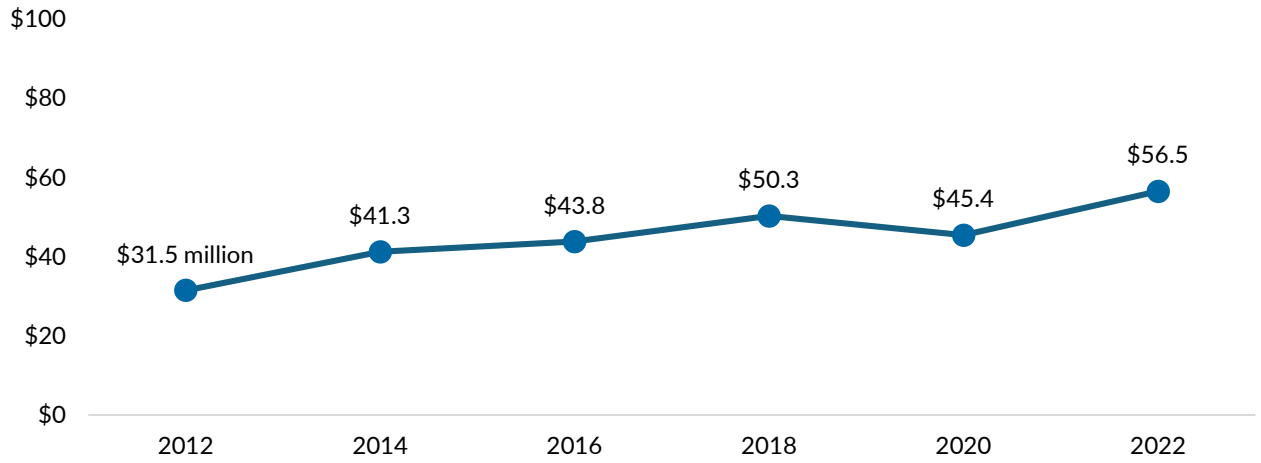
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$17,818,169	$154,931,950	$147,518,238
Adoption Assistance Program	$156,858,212	$165,806,492	$176,953,021
Guardianship Assistance Program	$0	$205,654	$2,019,241
Chafee Program and ETVs	$9,222,215	$10,751,069	$35,151,604
Waiver	$285,542,214	$26,335,561	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $56,540,603 **Change from SFY 2020:** 24%

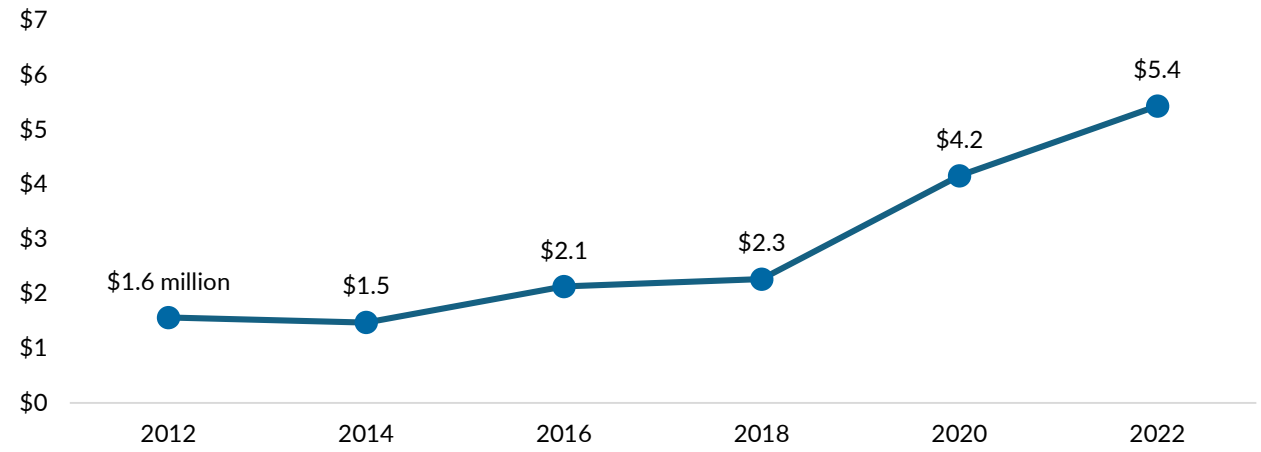
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $5,430,571 **Change from SFY 2020**: 31%

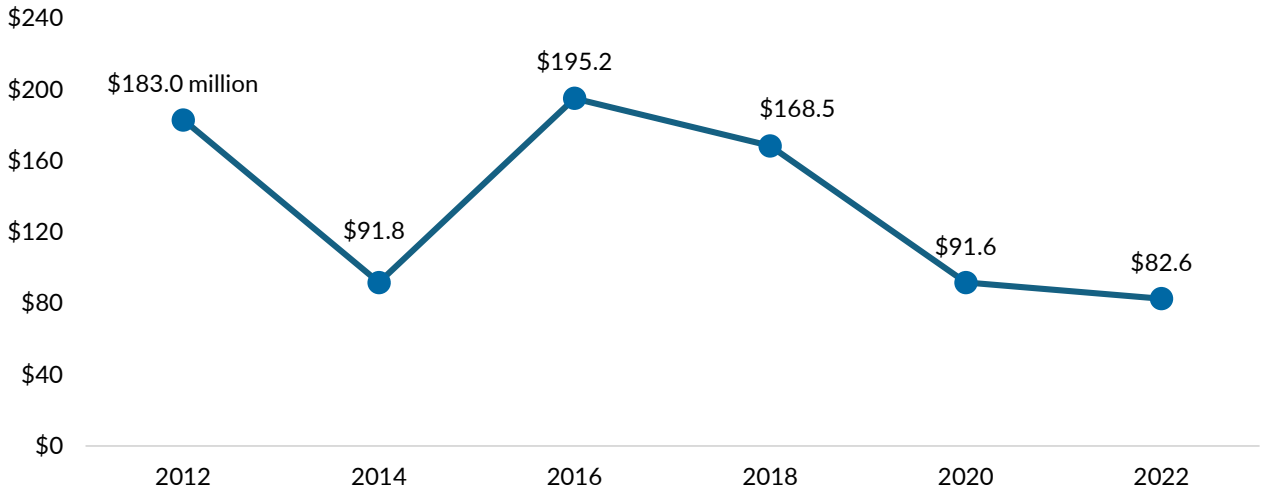
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $82,620,971 **Change from SFY 2020**: -10%

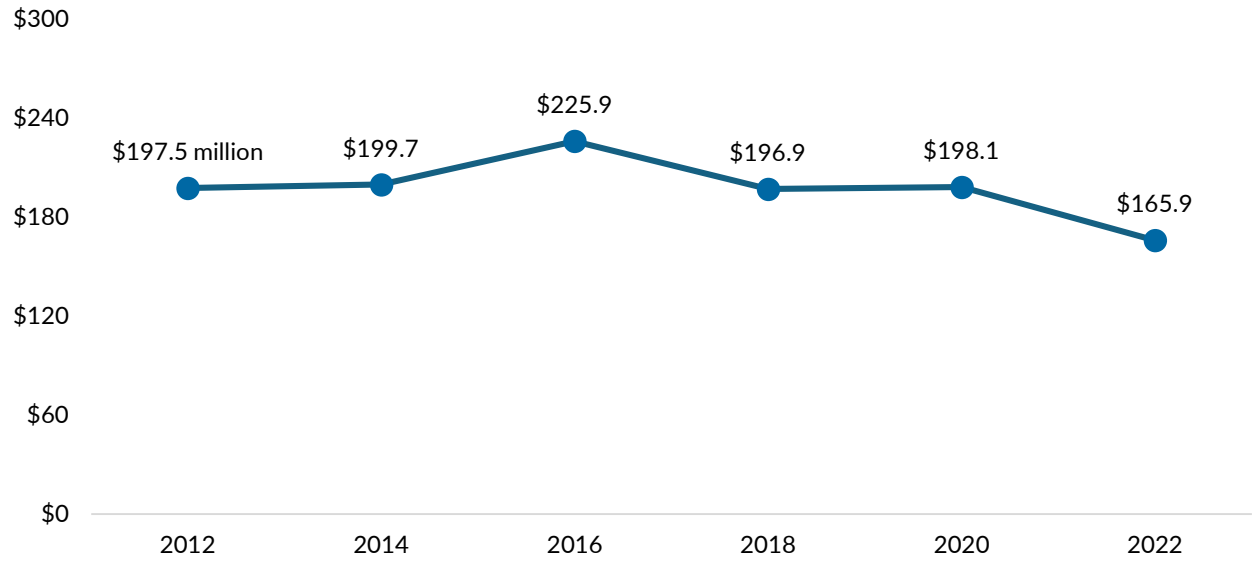
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[8]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $165,850,289 **Change from SFY 2020**: -16%

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

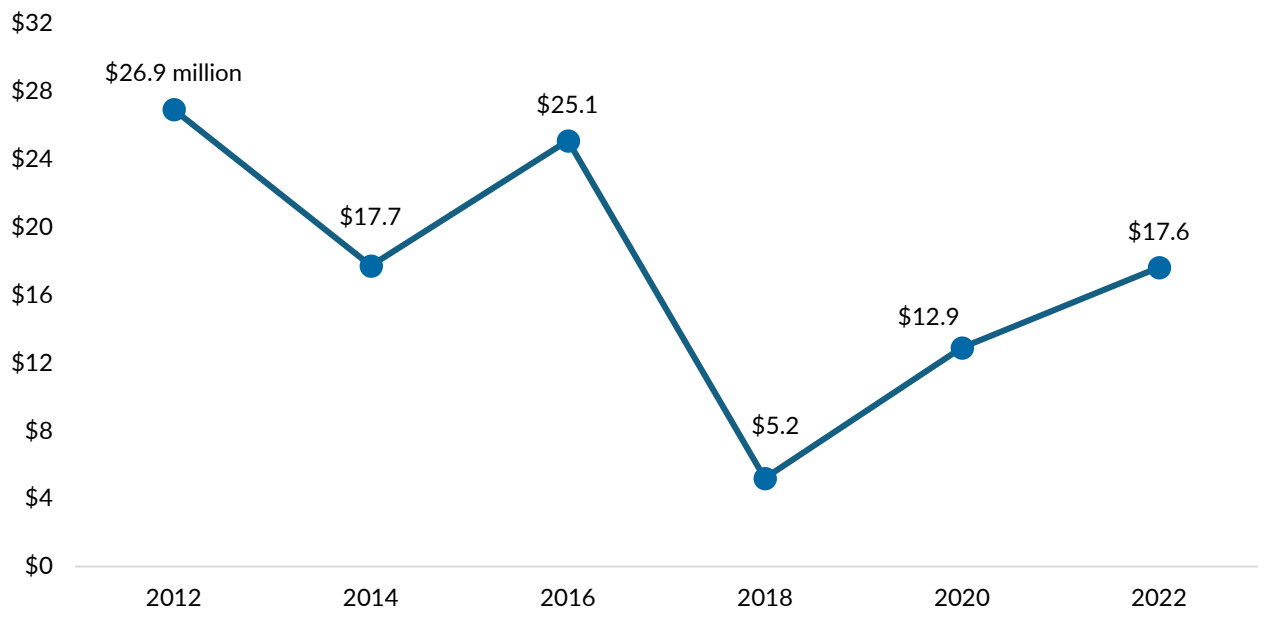


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $17,596,273 **Change from SFY 2020**: 37%

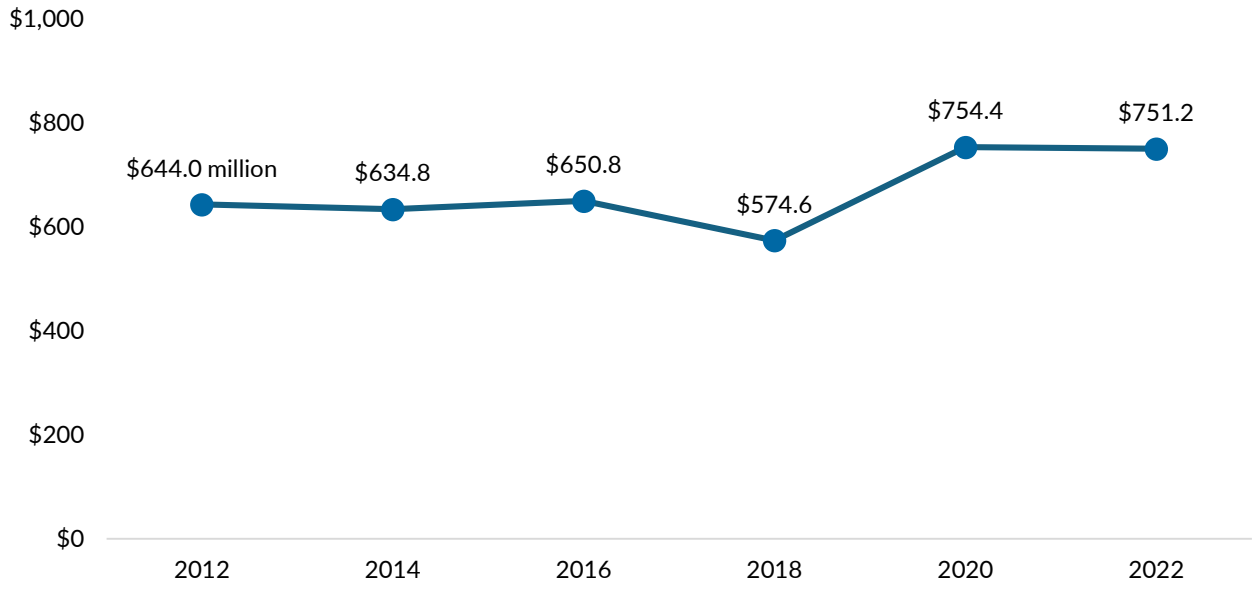
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[9]	$5,185,078	29%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[10]	$368,168	2%
Children's Justice Act[11]	$488,296	3%
Adoption Opportunities[12]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[13]	$6,190,000	35%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[14]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[15]	$4,814,790	27%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[16]	$18,343	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[17]	$0	0%
Other	$531,598	3%



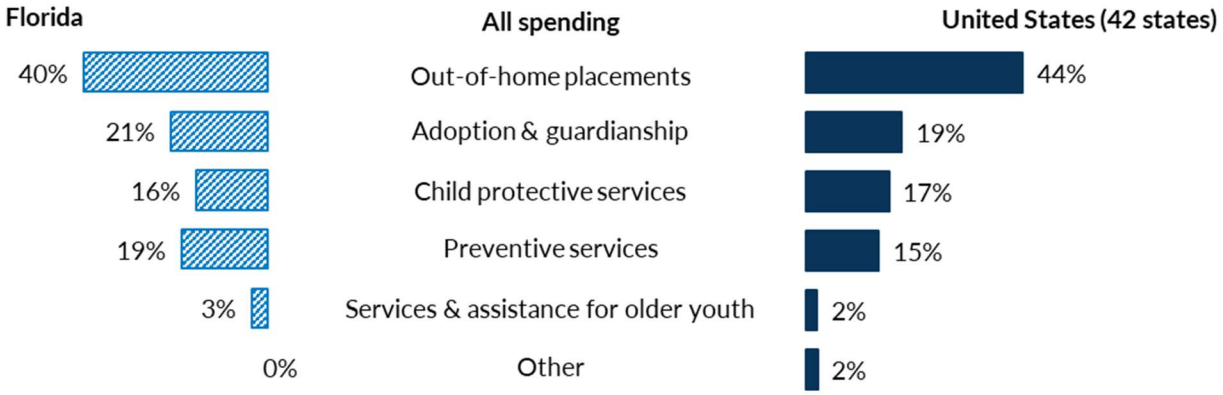
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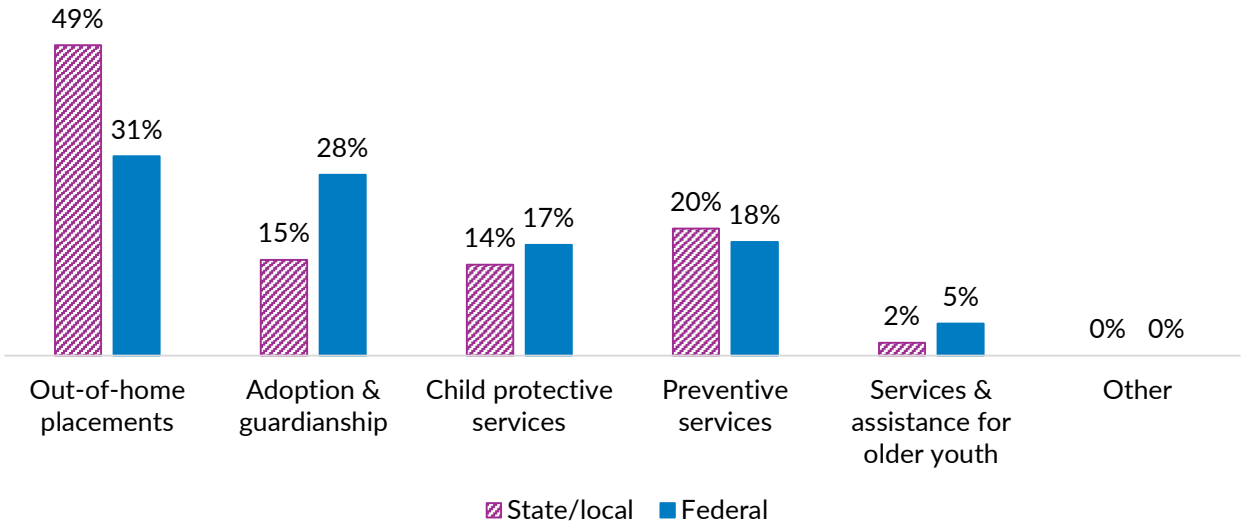


Use of Funds

Florida's use of funds differs slightly from the national pattern.[18] The state spends a larger proportion on preventive services and a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements.



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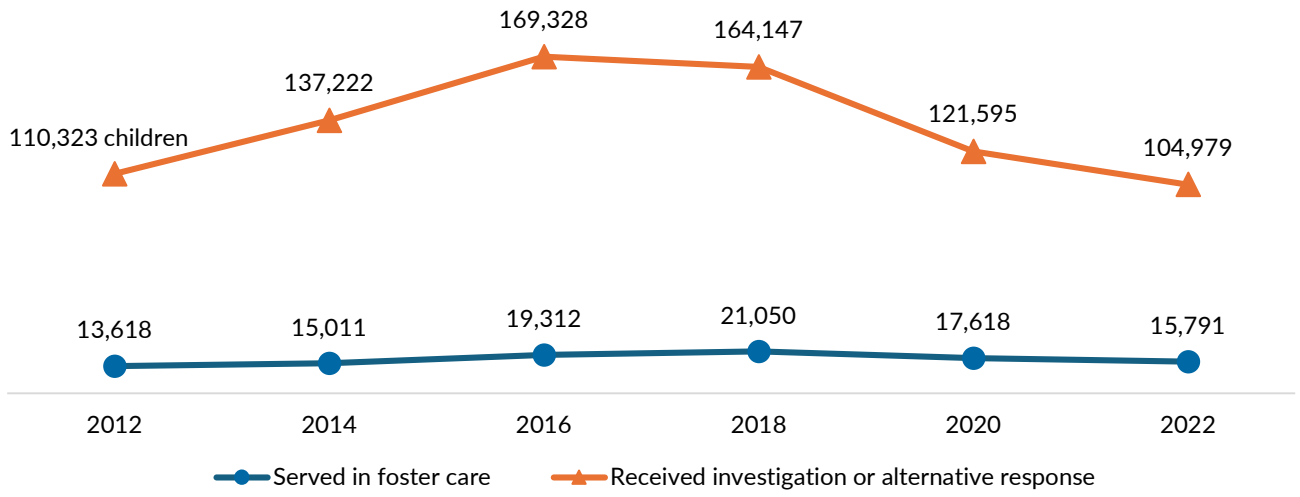
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- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Georgia who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



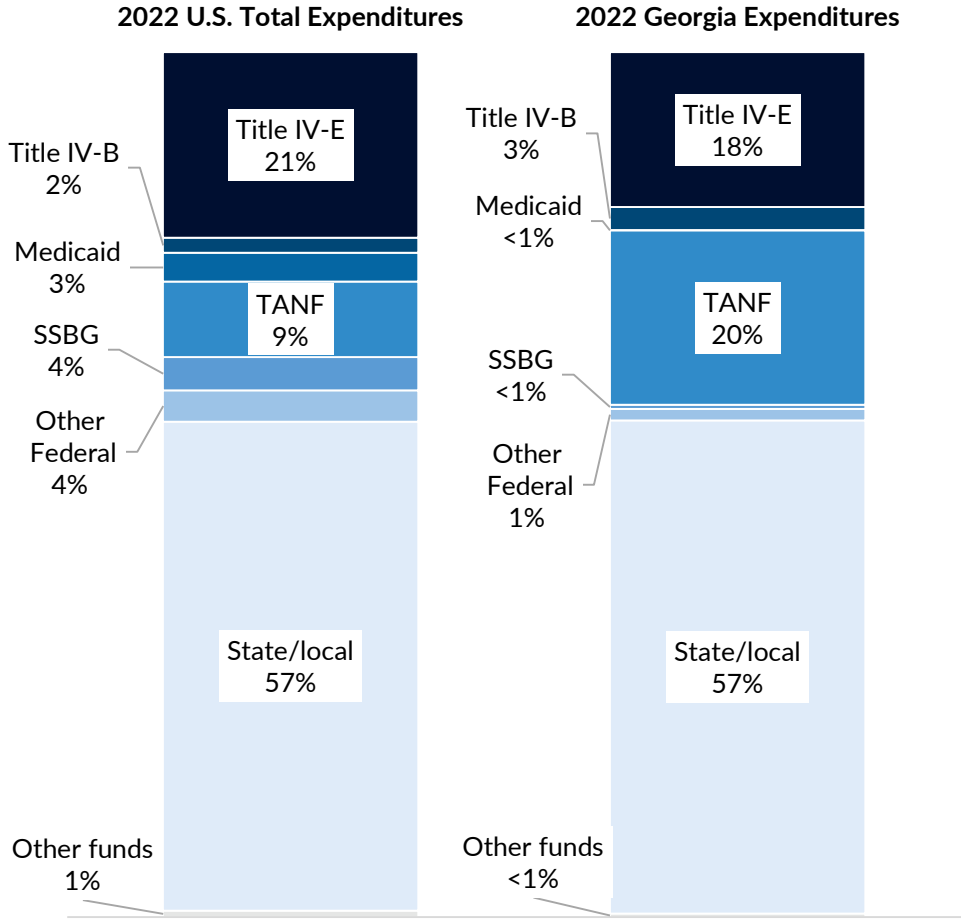
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Total Expenditures[4]

Georgia's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022.

	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$937,887,965**	**N/A**	**34%**
Federal	$399,651,942	-9%	-10%
State	$528,613,958	-8%	111%
Local	$6,057,414	-38%	-2%
Other[5]	$3,564,651	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

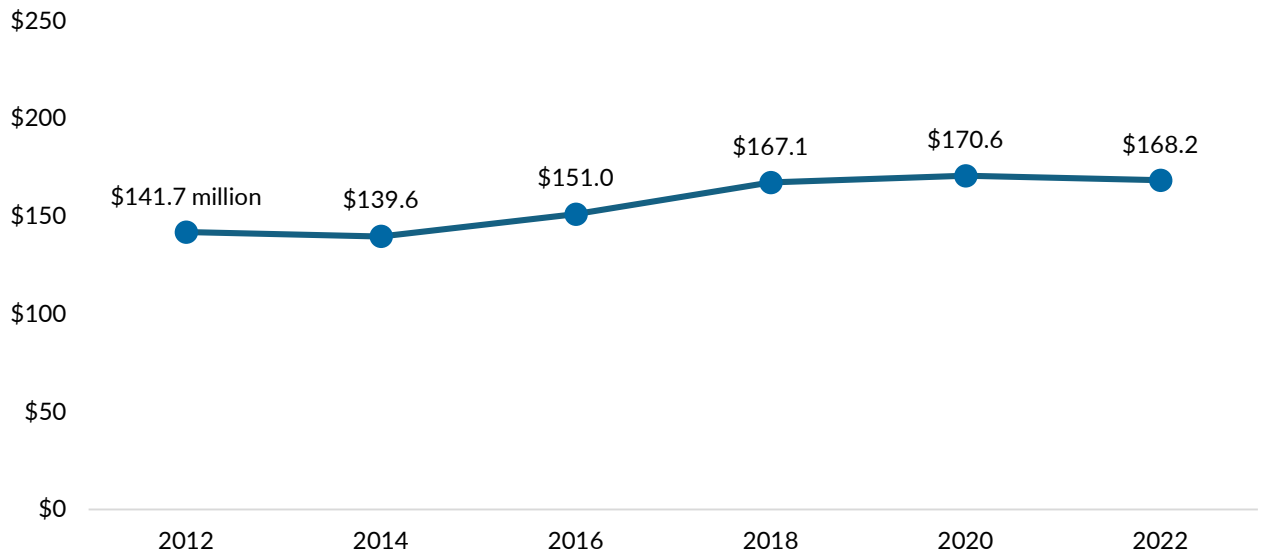


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $168,212,659 **Change from SFY 2020**: -1%

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



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in adoption and Chafee/ETV expenditures and a decrease in foster care expenditures.

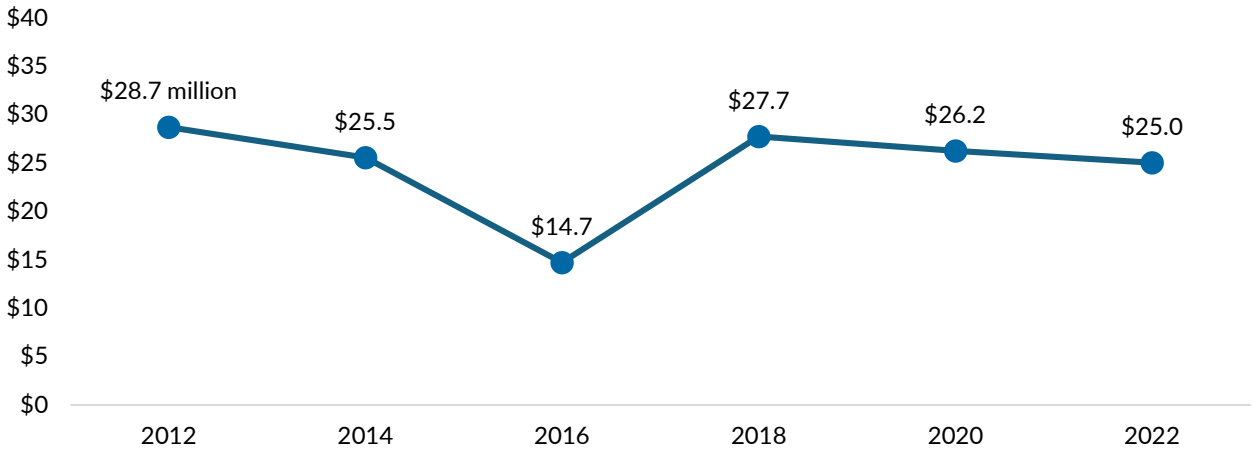
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$104,825,676	$95,592,502	$85,314,674
Adoption Assistance Program	$54,337,116	$65,854,771	$68,197,876
Guardianship Assistance Program	$0	$0	$0
Chafee Program and ETVs	$4,776,840	$5,264,214	$14,700,109
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	Unable to provide	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $25,001,633 **Change from SFY 2020:** -5%

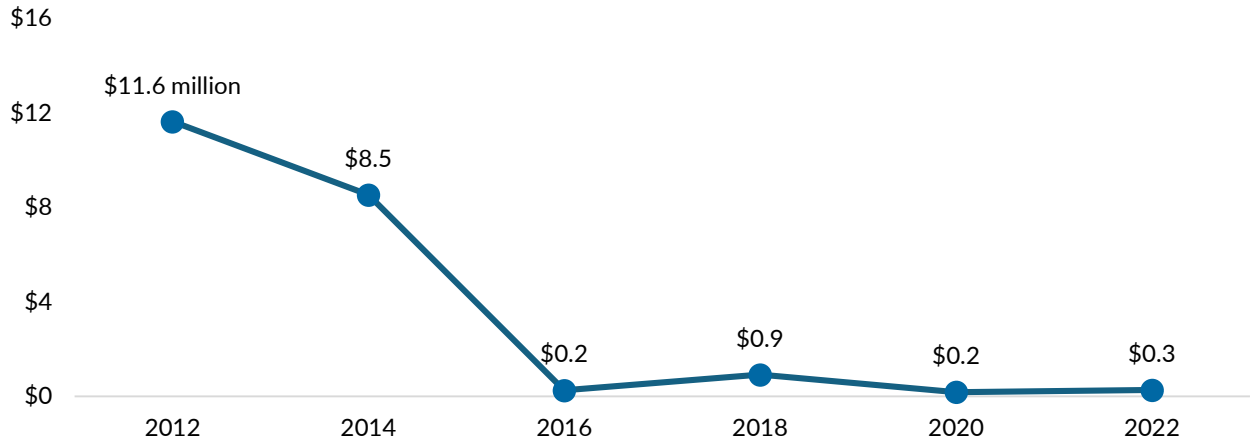
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $263,225 **Change from SFY 2020**: 47%

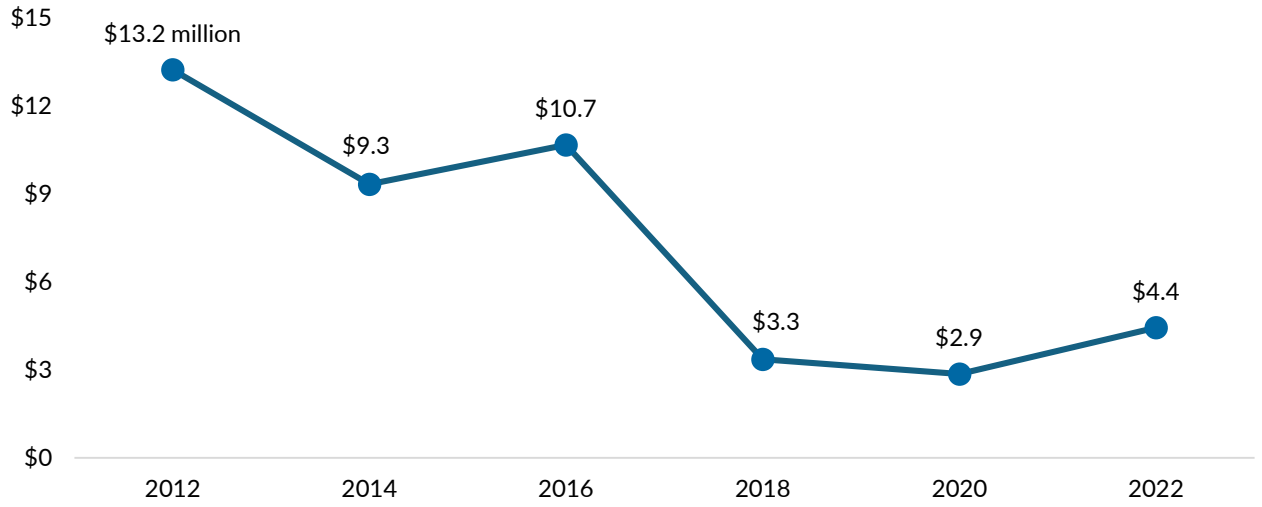
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $4,432,527 **Change from SFY 2020**: 55%

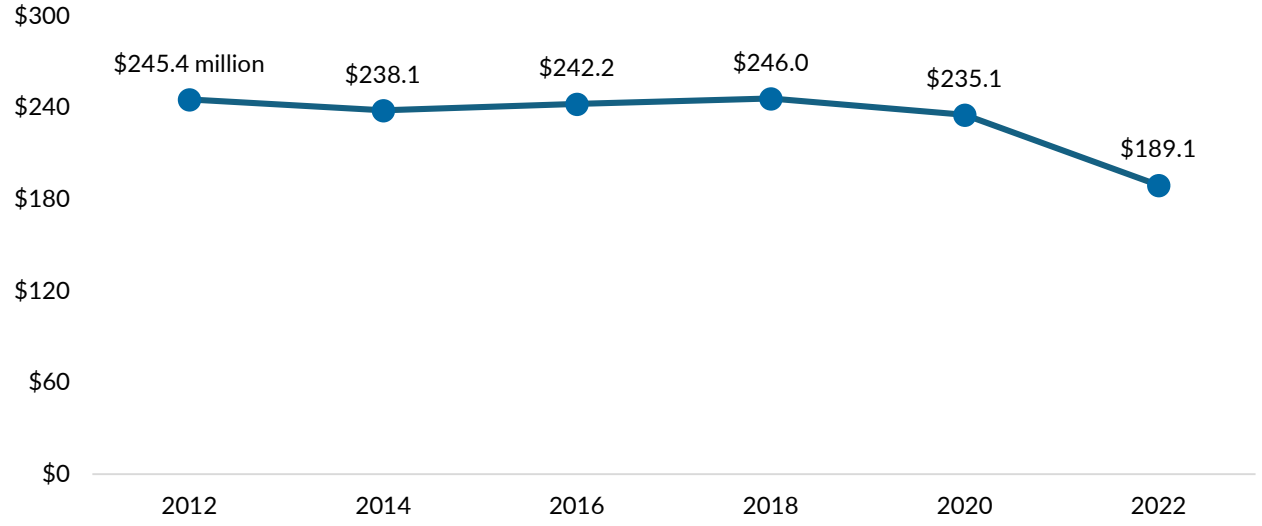
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[8]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $189,117,679 **Change from SFY 2020**: -20%

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

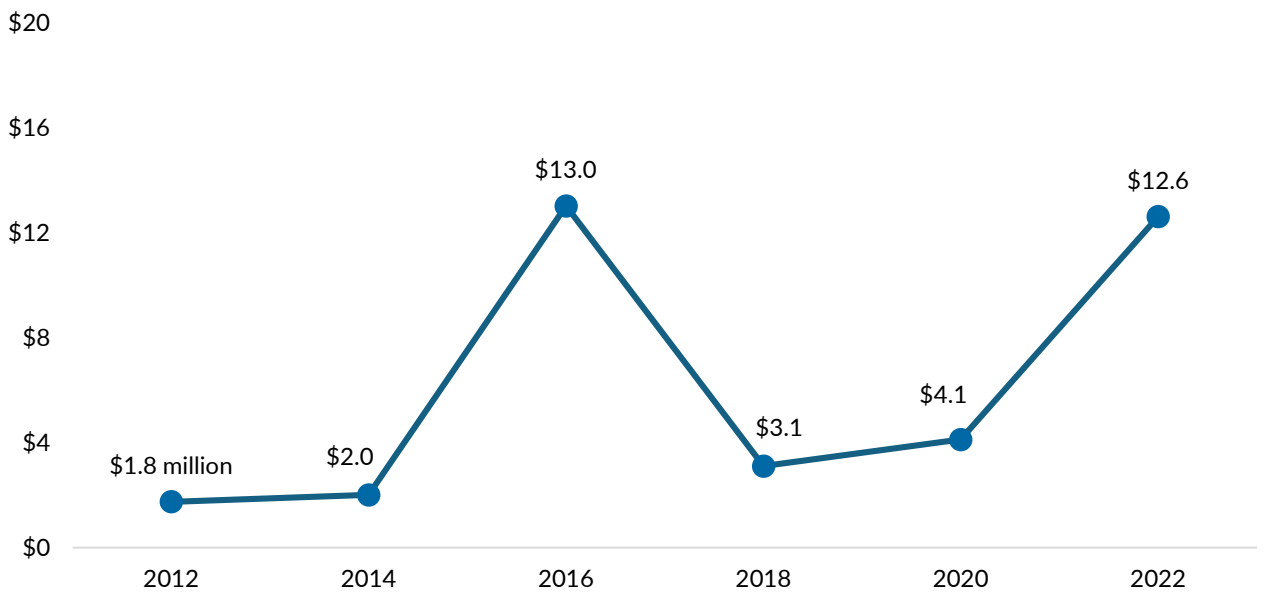


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $12,624,220 **Change from SFY 2020**: 207%

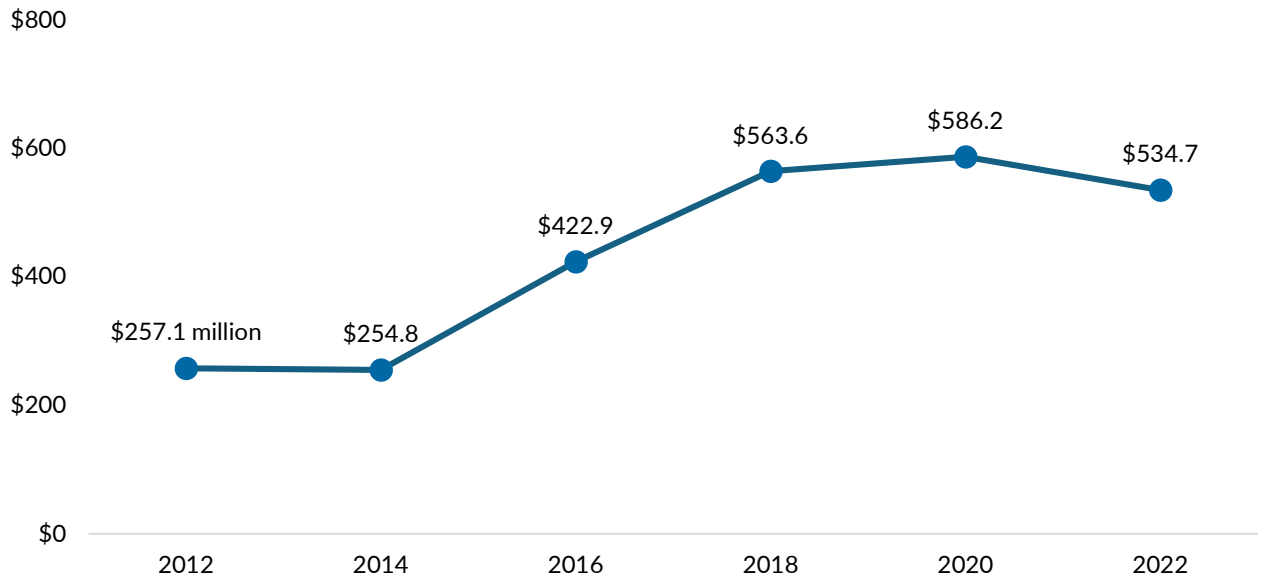
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[9]	$3,319,173	26%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[10]	$1,252,966	10%
Children's Justice Act[11]	$677,840	5%
Adoption Opportunities[12]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[13]	$1,310,018	10%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[14]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[15]	$897,455	7%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[16]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[17]	$884,666	7%
Other	$4,282,101	34%



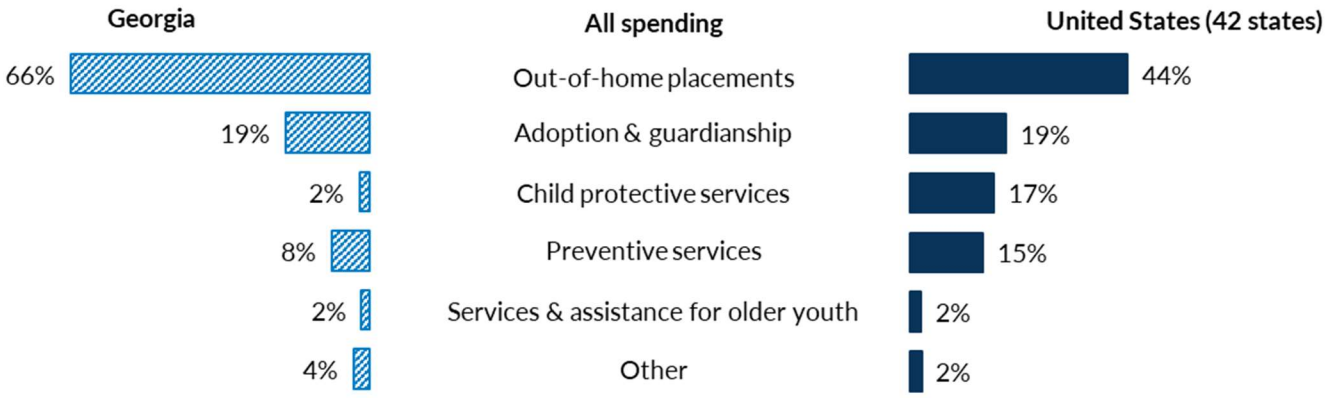
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

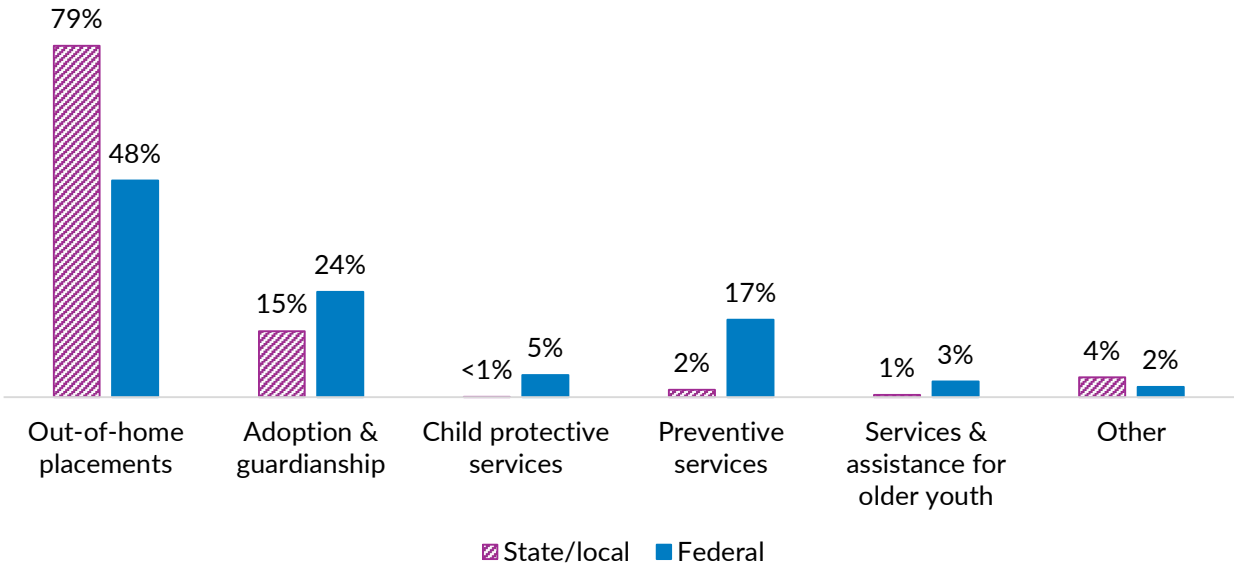


Use of Funds

Georgia's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[18] The state spends a much larger proportion on out-of-home placements and a smaller proportion on child protective services.



Almost half of Georgia's federal expenditures[19] are used for out-of-home placements while more than three quarters of the state's state/local expenditures[20] are used for this purpose.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Georgia was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2024). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2013 – 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption

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[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument has been revised over time, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

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

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

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

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

[8] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[9] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[10] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[11] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[12] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[13] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[14] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[15] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[16] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[17] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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

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

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Idaho in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Idaho for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

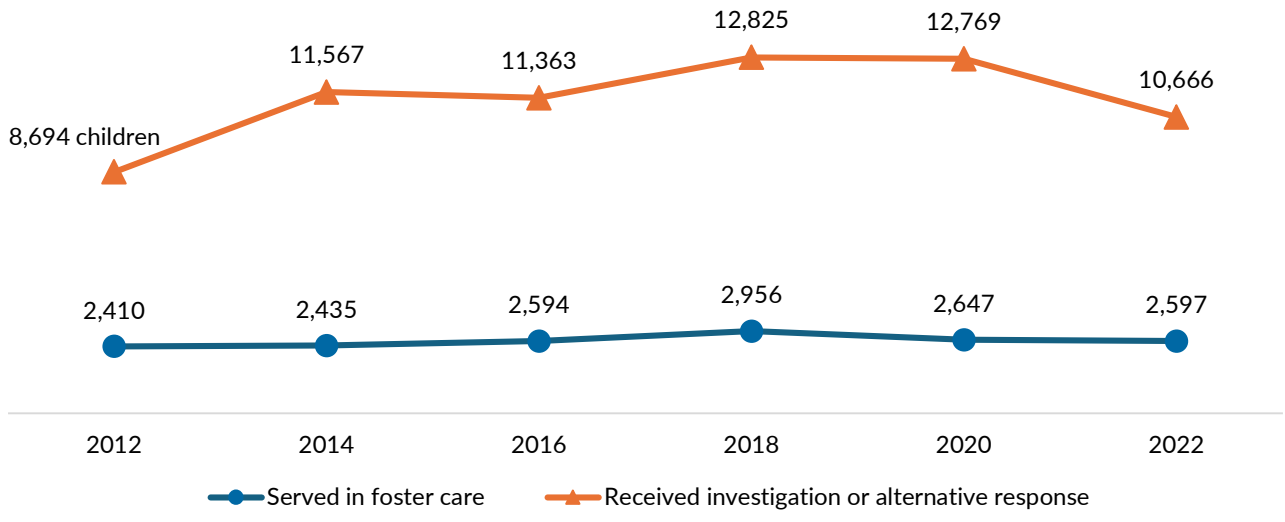
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Idaho who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$86,314,401**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Federal	$55,815,388	N/A	N/A
State	$29,070,400	N/A	26%
Local	$158,800	N/A	NEW
Other[5]	$1,269,813	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available. NEW indicates that the funding source was not used in the earlier of the two years being compared.

Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $24,953,771 **Change from SFY 2020**: N/A

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

Title IV-E	2022
Foster Care Program	$13,105,824
Adoption Assistance Program	$11,436,164
Guardianship Assistance Program	$98,309
Chafee Program and ETVs	$282,016
Prevention Program	Unable to provide
Kinship Navigator Program	$31,458
Funding Certainty Grants	$0

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $4,123,372 **Change from SFY 2020:** N/A

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.

Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: Unable to provide **Change from SFY 2020**: N/A

Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.

Social Services Block Grant[9]

Total in SFY 2022: $7,543,213 **Change from SFY 2020**: N/A

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

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families[11]

Total in SFY 2022: $16,568,357 **Change from SFY 2020**: N/A

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

Other Federal Funds[12]

Total in SFY 2022: $2,626,675 **Change from SFY 2020**: N/A

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

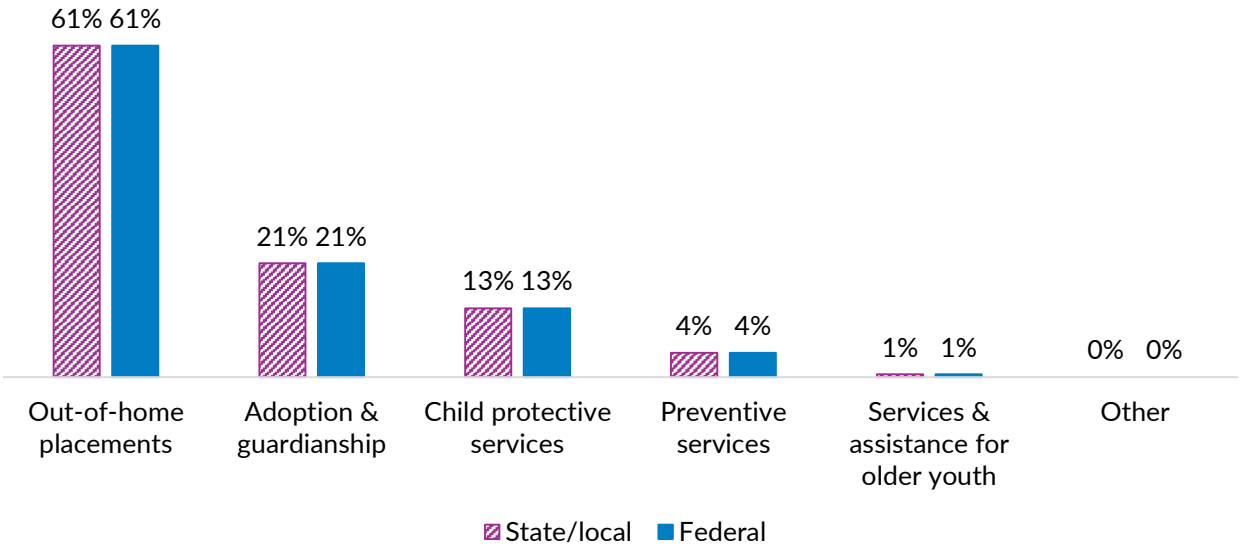
Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[13]	$504,440	19%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[14]	$389,359	15%
Children's Justice Act[15]	$94,115	4%
Adoption Opportunities[16]	Unable to provide	N/A
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[17]	$196,439	7%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[18]	Unable to provide	N/A
Family First Transition Act grants[19]	$1,442,322	55%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[20]	Unable to provide	N/A
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[21]	Unable to provide	N/A
Other	$0	0%

Use of Funds

Idaho's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[22] The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placements and a smaller proportion on preventive services.



More than half of Idaho's federal[23] and state/local[24] expenditures are used for out-of-home placements.



Note: Idaho reported using federal and state/local funds in the same way.

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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Idaho was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

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[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

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To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

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

For SFY 2022, Idaho was unable to report some categories of Title IV-E expenditures, Medicaid expenditures, some categories of other federal funds, some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its federal, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

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

[6] For SFY 2022, Idaho was unable to report Title IV-E Prevention Services Program expenditures, so its Title IV-E expenditures may be understated. Also, Idaho was unable to report Title IV-E expenditures for SFY 2020, so a comparison to 2020 is unable to be made.

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

Idaho was unable to report Title IV-B expenditures for SFY 2020, so a comparison to 2020 is unable to be made.

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

Medicaid funds may be used by the state health department to provide healthcare to children involved in child welfare, the majority of whom are eligible for Medicaid.

Idaho was unable to report Medicaid expenditures for SFY 2022.

[9] Idaho was unable to report SSBG expenditures for SFY 2020, so a comparison to 2020 is unable to be made.

[10] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[11] Idaho was unable to report TANF expenditures for SFY 2020, so a comparison to 2020 is unable to be made.

[12] For SFY 2022, Idaho was unable to report some subcategories of "other federal funds." Therefore, its other federal expenditures may be understated. Additionally, Idaho was unable to report other federal funds expenditures for SFY 2020, so a comparison to 2020 is unable to be made.

[13] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

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[20] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[21] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Illinois in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Illinois for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

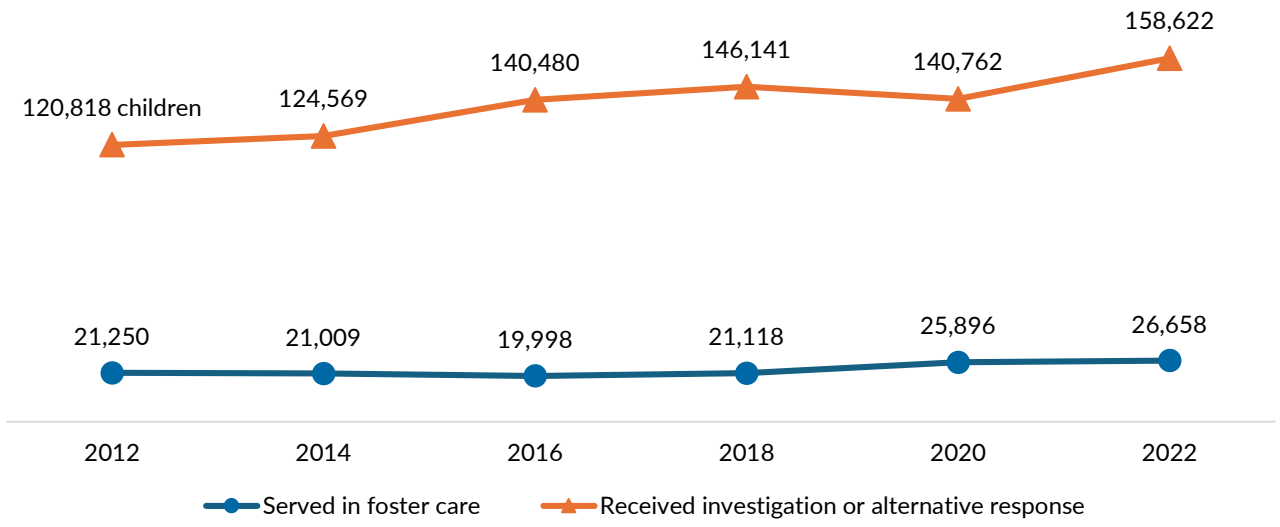
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- Title IV-E
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Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

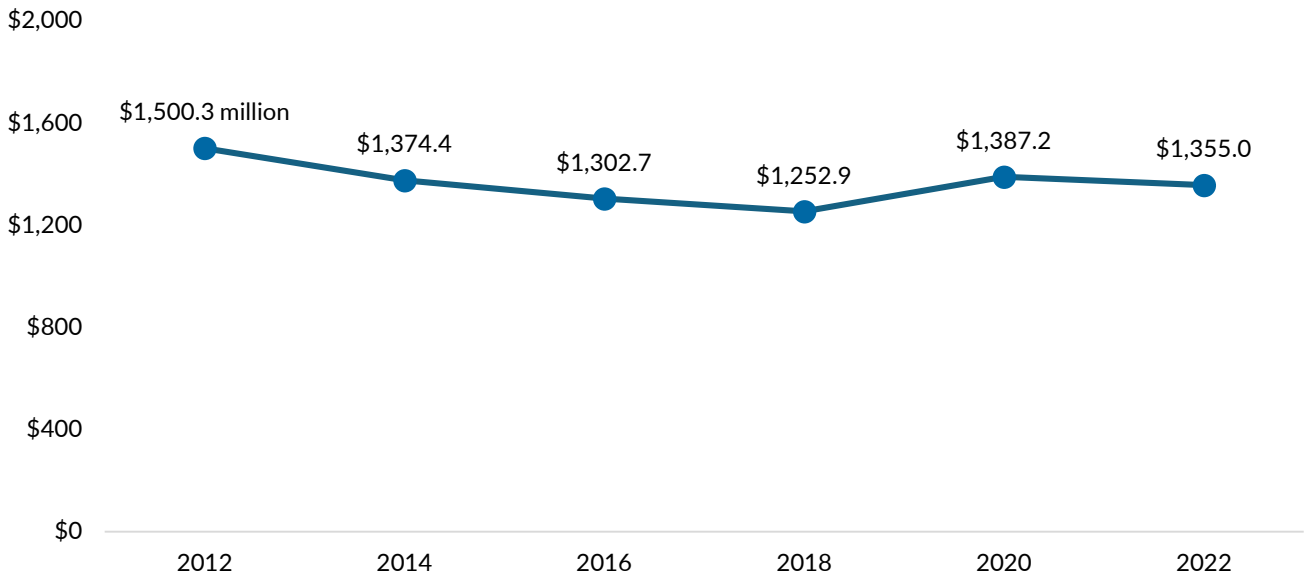
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Illinois who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has increased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

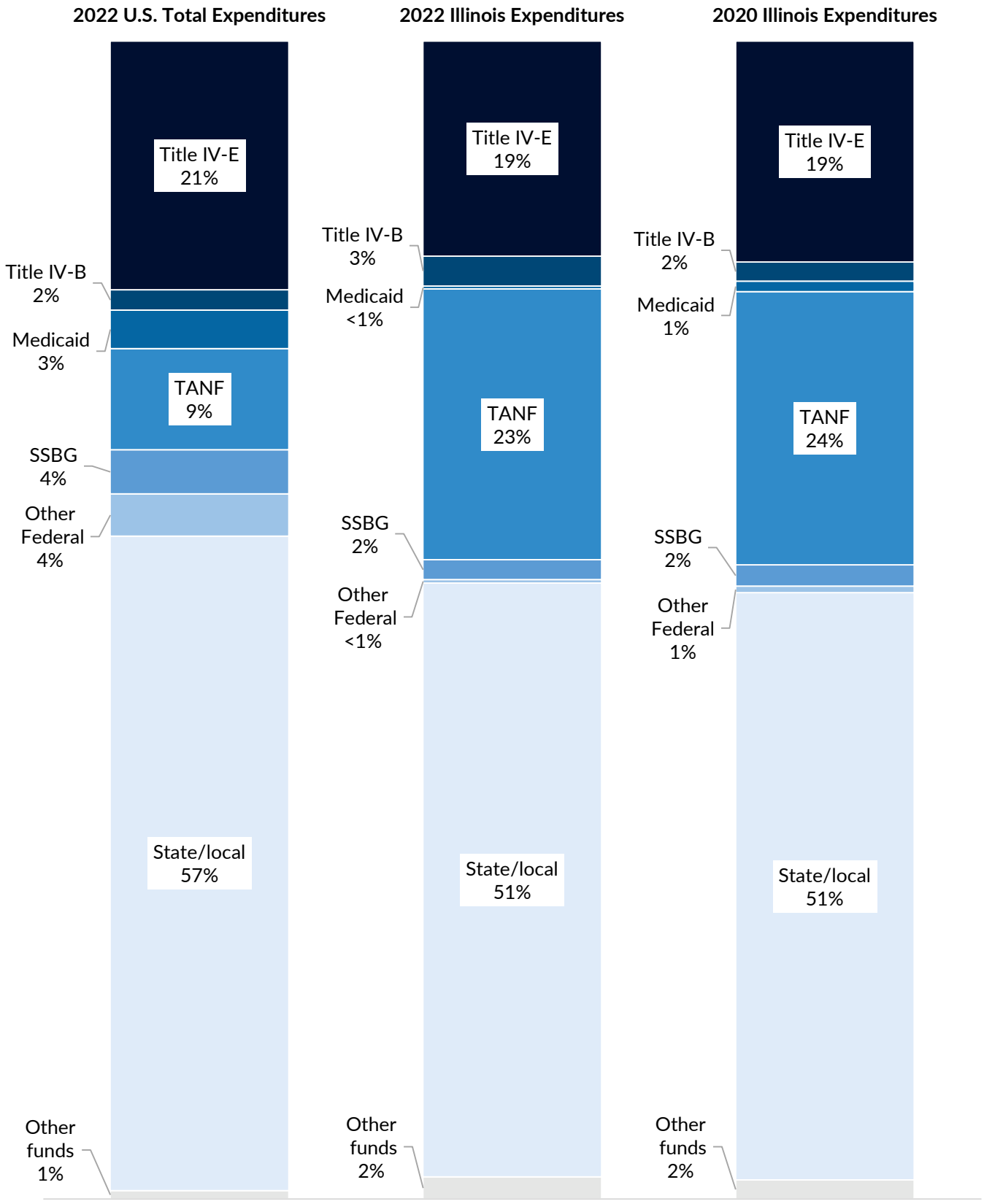
Illinois's total child welfare agency spending decreased from SFY 2012 to 2022 and decreased slightly since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$1,355,041,003**	**-2%**	**-10%**
Federal	$634,247,398	-4%	-24%
State	$694,993,521	-1%	5%
Local	$0	0%	0%
Other[5]	$25,800,084	14%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has not changed since SFY 2020.

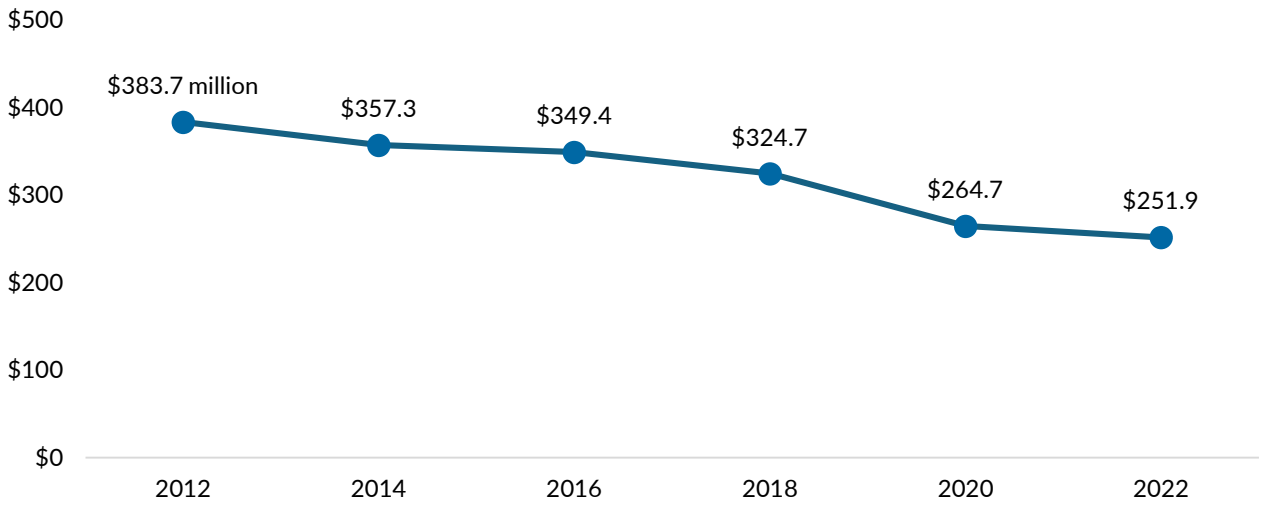


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $251,901,944 **Change from SFY 2020**: -5%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Illinois's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2021.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in foster care, adoption, and prevention expenditures and a decrease in guardianship and Chafee/ETV expenditures.

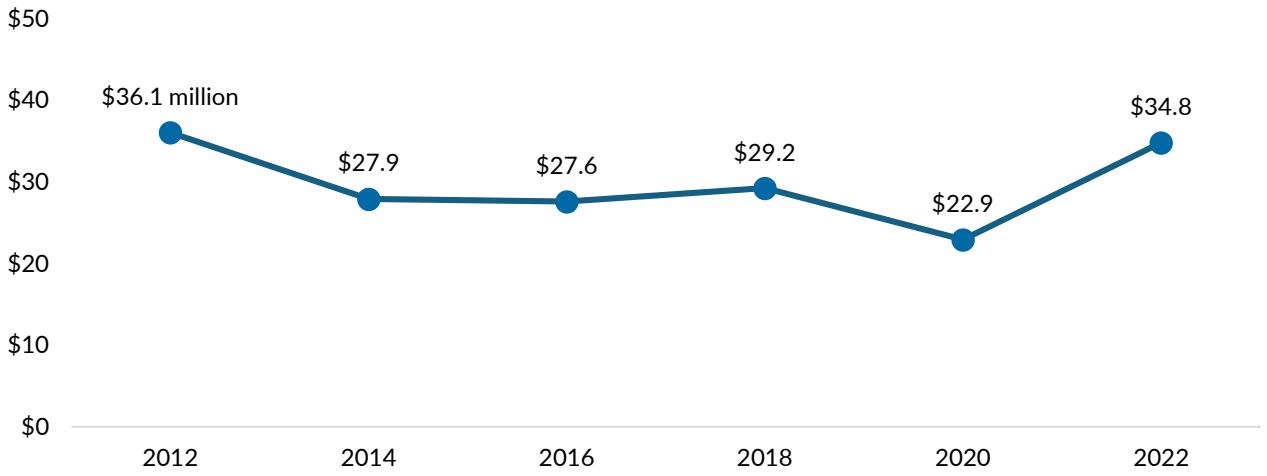
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$38,650,837	$26,251,065	$121,495,676
Adoption Assistance Program	$92,564,901	$94,319,226	$97,050,373
Guardianship Assistance Program	$8,750,213	$8,625,500	$8,121,442
Chafee Program and ETVs	$6,966,775	$12,053,661	$11,531,156
Waiver	$177,730,762	$123,424,837	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$13,703,295
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $34,831,813 **Change from SFY 2020:** 52%

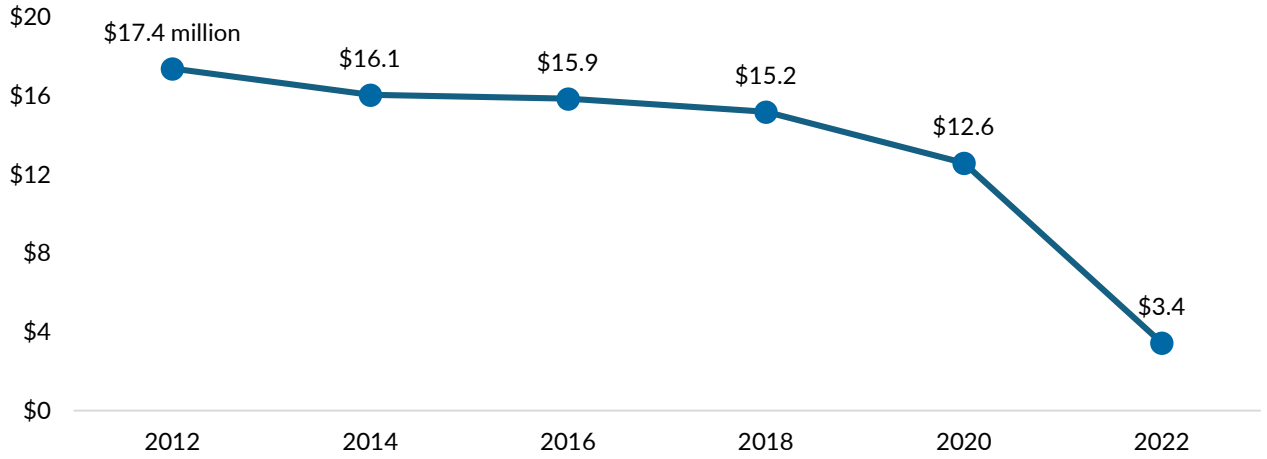
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $3,437,557 **Change from SFY 2020**: -73%

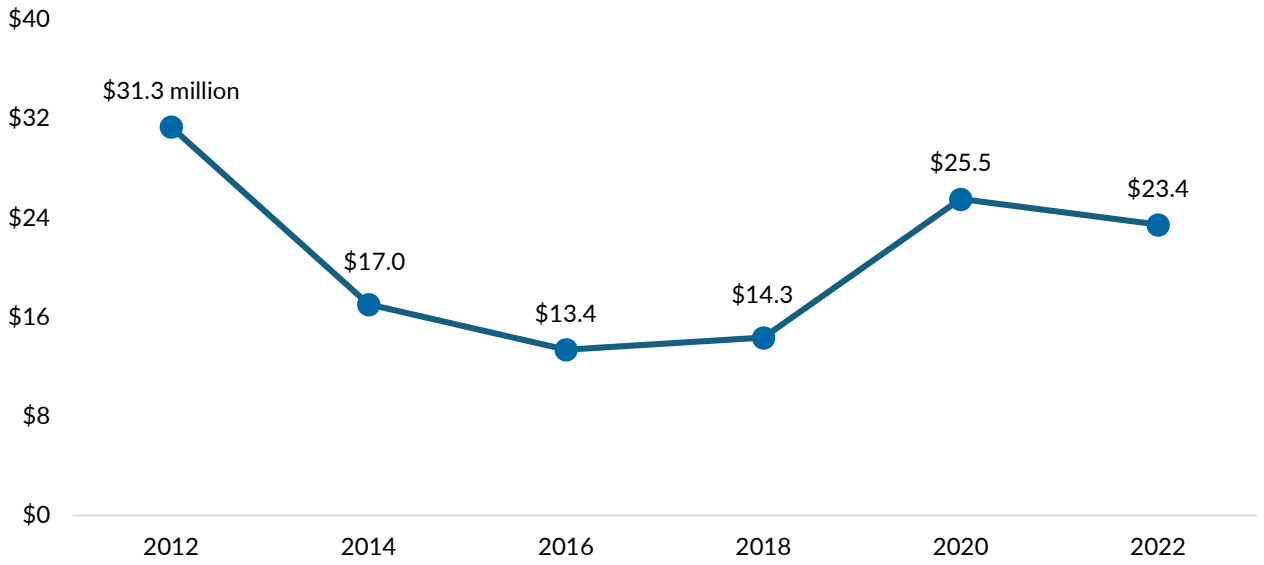
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $23,423,904 **Change from SFY 2020**: -8%

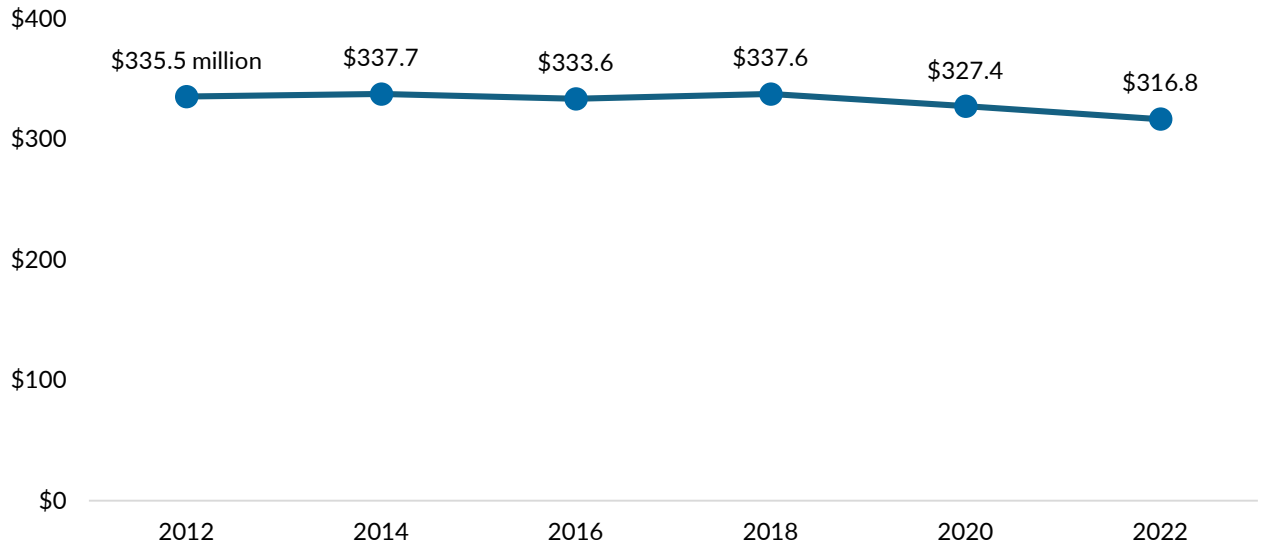
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $316,814,321 **Change from SFY 2020**: -3%

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

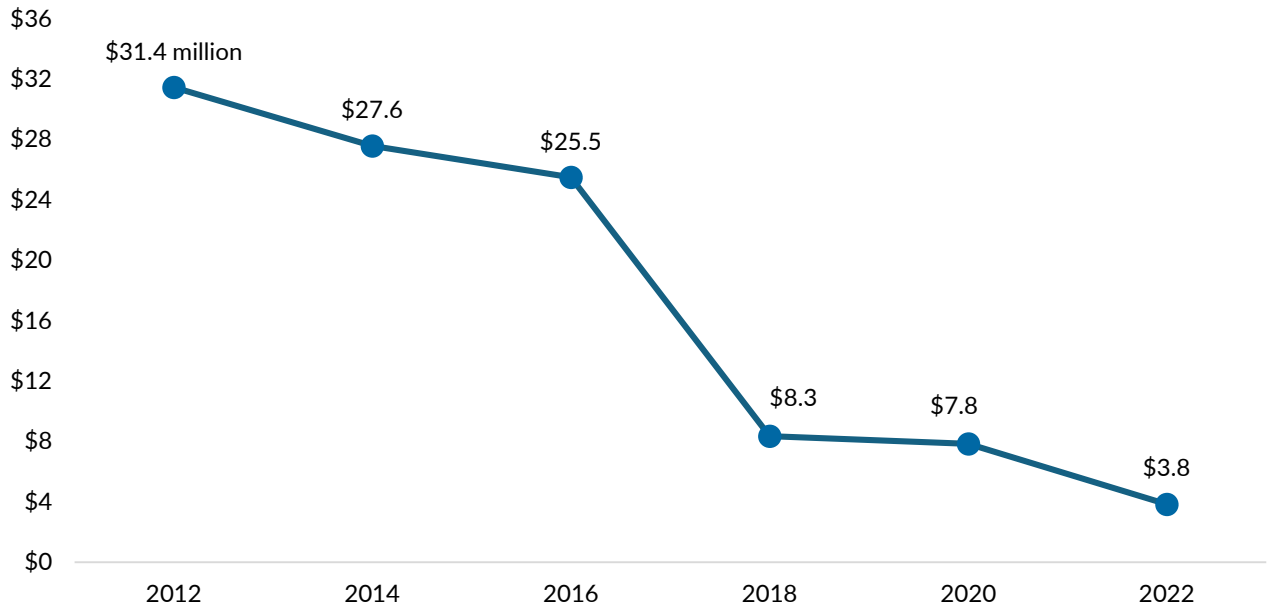


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $3,837,859 **Change from SFY 2020**: -51%

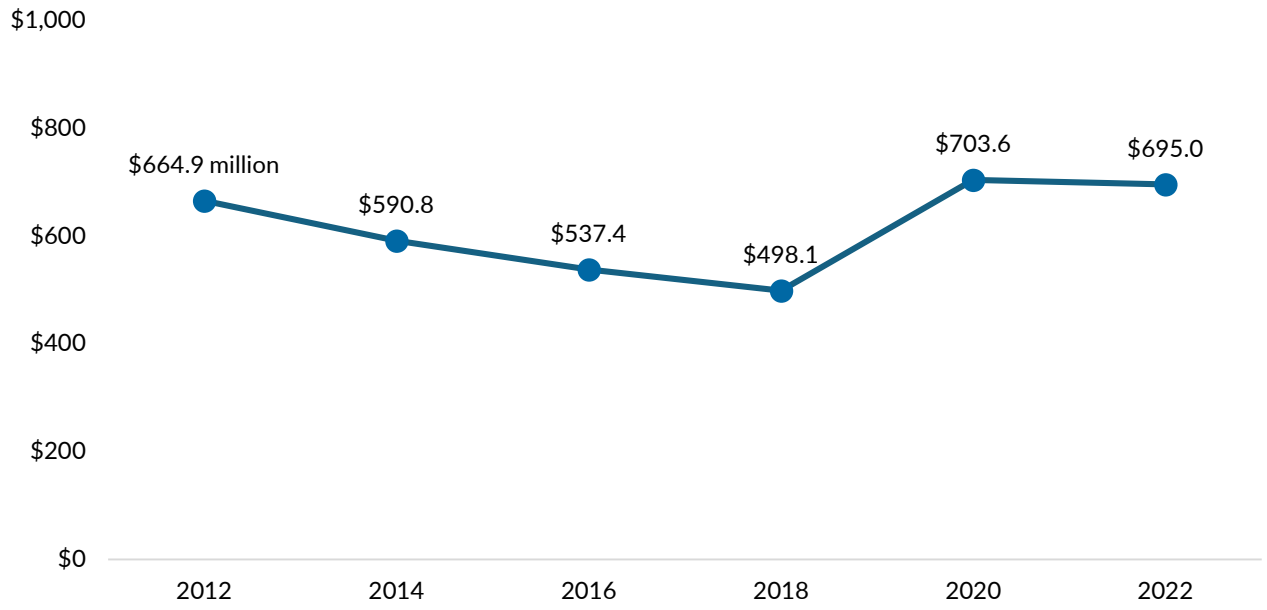
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$1,159,565	30%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$2,143,910	56%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$534,384	14%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$0	0%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$0	0%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$0	0%
Other	$0	0%



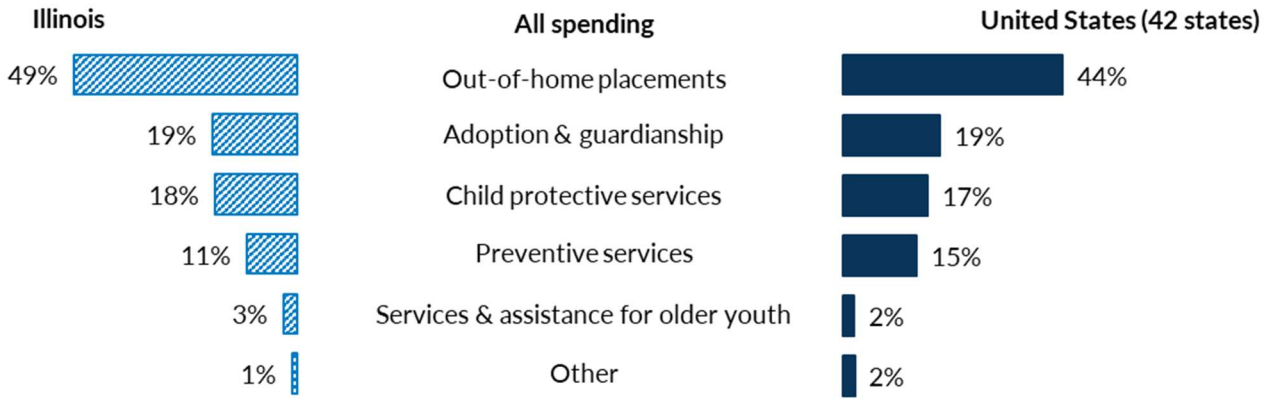
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

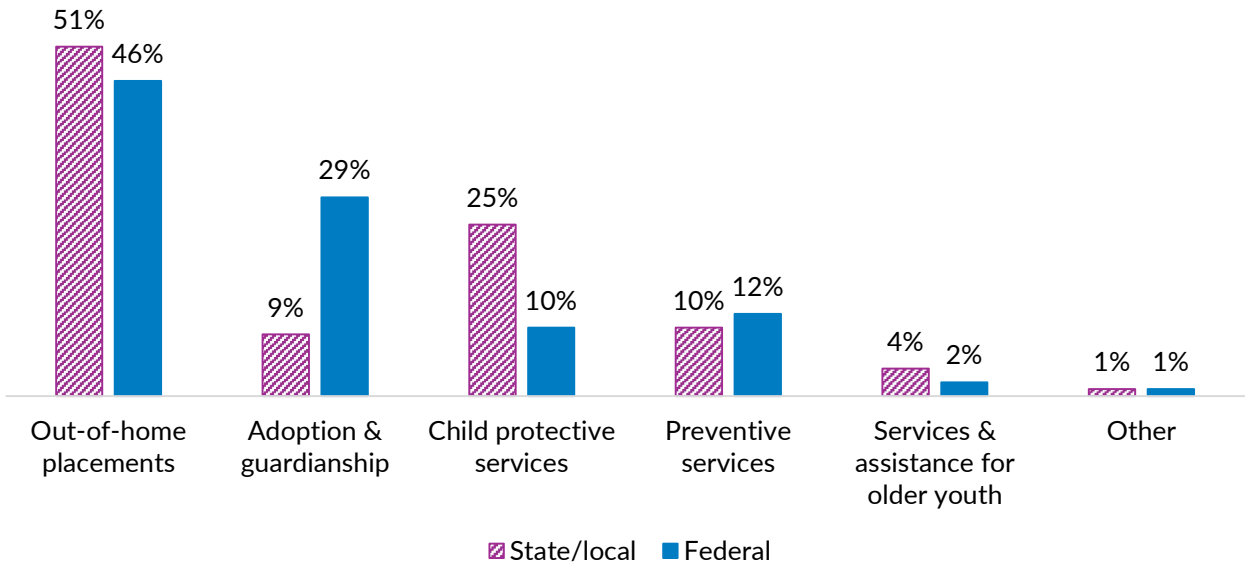


Use of Funds

Illinois's use of funds differs slightly from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placements and a smaller proportion on preventive services.



Almost half of Illinois's federal expenditures[20] are used for out-of-home placements while more than half of the state's state/local expenditures[21] are used for this purpose.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

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Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Illinois was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2020). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2010 – 2019*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption-fy-2010-2019

[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument has been revised over time, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

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

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

[6] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2023). *Title IV-E Programs Expenditure and Caseload Data 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/programs-expenditure-caseload-data-2022

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

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

[9] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[10] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[11] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[12] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[13] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[14] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[15] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[16] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[17] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[18] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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

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

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Indiana in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Indiana for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

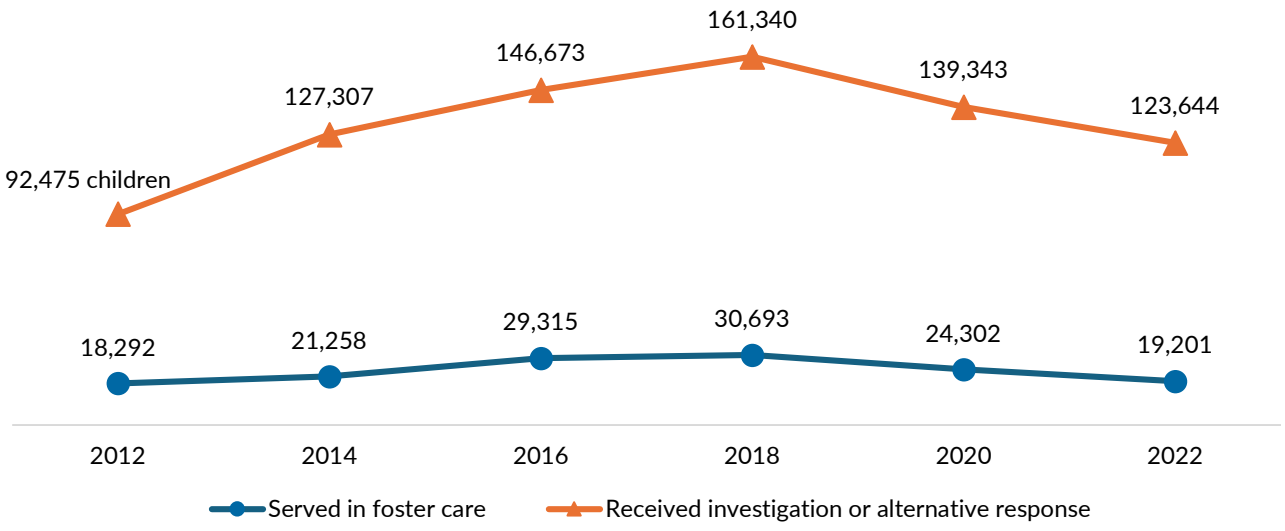
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

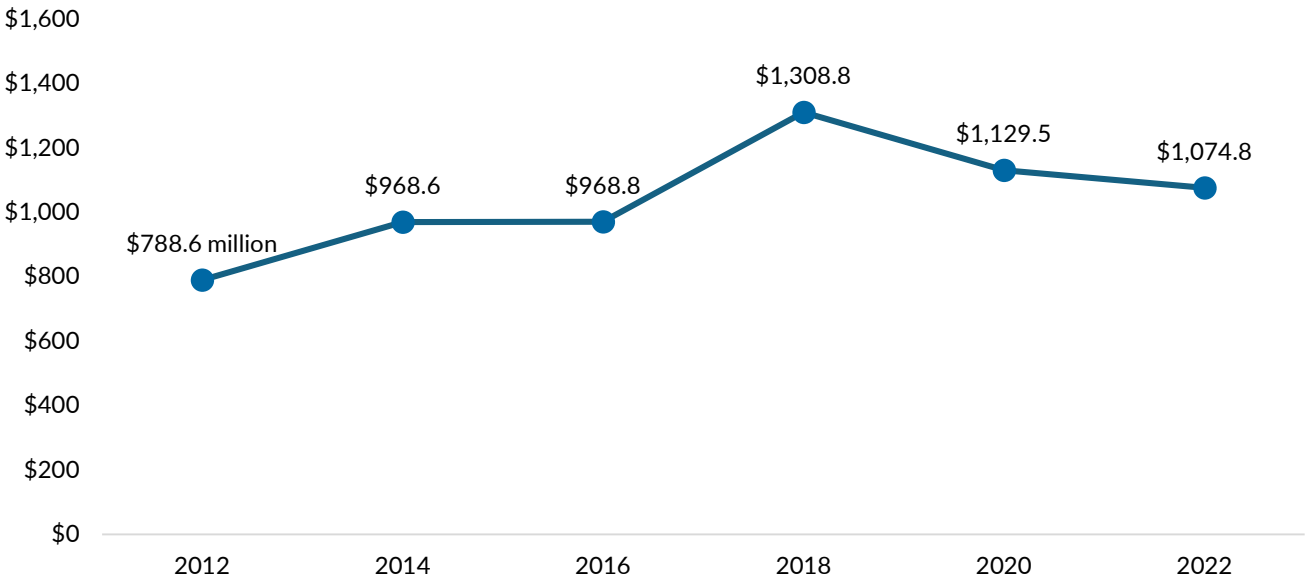
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Indiana who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

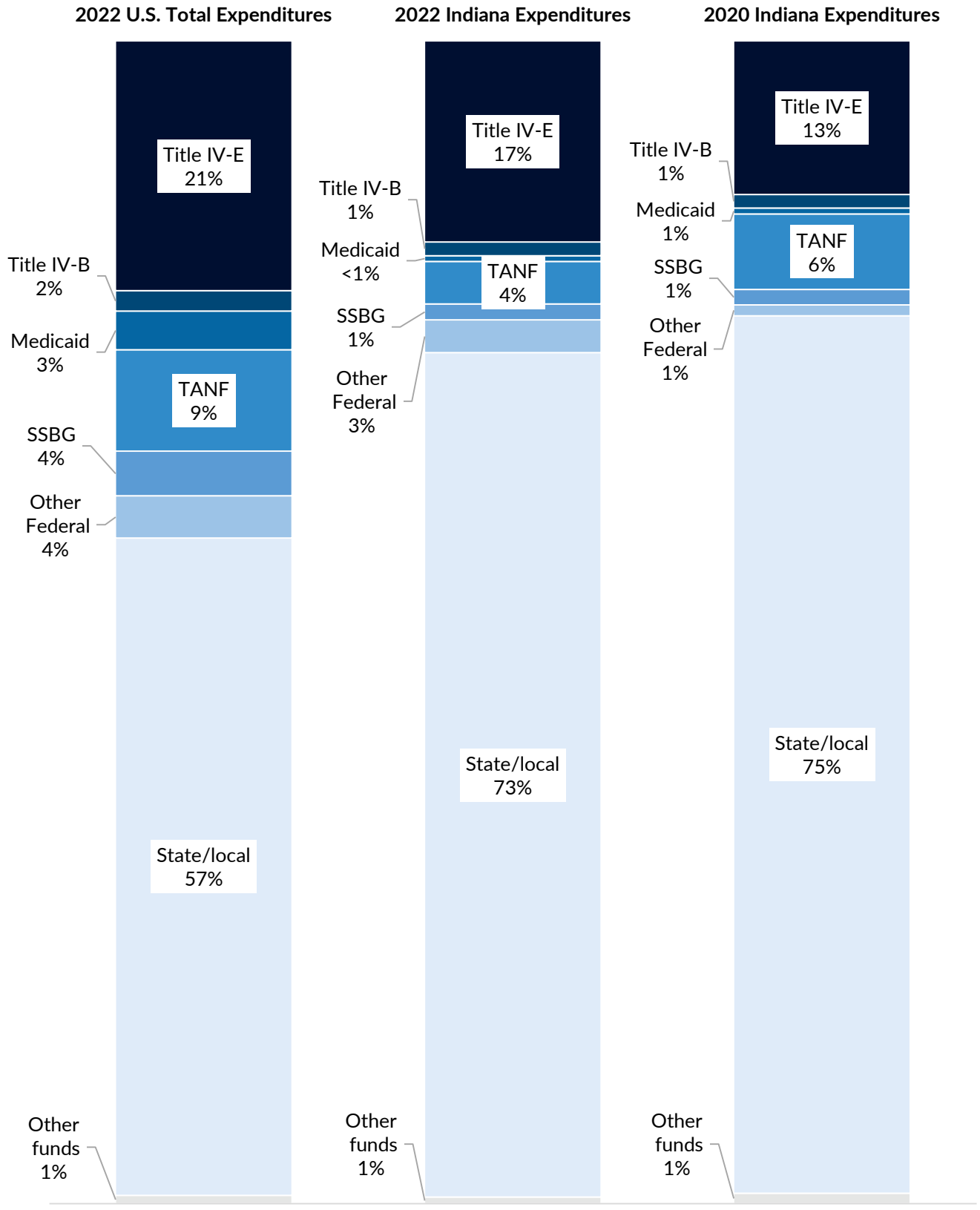
Indiana's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022 but decreased slightly since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$1,074,843,193**	**-5%**	**36%**
Federal	$288,226,436	8%	10%
State	$780,562,768	-8%	48%
Local	$0	0%	0%
Other[5]	$6,053,989	-40%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

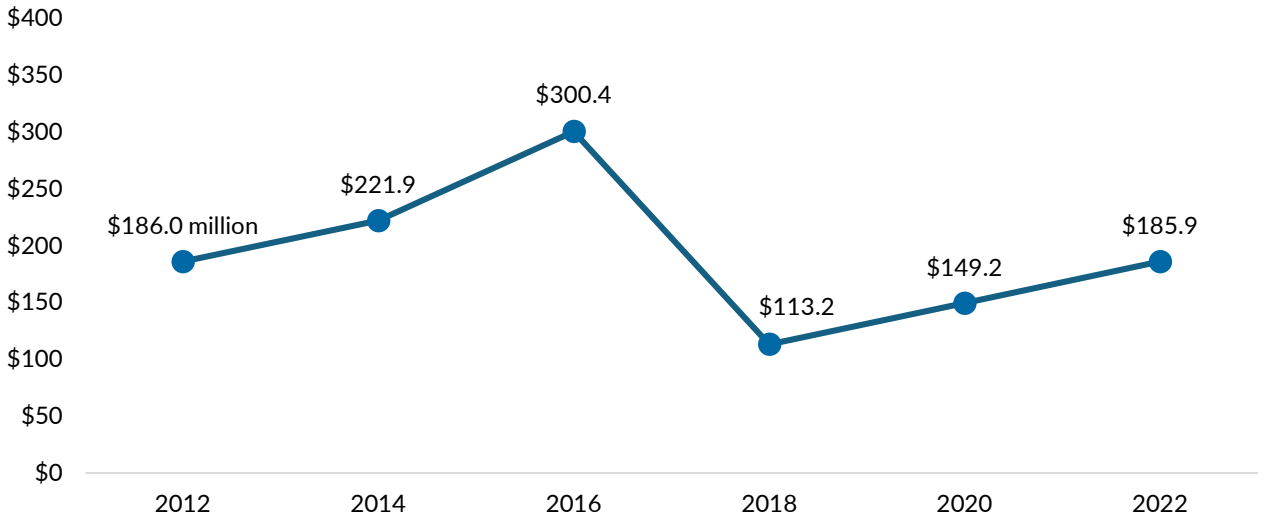


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $185,894,076 **Change from SFY 2020**: 25%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Indiana's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2021.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there were increased expenditures across all programs except the prevention services program.

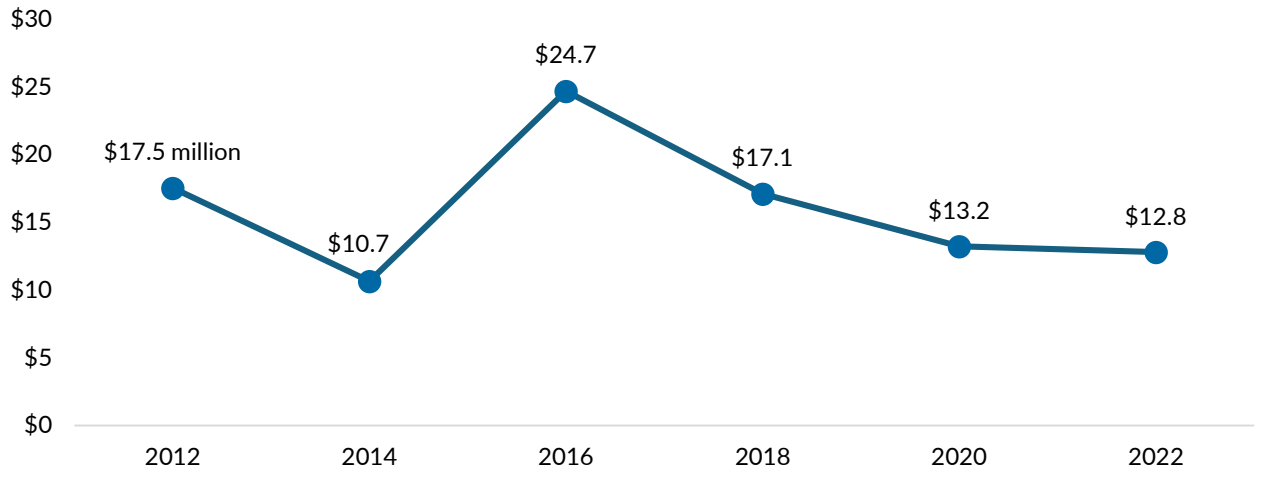
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$6,320,993	$50,800,306	$79,982,931
Adoption Assistance Program	$70,575,568	$88,628,530	$89,247,352
Guardianship Assistance Program	$1,306,711	$641,548	$770,086
Chafee Program and ETVs	$9,336,448	$8,256,778	$14,986,884
Waiver	$25,646,763	$324,413	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$250,321
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$656,502

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $12,779,313 **Change from SFY 2020:** -3%

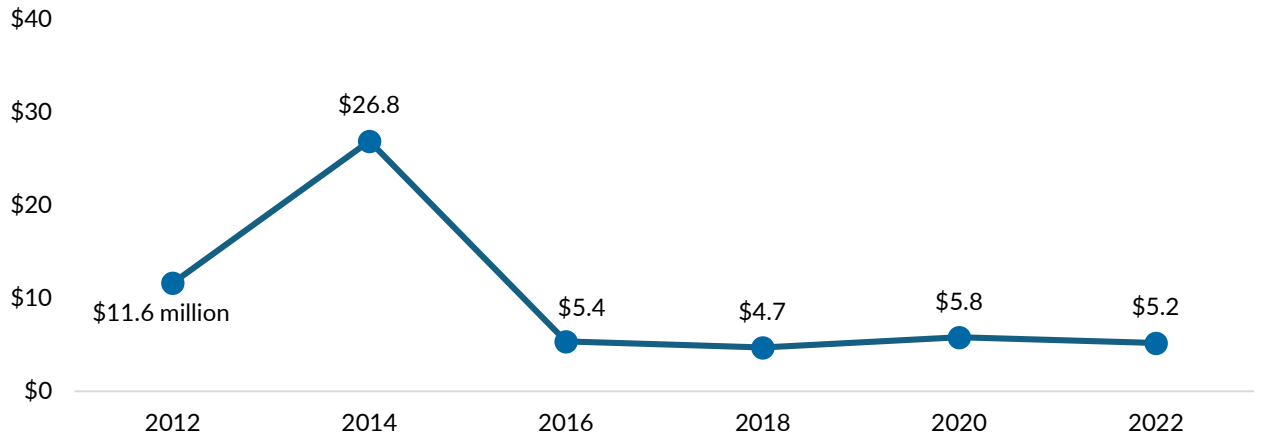
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $5,170,554 **Change from SFY 2020**: -11%

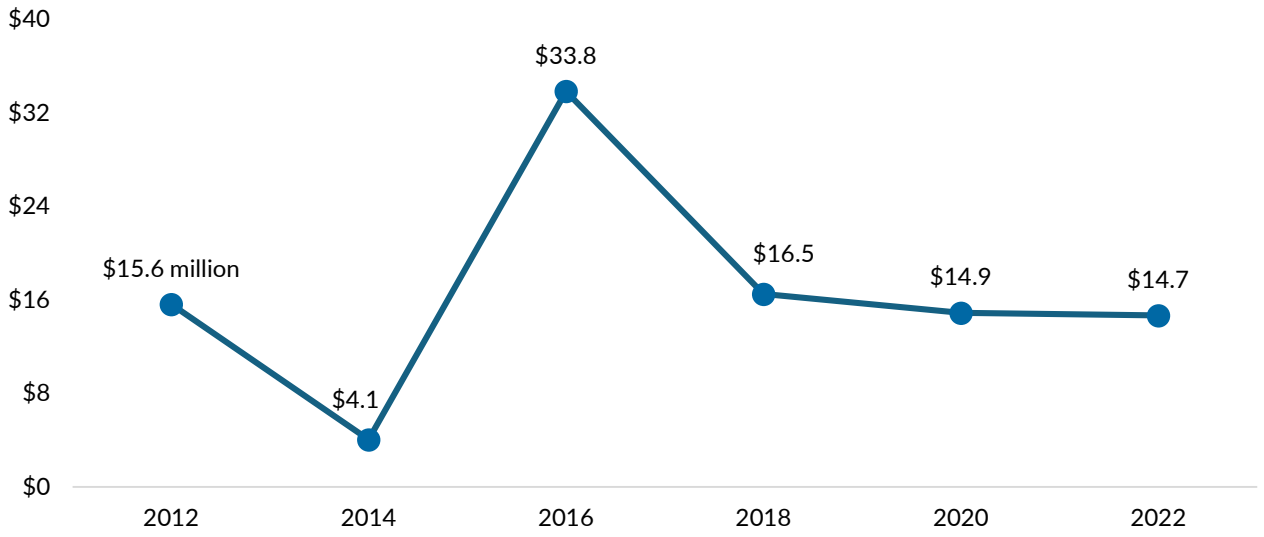
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $14,672,641 **Change from SFY 2020**: -1%

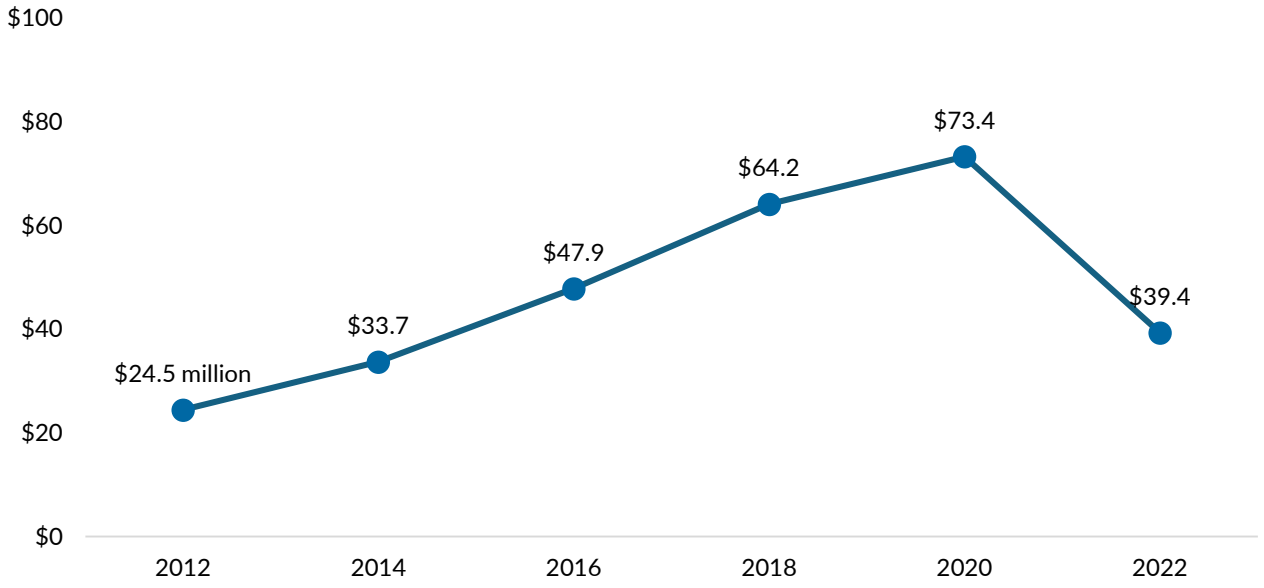
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $39,374,667 **Change from SFY 2020**: -46%

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

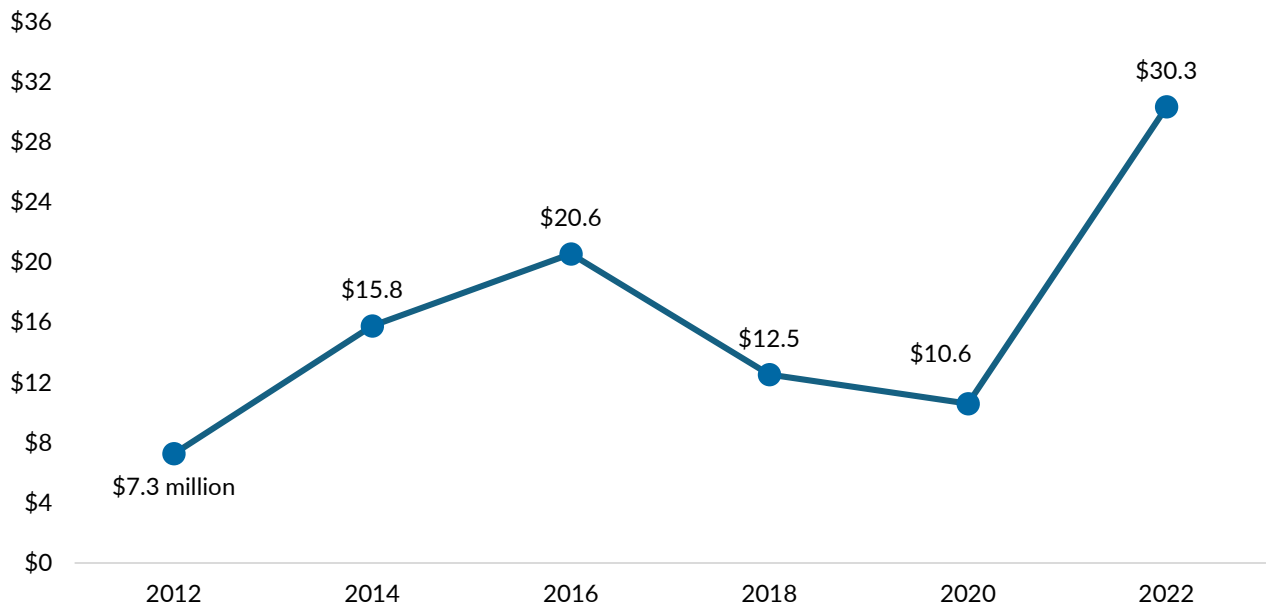


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $30,335,186 **Change from SFY 2020**: 187%

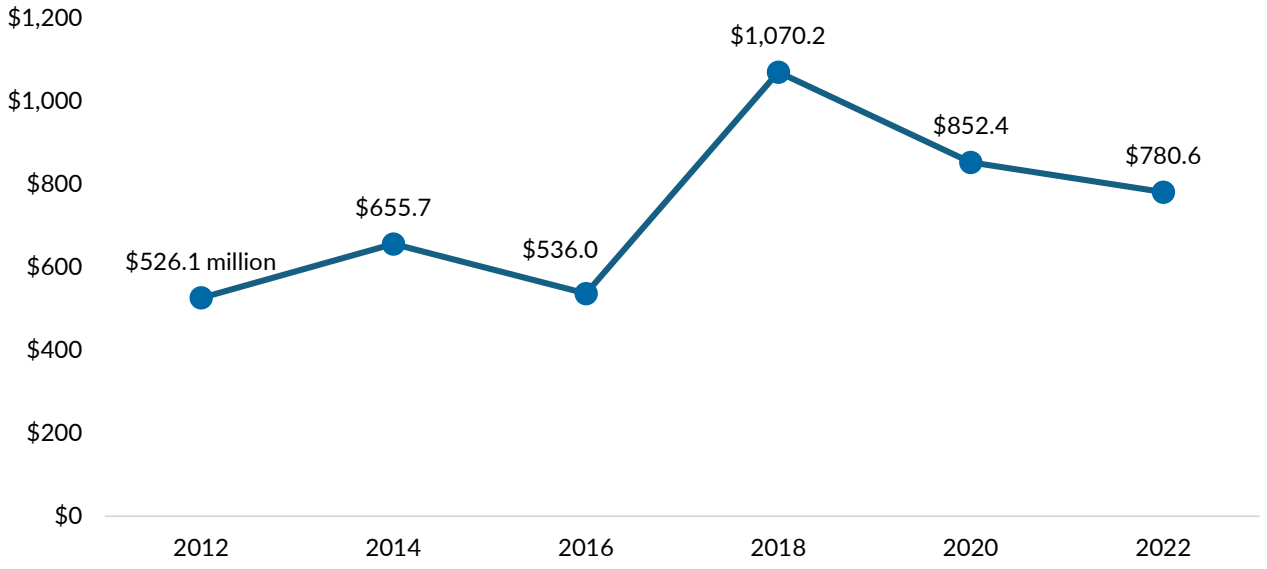
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$5,413,147	18%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$5,439,016	18%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$223,943	1%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$6,337,896	21%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$6,171,962	20%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$5,398,030	18%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$1,351,191	4%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$0	0%
Other	$0	0%



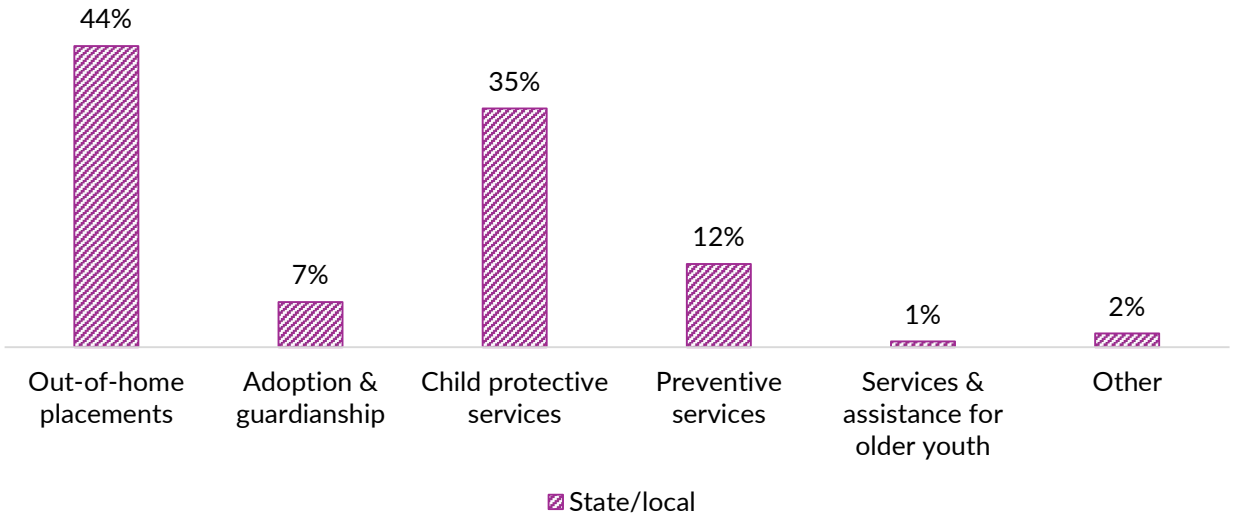
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.



Use of Funds

Almost half of Indiana's state/local[19] expenditures are used for out-of-home placements.



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

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JULY 2025

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[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

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[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

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[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

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For SFY 2022, Indiana was unable to report some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

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

[6] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2023). *Title IV-E Programs Expenditure and Caseload Data 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/programs-expenditure-caseload-data-2022

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

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

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[10] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

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[17] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[18] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Iowa in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Iowa for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

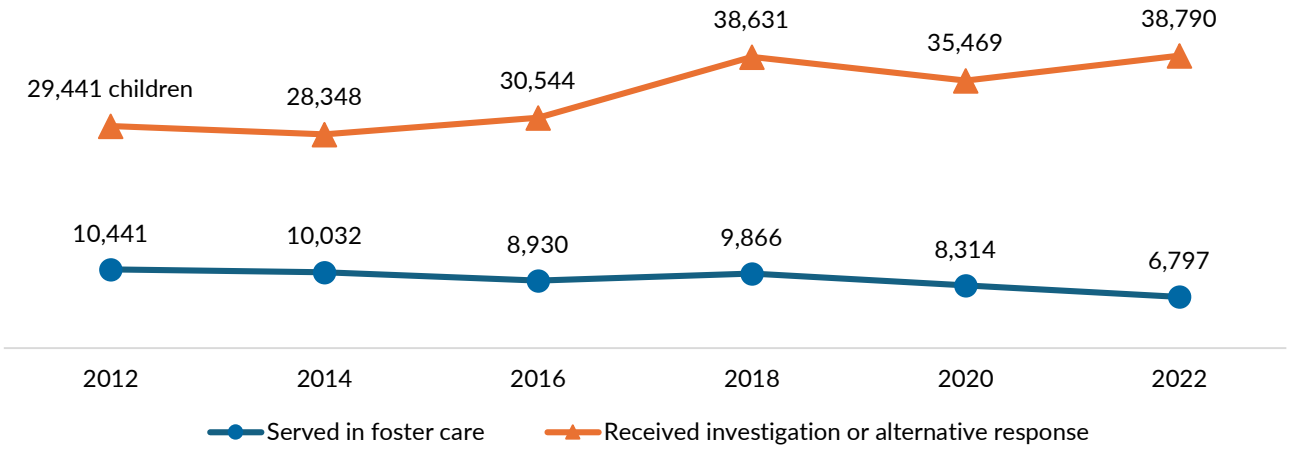
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

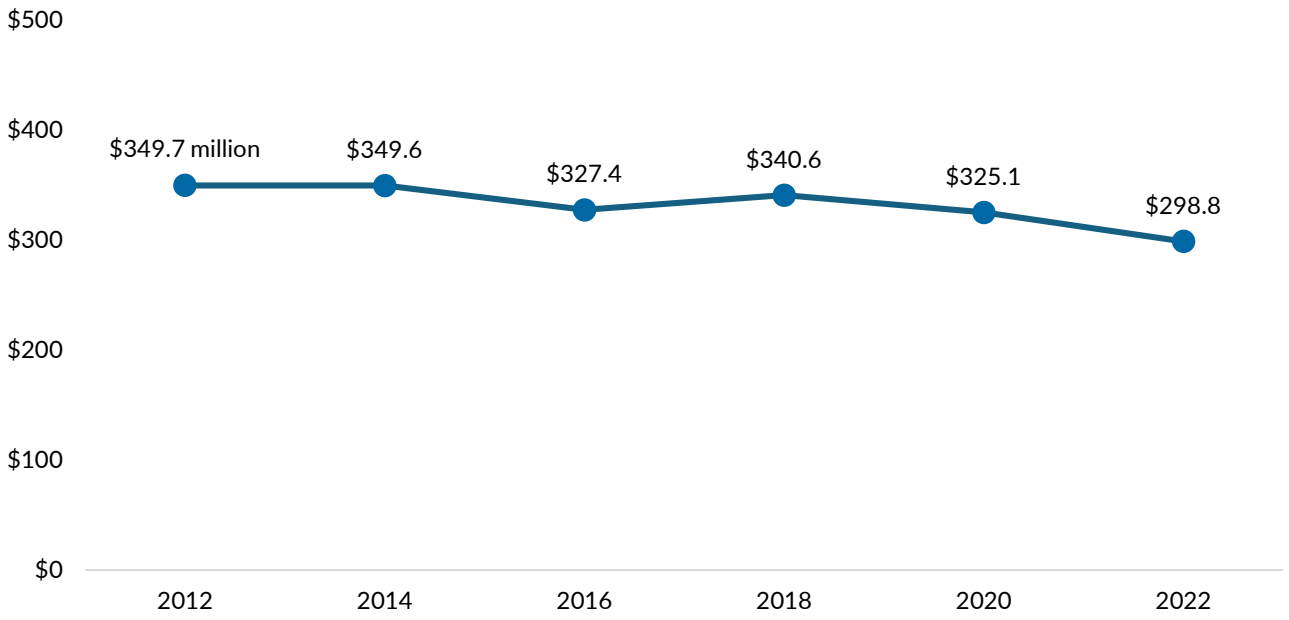
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Iowa who received an investigation or alternative response has increased while the number served in foster care has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

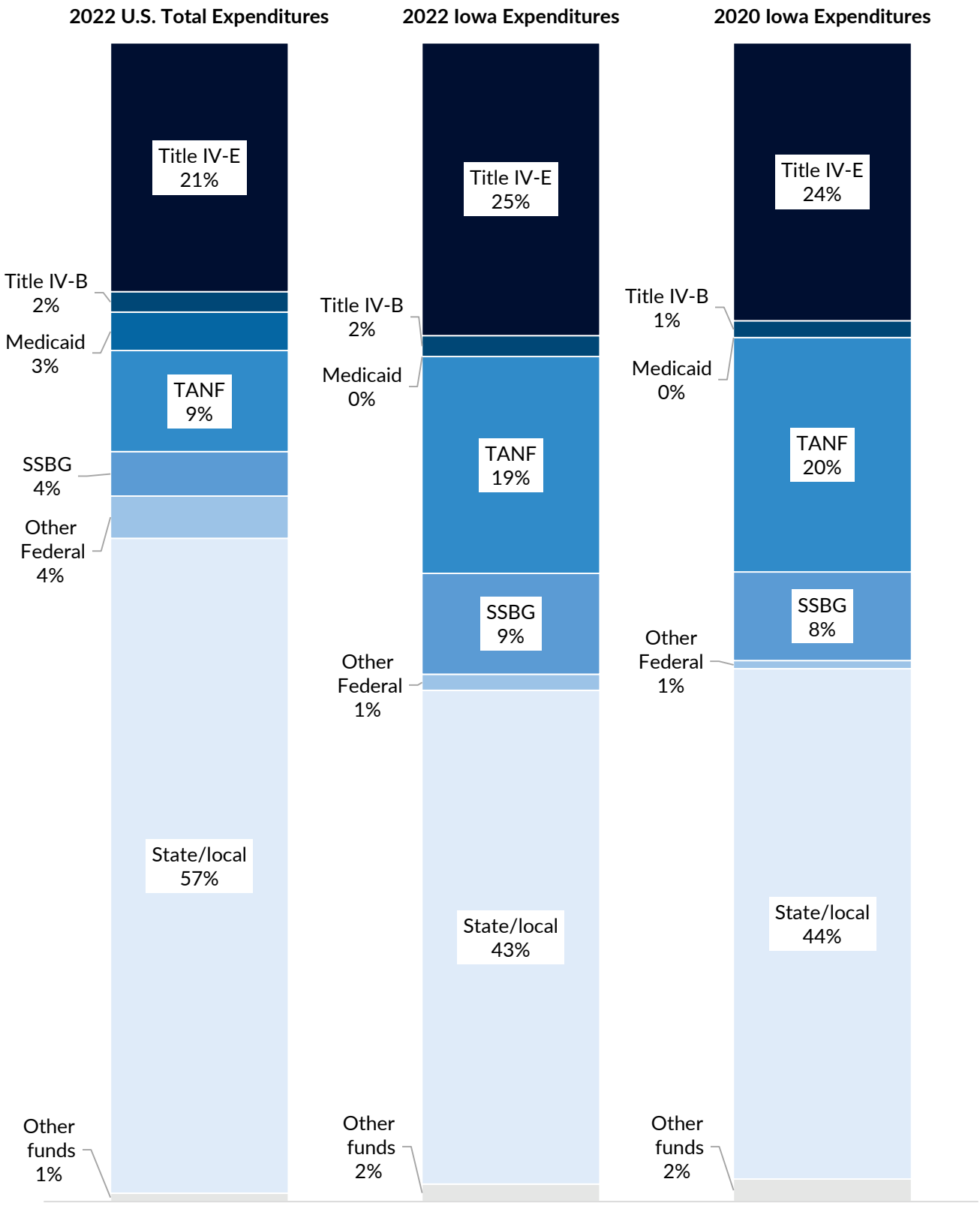
Iowa's total child welfare agency spending decreased from SFY 2012 to 2022 and decreased since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$298,756,806**	**-8%**	**-15%**
Federal	$166,956,888	-5%	-4%
State	$127,298,737	-11%	-28%
Local	$0	0%	-100%
Other[5]	$4,501,181	-29%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

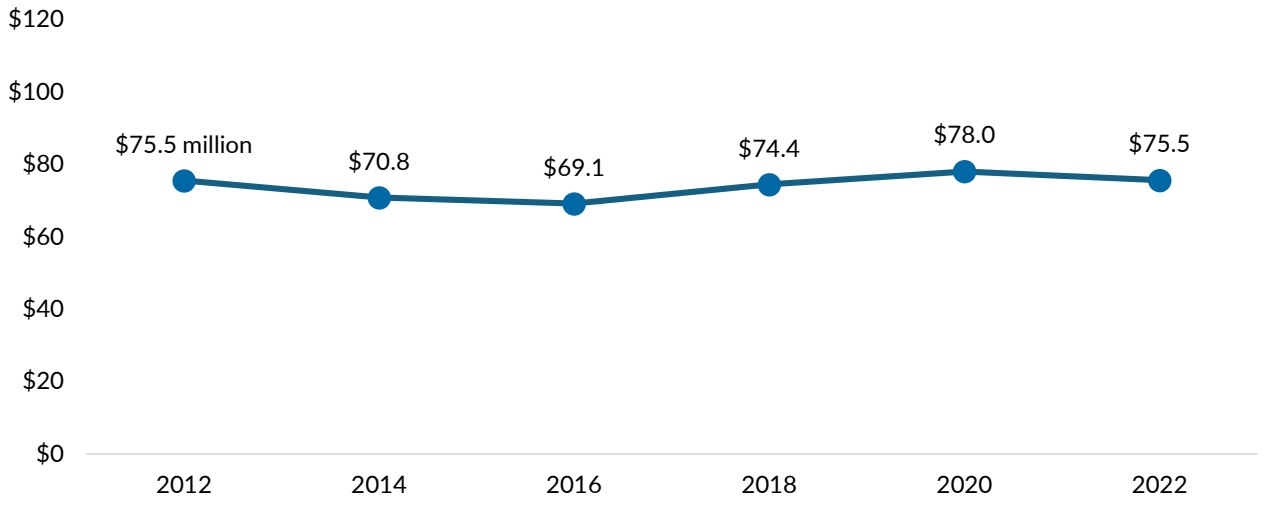


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $75,535,830 **Change from SFY 2020**: -3%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Iowa's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2020.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in guardianship and prevention expenditures and a decrease in foster care, adoption, and Chafee/ETV expenditures.

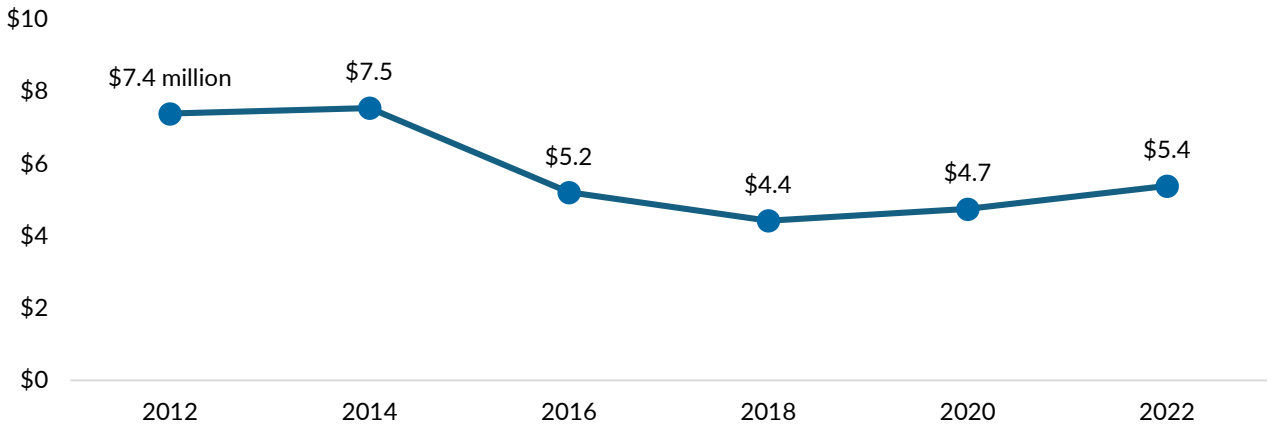
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$25,377,807	$22,574,537	$19,023,072
Adoption Assistance Program	$46,809,258	$52,992,438	$51,248,531
Guardianship Assistance Program	$0	$15,944	$126,156
Chafee Program and ETVs	$2,229,793	$2,423,009	$2,371,965
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$2,766,106
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $5,377,519 **Change from SFY 2020:** 13%

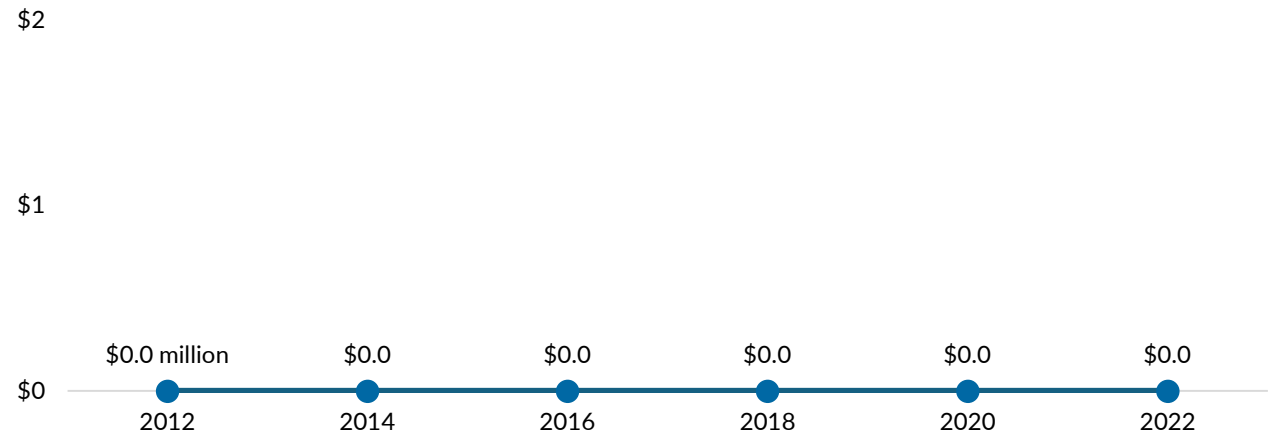
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

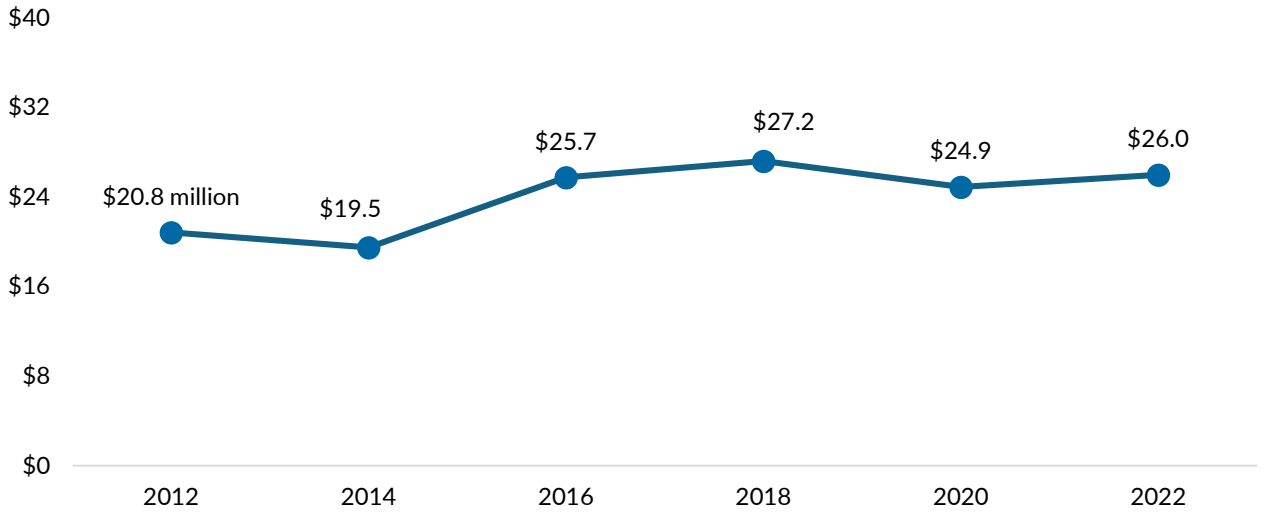
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $25,964,696 **Change from SFY 2020**: 4%

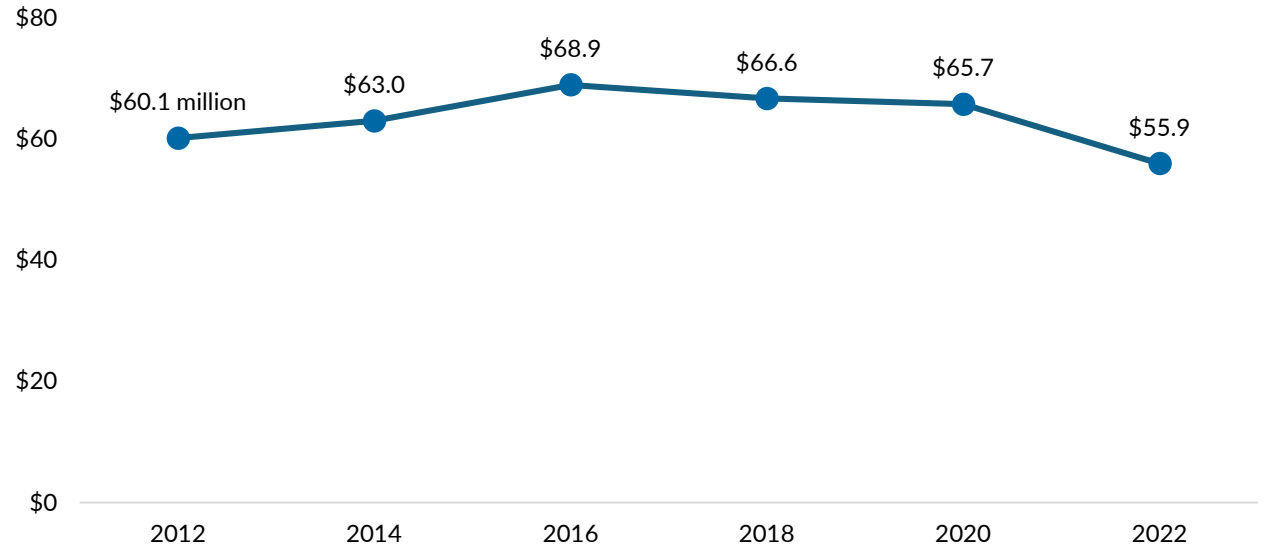
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $55,917,321 **Change from SFY 2020**: -15%

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

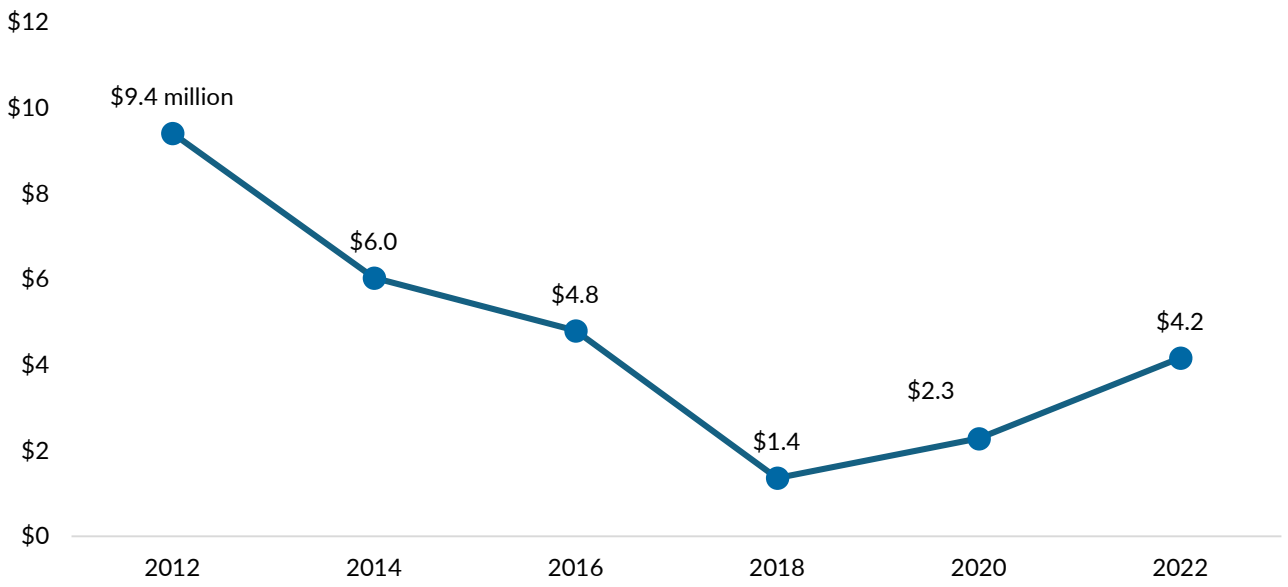


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $4,161,522 **Change from SFY 2020**: 82%

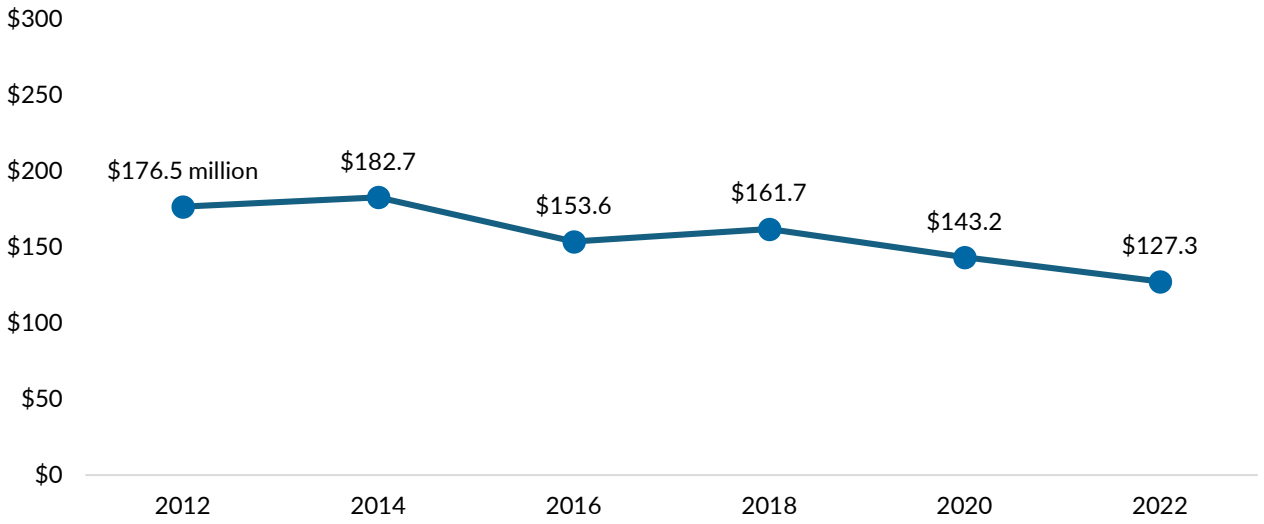
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$568,527	14%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$496,096	12%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$198,703	5%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$1,527,210	37%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$1,370,986	33%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$0	0%
Other	$0	0%



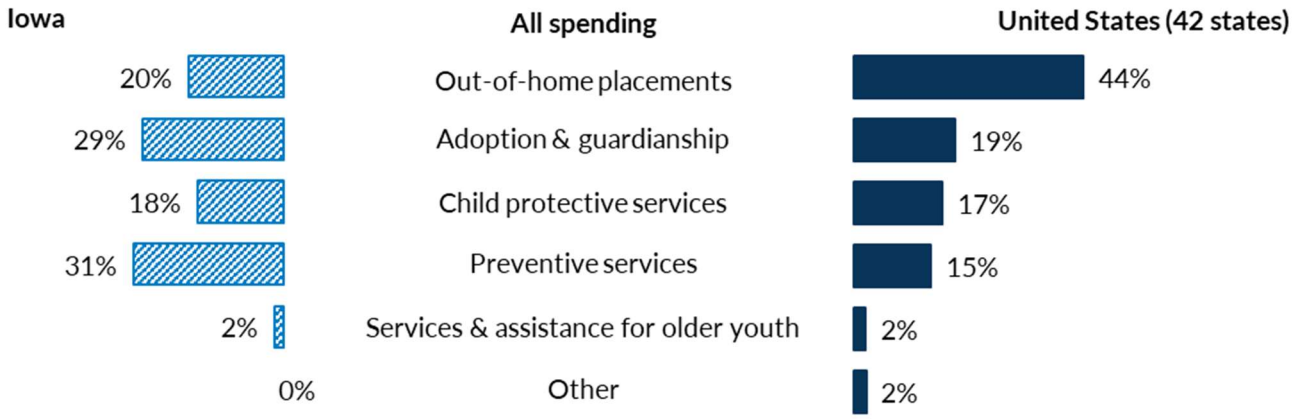
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

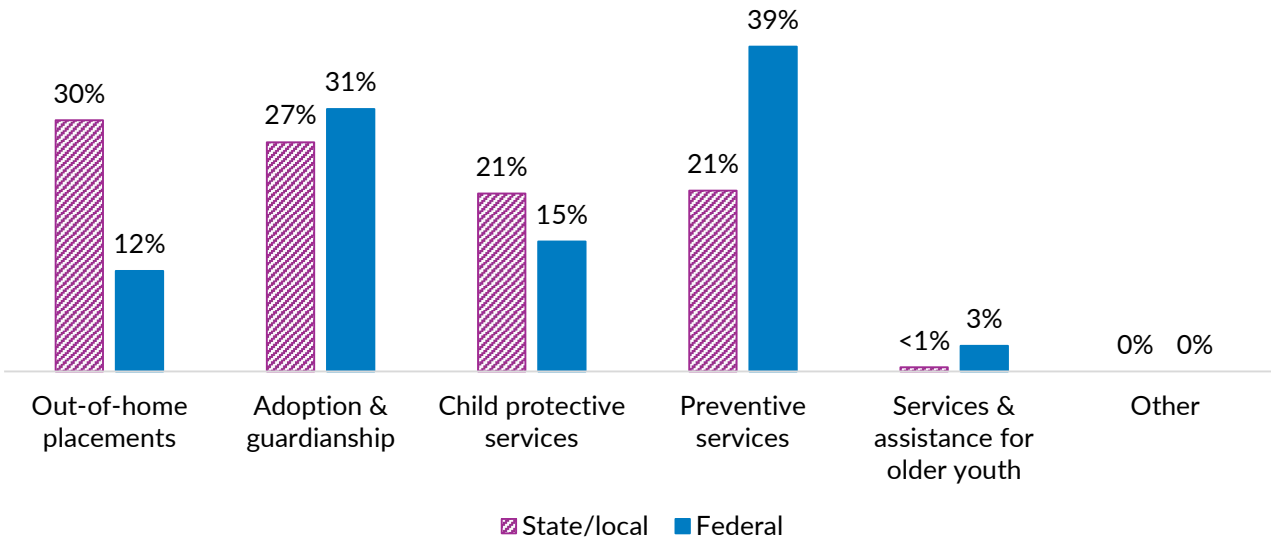


Use of Funds

Iowa's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a larger proportion on preventive services and a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placements.



More than a third of Iowa's federal expenditures[20] are used for preventive services while less than a quarter of the state's state/local expenditures[21] are used for this purpose.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Iowa was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2024). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2013 – 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Kansas in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

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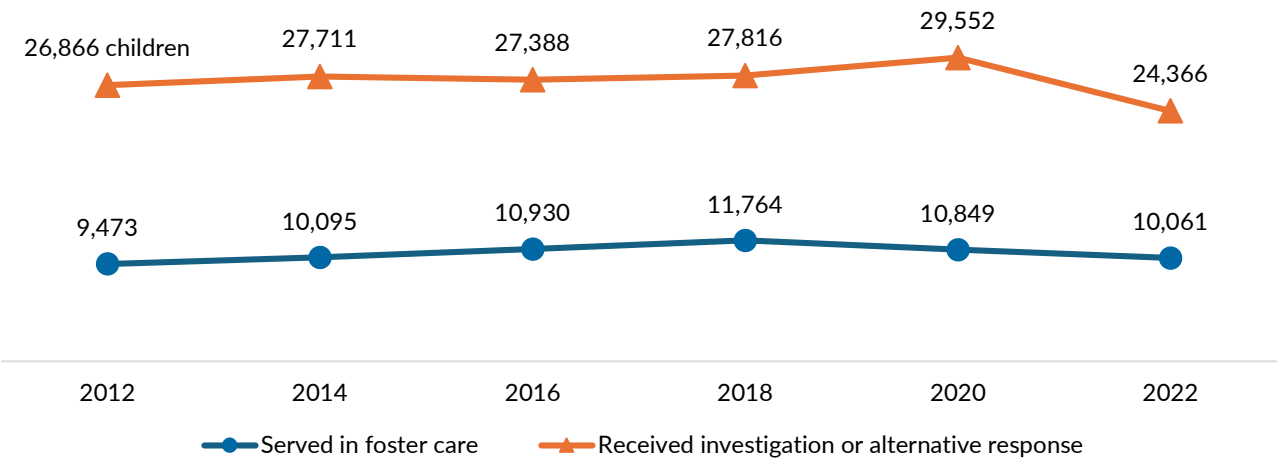
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Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

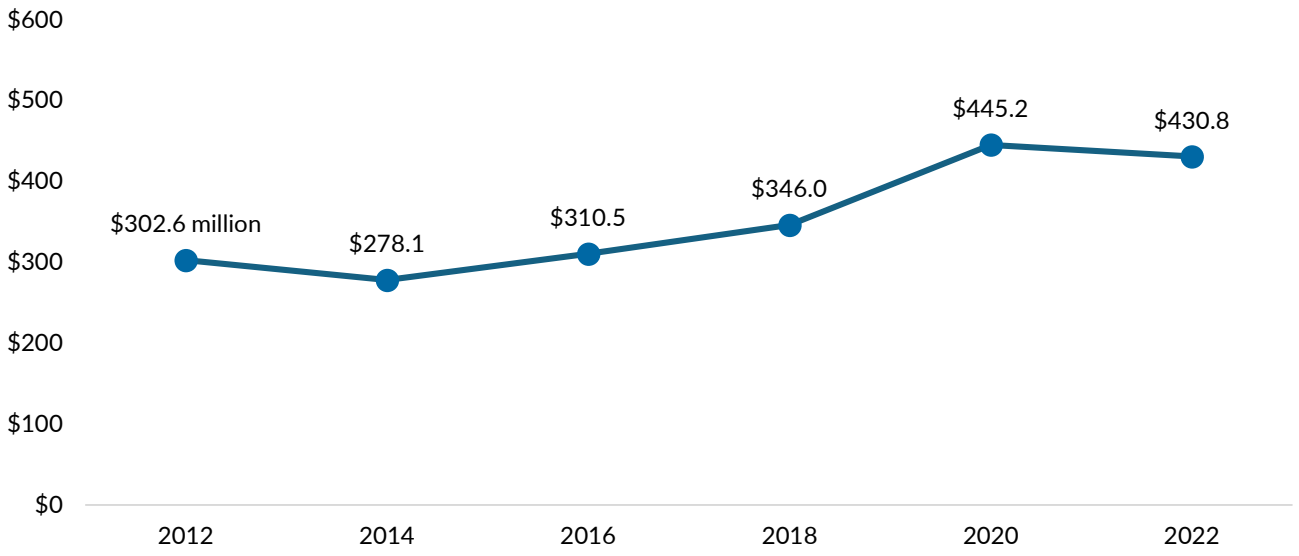
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Kansas who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



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Total Expenditures[4]

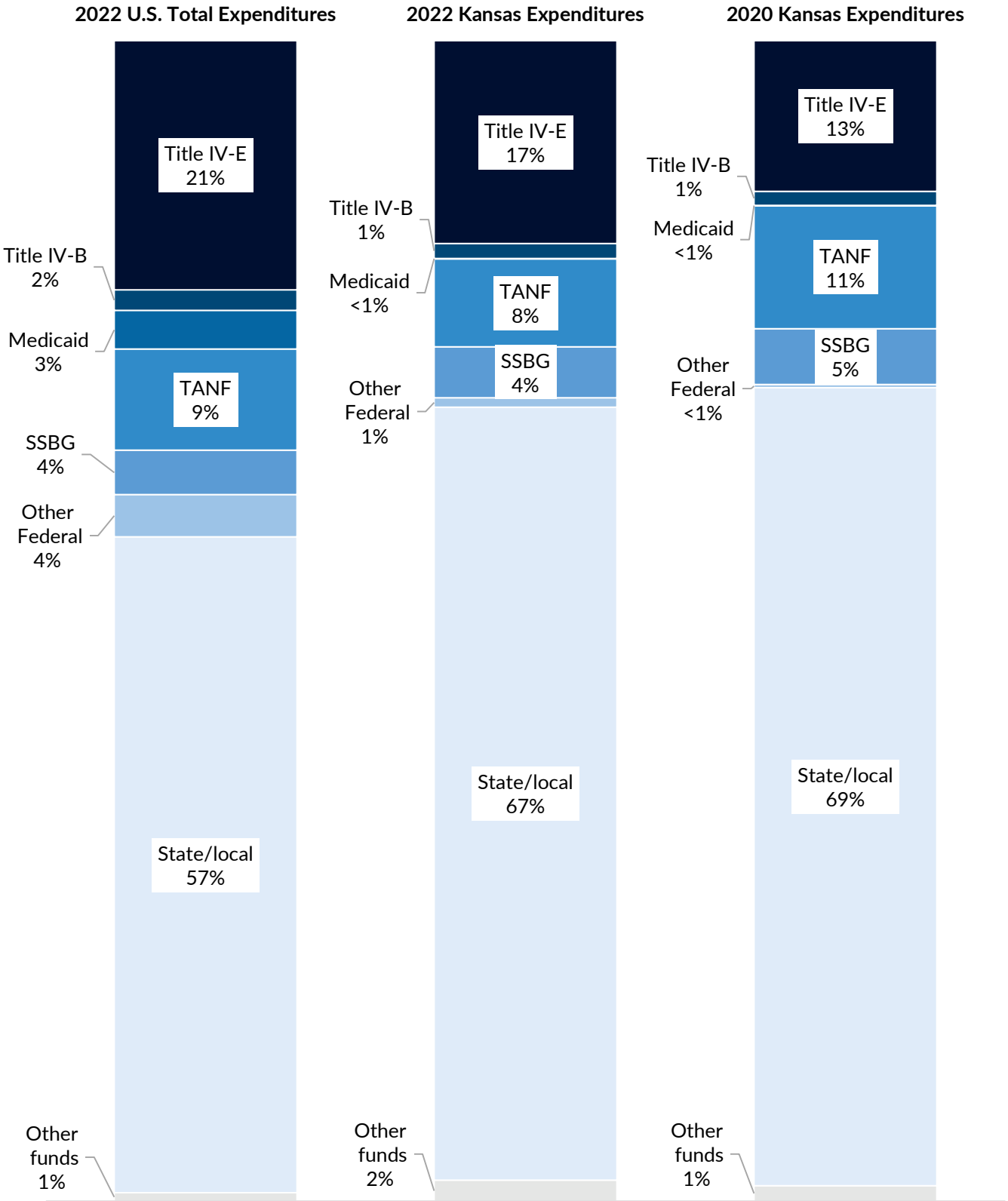
Kansas's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022 but decreased slightly since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$430,754,182**	**-3%**	**42%**
Federal	$136,084,478	2%	23%
State	$286,905,089	-6%	49%
Local	$0	0%	0%
Other[5]	$7,764,614	32%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

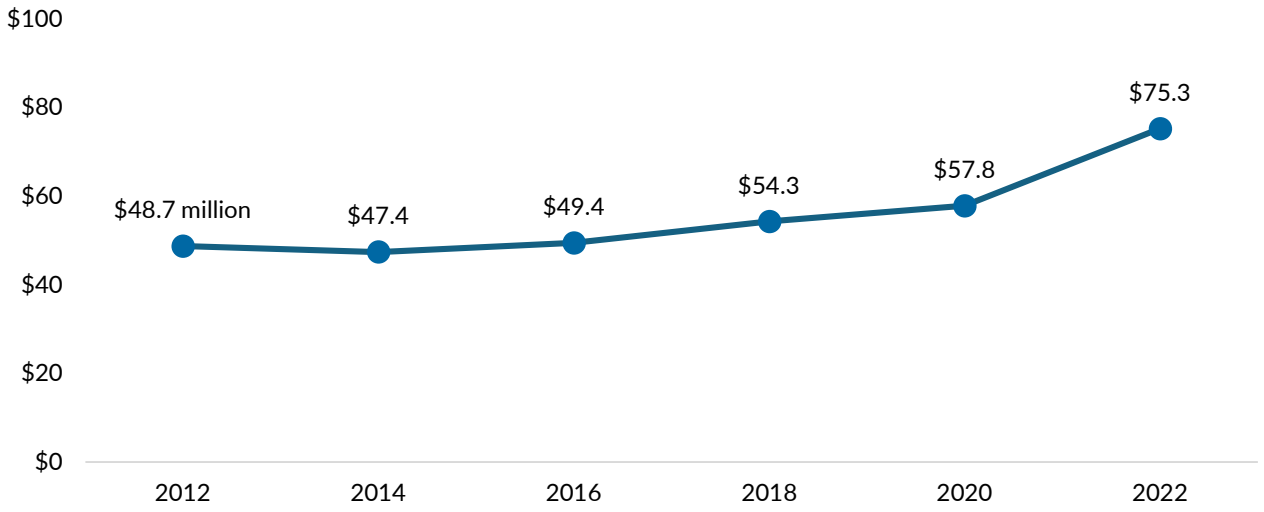


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $75,260,040 **Change from SFY 2020**: 30%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Kansas's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2019.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there were increased expenditures across all programs except the guardianship assistance program and Funding Certainty Grants.

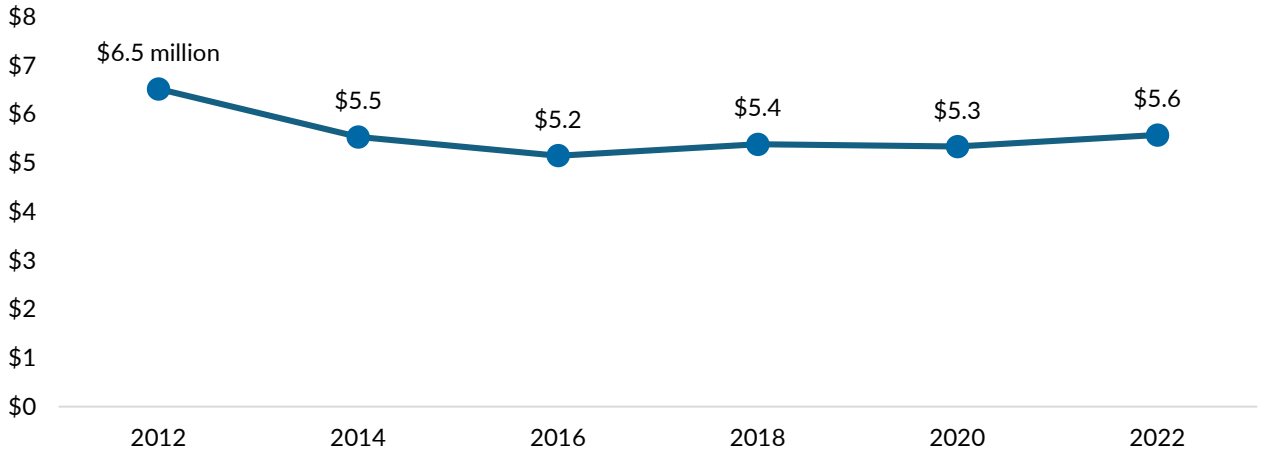
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$30,346,776	$27,376,747	$29,986,574
Adoption Assistance Program	$20,230,441	$25,707,320	$29,293,471
Guardianship Assistance Program	$0	$0	$0
Chafee Program and ETVs	$3,368,746	$2,673,123	$9,291,035
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$2,038,718	$6,684,932
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$4,028
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $5,579,671 **Change from SFY 2020:** 4%

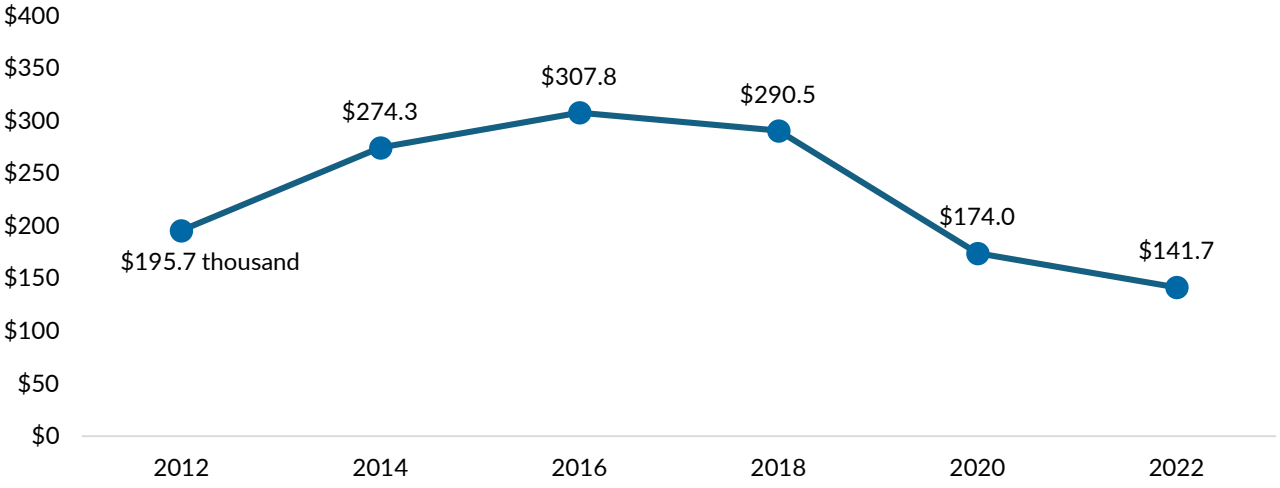
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $141,695 **Change from SFY 2020**: -19%

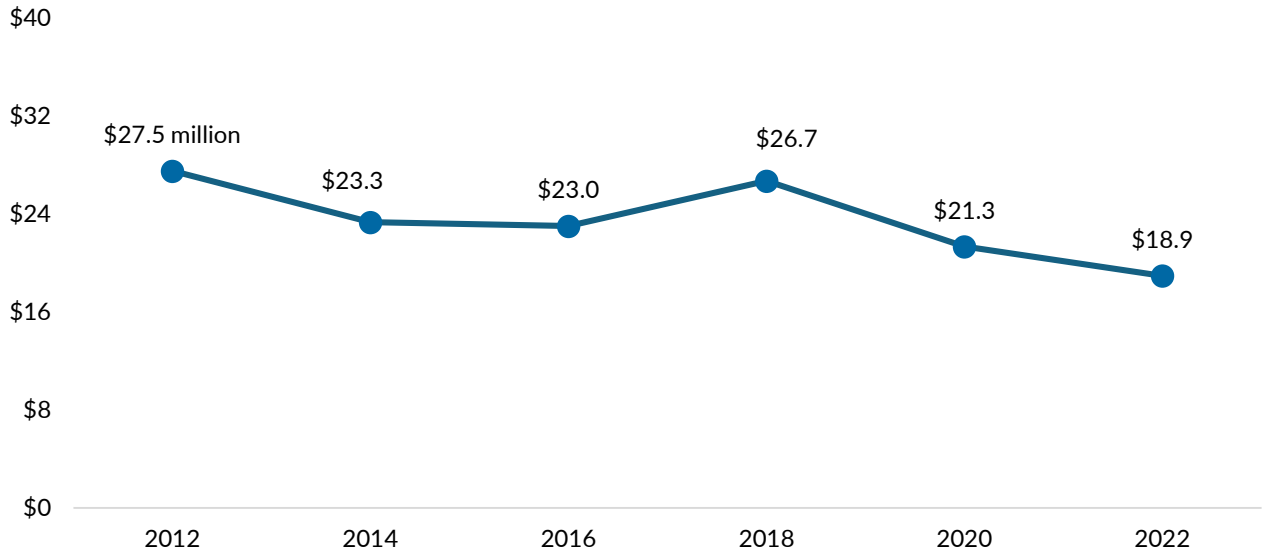
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $18,948,758 **Change from SFY 2020**: -11%

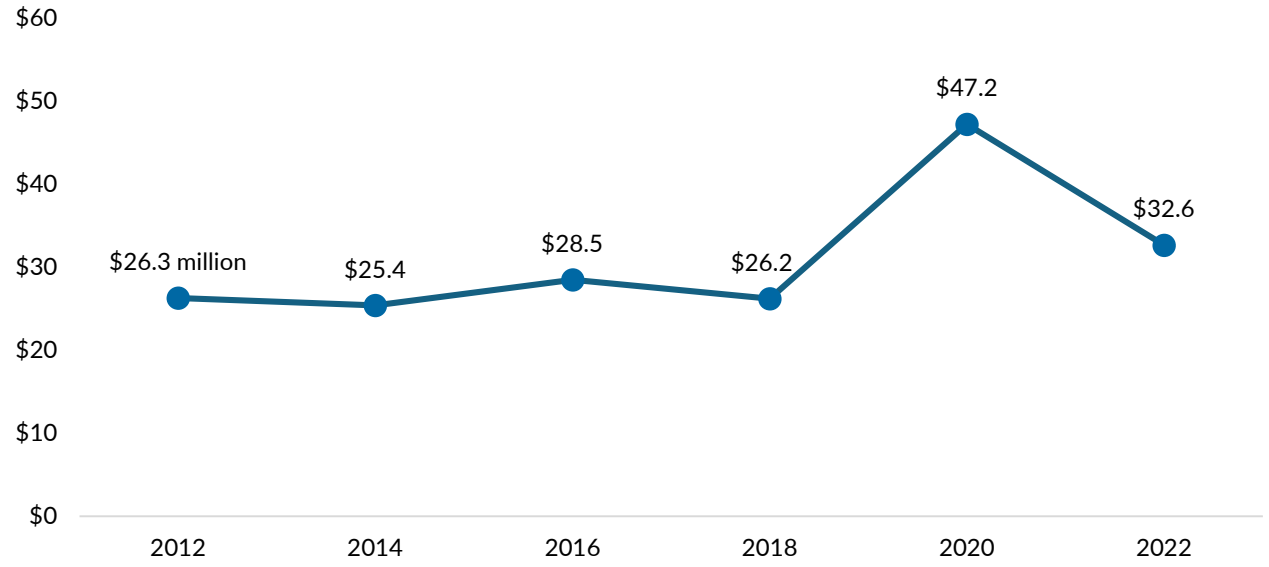
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $32,619,347 **Change from SFY 2020**: -31%

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

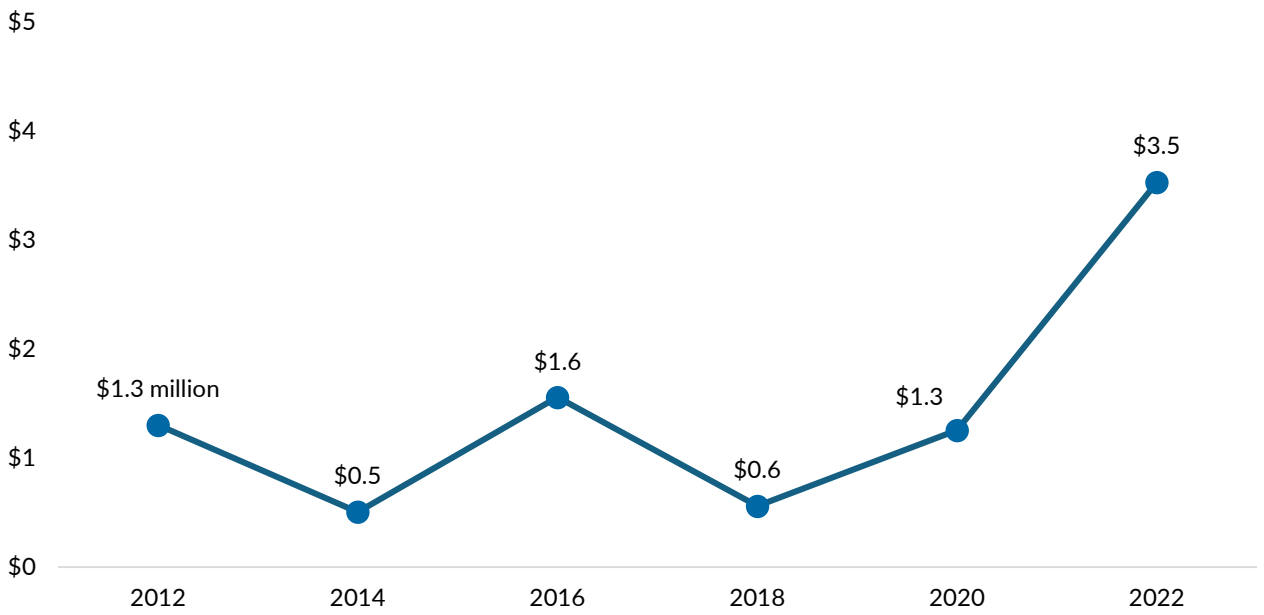


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $3,534,967 **Change from SFY 2020**: 181%

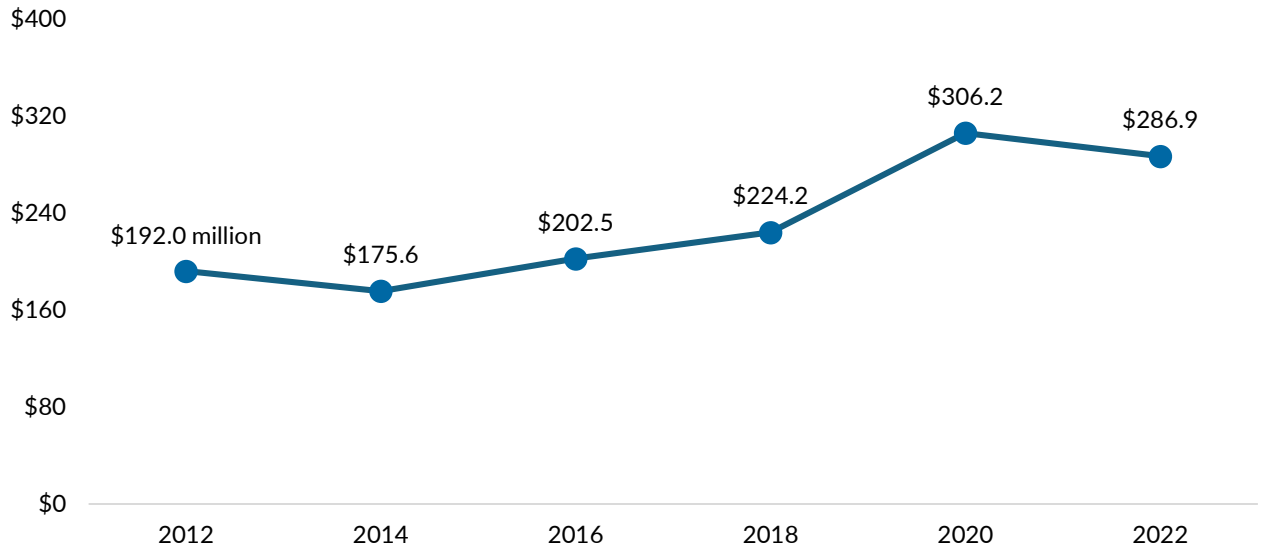
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$1,177,320	33%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$0	0%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$92,494	3%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$744,333	21%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$1,520,820	43%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$0	0%
Other	$0	0%



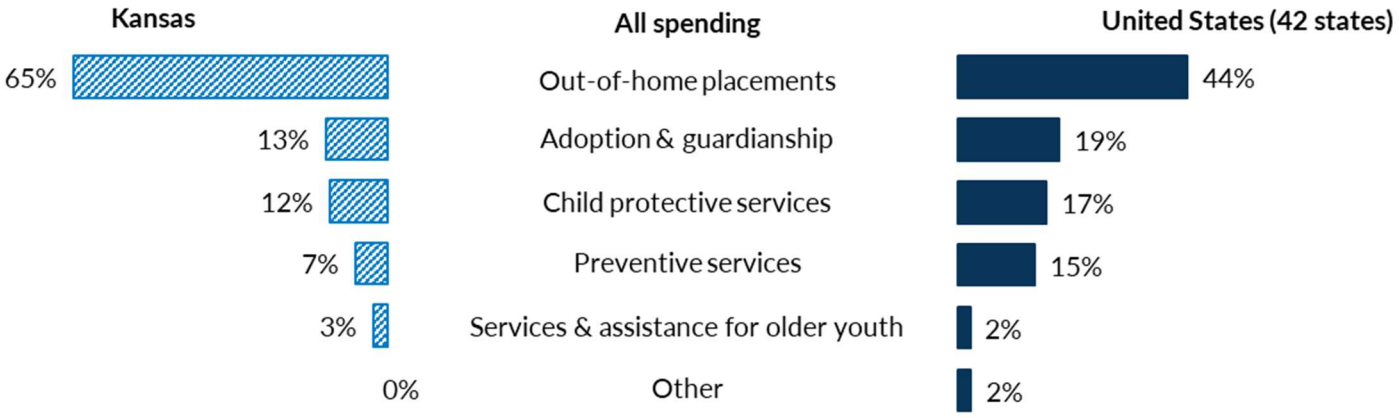
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

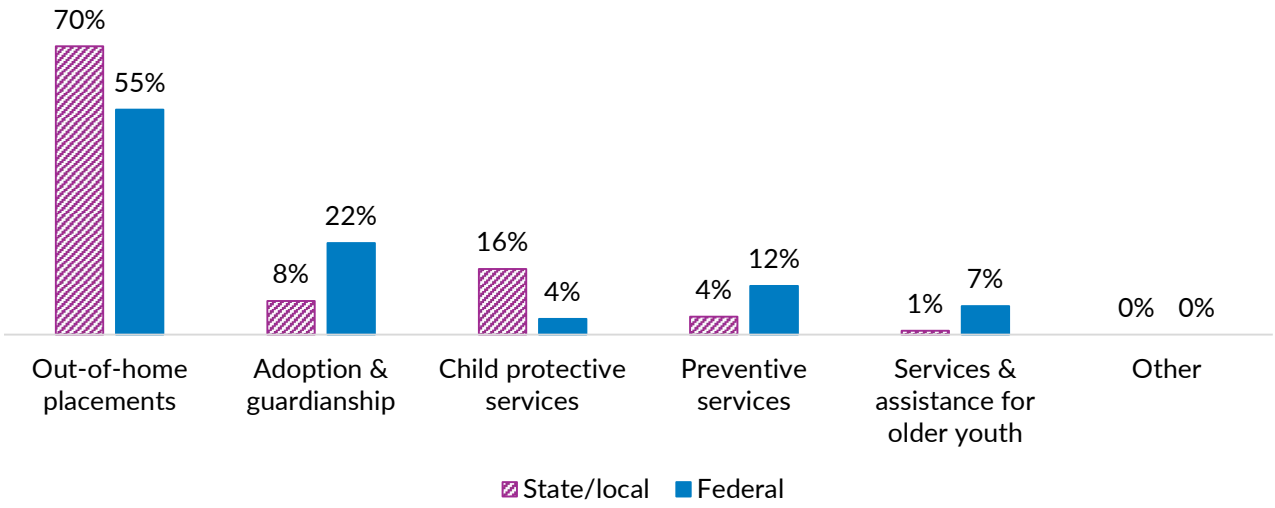


Use of Funds

Kansas's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a much larger proportion on out-of-home placements and a smaller proportion on preventive services.



More than half of Kansas's federal expenditures[20] are used for out-of-home placements while nearly three quarters of the state's state/local expenditures[21] are used for this purpose.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

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Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Kansas was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2024). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2013 – 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2020). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2010 – 2019*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption-fy-2010-2019

[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument has been revised over time, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

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

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

[6] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2023). *Title IV-E Programs Expenditure and Caseload Data 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/programs-expenditure-caseload-data-2022

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

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

[9] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[10] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[11] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[12] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[13] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[14] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[15] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[16] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[17] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[18] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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

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

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Louisiana in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Louisiana for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

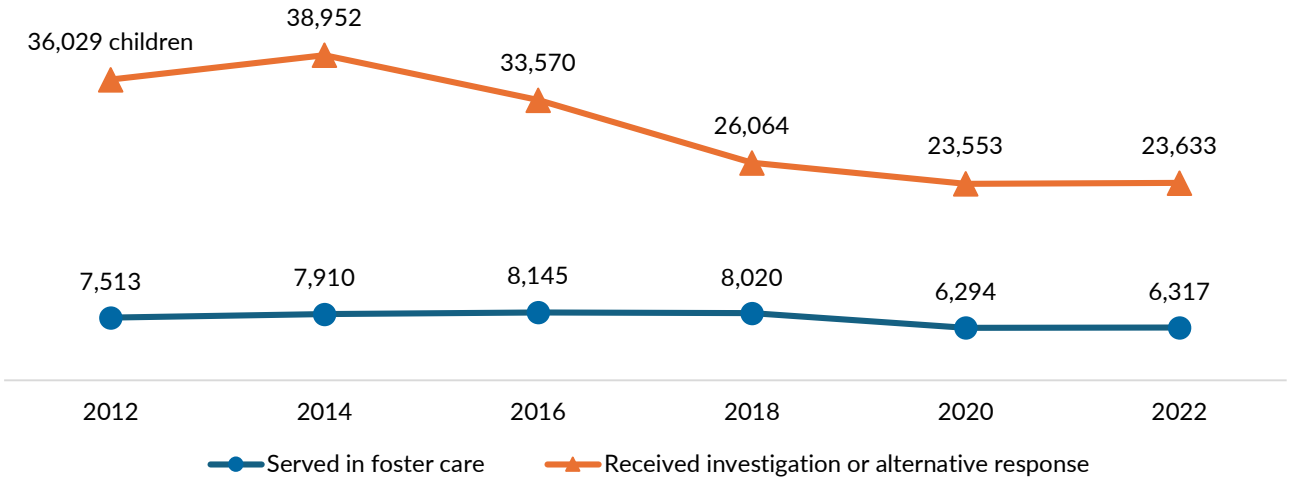
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Louisiana who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has increased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$212,277,355**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Federal	$148,162,178	-20%	-30%
State	$61,978,425	-37%	29%
Local	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A
Other[5]	$2,136,752	-69%	N/A

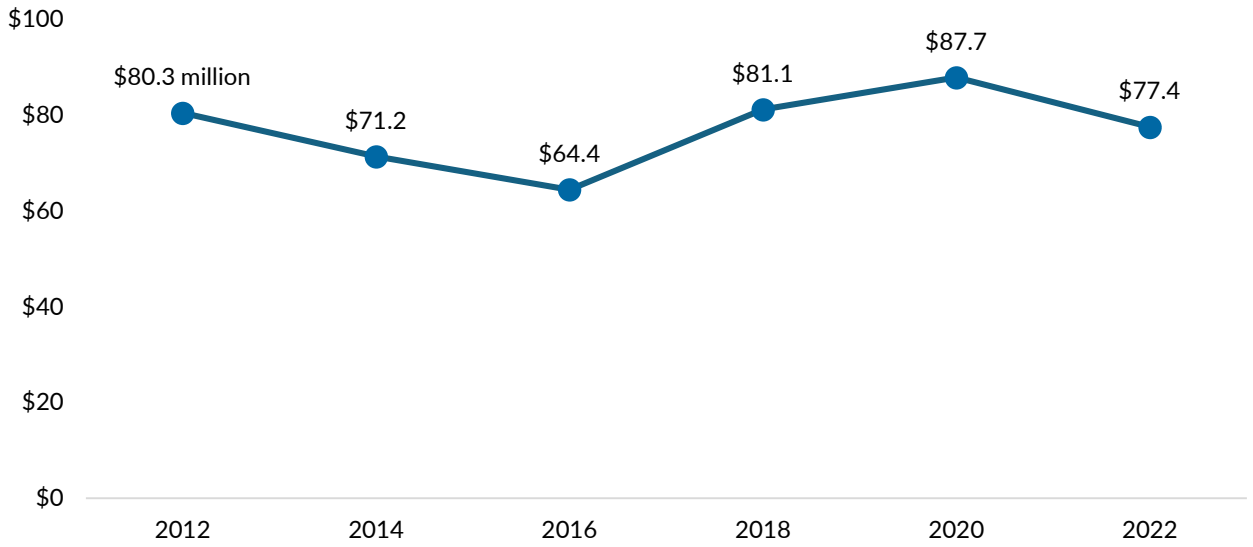
Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $77,413,791 **Change from SFY 2020**: -12%

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



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in adoption, guardianship, and Chafee/ETV expenditures and a decrease in foster care expenditures.

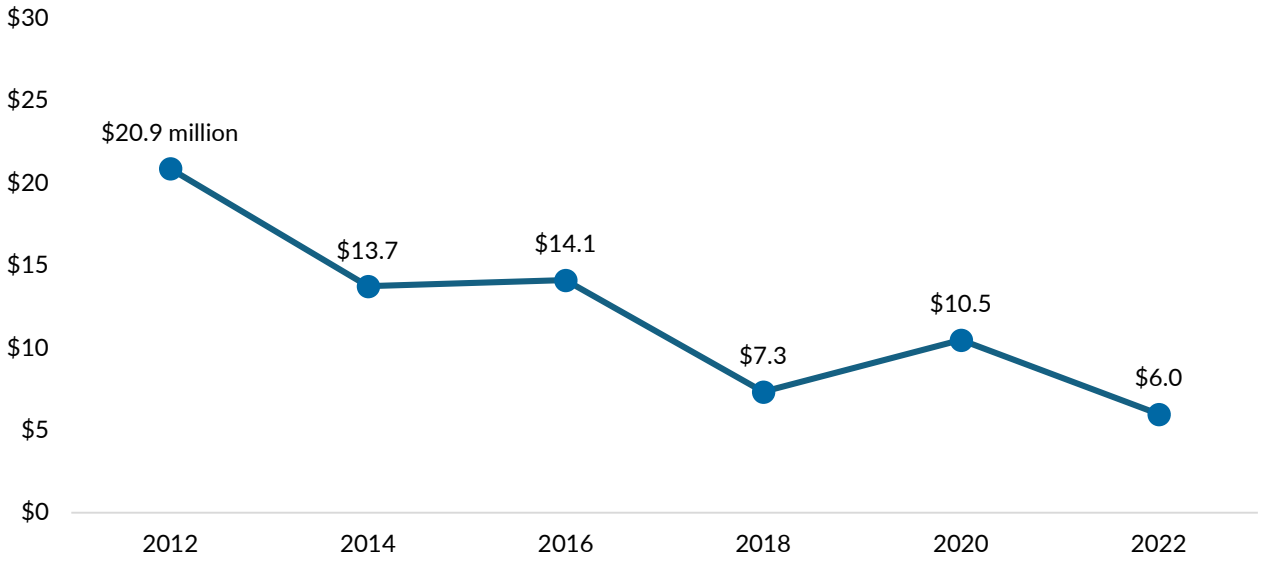
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$42,703,258	$49,443,072	$38,587,448
Adoption Assistance Program	$22,943,410	$28,749,750	$34,143,758
Guardianship Assistance Program	$193,212	$583,033	$1,306,790
Chafee Program and ETVs	$1,957,277	$2,066,509	$2,092,995
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	Unable to provide	Unable to provide
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	Unable to provide

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $5,960,696 **Change from SFY 2020:** -43%

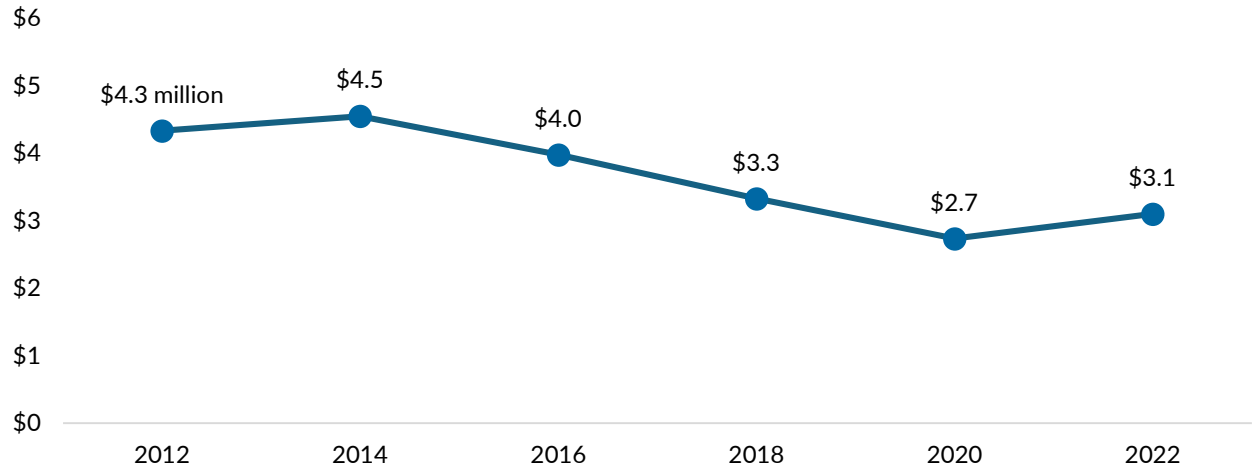
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $3,097,976 **Change from SFY 2020**: 13%

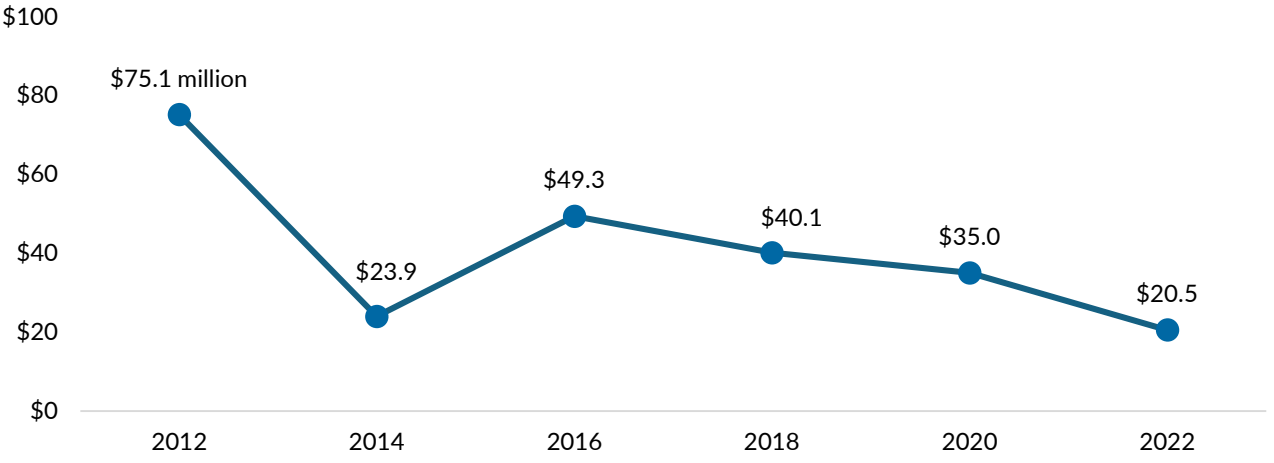
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $20,514,008 **Change from SFY 2020**: -41%

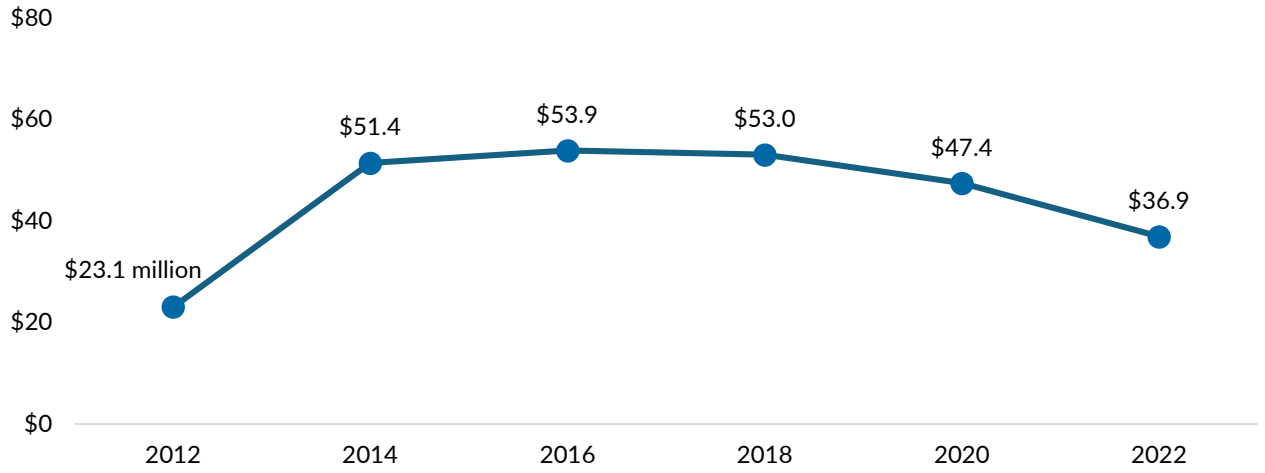
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $36,891,530 **Change from SFY 2020**: -22%

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

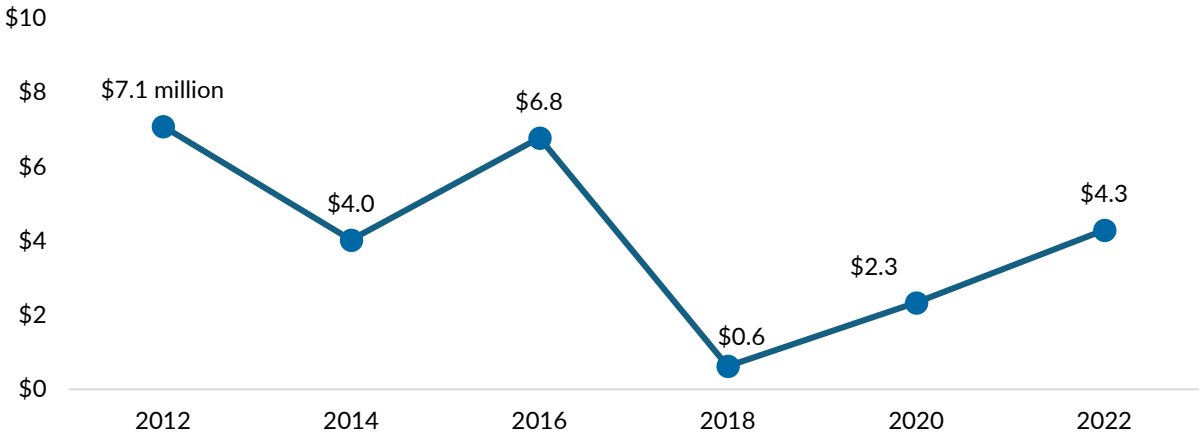


Other Federal Funds[10]

Total in SFY 2022: $4,284,177 **Change from SFY 2020**: 84%

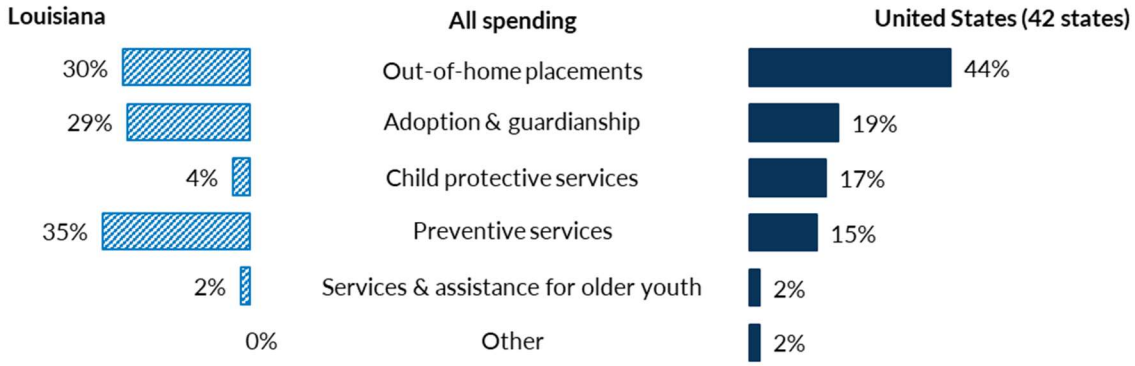
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[11]	$547,623	13%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[12]	$500,000	12%
Children's Justice Act[13]	$172,515	4%
Adoption Opportunities[14]	Unable to provide	N/A
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[15]	$960,542	22%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[16]	Unable to provide	N/A
Family First Transition Act grants[17]	$2,103,497	49%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[18]	Unable to provide	N/A
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[19]	Unable to provide	N/A
Other	$0	0%

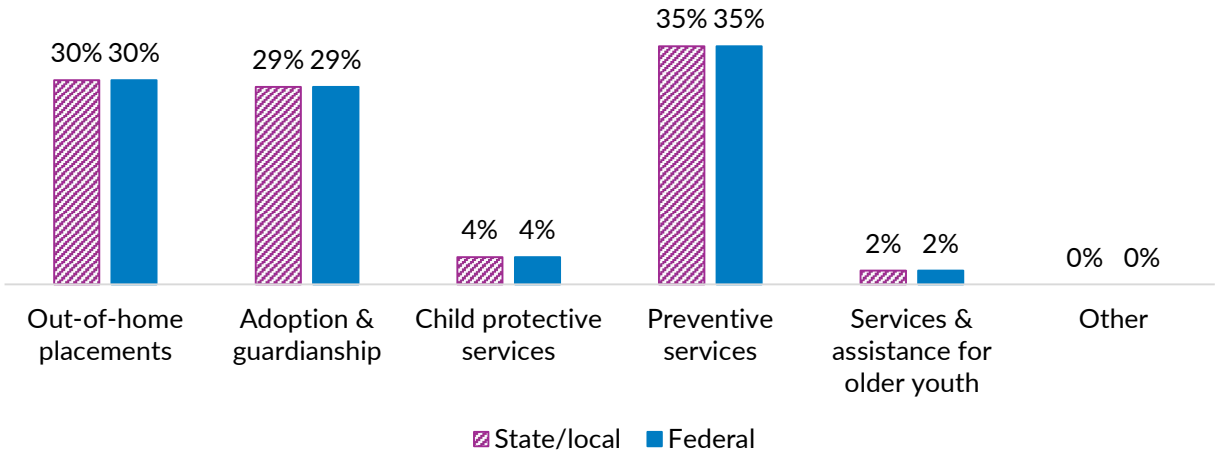


Use of Funds

Louisiana's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[20] The state spends a much larger proportion on preventive services and a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements.



More than a third of Louisiana's federal[21] and state/local[22] expenditures are used for preventive services.



Note: Louisiana reported using federal and state/local funds in the same way.

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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Louisiana was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

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[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

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[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

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To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

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

For SFY 2022, Louisiana was unable to report some categories of Title IV-E expenditures, some categories of other federal funds, local expenditures, and third-party in-kind contributions, so its federal, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

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

[6] For SFY 2022, Louisiana was unable to report Title IV-E Prevention Services Program and Funding Certainty Grant expenditures, so its Title IV-E expenditures may be understated.

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

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

[9] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[10] For SFY 2022, Louisiana was unable to report some subcategories of "other federal funds." Therefore, its other federal expenditures may be understated.

[11] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[12] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

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[14] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[15] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[16] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[17] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[18] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[19] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Maine in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Maine for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

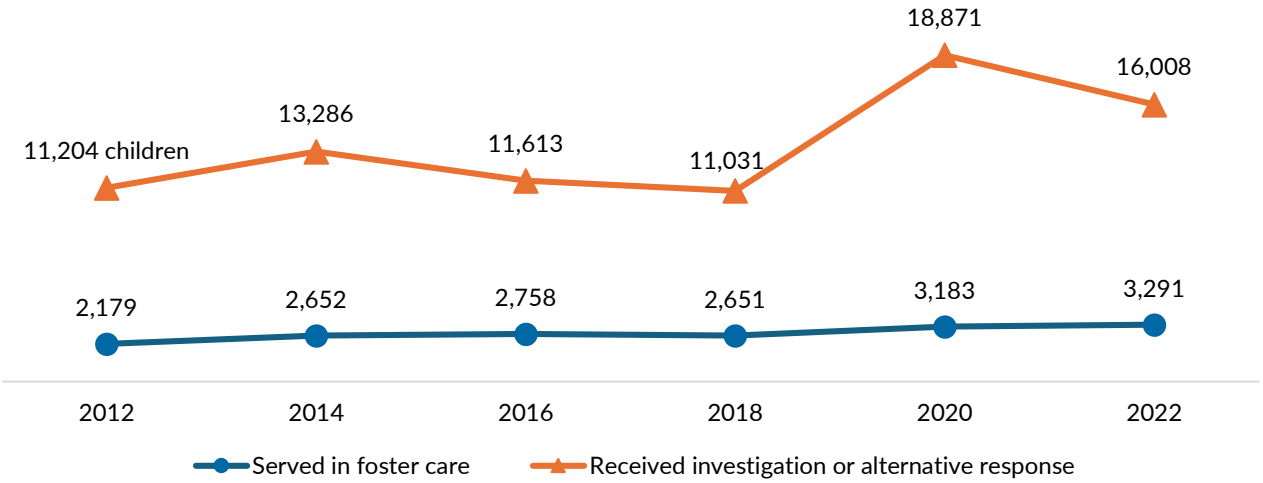
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

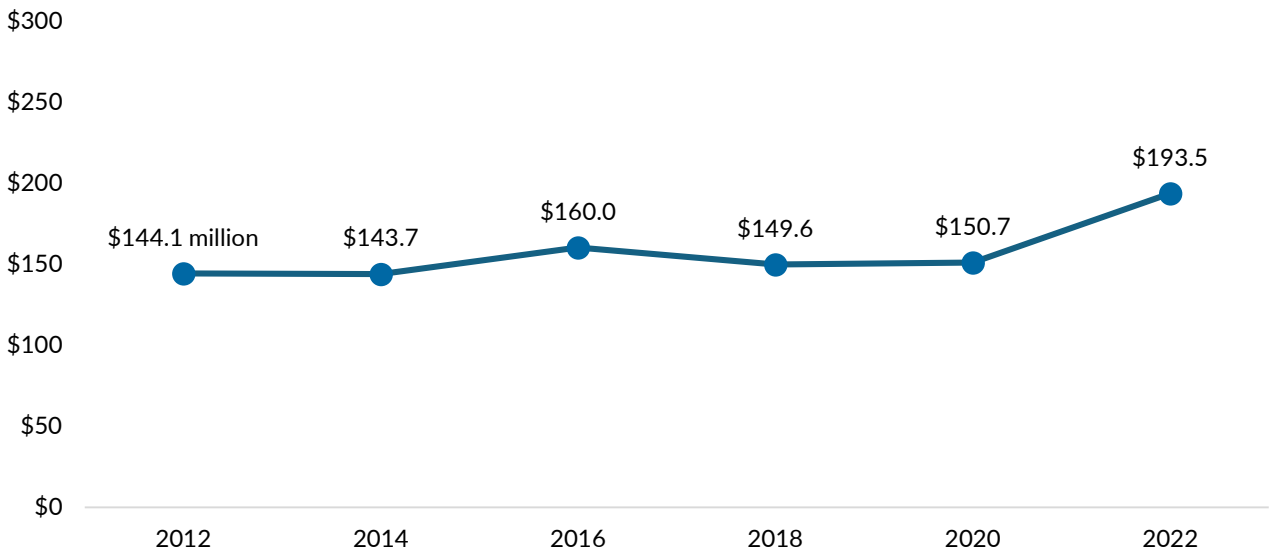
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Maine who received an investigation or alternative response has decreased while the number served in foster care has increased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

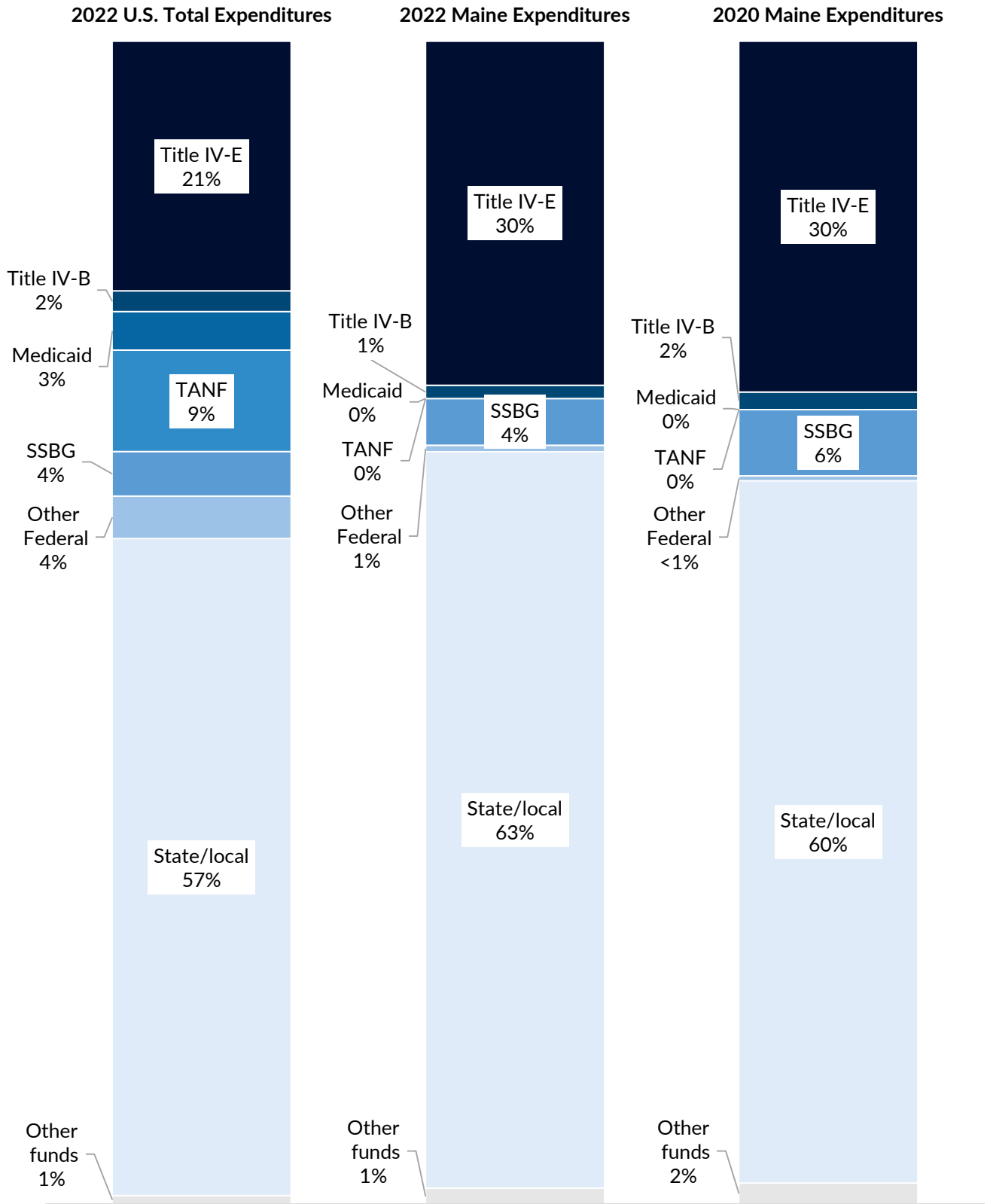
Maine's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022 and increased since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$193,488,053**	**28%**	**34%**
Federal	$68,307,758	20%	48%
State	$122,552,602	35%	25%
Local	$0	0%	0%
Other[5]	$2,627,693	-4%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a slightly smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

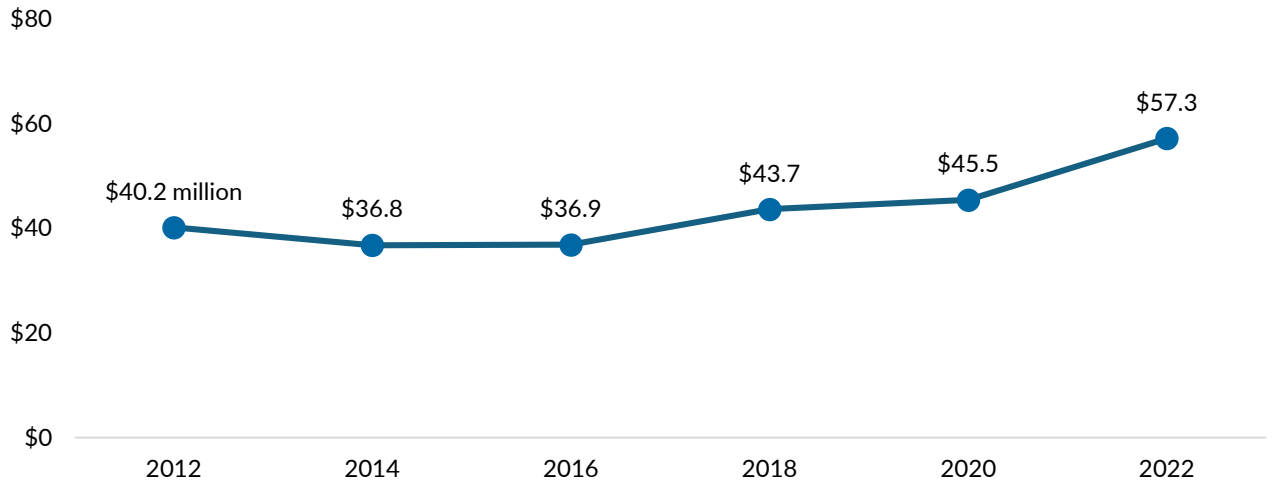


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $57,252,788 **Change from SFY 2020**: 26%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Maine's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2021.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in foster care, adoption, guardianship, and Chafee/ETV expenditures.

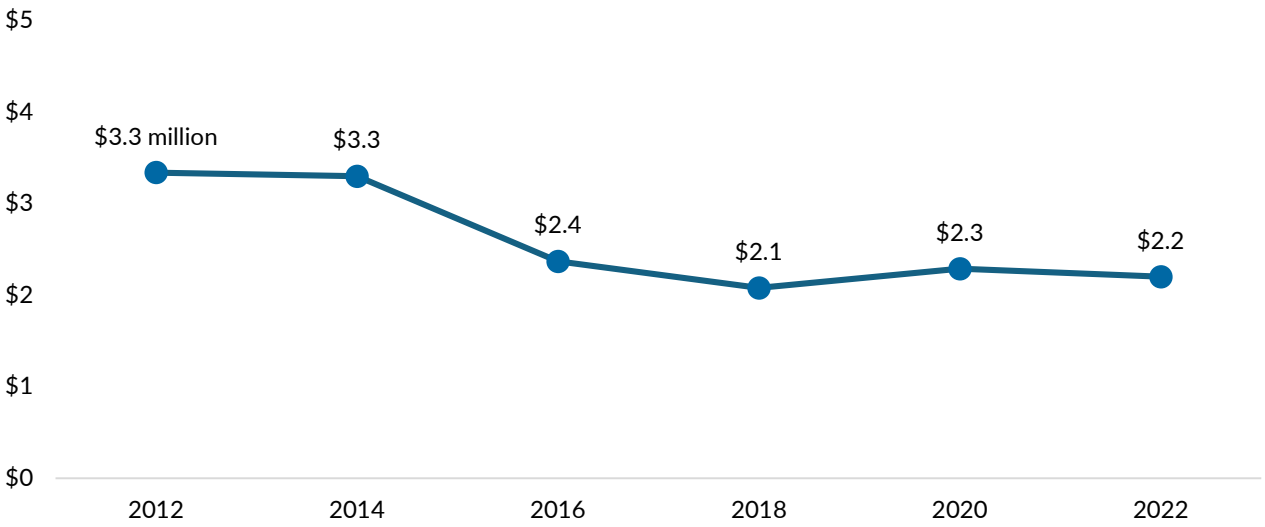
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$1,892,660	$18,896,307	$27,031,666
Adoption Assistance Program	$21,313,988	$25,368,795	$28,569,160
Guardianship Assistance Program	$570,852	$673,805	$889,577
Chafee Program and ETVs	$606,175	$528,284	$613,100
Waiver	$19,272,099	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	Unable to provide	$149,285
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	Unable to provide	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	Unable to provide	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $2,196,961 **Change from SFY 2020:** -4%

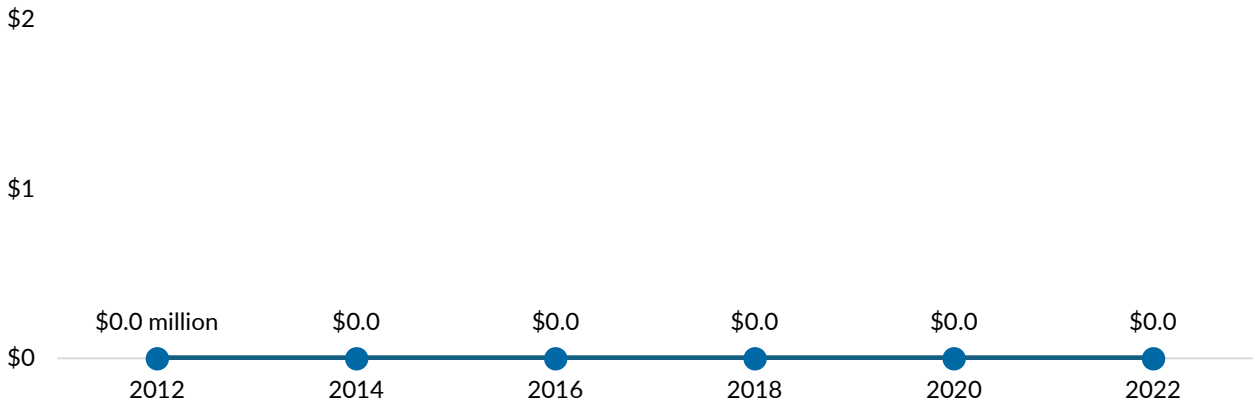
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

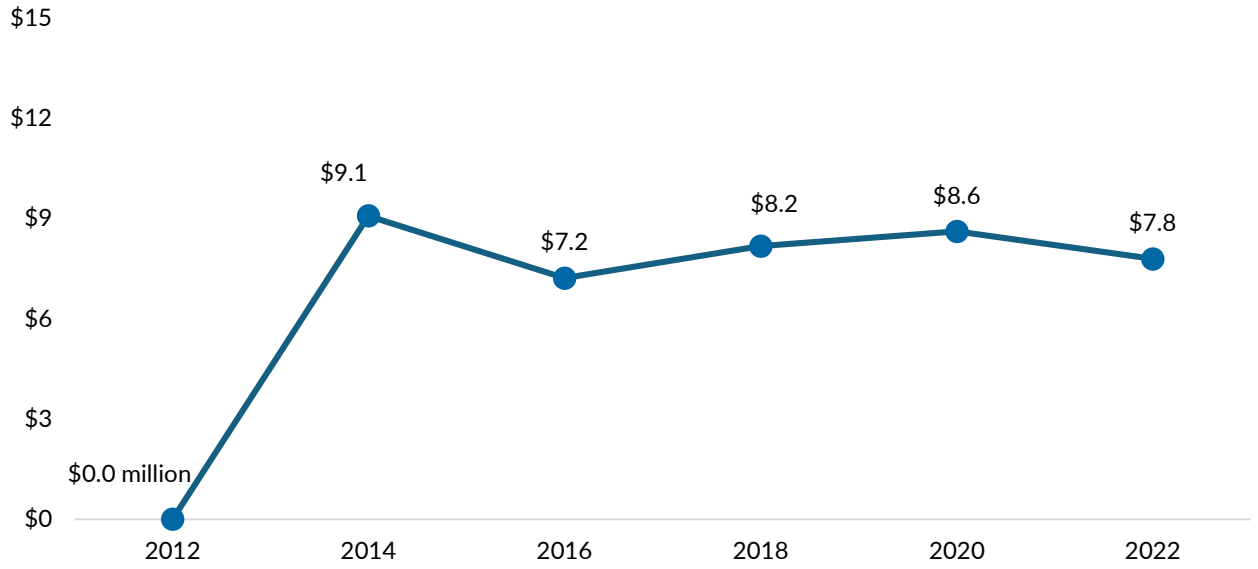
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $7,786,309 **Change from SFY 2020**: -10%

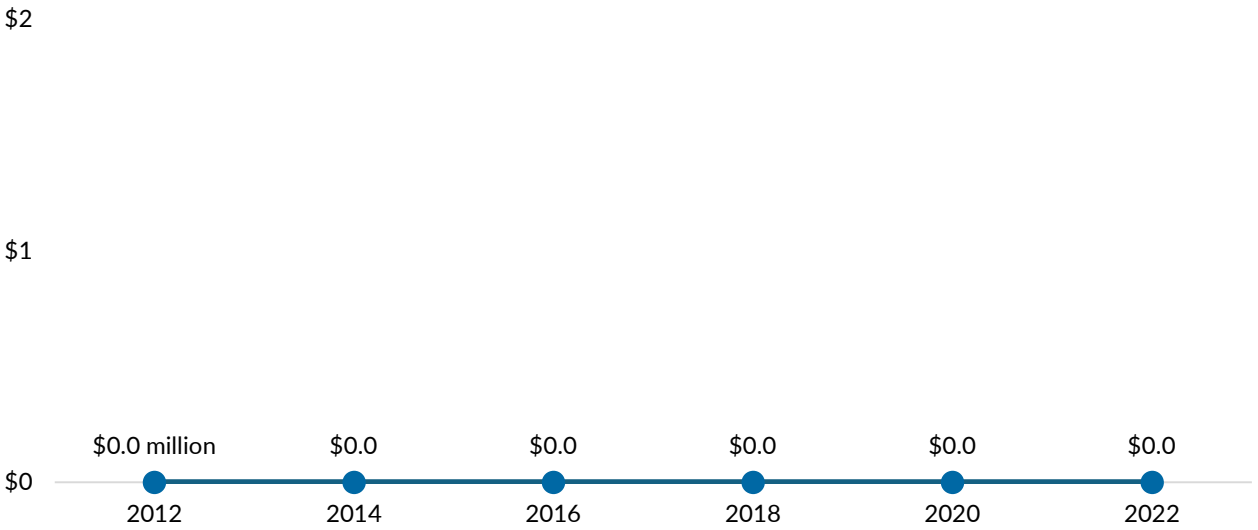
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

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

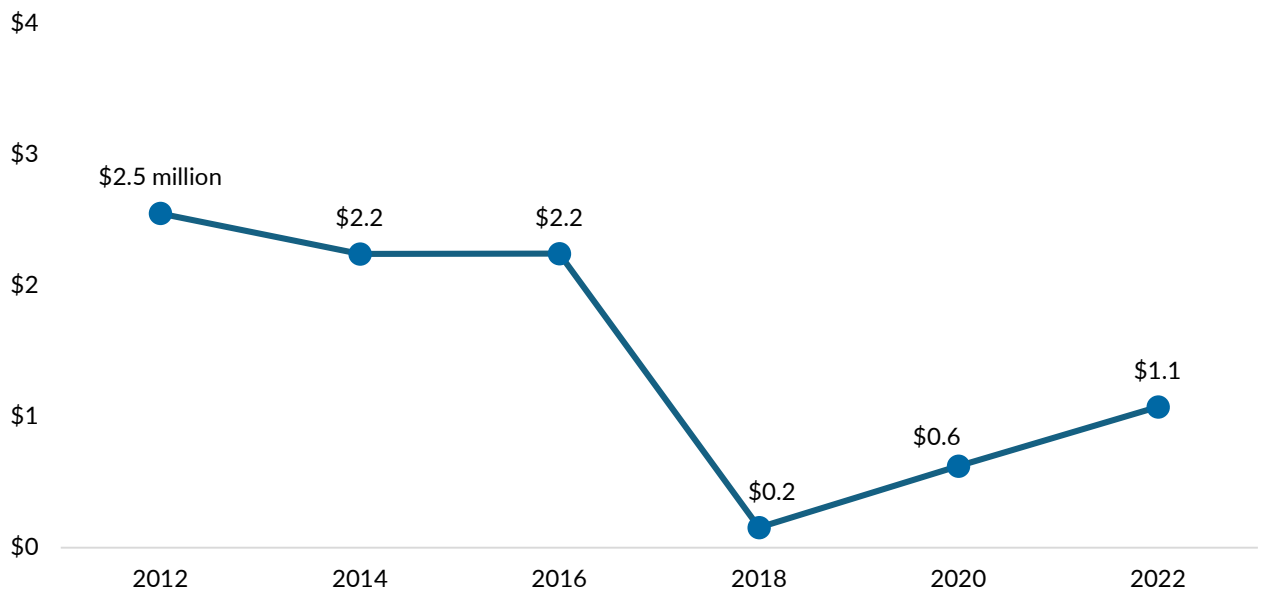


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $1,071,700 **Change from SFY 2020**: 73%

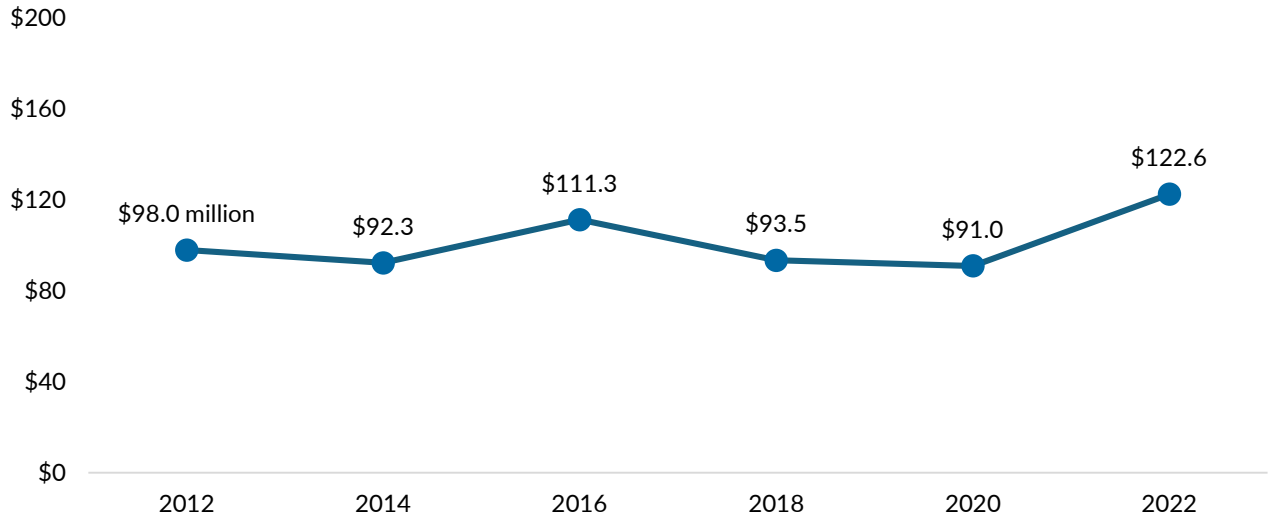
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$23,874	2%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$0	0%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$39,109	4%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$864,596	81%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$144,121	13%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$0	0%
Other	$0	0%



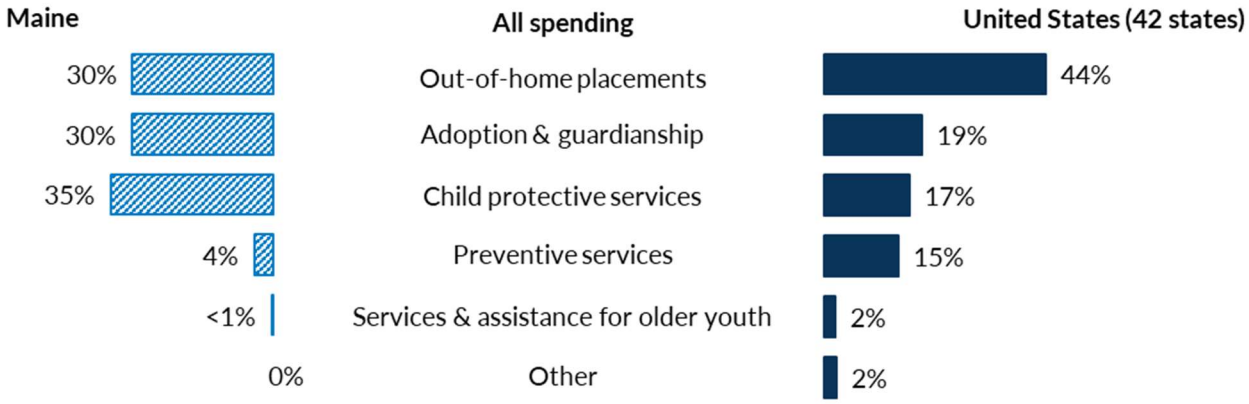
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

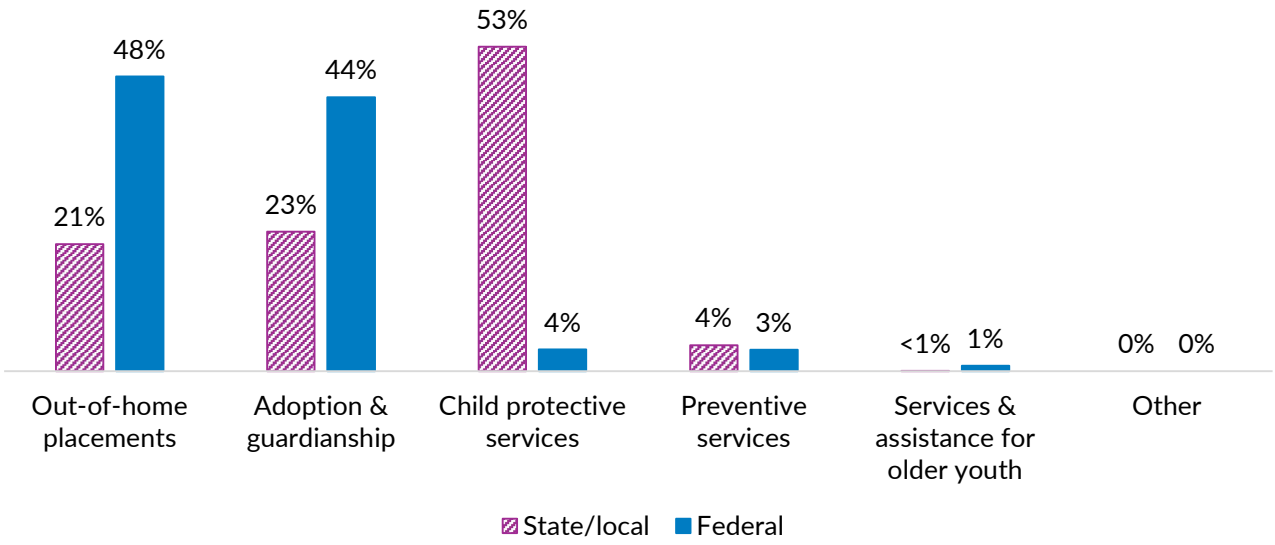


Use of Funds

Maine's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a larger proportion on child protective services and a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements.



Almost half of Maine's federal expenditures[20] are used for out-of-home placements while less than a quarter of the state's state/local expenditures[21] are used for this purpose.



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

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JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Maine was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2024). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2013 – 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2020). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2010 – 2019*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption-fy-2010-2019

[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

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To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

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

For SFY 2022, Maine was unable to report some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

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

[6] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2023). *Title IV-E Programs Expenditure and Caseload Data 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/programs-expenditure-caseload-data-2022

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

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

[9] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[10] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[11] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[12] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[13] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[14] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[15] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[16] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[17] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[18] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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

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

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Maryland in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Maryland for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

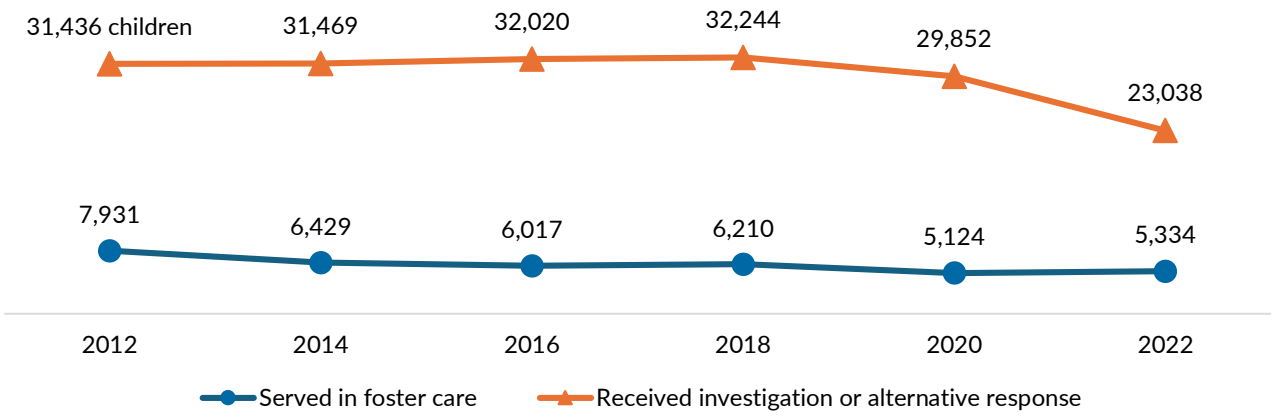
Other available resources

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Maryland who received an investigation or alternative response has decreased while the number served in foster care has increased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$588,713,322**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Federal	$196,021,117	N/A	N/A
State	$388,611,523	-5%	-9%
Local	$2,825,101	-50%	-67%
Other[5]	$1,255,581	-59%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $84,279,836 **Change from SFY 2020**: N/A

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Maryland's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2019.[7]

Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$3,628,134	$66,500,222	$58,792,332
Adoption Assistance Program	$23,746,759	$24,177,327	$20,488,037
Guardianship Assistance Program	$2,884,536	$3,350,444	$2,558,259
Chafee Program and ETVs	$1,373,789	$3,180,668	$1,700,490
Waiver	$70,896,709	$17,344,815	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	Unable to provide	$740,718
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$309,802	$0

Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	Unable to provide

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[8]

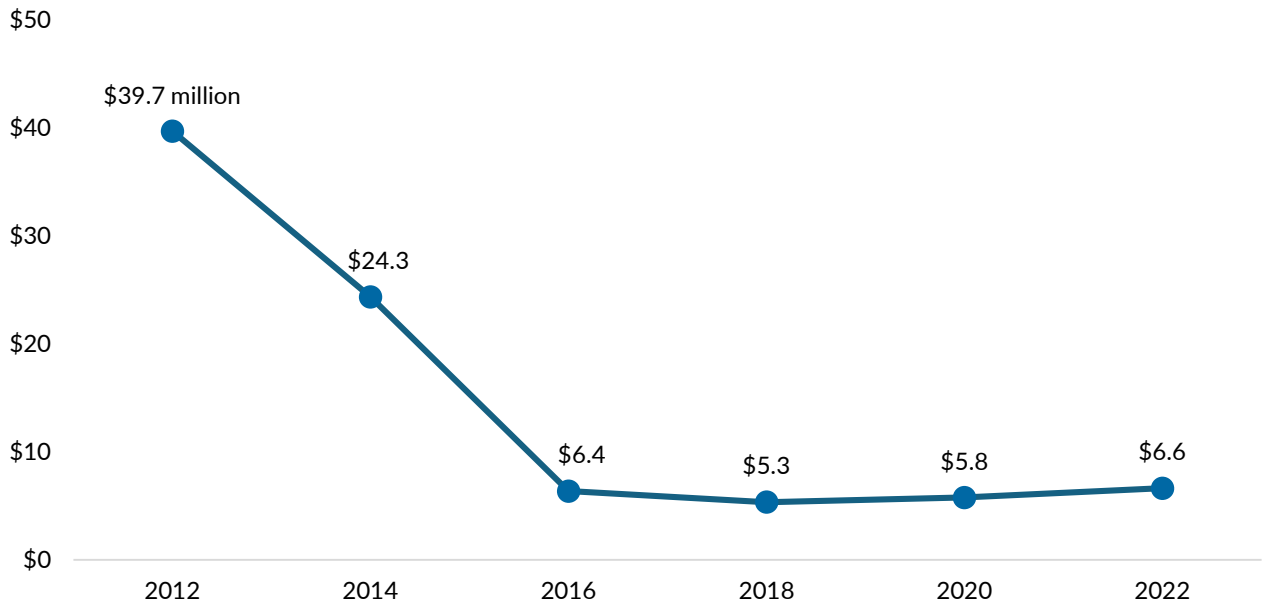
Total in SFY 2022: $11,196,032 **Change from SFY 2020:** N/A

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.

Medicaid[9]

Total in SFY 2022: $6,626,960 **Change from SFY 2020**: 15%

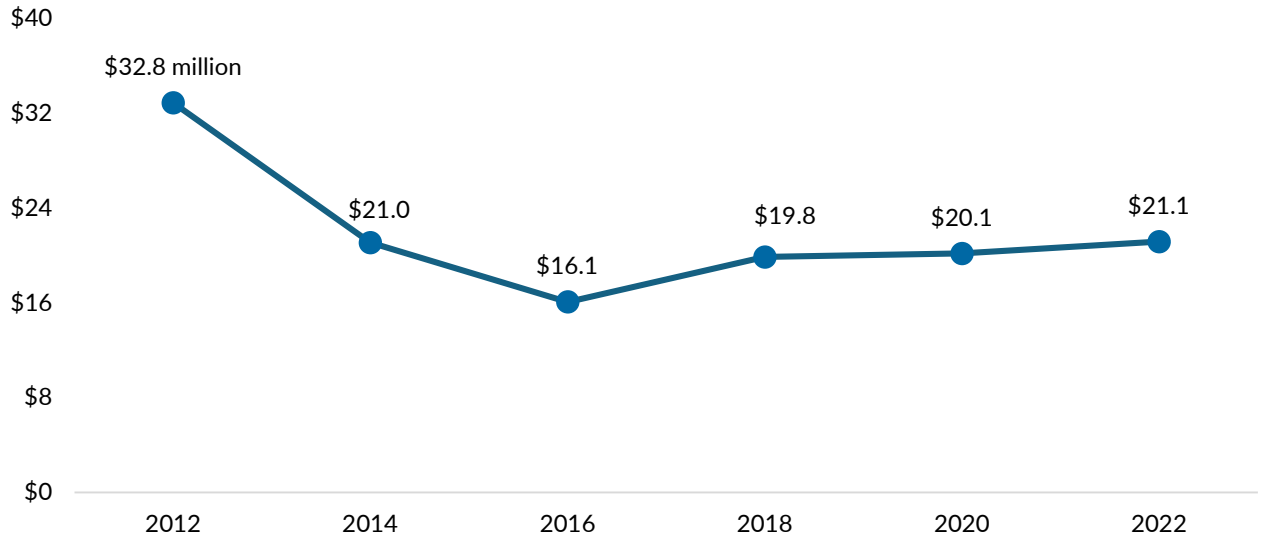
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $21,119,062 **Change from SFY 2020**: 5%

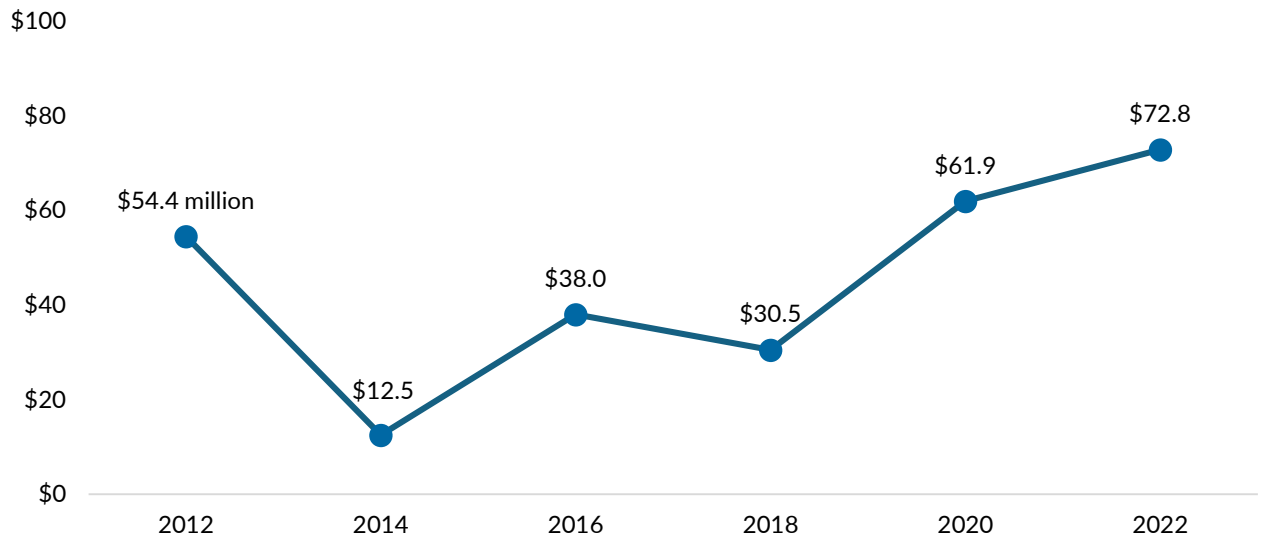
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[10]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

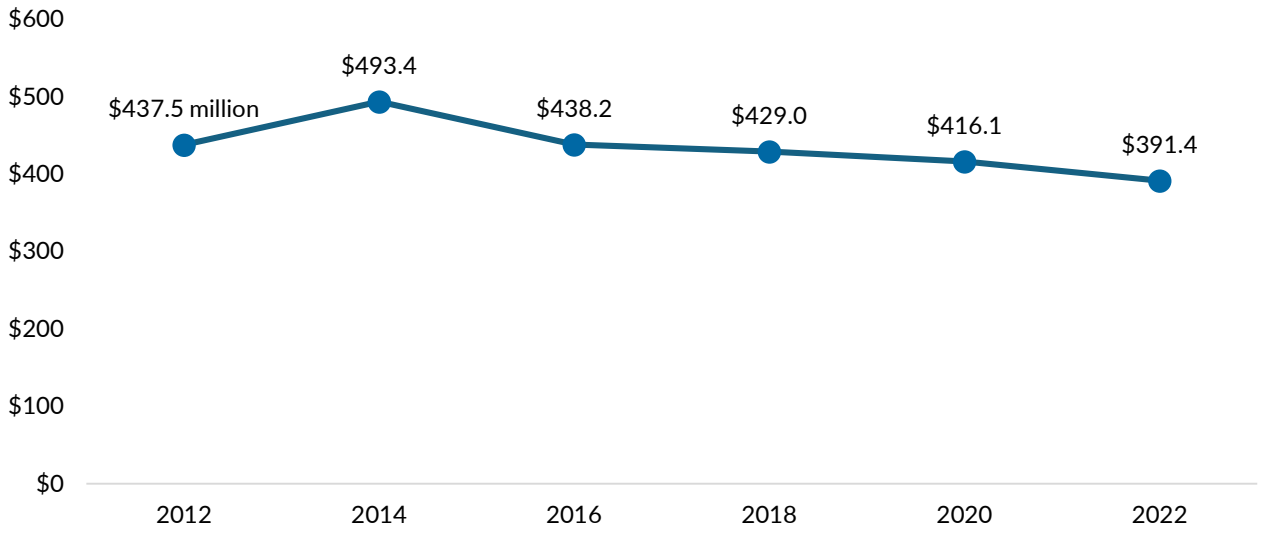
Total in SFY 2022: $72,799,227 **Change from SFY 2020**: 18%

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



State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.



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JULY 2025

Endnotes

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[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

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[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

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For SFY 2022, Maryland was unable to report Title IV-E and Title IV-B expenditures, so we estimated these expenditures based on HHS data. Maryland was also unable to report other federal funds, some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its federal, "other," total expenditures may be understated.

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

[6] Maryland was unable to report Title IV-E expenditures for SFY 2022, so we estimated expenditures based on HHS data. As a result, a comparison to SFY 2020 is unable to be made.

[7] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2023). *Title IV-E Programs Expenditure and Caseload Data 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/programs-expenditure-caseload-data-2022

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

Maryland was unable to report Title IV-B expenditures for SFY 2022, so we estimated expenditures based on HHS data. As a result, a comparison to SFY 2020 is unable to be made.

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

[10] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Massachusetts in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Massachusetts for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

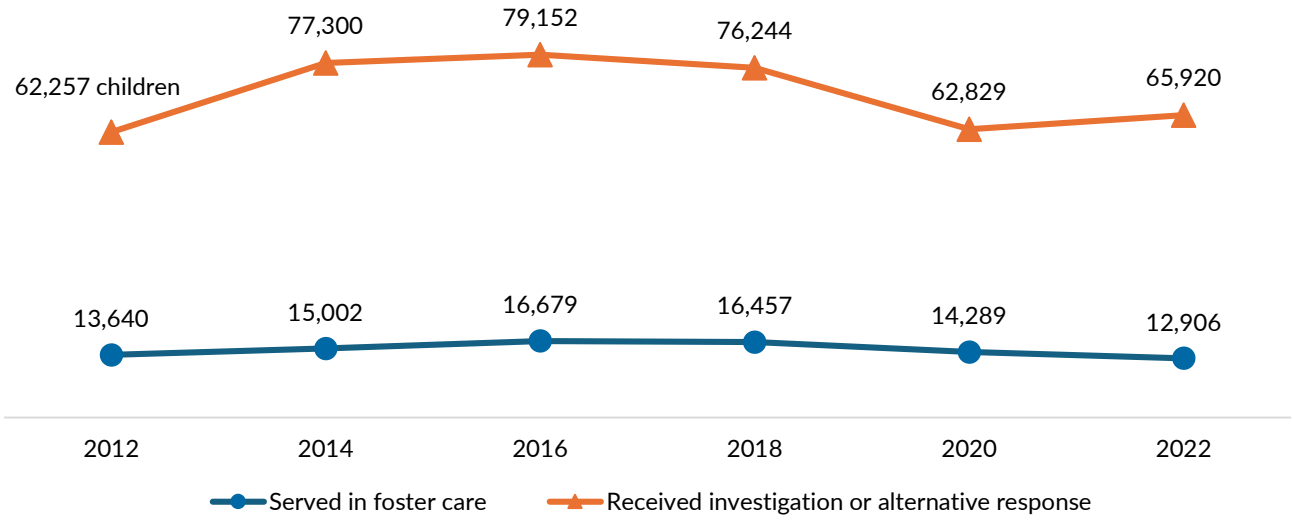
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

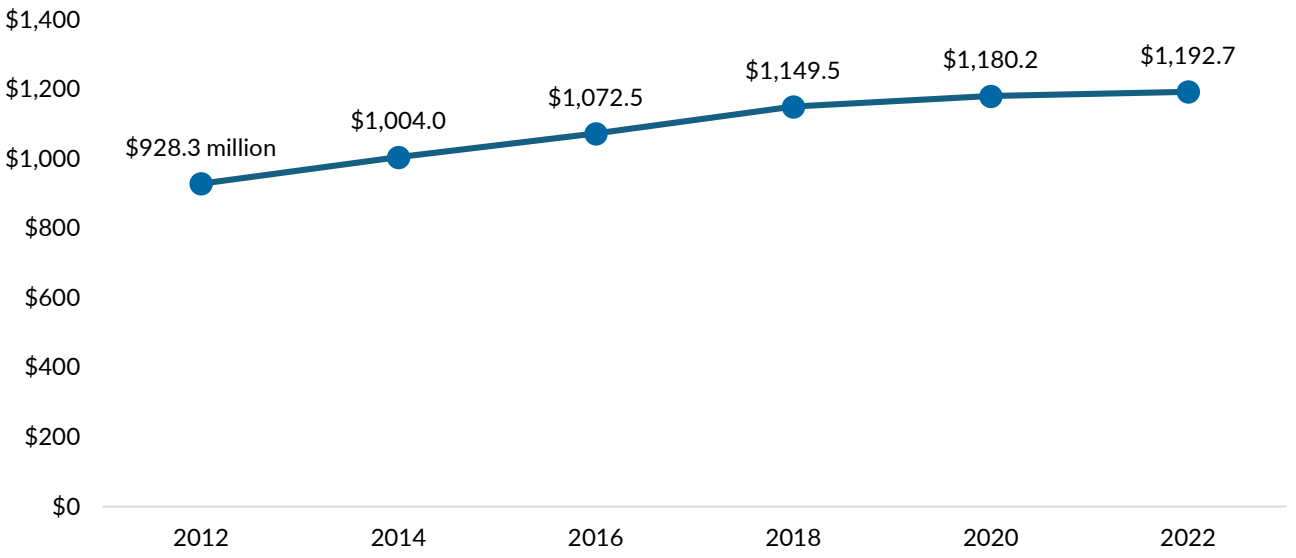
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Massachusetts who received an investigation or alternative response has increased while the number served in foster care has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

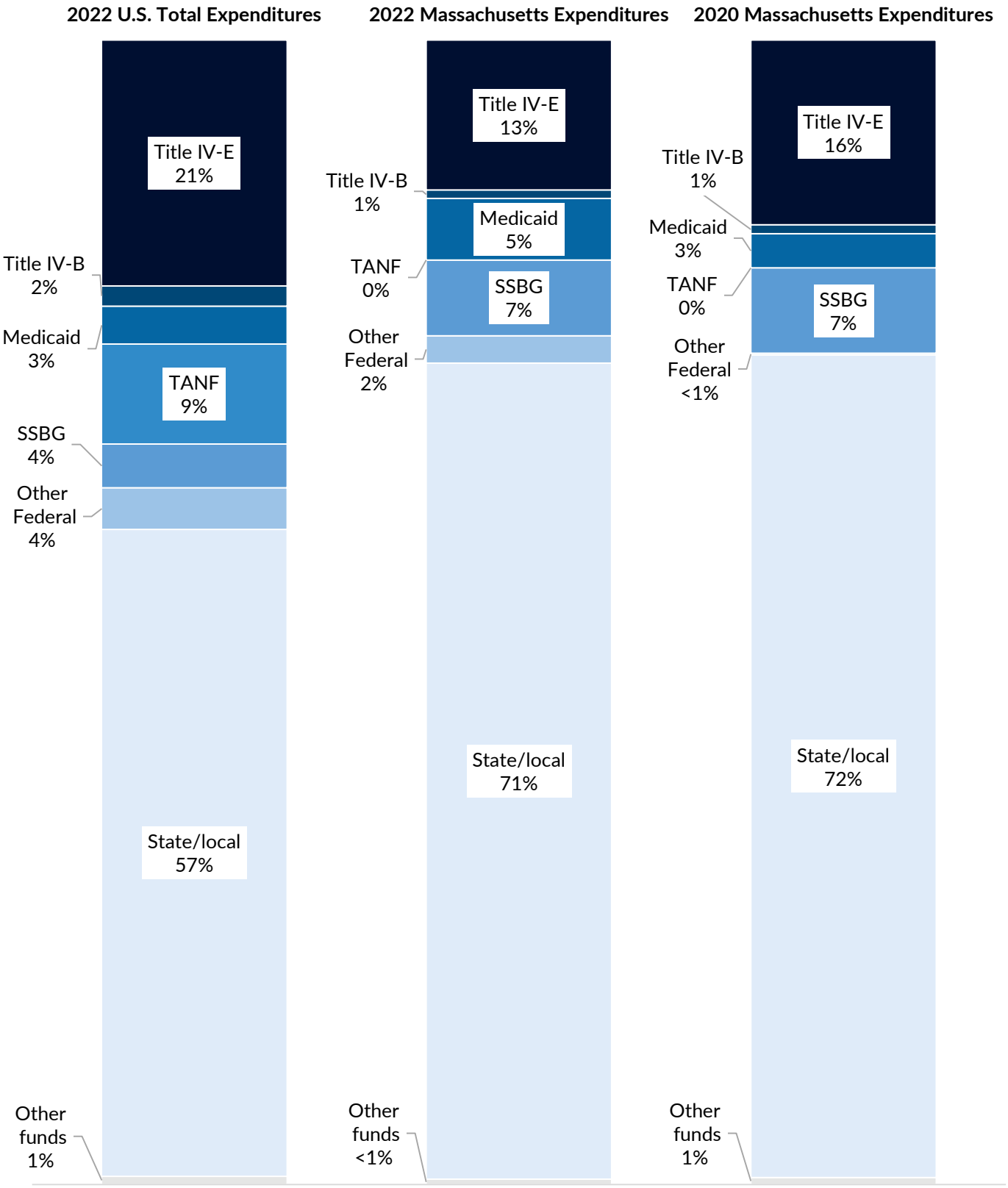
Massachusetts's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022 but held steady since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$1,192,678,315**	**1%**	**28%**
Federal	$336,563,750	4%	32%
State	$850,670,947	<1%	26%
Local	$0	0%	0%
Other[5]	$5,443,618	-24%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has not changed since SFY 2020.

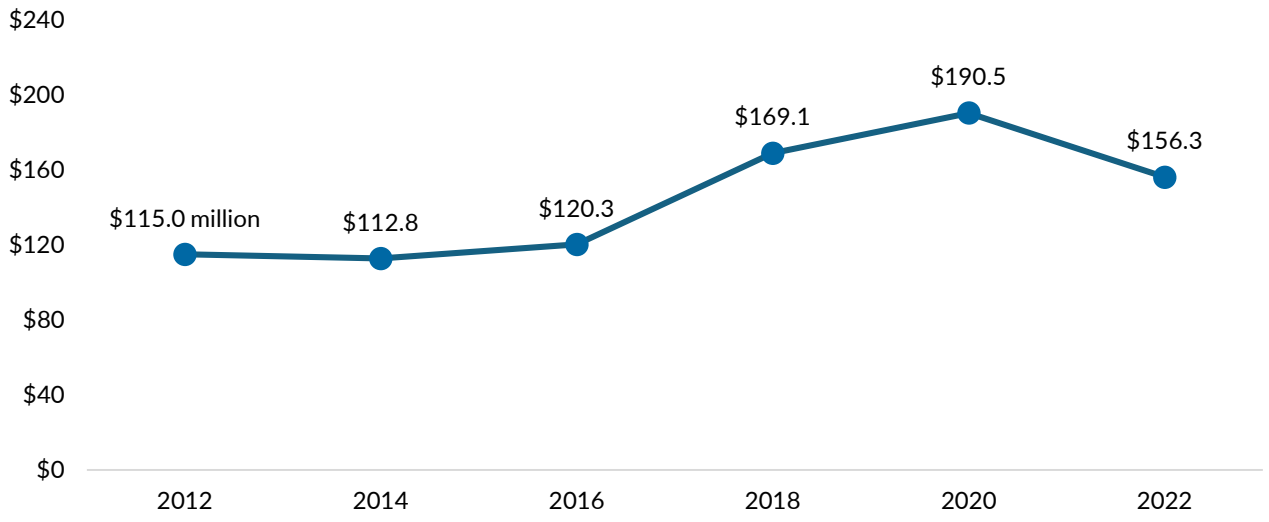


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $156,258,236 **Change from SFY 2020**: -18%

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



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in adoption, guardianship, Chafee/ETV and kinship navigator expenditures and a decrease in foster care expenditures.

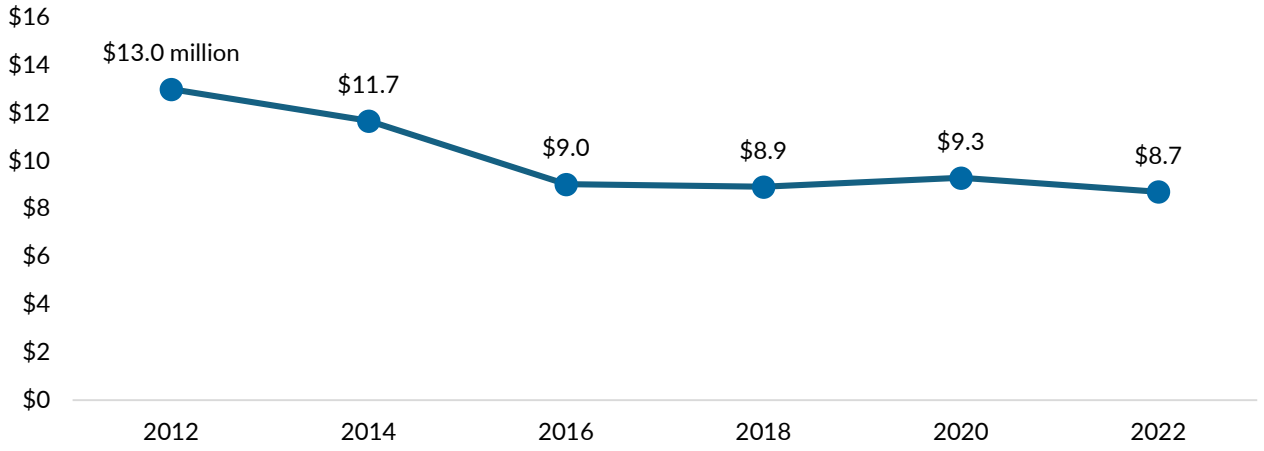
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$116,879,302	$138,645,919	$99,407,593
Adoption Assistance Program	$32,036,309	$38,734,314	$39,565,295
Guardianship Assistance Program	$4,400,861	$8,069,588	$8,264,545
Chafee Program and ETVs	$4,601,687	$4,960,581	$8,997,617
Waiver	$10,423,856	$73,192	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$23,187
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $8,707,658 **Change from SFY 2020:** -6%

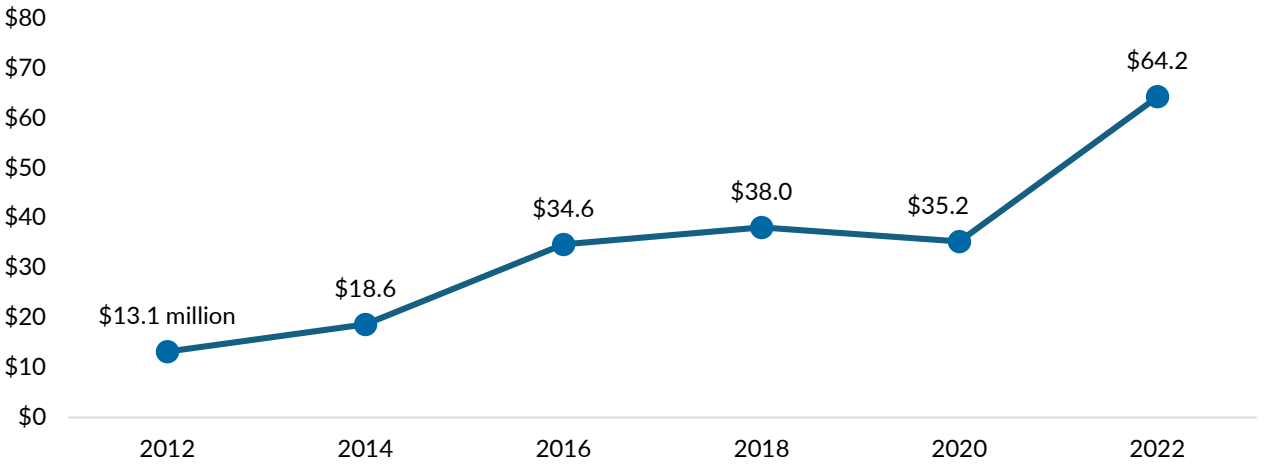
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $64,194,370 **Change from SFY 2020**: 82%

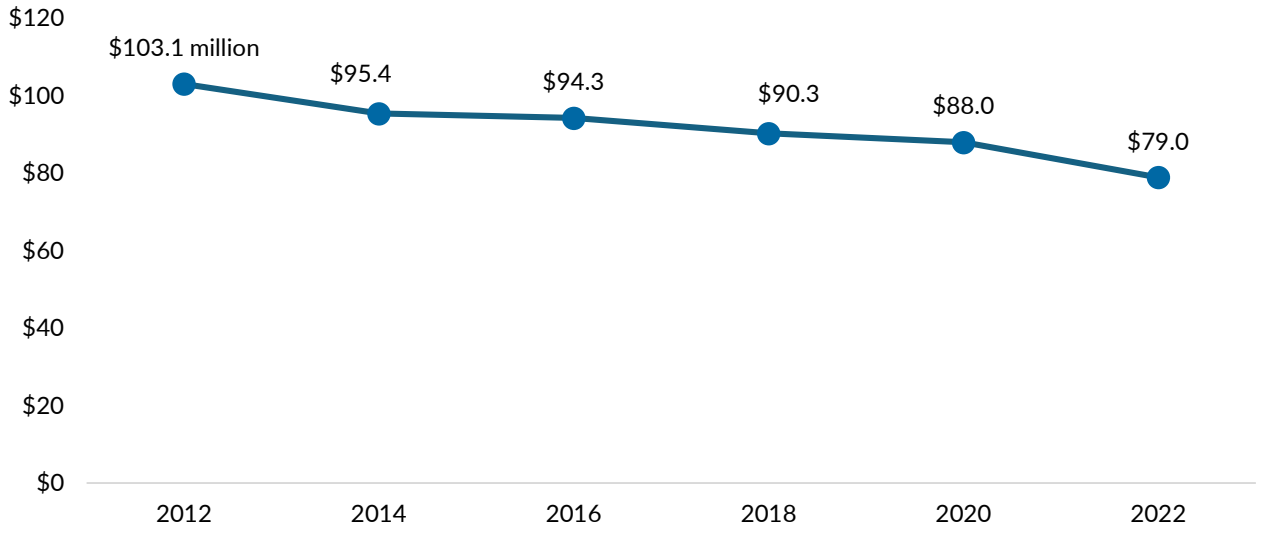
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $78,965,341 **Change from SFY 2020**: -10%

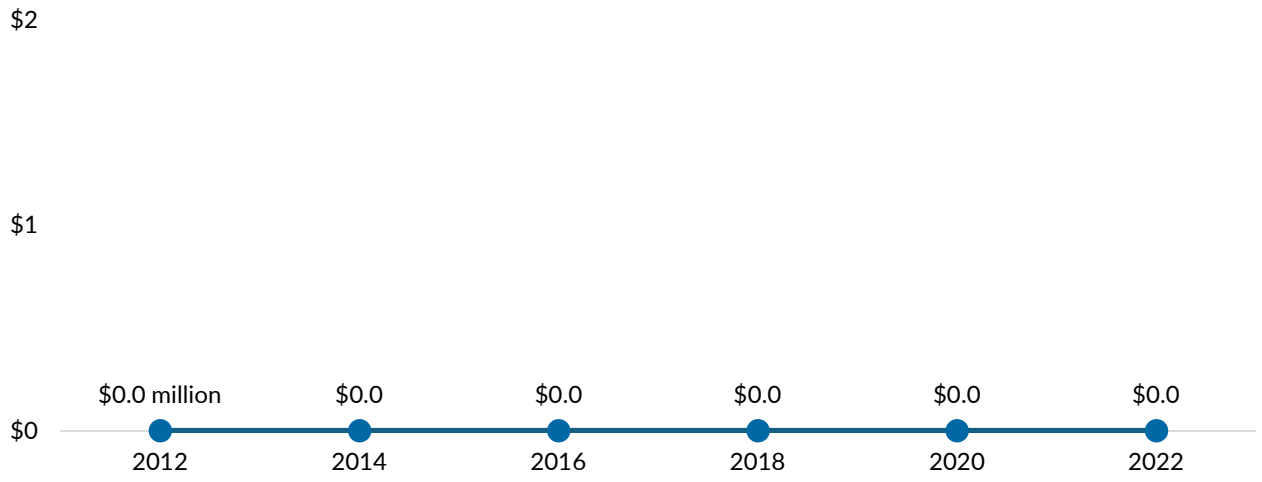
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[8]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

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

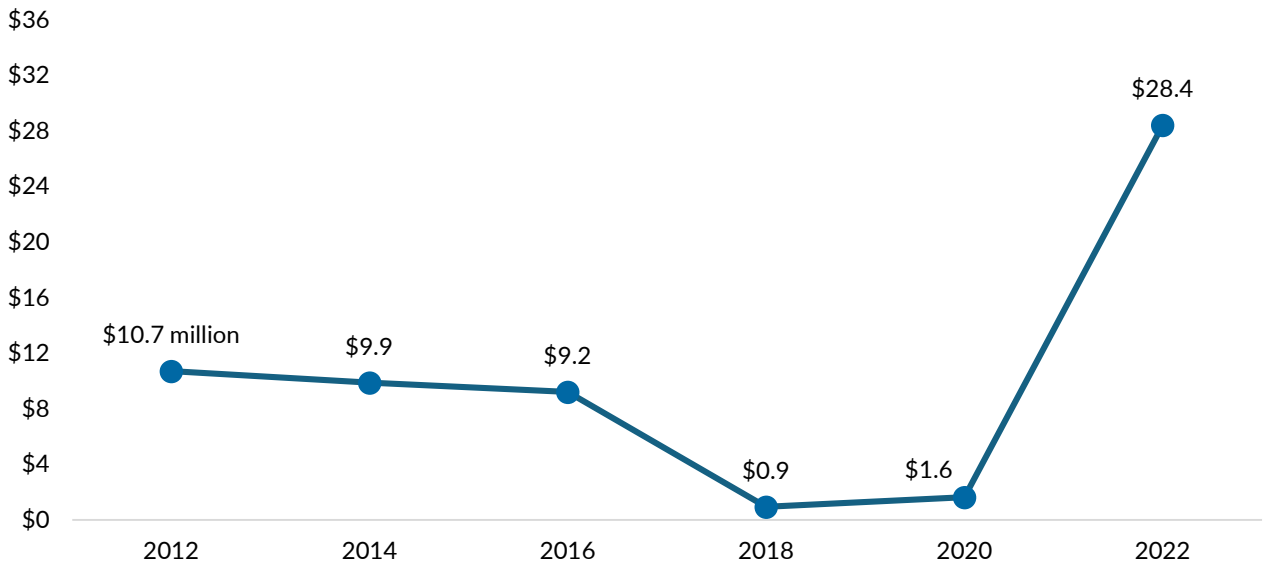


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $28,438,144 **Change from SFY 2020**: 1,656%

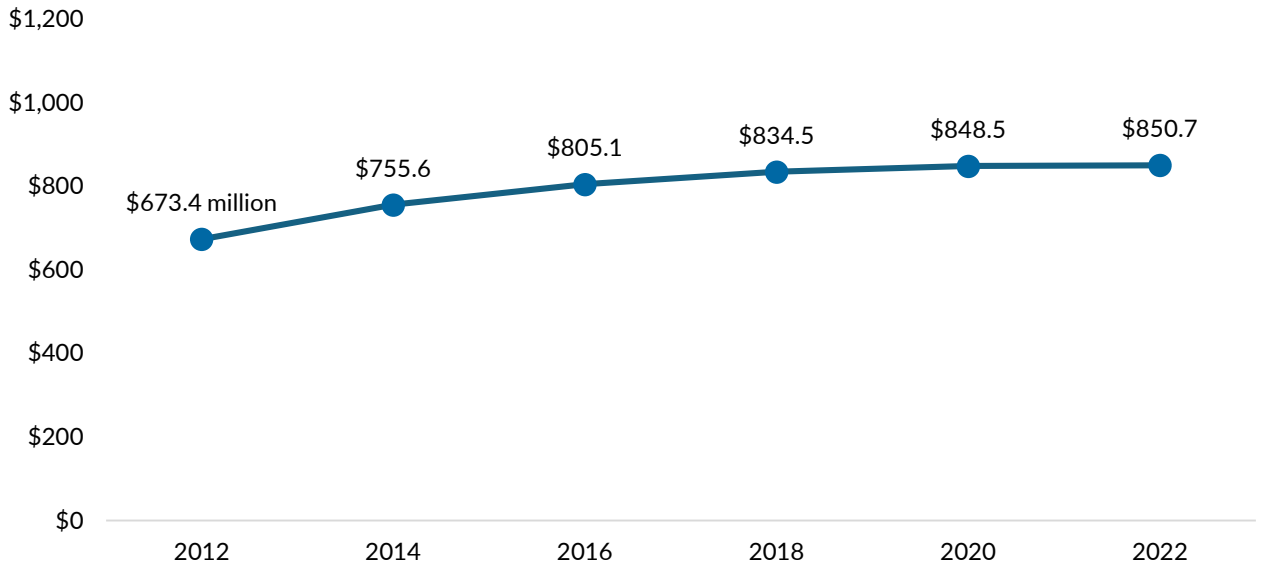
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[9]	$1,833,714	6%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[10]	$0	0%
Children's Justice Act[11]	$253,026	1%
Adoption Opportunities[12]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[13]	$1,933,920	7%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[14]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[15]	$458,160	2%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[16]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[17]	$23,700,978	83%
Other	$258,346	1%



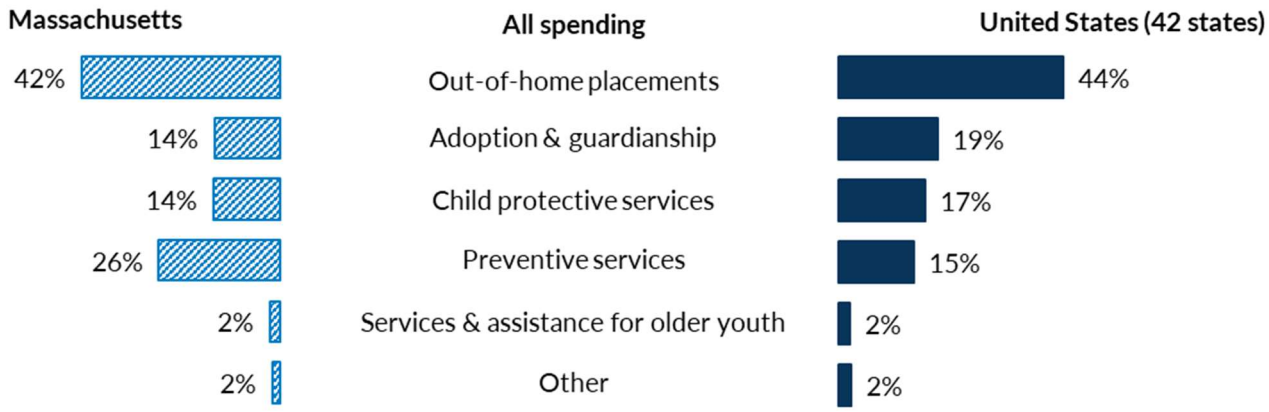
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

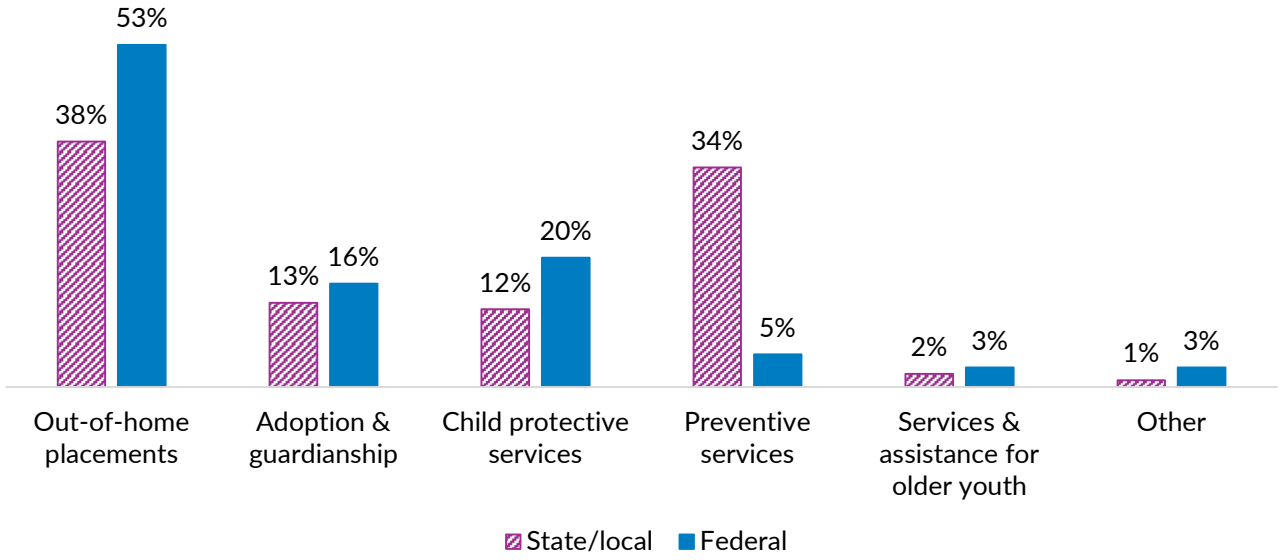


Use of Funds

Massachusetts's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[18] The state spends a larger proportion on preventive services and a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship.



More than half of Massachusetts's federal expenditures[19] are used for out-of-home placements while closer to a third of the state's state/local expenditures[20] are used for this purpose.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Massachusetts was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2024). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2013 – 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2020). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2010 – 2019*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption-fy-2010-2019

[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument has been revised over time, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

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

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

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

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

[8] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[9] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[10] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[11] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[12] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[13] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[14] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[15] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[16] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[17] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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

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

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Michigan in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Michigan for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

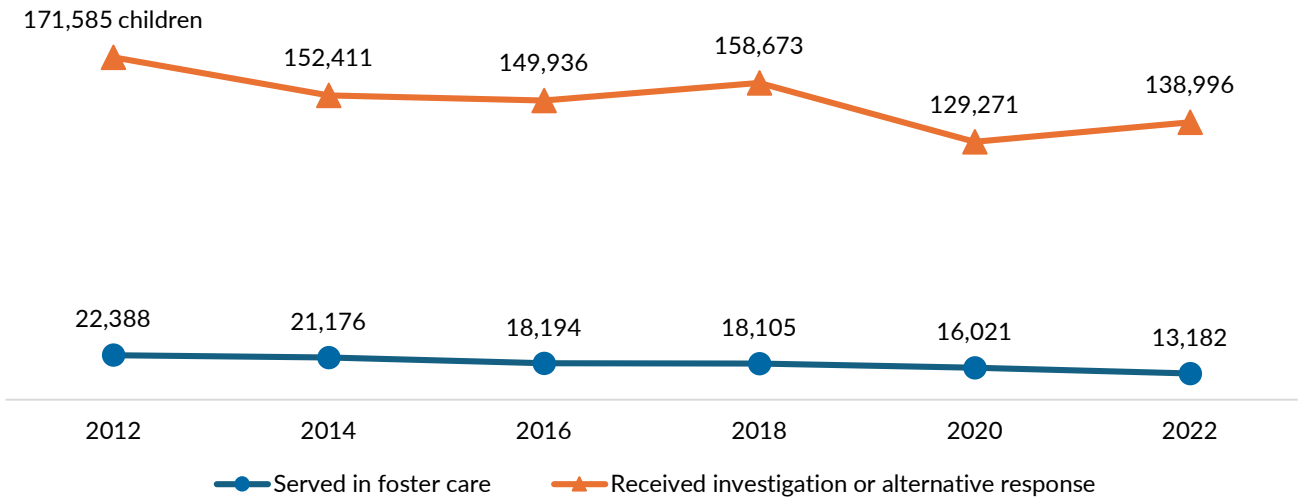
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

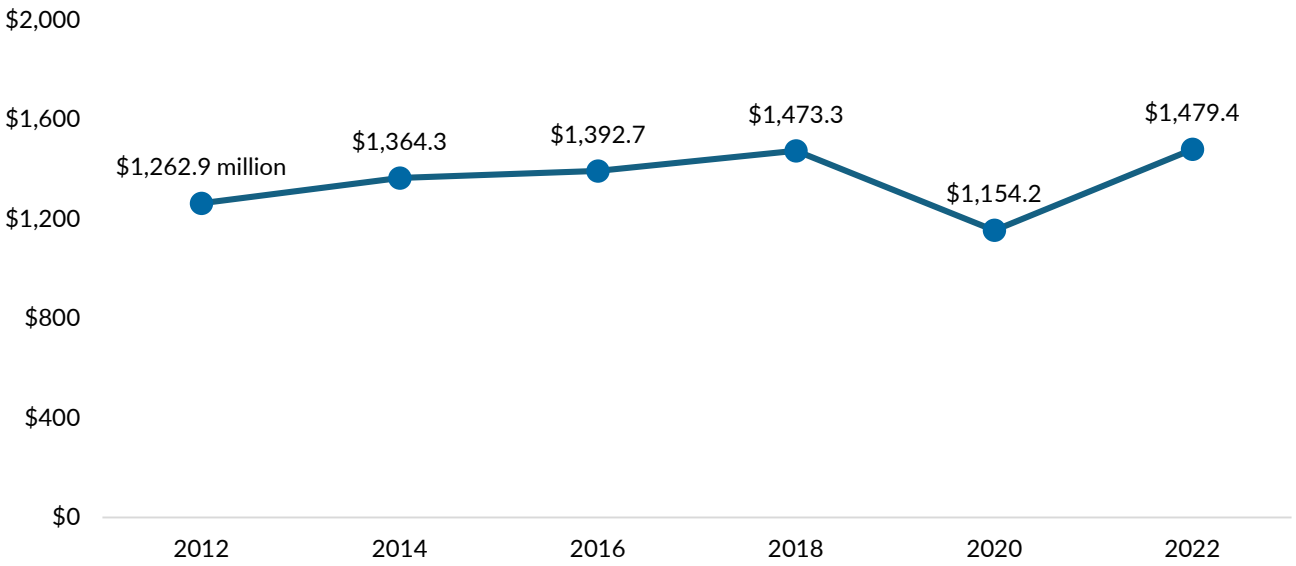
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Michigan who received an investigation or alternative response has increased while the number served in foster care has decreased.



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Total Expenditures[4]

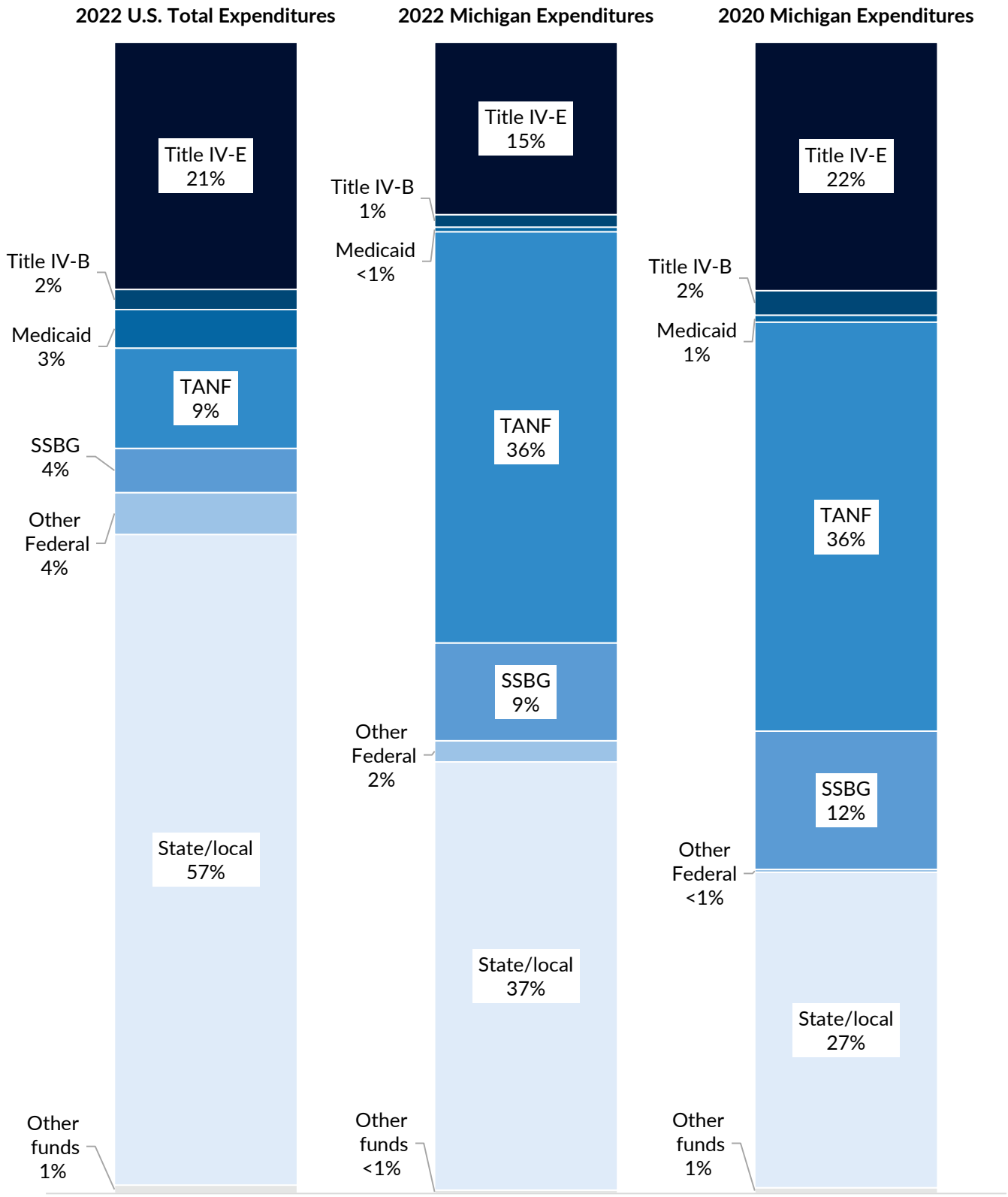
Michigan's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022 and increased since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$1,479,362,551**	**28%**	**17%**
Federal	$924,841,473	11%	17%
State	$520,946,100	77%	16%
Local	$29,450,800	39%	20%
Other[5]	$4,124,178	-29%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

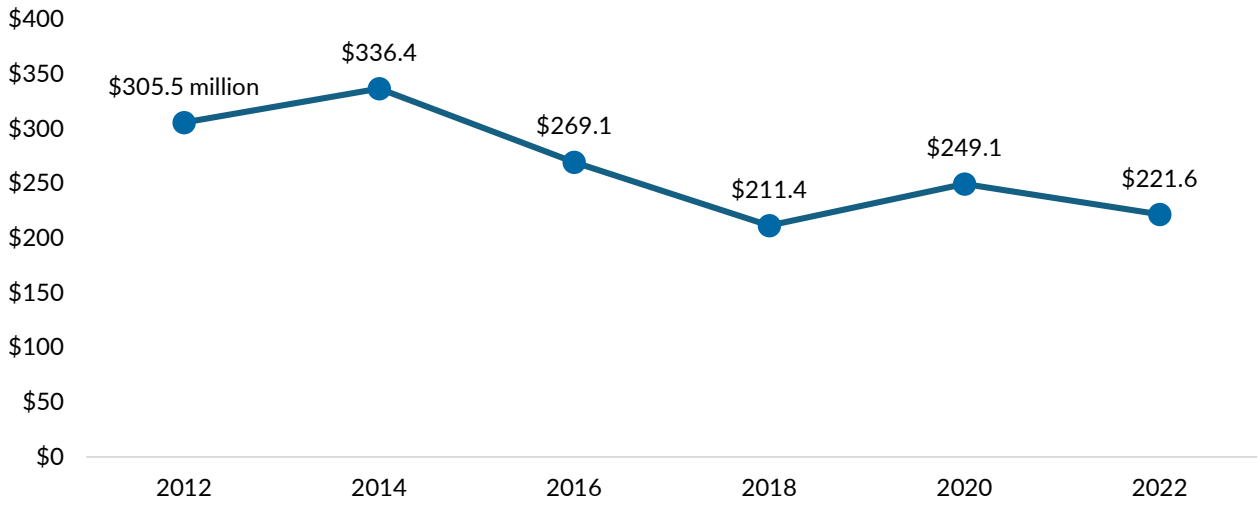


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $221,598,709 **Change from SFY 2020**: -11%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Michigan's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2021.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in Chafee/ETV and prevention expenditures and a decrease in foster care, adoption, and guardianship expenditures.

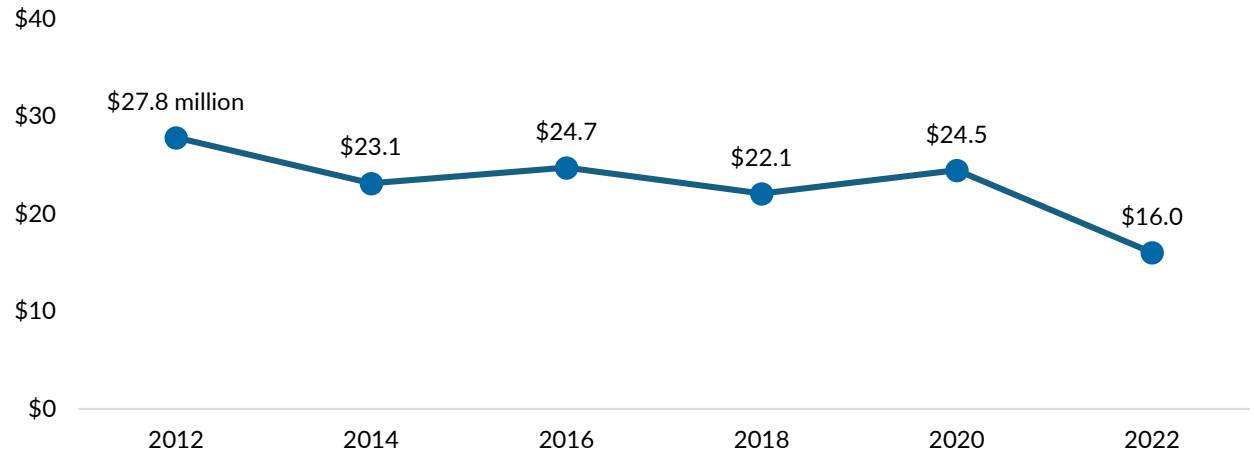
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$93,715,573	$116,609,903	$96,620,076
Adoption Assistance Program	$104,719,797	$120,179,053	$110,835,354
Guardianship Assistance Program	$3,173,148	$3,649,483	$3,227,185
Chafee Program and ETVs	$6,633,379	$8,696,232	$10,601,283
Waiver	$293,320	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$314,811
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $16,026,873 **Change from SFY 2020:** -35%

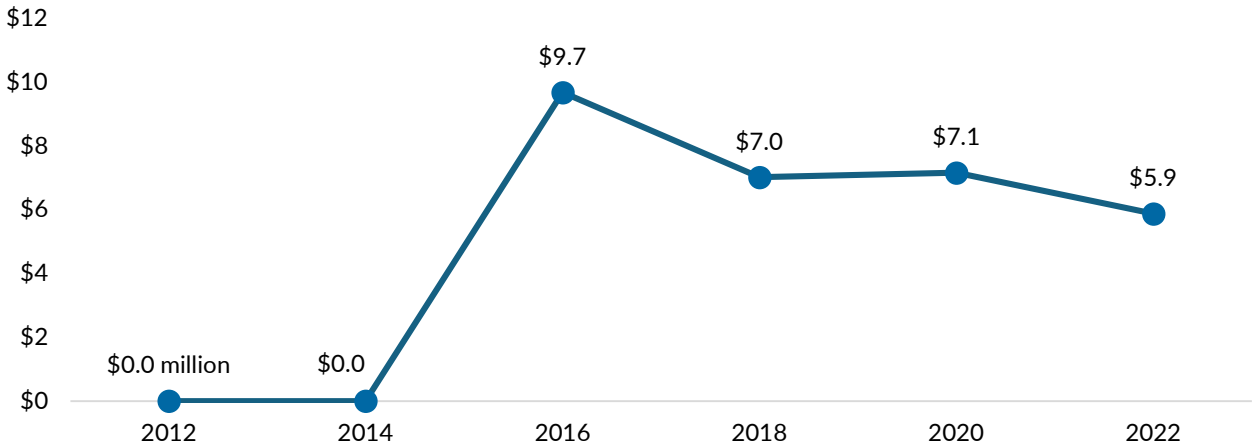
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $5,865,009 **Change from SFY 2020**: -18%

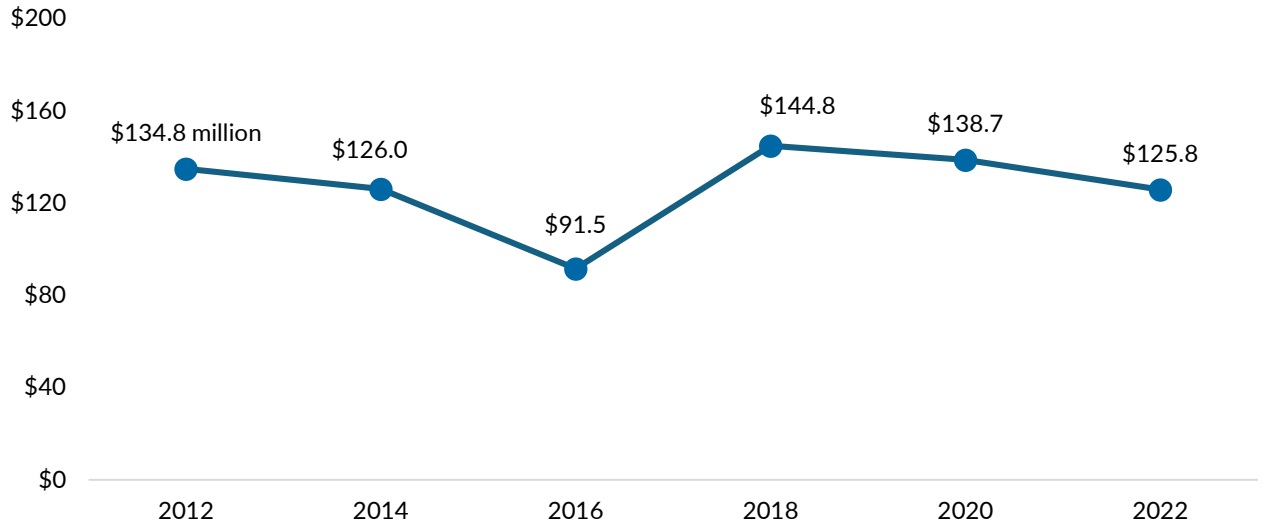
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $125,751,957 **Change from SFY 2020**: -9%

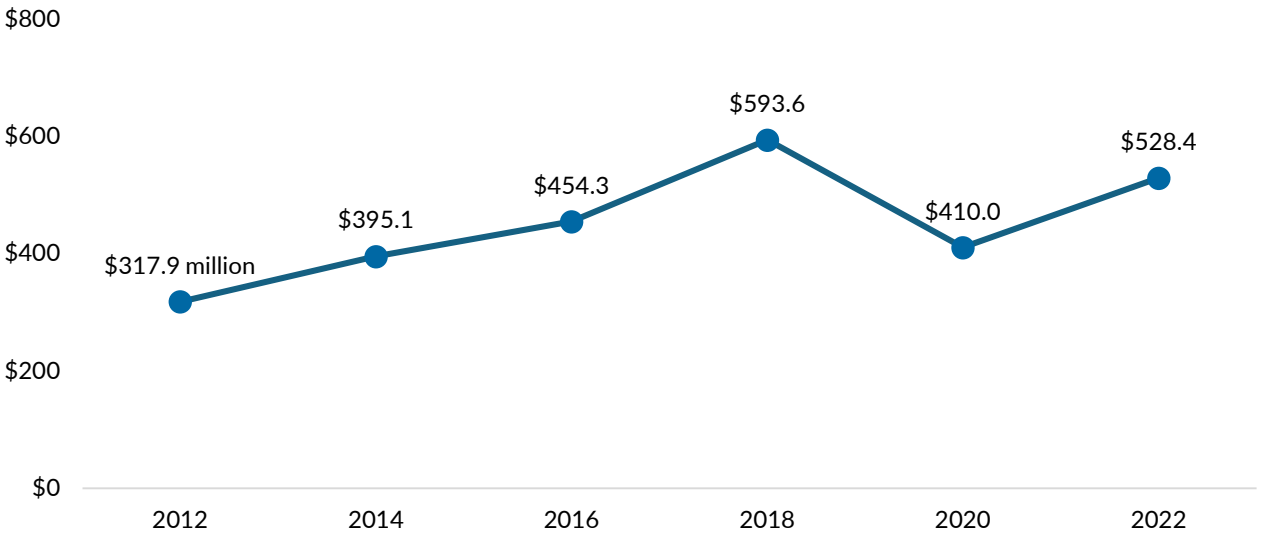
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $528,437,124 **Change from SFY 2020**: 29%

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

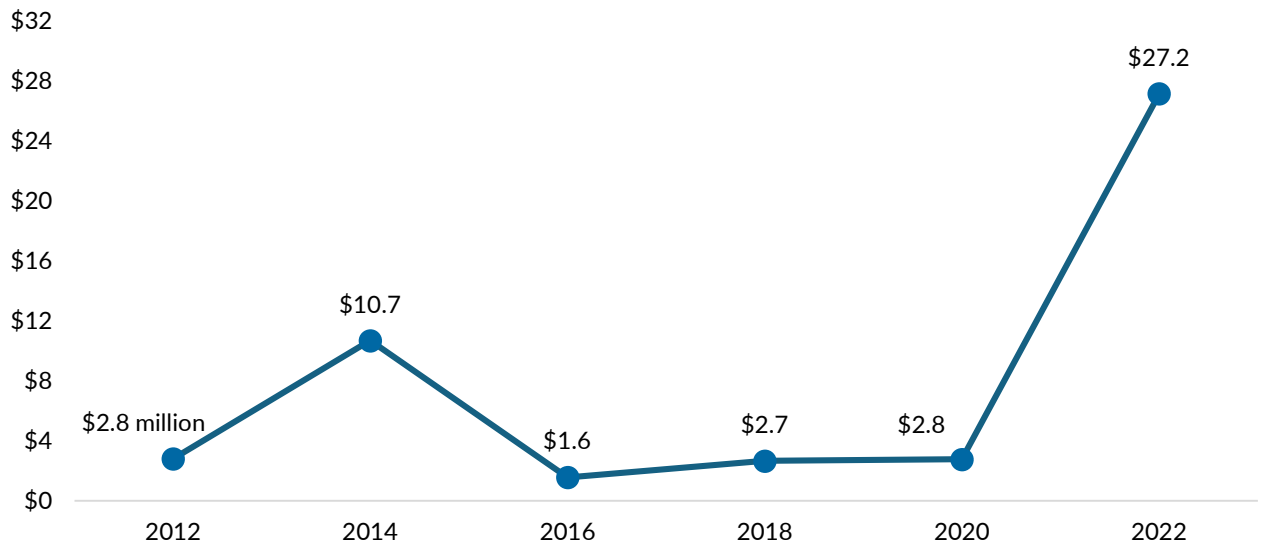


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $27,161,800 **Change from SFY 2020**: 878%

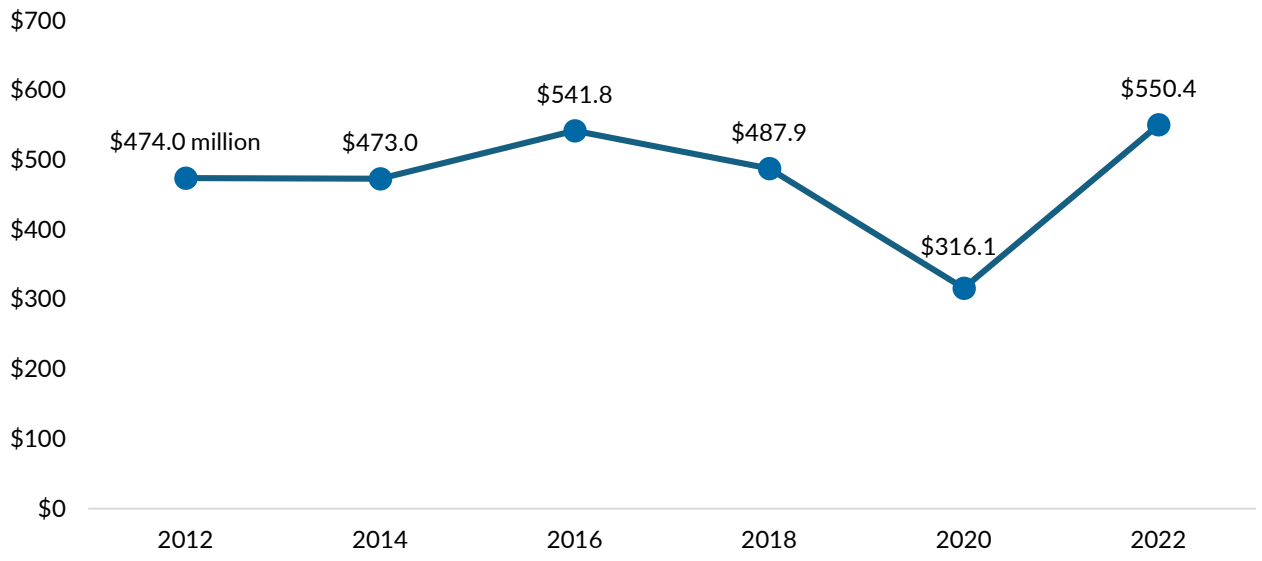
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$1,529,083	6%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$3,358,237	12%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$467,020	2%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$763,052	3%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$7,126,370	26%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$1,659,042	6%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$11,724,978	43%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$0	0%
Other	$534,018	2%



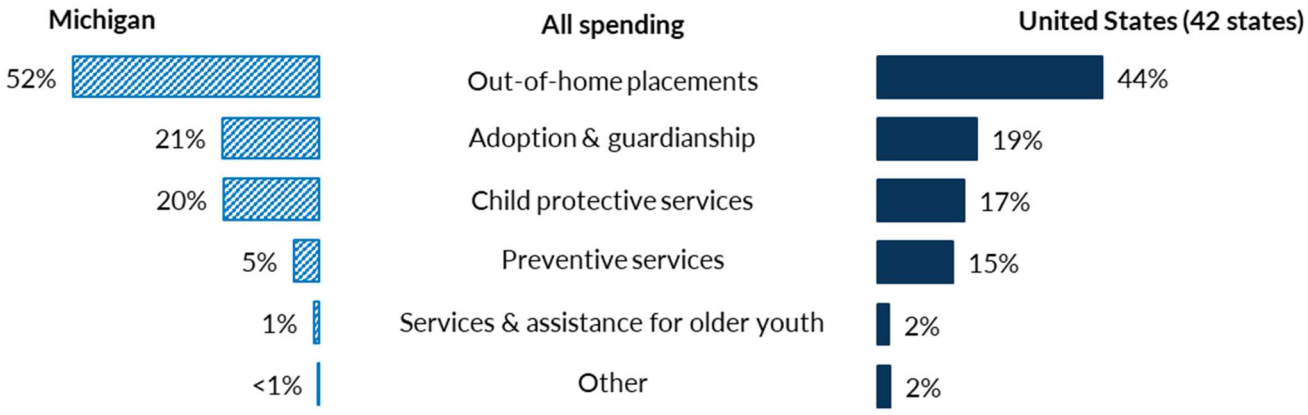
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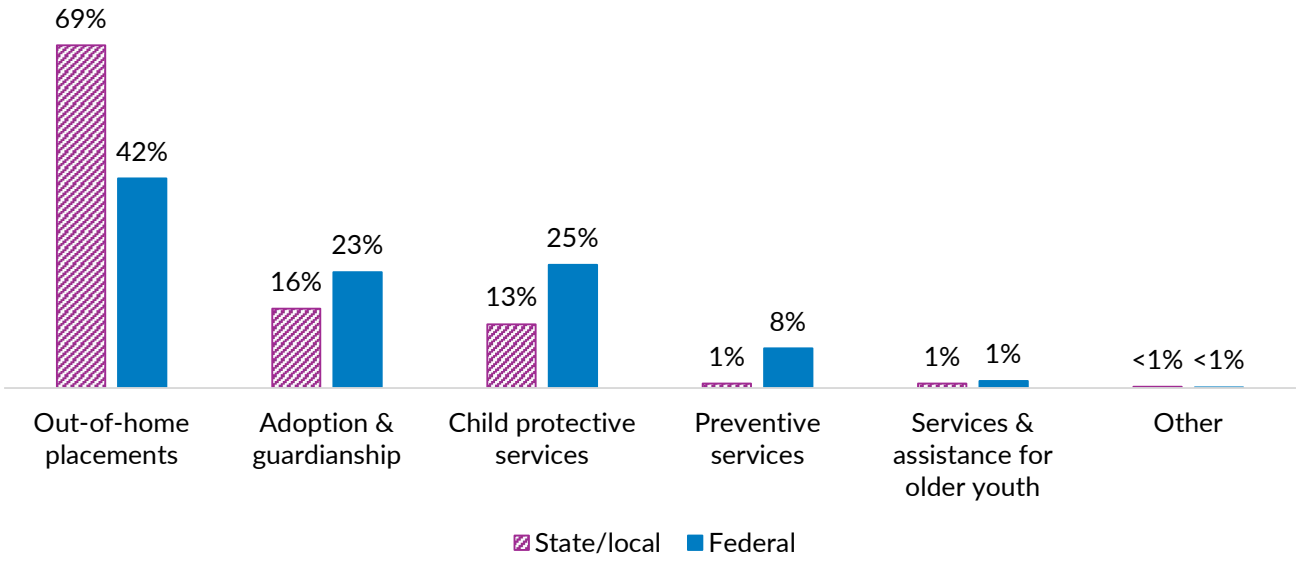


Use of Funds

Michigan's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placements and a smaller proportion on preventive services.



Almost half of Michigan's federal expenditures[20] are used for out-of-home placements while more than half of the state's state/local expenditures[21] are used for this purpose.



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

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JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Michigan was October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Minnesota in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Minnesota for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

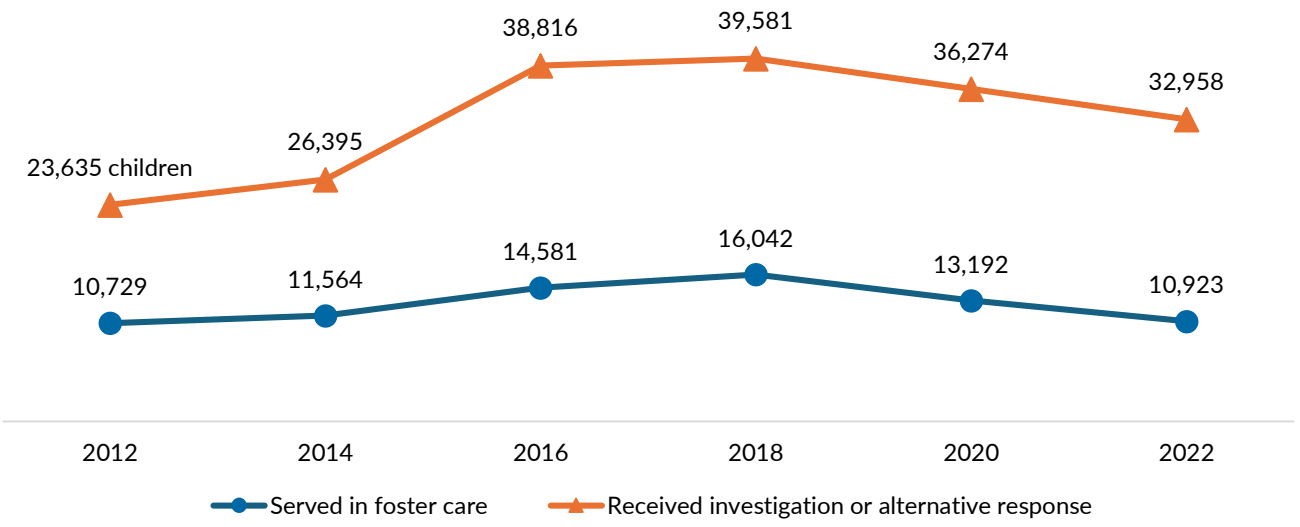
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

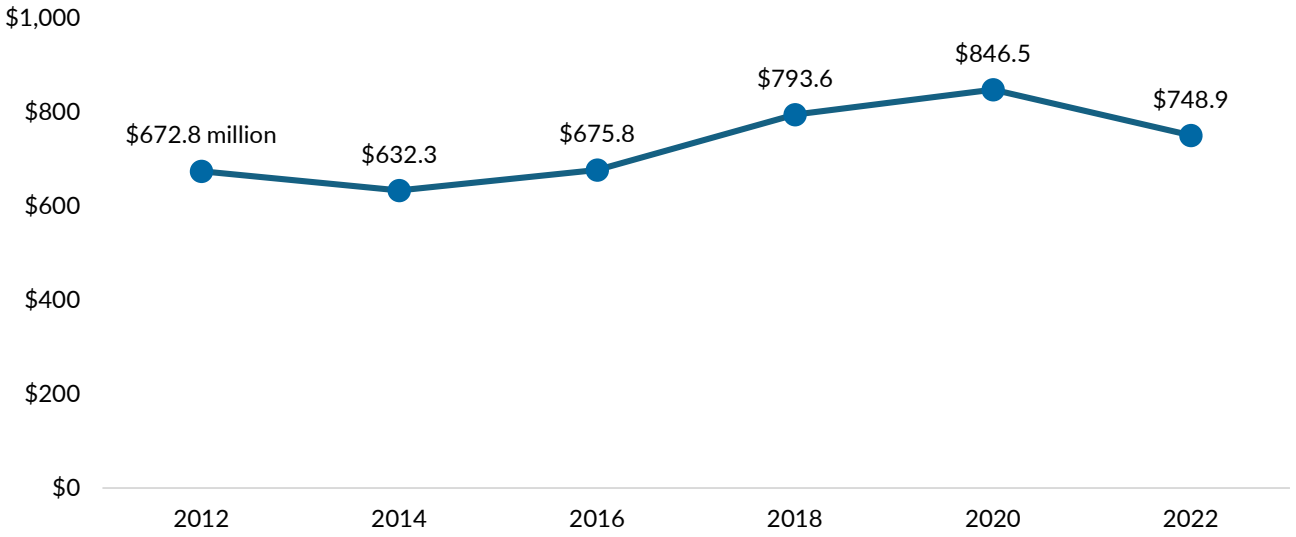
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Minnesota who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

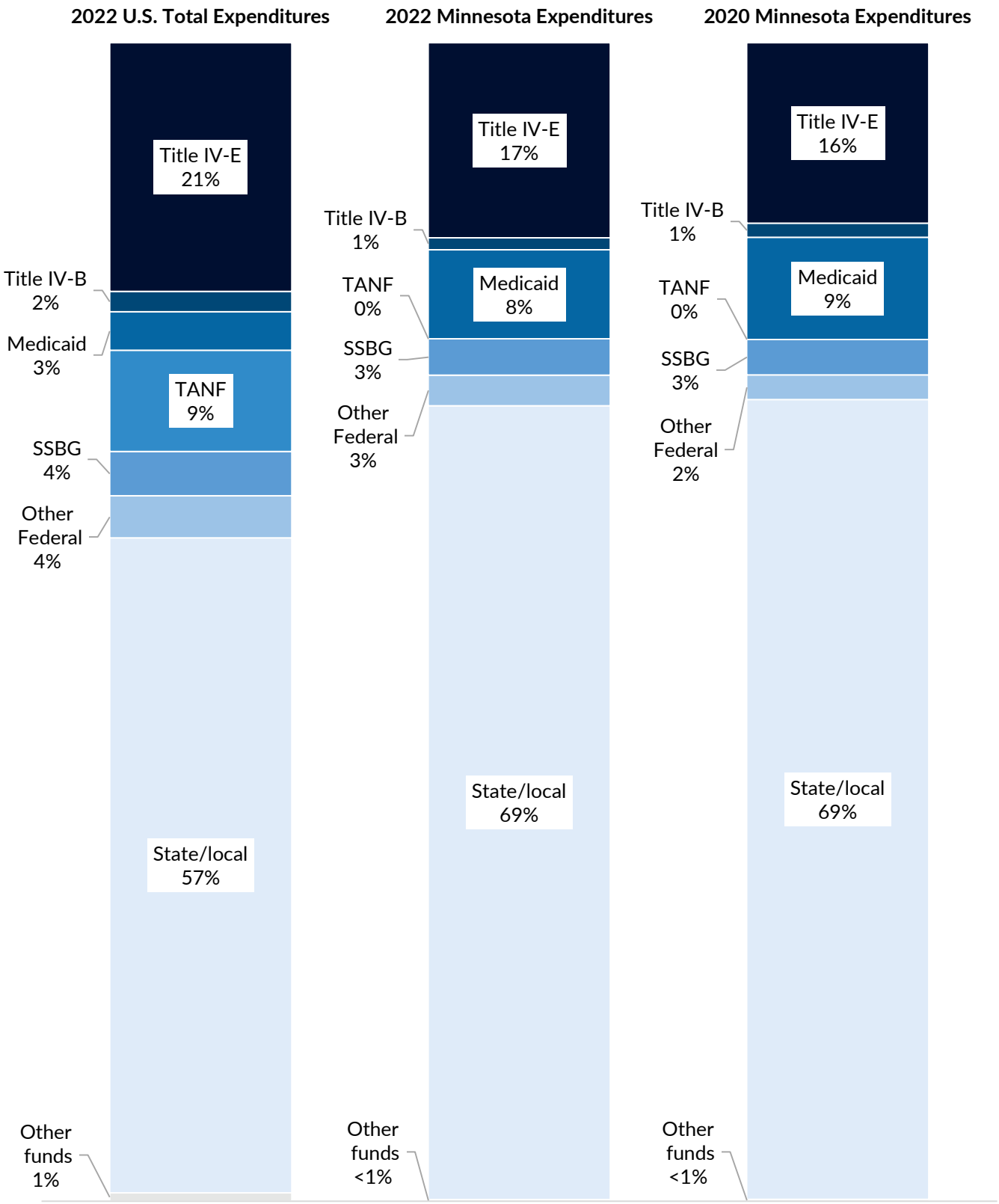
Minnesota's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022 but decreased since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$748,853,081**	**-12%**	**11%**
Federal	$234,740,354	-10%	19%
State	$191,428,599	-11%	22%
Local	$321,697,934	-13%	1%
Other[5]	$986,194	-26%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has not changed since SFY 2020.

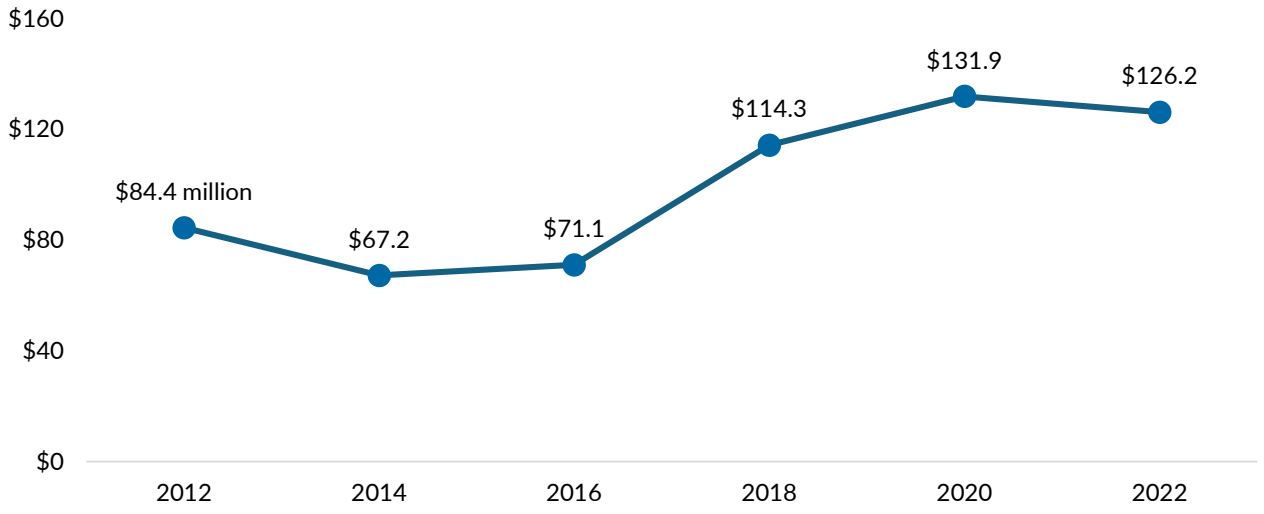


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $126,230,388 **Change from SFY 2020**: -4%

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



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in adoption, guardianship, and Chafee/ETV expenditures and a decrease in foster care expenditures.

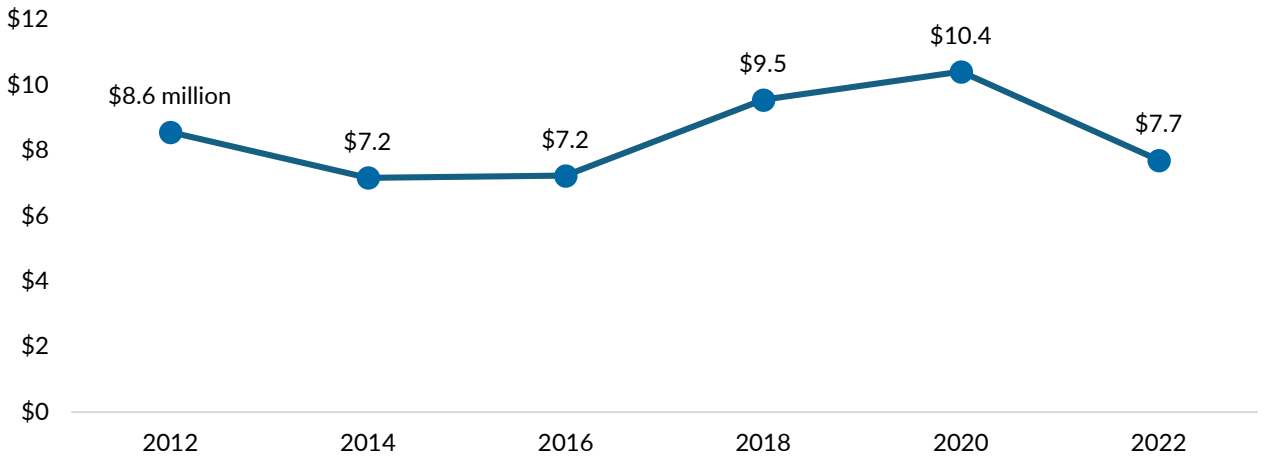
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$63,129,229	$60,034,109	$45,554,605
Adoption Assistance Program	$39,470,167	$52,489,852	$60,392,701
Guardianship Assistance Program	$5,124,819	$11,068,388	$12,982,387
Chafee Program and ETVs	$2,459,035	$3,906,707	$7,300,695
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $7,691,180 **Change from SFY 2020:** -26%

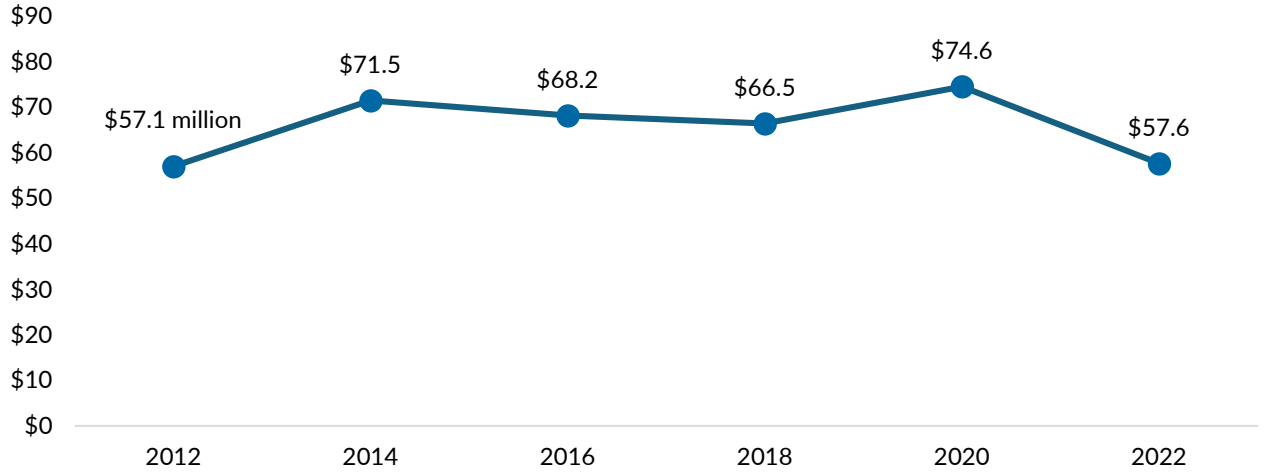
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $57,635,600 **Change from SFY 2020**: -23%

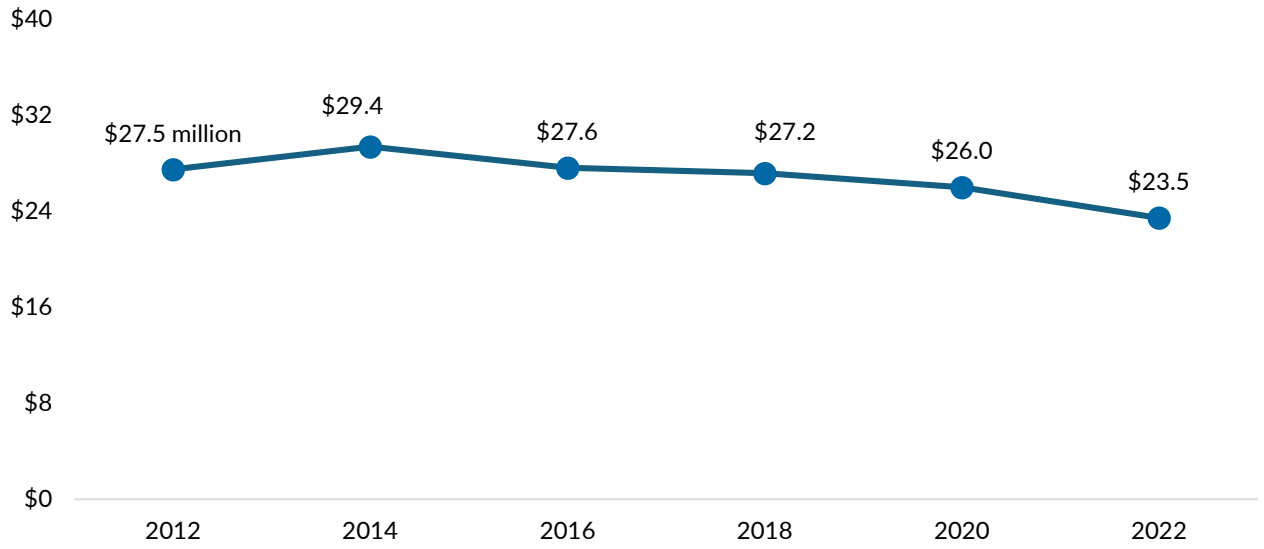
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $23,453,884 **Change from SFY 2020**: -10%

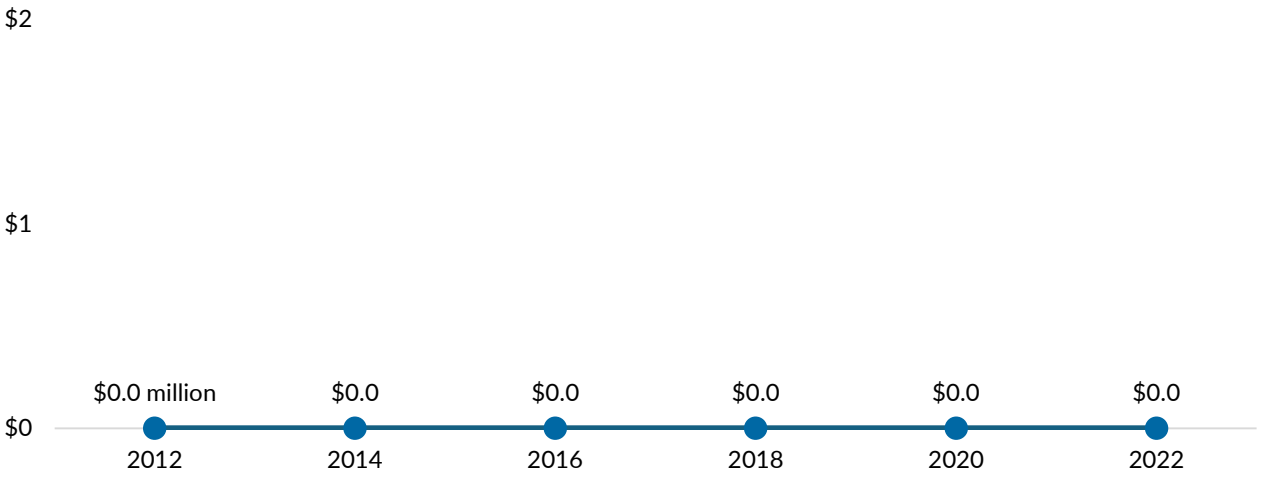
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[8]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

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

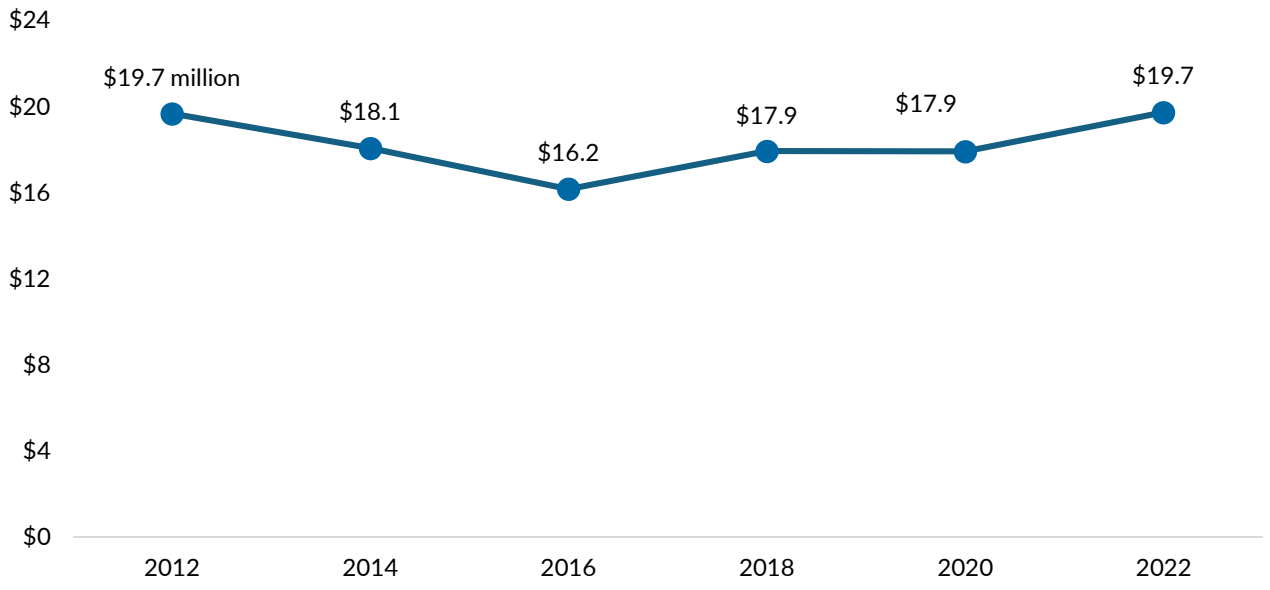


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $19,729,302 **Change from SFY 2020:** 10%

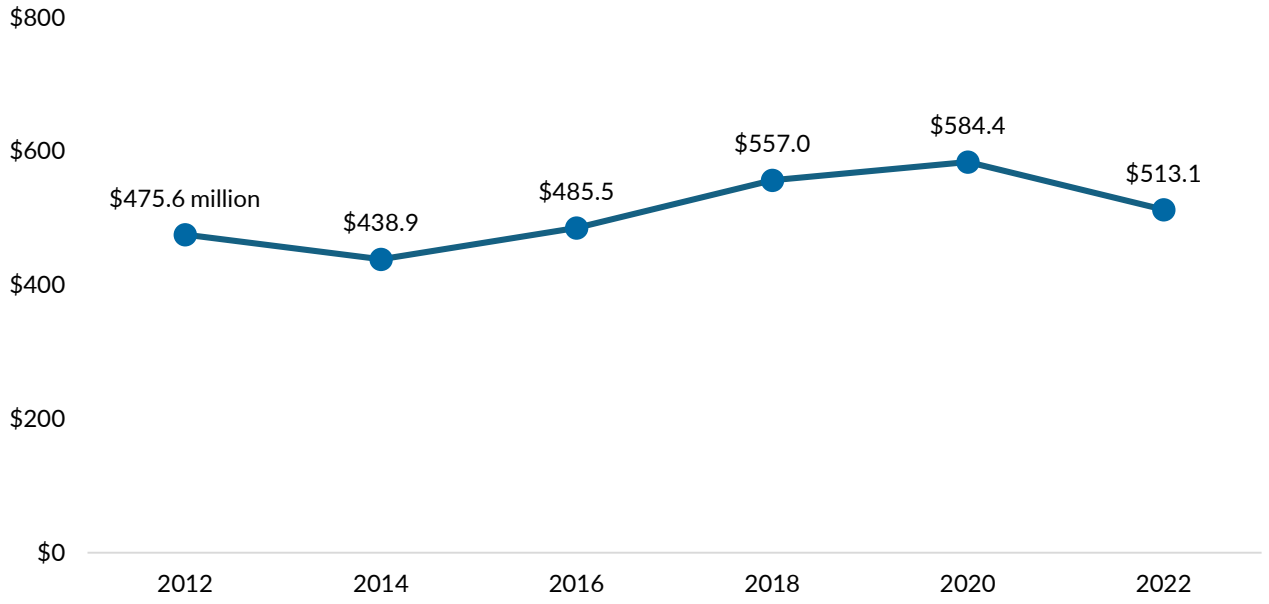
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[9]	$2,571,107	13%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[10]	$2,113,103	11%
Children's Justice Act[11]	$222,983	1%
Adoption Opportunities[12]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[13]	$1,766,258	9%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[14]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[15]	$97,995	0%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[16]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[17]	$48,032	0%
Other	$12,909,824	65%



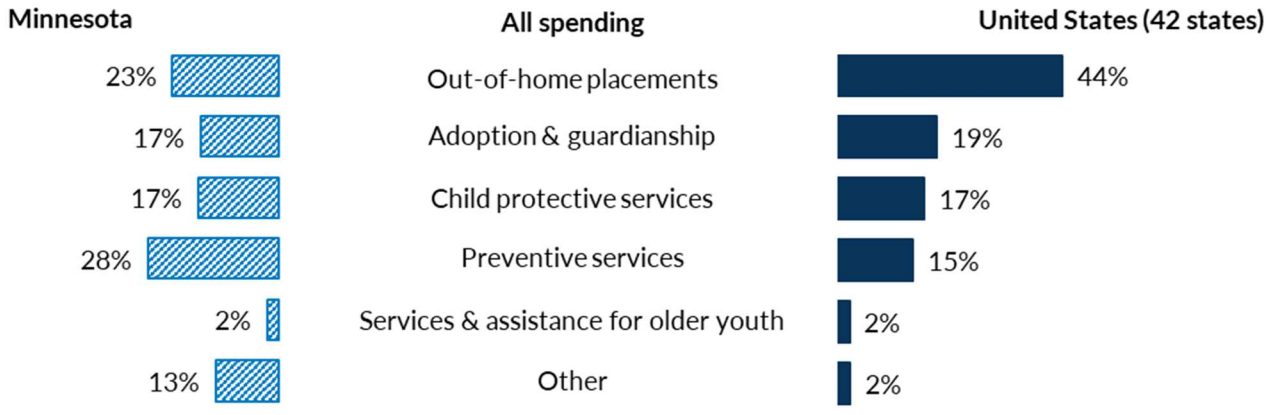
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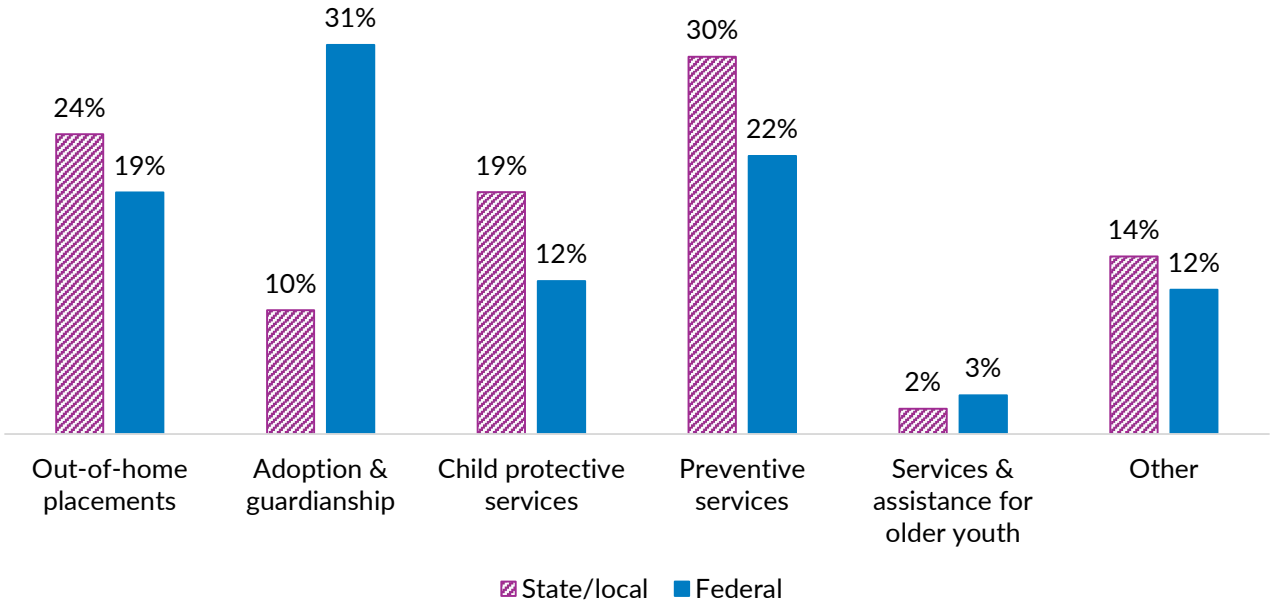


Use of Funds

Minnesota's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[18] The state spends a larger proportion on preventive services and a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placements.



More than a quarter of Minnesota's federal expenditures[19] are used for adoption and guardianship while less than a quarter of the state's state/local expenditures[20] are used for this purpose.



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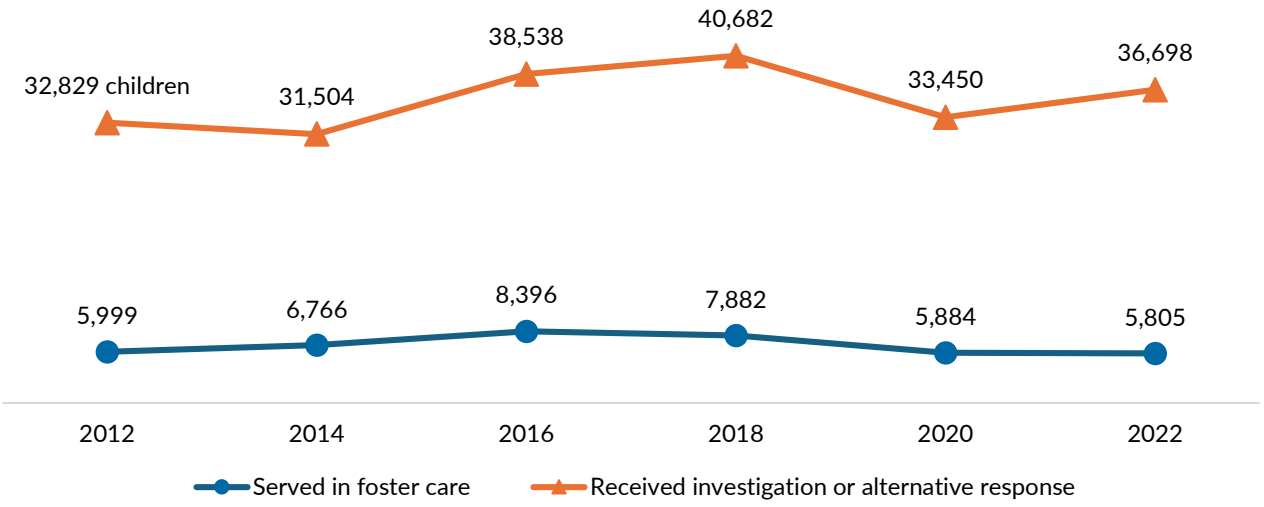
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- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Mississippi who received an investigation or alternative response has increased while the number served in foster care has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$209,855,584**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Federal	$98,027,329	4%	32%
State	$111,828,255	328%	65%
Local	$0	0%	0%
Other[5]	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A

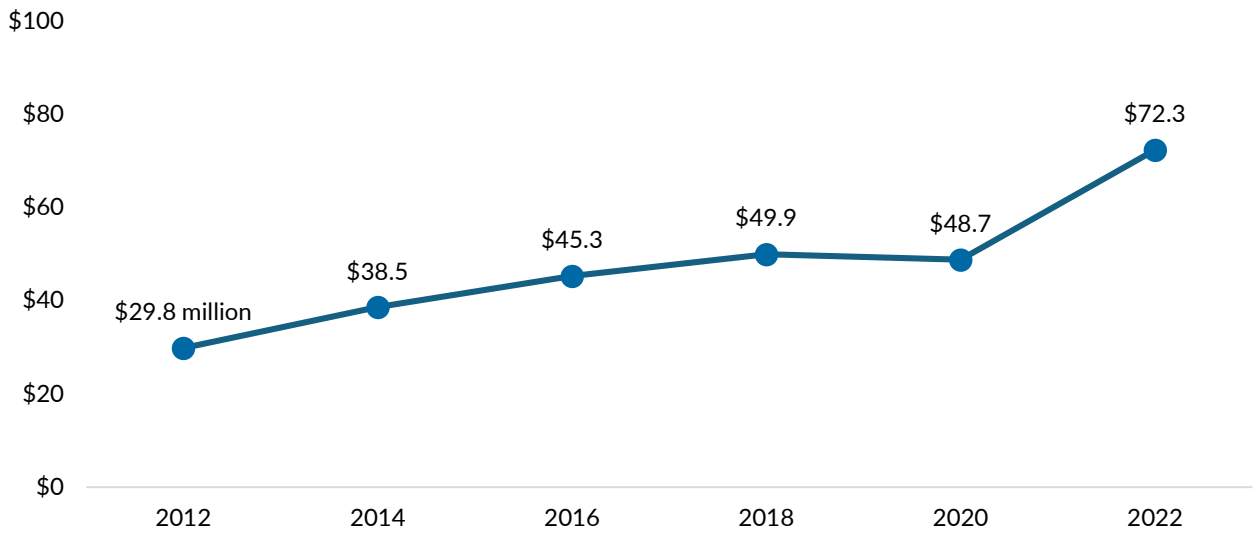
Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $72,263,048 **Change from SFY 2020**: 48%

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



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in foster care, adoption, and kinship navigator expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV expenditures.

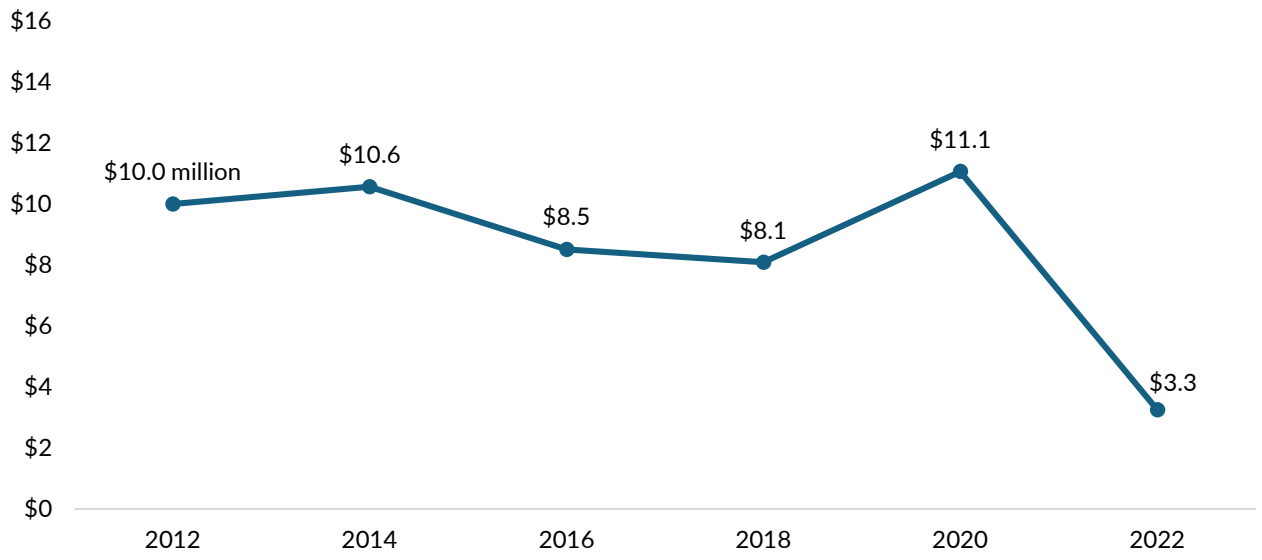
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$32,837,550	$23,237,350	$33,790,896
Adoption Assistance Program	$15,086,295	$23,467,847	$36,169,564
Guardianship Assistance Program	$0	$0	$0
Chafee Program and ETVs	$1,962,634	$1,896,494	$1,810,222
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$94,905	$492,366
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $3,250,000 **Change from SFY 2020:** -71%

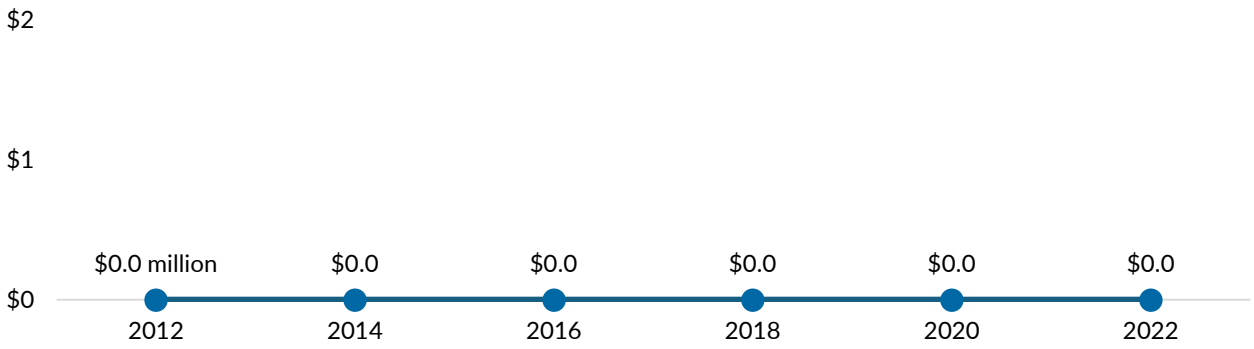
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

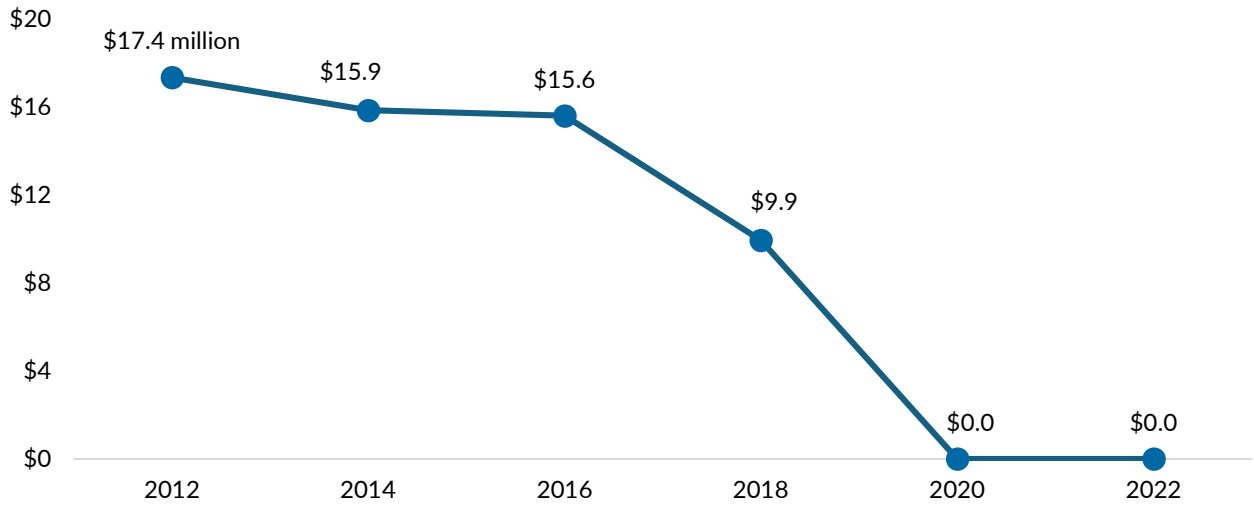
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

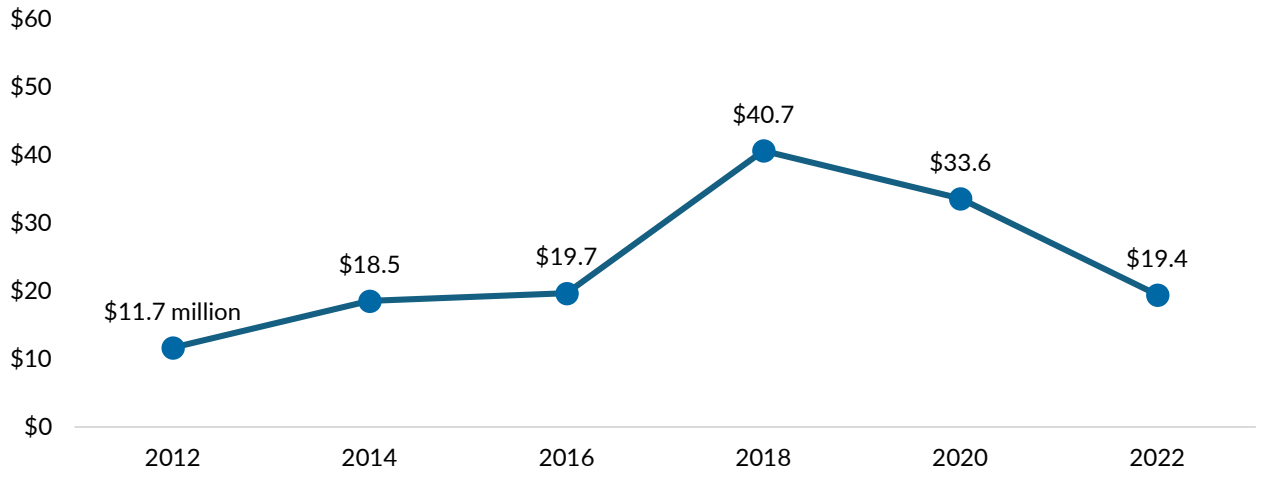
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[8]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $19,428,694 **Change from SFY 2020**: -42%

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

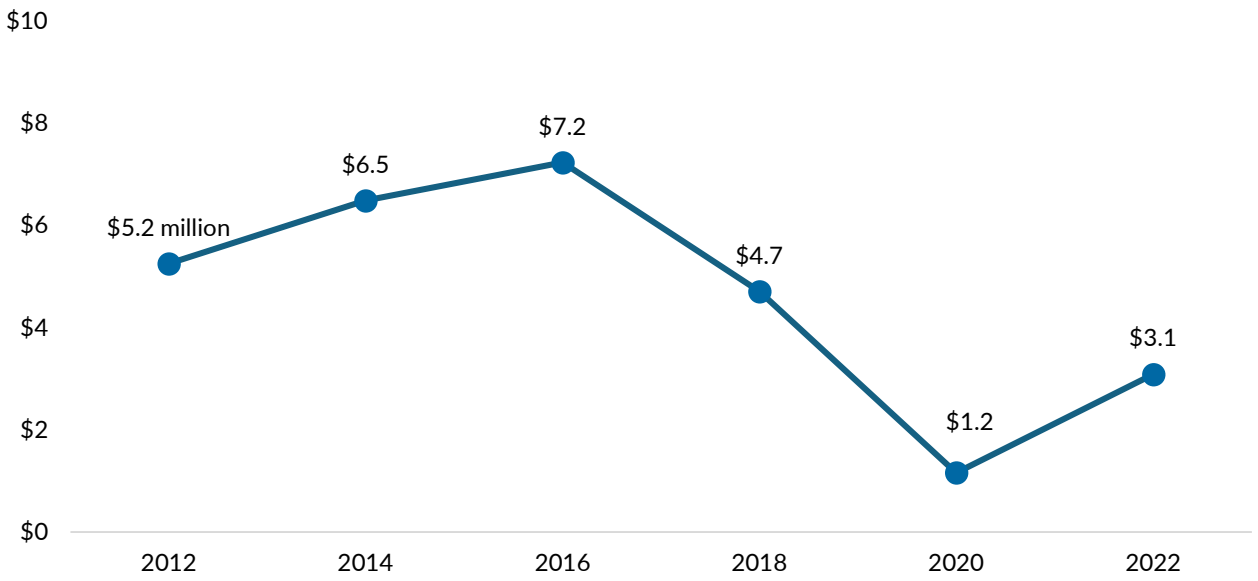


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $3,085,587 **Change from SFY 2020**: 166%

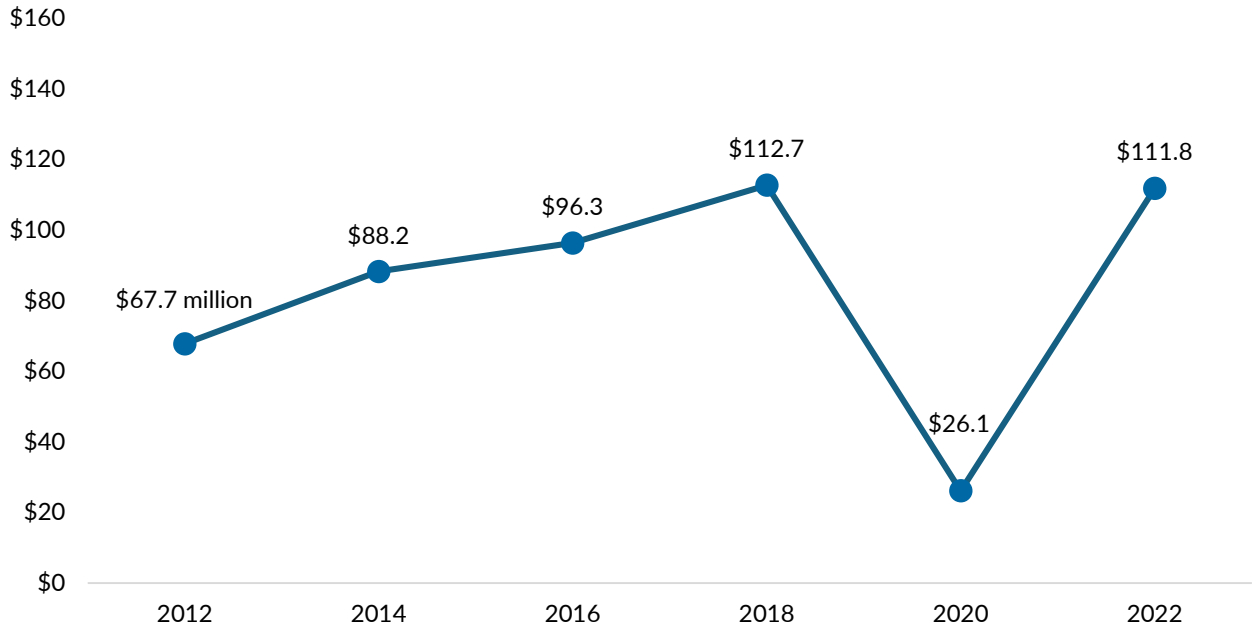
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[9]	$516,838	17%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[10]	$624,735	20%
Children's Justice Act[11]	$0	0%
Adoption Opportunities[12]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[13]	$1,255,300	41%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[14]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[15]	$0	0%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[16]	$688,714	22%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[17]	$0	0%
Other	$0	0%



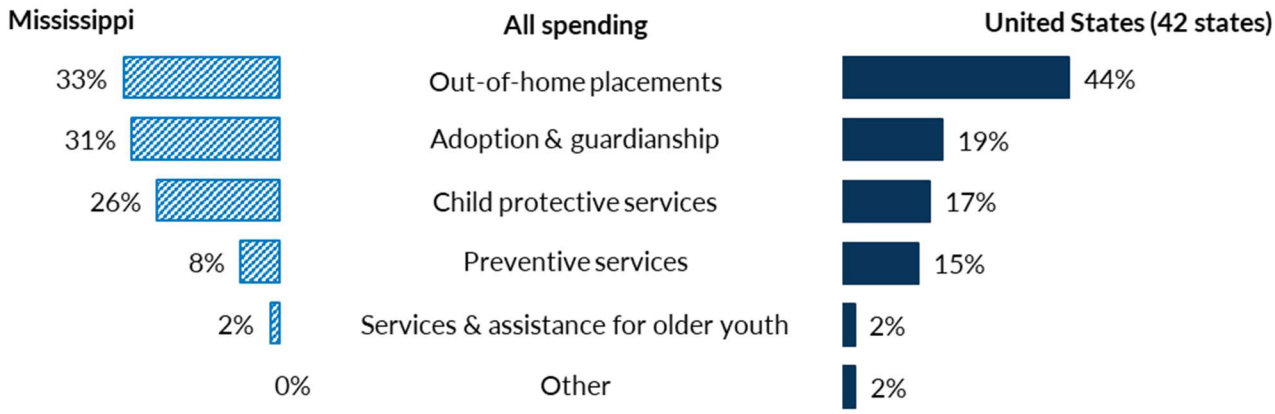
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State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

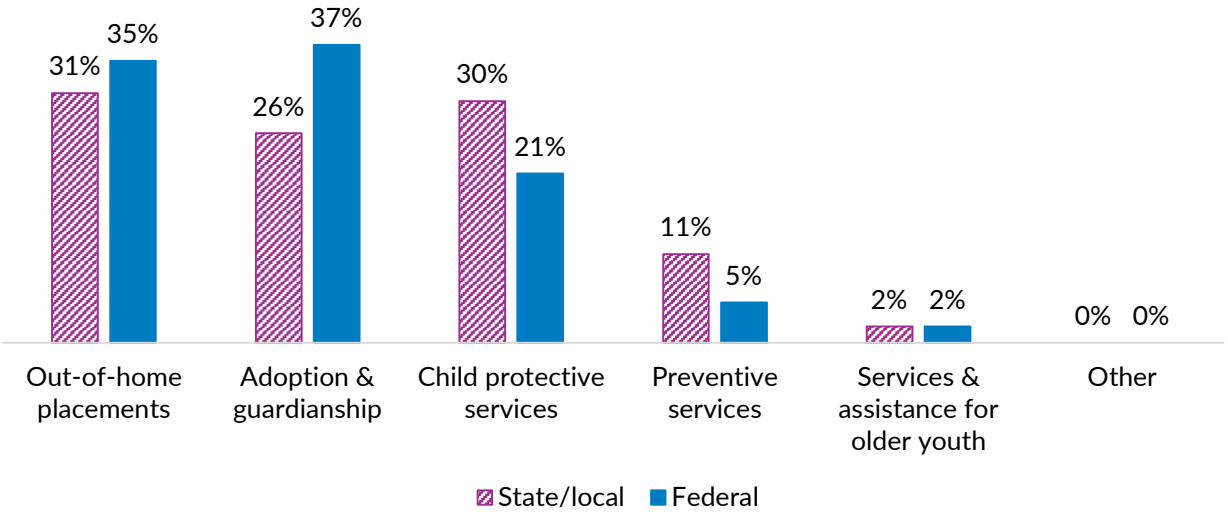


Use of Funds

Mississippi's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[18] The state spends a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship and a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements.



More than a third of Mississippi's federal expenditures[19] are used for adoption and guardianship while closer to a quarter of the state's state/local expenditures[20] are used for this purpose.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

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Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Mississippi was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

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[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument has been revised over time, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

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

For SFY 2022, Mississippi reported partial Title IV-B expenditures and was unable to report child benefits and family income used as offsets, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated. Also, Mississippi's large increase in state expenditures between SFYs 2020 and 2022 is likely due to reporting differences between the two years.

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

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

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

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

[8] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[9] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[10] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[11] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[12] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[13] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[14] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[15] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[16] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[17] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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

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

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Missouri in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Missouri for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

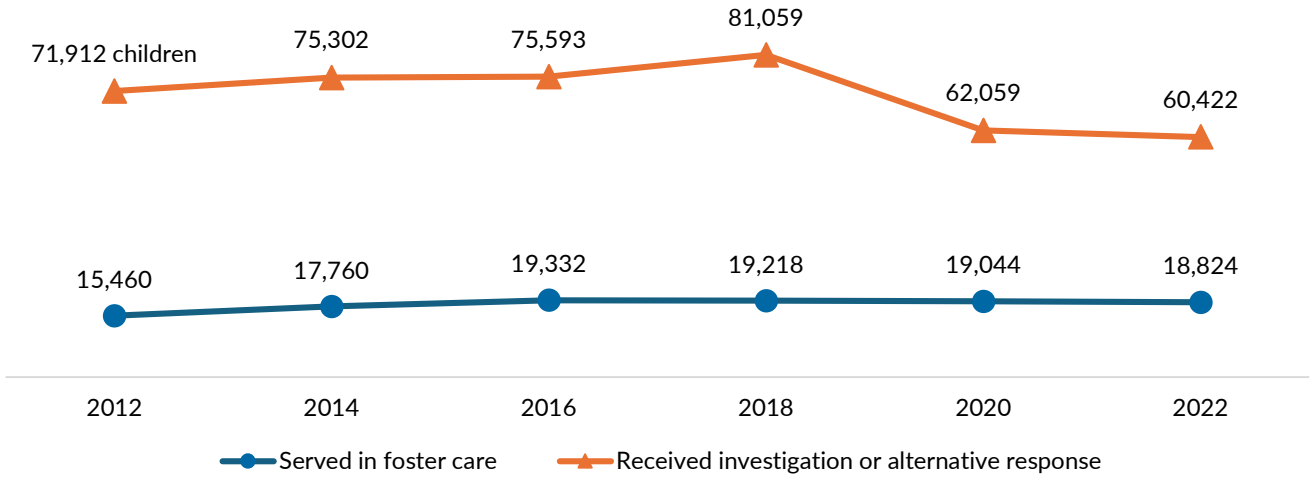
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

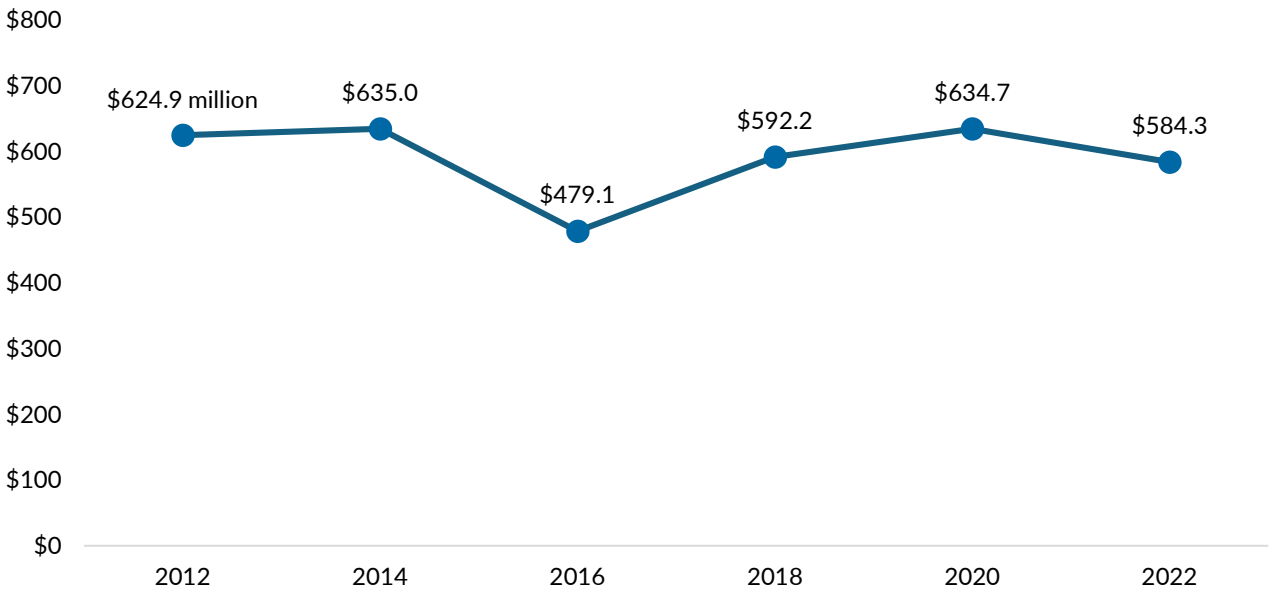
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Missouri who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

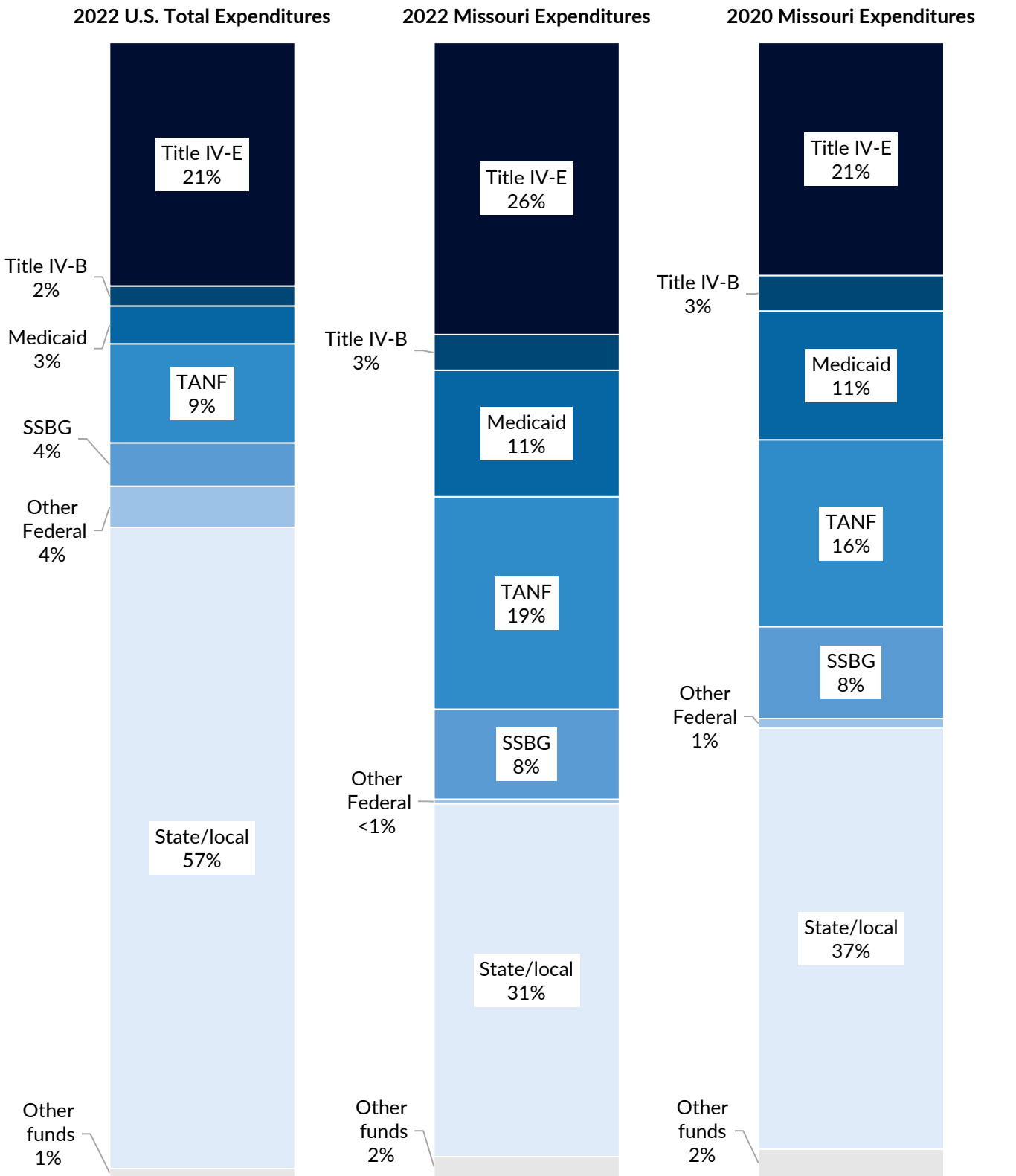
Missouri's total child welfare agency spending decreased from SFY 2012 to 2022 and decreased since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$584,297,616**	**-8%**	**-7%**
Federal	$392,173,362	2%	24%
State	$181,817,133	-23%	-41%
Local	$0	0%	0%
Other[5]	$10,307,120	-33%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

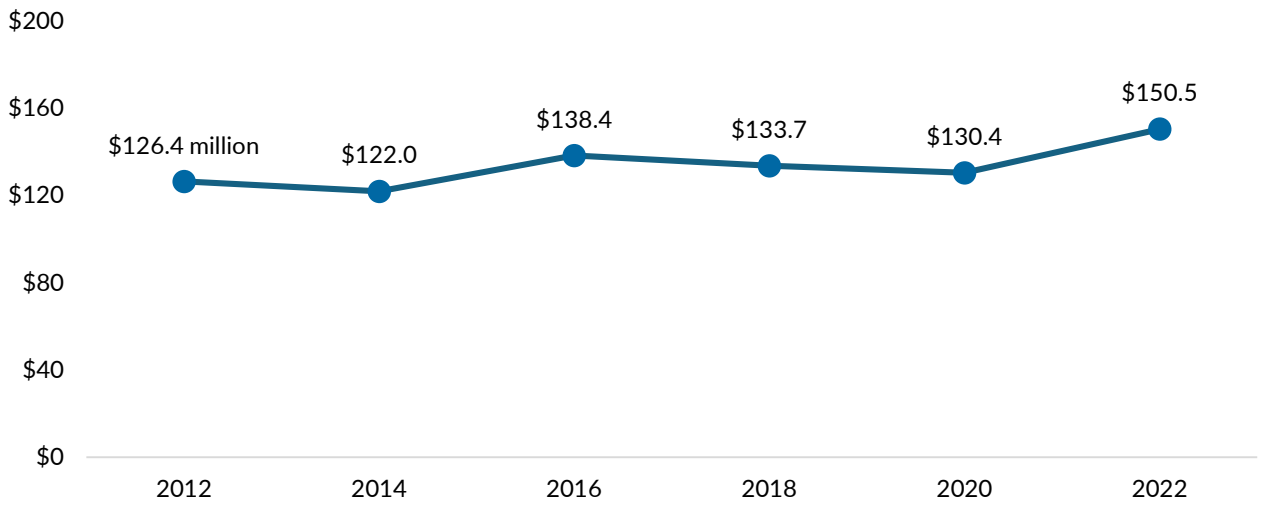


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $150,479,499 **Change from SFY 2020**: 15%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Missouri's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2022.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in adoption, guardianship, Chafee/ETV, and kinship navigator expenditures and a decrease in foster care expenditures.

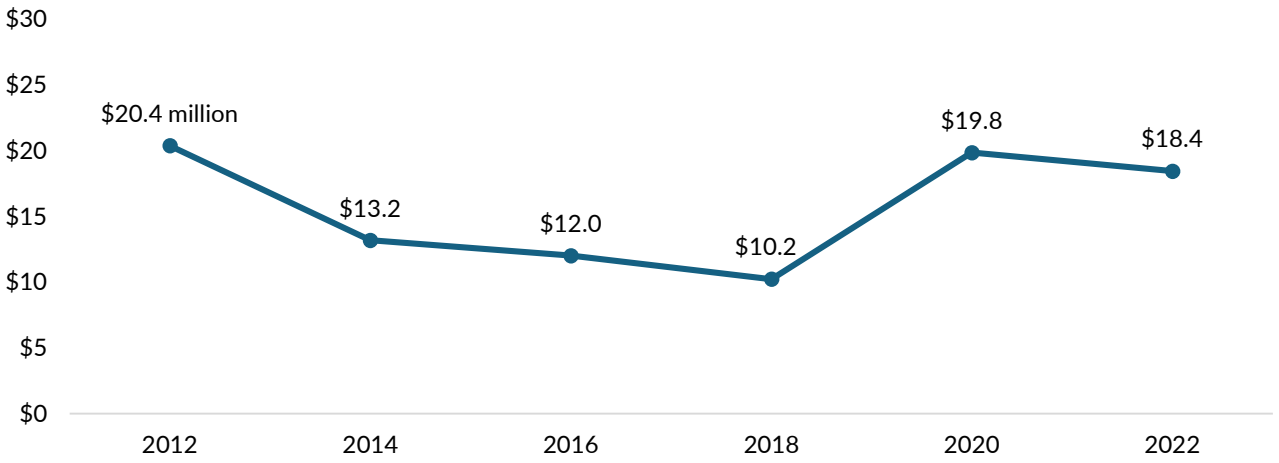
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$76,076,334	$65,491,452	$62,766,910
Adoption Assistance Program	$44,661,684	$49,572,926	$65,761,701
Guardianship Assistance Program	$8,049,356	$10,258,894	$14,551,022
Chafee Program and ETVs	$4,730,527	$4,991,261	$6,968,147
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$57,452
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $18,444,540 **Change from SFY 2020:** -7%

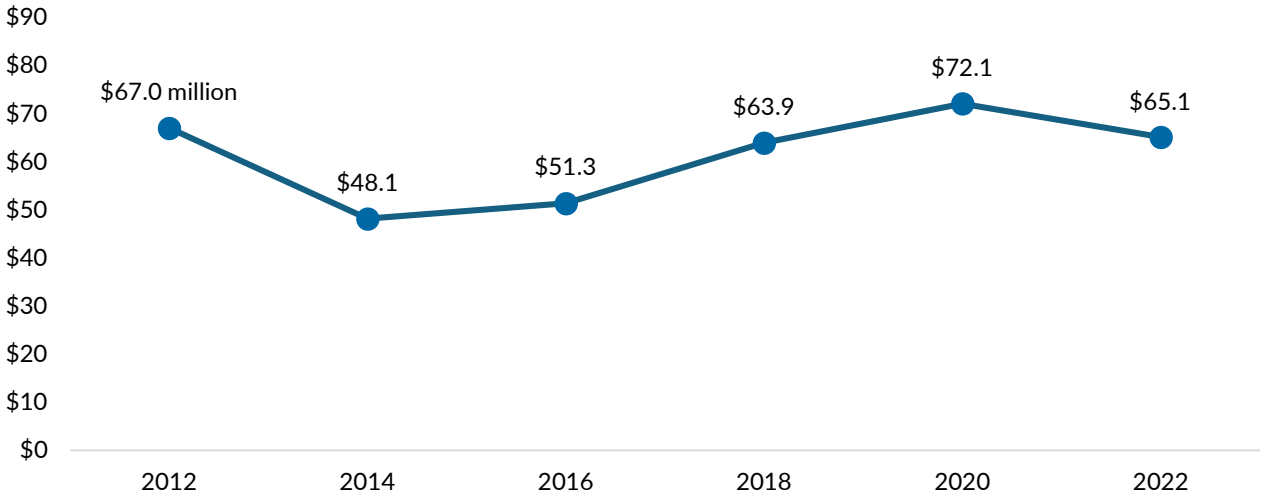
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $65,080,140 **Change from SFY 2020**: -10%

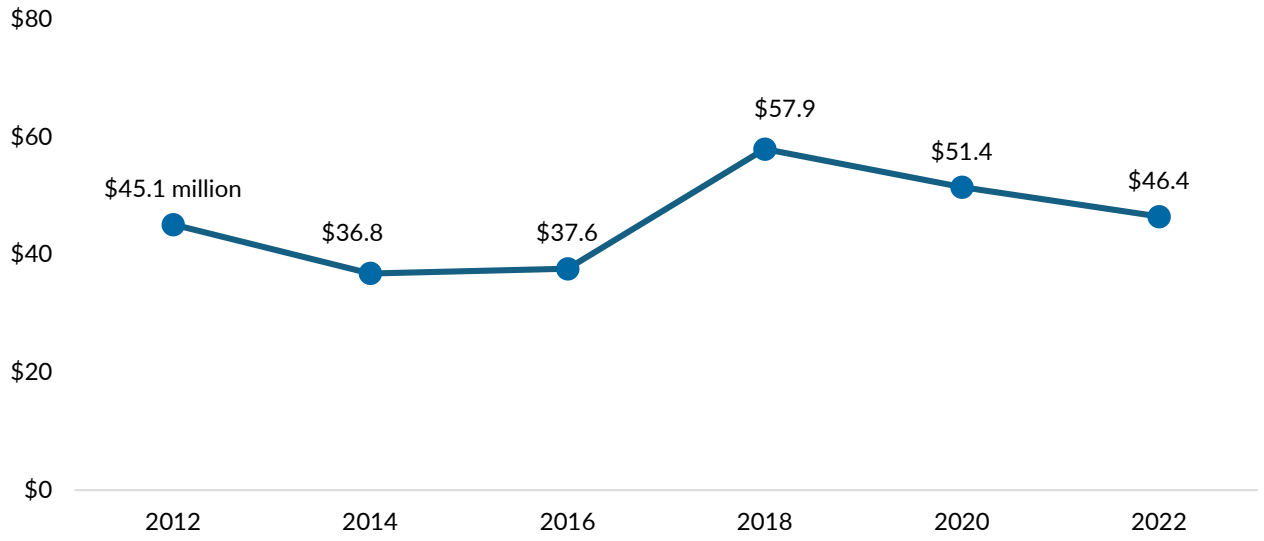
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $46,416,906 **Change from SFY 2020**: -10%

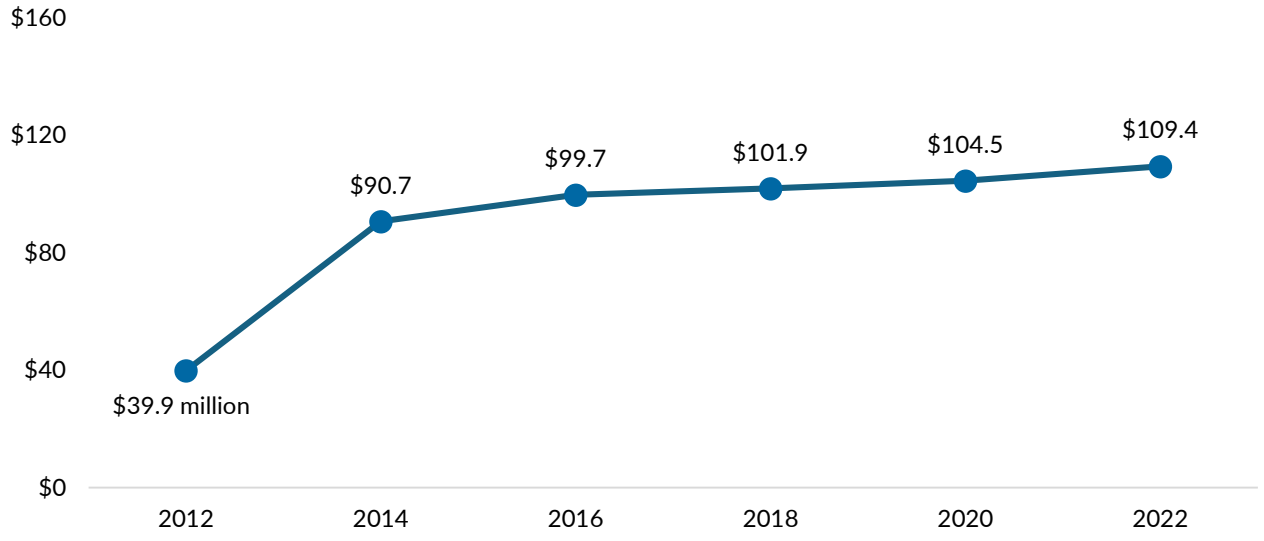
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $109,440,482 **Change from SFY 2020**: 5%

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

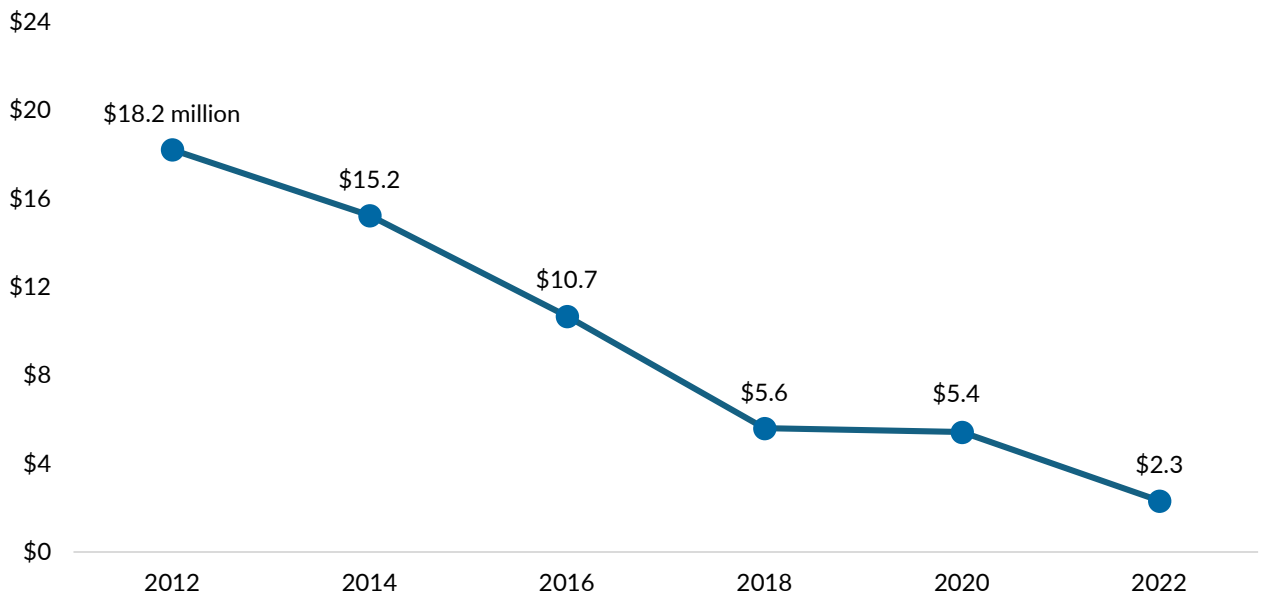


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $2,311,794 **Change from SFY 2020**: -57%

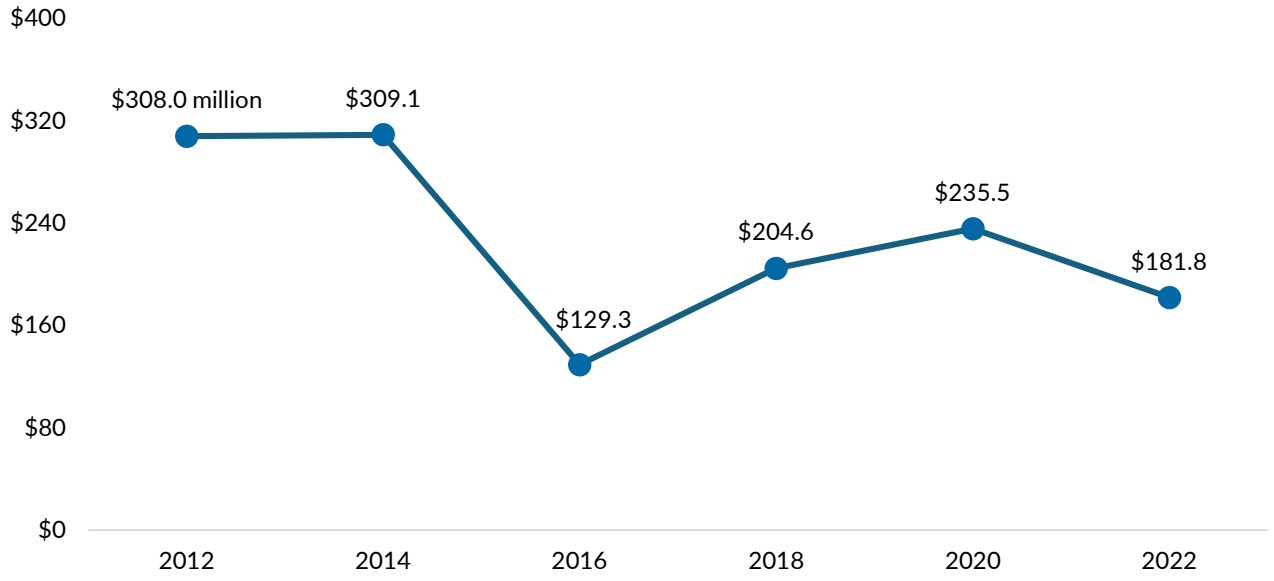
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$804,091	35%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$0	0%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$196,763	9%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$886,000	38%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$424,940	18%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$0	0%
Other	$0	0%



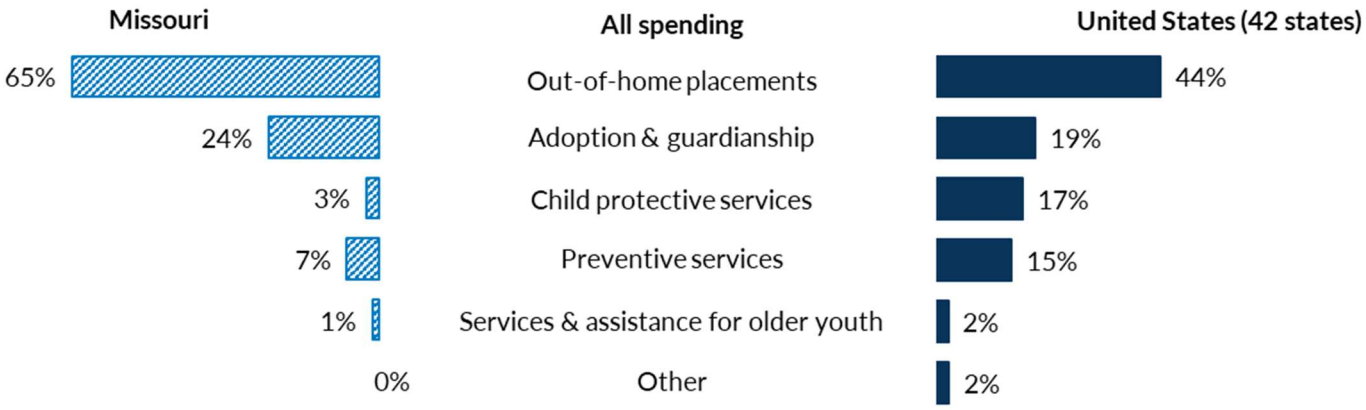
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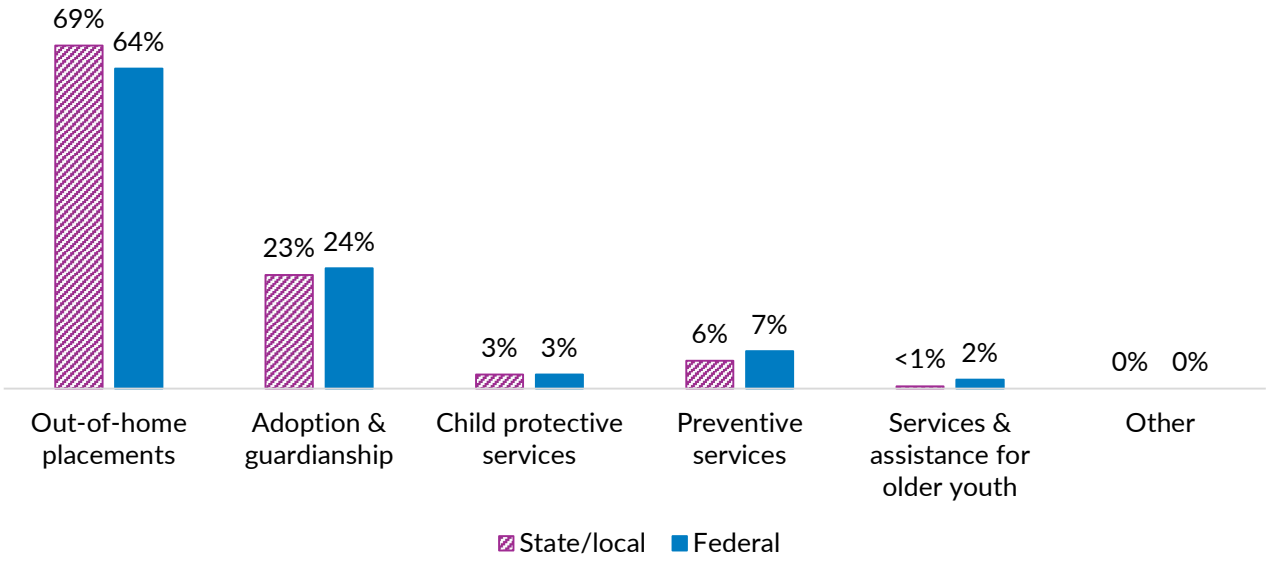


Use of Funds

Missouri's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a much larger proportion on out-of-home placements and a smaller proportion on child protective services.



More than half of Missouri's federal[20] and state/local[21] expenditures are used for out-of-home placements.



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

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[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Missouri was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

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[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

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For SFY 2022, Missouri was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

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

[6] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2023). *Title IV-E Programs Expenditure and Caseload Data 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/programs-expenditure-caseload-data-2022

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

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

[9] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[10] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[11] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

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[16] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[17] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[18] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Montana in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Montana for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

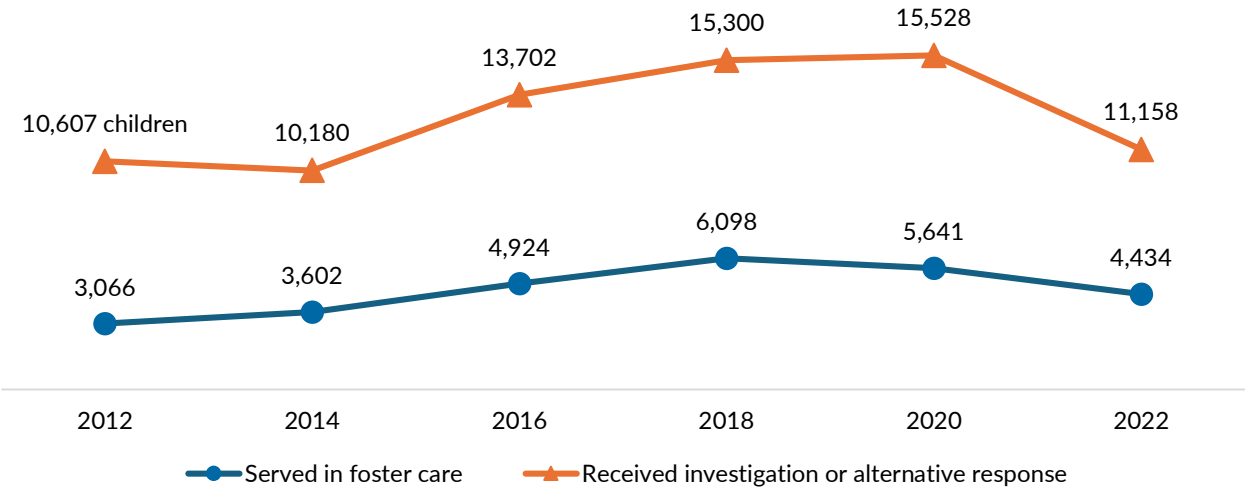
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

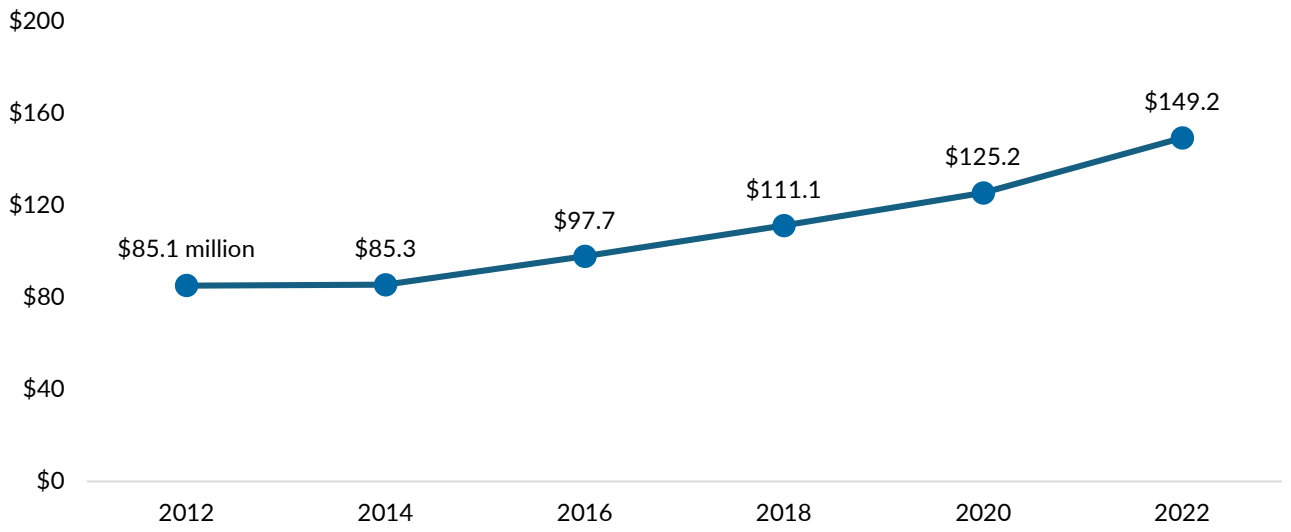
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Montana who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

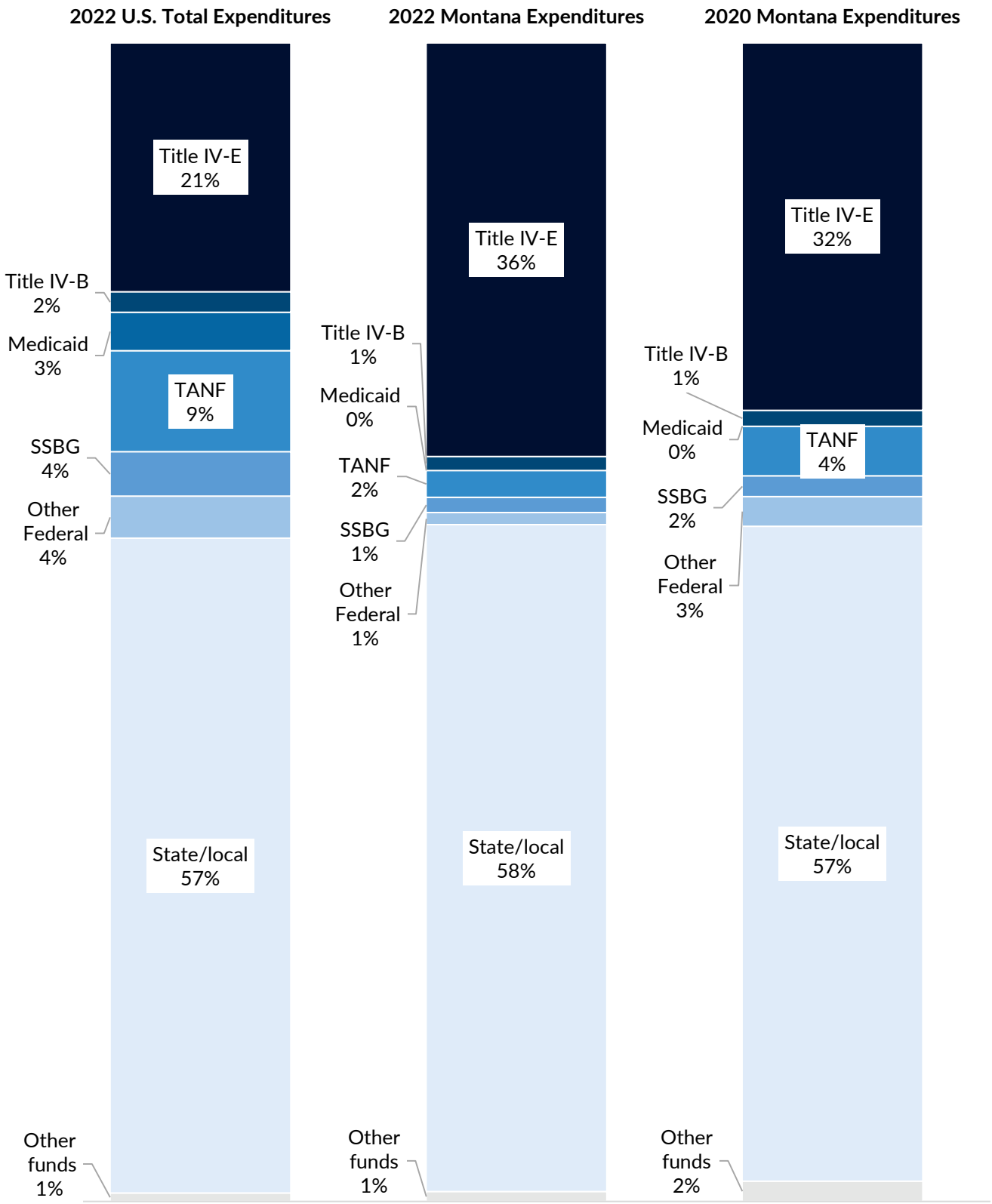
Montana's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022 and increased since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$149,168,951**	**19%**	**75%**
Federal	$62,037,733	19%	58%
State	$85,857,279	21%	87%
Local	$0	0%	0%
Other[5]	$1,273,939	-41%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has not changed since SFY 2020.

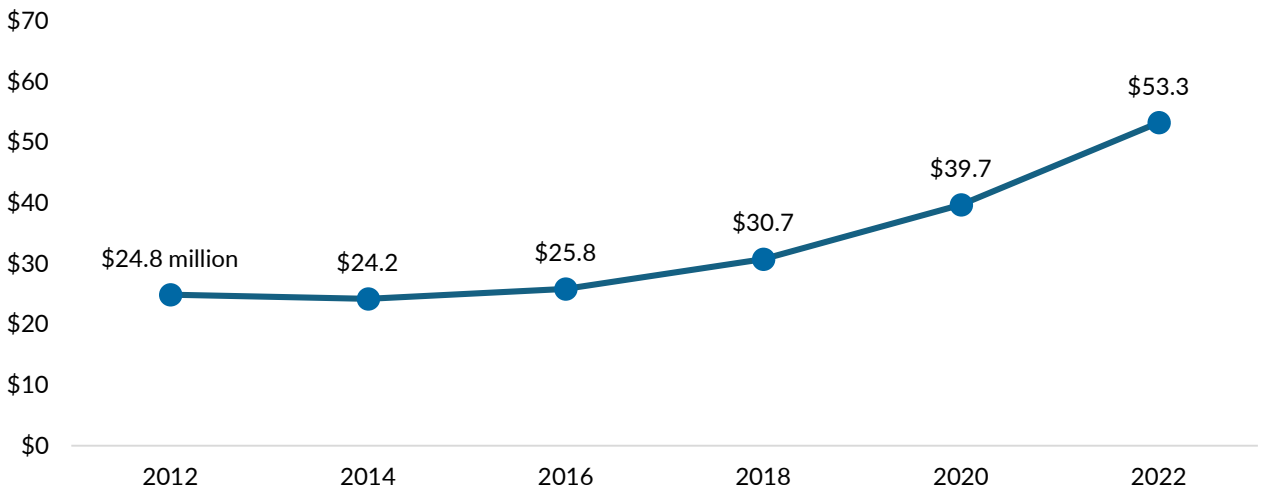


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $53,258,309 **Change from SFY 2020**: 34%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Montana's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2021.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in adoption, guardianship, and Chafee/ETV expenditures and a decrease in foster care and kinship navigator expenditures.

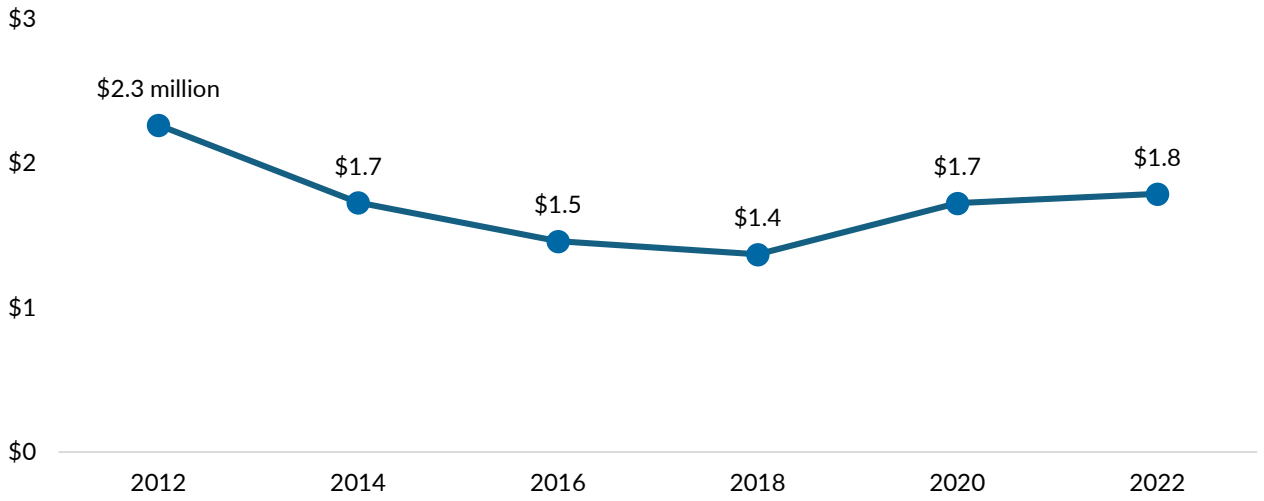
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$14,430,576	$17,197,447	$14,559,212
Adoption Assistance Program	$9,438,863	$13,770,897	$14,494,671
Guardianship Assistance Program	$1,378,970	$1,704,635	$2,589,500
Chafee Program and ETVs	$1,149,417	$1,617,416	$3,540,017
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$169,287	$15,285
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $1,789,367 **Change from SFY 2020:** 4%

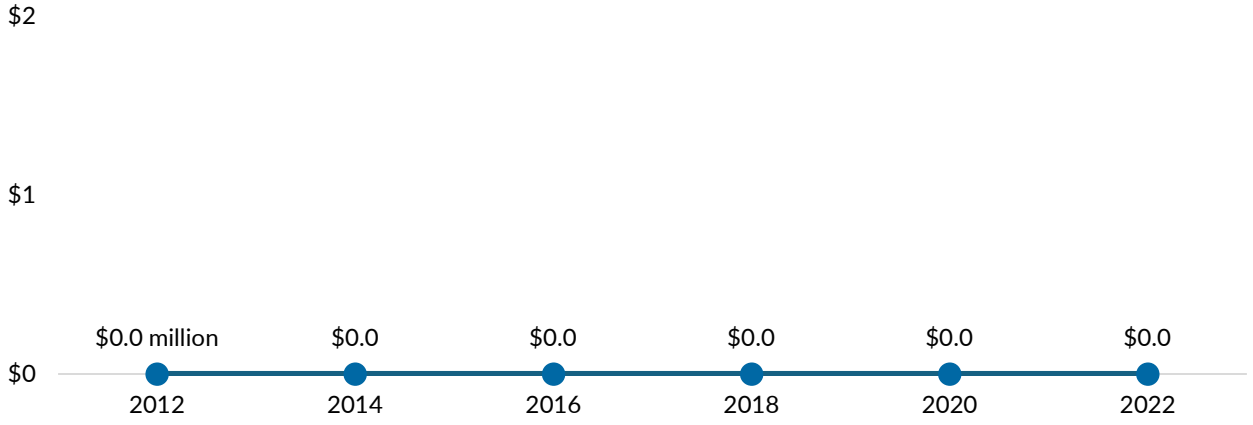
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

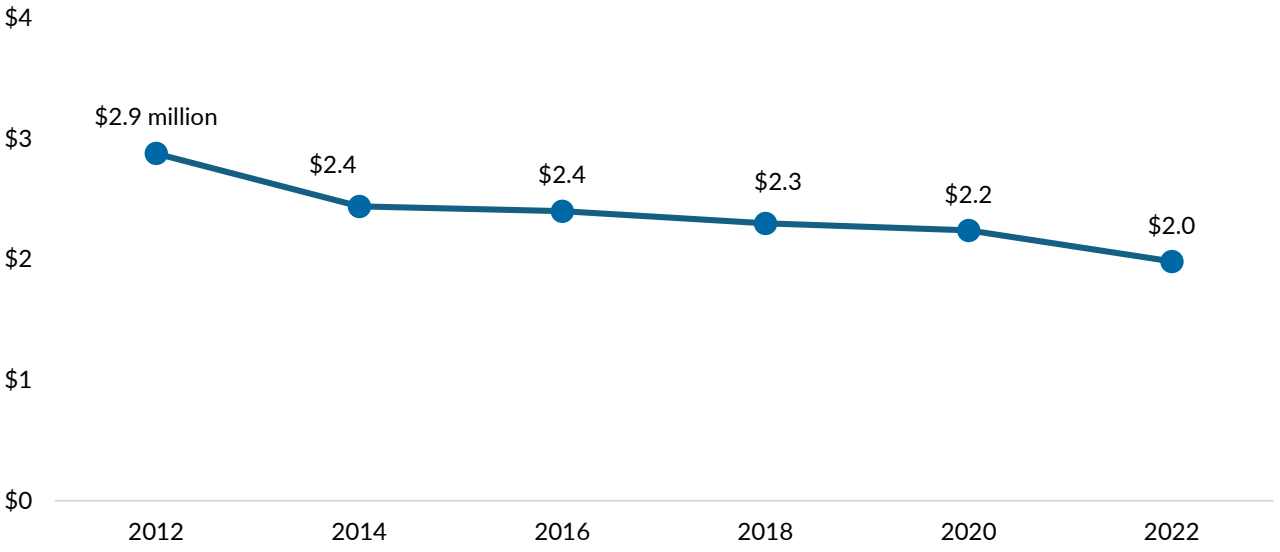
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $1,981,886 **Change from SFY 2020**: -11%

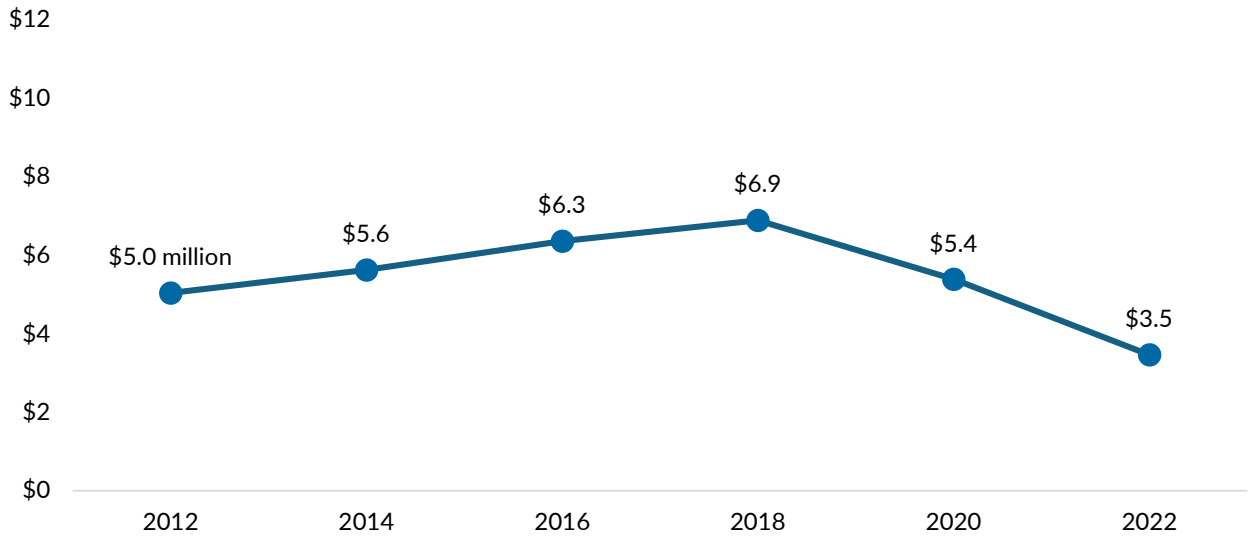
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $3,455,921 **Change from SFY 2020**: -36%

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

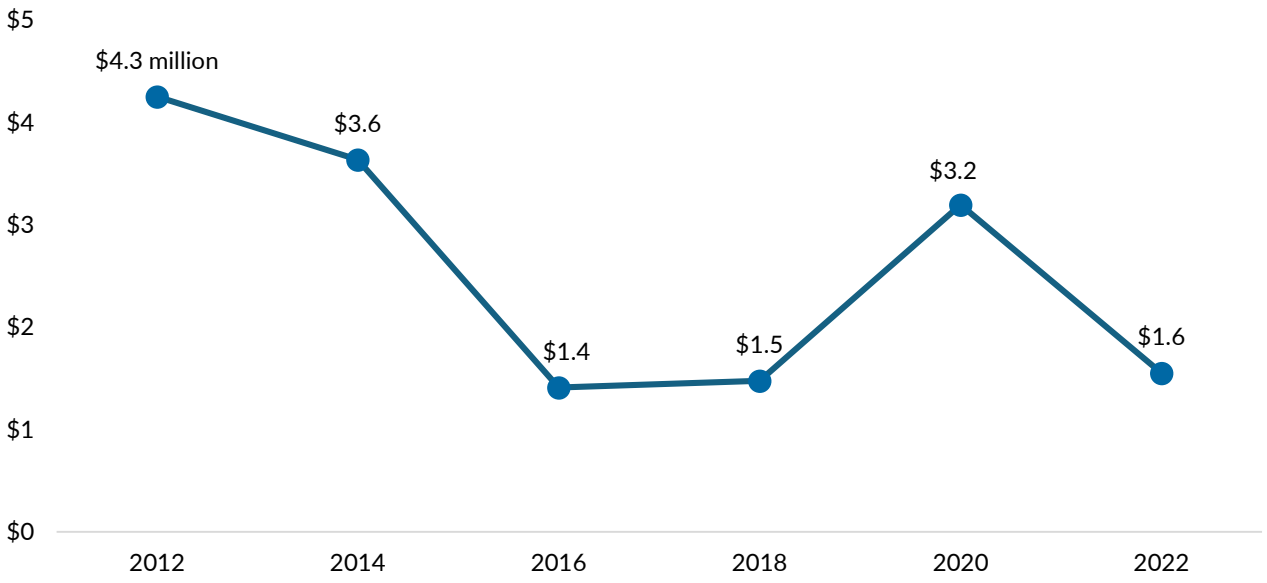


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $1,552,250 **Change from SFY 2020**: -51%

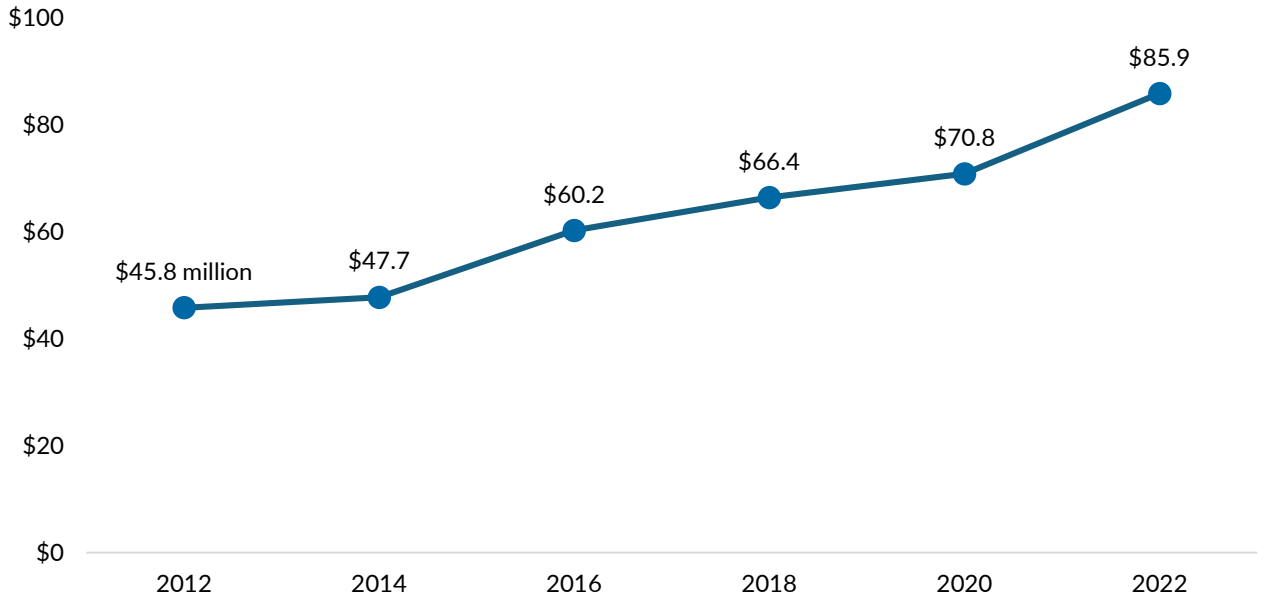
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$314,104	20%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$0	0%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$58,681	4%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$564,838	36%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$430,851	28%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$0	0%
Other	$183,776	12%



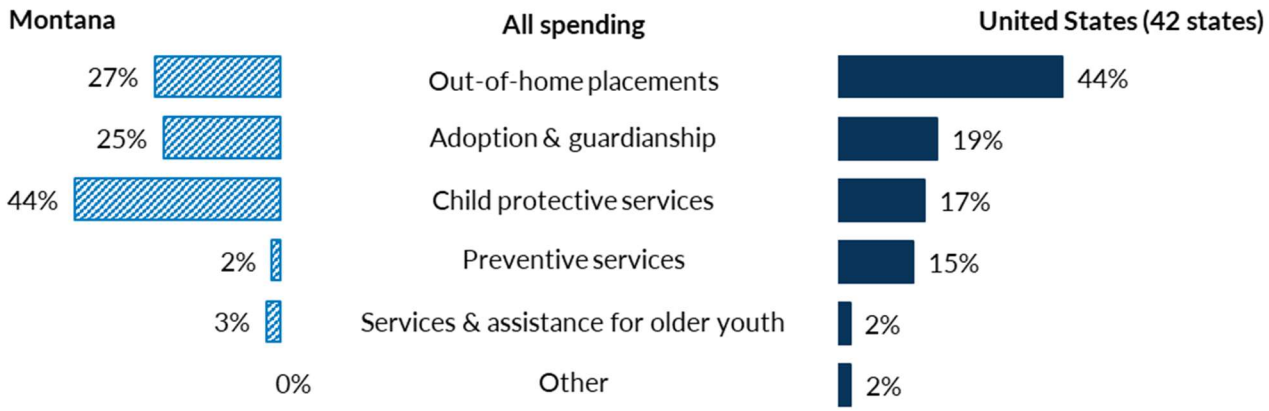
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

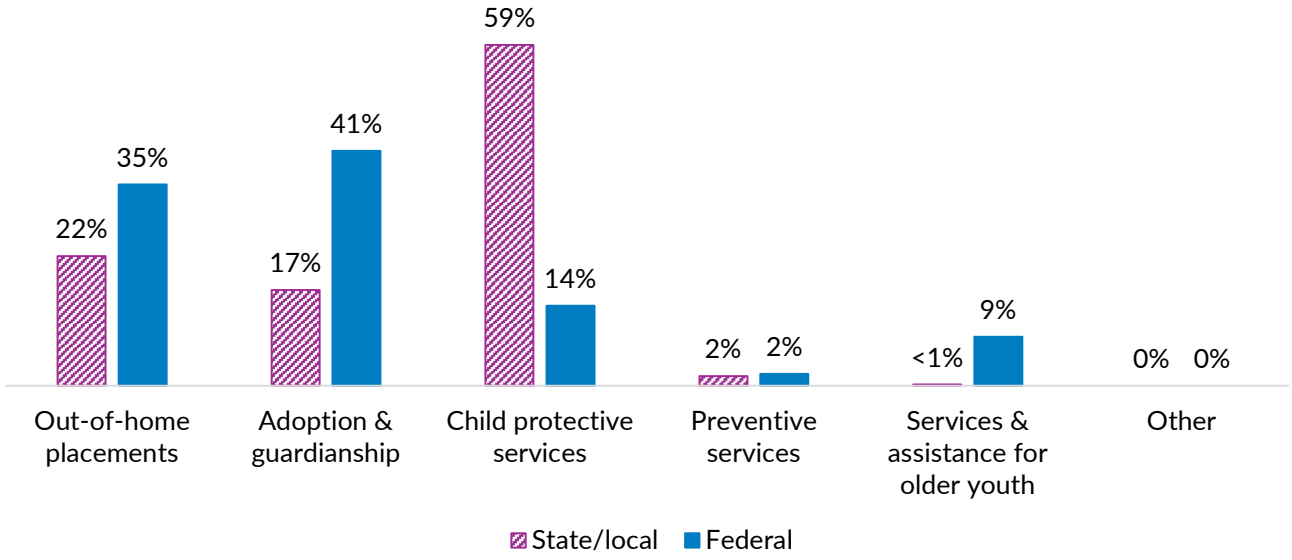


Use of Funds

Montana's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a much larger proportion on child protective services and a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements.



Almost half of Montana's federal expenditures[20] are used for adoption and guardianship while less than a quarter of the state's state/local expenditures[21] are used for this purpose.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Montana was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2024). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2013 – 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2020). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2010 – 2019*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption-fy-2010-2019

[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument has been revised over time, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

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

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

[6] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2023). *Title IV-E Programs Expenditure and Caseload Data 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/programs-expenditure-caseload-data-2022

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Nebraska in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

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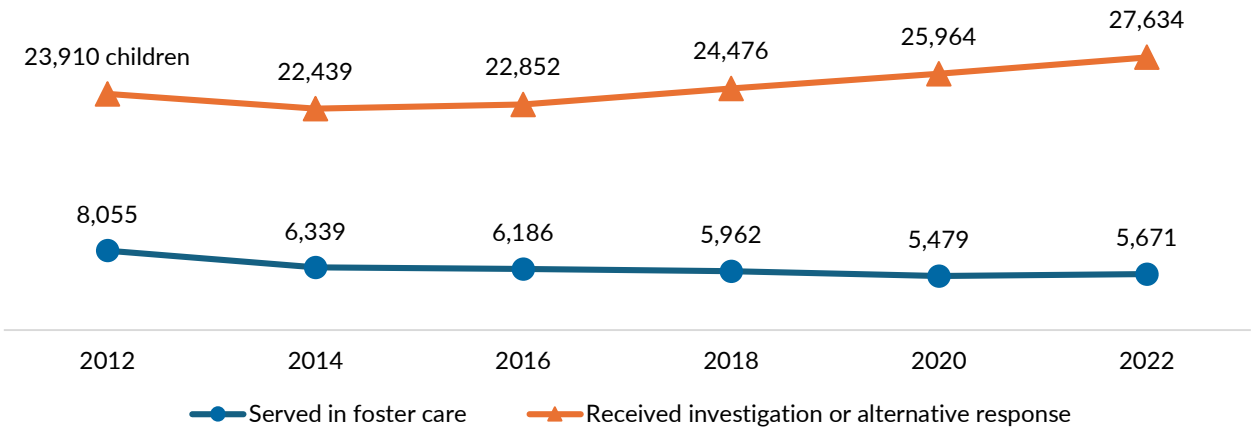
Other available resources

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Nebraska who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has increased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$174,906,423**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Federal	$72,581,628	-4%	16%
State	$102,324,796	4%	-52%
Local	$0	N/A	0%
Other[5]	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A

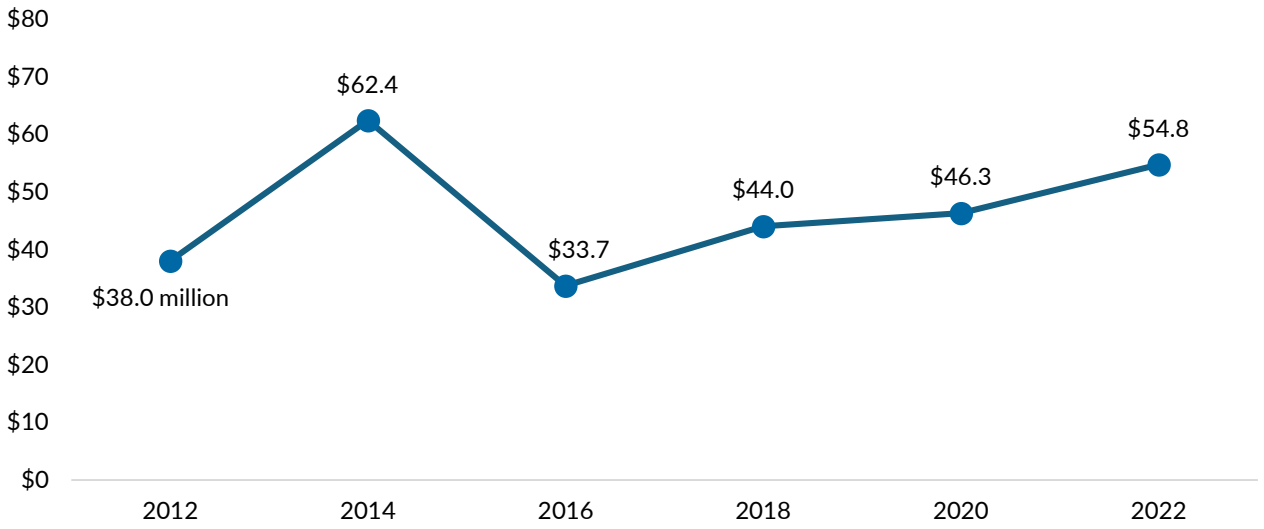
Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $54,751,897 **Change from SFY 2020**: 18%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Nebraska's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2019.[7]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in foster care, guardianship, and Chafee/ETV expenditures and a decrease in adoption expenditures.

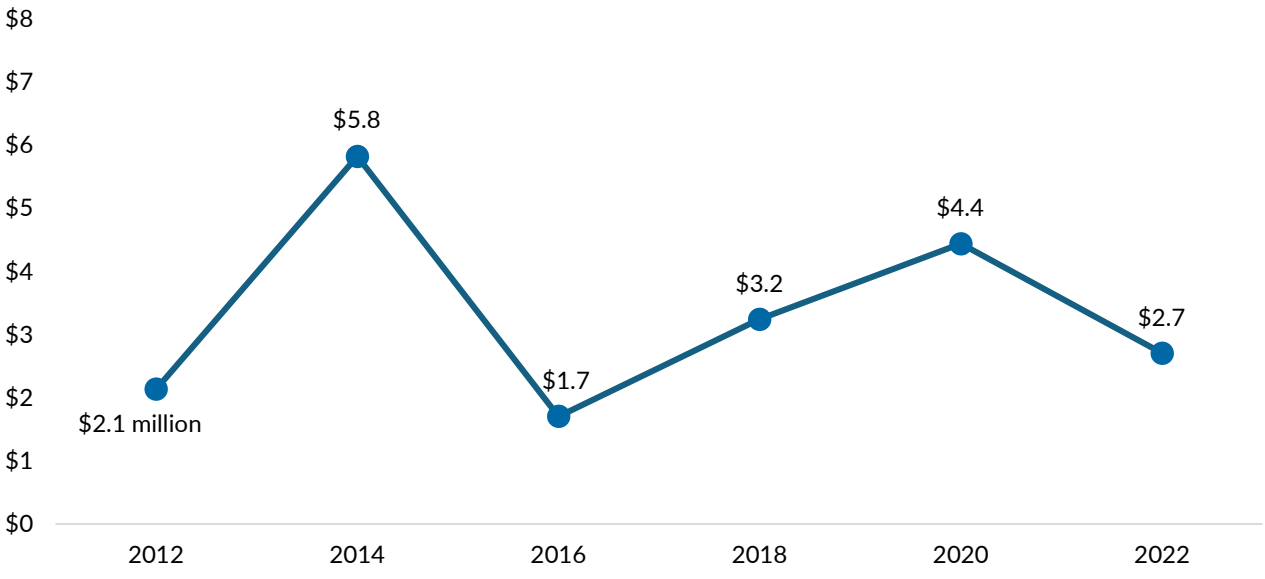
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$3,766,811	$7,902,664	$23,276,106
Adoption Assistance Program	$21,816,773	$28,094,384	$26,278,053
Guardianship Assistance Program	$284,125	$307,420	$350,119
Chafee Program and ETVs	$0	$0	$1,679,290
Waiver	$18,176,679	$9,984,293	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	Unable to provide
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $2,705,533 **Change from SFY 2020:** -39%

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[9]

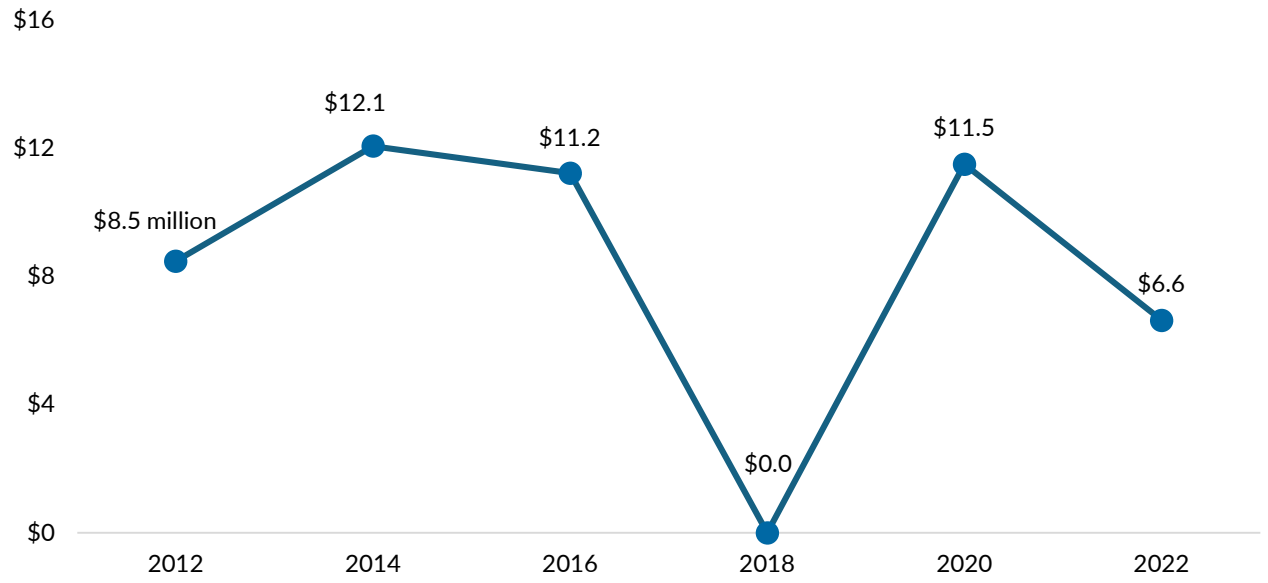
Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $6,628,620 **Change from SFY 2020**: -42%

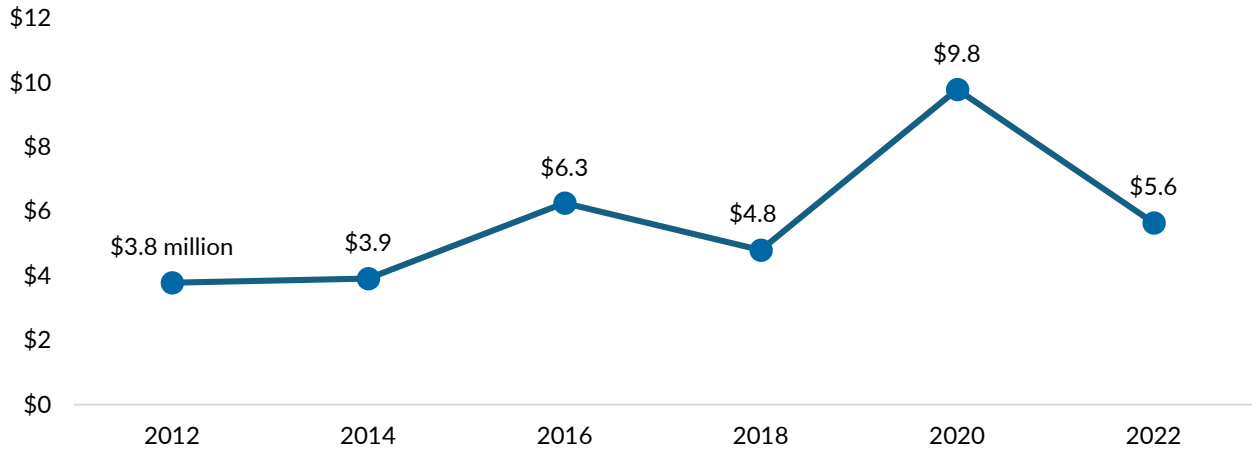
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[10]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $5,641,061 **Change from SFY 2020**: -42%

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



Other Federal Funds

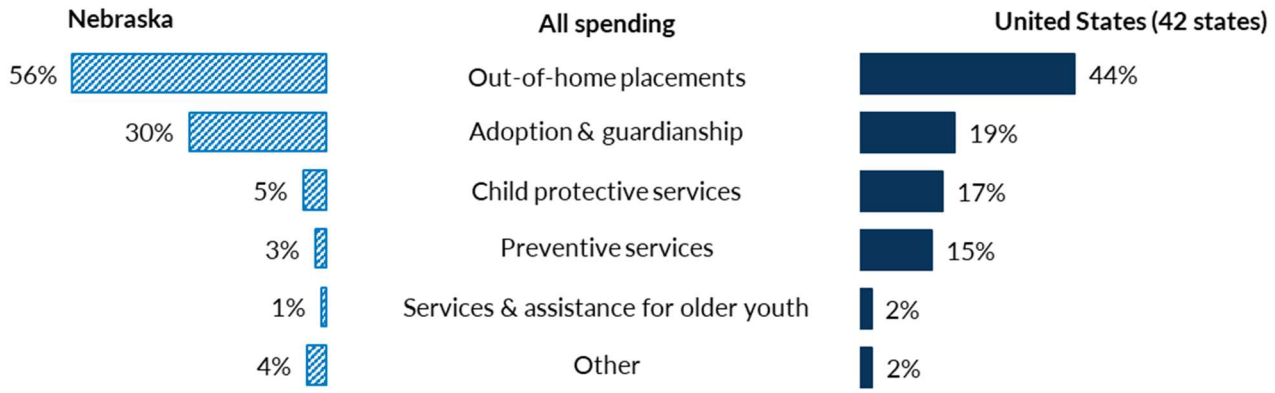
Total in SFY 2022: $2,854,517 **Change from SFY 2020**: -22%

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

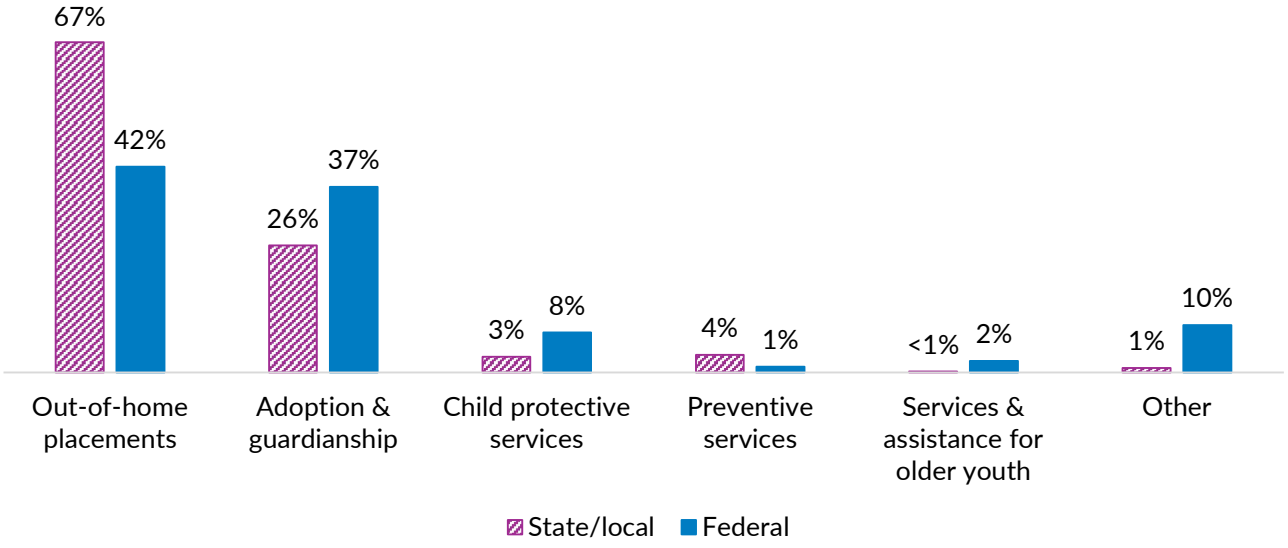
Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[11]	$281,969	10%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[12]	$0	0%
Children's Justice Act[13]	$195,000	7%
Adoption Opportunities[14]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[15]	$514,479	18%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[16]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[17]	$0	0%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[18]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[19]	$1,549,919	54%
Other	$313,150	11%

Use of Funds

Nebraska's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[20] The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placements and a smaller proportion on preventive services and child protective services.



Almost half of Nebraska's federal expenditures[21] are used for out-of-home placements while more than half of the state's state/local expenditures[22] are used for this purpose.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Nebraska was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

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[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

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[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument has been revised over time, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

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

For SFY 2022, Nebraska was unable to report some categories of Title IV-E expenditures and child benefits and family income used as offsets, so its federal, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

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

[6] For SFY 2022, Nebraska was unable to report Title IV-Kinship Navigator Program expenditures, so its Title IV-E expenditures may be understated.

[7] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2023). *Title IV-E Programs Expenditure and Caseload Data 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/programs-expenditure-caseload-data-2022

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

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

Medicaid funds may be used by the state health department to provide healthcare to children involved in child welfare, the majority of whom are eligible for Medicaid.

[10] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[11] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[12] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

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[16] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[17] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[18] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[19] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Nevada in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Nevada for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

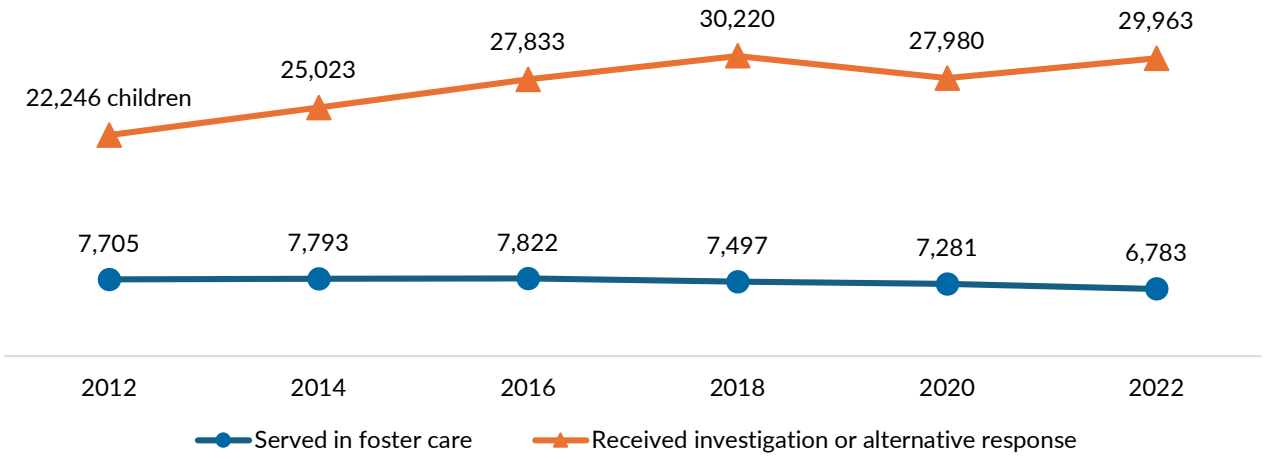
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

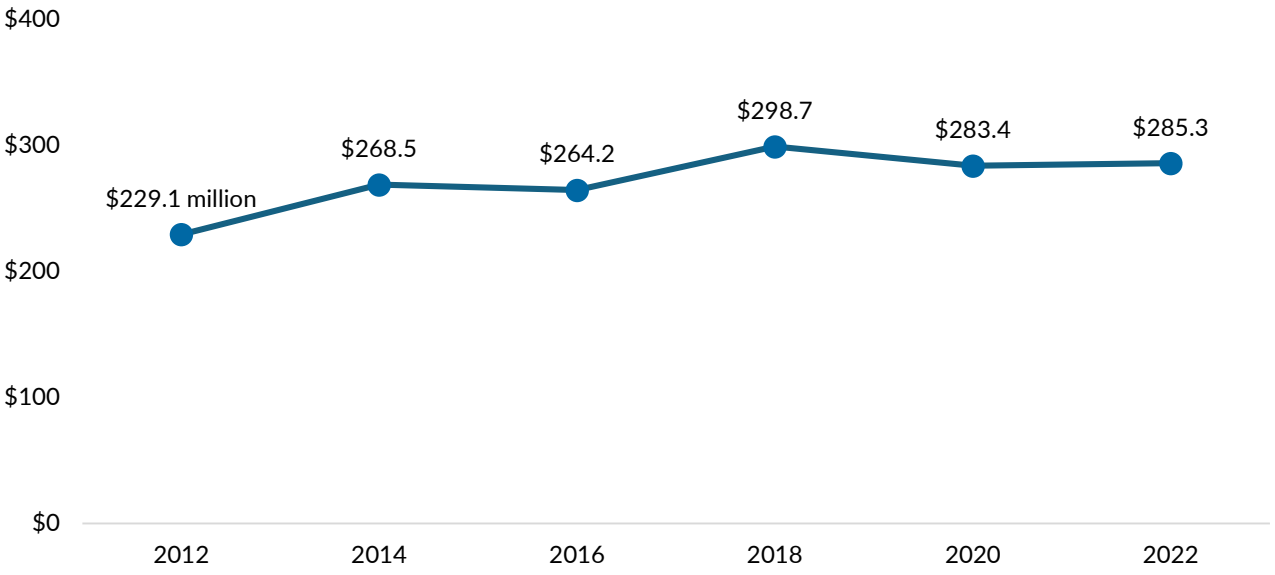
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Nevada who received an investigation or alternative response has increased while the number served in foster care has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

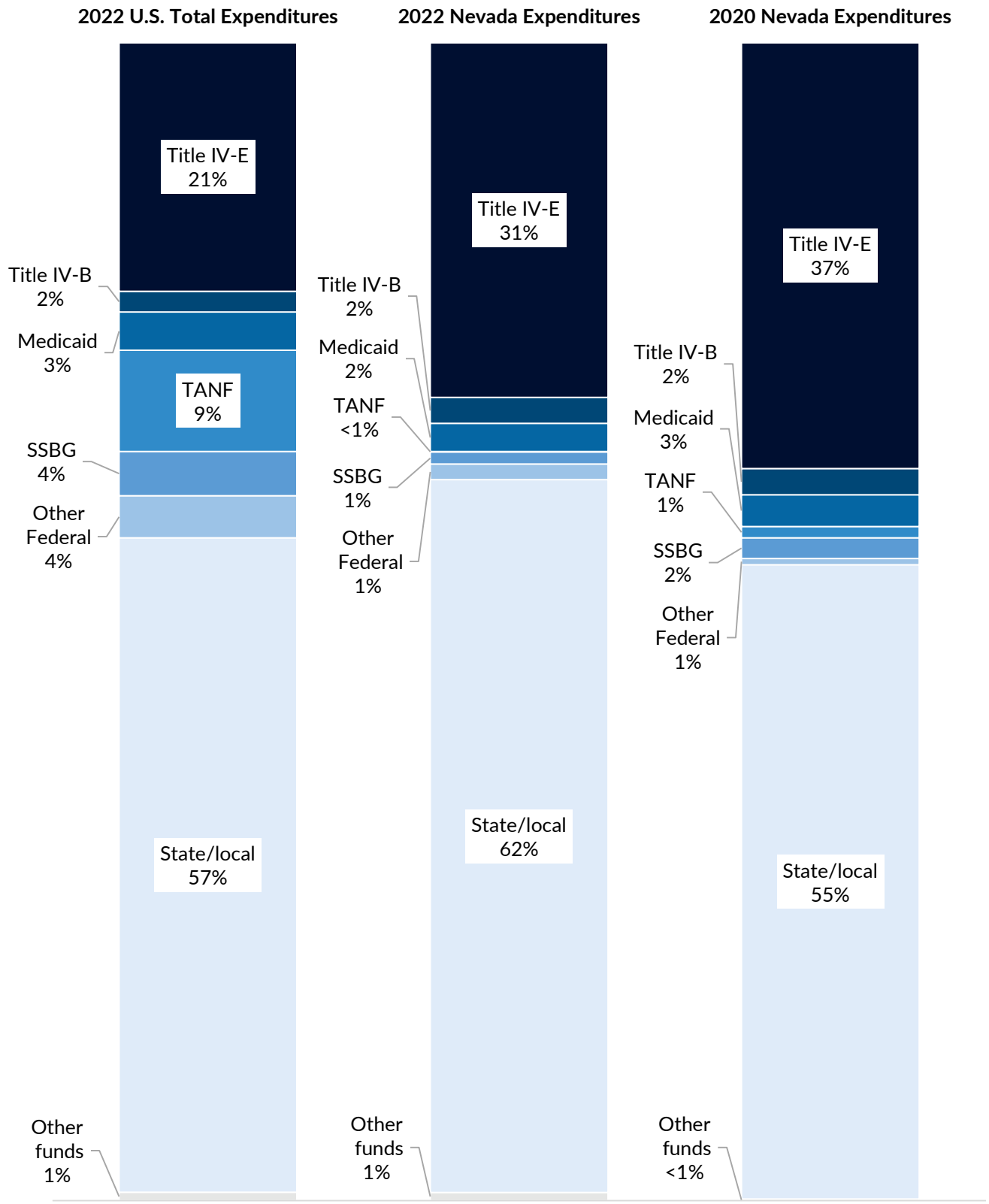
Nevada's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022 but held steady since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$285,336,820**	**1%**	**25%**
Federal	$107,693,165	-16%	38%
State	$76,514,336	-14%	-1%
Local	$99,145,480	49%	35%
Other[5]	$1,983,840	422%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

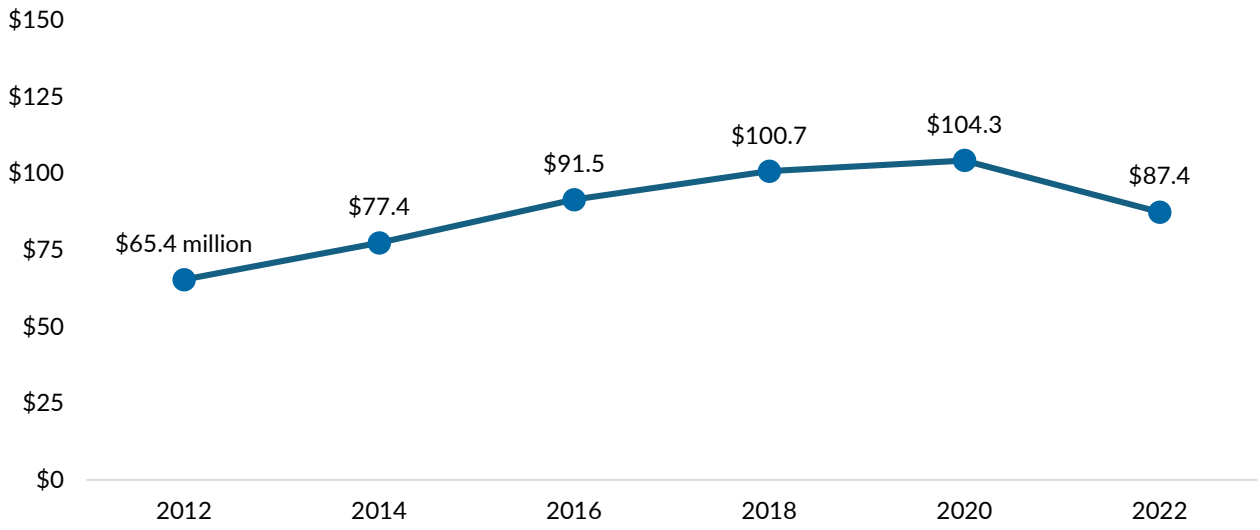


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $87,421,783 **Change from SFY 2020**: -16%

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



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in guardianship, Chafee/ETV, and Funding Certainty Grant expenditures and a decrease in foster care and adoption expenditures.

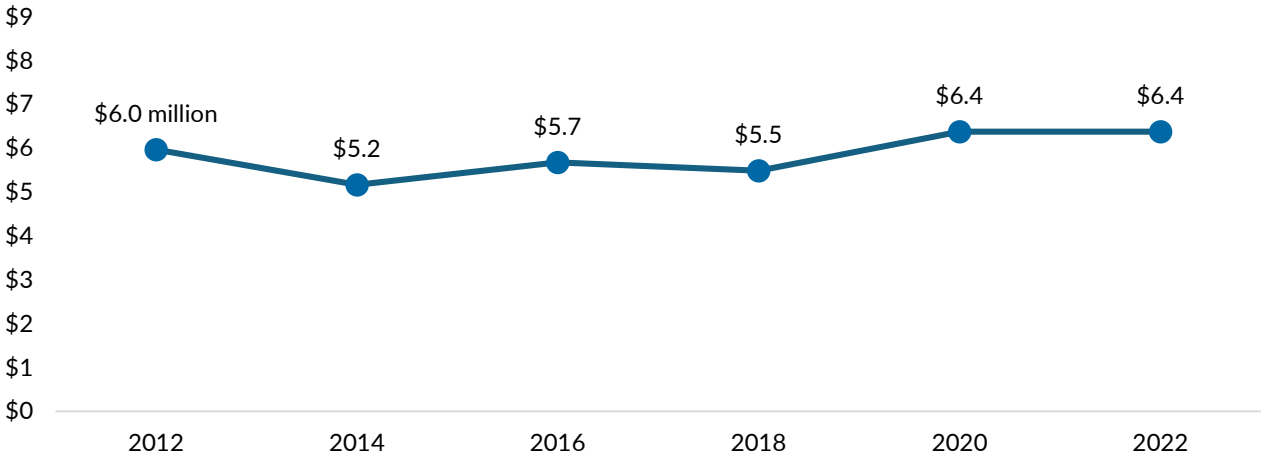
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$22,077,485	$45,668,381	$30,282,710
Adoption Assistance Program	$41,220,750	$45,920,741	$42,214,859
Guardianship Assistance Program	$381,605	$985,914	$1,199,916
Chafee Program and ETVs	$1,945,649	$1,596,609	$4,965,156
Waiver	$35,086,614	$10,095,735	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$8,759,141

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $6,379,253 **Change from SFY 2020:** <1%

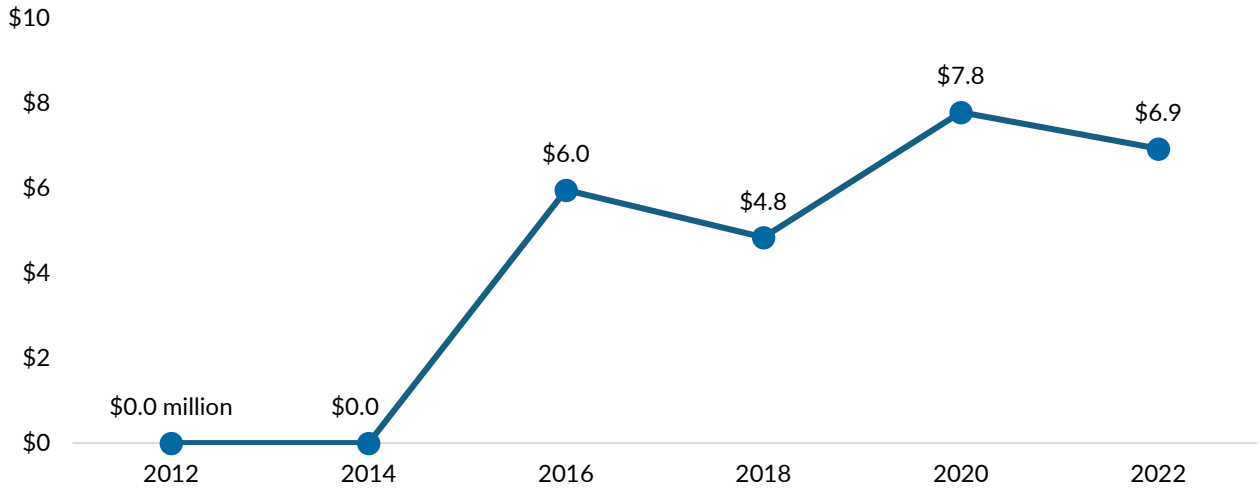
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $6,928,838 **Change from SFY 2020**: -11%

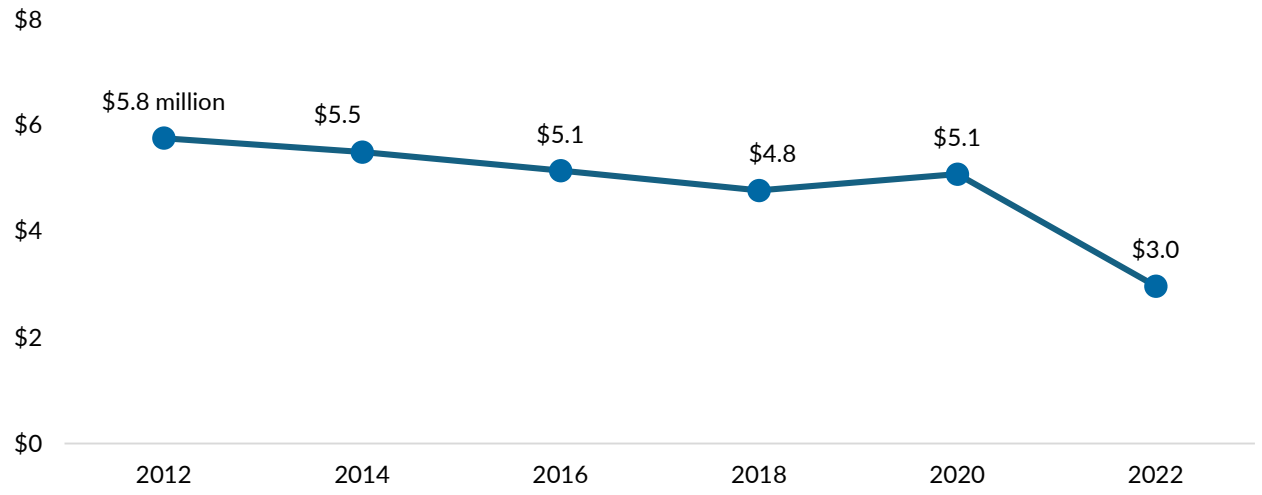
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $2,971,062 **Change from SFY 2020**: -42%

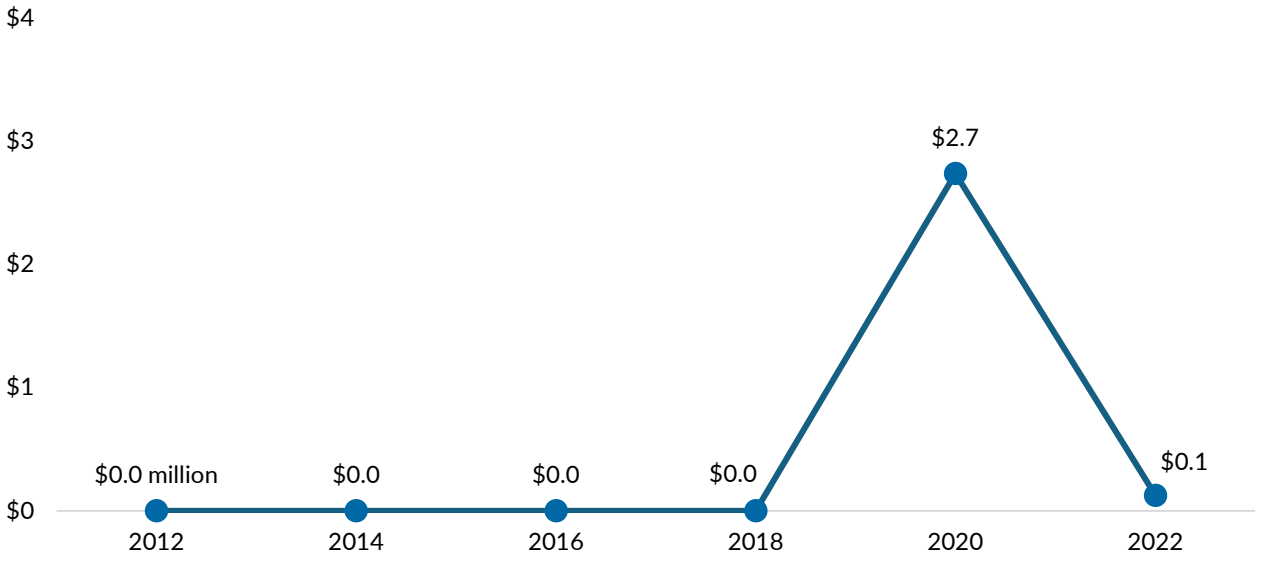
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[8]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $124,855 **Change from SFY 2020**: -95%

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

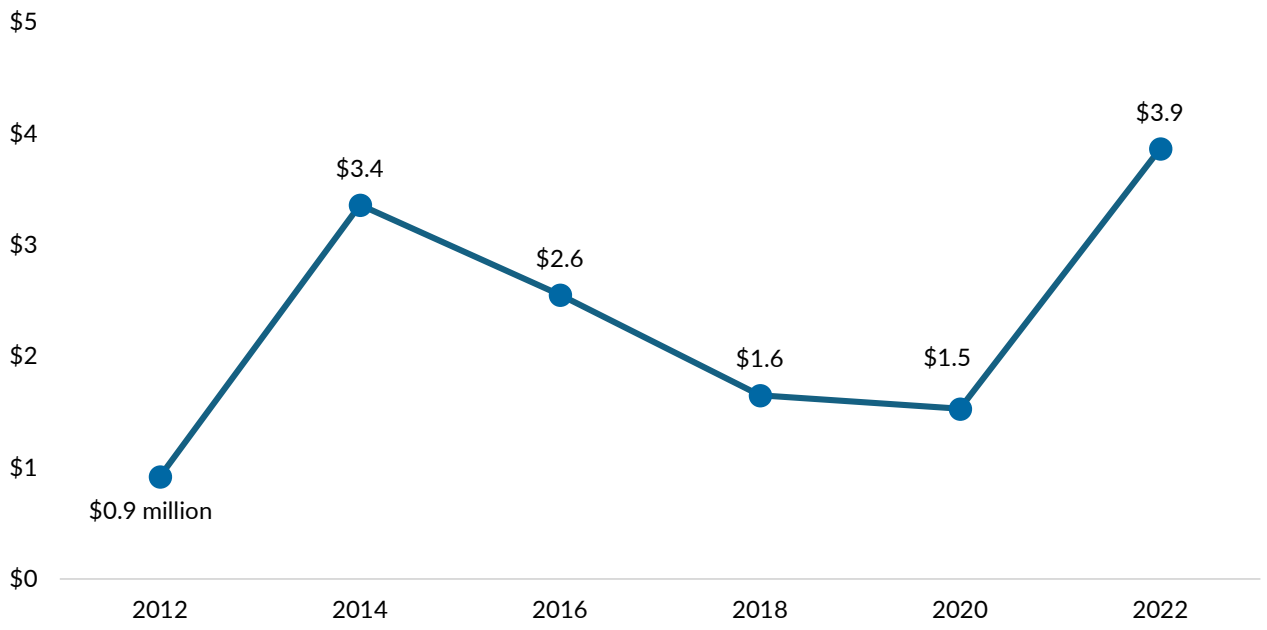


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $3,867,375 **Change from SFY 2020**: 153%

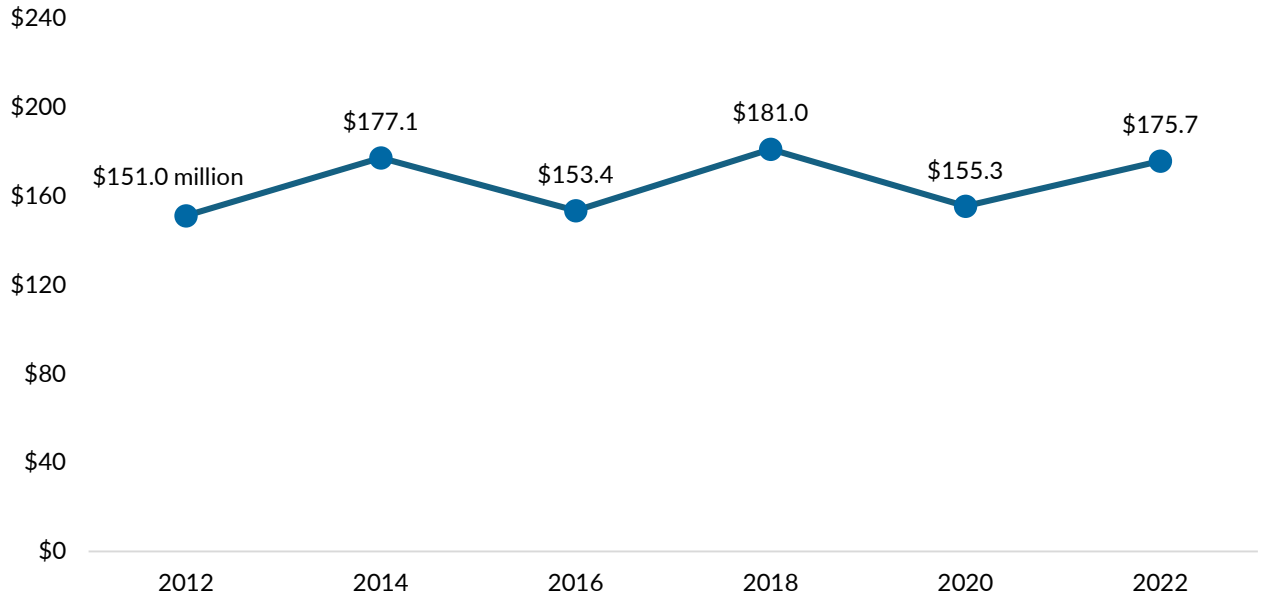
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[9]	$308,731	8%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[10]	$363,871	9%
Children's Justice Act[11]	$202,317	5%
Adoption Opportunities[12]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[13]	$482,662	12%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[14]	$1,529,761	40%
Family First Transition Act grants[15]	$529,015	14%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[16]	$127,016	3%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[17]	$324,000	8%
Other	$0	0%



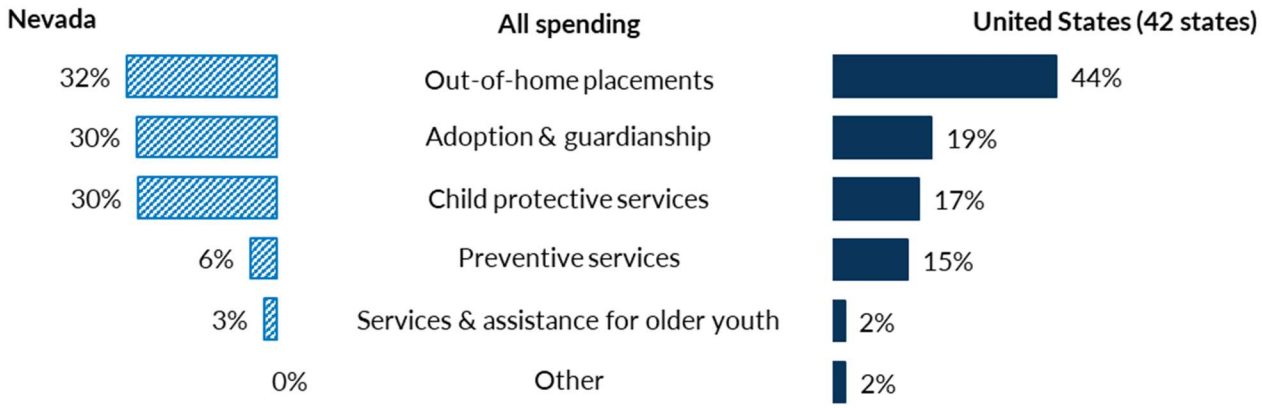
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

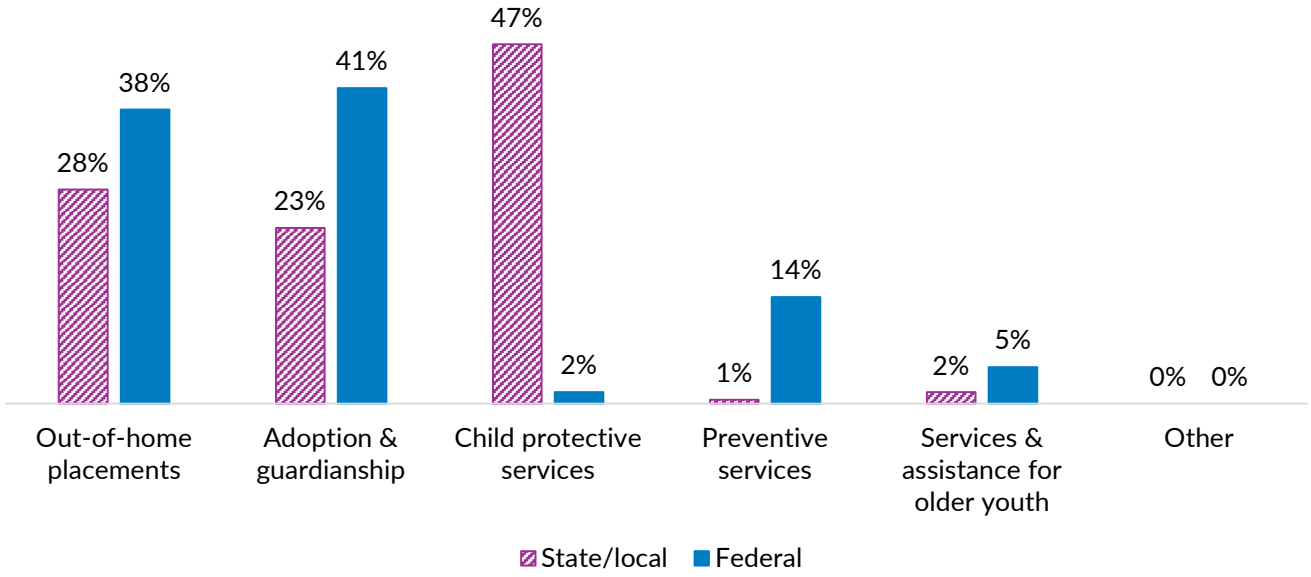


Use of Funds

Nevada's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[18] The state spends a larger proportion on child protective services and a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements.



Almost half of Nevada's federal expenditures[19] are used for adoption and guardianship while less than a quarter of the state's state/local expenditures[20] are used for this purpose.



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Child Welfare Agency Spending in New Hampshire in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in New Hampshire for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

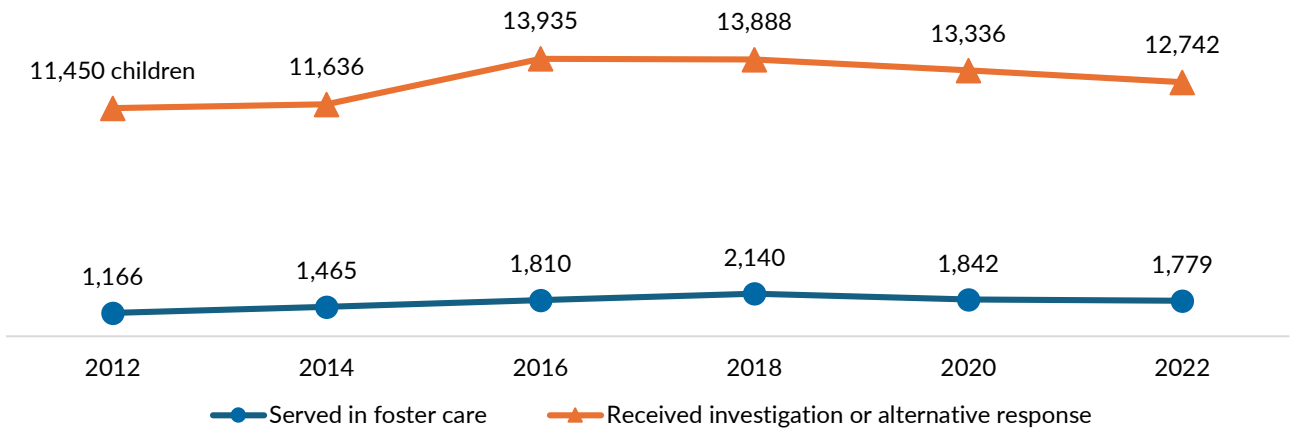
Other available resources

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

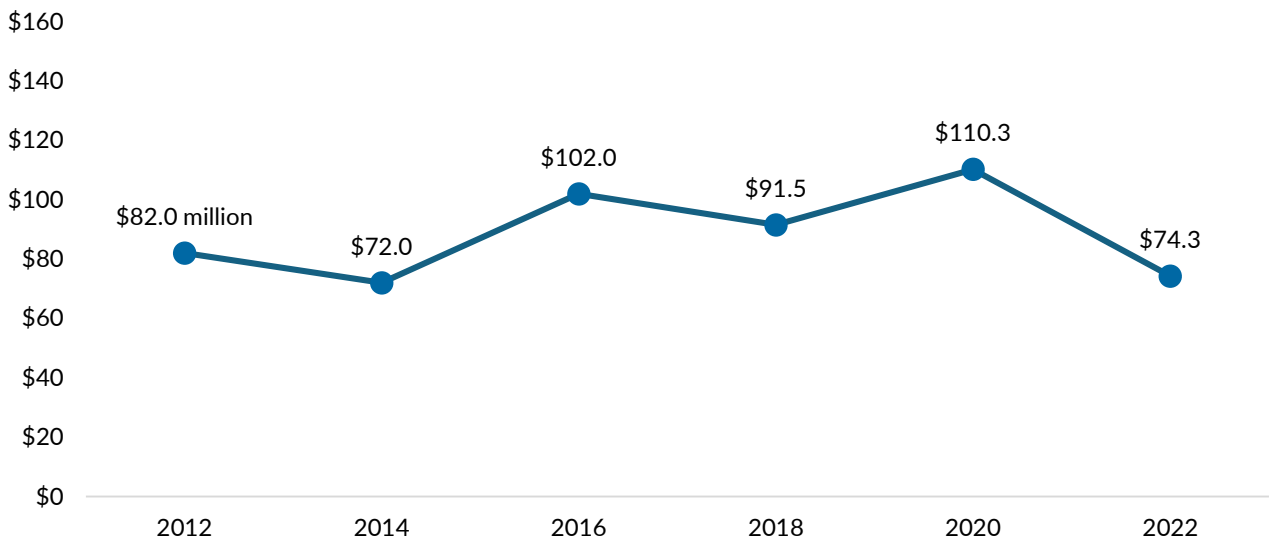
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in New Hampshire who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

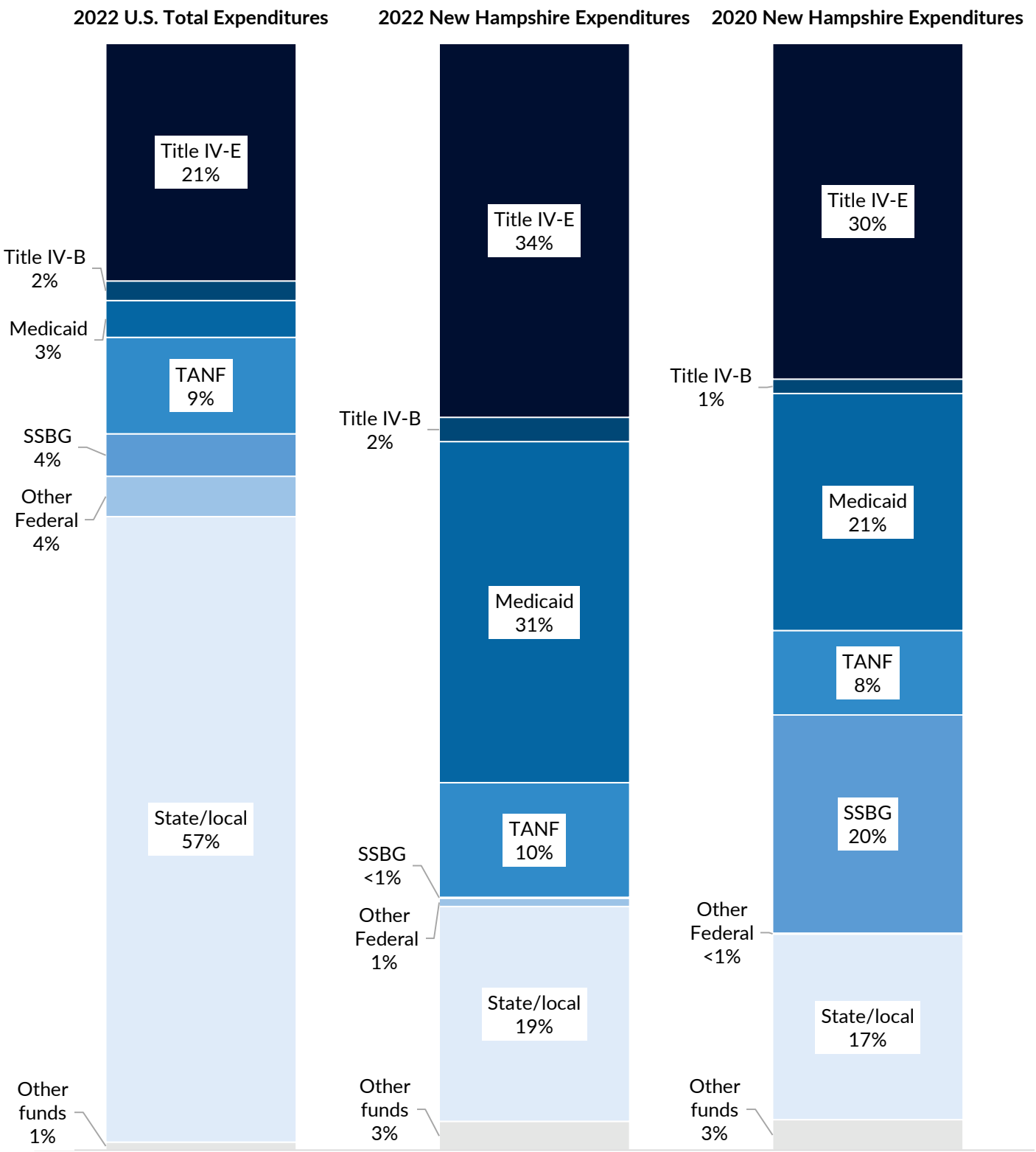
New Hampshire's total child welfare agency spending decreased from SFY 2012 to 2022 and decreased since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$74,253,743**	**-33%**	**-9%**
Federal	$57,916,742	-35%	58%
State	$14,415,286	-22%	-67%
Local	$0	0%	-100%
Other[5]	$1,921,715	-36%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a slightly smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

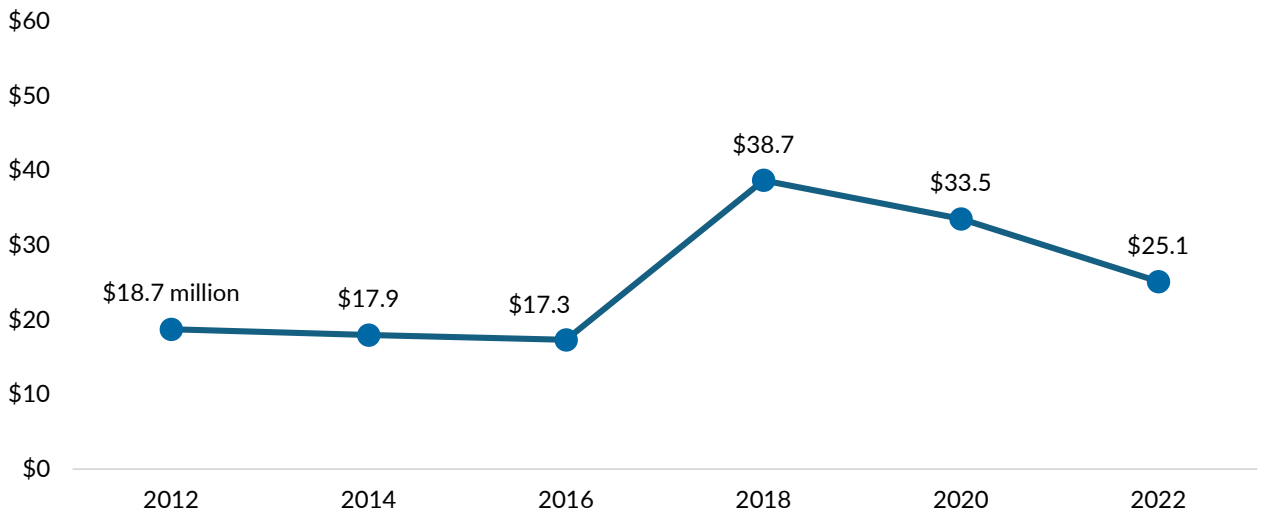


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $25,090,554 **Change from SFY 2020**: -25%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). New Hampshire's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2021.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in Chafee/ETV expenditures and a decrease in foster care and adoption expenditures.

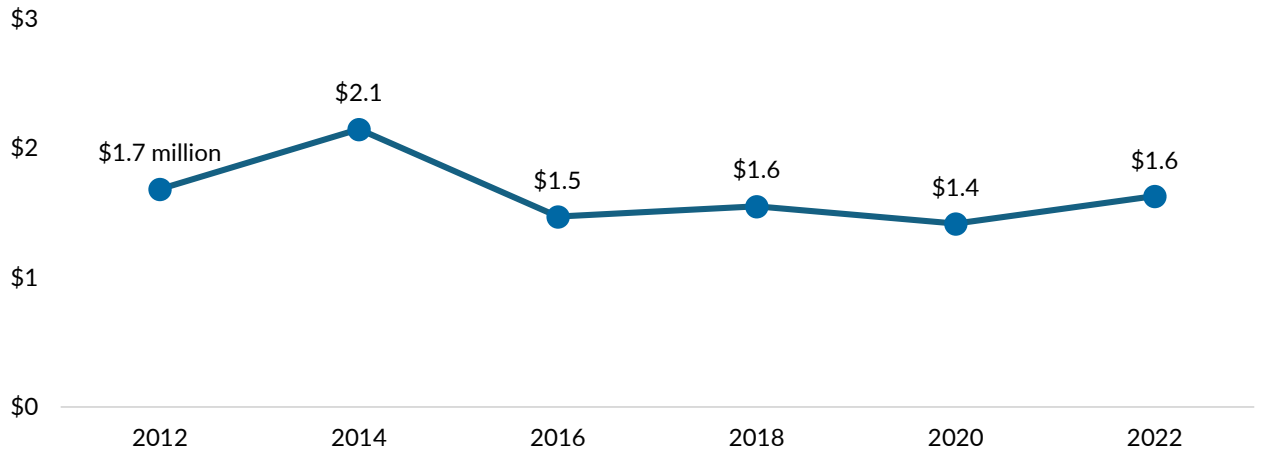
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$28,551,147	$28,406,822	$19,868,997
Adoption Assistance Program	$7,086,264	$4,751,706	$4,615,851
Guardianship Assistance Program	$0	$0	$0
Chafee Program and ETVs	$0	$312,677	$605,706
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $1,629,390 **Change from SFY 2020:** 15%

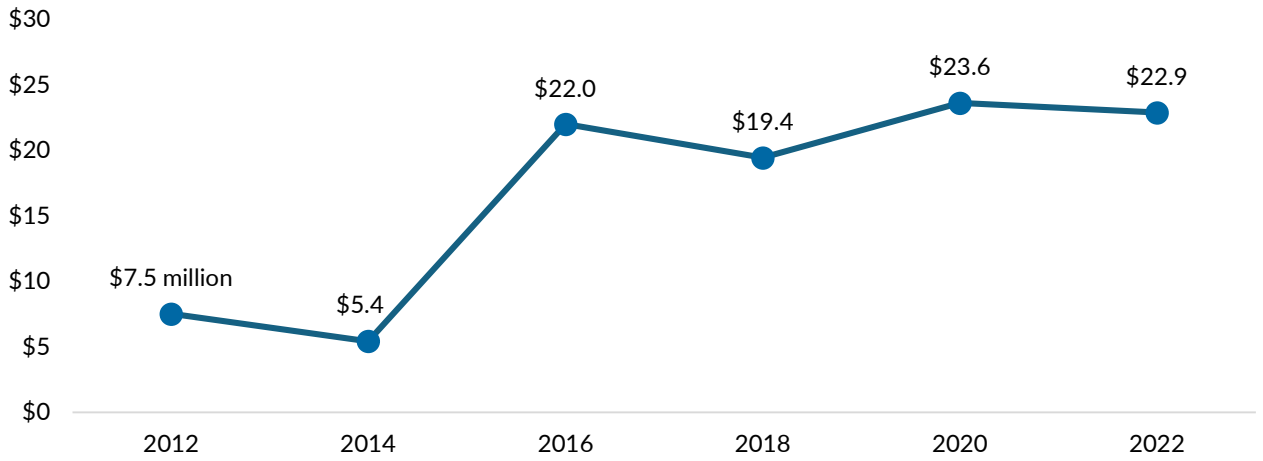
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $22,891,028 **Change from SFY 2020**: -3%

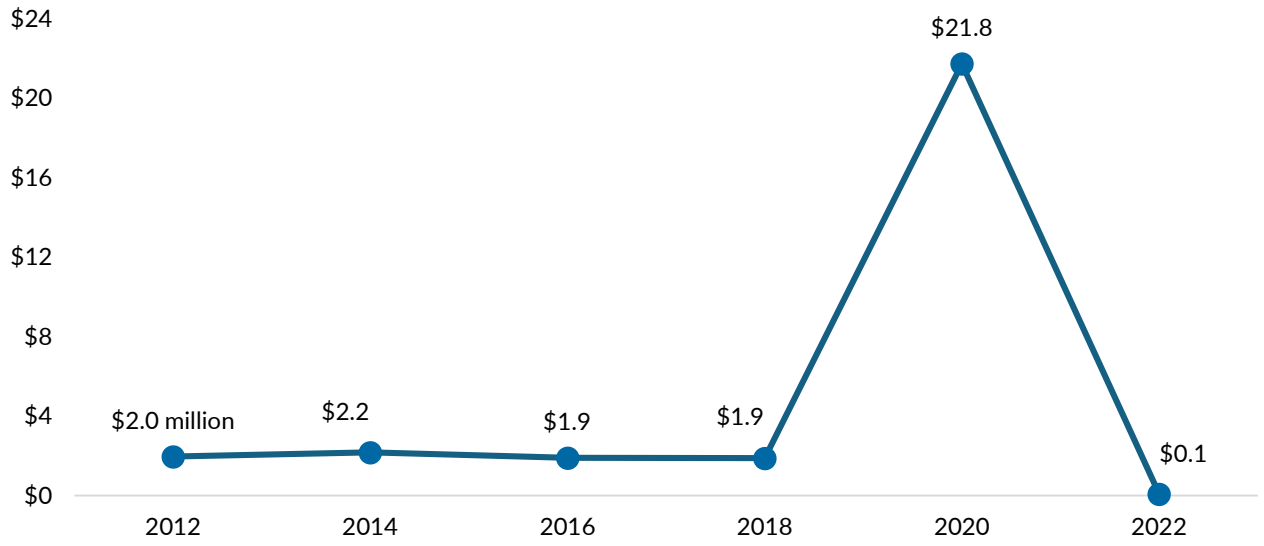
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $67,703 **Change from SFY 2020**: -100%

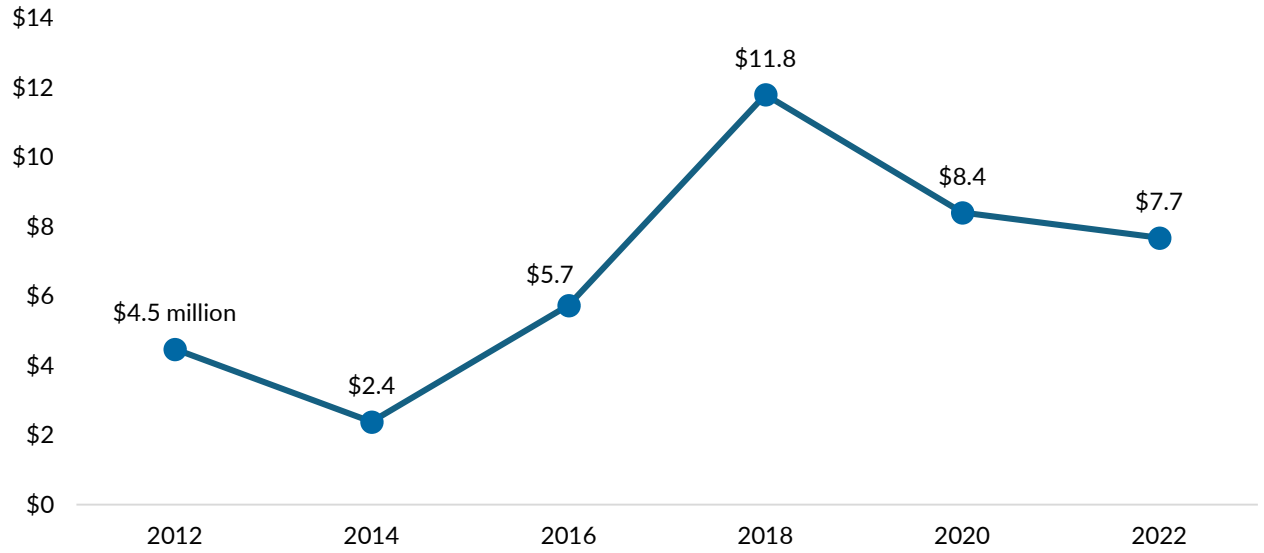
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $7,677,502 **Change from SFY 2020**: -9%

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

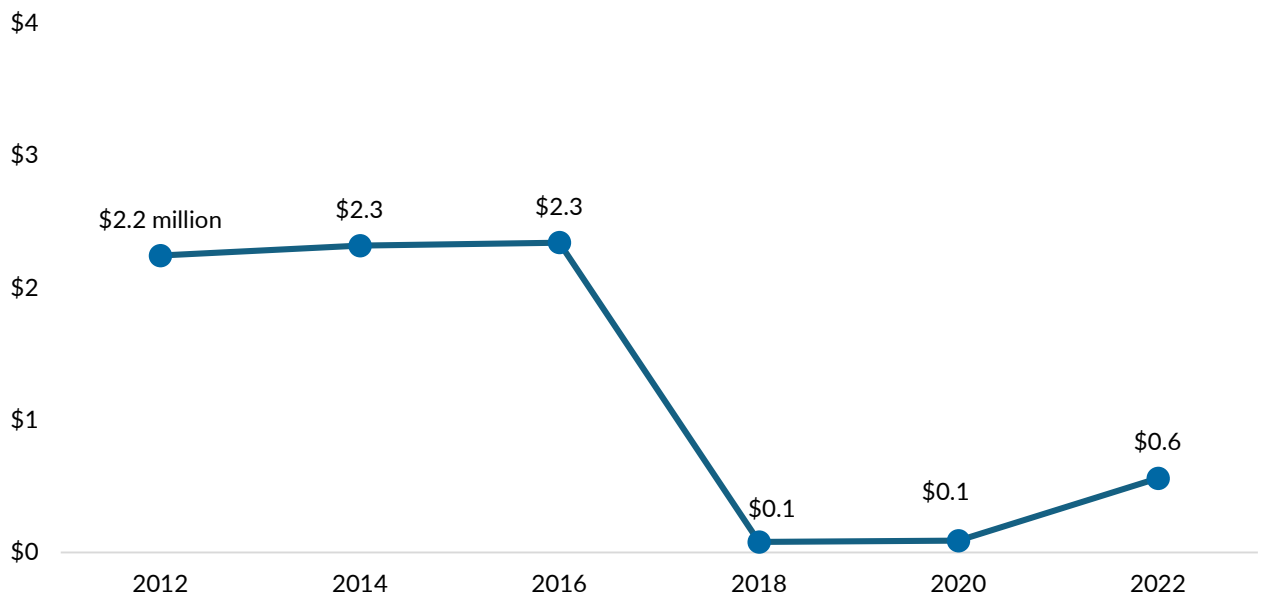


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $560,565 **Change from SFY 2020**: 522%

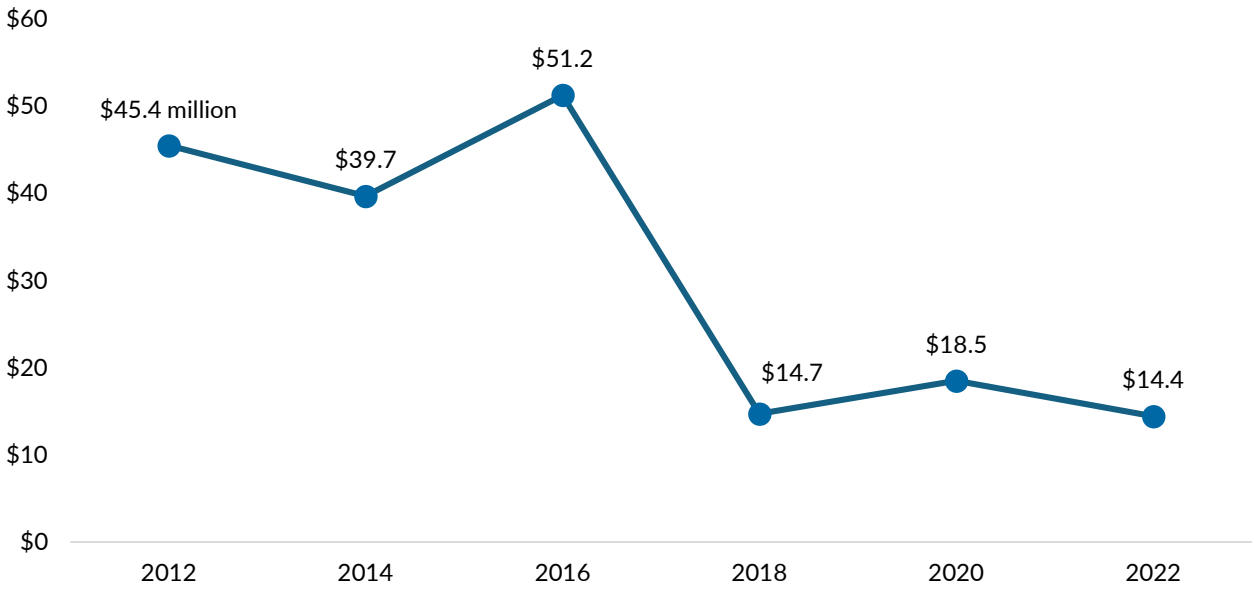
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$293,505	52%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$0	0%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$0	0%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$0	0%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$251,033	45%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$15,707	3%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$320	0%
Other	$0	0%



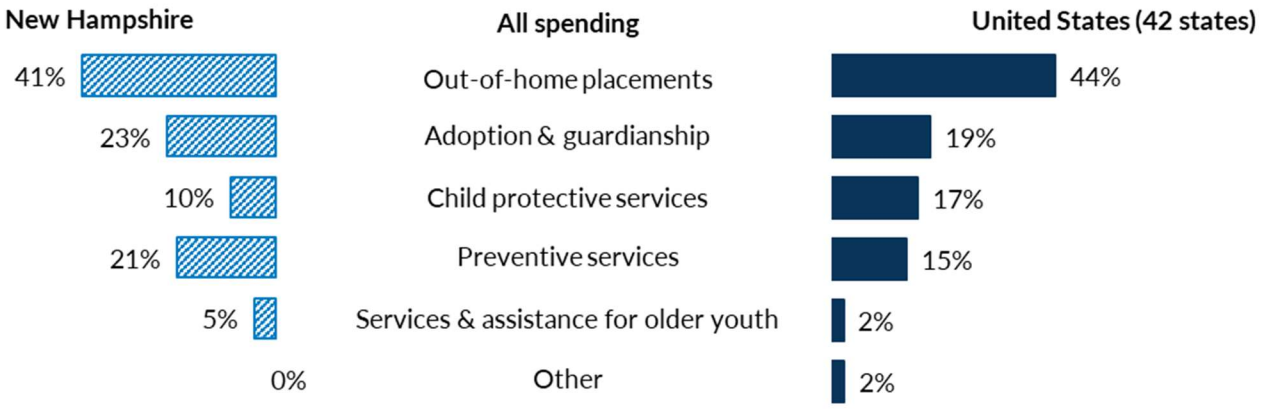
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

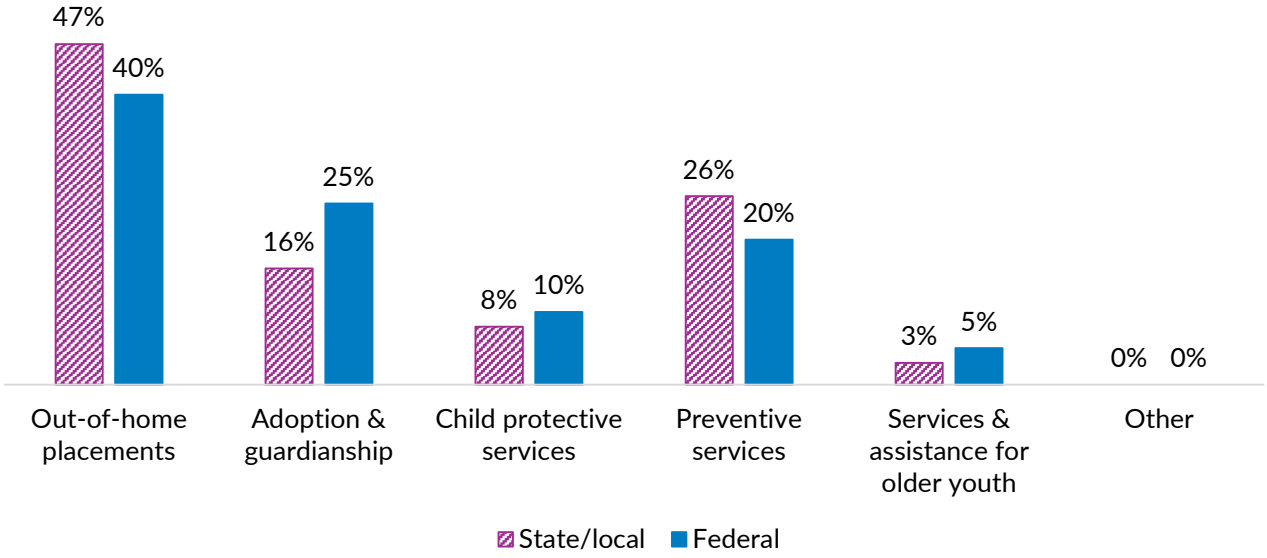


Use of Funds

New Hampshire's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a larger proportion on preventive services and a smaller proportion on child protective services.



Almost half of New Hampshire's federal[20] and state/local[21] expenditures are used for out-of-home placements.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

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Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for New Hampshire was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2024). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2013 – 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption

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[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument has been revised over time, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

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

For SFY 2022, New Hampshire was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

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

[6] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2023). *Title IV-E Programs Expenditure and Caseload Data 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/programs-expenditure-caseload-data-2022

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

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

[9] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[10] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[11] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[12] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[13] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[14] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[15] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[16] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[17] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[18] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

[19] Most states, including New Hampshire, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[20] Most states, including New Hampshire, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[21] Most states, including New Hampshire, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Child Welfare Agency Spending in New Jersey in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in New Jersey for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

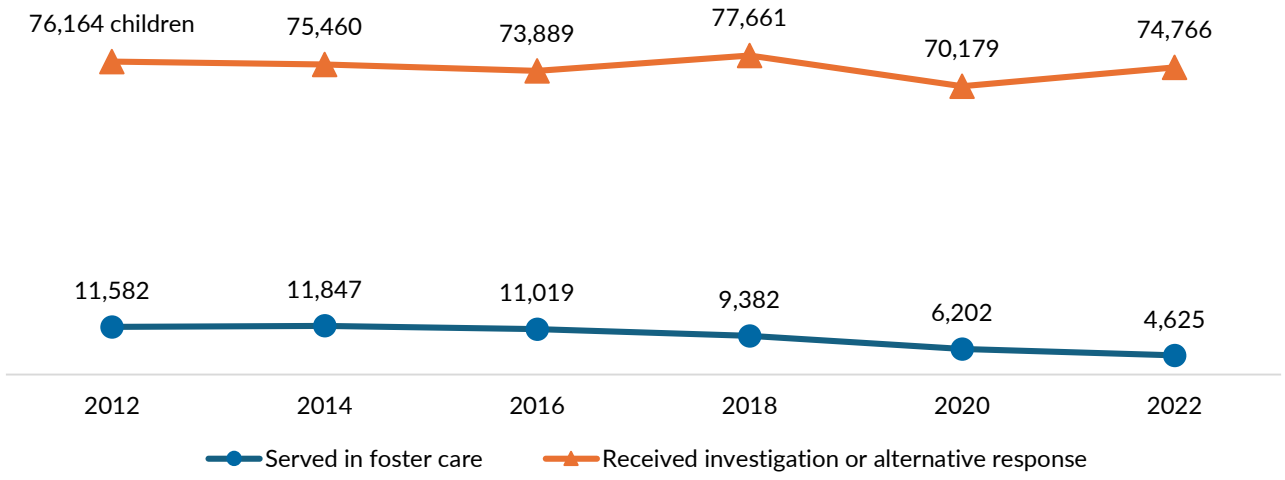
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

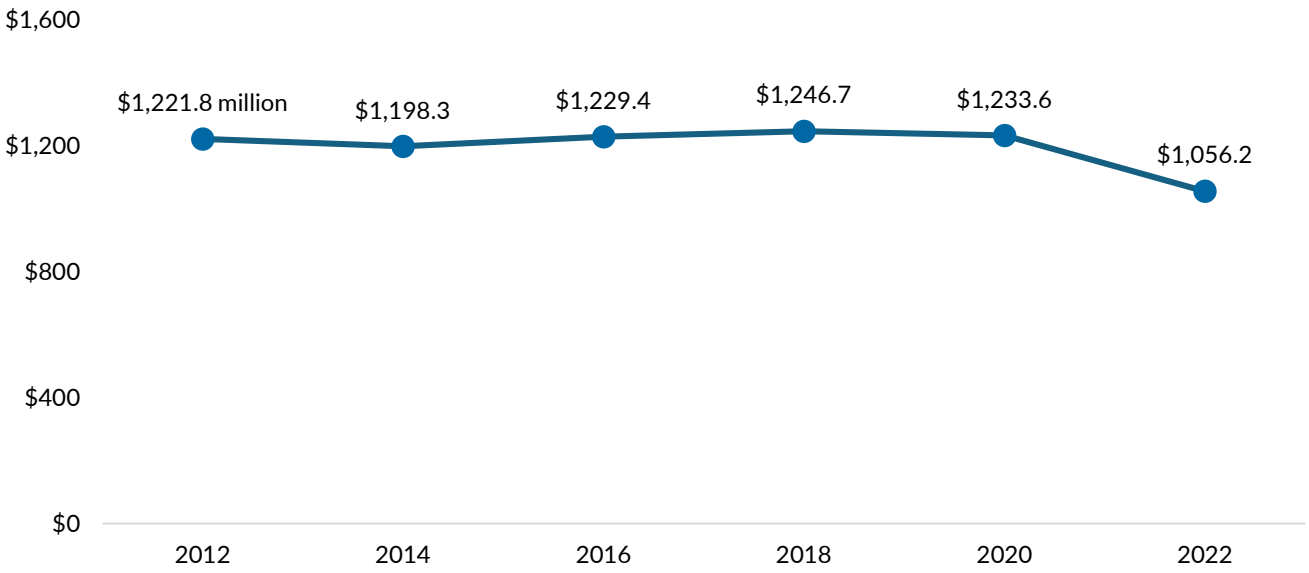
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in New Jersey who received an investigation or alternative response has increased while the number served in foster care has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

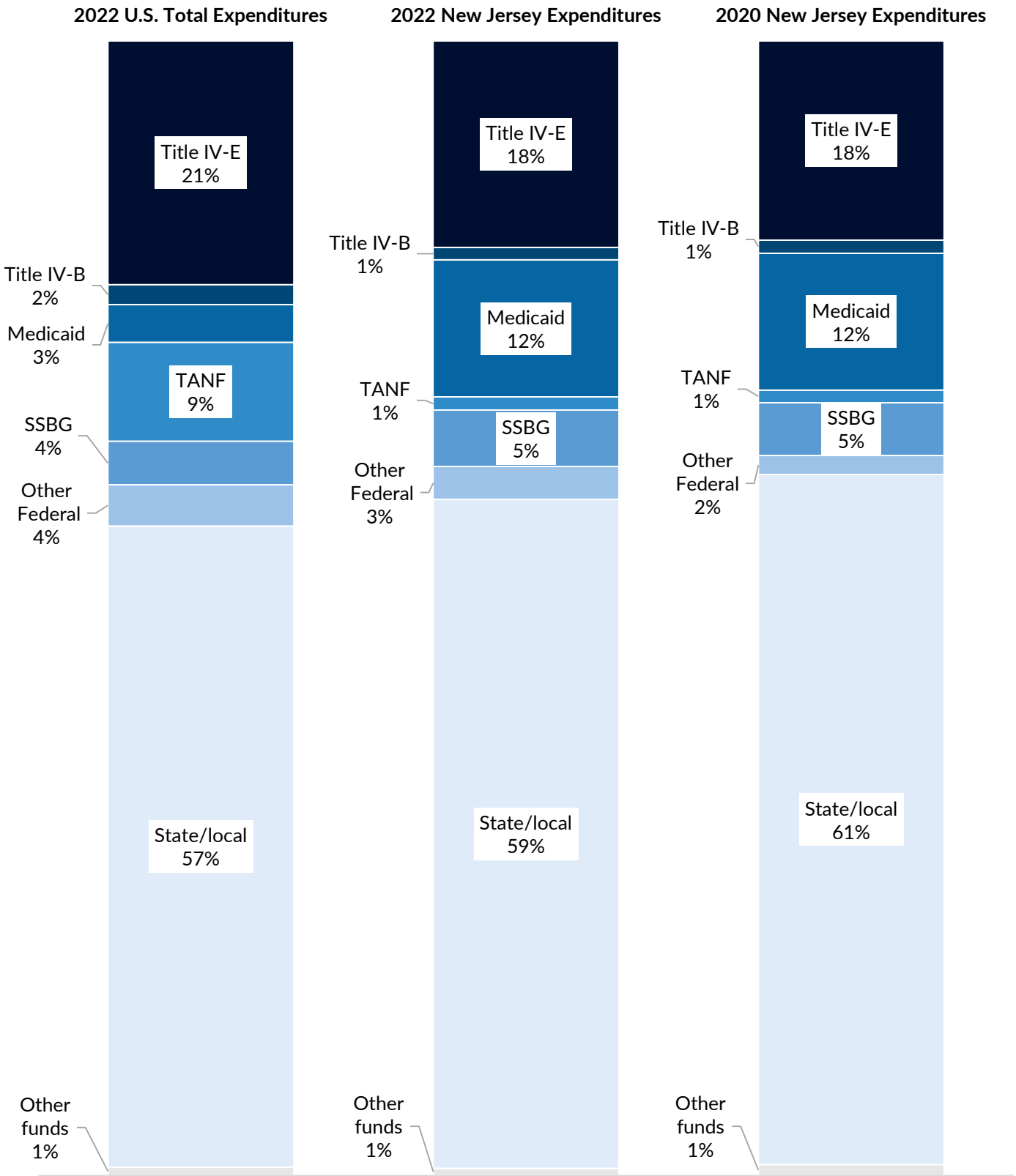
New Jersey's total child welfare agency spending decreased from SFY 2012 to 2022 and decreased since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$1,056,213,499**	**-14%**	**-14%**
Federal	$426,751,848	-9%	9%
State	$622,793,298	-17%	-25%
Local	$0	0%	0%
Other[5]	$6,668,352	-43%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

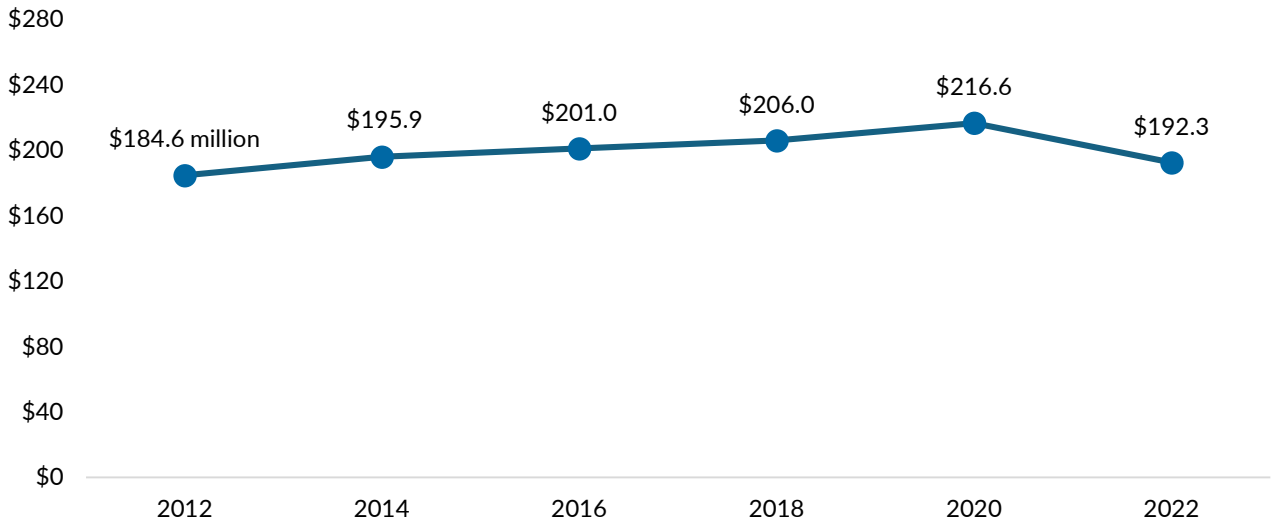


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $192,304,350 **Change from SFY 2020**: -11%

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



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in guardianship expenditures and a decrease in foster care, adoption, and Chafee/ETV expenditures.

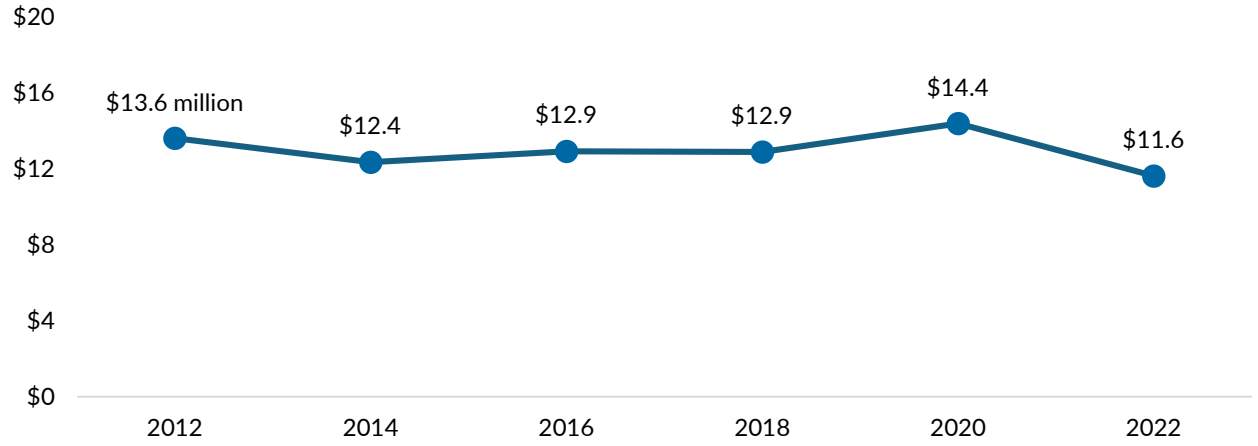
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$111,430,140	$112,277,249	$89,474,289
Adoption Assistance Program	$85,391,422	$95,262,488	$93,277,976
Guardianship Assistance Program	$5,769,808	$5,798,680	$6,590,651
Chafee Program and ETVs	$3,379,238	$3,239,377	$2,961,434
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $11,636,381 **Change from SFY 2020:** -19%

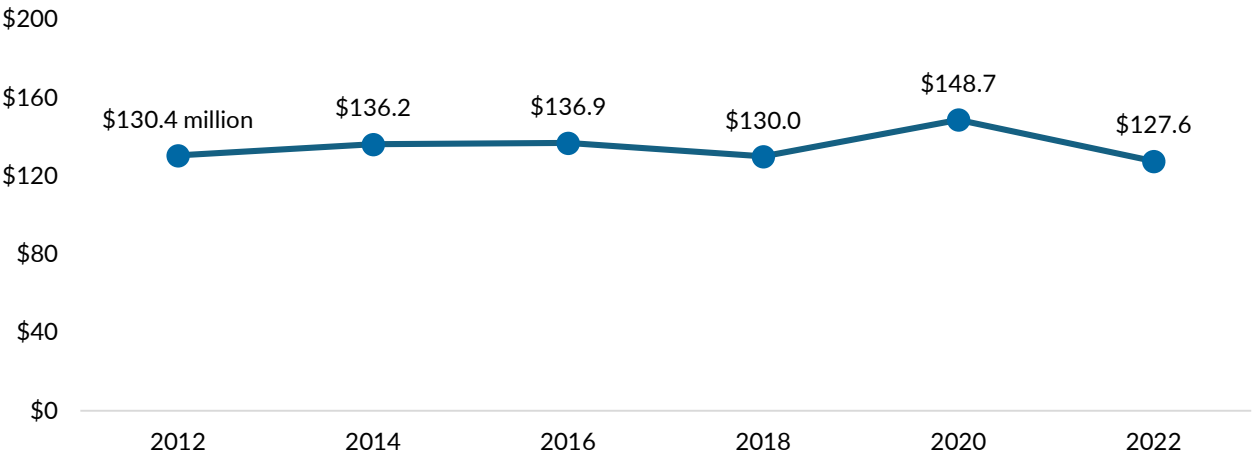
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $127,578,272 **Change from SFY 2020**: -14%

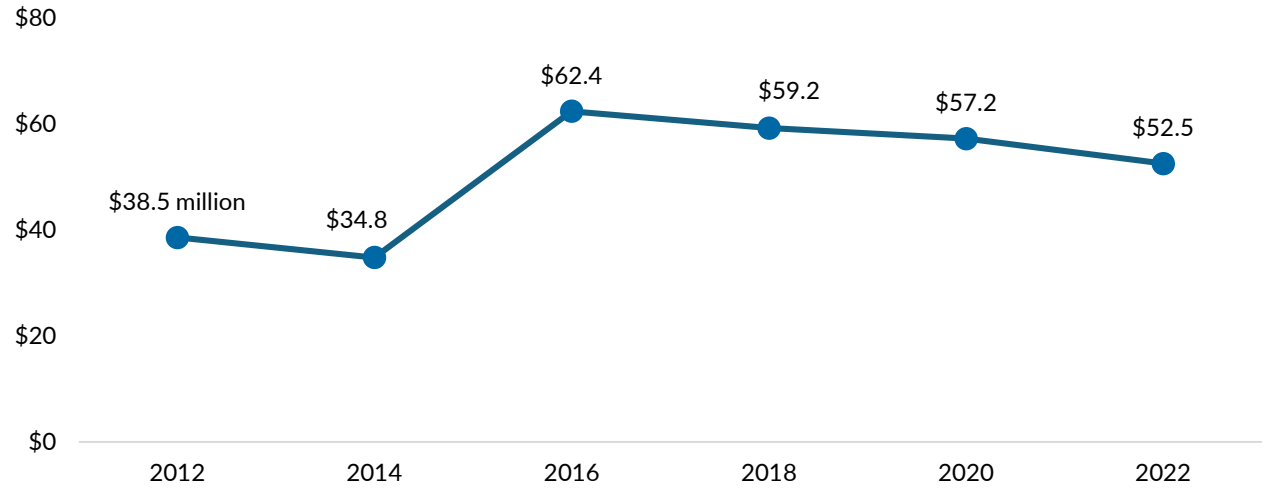
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $52,496,445 **Change from SFY 2020**: -8%

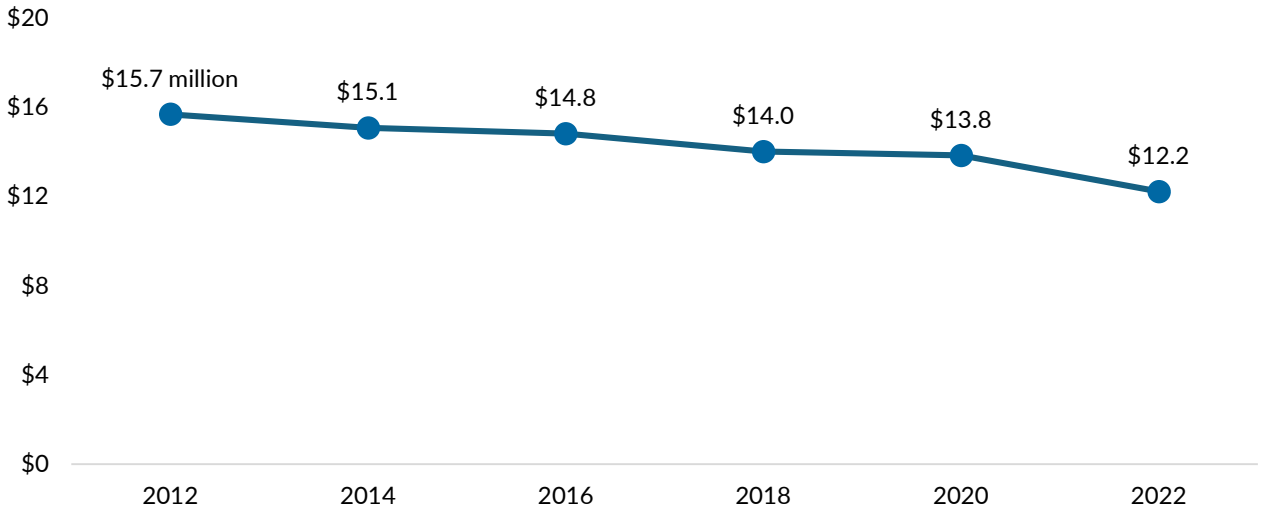
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[8]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $12,208,568 **Change from SFY 2020**: -12%

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

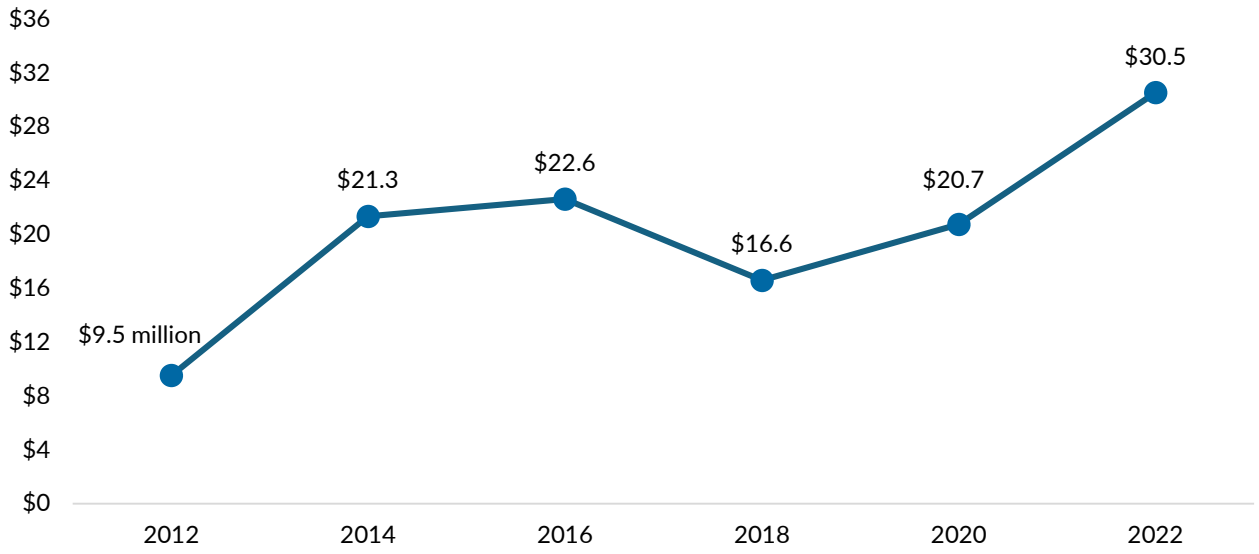


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $30,527,833 **Change from SFY 2020:** 47%

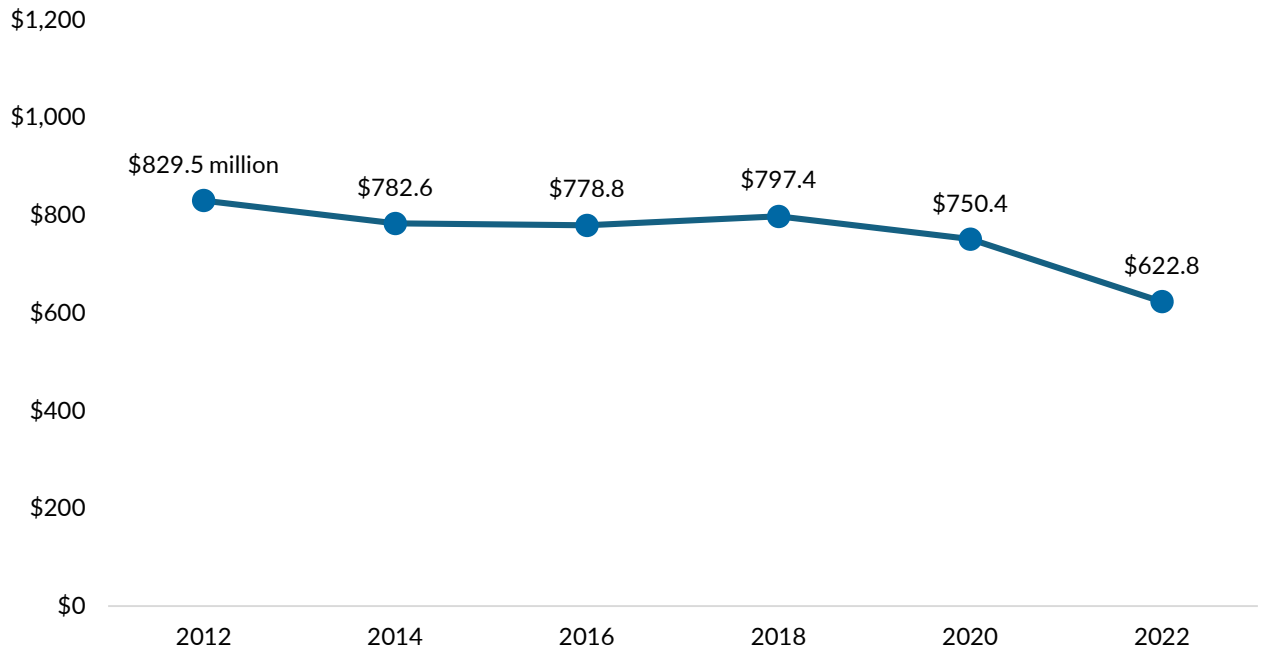
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[9]	$482,009	2%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[10]	$2,446,522	8%
Children's Justice Act[11]	$339,893	1%
Adoption Opportunities[12]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[13]	$1,773,102	6%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[14]	$9,570,141	31%
Family First Transition Act grants[15]	$3,771,082	12%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[16]	$3,922,201	13%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[17]	$8,051,794	26%
Other	$171,088	1%



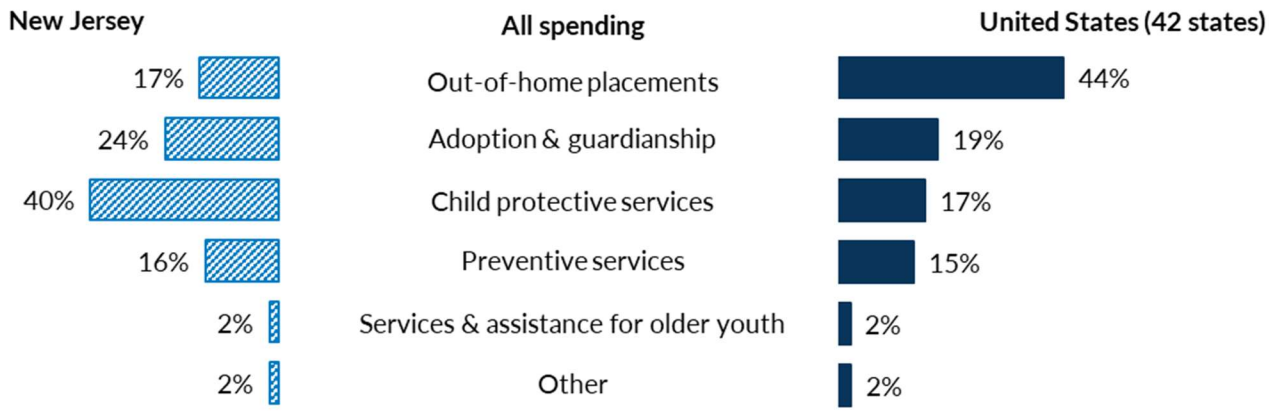
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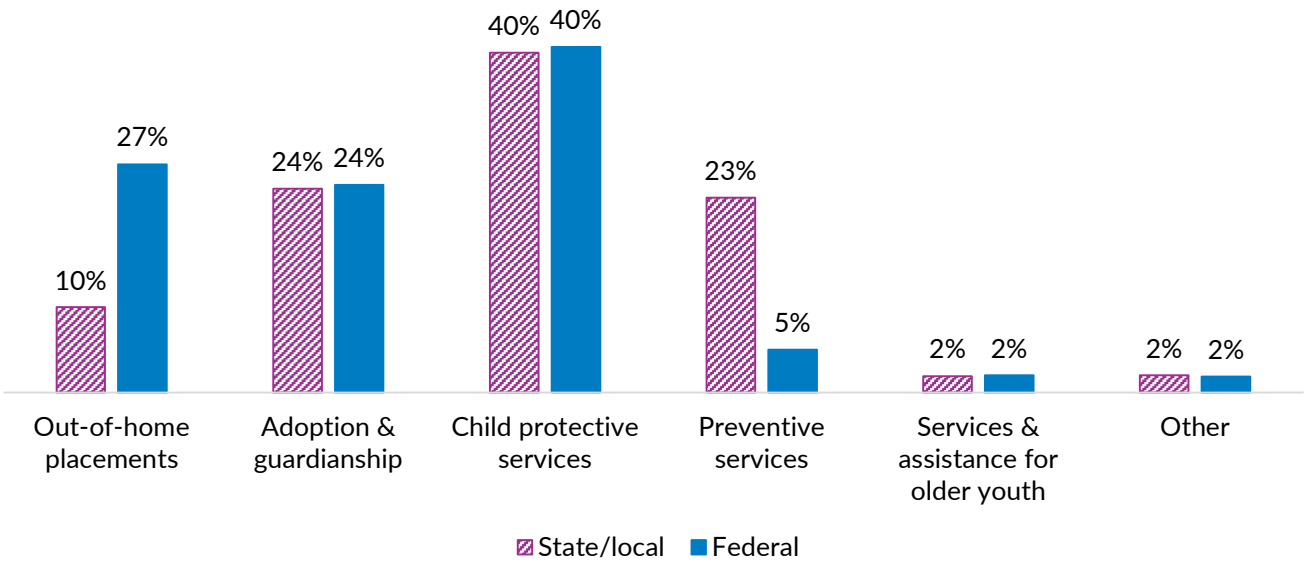


Use of Funds

New Jersey's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[18] The state spends a much larger proportion on child protective services and a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placements.



Almost half of New Jersey's federal[19] and state/local[20] expenditures are used for child protective services.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

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[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for New Jersey was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

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[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

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[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

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

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

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

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

[8] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[9] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[10] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[11] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[12] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[13] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[14] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[15] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[16] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[17] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

[18] Most states, including New Jersey, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[19] Most states, including New Jersey, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[20] Most states, including New Jersey, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Child Welfare Agency Spending in New Mexico in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in New Mexico for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

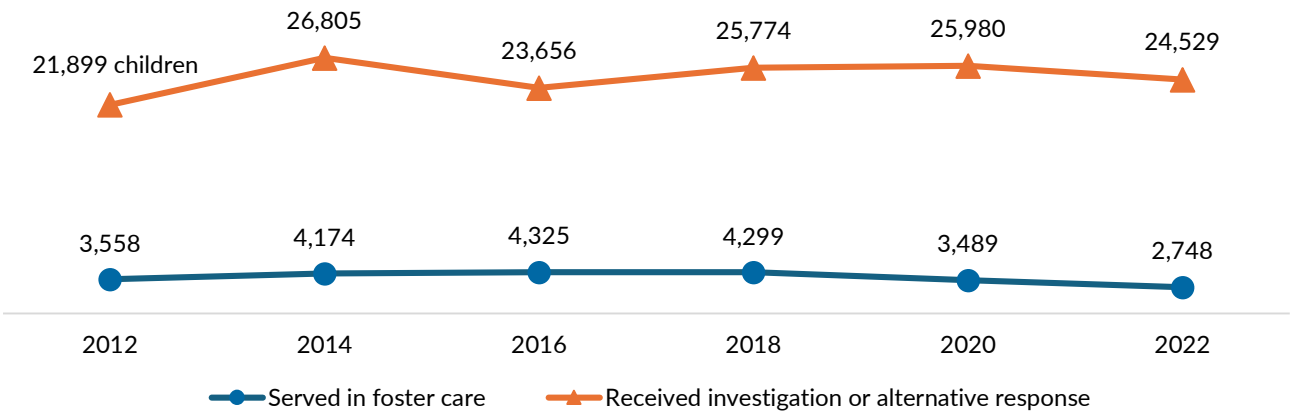
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

Since SFY 2020, the number of children in New Mexico who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



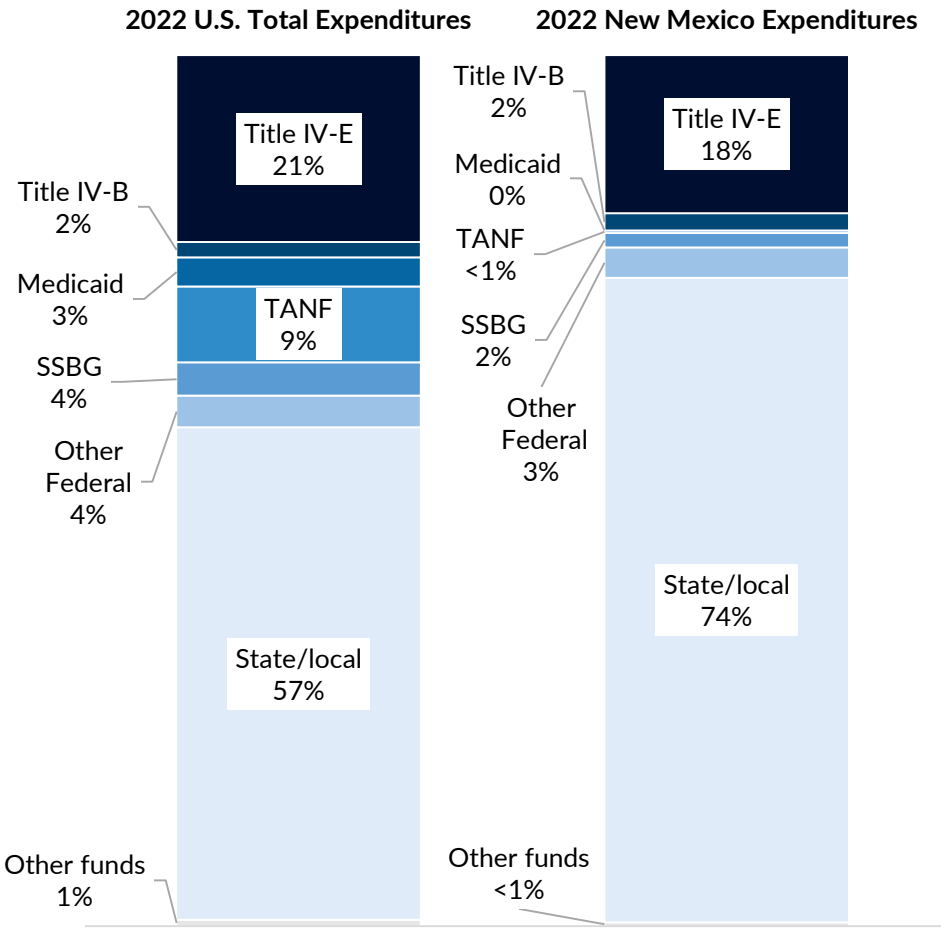
Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

New Mexico's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022.

	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$236,626,993**	**N/A**	**89%**
Federal	$60,577,335	N/A	-23%
State	$175,052,315	433%	280%
Local	$0	0%	0%
Other[5]	$997,343	-33%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

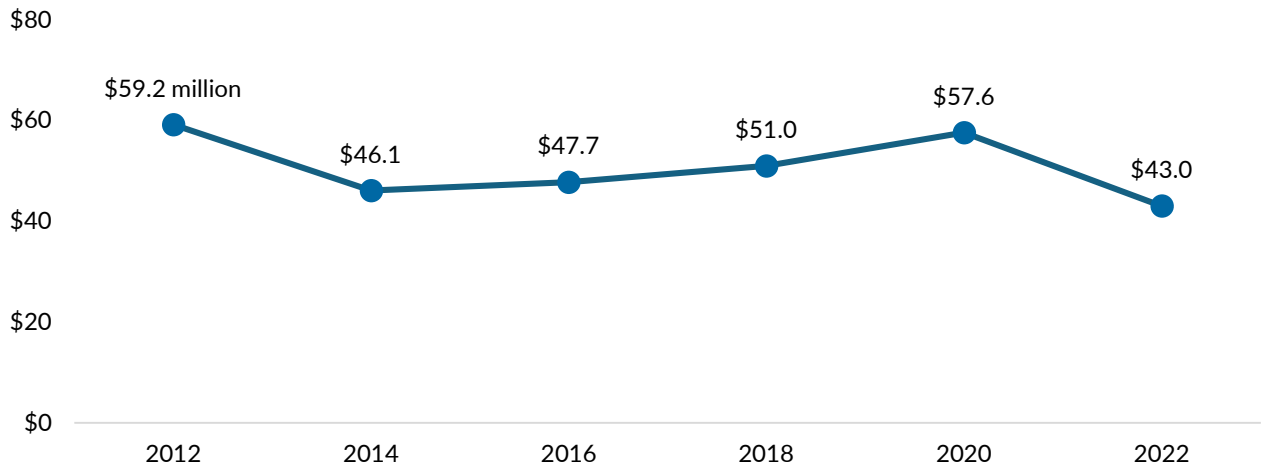


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $43,027,313 **Change from SFY 2020**: -25%

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



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in guardianship, Chafee/ETV, kinship navigator, and Funding Certainty Grant expenditures and a decrease in foster care and adoption expenditures.

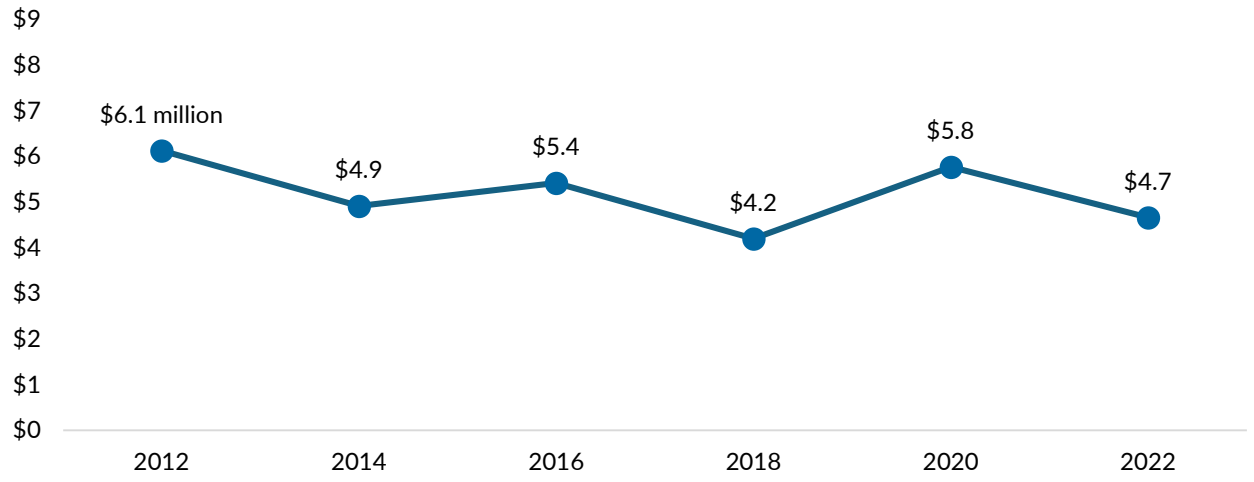
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$24,584,438	$27,798,061	$14,798,292
Adoption Assistance Program	$25,105,458	$28,662,810	$24,851,297
Guardianship Assistance Program	$149,152	$769,824	$1,831,084
Chafee Program and ETVs	$983,674	$148,645	$1,033,828
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$323,094
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$189,718

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $4,656,340 **Change from SFY 2020:** -19%

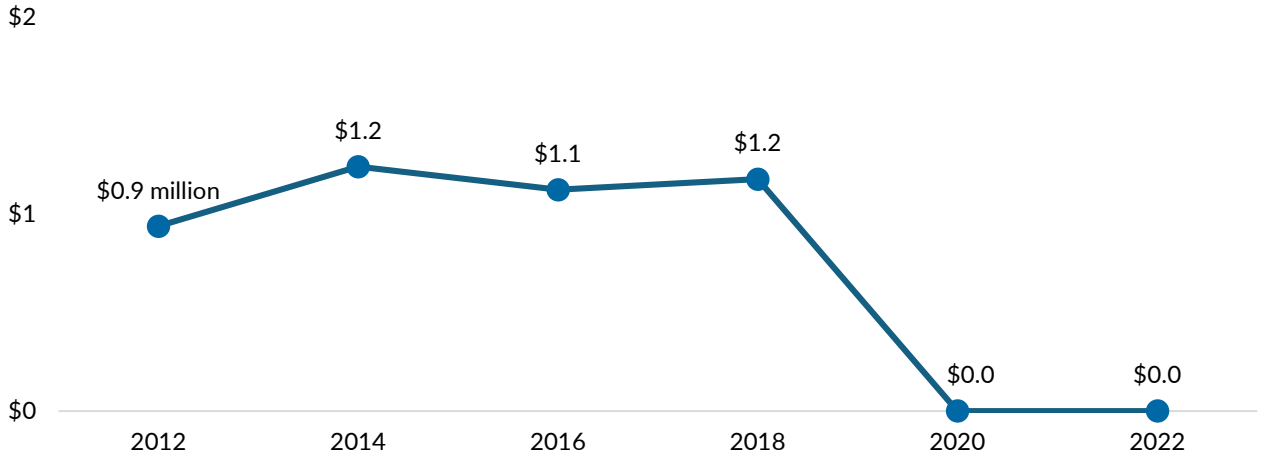
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant[9]

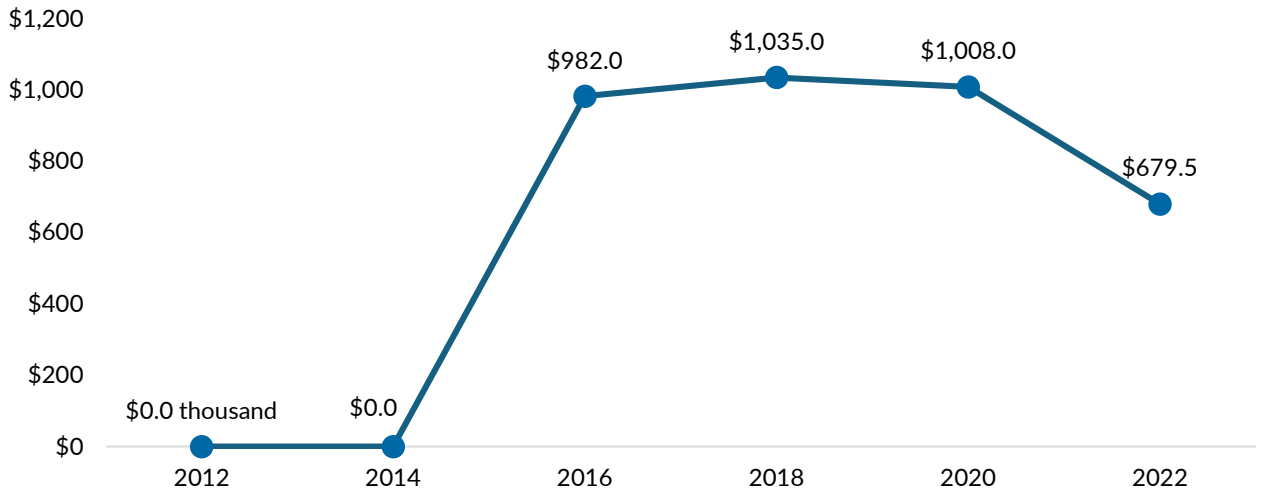
Total in SFY 2022: $3,933,790 **Change from SFY 2020**: N/A

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

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $679,547 **Change from SFY 2020**: -33%

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



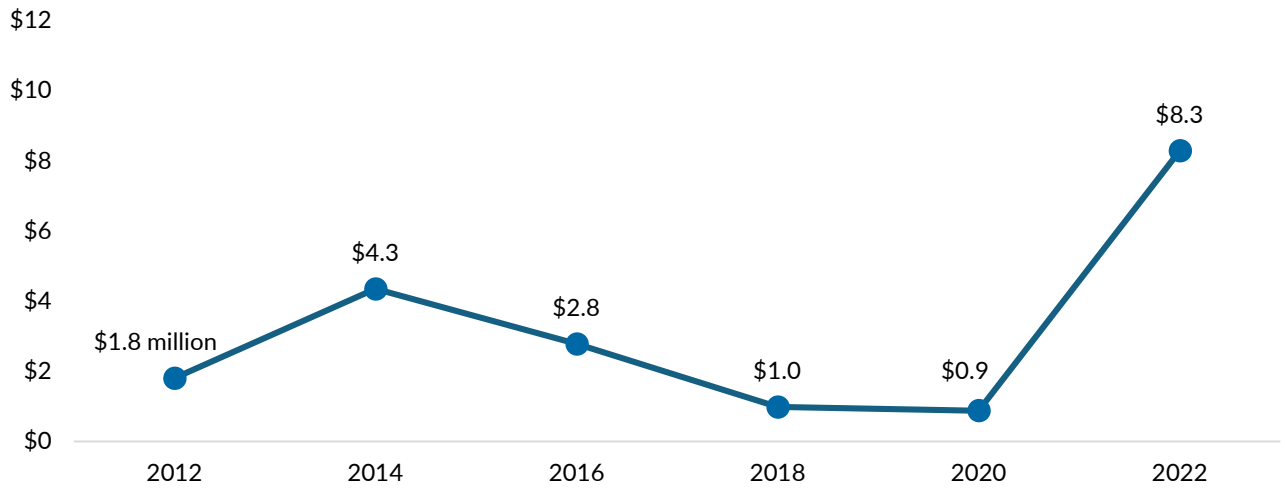
Other Federal Funds[11]

Total in SFY 2022: $8,280,345 **Change from SFY 2020**: 846%

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

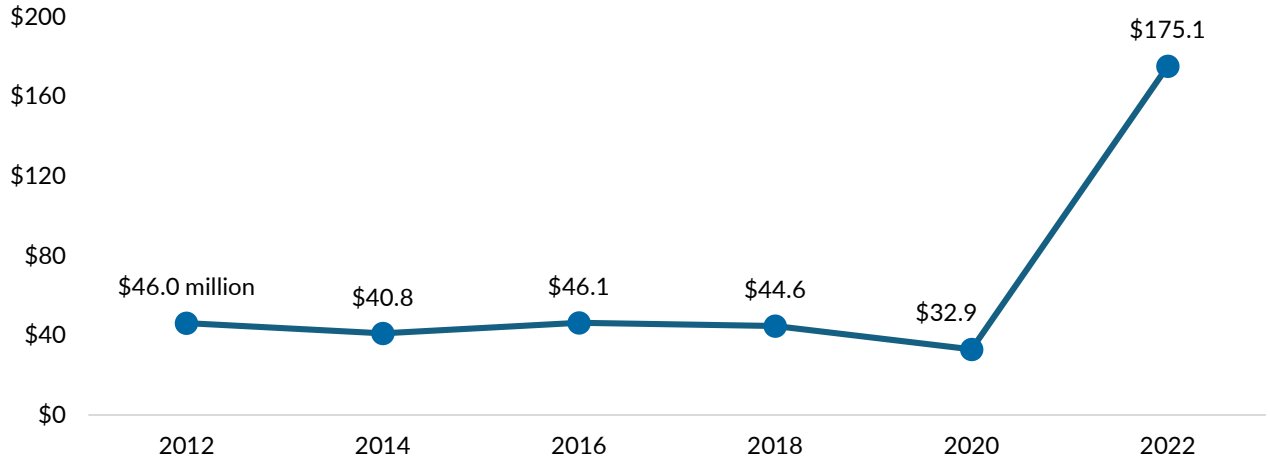
Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[12]	$257,717	3%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[13]	$0	0%
Children's Justice Act[14]	$120,668	1%
Adoption Opportunities[15]	$31,402	0%

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[16]	$369,313	4%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[17]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[18]	$497,863	6%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[19]	$1,538,402	19%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[20]	$403,372	5%
Other	$5,061,607	61%



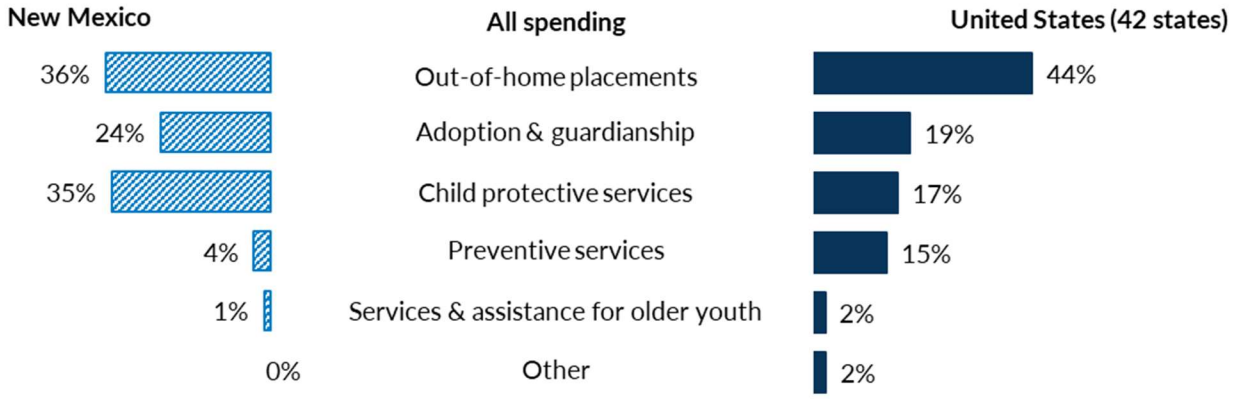
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

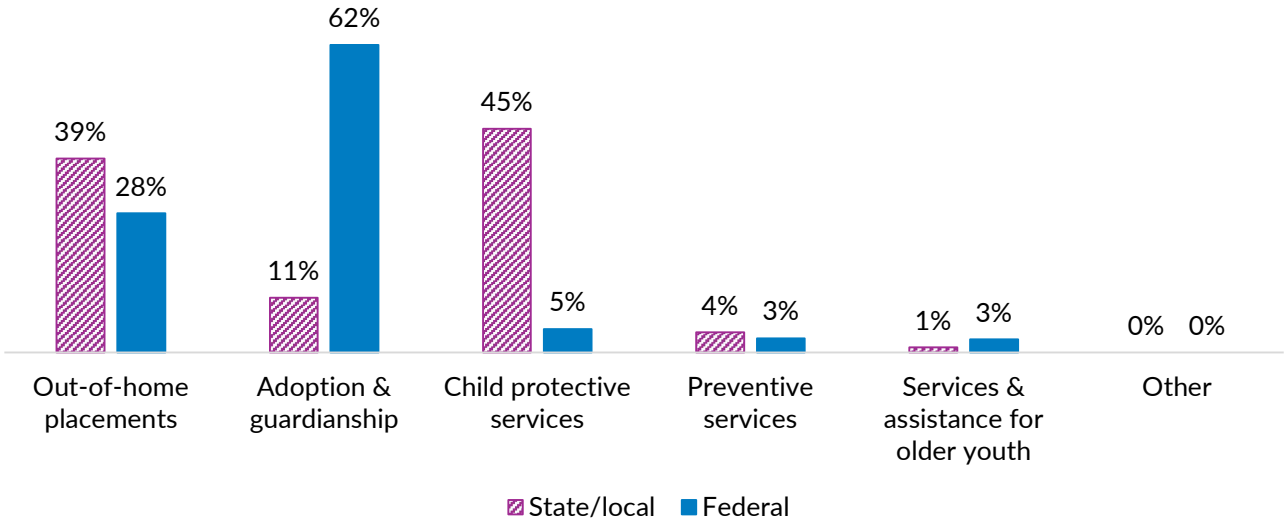


Use of Funds

New Mexico's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[21] The state spends a larger proportion on child protective services and a smaller proportion on preventive services.



More than half of New Mexico's federal expenditures[22] are used for adoption and guardianship while less than a quarter of the state's state/local expenditures[23] are used for this purpose.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for New Mexico was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2024). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2013 – 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption

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For SFY 2022, New Mexico was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

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

[6] For SFY 2022, it is possible the amount that New Mexico reported for Title IV-E expenditures may be understated because the state may have included funds received through the Supporting Foster Youth and Families Through the Pandemic Act in "other federal funds" instead of Title IV-E.

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

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children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States. Additional Medicaid funds may be used by the state health department to provide healthcare to children involved in child welfare, the majority of whom are eligible for Medicaid.

[9] New Mexico was unable to report SSBG expenditures for SFY 2020, so a comparison to 2020 is unable to be made.

[10] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

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

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in New York in SFY 2022

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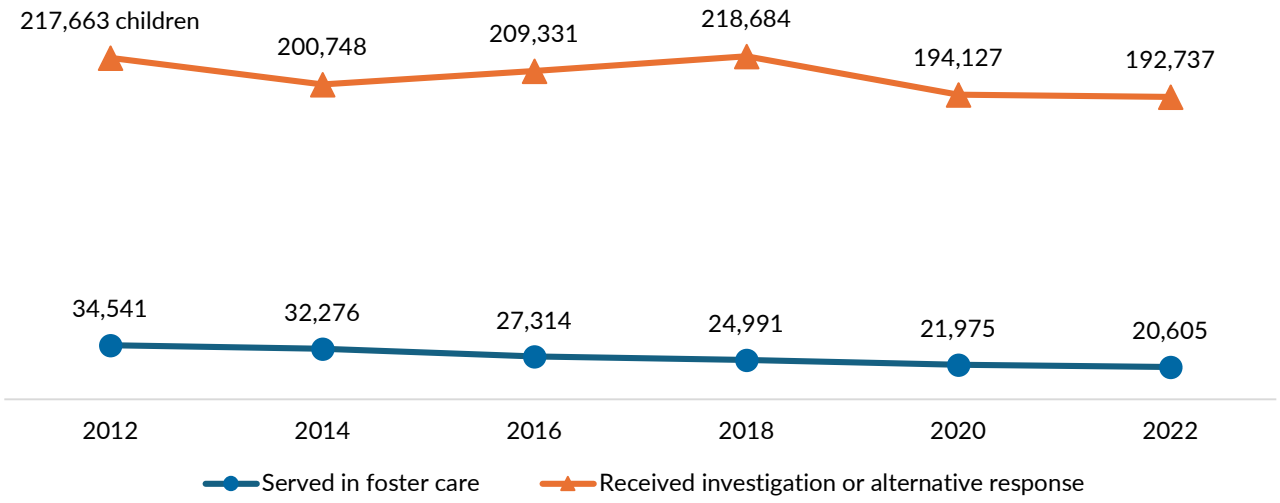
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- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

Since SFY 2020, the number of children in New York who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



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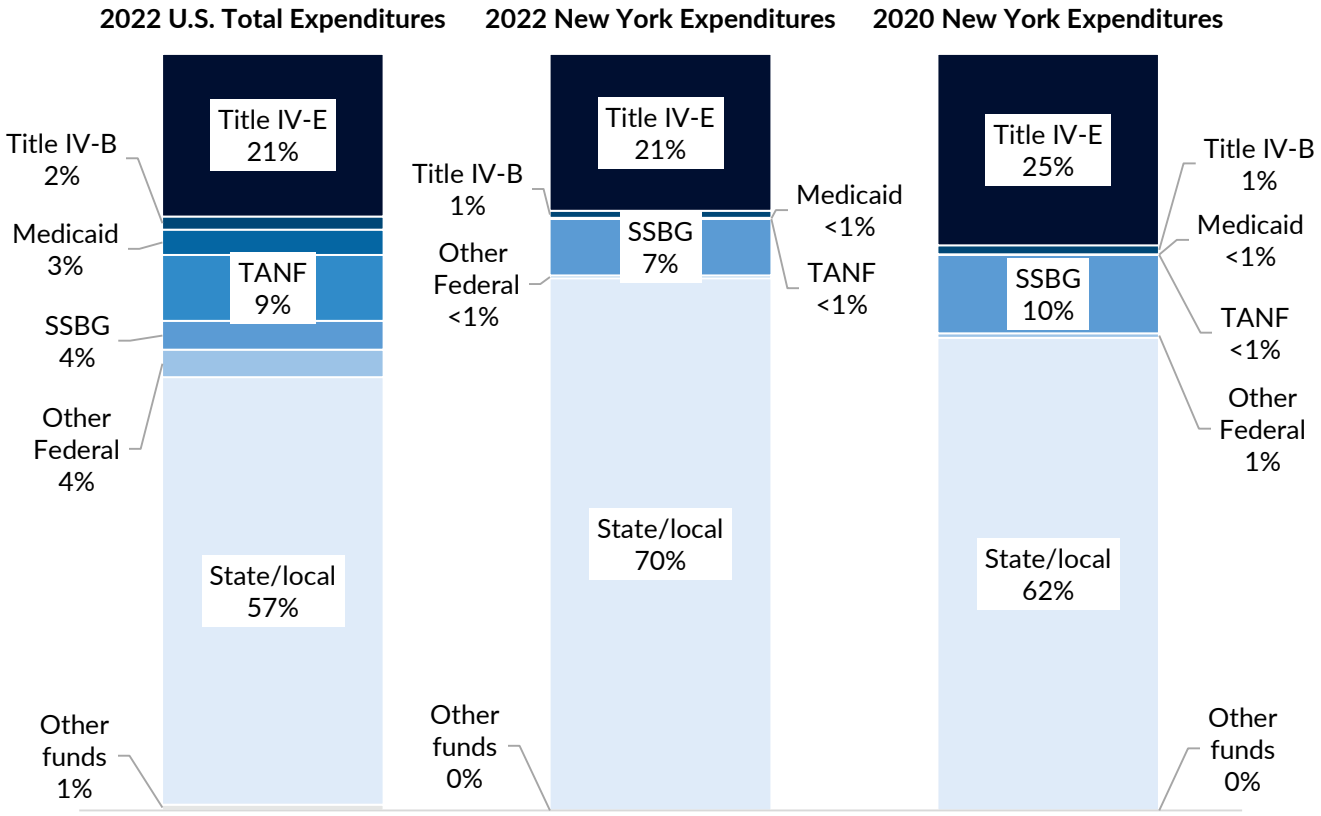
Total Expenditures[4]

New York's total child welfare agency spending decreased from SFY 2012 to 2022 but increased slightly since SFY 2020.

	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$3,068,596,781**	**5%**	**-20%**
Federal	$909,667,009	-17%	-45%
State	$1,421,124,665	8%	6%
Local	$737,805,107	43%	-14%
Other[5]	$0	0%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

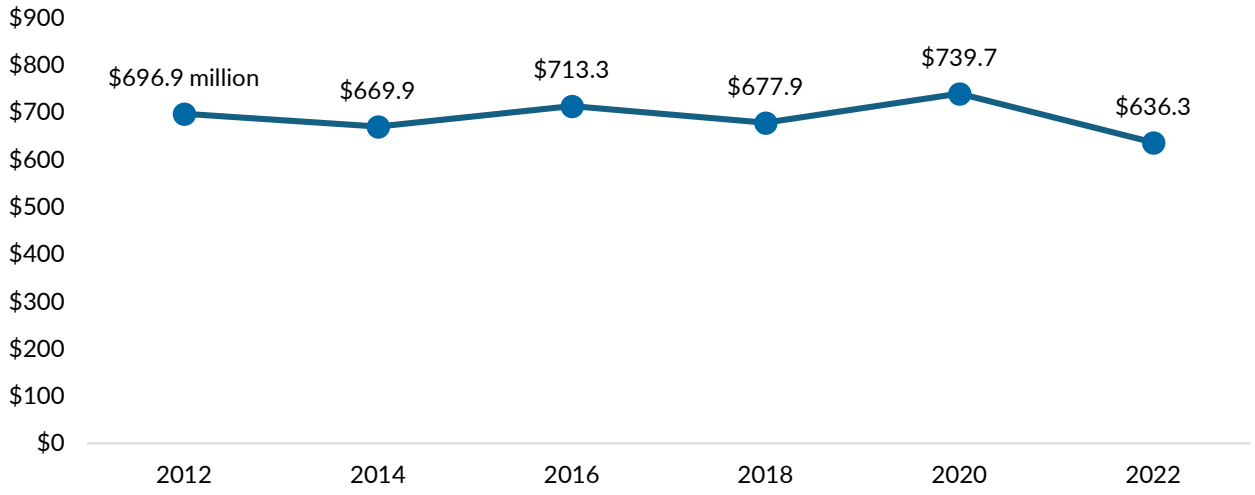


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $636,307,264 **Change from SFY 2020**: -14%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). New York's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2022.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in guardianship, Chafee/ETV, kinship navigator, and Funding Certainty Grant expenditures and a decrease in foster care and adoption expenditures.

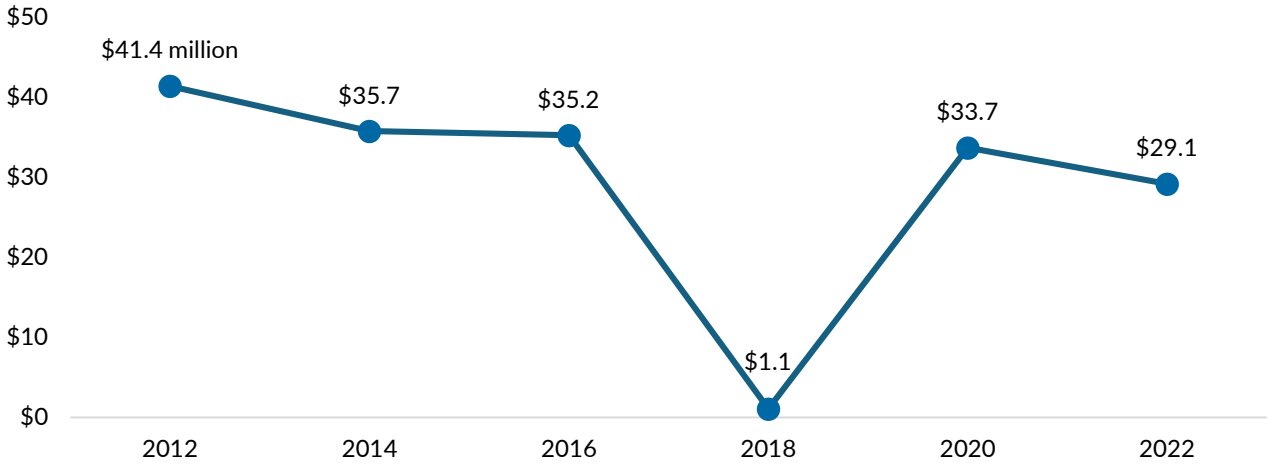
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$174,990,508	$543,098,833	$403,870,974
Adoption Assistance Program	$184,691,304	$177,949,399	$171,235,205
Guardianship Assistance Program	$11,390,404	$13,391,465	$16,501,760
Chafee Program and ETVs	$16,716,606	$5,077,680	$29,155,164
Waiver	$290,109,275	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$544,161
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$15,000,000

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $29,143,642 **Change from SFY 2020:** -13%

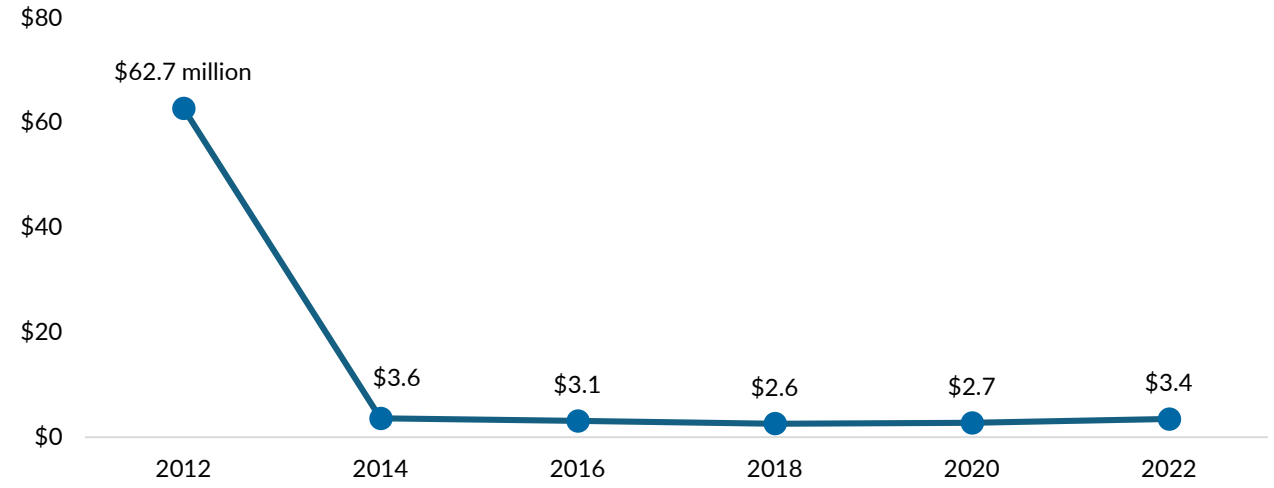
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $3,441,274 **Change from SFY 2020**: 26%

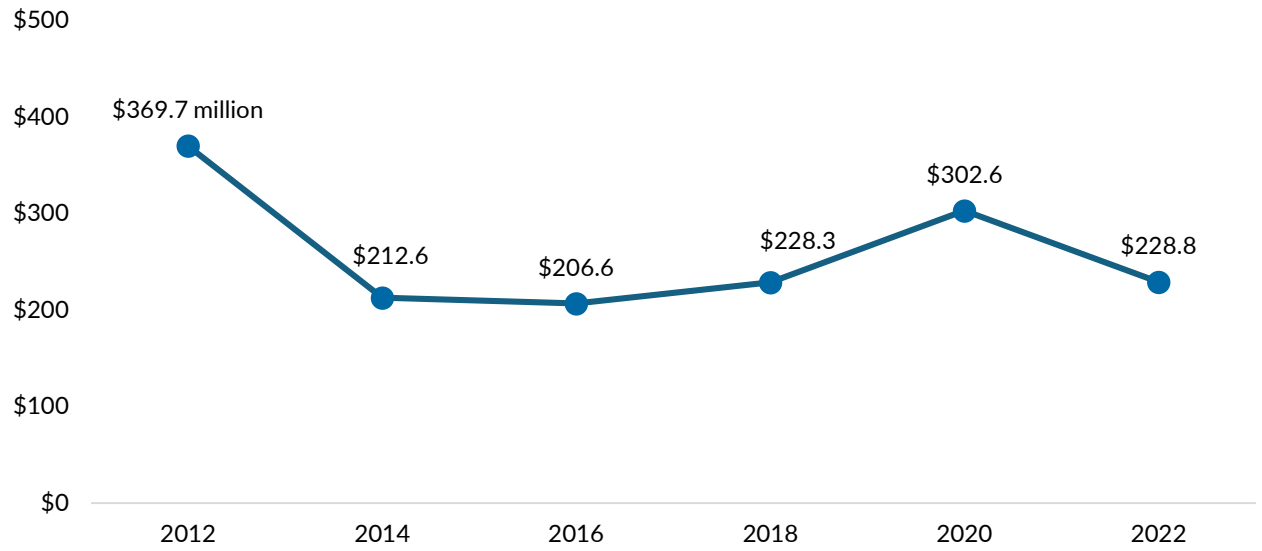
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $228,836,063 **Change from SFY 2020**: -24%

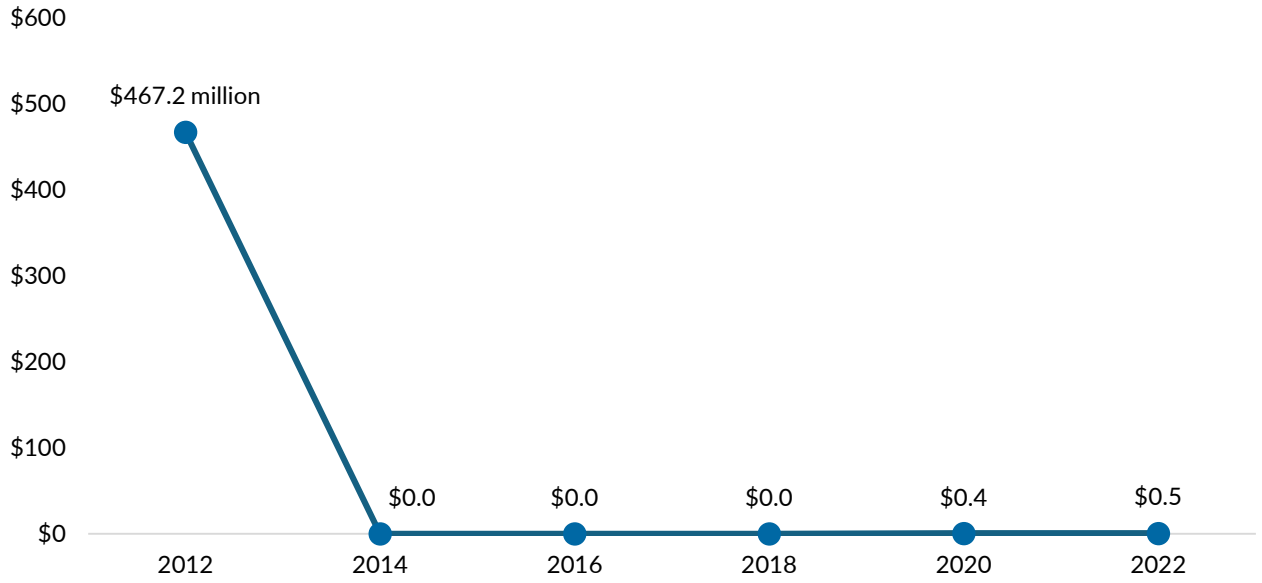
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $476,221 **Change from SFY 2020**: 29%

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

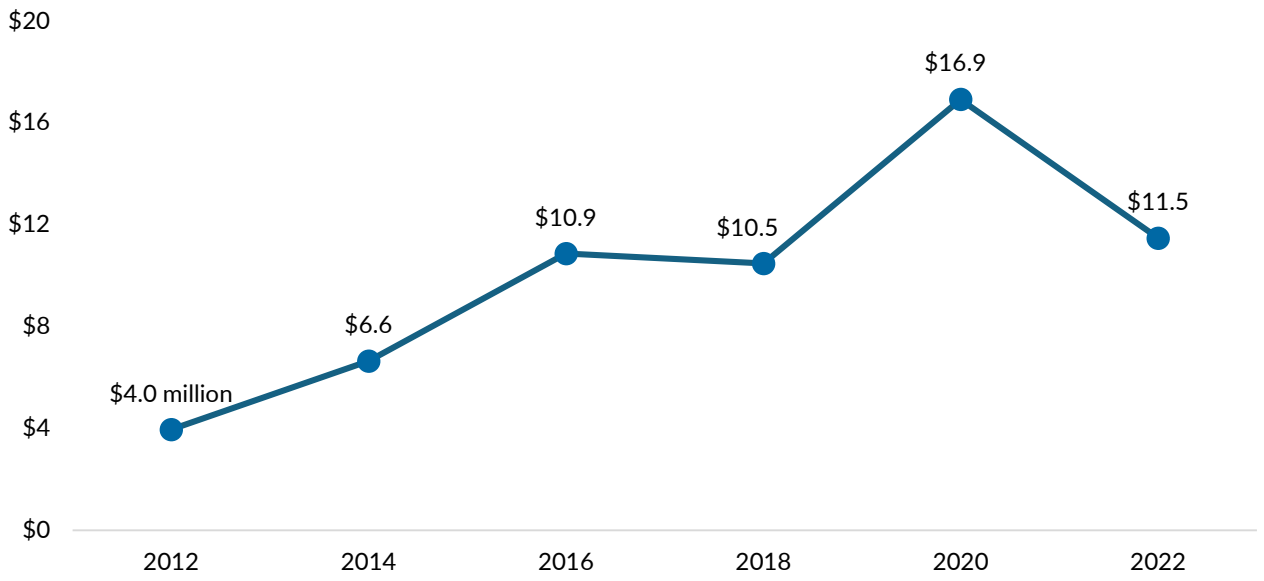


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $11,462,545 **Change from SFY 2020**: -32%

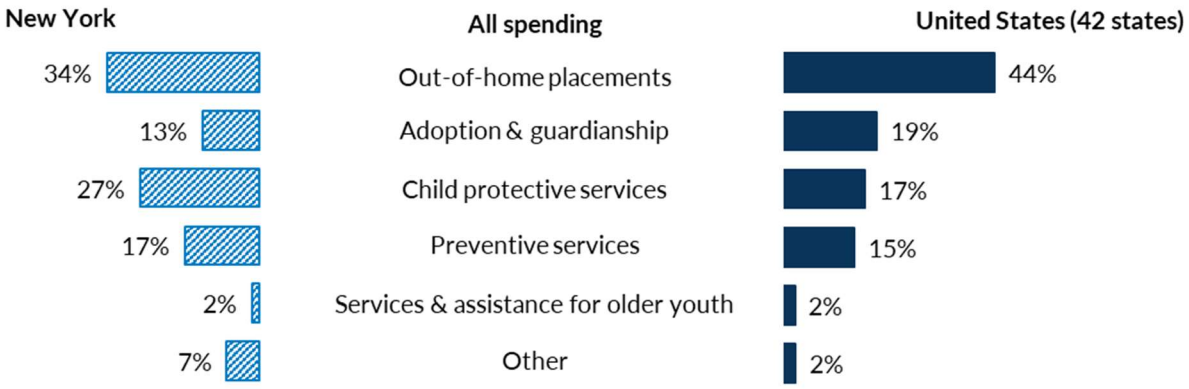
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$2,356,567	21%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$2,614,660	23%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$886,025	8%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$1,345,797	12%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$3,740,337	33%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$394,960	3%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$124,199	1%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$0	0%
Other	$0	0%

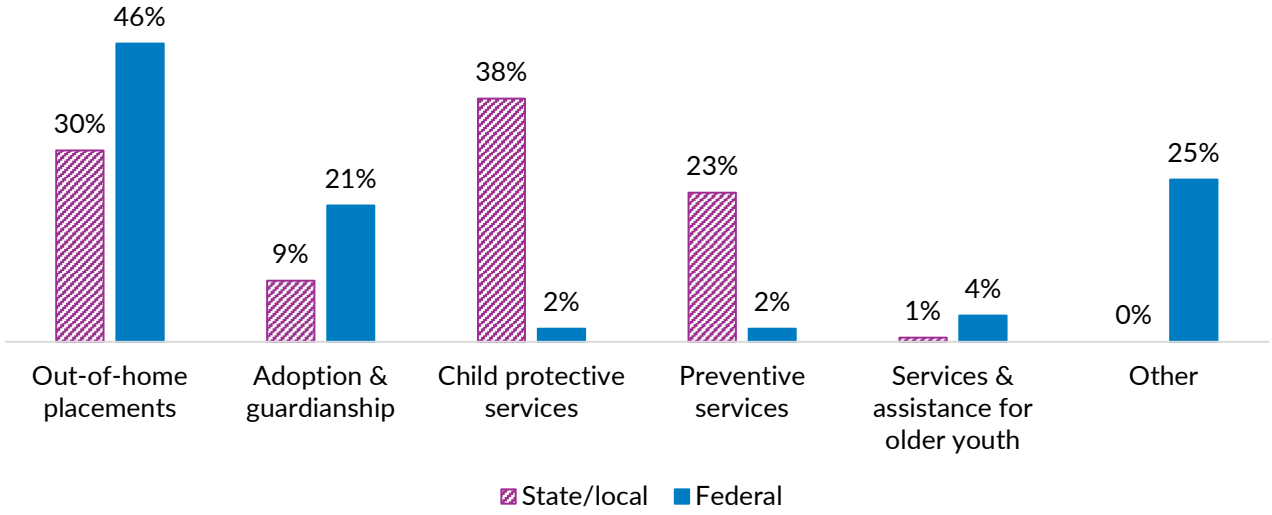


Use of Funds

New York's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a larger proportion on child protective services and a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements.



Almost half of New York's federal expenditures[20] are used for out-of-home placements while closer to a third of the state's state/local expenditures[21] are used for this purpose.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for New York was April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

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[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

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[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument has been revised over time, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

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

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

[9] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[10] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

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[14] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[15] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[16] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[17] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

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[19] Most states, including New York, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in North Carolina in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in North Carolina for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

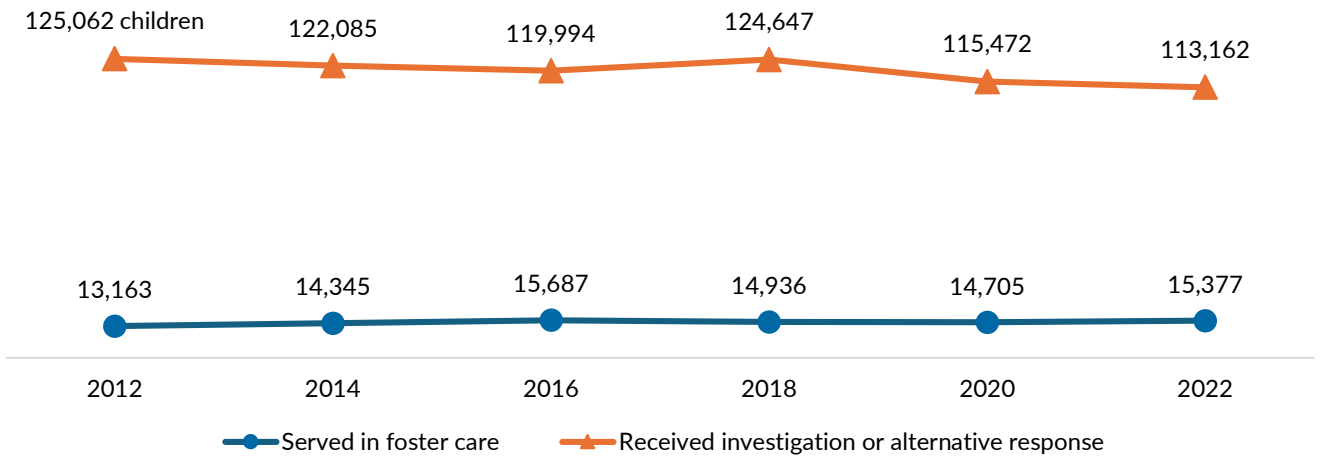
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

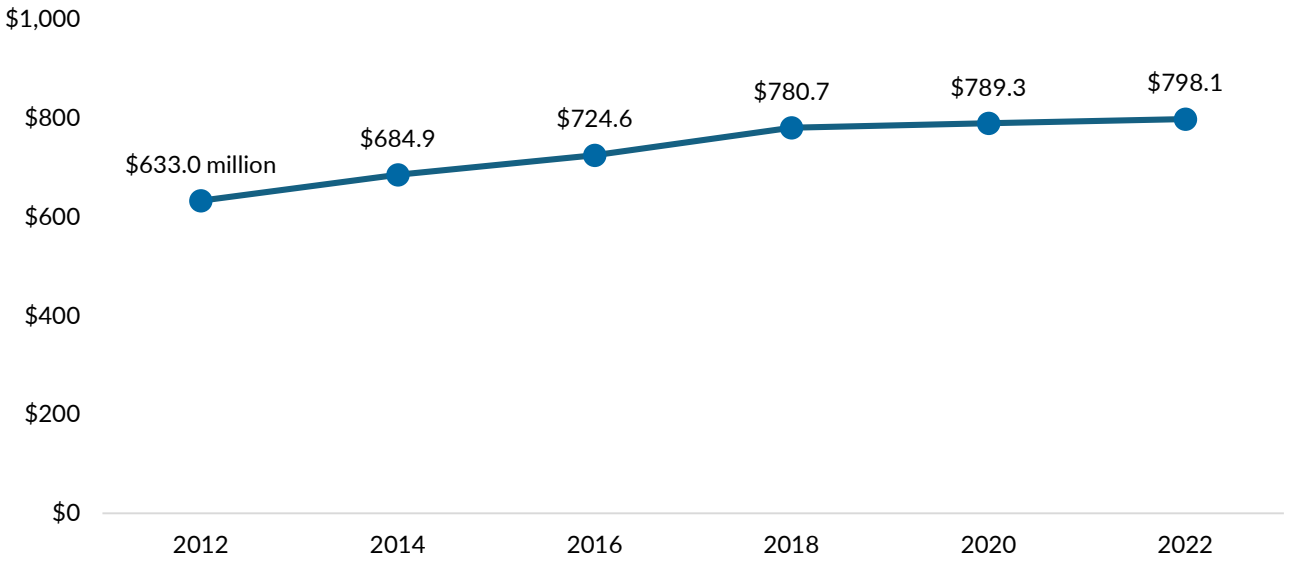
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in North Carolina who received an investigation or alternative response has decreased while the number served in foster care has increased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

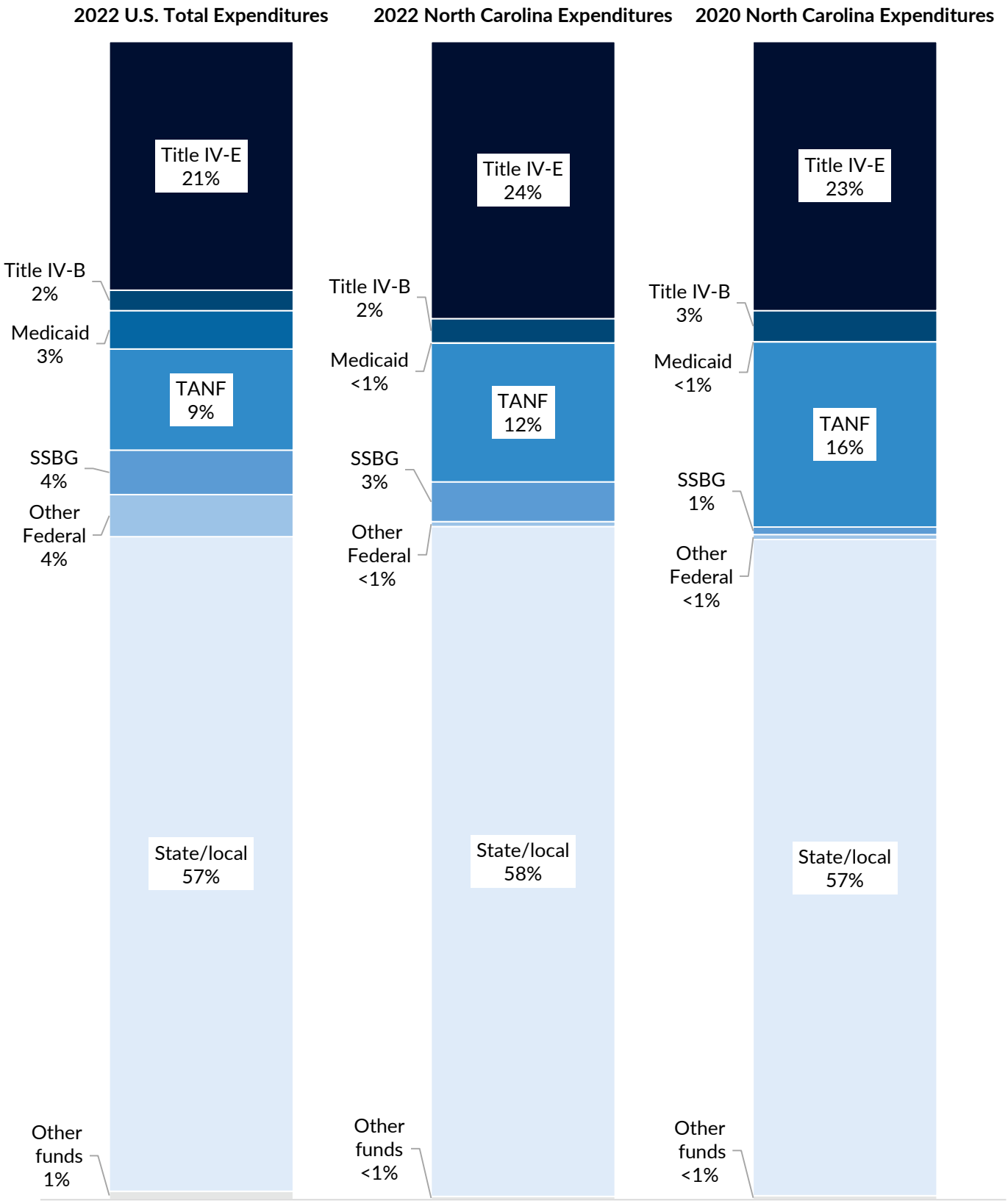
North Carolina's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022 but held steady since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$798,106,848**	**1%**	**26%**
Federal	$334,271,000	-2%	-2%
State	$136,709,184	10%	32%
Local	$324,986,030	1%	73%
Other[5]	$2,140,634	-18%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has not changed since SFY 2020.

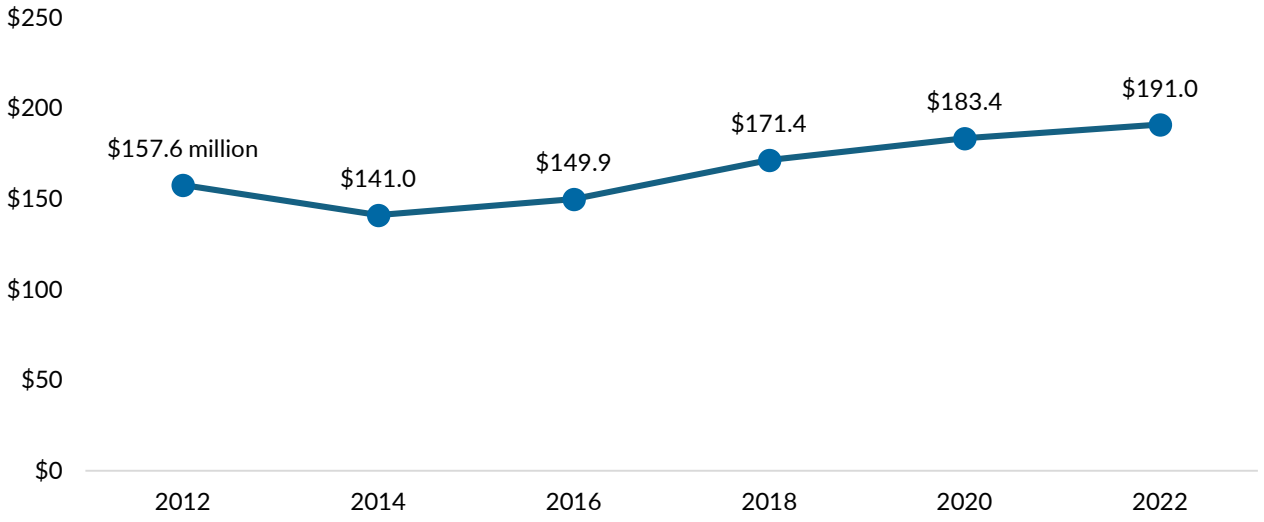


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $191,009,939 **Change from SFY 2020**: 4%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). North Carolina's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning January 1, 2022.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in adoption, guardianship, and Chafee/ETV expenditures and a decrease in foster care expenditures.

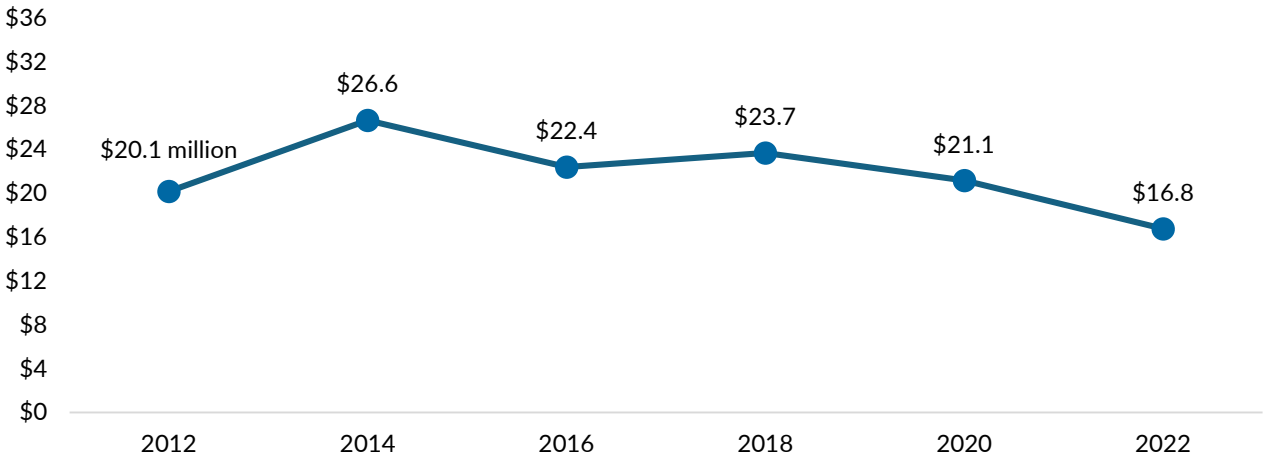
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$103,082,124	$108,166,446	$104,188,973
Adoption Assistance Program	$64,048,229	$70,961,480	$73,136,821
Guardianship Assistance Program	$0	$351,368	$602,004
Chafee Program and ETVs	$4,222,110	$3,957,336	$13,082,141
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $16,750,882 **Change from SFY 2020:** -21%

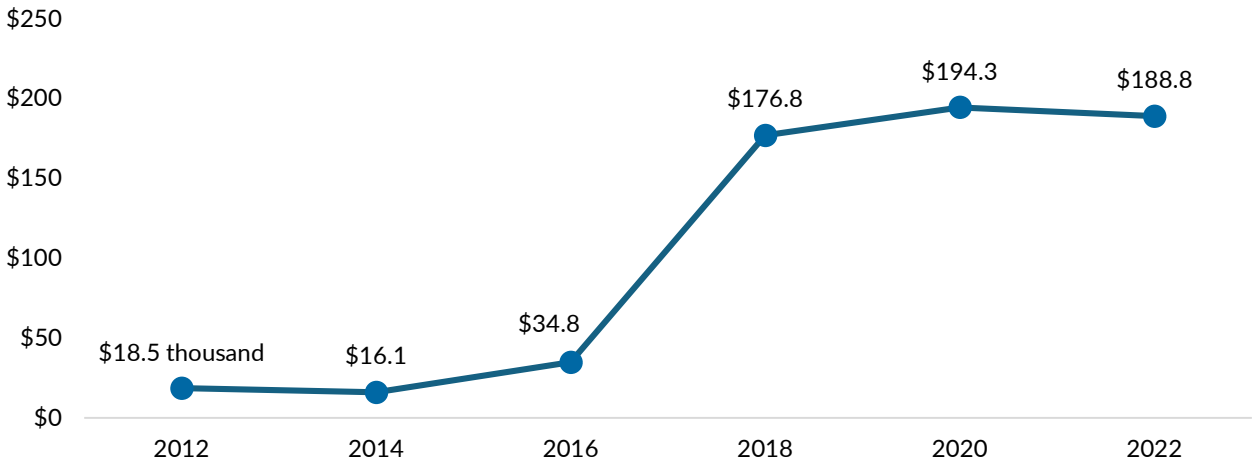
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $188,797 **Change from SFY 2020**: -3%

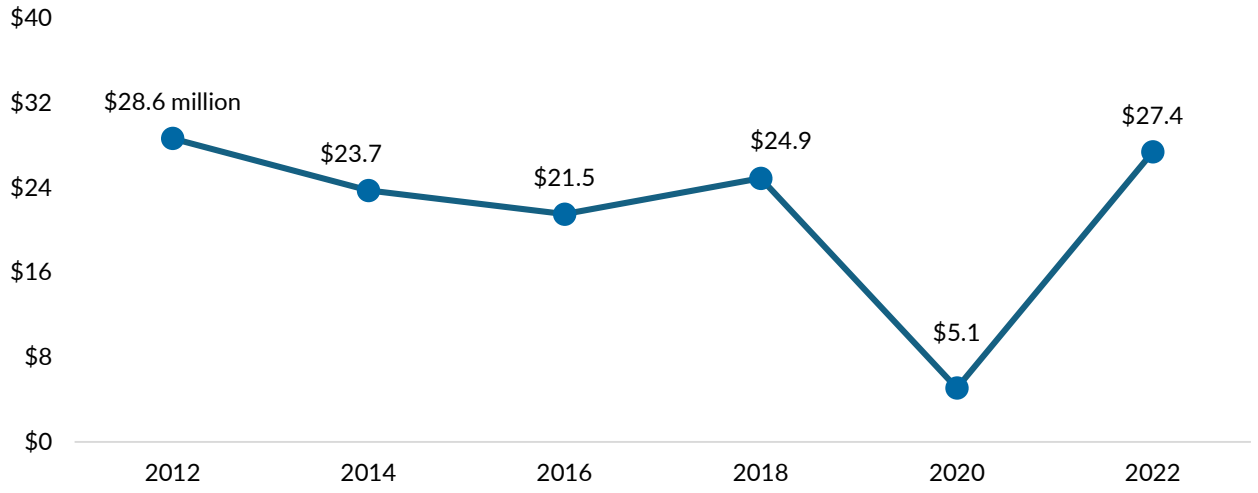
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant[9]

Total in SFY 2022: $27,360,433 **Change from SFY 2020**: 437%

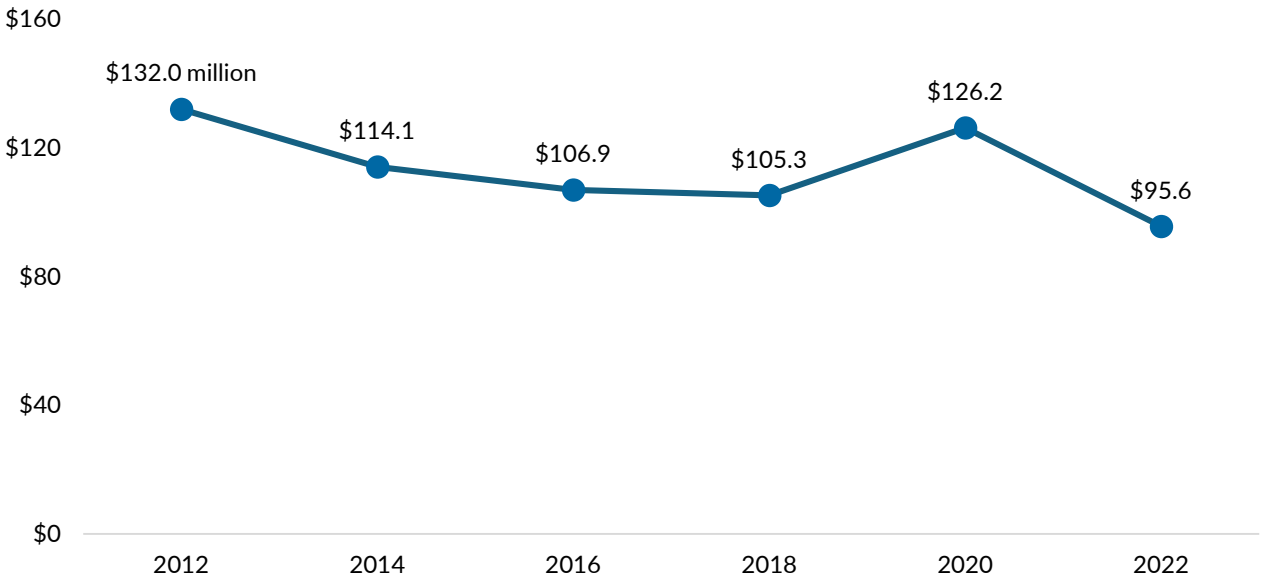
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[10]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $95,591,724 **Change from SFY 2020**: -24%

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

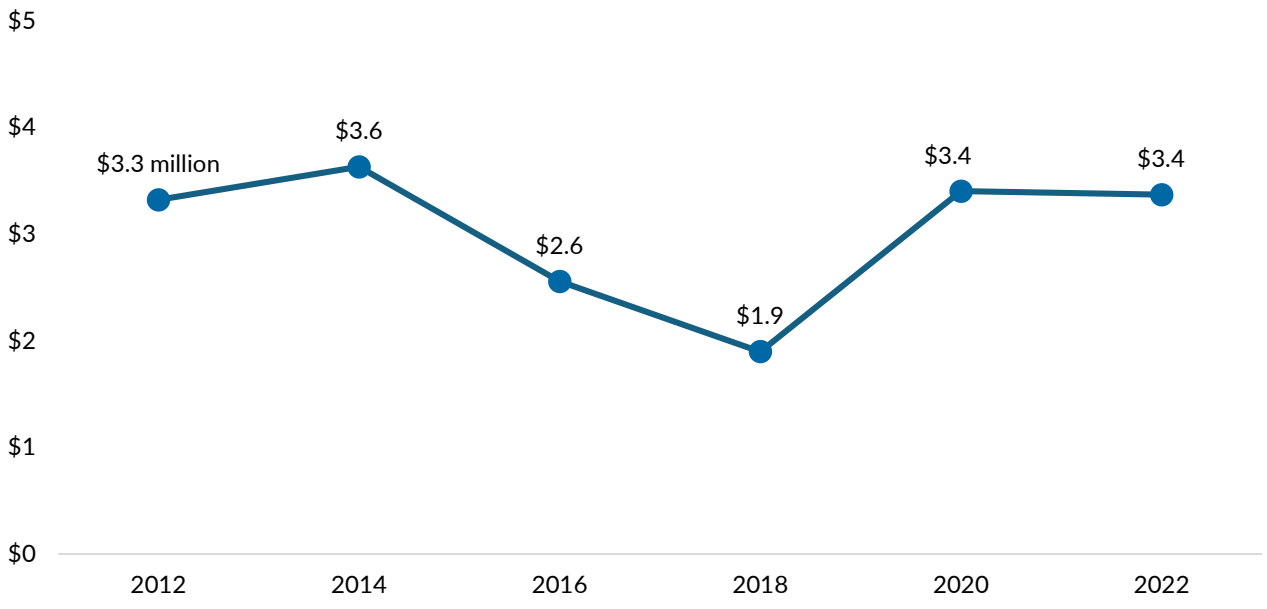


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $3,369,225 **Change from SFY 2020**: -1%

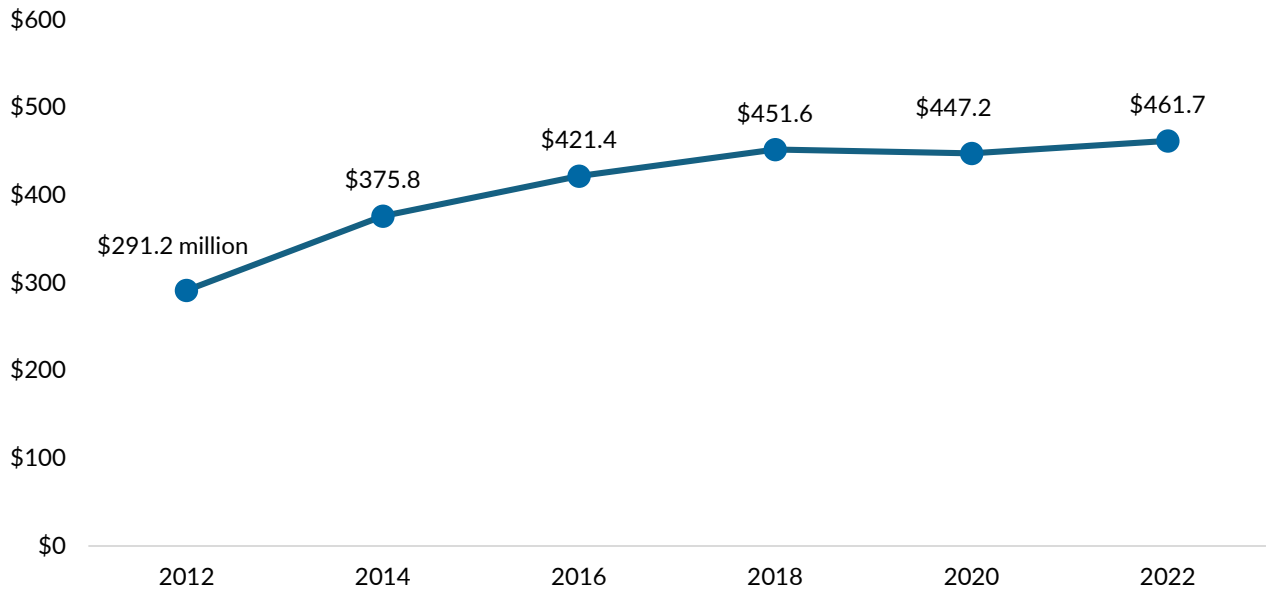
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[11]	$620,840	18%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[12]	$1,213,287	36%
Children's Justice Act[13]	$0	0%
Adoption Opportunities[14]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[15]	$20,408	1%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[16]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[17]	$1,342,988	40%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[18]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[19]	$171,702	5%
Other	$0	0%



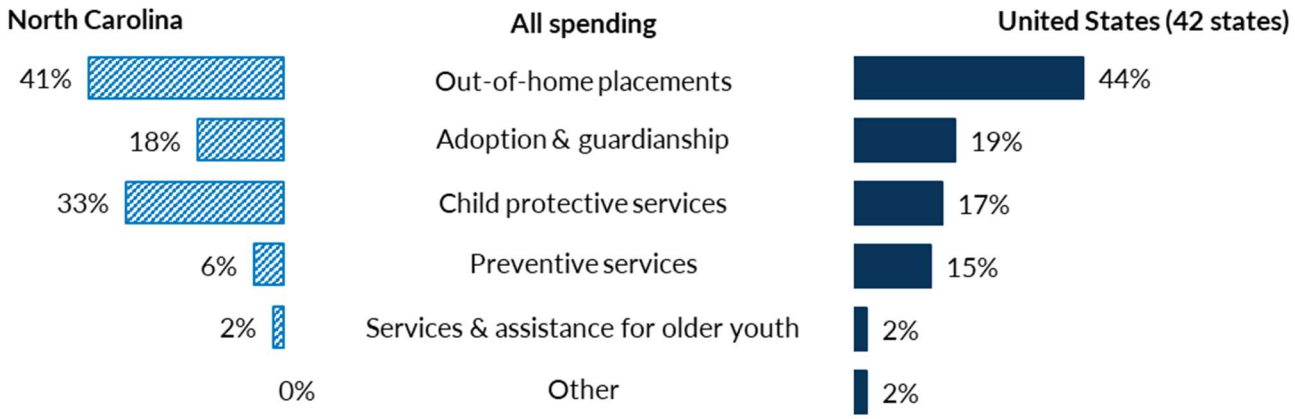
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

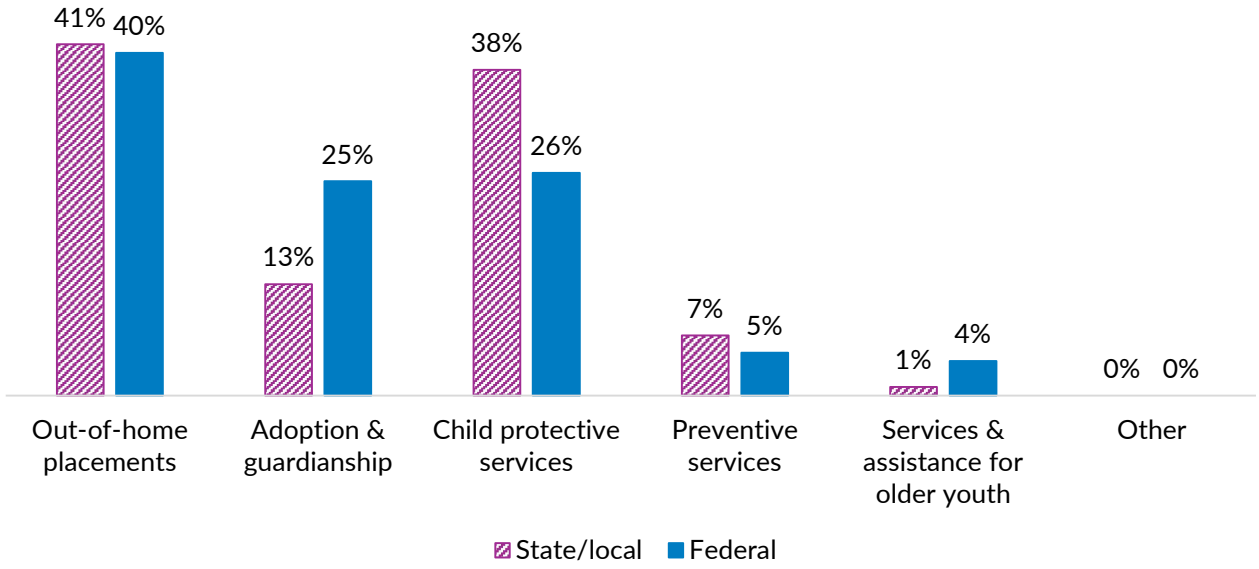


Use of Funds

North Carolina's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[20] The state spends a larger proportion on child protective services and a smaller proportion on preventive services.



Almost half of North Carolina's federal[21] and state/local[22] expenditures are used for out-of-home placements.



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

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For SFY 2022, North Carolina was unable to report some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets and third-party in-kind contributions, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

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[9] North Carolina experienced a 437 percent increase in SSBG expenditures. The increase is likely due to reporting differences between SFYs 2020 and 2022.

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Ohio in SFY 2022

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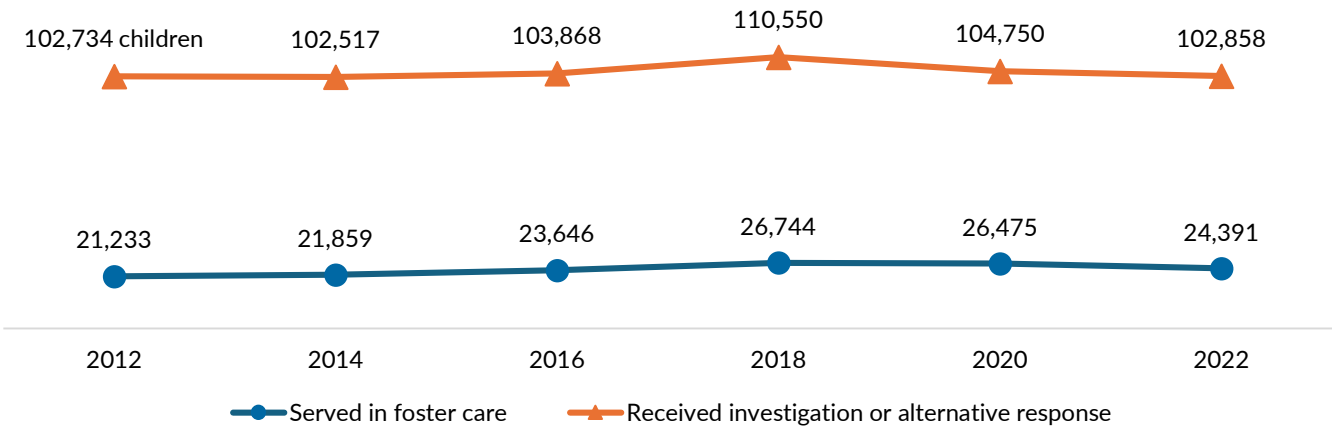
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- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Ohio who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



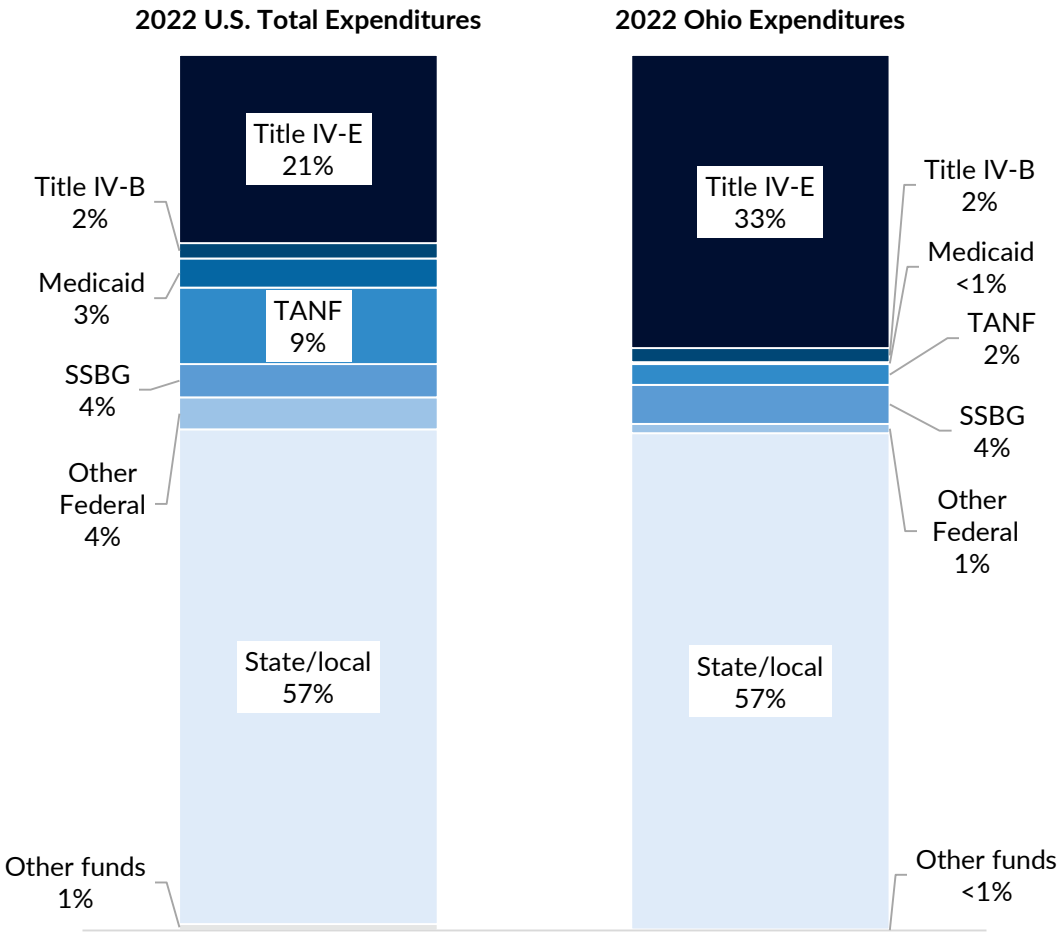
Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

Ohio's total child welfare agency spending decreased from SFY 2012 to 2022.

	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$1,340,410,043**	**N/A**	**-21%**
Federal	$579,353,291	N/A	3%
State	$244,803,907	11%	122%
Local	$514,611,432	-32%	-50%
Other[5]	$1,641,413	-63%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

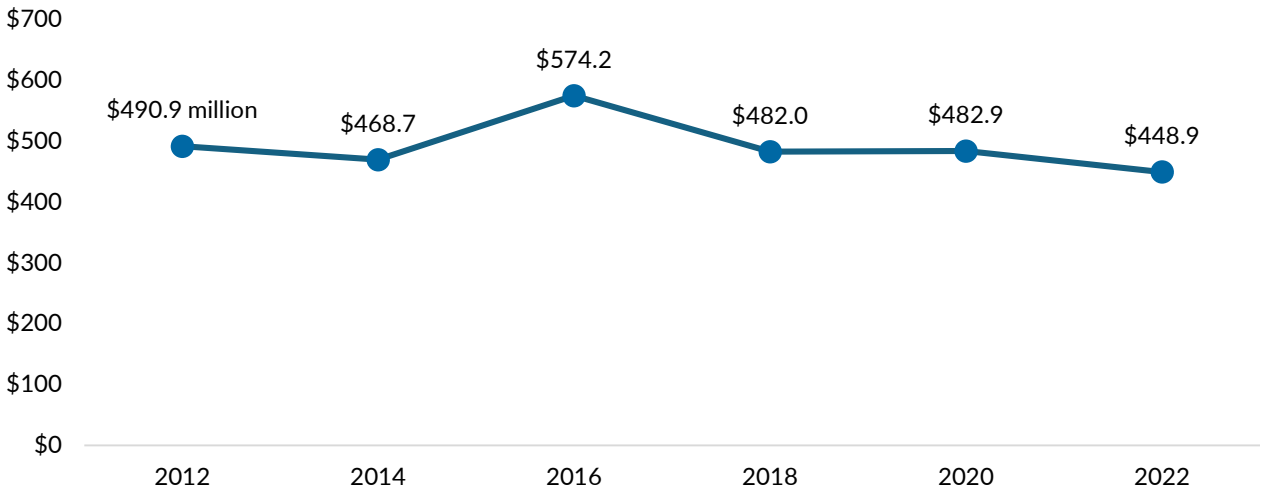


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $448,895,190 **Change from SFY 2020**: -7%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Ohio's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2021.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in Chafee/ETV, prevention, kinship navigator, and Funding Certainty Grant expenditures and a decrease in foster care and adoption expenditures.

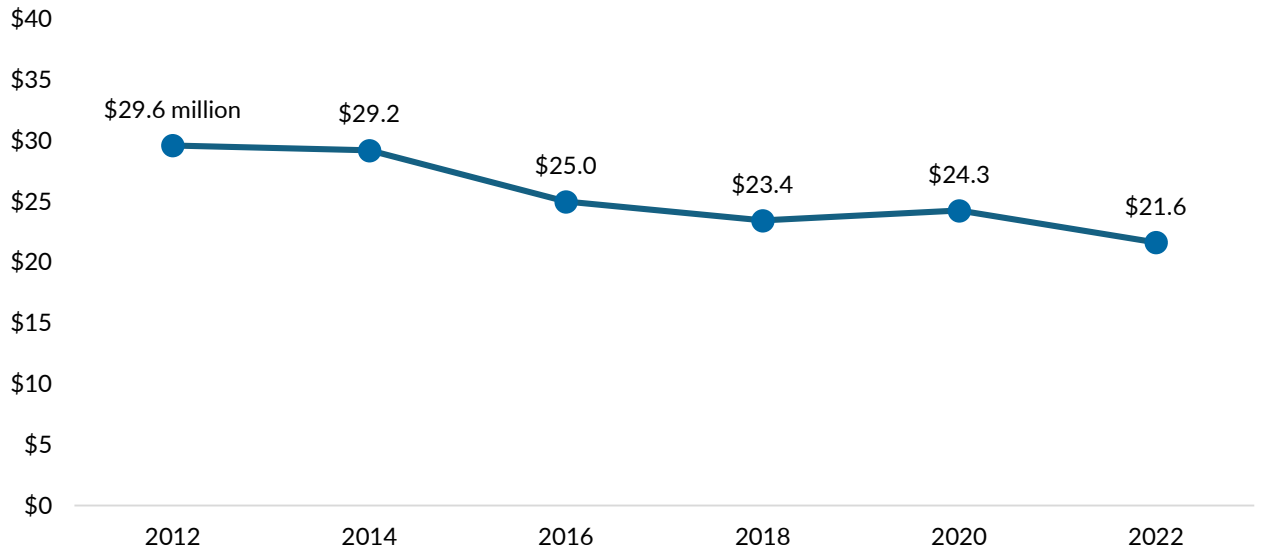
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$208,076,092	$249,245,549	$219,891,445
Adoption Assistance Program	$181,672,513	$207,955,159	$185,709,661
Guardianship Assistance Program	$0	$0	$0
Chafee Program and ETVs	$5,736,702	$5,928,001	$20,583,697
Waiver	$75,699,887	$8,217,191	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$37,867
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$4,616,211
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$18,056,309

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $21,637,696 **Change from SFY 2020:** -11%

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

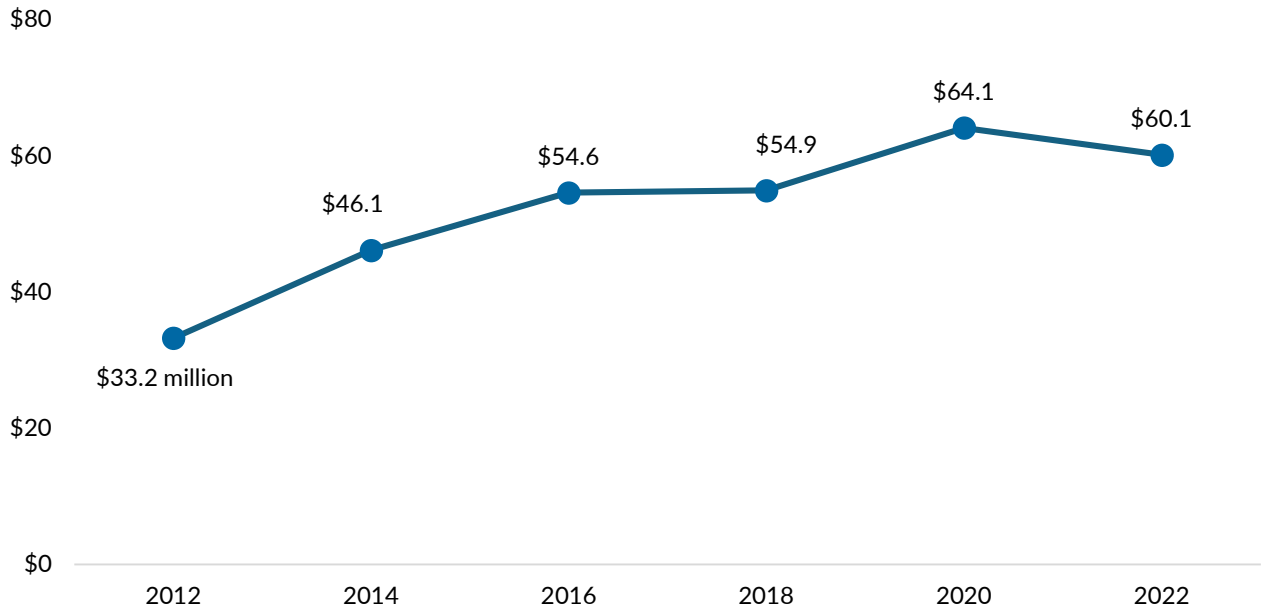
Total in SFY 2022: $2,955,840 **Change from SFY 2020**: N/A

Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $60,108,853 **Change from SFY 2020**: -6%

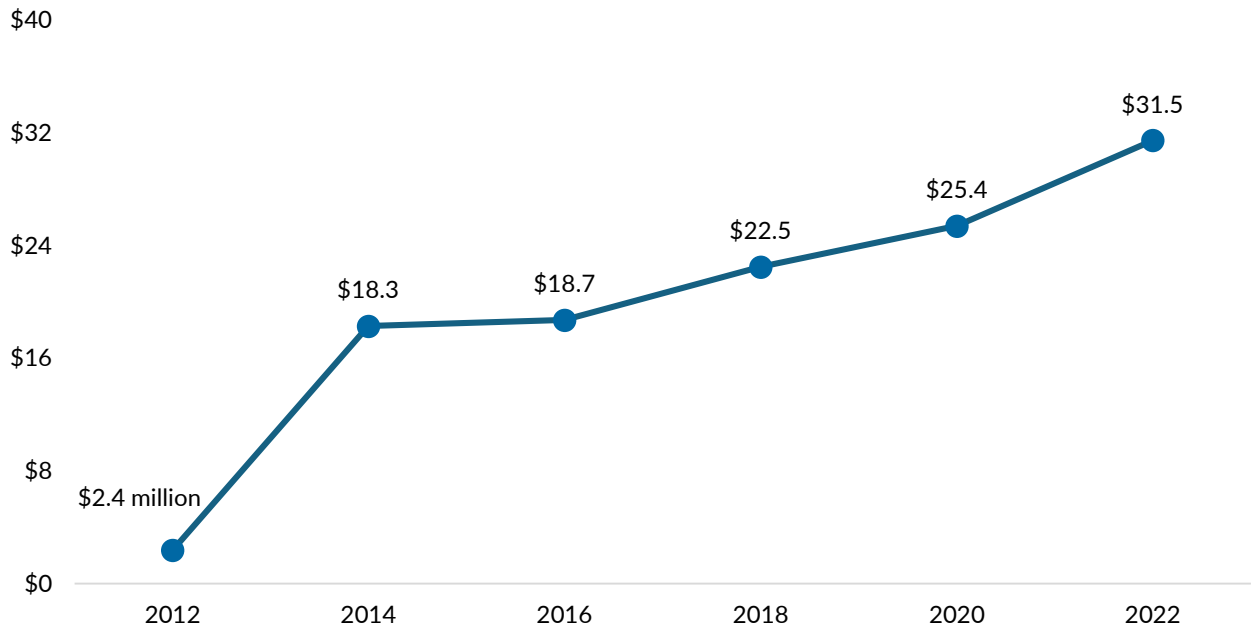
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $31,487,554 **Change from SFY 2020**: 24%

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

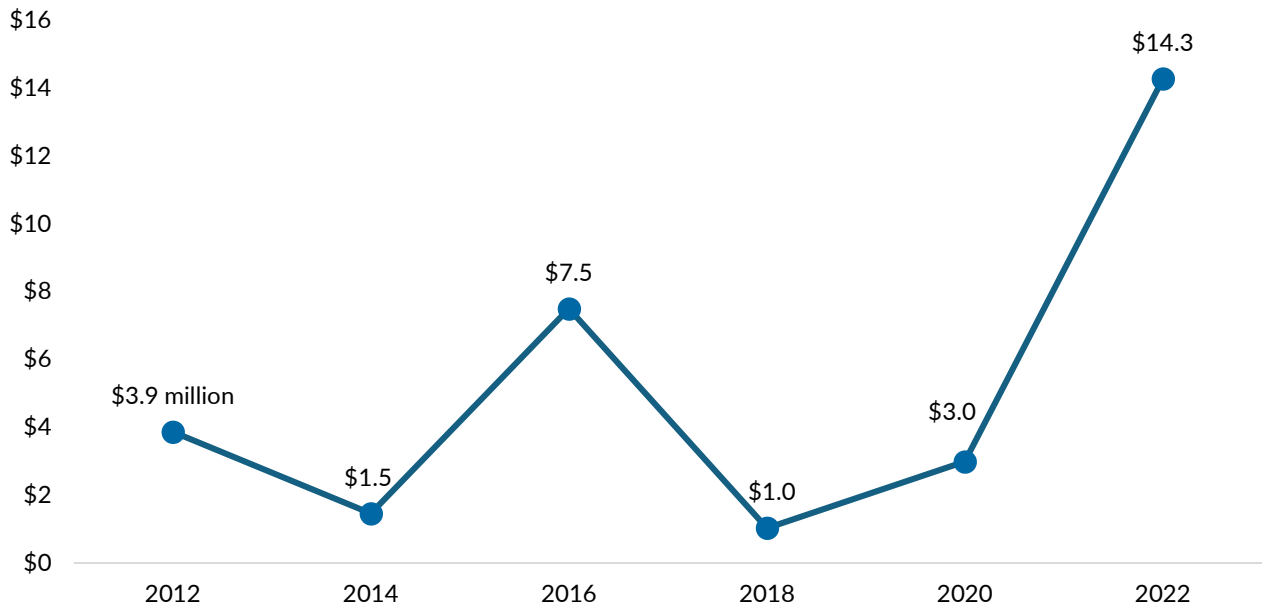


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $14,268,157 **Change from SFY 2020**: 378%

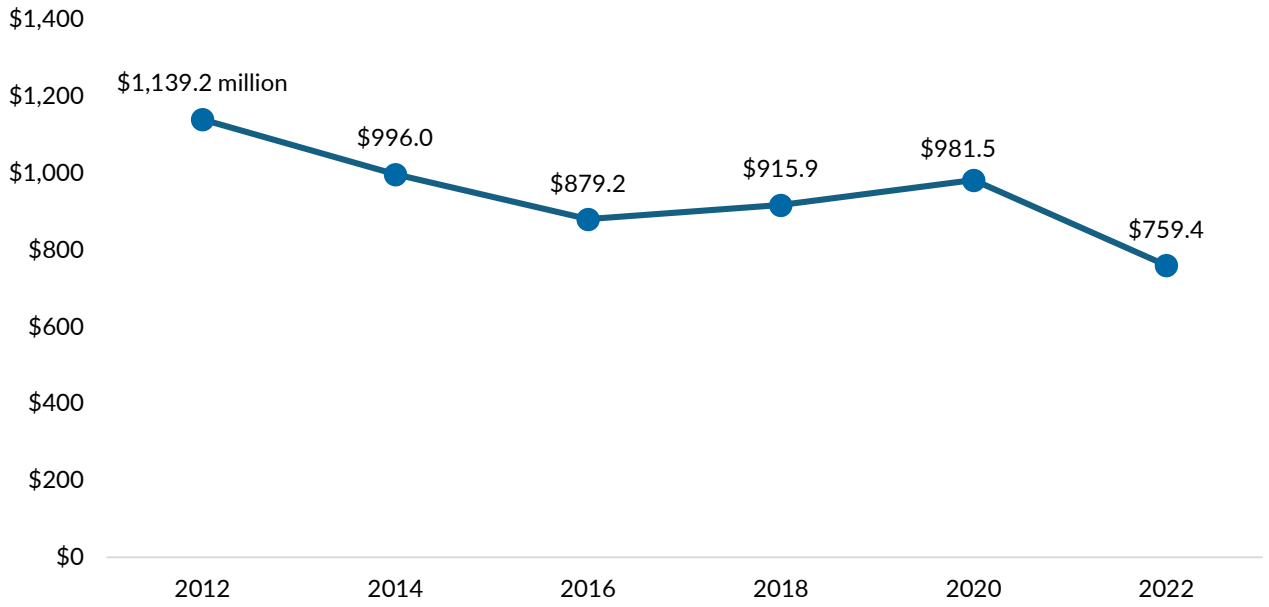
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$950,136	7%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$1,428,571	10%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$375,131	3%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$509,888	4%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$7,471,667	52%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$3,526,500	25%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$0	0%
Other	$6,265	0%



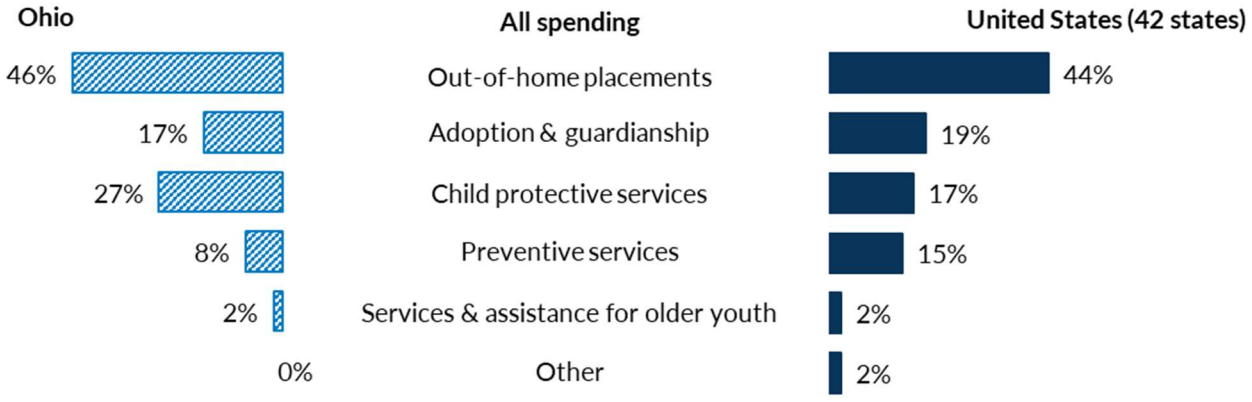
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

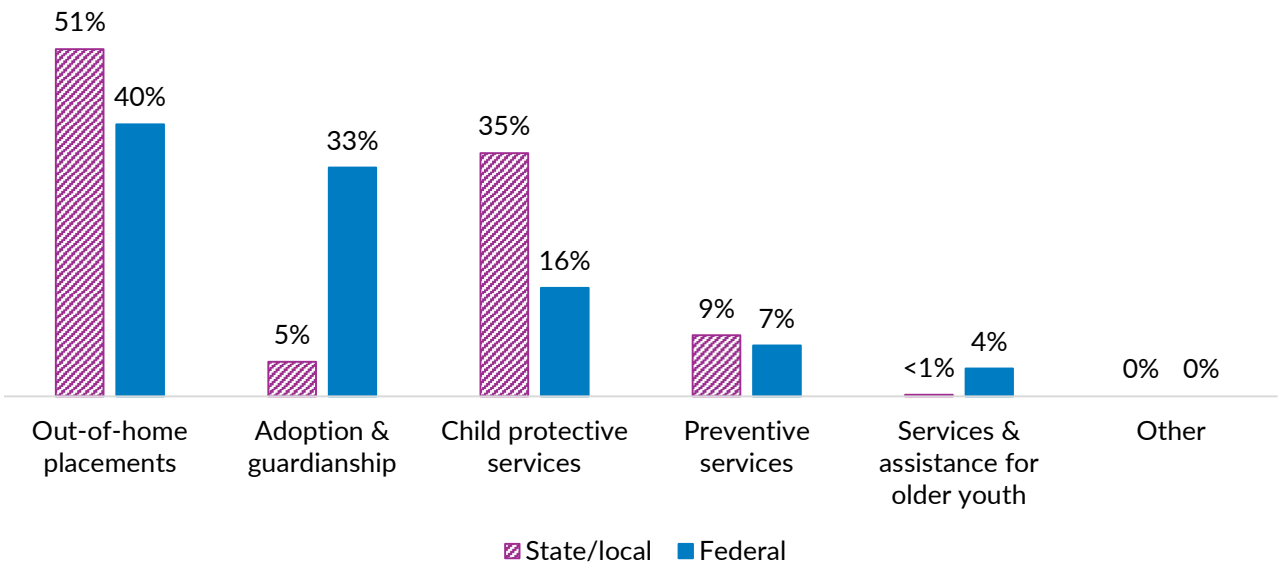


Use of Funds

Ohio's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a larger proportion on child protective services and a smaller proportion on preventive services.



Almost half of Ohio's federal expenditures[20] are used for out-of-home placements while more than half of the state's state/local expenditures[21] are used for this purpose.



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

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Endnotes

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[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2024). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2013 – 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption

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

For SFY 2022, Ohio was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

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

[6] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2023). *Title IV-E Programs Expenditure and Caseload Data 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/programs-expenditure-caseload-data-2022

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

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

Ohio was unable to report Medicaid expenditures for SFY 2020, so a comparison to 2020 is unable to be made.

[9] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[10] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[11] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[12] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[13] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[14] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[15] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[16] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[17] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[18] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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

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

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Oklahoma in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Oklahoma for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

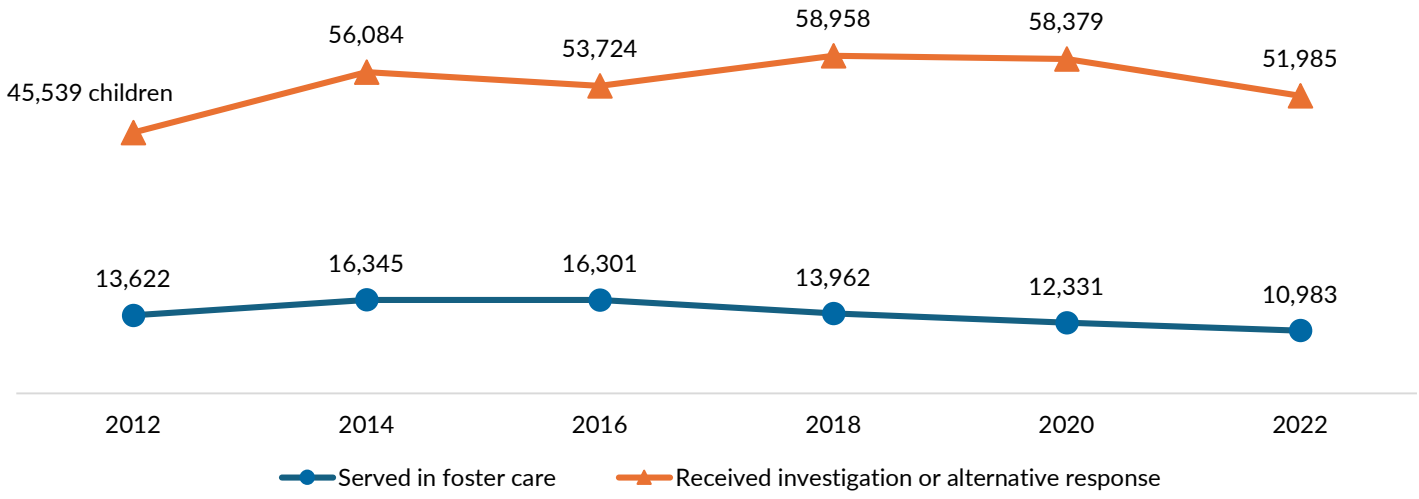
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Oklahoma who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$537,132,472**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Federal	$238,941,522	N/A	25%
State	$292,745,085	31%	113%
Local	Unable to provide	N/A	N/A
Other[5]	$5,445,865	-20%	N/A

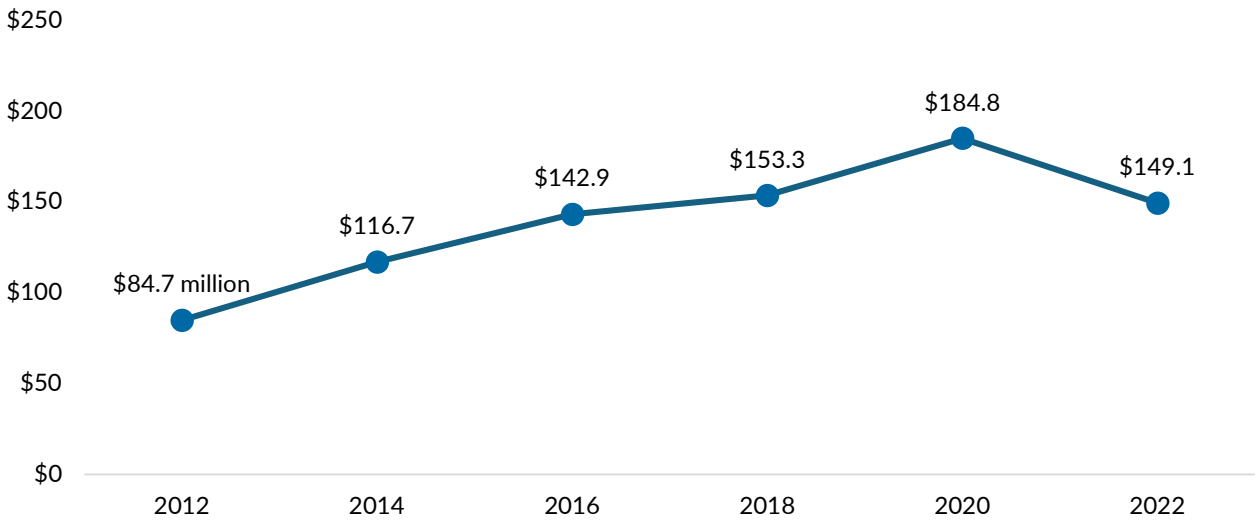
Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $149,060,040 **Change from SFY 2020**: -19%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Oklahoma's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2021.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in guardianship and prevention expenditures and a decrease in foster care, adoption, and Chafee/ETV expenditures.

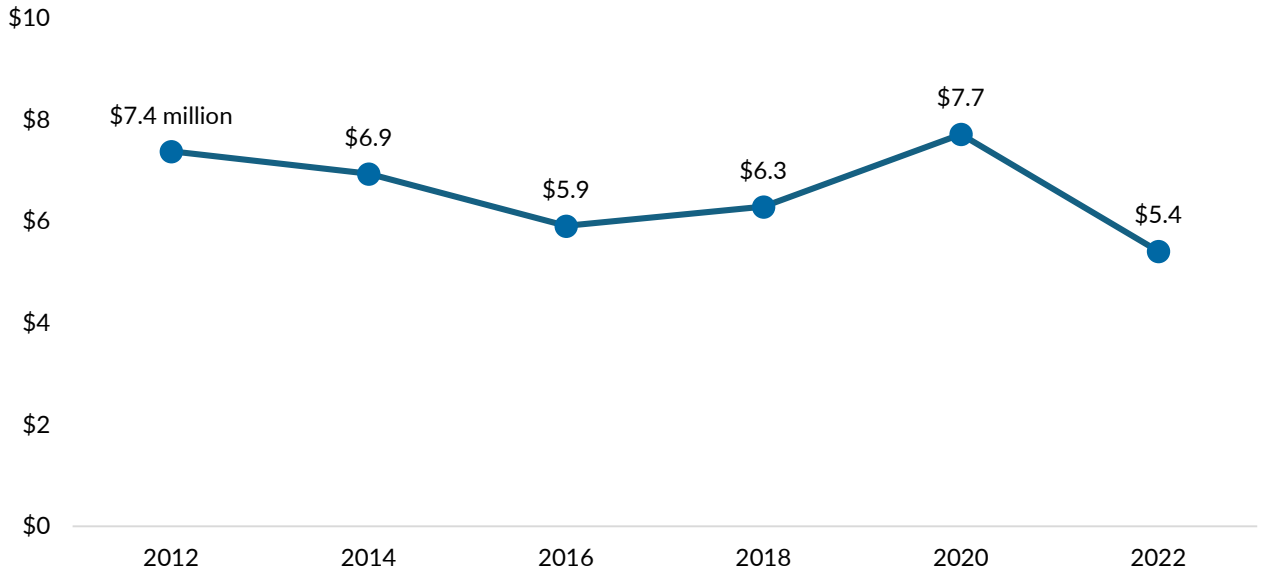
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$11,474,478	$59,122,018	$54,238,259
Adoption Assistance Program	$77,637,560	$103,811,023	$89,387,768
Guardianship Assistance Program	$0	$0	$1,376,575
Chafee Program and ETVs	$5,499,573	$6,111,296	$3,944,390
Waiver	$58,724,379	$15,510,564	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$113,048
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $5,413,656 **Change from SFY 2020:** -30%

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

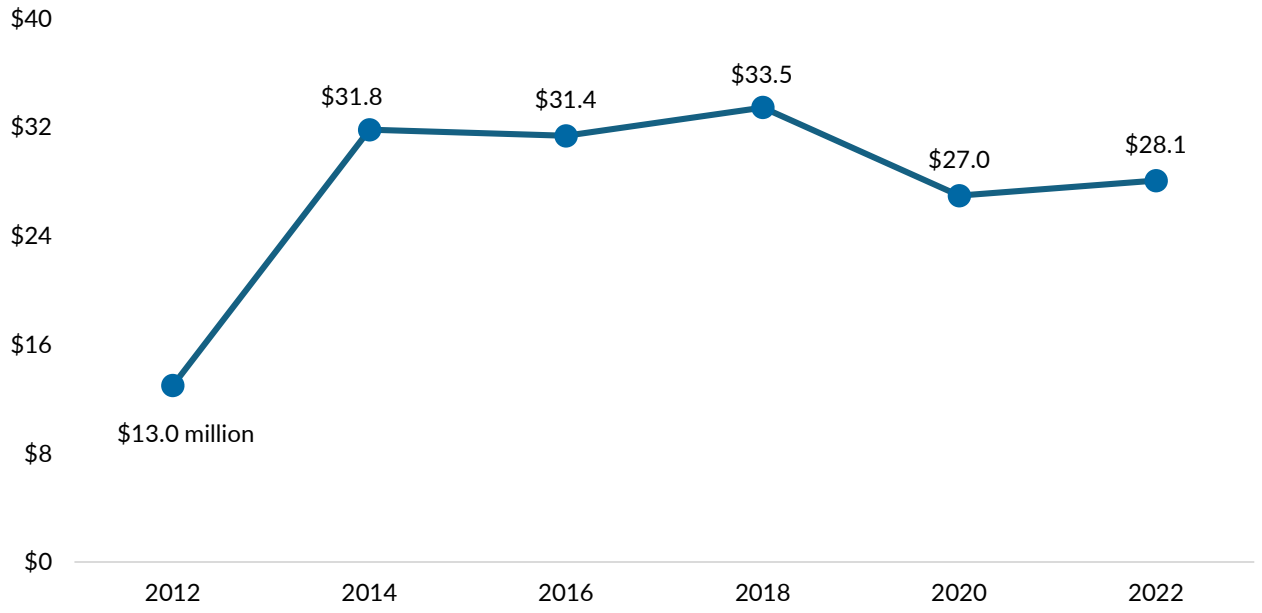
Total in SFY 2022: $33,225,920 **Change from SFY 2020**: N/A

Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $28,082,210 **Change from SFY 2020**: 4%

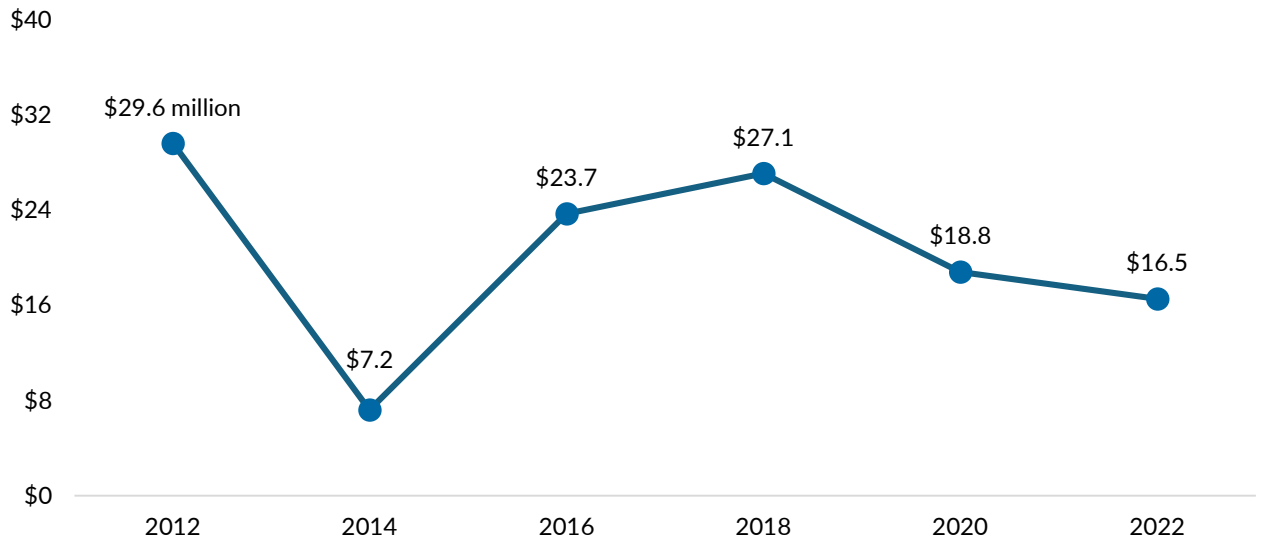
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $16,527,015 **Change from SFY 2020**: -12%

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



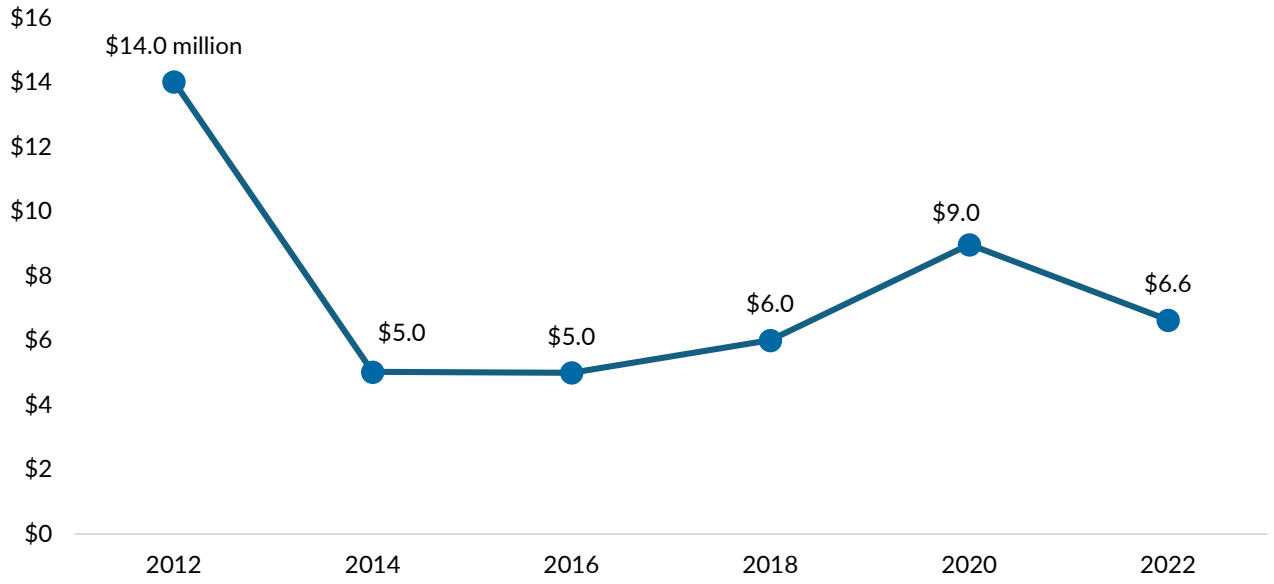
Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $6,632,681 **Change from SFY 2020**: -26%

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

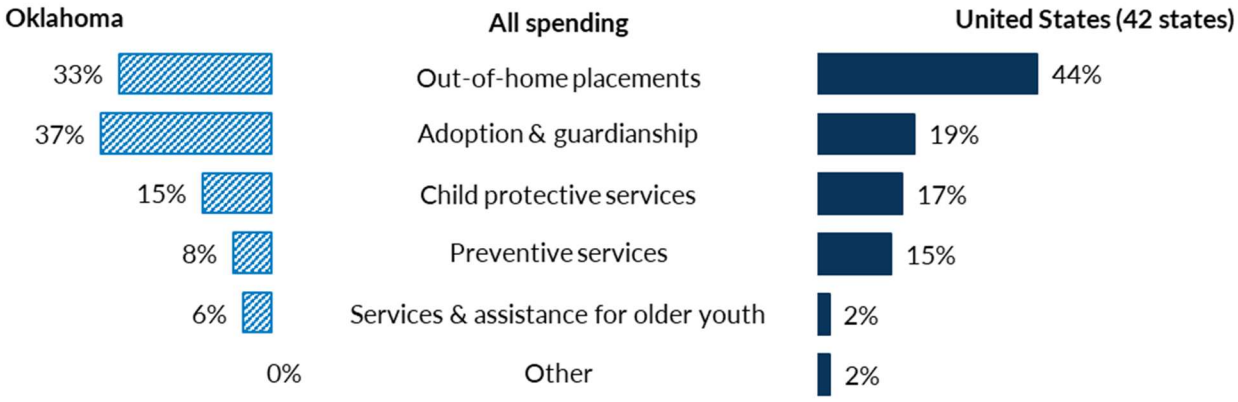
Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$906,518	14%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$0	0%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$246,688	4%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$5,479,475	83%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$0	0%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$0	0%

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$0	0%
Other	$0	0%

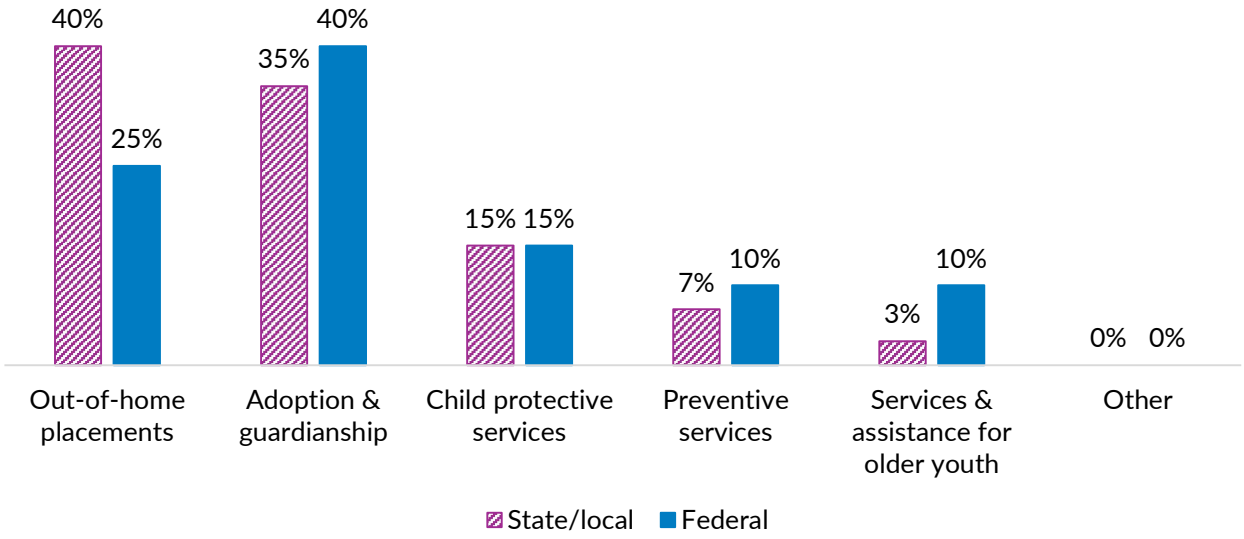


Use of Funds

Oklahoma's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship and a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements.



Almost half of Oklahoma's federal expenditures[20] are used for adoption and guardianship while closer to a third of the state's state/local expenditures[21] are used for this purpose.



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

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JULY 2025

Endnotes

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[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

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

For SFY 2022, Oklahoma was unable to report some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets and local expenditures, so its state/local, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

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

[6] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2023). *Title IV-E Programs Expenditure and Caseload Data 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/programs-expenditure-caseload-data-2022

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

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

Oklahoma was unable to report Medicaid expenditures for SFY 2020, so a comparison to 2020 is unable to be made.

[9] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[10] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[11] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[12] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[13] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[14] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[15] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[16] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[17] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[18] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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

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

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Oregon in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Oregon for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

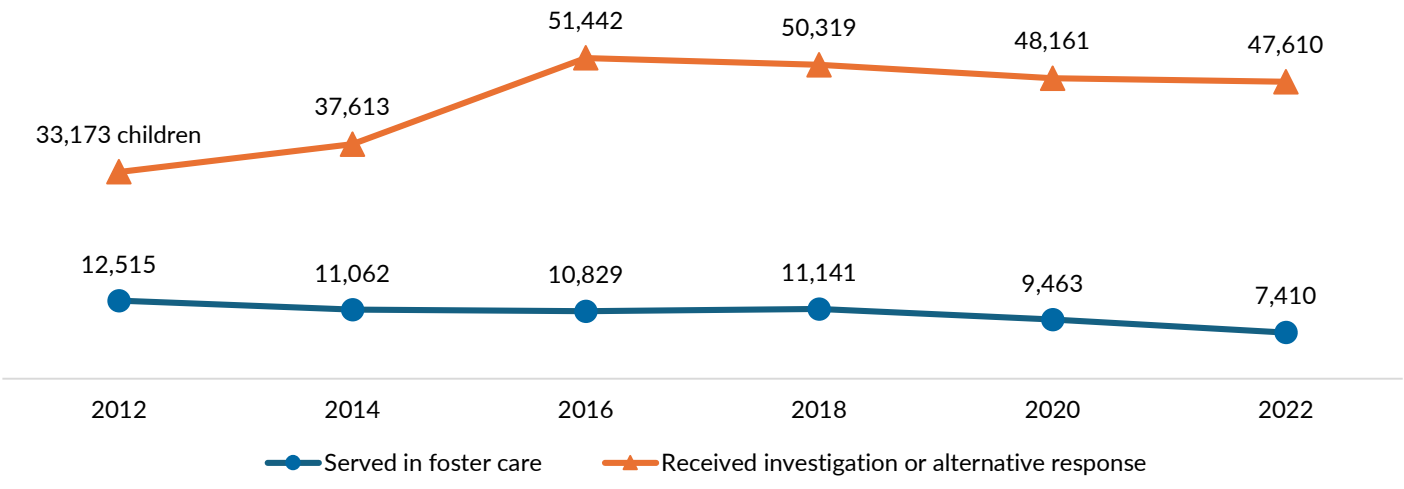
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Oregon who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



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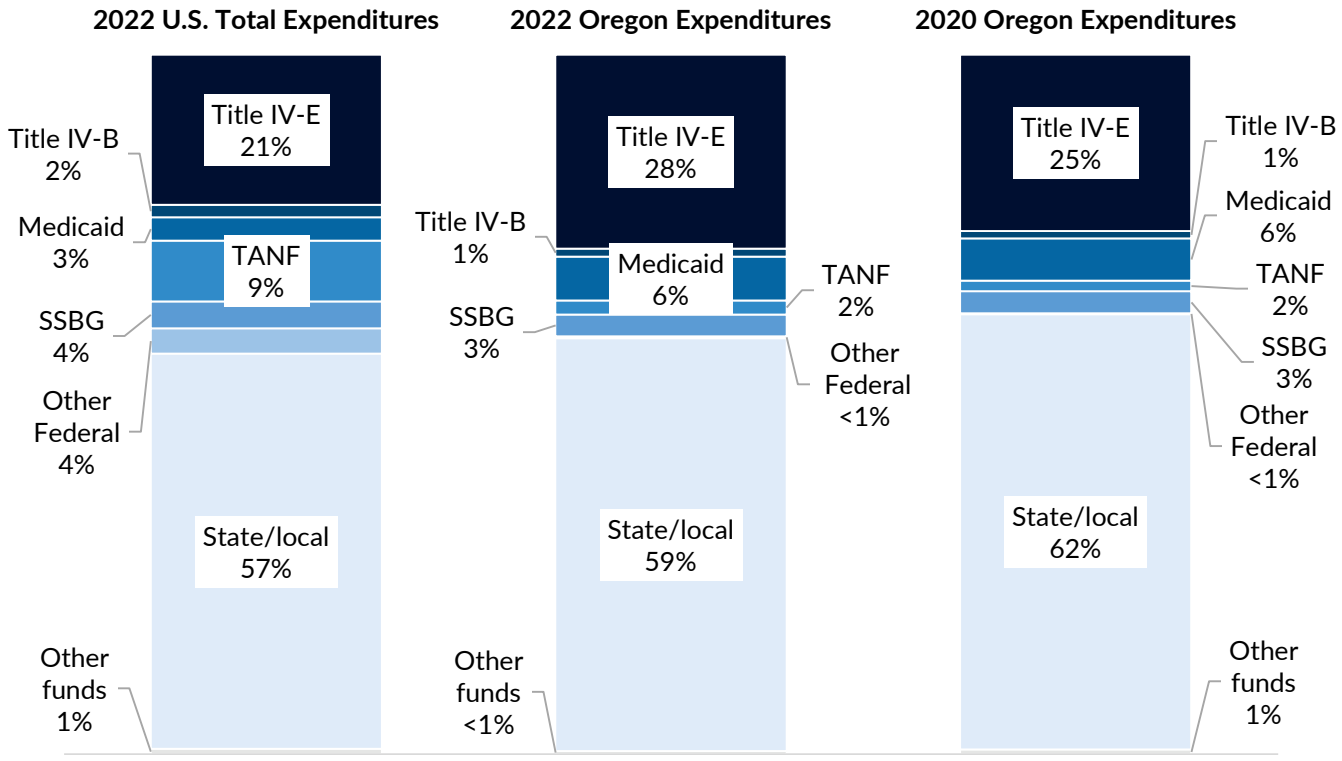
Total Expenditures[4]

Oregon's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022 but decreased slightly since SFY 2020.

	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$726,410,537**	**-3%**	**23%**
Federal	$294,504,283	6%	-12%
State	$426,179,273	-8%	66%
Local	$2,525,763	12%	NEW
Other[5]	$3,201,218	-34%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available. NEW indicates that the funding source was not used in the earlier of the two years being compared.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

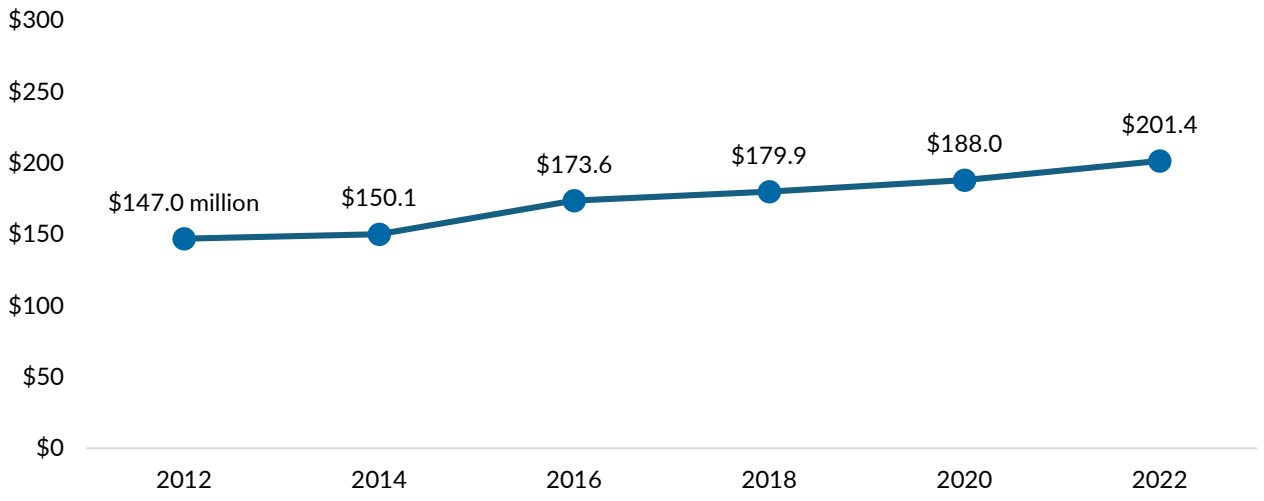


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $201,396,993 **Change from SFY 2020**: 7%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Oregon's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2020.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in foster care, adoption, guardianship, and Chafee/ETV expenditures.

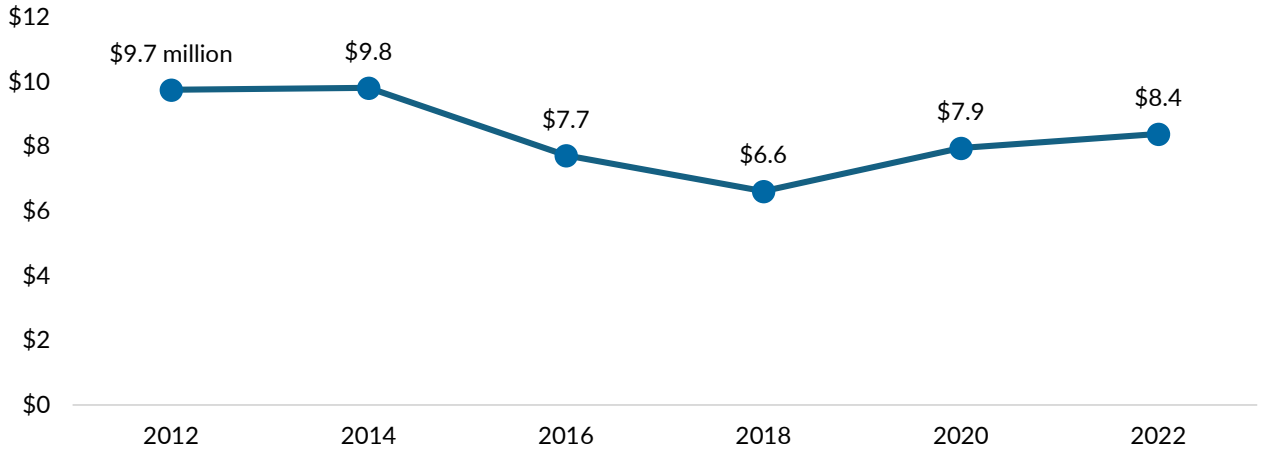
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$77,466,899	$115,024,205	$125,153,987
Adoption Assistance Program	$44,852,627	$50,871,855	$56,098,734
Guardianship Assistance Program	$9,429,652	$10,840,725	$11,039,584
Chafee Program and ETVs	$4,390,015	$2,883,200	$6,169,846
Waiver	$39,116,802	$5,480,695	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $8,385,823 **Change from SFY 2020:** 6%

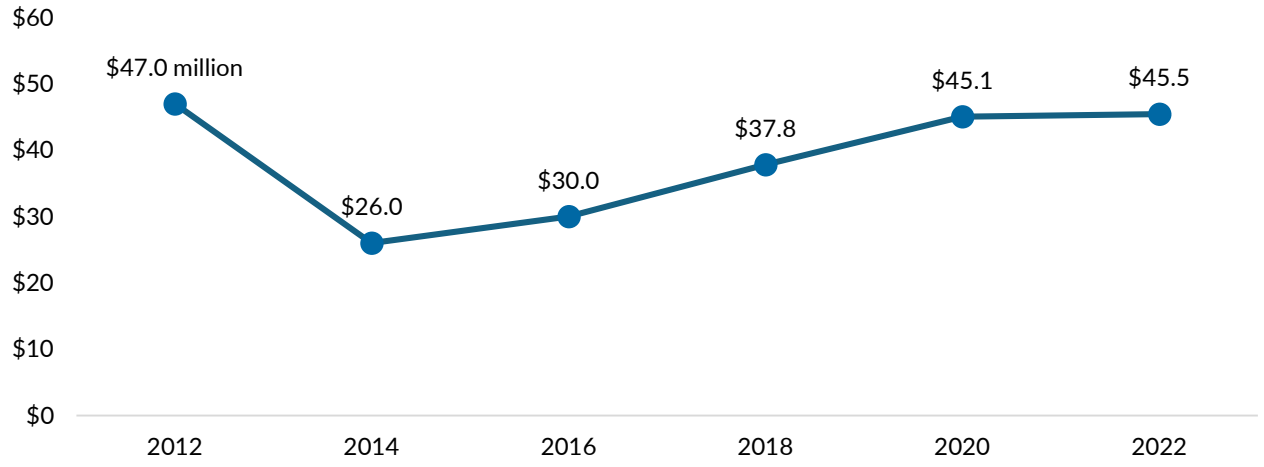
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $45,451,999 **Change from SFY 2020**: 1%

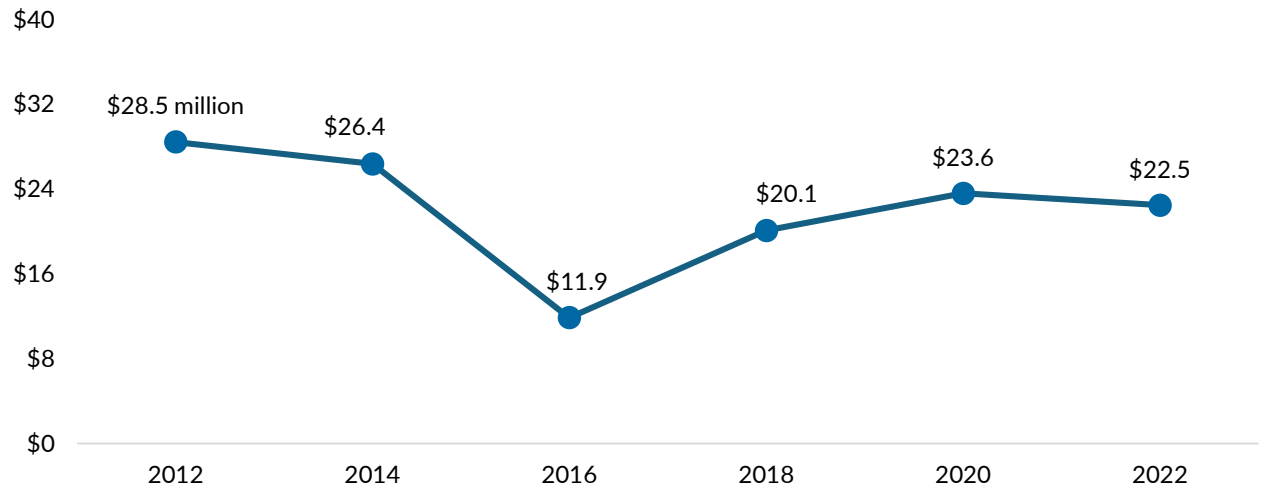
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $22,468,267 **Change from SFY 2020**: -5%

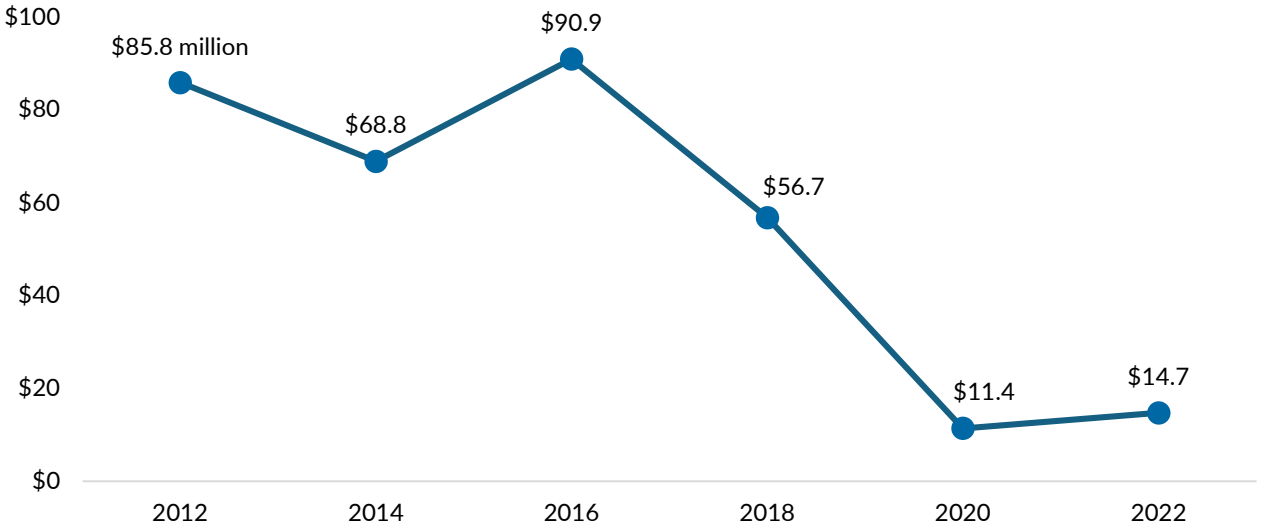
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $14,698,584 **Change from SFY 2020**: 29%

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

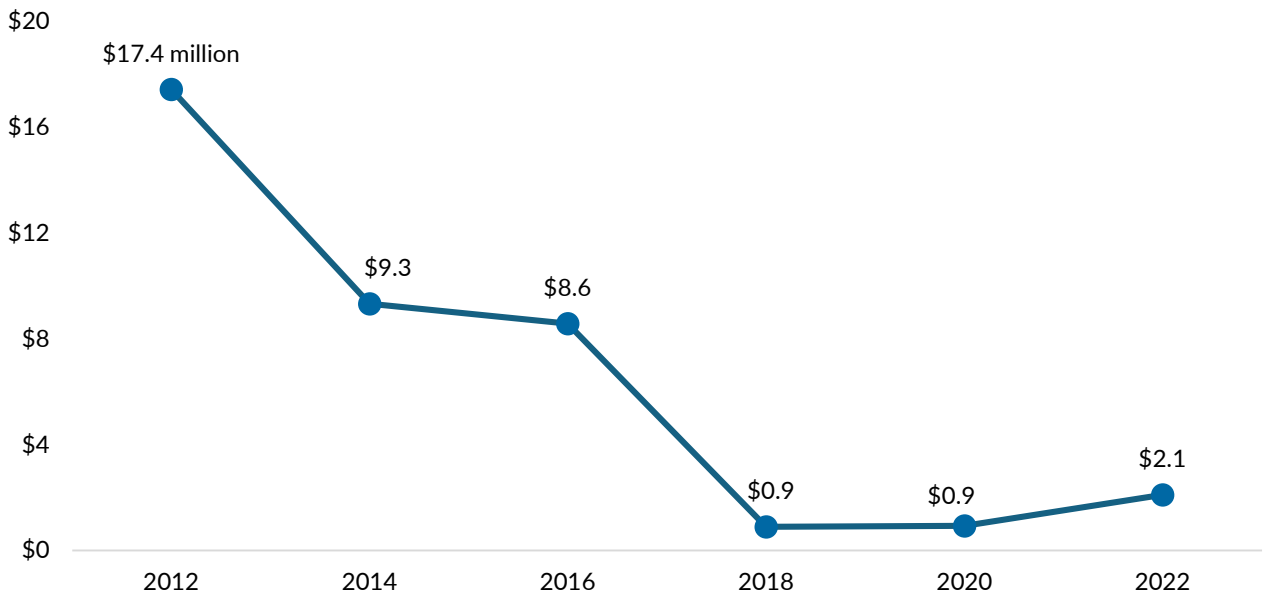


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $2,102,617 **Change from SFY 2020**: 126%

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$501,710	24%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$0	0%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$105,959	5%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$1,227,314	58%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$0	0%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$267,634	13%
Other	$0	0%



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Oregon was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2024). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2013 – 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2020). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2010 – 2019*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption-fy-2010-2019

[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument has been revised over time, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

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

For SFY 2022, Oregon was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

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

[6] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2023). *Title IV-E Programs Expenditure and Caseload Data 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/programs-expenditure-caseload-data-2022

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Pennsylvania in SFY 2022

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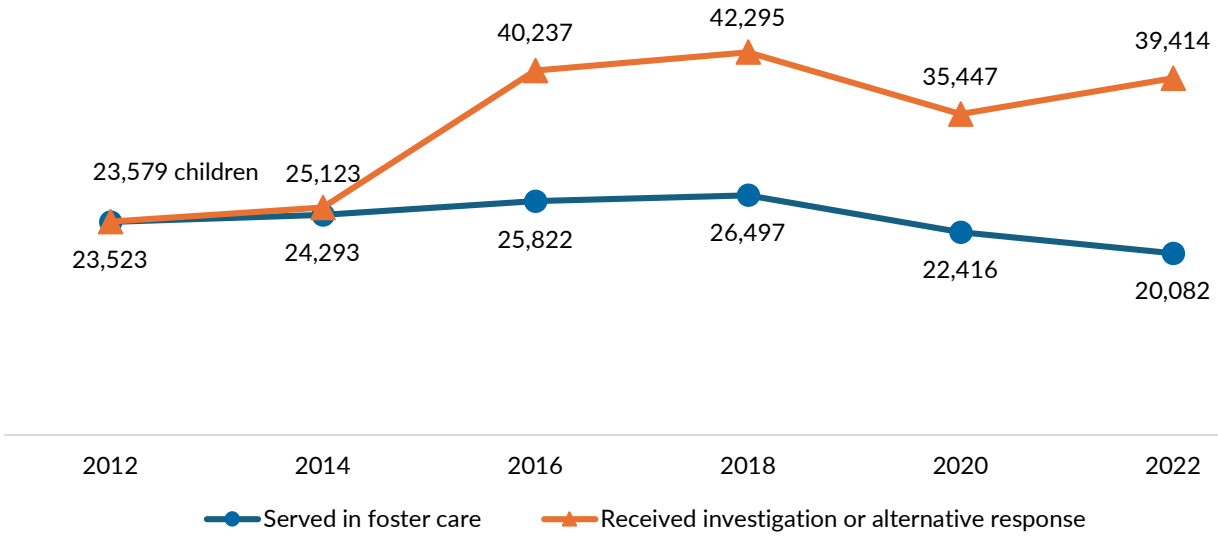
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- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

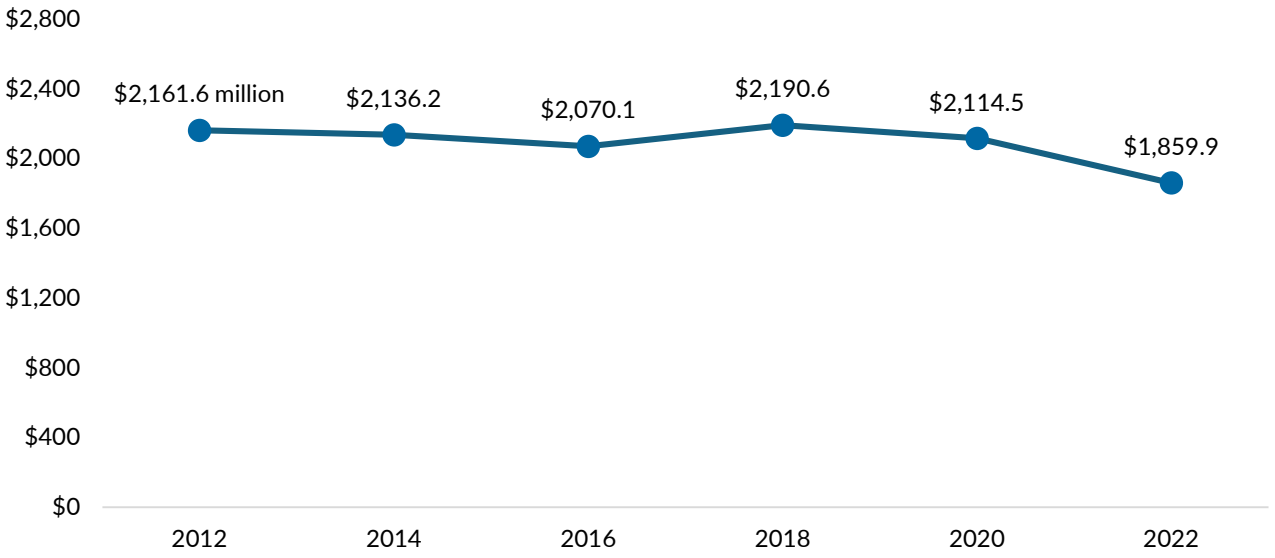
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Pennsylvania who received an investigation or alternative response has increased while the number served in foster care has decreased.



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Total Expenditures[4]

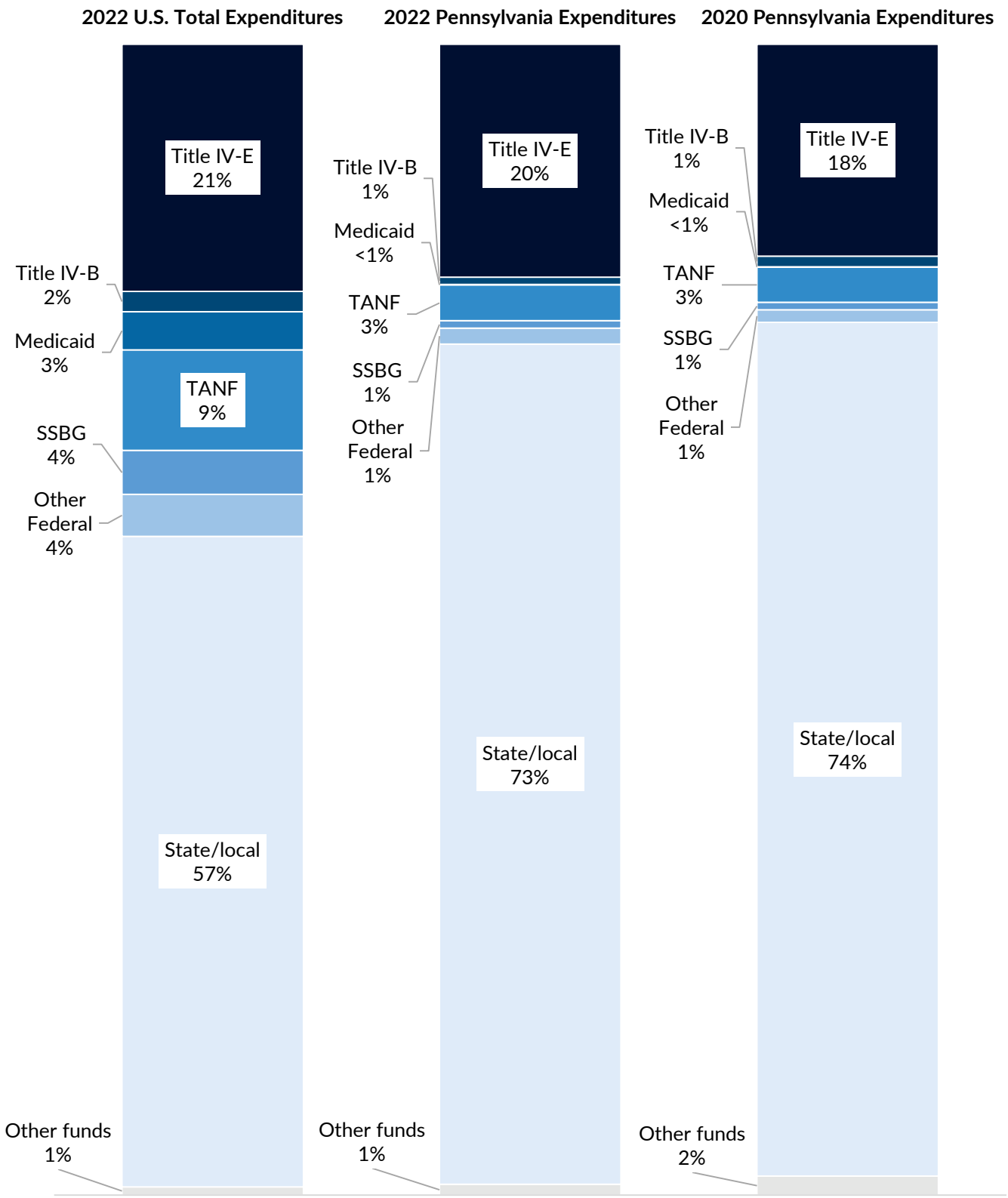
Pennsylvania's total child welfare agency spending decreased from SFY 2012 to 2022 and decreased since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$1,859,884,857**	**-12%**	**-14%**
Federal	$484,575,015	-5%	-9%
State	$1,027,799,967	-13%	-12%
Local	$329,964,669	-16%	-29%
Other[5]	$17,545,206	-50%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

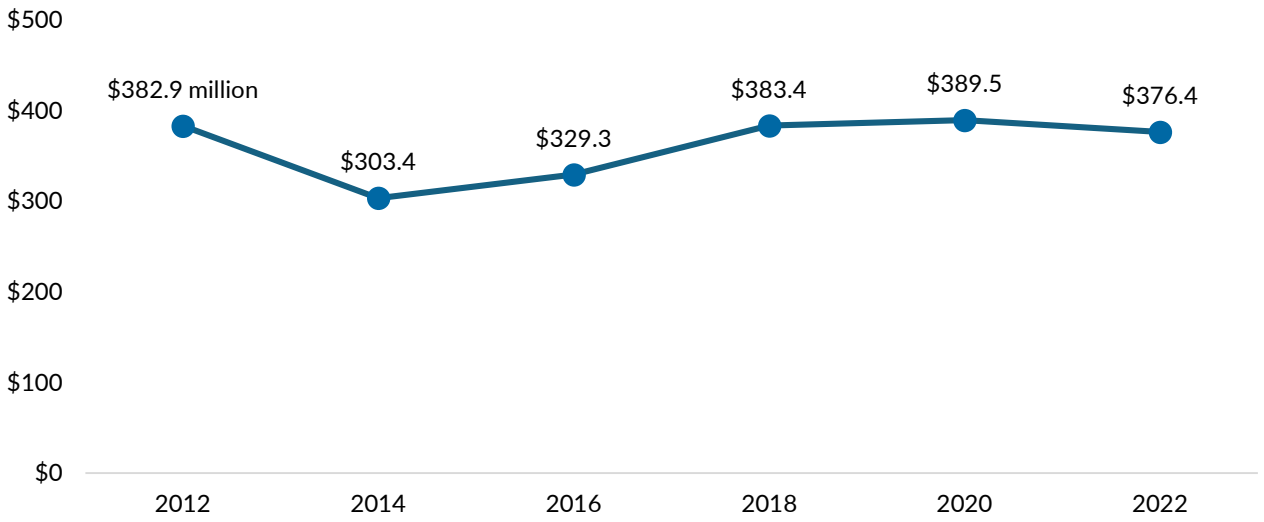


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $376,420,472 **Change from SFY 2020**: -3%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Pennsylvania's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2021.[7]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in foster care, adoption, guardianship, and prevention expenditures and a decrease in Chafee/ETV expenditures.

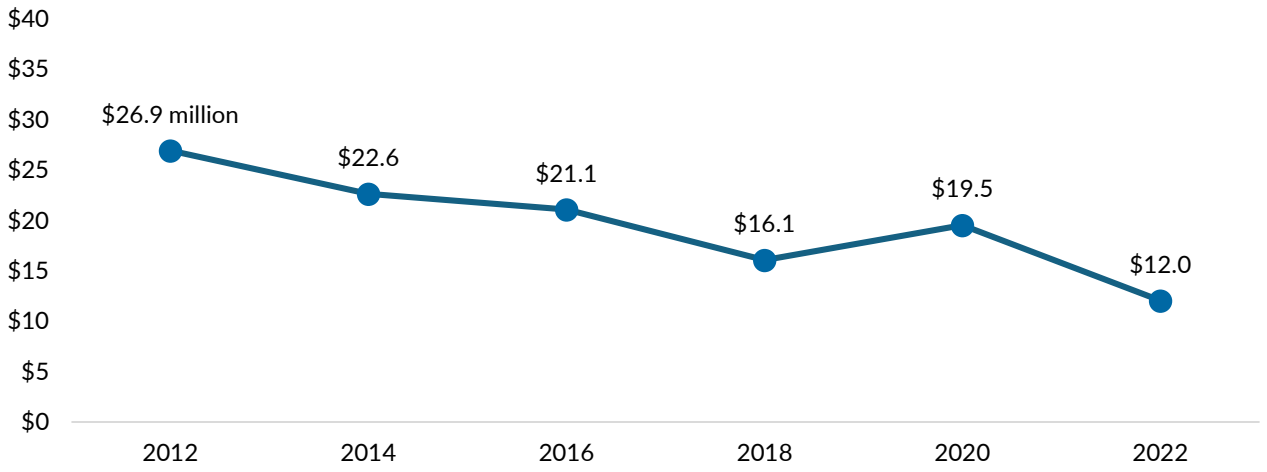
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$129,066,990	$182,572,578	$205,769,117
Adoption Assistance Program	$127,688,492	$145,992,091	$149,177,121
Guardianship Assistance Program	$12,969,208	$14,103,024	$15,636,949
Chafee Program and ETVs	$8,058,348	$9,744,179	$5,771,816
Waiver	$104,223,986	$35,739,025	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$65,469
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $12,035,892 **Change from SFY 2020:** -38%

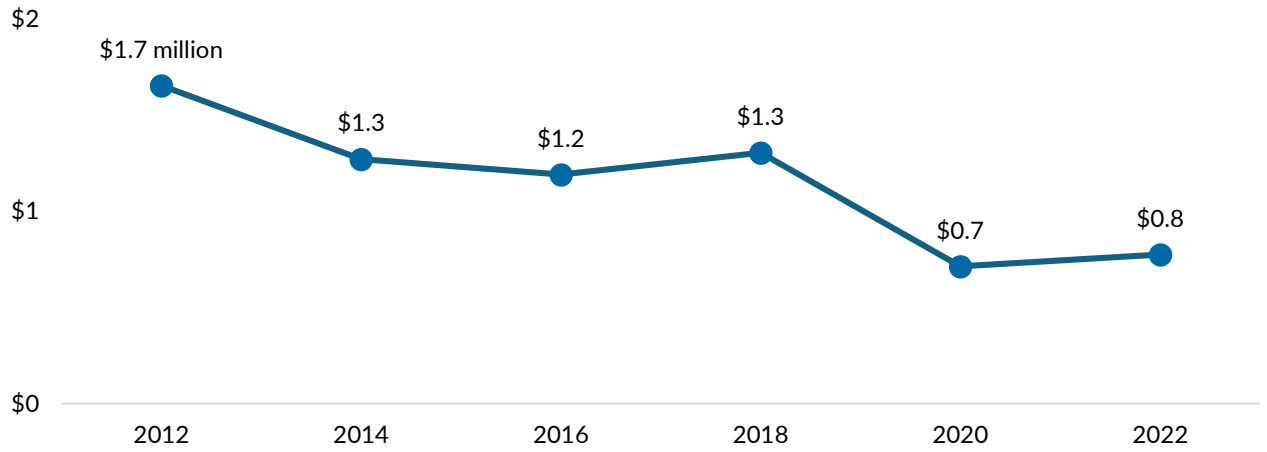
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[9]

Total in SFY 2022: $774,351 **Change from SFY 2020**: 9%

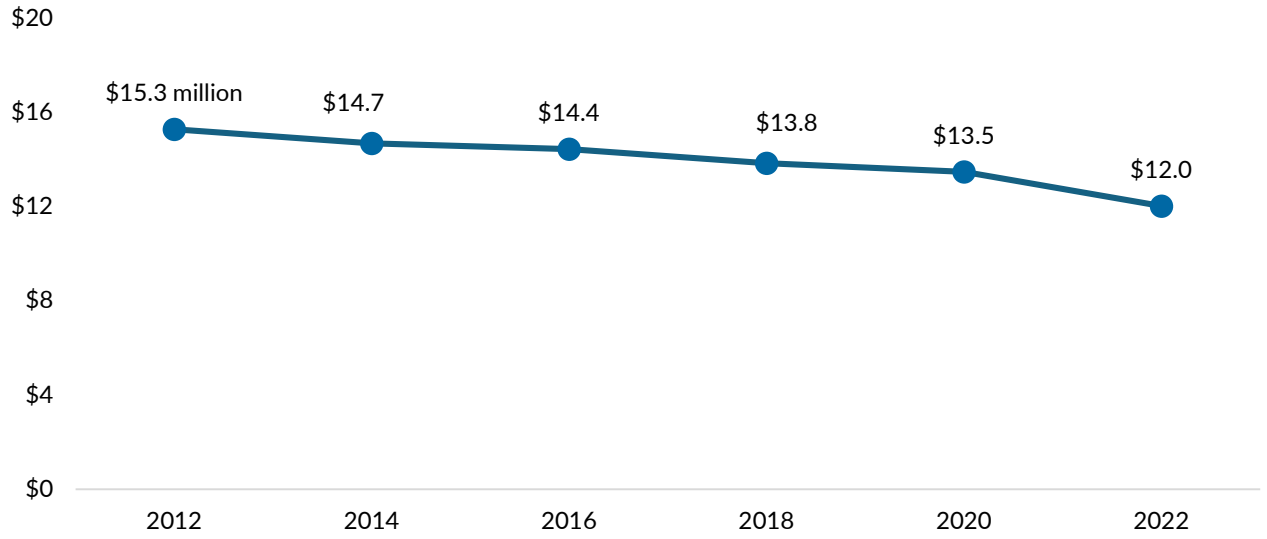
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $12,012,000 **Change from SFY 2020**: -11%

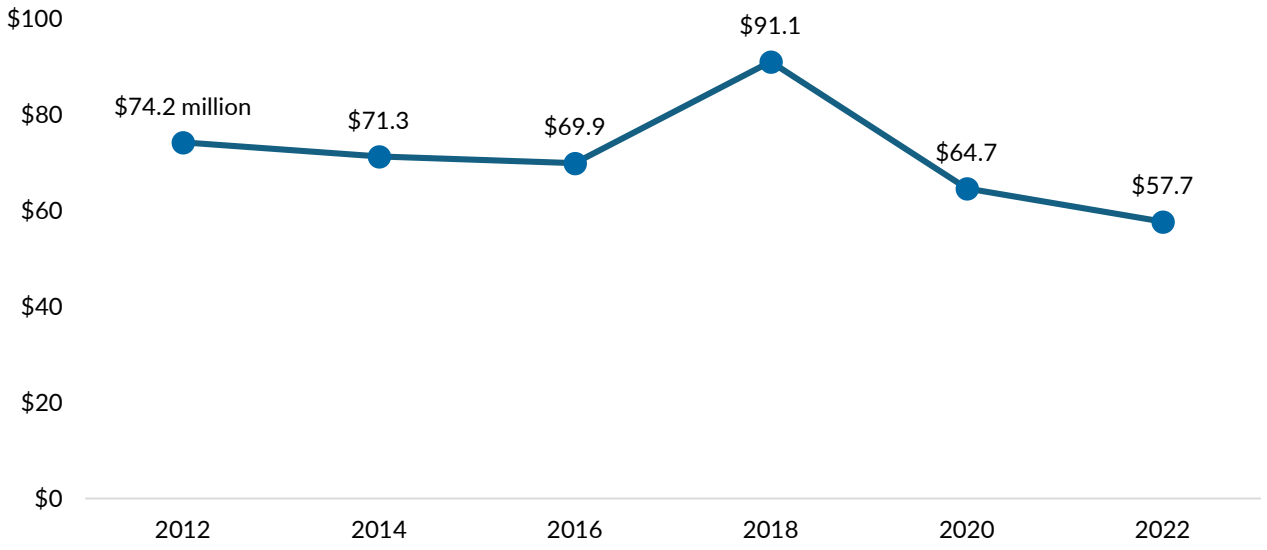
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[10]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $57,738,060 **Change from SFY 2020**: -11%

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

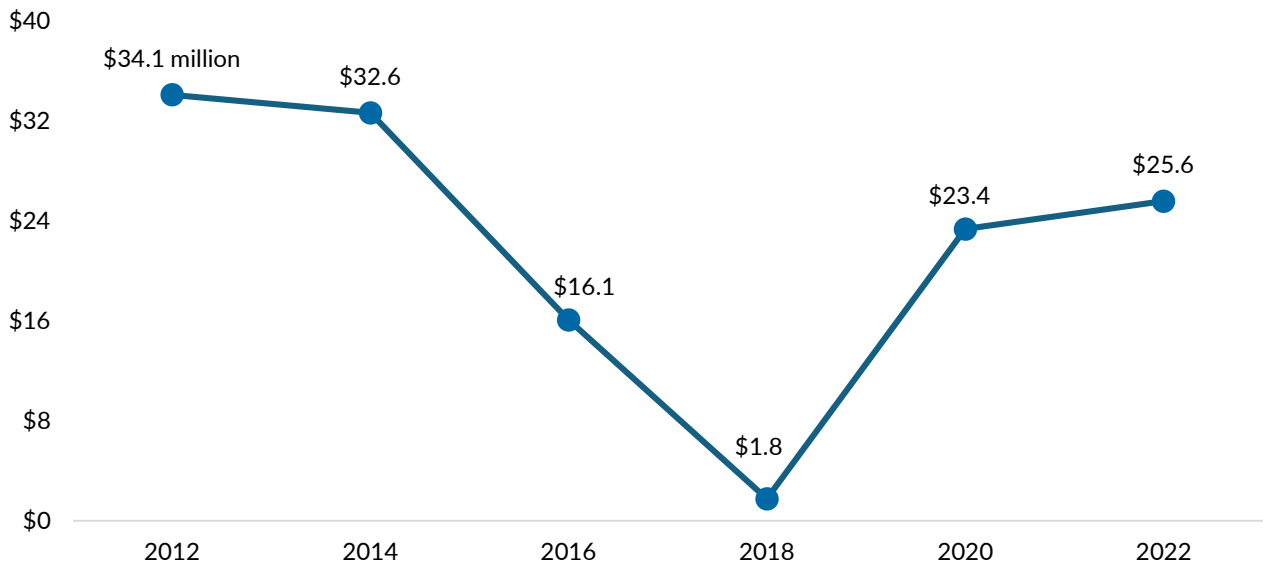


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $25,594,240 **Change from SFY 2020**: 10%

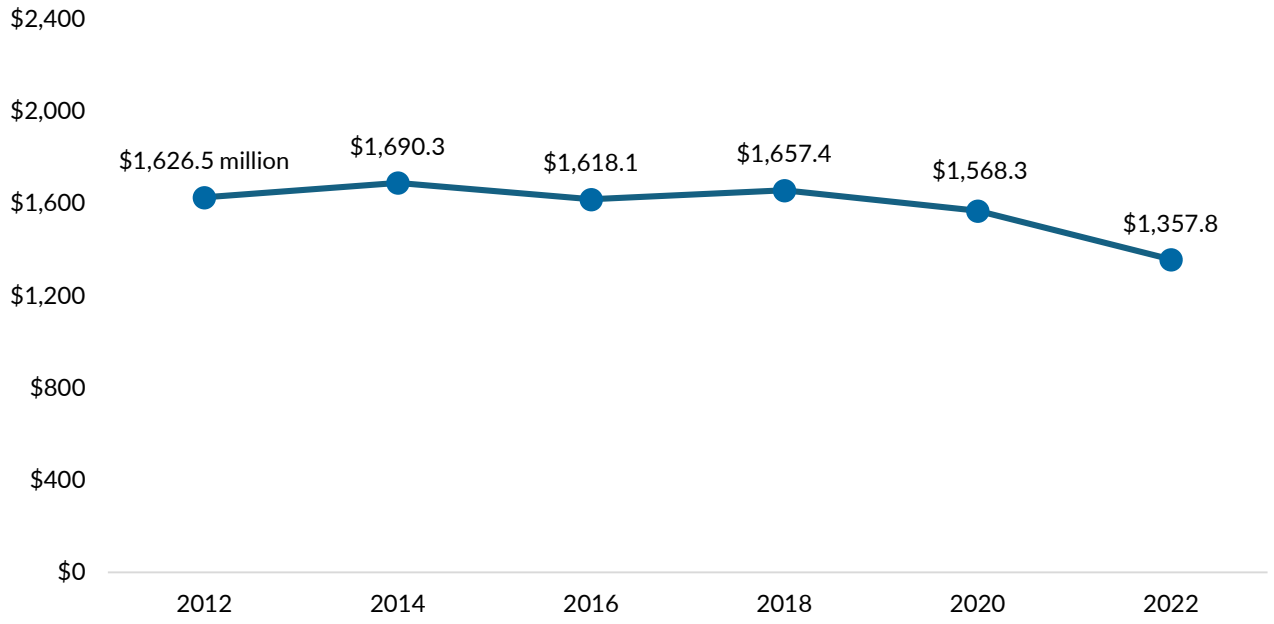
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[11]	$3,154,570	12%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[12]	$1,448,159	6%
Children's Justice Act[13]	$557,400	2%
Adoption Opportunities[14]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[15]	$0	0%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[16]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[17]	$16,860,874	66%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[18]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[19]	$3,573,237	14%
Other	$0	0%



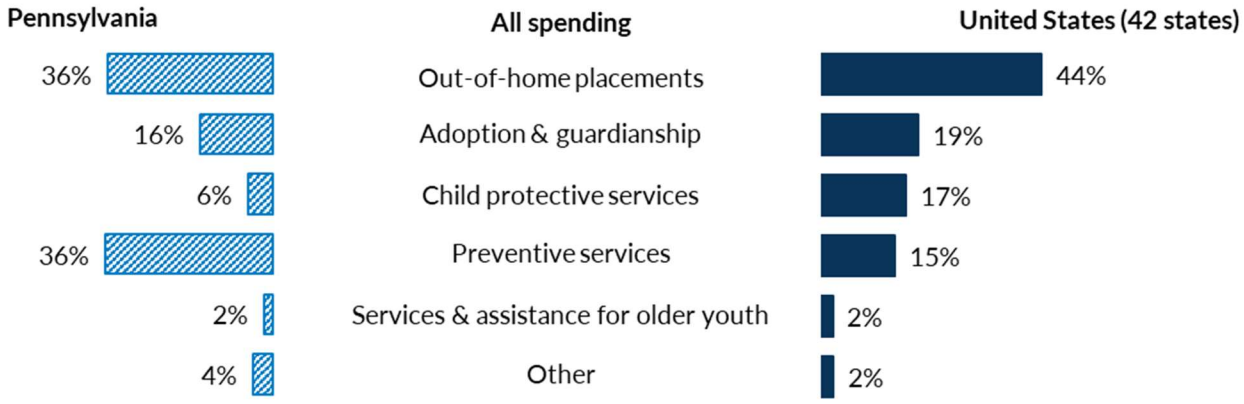
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

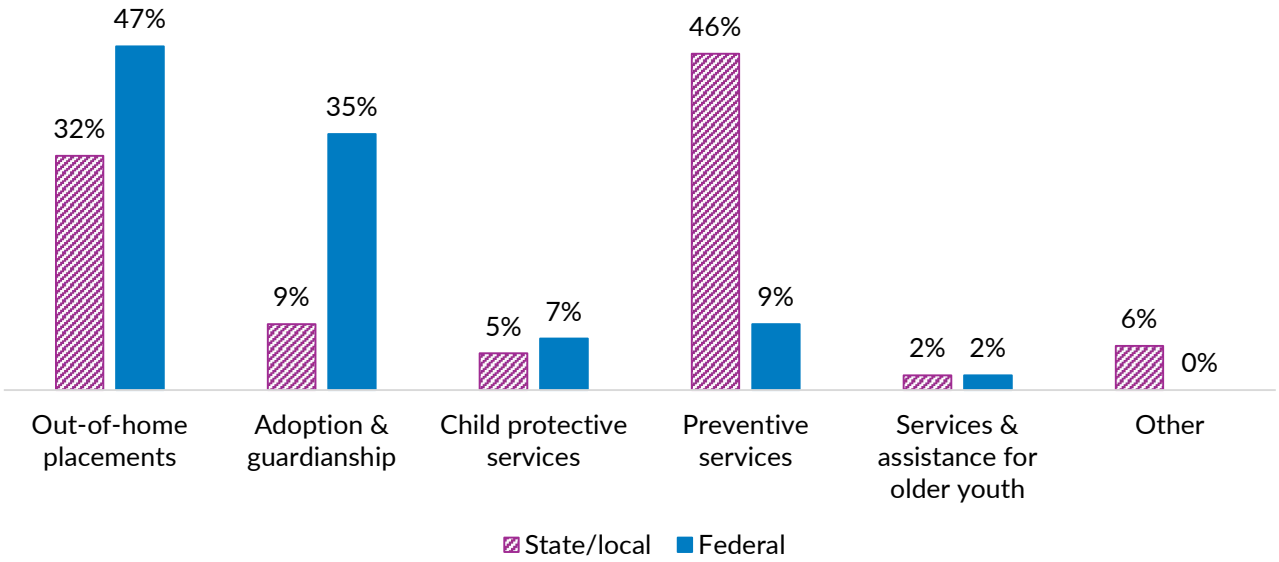


Use of Funds

Pennsylvania's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[20] The state spends a much larger proportion on preventive services and a smaller proportion on child protective services.



Almost half of Pennsylvania's federal expenditures[21] are used for out-of-home placements while closer to a third of the state's state/local expenditures[22] are used for this purpose.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Pennsylvania was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2024). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2013 – 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2020). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2010 – 2019*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption-fy-2010-2019

[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument has been revised over time, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

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

For SFY 2022, Pennsylvania was unable to report some categories of Title IV-E expenditures, some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its federal, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

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

[6] For SFY 2022, Pennsylvania was unable to report some Title IV-E Prevention Services Program expenditures, so its Title IV-E expenditures may be understated.

[7] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2023). *Title IV-E Programs Expenditure and Caseload Data 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/programs-expenditure-caseload-data-2022

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

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

children involved with the child welfare system and child welfare activities overall in the United States. Additional Medicaid funds may be used by the state health department to provide healthcare to children involved in child welfare, the majority of whom are eligible for Medicaid.

[10] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[11] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[12] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[13] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[14] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[15] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[16] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[17] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[18] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[19] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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

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

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Puerto Rico in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Puerto Rico for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

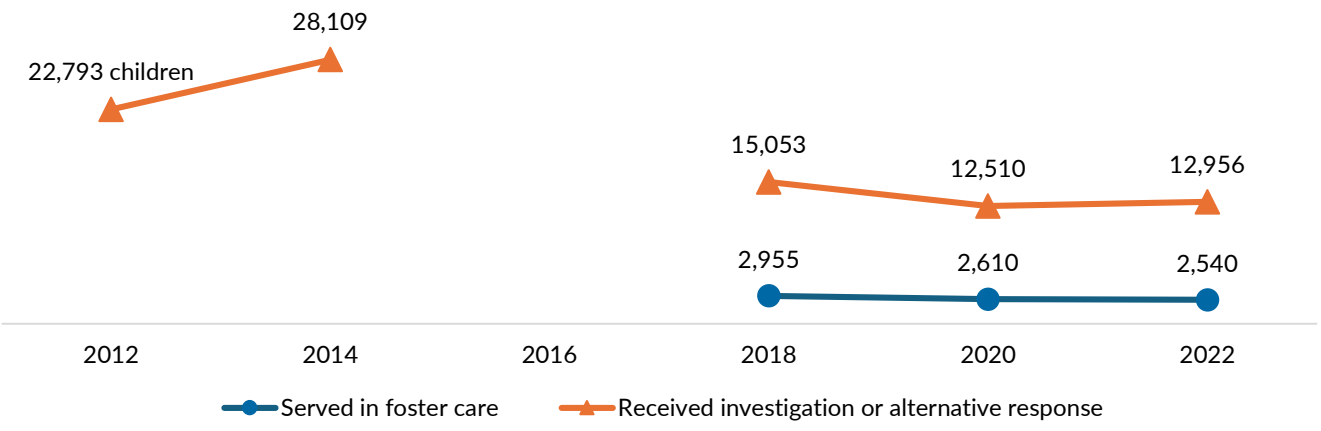
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Puerto Rico who received an investigation or alternative response has increased while the number served in foster care has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$226,739,317**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Federal	$130,788,674	5%	367%
State	$92,393,642	-7%	-41%
Local	$0	N/A	0%
Other[5]	$3,557,000	N/A	N/A

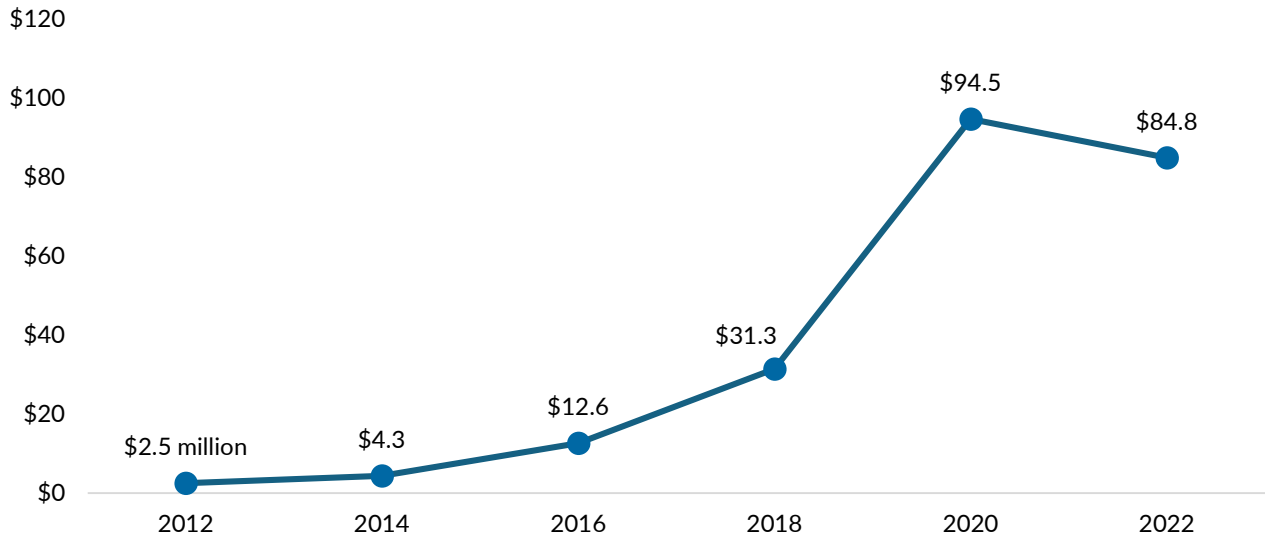
Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $84,770,849 **Change from SFY 2020**: -10%

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



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in adoption, guardianship, and prevention expenditures and a decrease in foster care and Chafee/ETV expenditures.

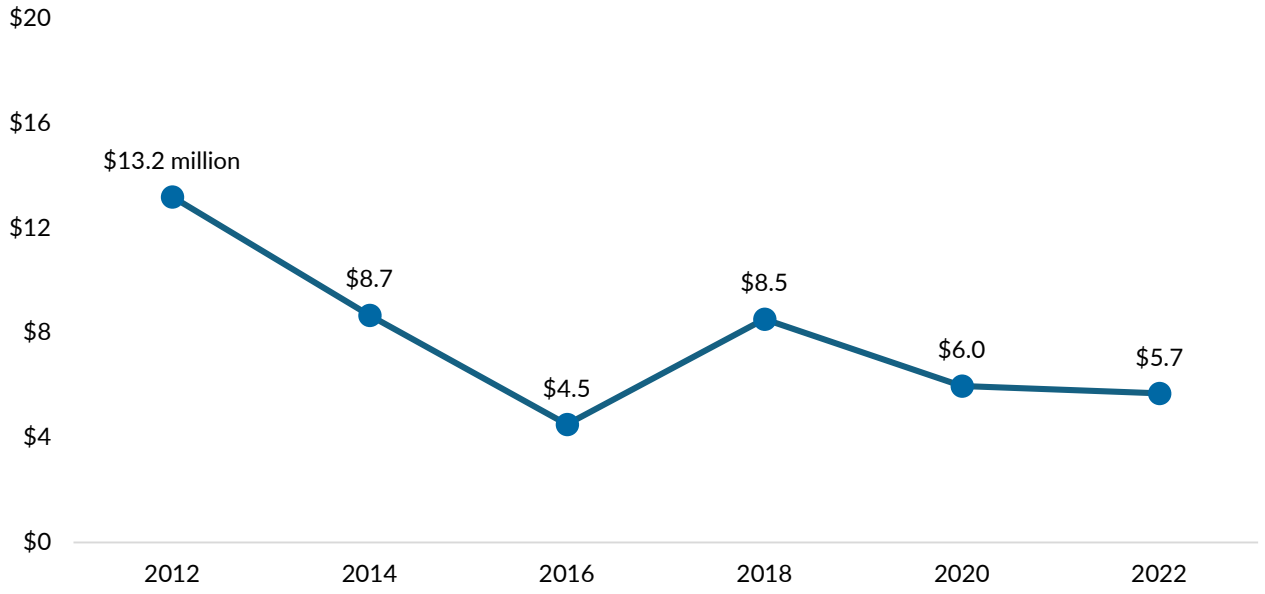
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$26,983,280	$90,810,236	$75,415,052
Adoption Assistance Program	$2,155,528	$2,383,163	$3,531,249
Guardianship Assistance Program	$451,605	$403,936	$569,702
Chafee Program and ETVs	$1,730,868	$935,964	$923,167
Waiver	$0	Unknown	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$4,331,679
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	Unable to provide	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	Unable to provide	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $5,678,379 **Change from SFY 2020:** -5%

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[7]

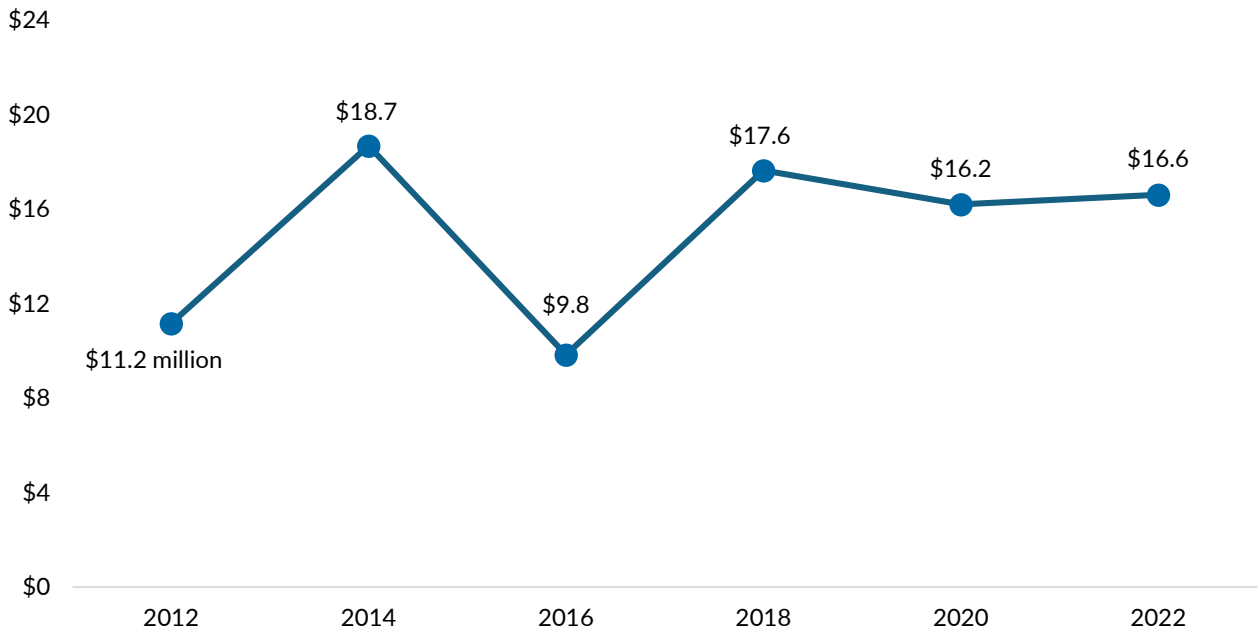
Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $16,607,355 **Change from SFY 2020**: 2%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[8]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

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

Other Federal Funds

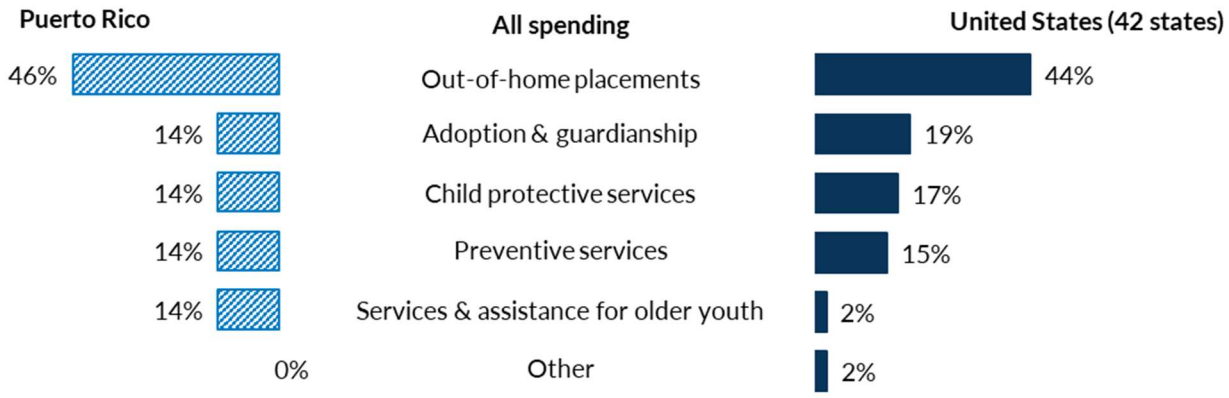
Total in SFY 2022: $23,732,092 **Change from SFY 2020**: 207%

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

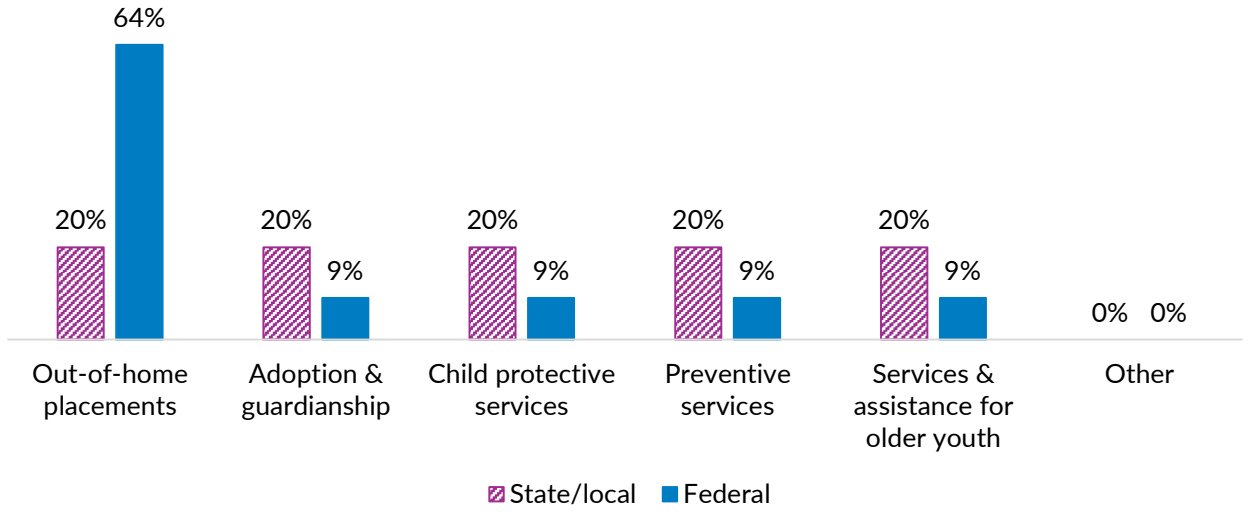
Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[9]	$448,305	2%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[10]	$254,808	1%
Children's Justice Act[11]	$127,366	1%
Adoption Opportunities[12]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[13]	$0	0%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[14]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[15]	$2,029,696	9%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[16]	$3,439,836	14%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[17]	$17,432,081	73%
Other	$0	0%

Use of Funds

Puerto Rico's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[18] The state spends a larger proportion on services and assistance for older youth and a smaller proportion on adoption and guardianship.



More than half of Puerto Rico's federal expenditures[19] are used for out-of-home placements while less than a quarter of the state's state/local expenditures[20] are used for this purpose.



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

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JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Puerto Rico was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

Puerto Rico's data is not available for 2012, 2014 or 2016.

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

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Puerto Rico's data is not available for 2016.

[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

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

For SFY 2022, Puerto Rico was unable to report child benefits and family income used as offsets, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

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

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

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[12] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[13] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

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[15] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[16] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Rhode Island in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Rhode Island for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

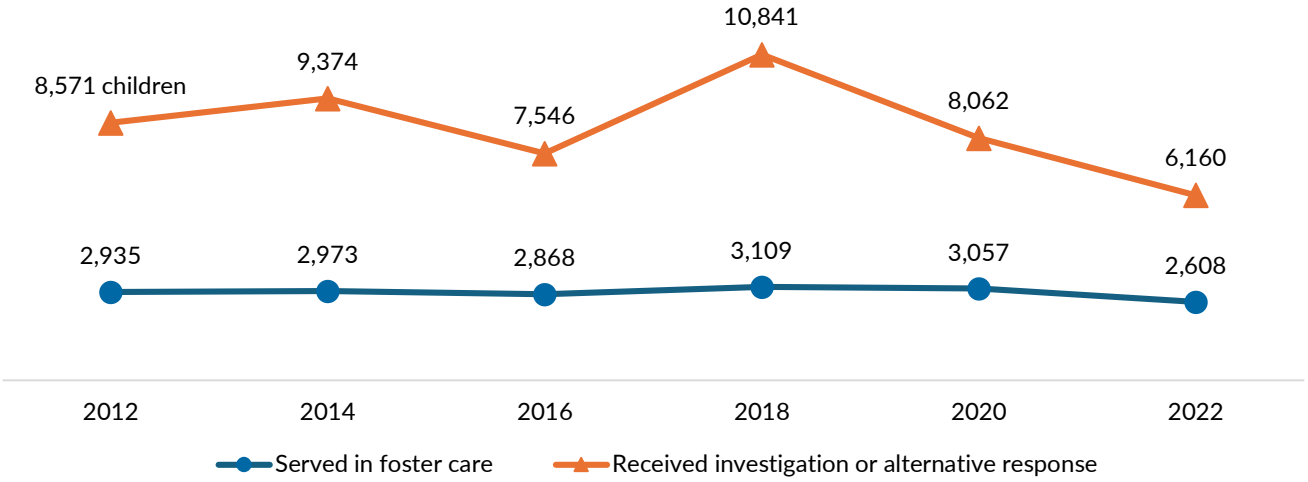
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- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

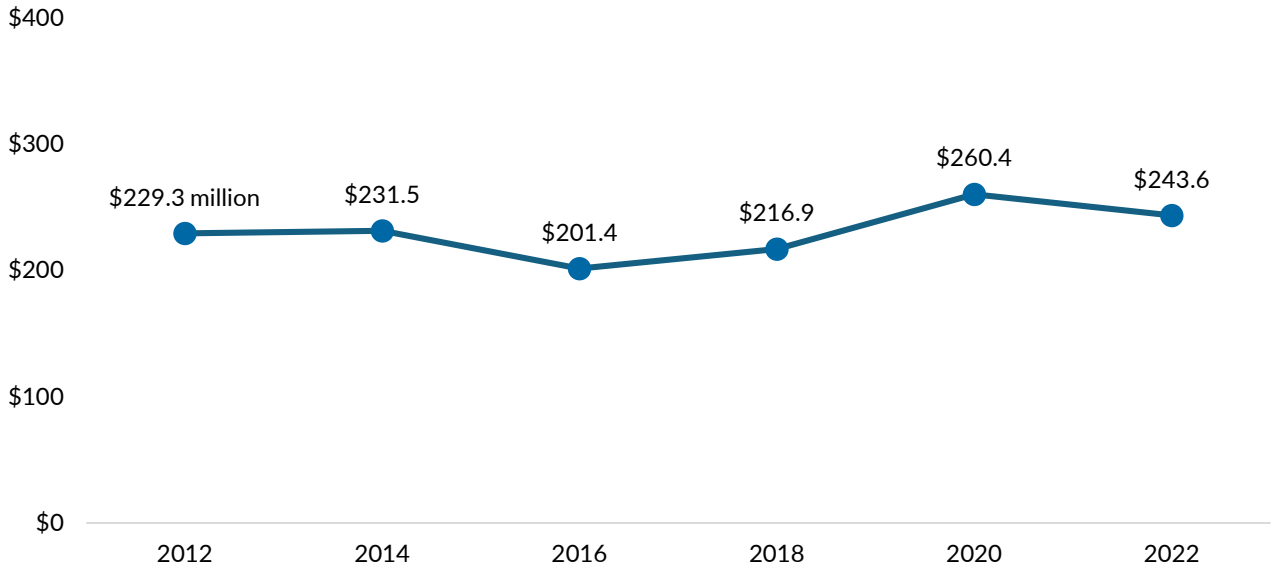
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Rhode Island who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

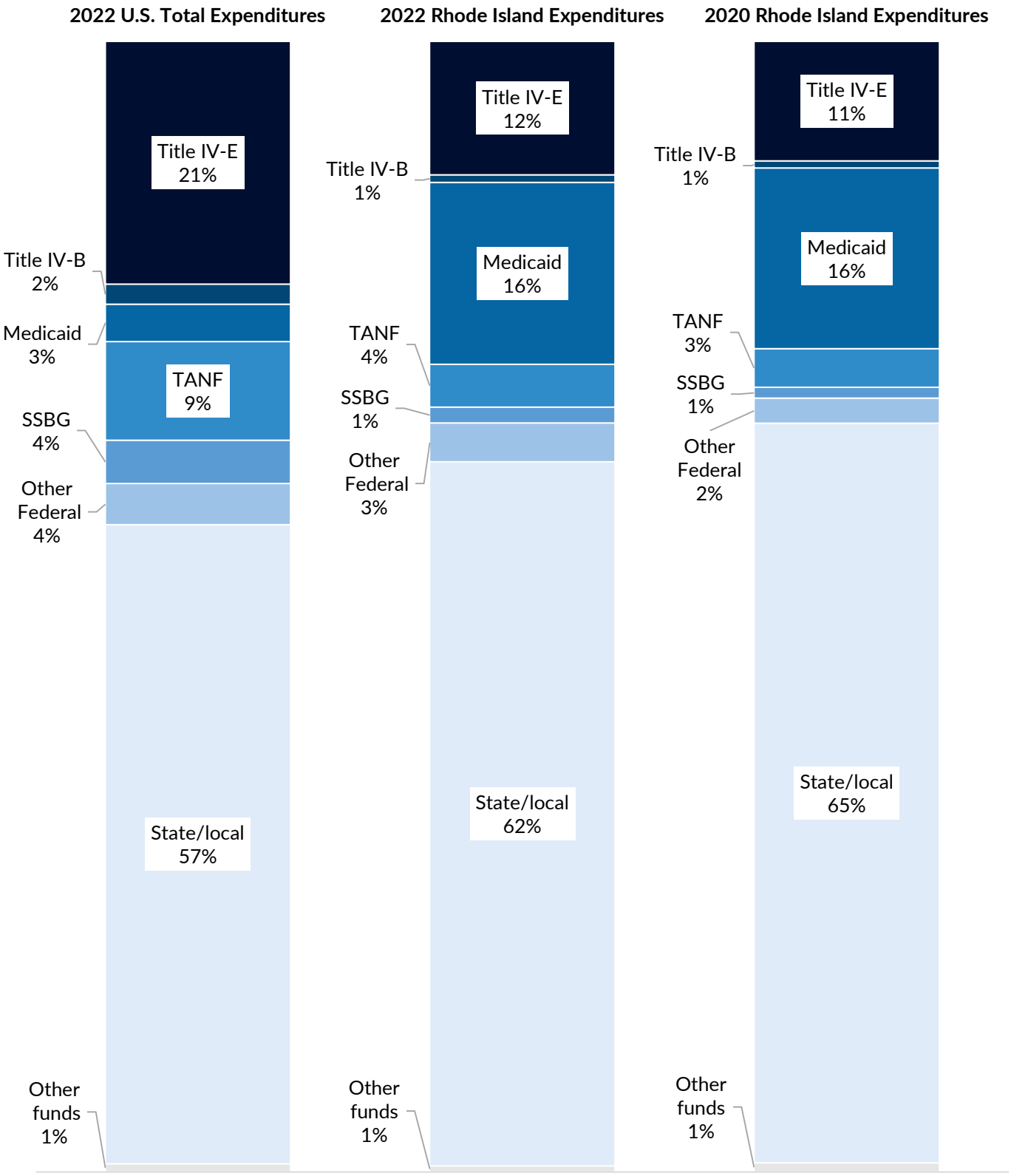
Rhode Island's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022 but decreased since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$243,624,416**	**-6%**	**6%**
Federal	$90,587,097	3%	21%
State	$151,767,779	-11%	-2%
Local	$0	0%	0%
Other[5]	$1,269,540	-39%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

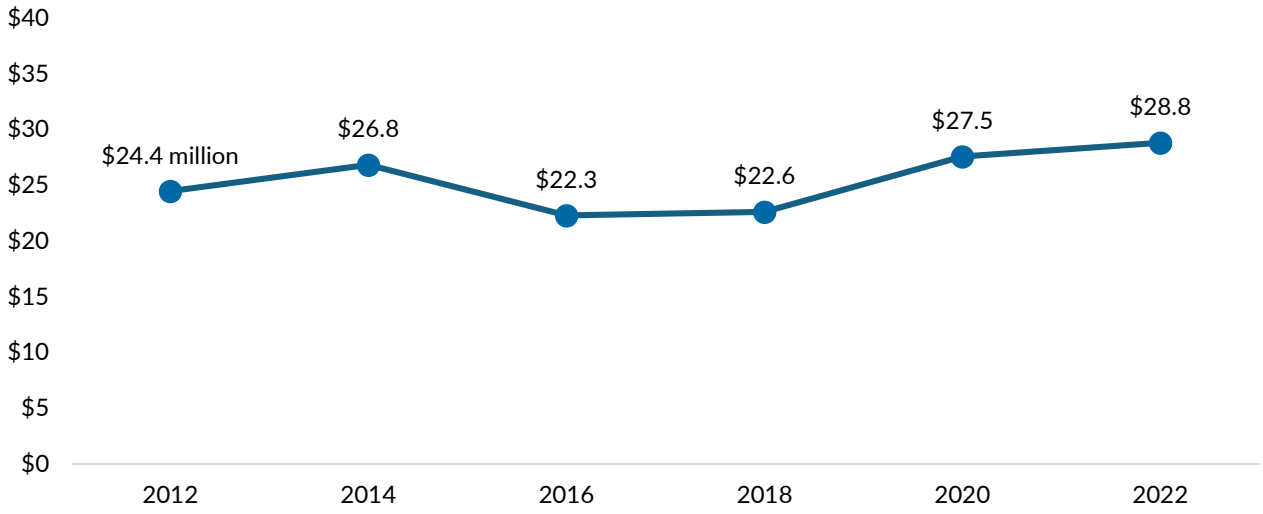


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $28,794,346 **Change from SFY 2020**: 5%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Rhode Island's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2021.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in adoption, guardianship, and Chafee/ETV expenditures and a decrease in foster care and kinship navigator expenditures.

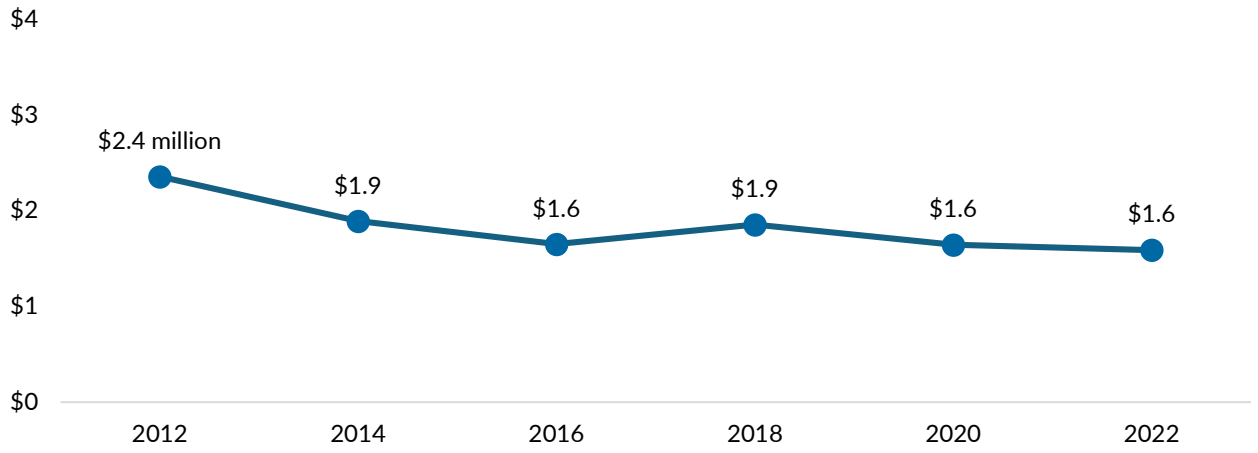
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$12,650,028	$15,999,570	$13,904,802
Adoption Assistance Program	$8,641,359	$9,968,999	$12,121,318
Guardianship Assistance Program	$696,562	$827,894	$1,254,929
Chafee Program and ETVs	$599,794	$457,178	$1,272,561
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$285,751	$240,736
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $1,588,633 **Change from SFY 2020:** -3%

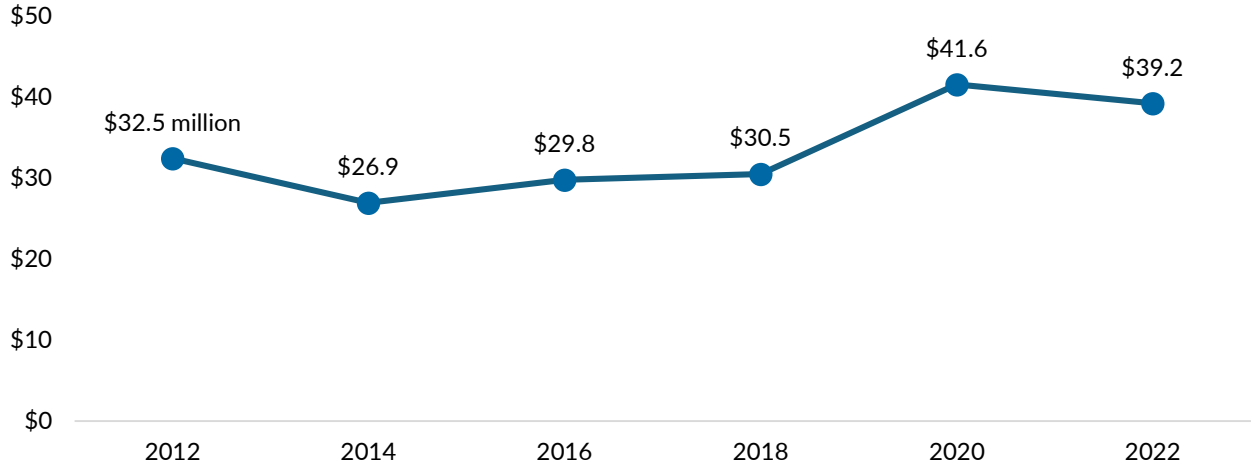
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $39,231,139 **Change from SFY 2020**: -6%

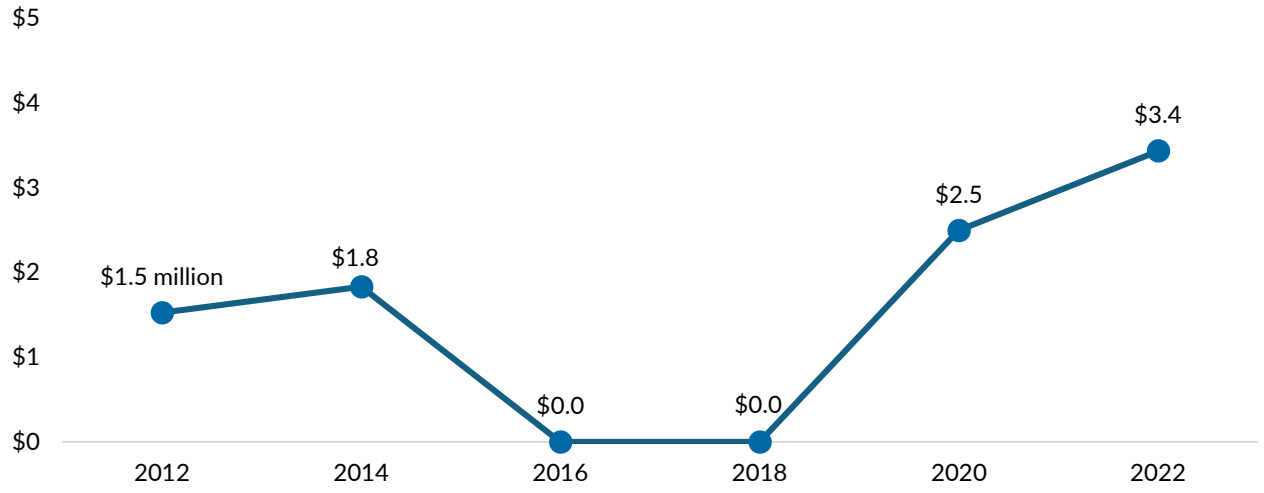
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $3,431,336 **Change from SFY 2020**: 38%

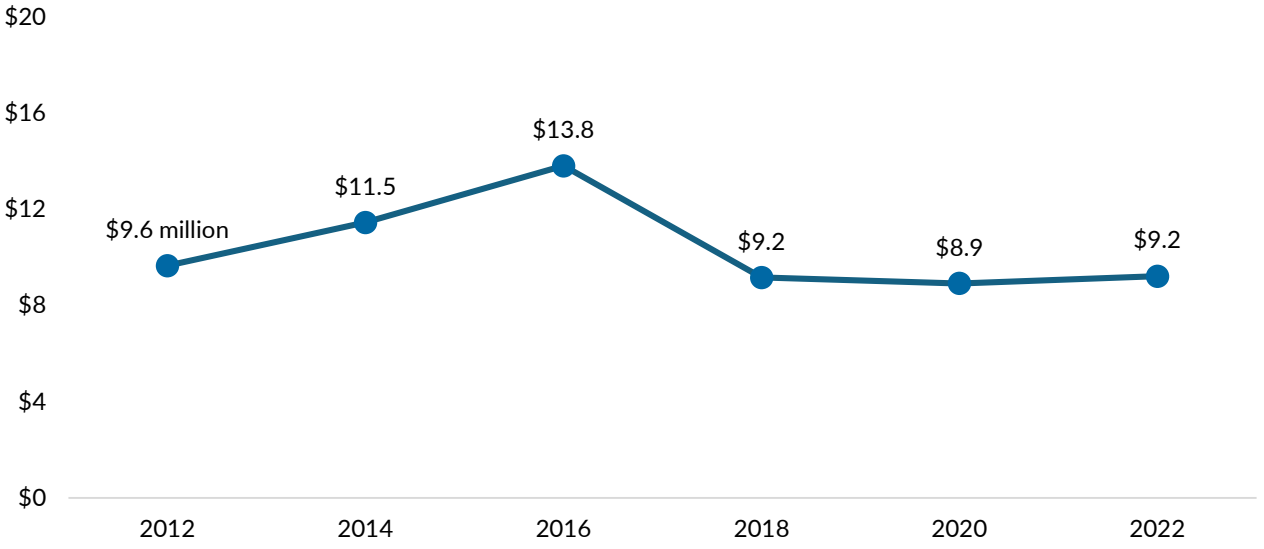
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $9,215,615 **Change from SFY 2020**: 3%

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

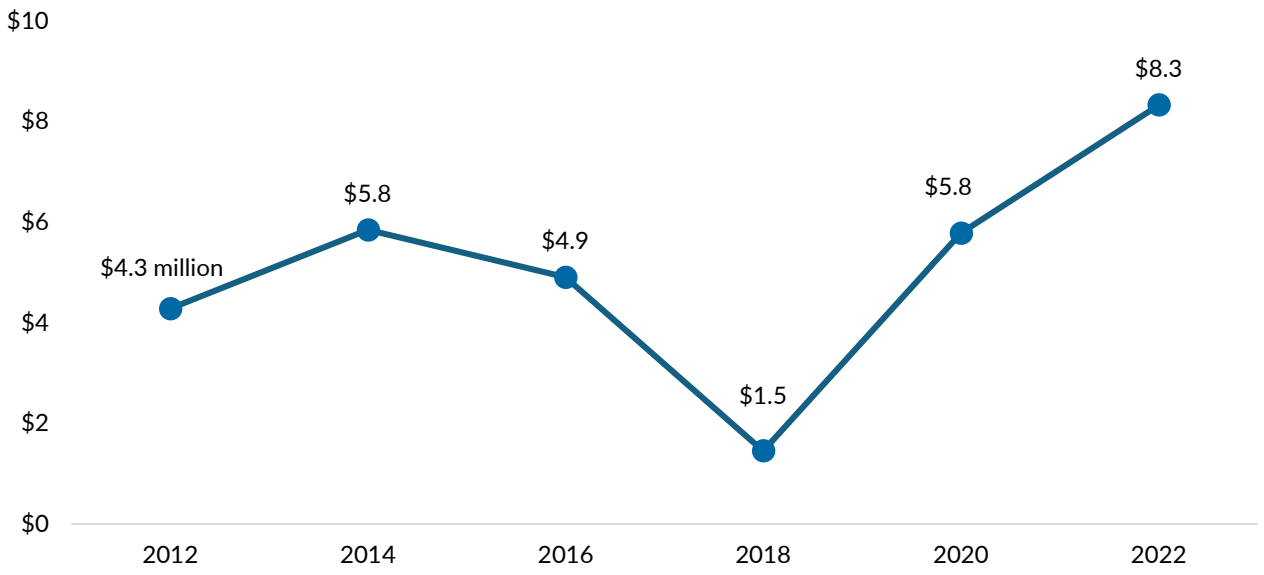


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $8,326,029 **Change from SFY 2020:** 44%

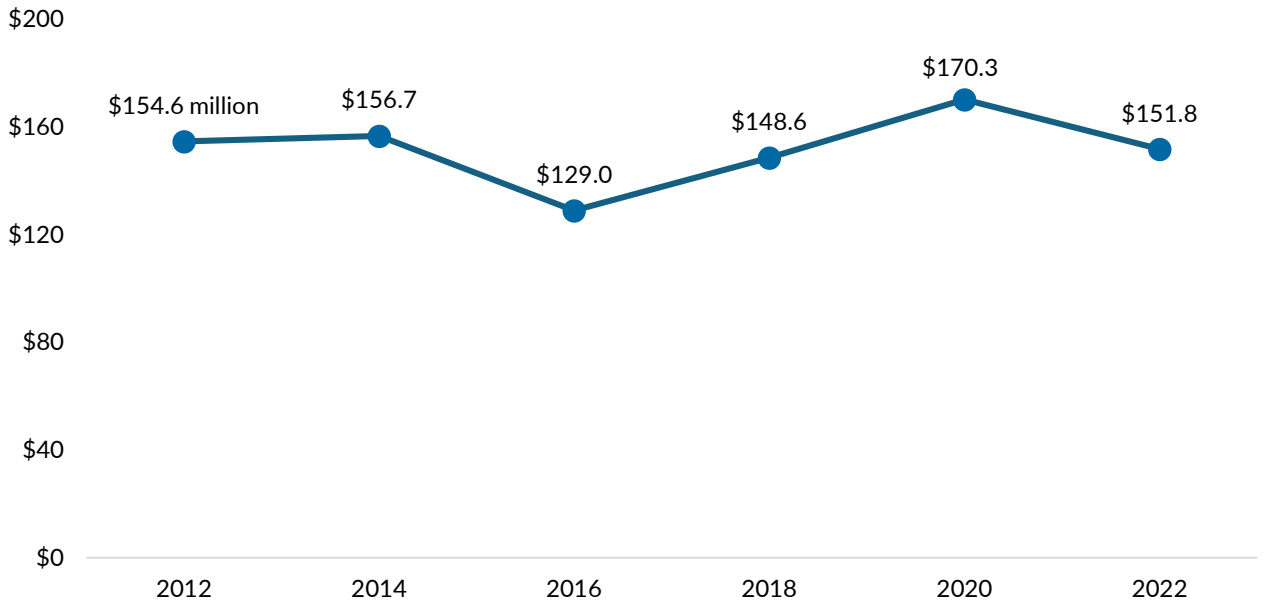
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$389,121	5%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$304,261	4%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$48,434	1%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$2,604	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$10,003	0%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$0	0%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$6,827,796	82%
Other	$743,809	9%



State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

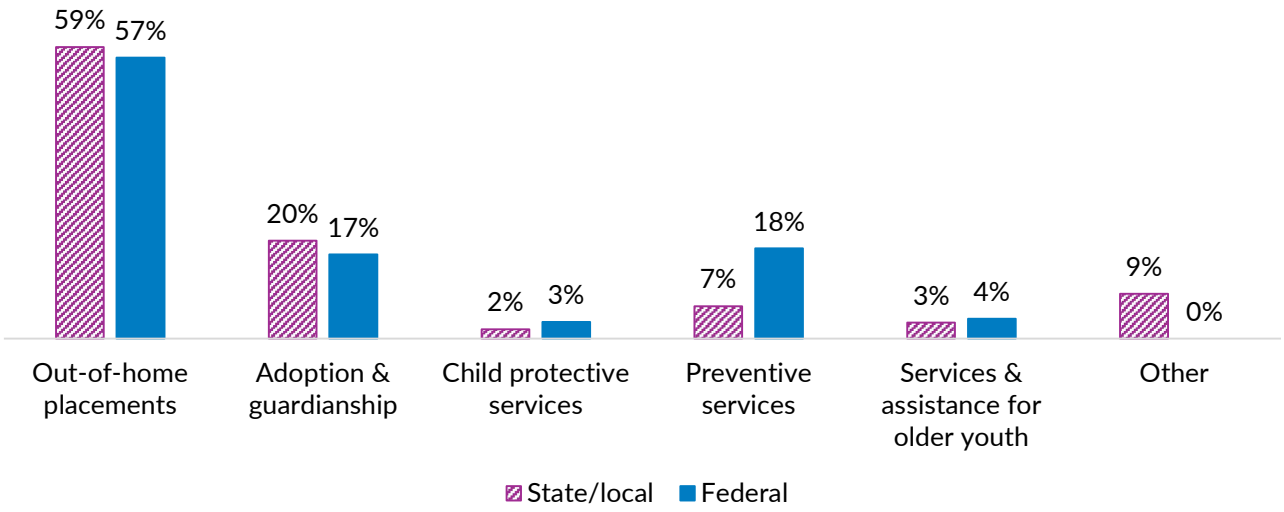


Use of Funds

Rhode Island's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placements and a smaller proportion on child protective services.



More than half of Rhode Island's federal[20] and state/local[21] expenditures are used for out-of-home placements.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

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Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Rhode Island was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

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[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

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[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument has been revised over time, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

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

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

[6] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2023). *Title IV-E Programs Expenditure and Caseload Data 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/programs-expenditure-caseload-data-2022

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

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

[9] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[10] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[11] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[12] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[13] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[14] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[15] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[16] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[17] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[18] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

[19] Most states, including Rhode Island, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[20] Most states, including Rhode Island, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[21] Most states, including Rhode Island, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Child Welfare Agency Spending in South Carolina in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in South Carolina for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

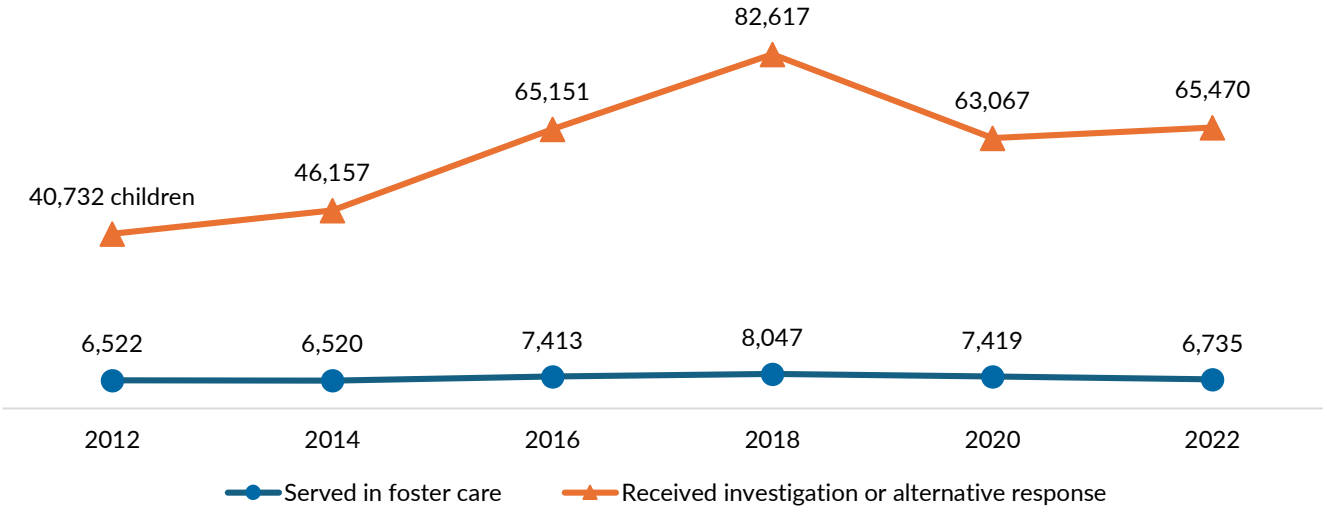
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

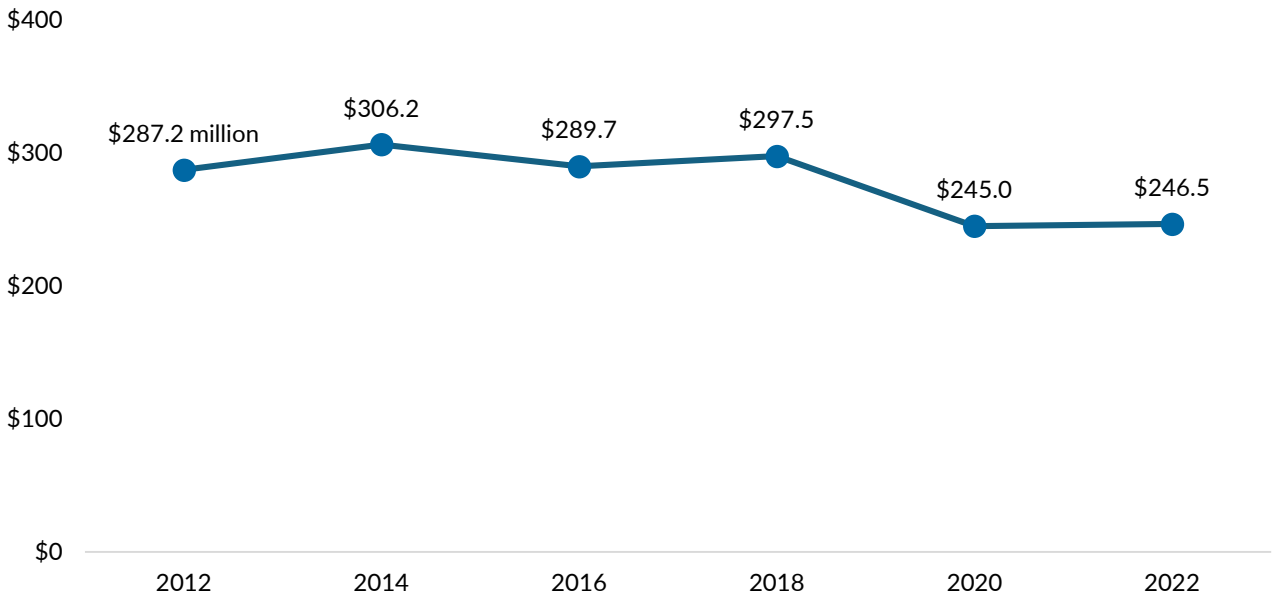
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in South Carolina who received an investigation or alternative response has increased while the number served in foster care has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

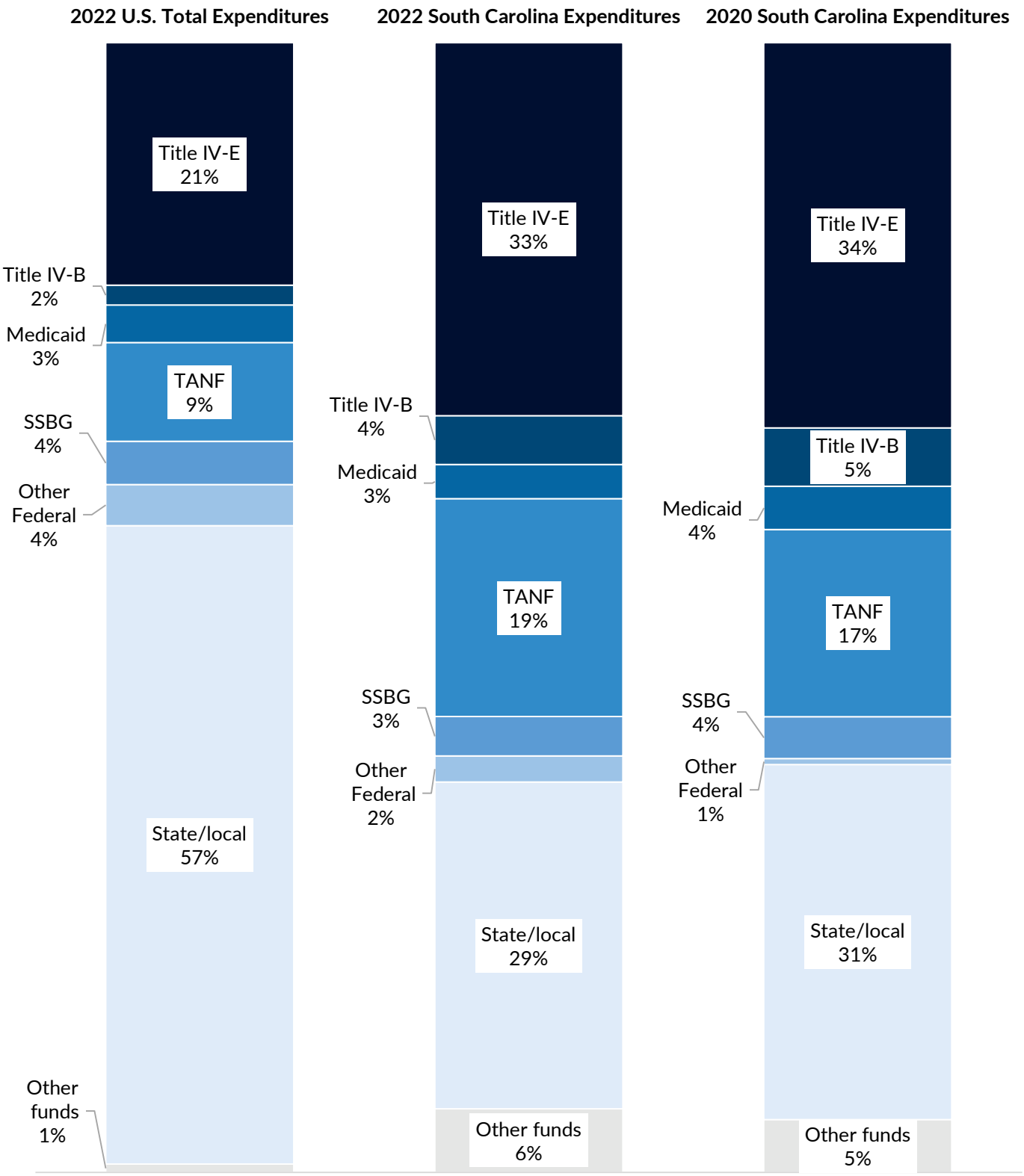
South Carolina's total child welfare agency spending decreased from SFY 2012 to 2022 but held steady since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$246,493,734**	**1%**	**-14%**
Federal	$161,361,646	3%	-7%
State	$71,299,422	-7%	-33%
Local	$0	0%	-100%
Other[5]	$13,832,666	21%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

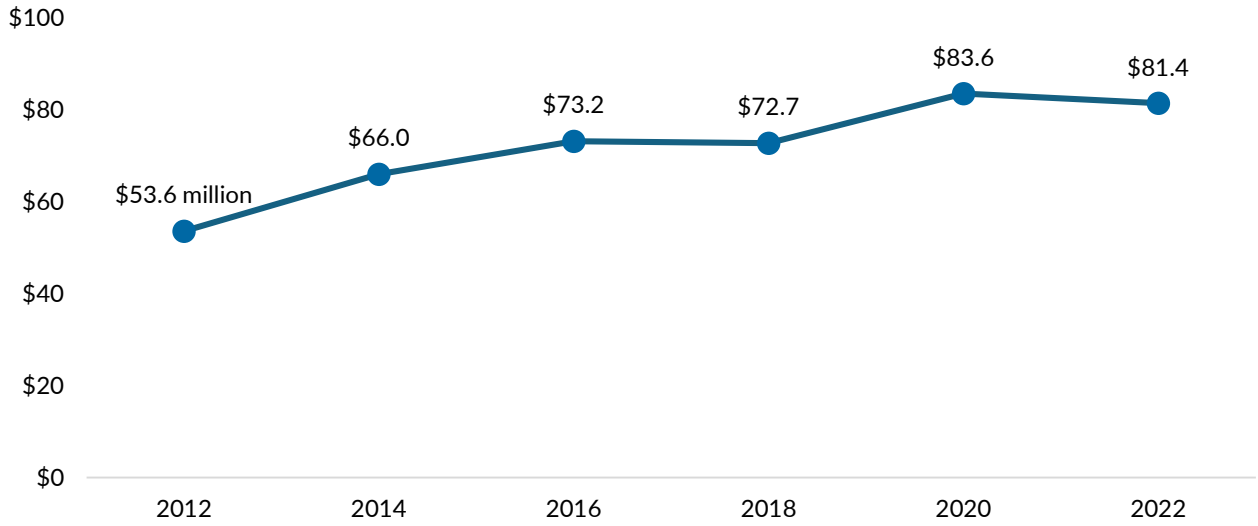


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $81,422,484 **Change from SFY 2020**: -3%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). South Carolina's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning January 1, 2021.[7]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in adoption, Chafee/ETV, and kinship navigator expenditures and a decrease in foster care expenditures.

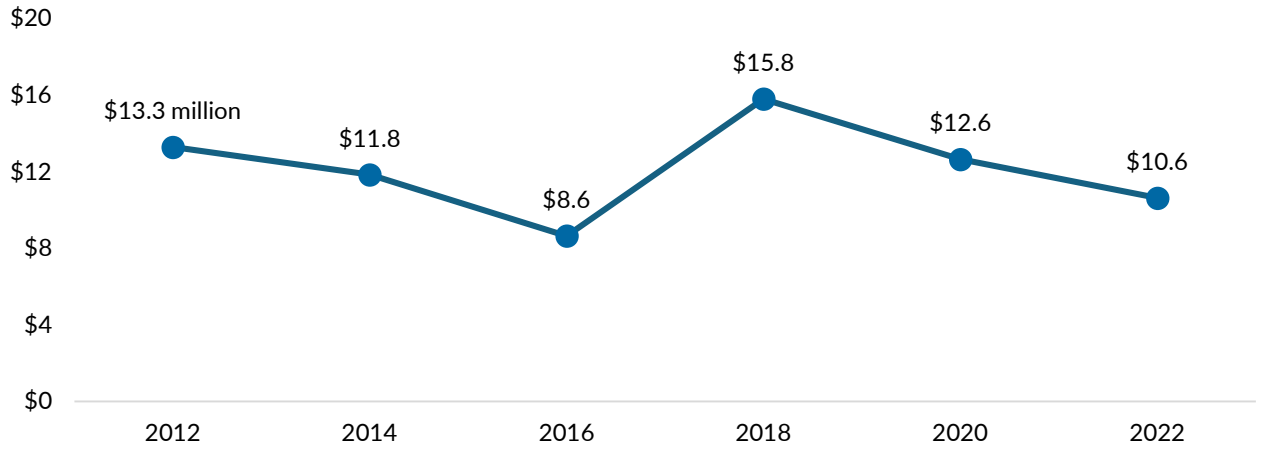
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$47,453,794	$54,546,613	$42,599,918
Adoption Assistance Program	$23,842,250	$27,254,666	$32,156,987
Guardianship Assistance Program	$0	$0	$0
Chafee Program and ETVs	$1,434,566	$1,767,508	$2,512,332
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$4,153,247
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $10,629,031 **Change from SFY 2020:** -16%

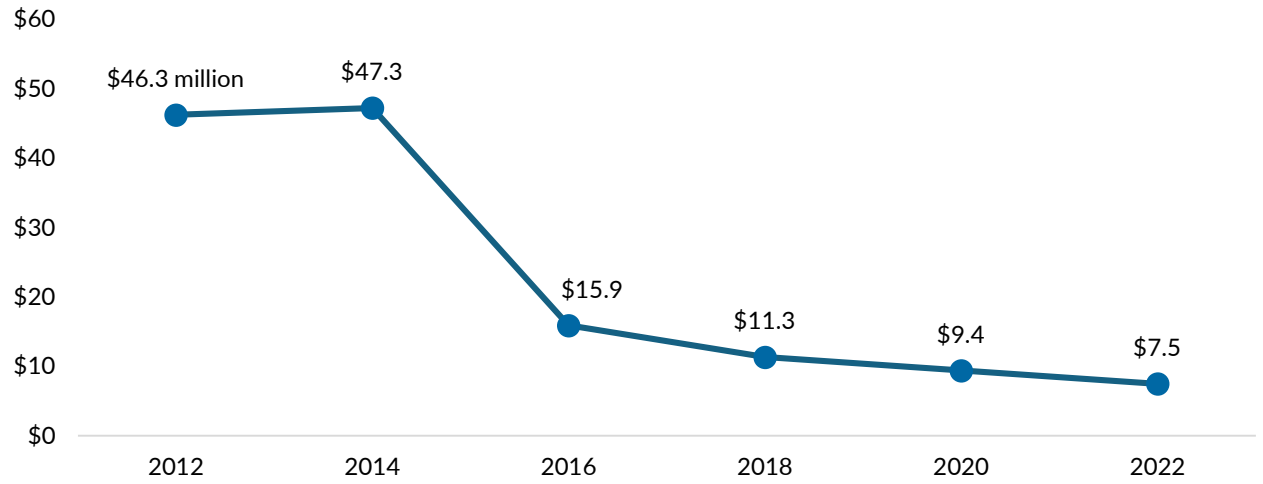
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[9]

Total in SFY 2022: $7,481,162 **Change from SFY 2020**: -20%

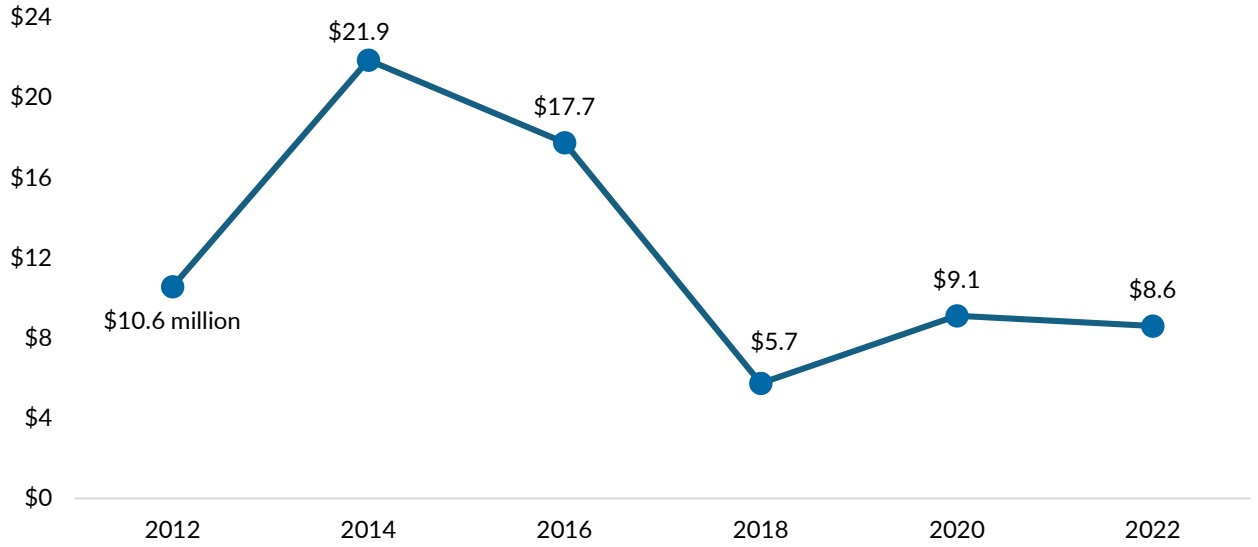
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $8,586,588 **Change from SFY 2020**: -6%

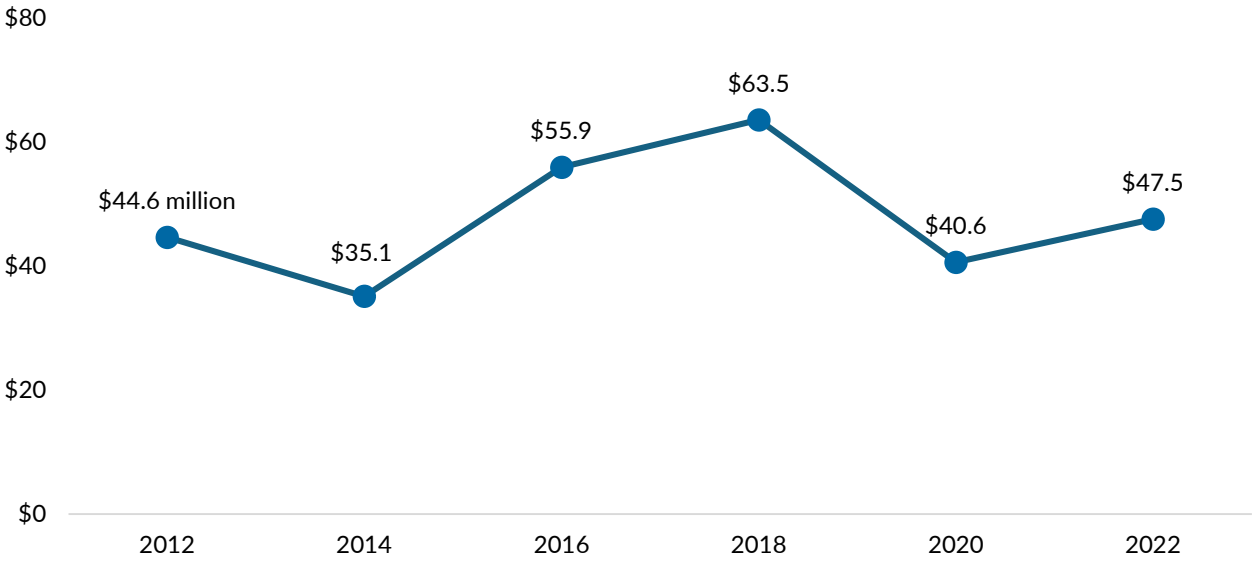
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[10]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $47,549,763 **Change from SFY 2020**: 17%

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

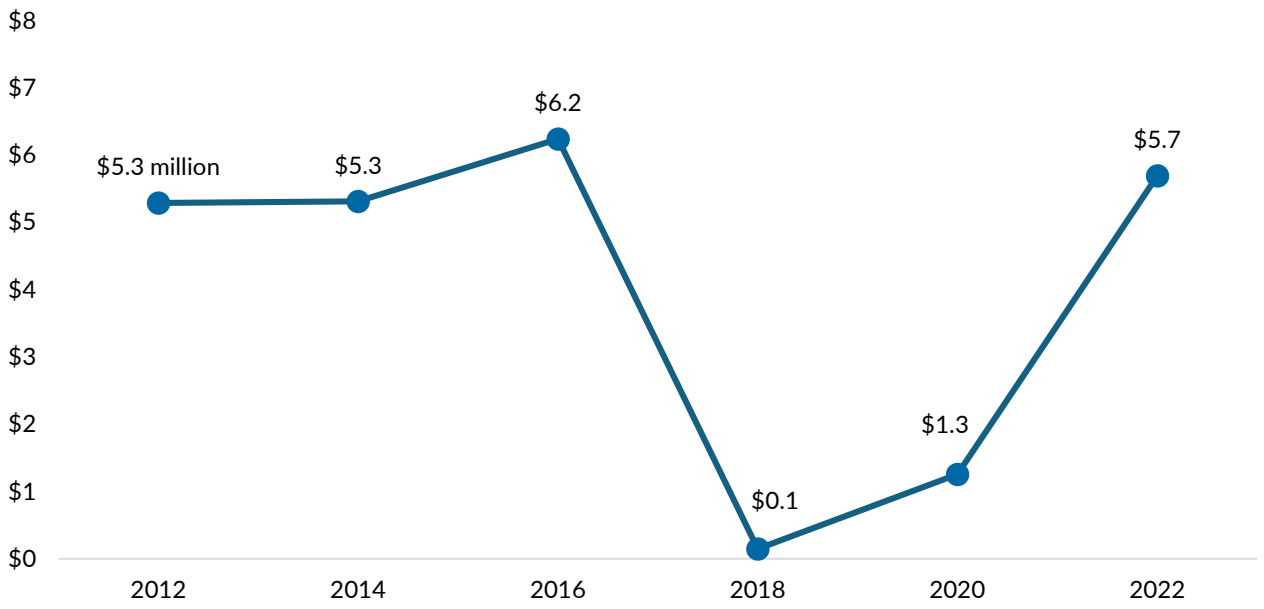


Other Federal Funds[11]

Total in SFY 2022: $5,692,618 **Change from SFY 2020**: 354%

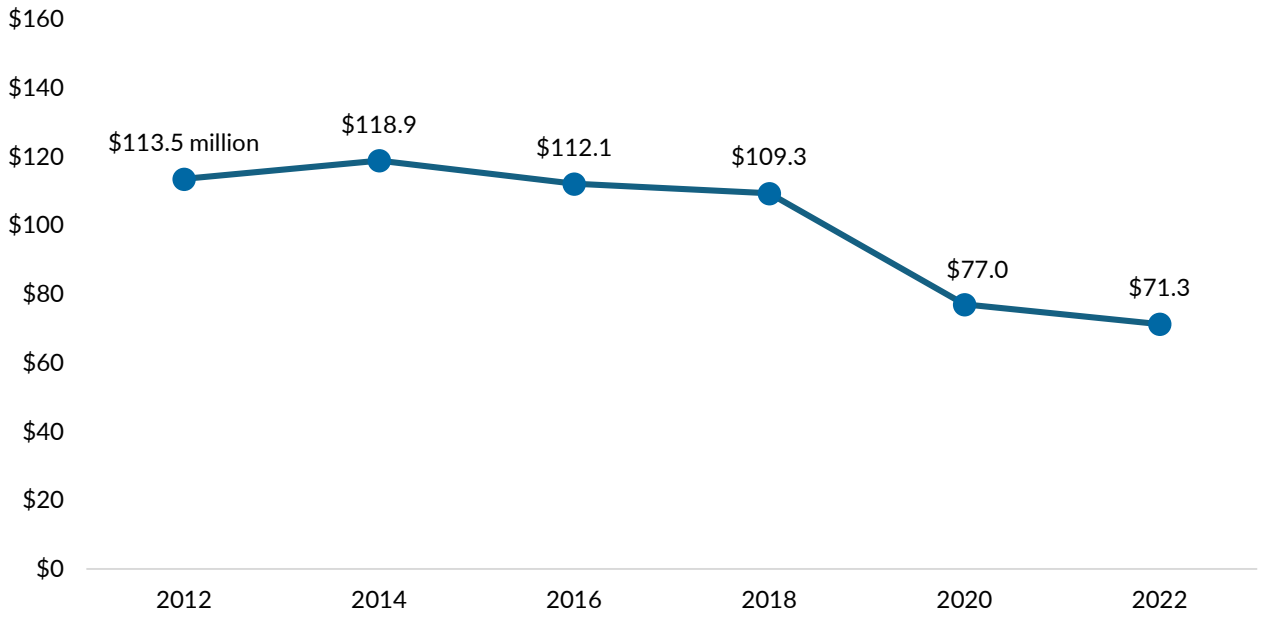
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[12]	$1,625,422	29%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[13]	$0	0%
Children's Justice Act[14]	$273,228	5%
Adoption Opportunities[15]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[16]	$494,717	9%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[17]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[18]	$0	0%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[19]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[20]	$0	0%
Other	$3,299,251	58%



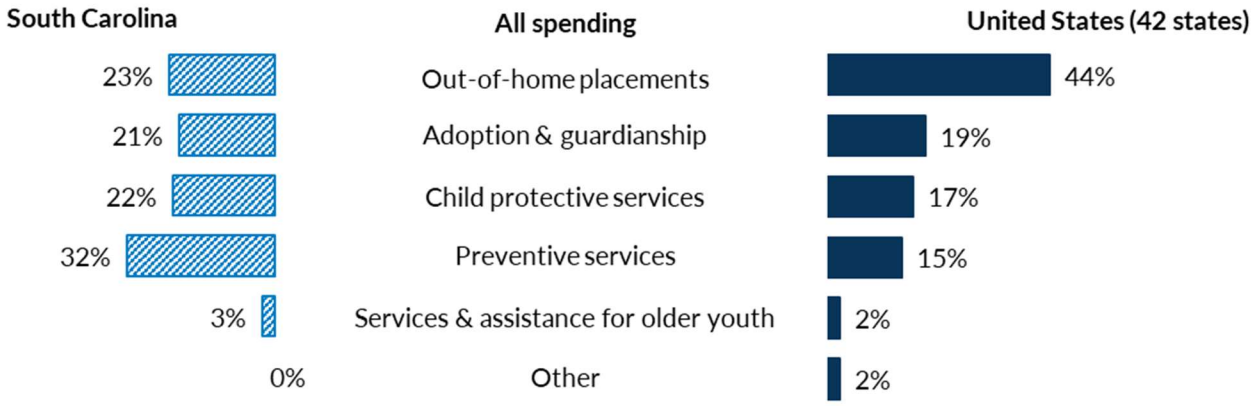
State and Local Expenditures

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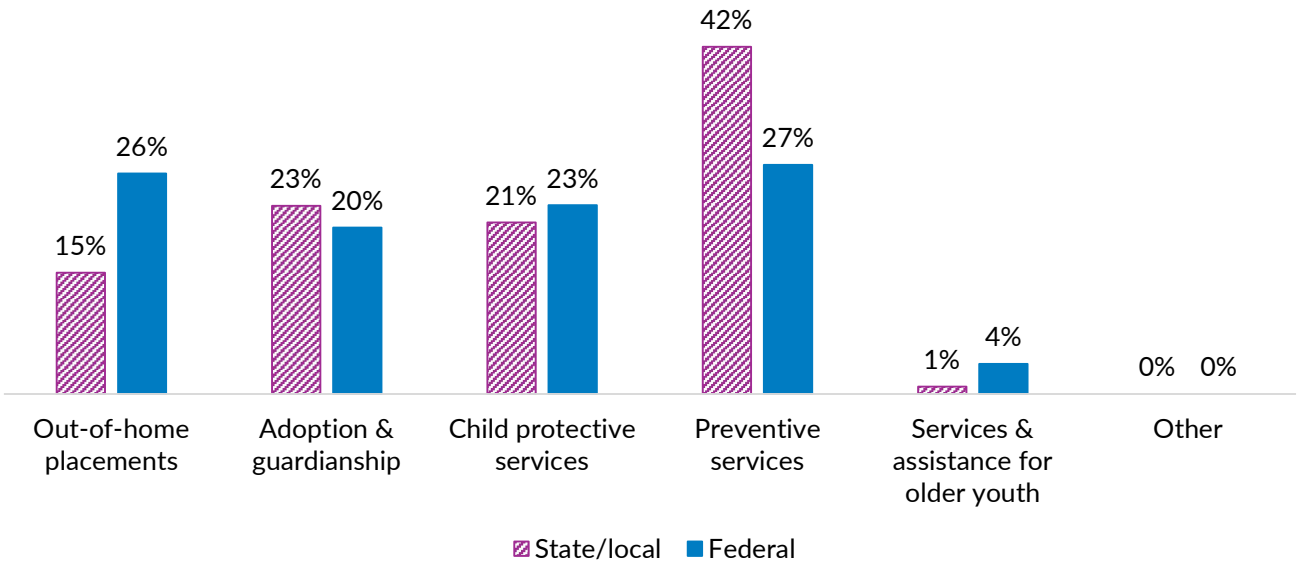


Use of Funds

South Carolina's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[21] The state spends a larger proportion on preventive services and a much smaller proportion on out-of-home placements.



More than a quarter of South Carolina's federal expenditures[22] are used for preventive services while closer to half of the state's state/local expenditures[23] are used for this purpose.



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

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[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

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[6] For SFY 2022, it is possible the amount that South Carolina reported for Title IV-E expenditures may be understated because the state may have included funds received through the Supporting Foster Youth and Families Through the Pandemic Act in "other federal funds" instead of Title IV-E.

[7] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2023). *Title IV-E Programs Expenditure and Caseload Data 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/programs-expenditure-caseload-data-2022

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Medicaid funds may be used by the state health department to provide healthcare to children involved in child welfare, the majority of whom are eligible for Medicaid.

[10] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

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

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[15] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[16] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[17] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[18] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[19] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[20] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

[21] Most states, including South Carolina, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[22] Most states, including South Carolina, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[23] Most states, including South Carolina, were able to provide only approximations for how their funds were spent. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Child Welfare Agency Spending in South Dakota in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in South Dakota for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

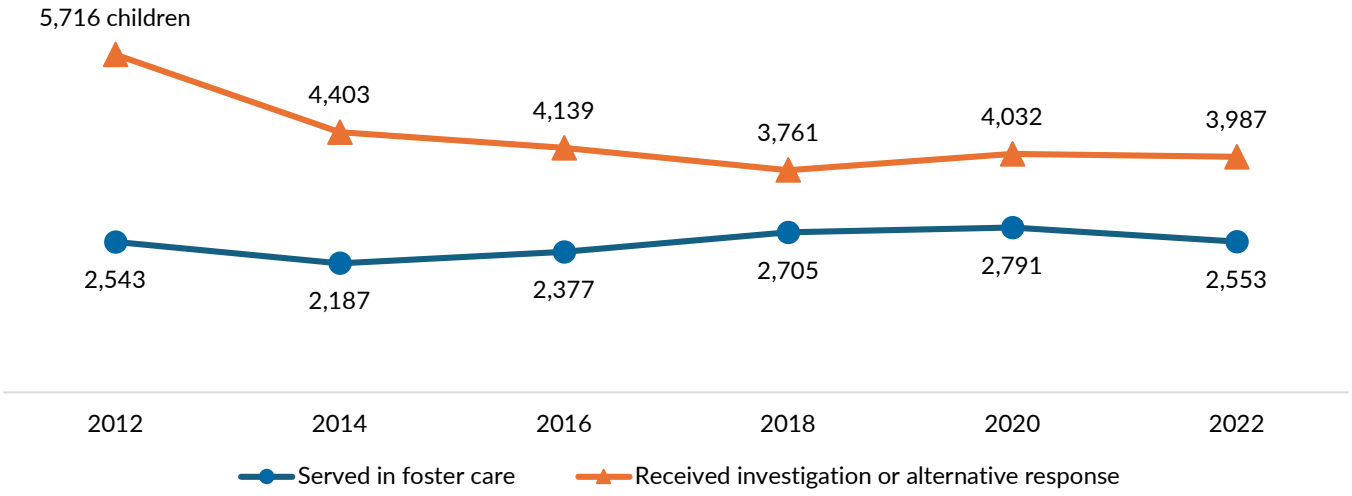
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

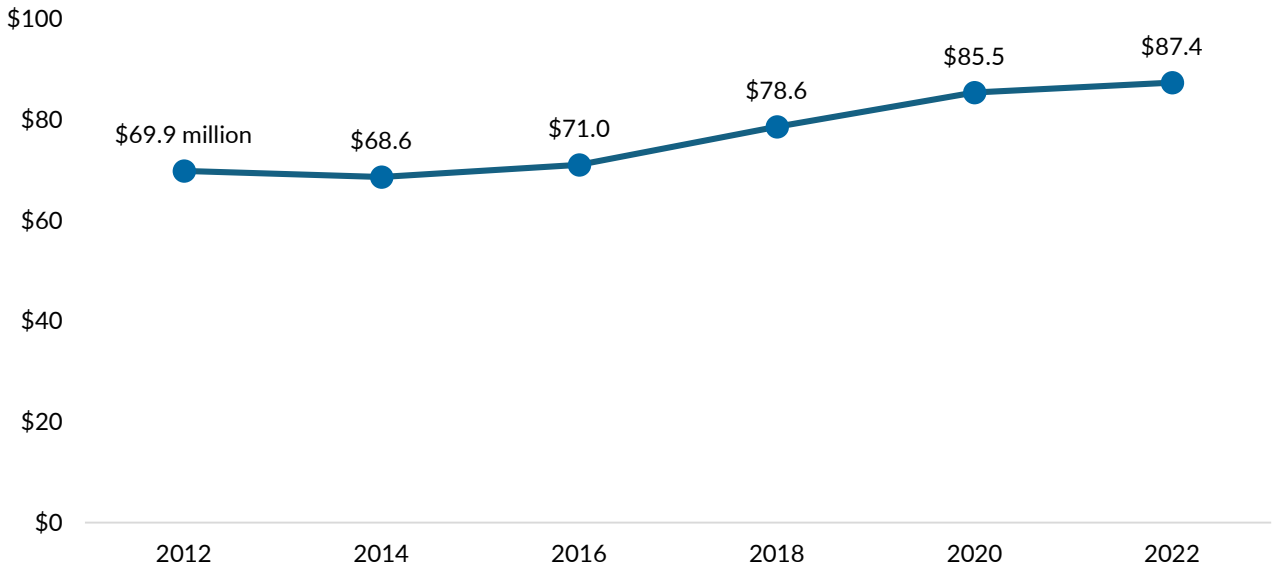
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in South Dakota who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

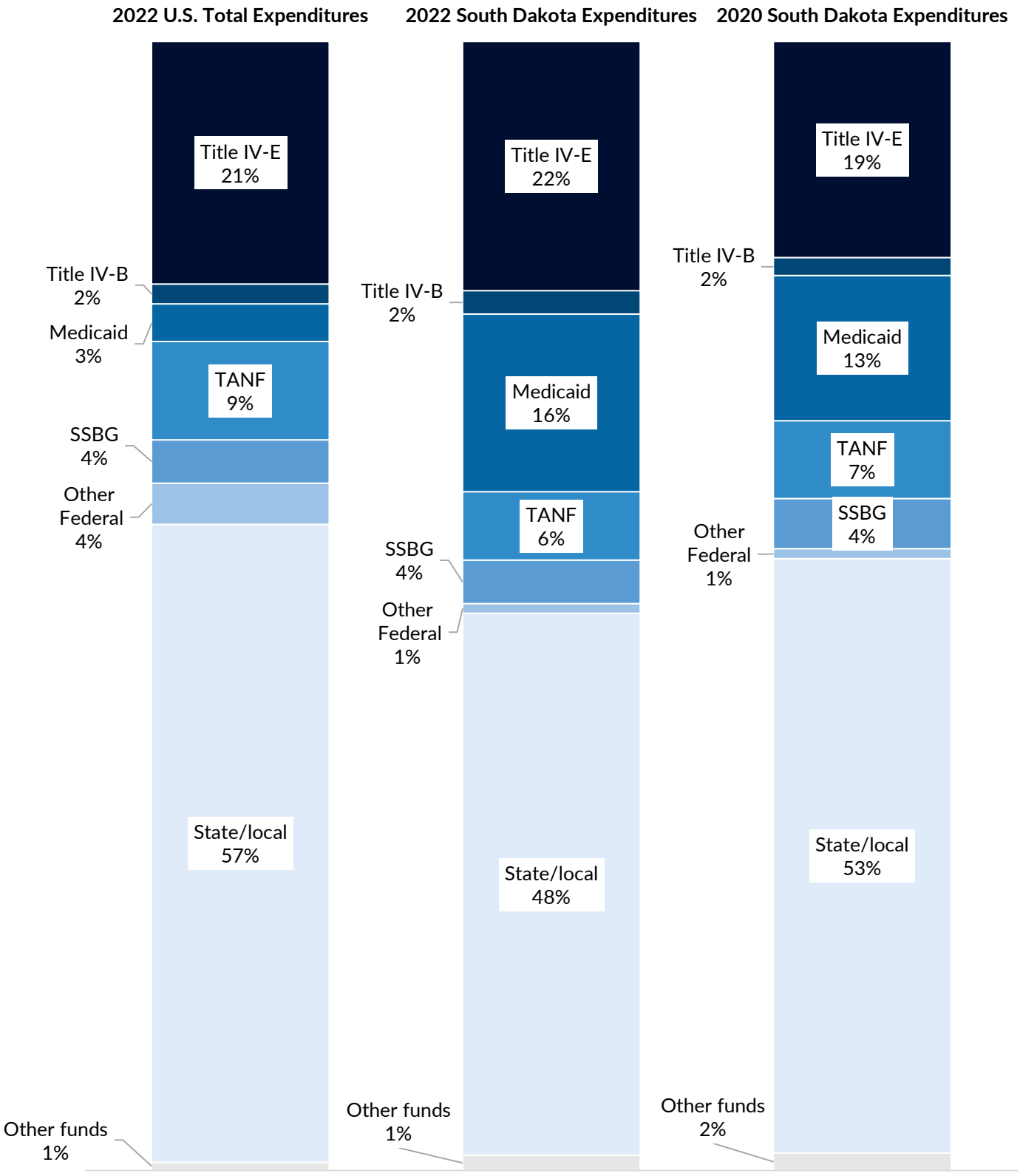
South Dakota's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022 and increased slightly since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$87,419,964**	**2%**	**25%**
Federal	$44,274,383	13%	27%
State	$41,993,735	-7%	20%
Local	$0	0%	0%
Other[5]	$1,151,846	-12%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

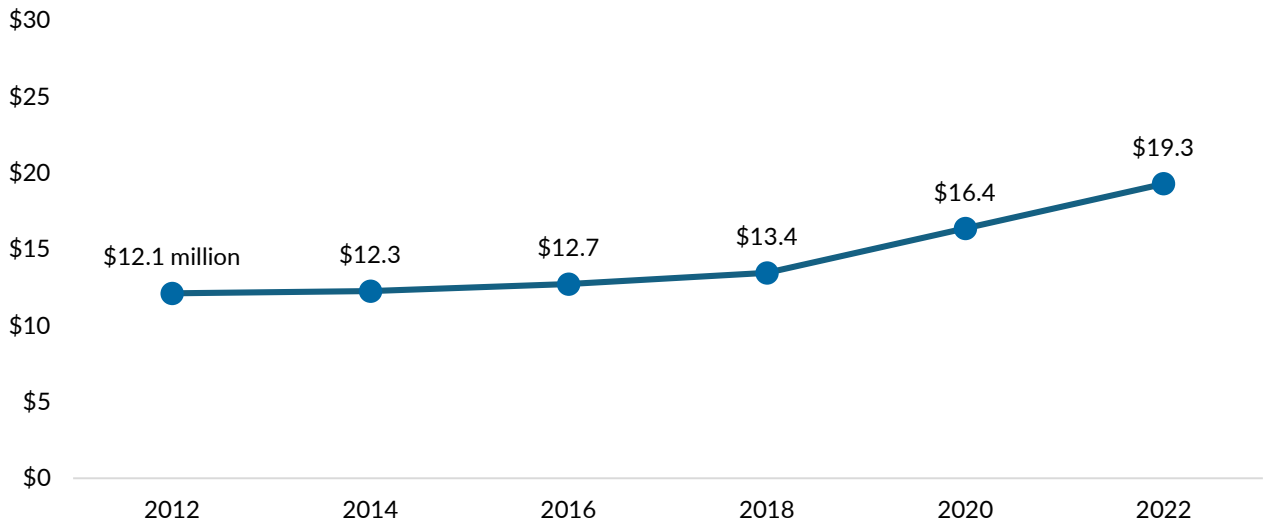


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $19,283,907 **Change from SFY 2020**: 18%

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



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in adoption and Chafee/ETV expenditures and a decrease in foster care and guardianship expenditures.

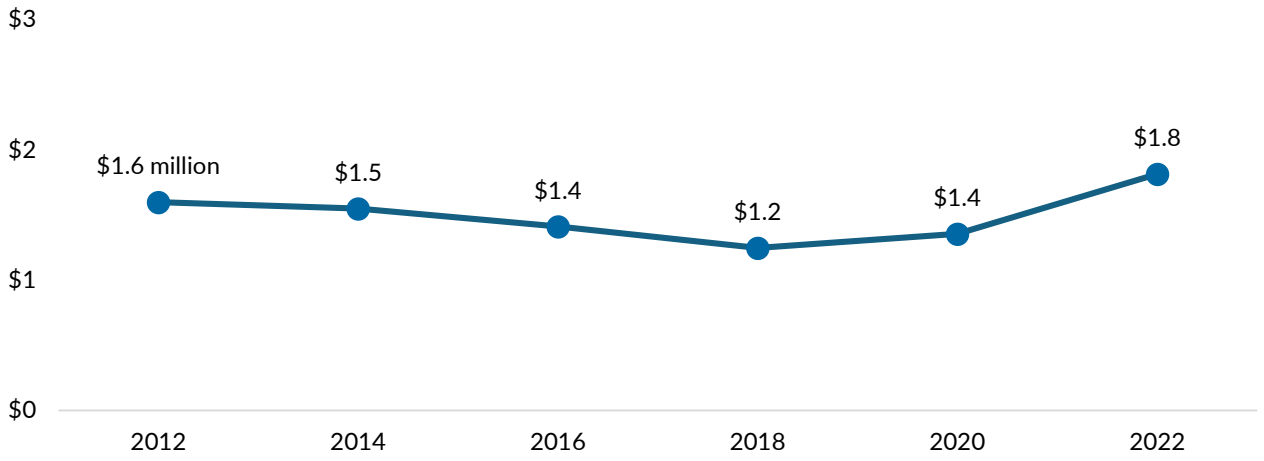
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$6,568,715	$7,955,547	$7,636,499
Adoption Assistance Program	$5,631,516	$7,221,775	$8,555,251
Guardianship Assistance Program	$46,515	$94,848	$91,568
Chafee Program and ETVs	$606,654	$699,168	$1,898,956
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $1,811,598 **Change from SFY 2020:** 34%

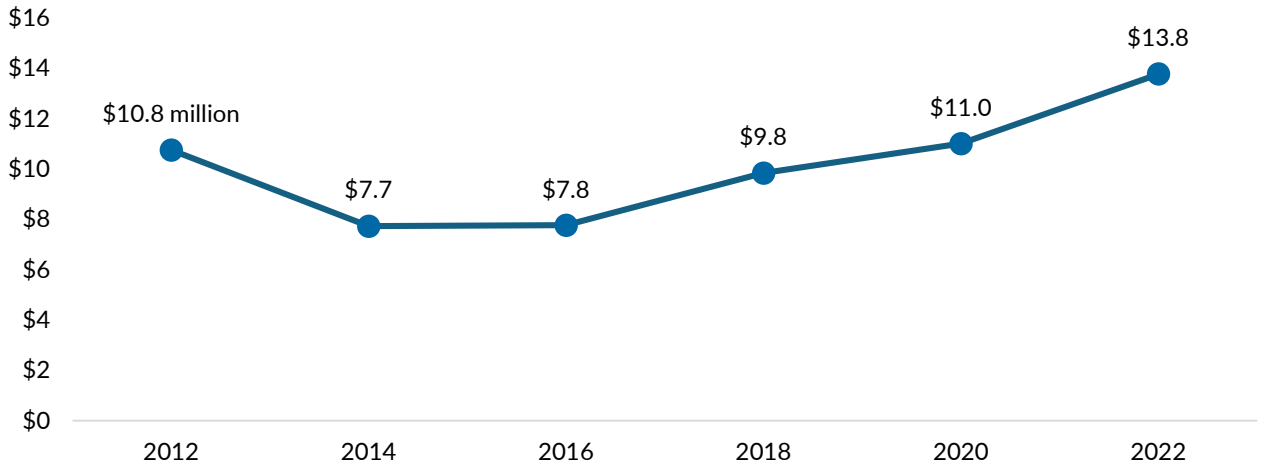
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $13,765,519 **Change from SFY 2020**: 25%

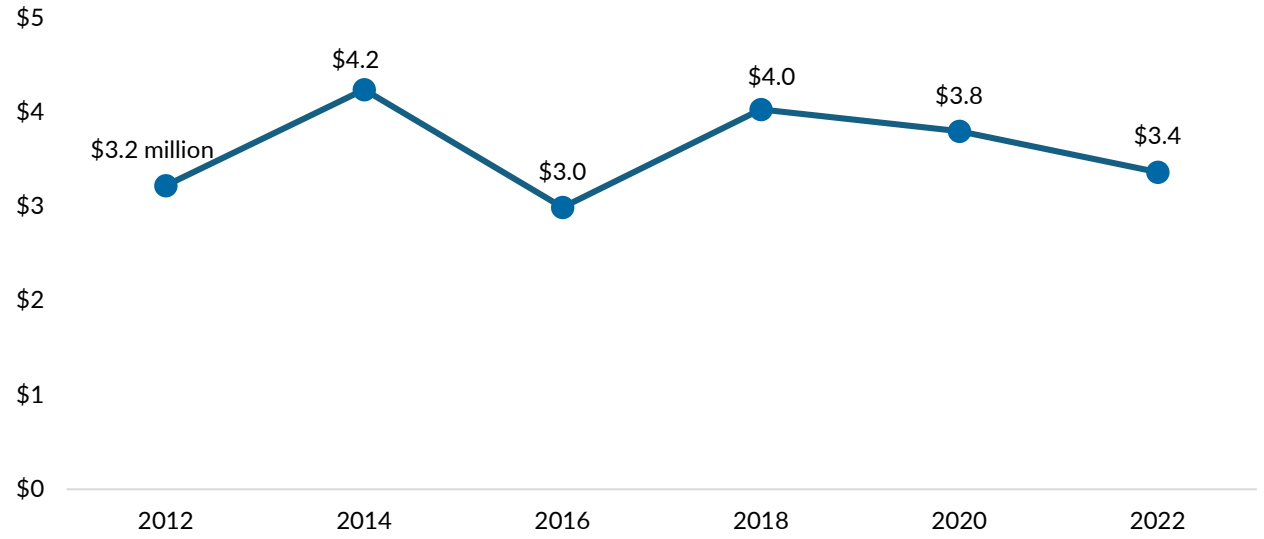
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $3,362,979 **Change from SFY 2020**: -11%

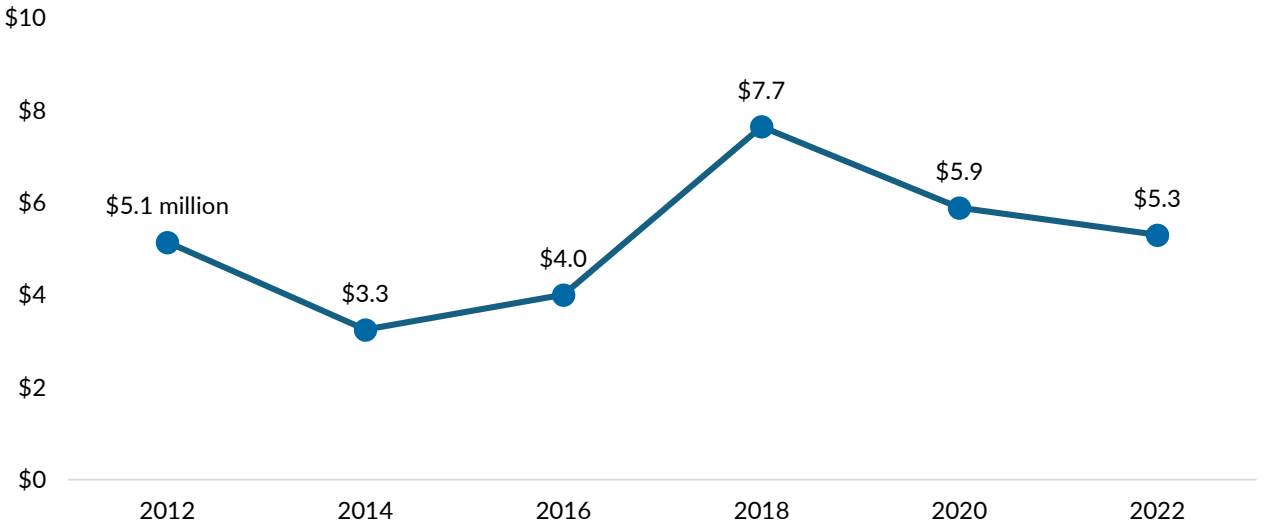
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[8]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $5,302,783 **Change from SFY 2020**: -10%

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

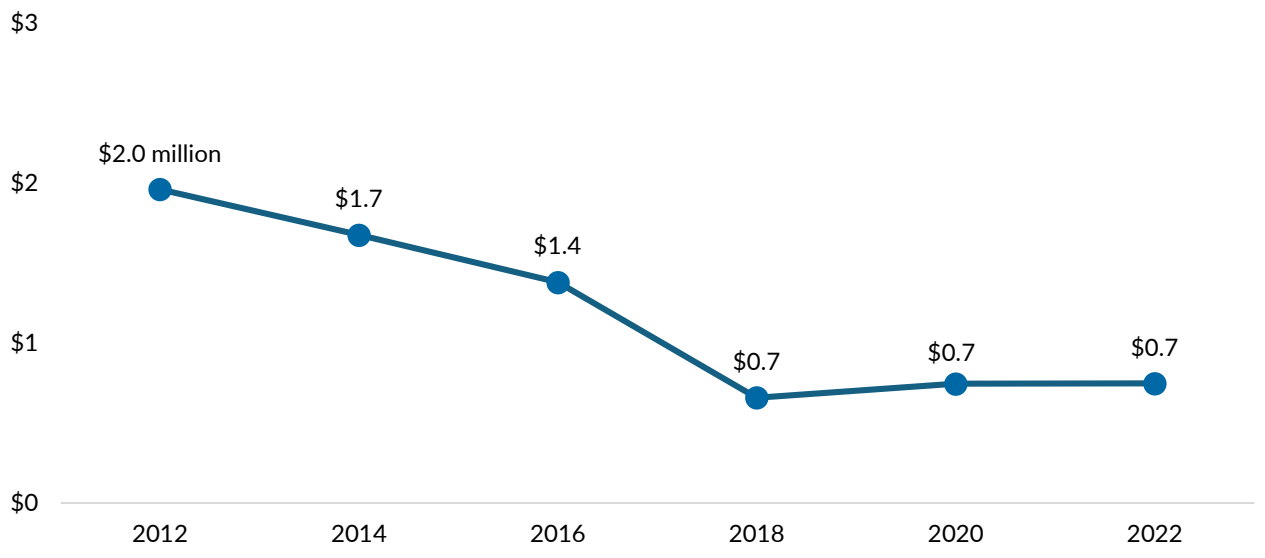


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $747,597 **Change from SFY 2020:** <1%

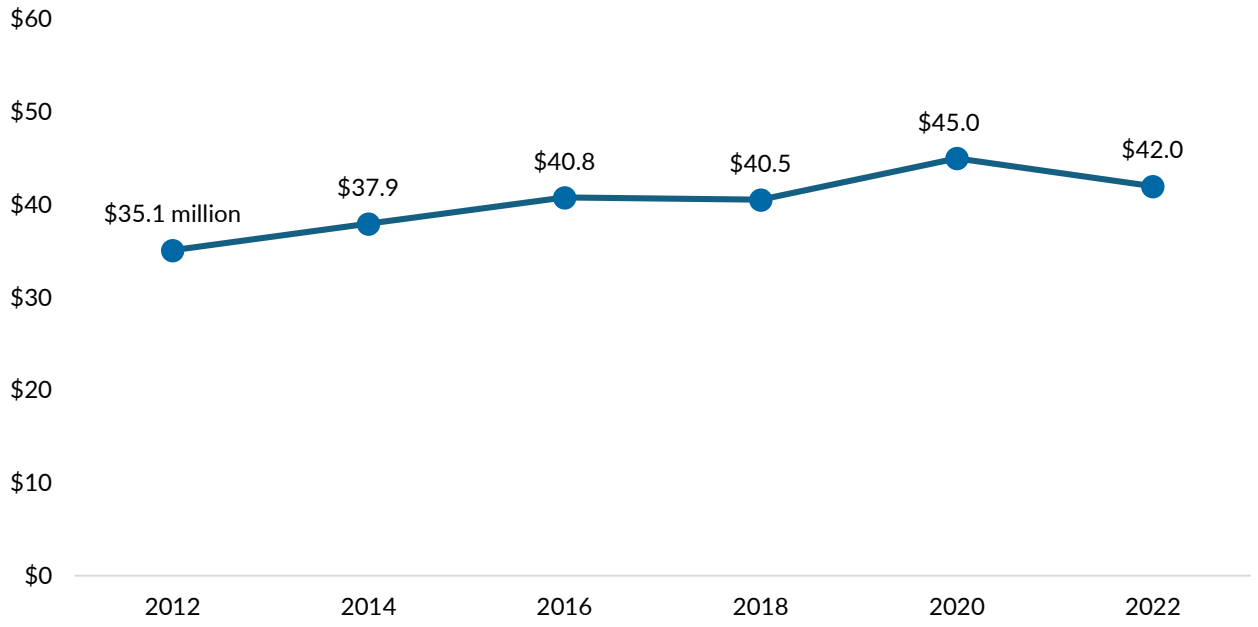
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[9]	$76,559	10%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[10]	$140,928	19%
Children's Justice Act[11]	$96,784	13%
Adoption Opportunities[12]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[13]	$273,415	37%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[14]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[15]	$159,911	21%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[16]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[17]	$0	0%
Other	$0	0%



State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

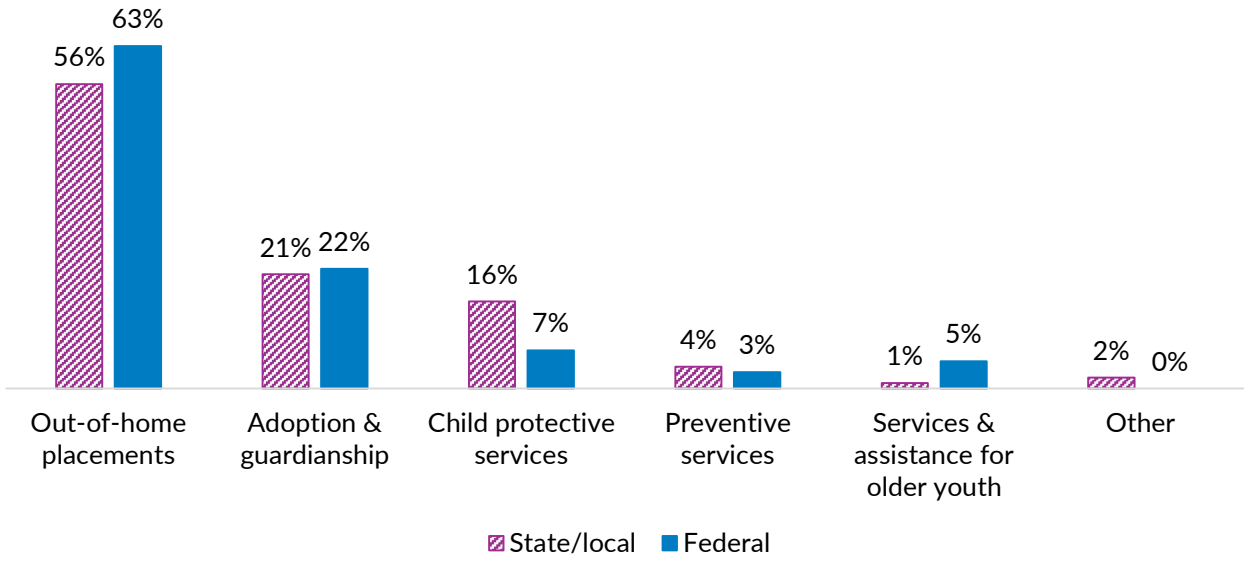


Use of Funds

South Dakota's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[18] The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placements and a smaller proportion on preventive services.



More than half of South Dakota's federal[19] and state/local[20] expenditures are used for out-of-home placements.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for South Dakota was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2024). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2013 – 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2020). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2010 – 2019*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption-fy-2010-2019

[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument has been revised over time, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

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

For SFY 2022, South Dakota was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

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

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

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

[8] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[9] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[10] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[11] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[12] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[13] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Tennessee in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Tennessee for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

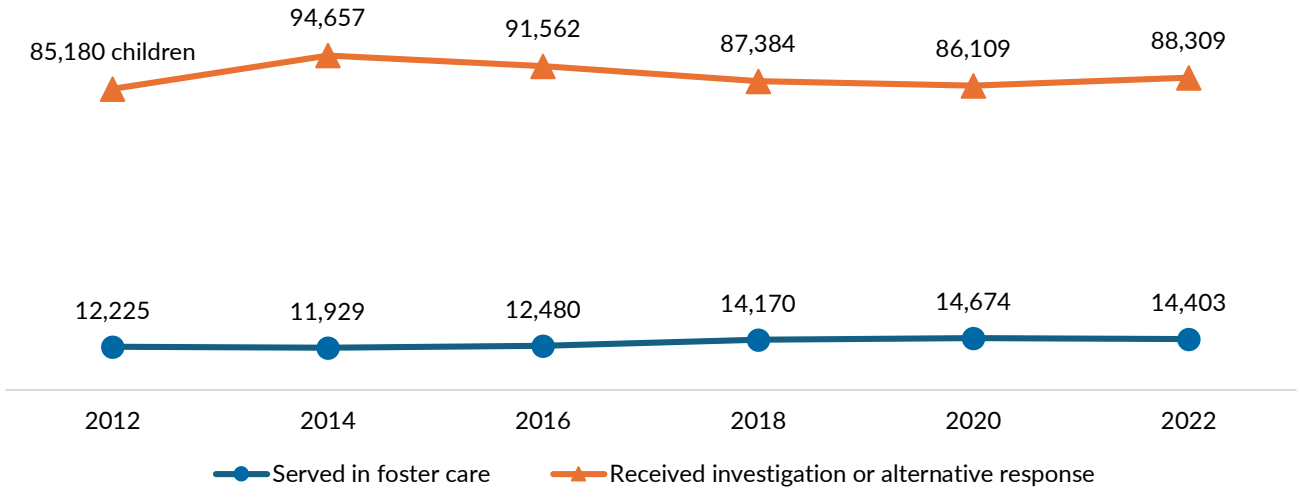
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

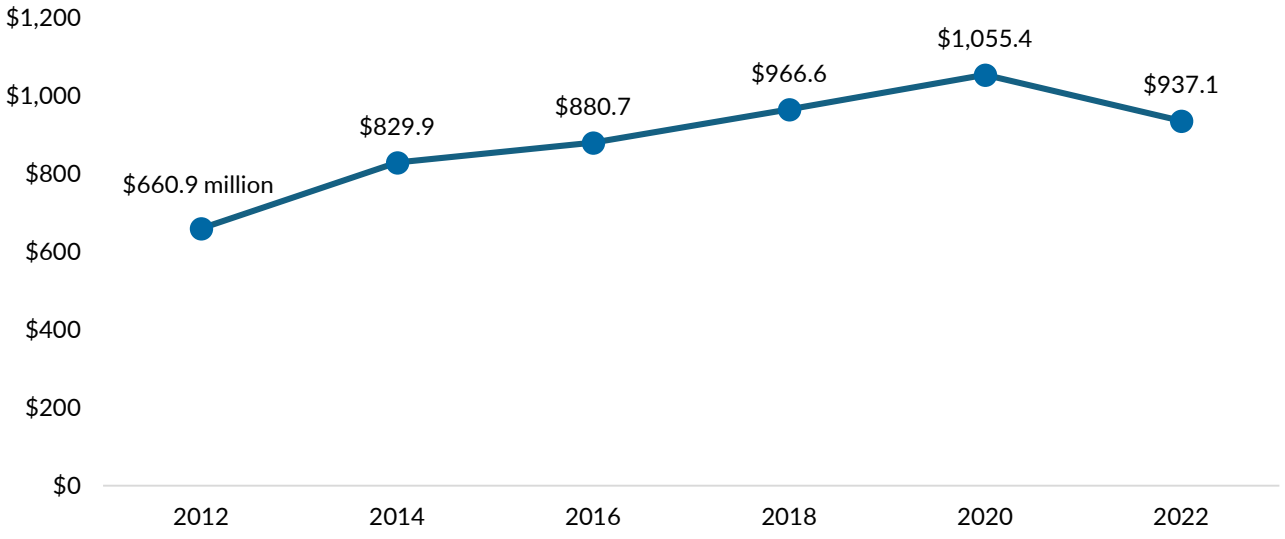
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Tennessee who received an investigation or alternative response has increased while the number served in foster care has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

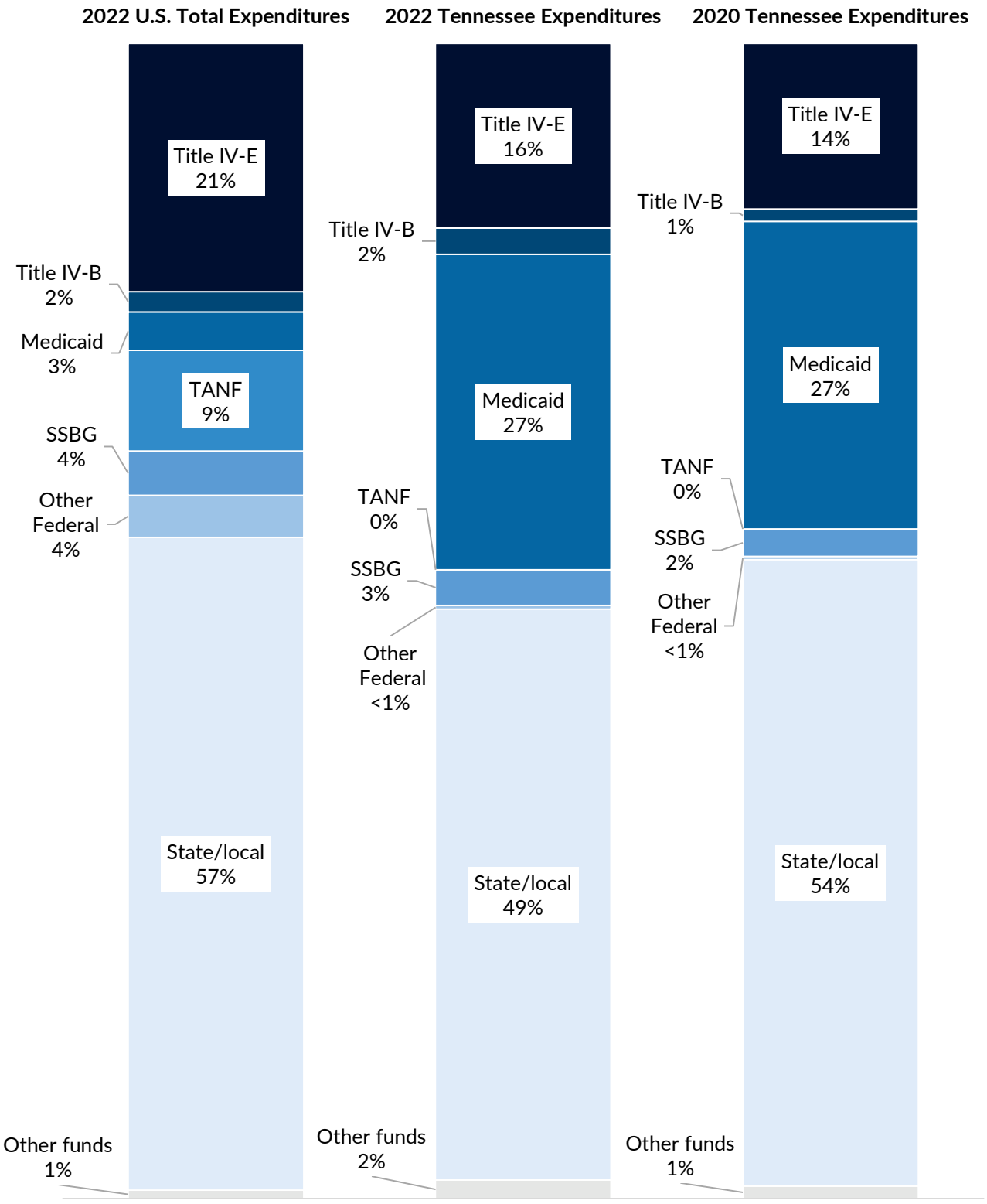
Tennessee's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022 but decreased since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$937,086,759**	**-11%**	**42%**
Federal	$458,991,457	-3%	35%
State	$463,005,771	-19%	44%
Local	$0	0%	0%
Other[5]	$15,089,531	34%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

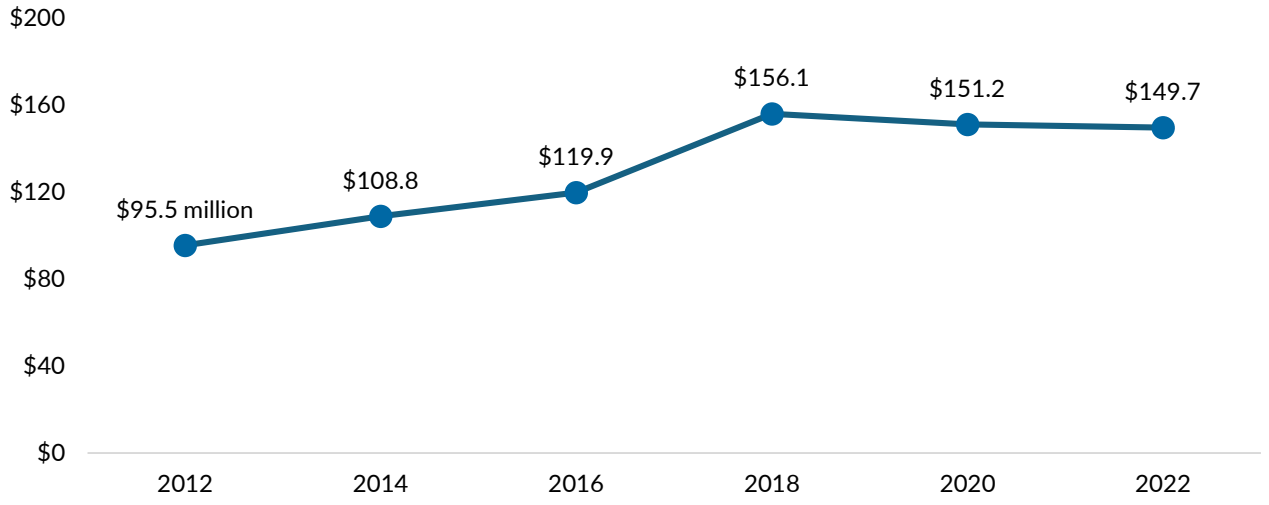


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $149,723,127 **Change from SFY 2020**: -1%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Tennessee's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning April 1, 2021.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in adoption, guardianship, Chafee/ETV, prevention, and Funding Certainty Grant expenditures and a decrease in foster care expenditures.

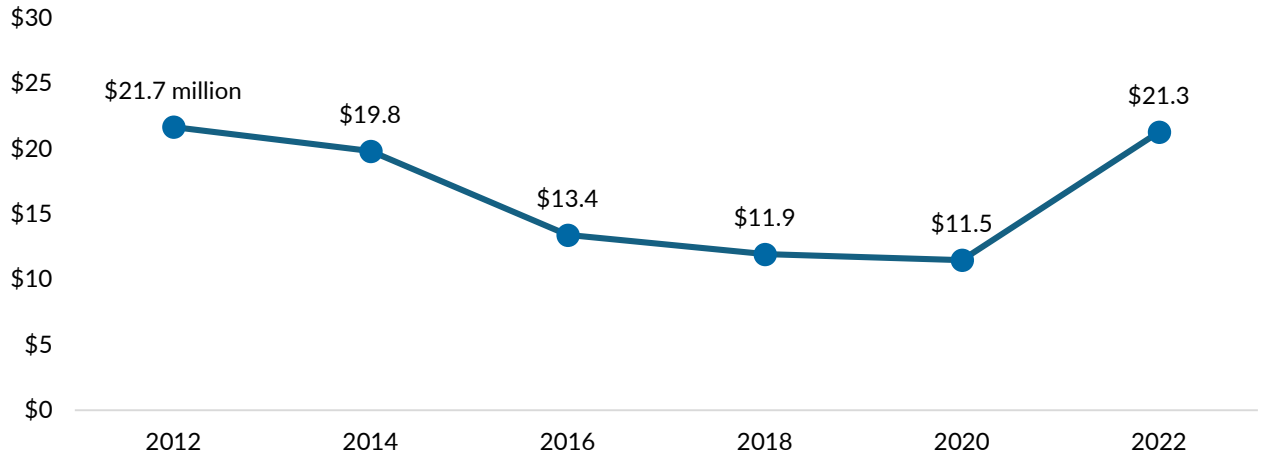
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$5,717,162	$49,500,247	$49,339,552
Adoption Assistance Program	$63,793,692	$73,654,864	$76,132,491
Guardianship Assistance Program	$8,104,059	$10,311,435	$11,591,945
Chafee Program and ETVs	$4,213,944	$2,397,649	$7,701,252
Waiver	$74,227,488	$15,341,884	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$1,731,892
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$3,225,995

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $21,284,950 **Change from SFY 2020:** 85%

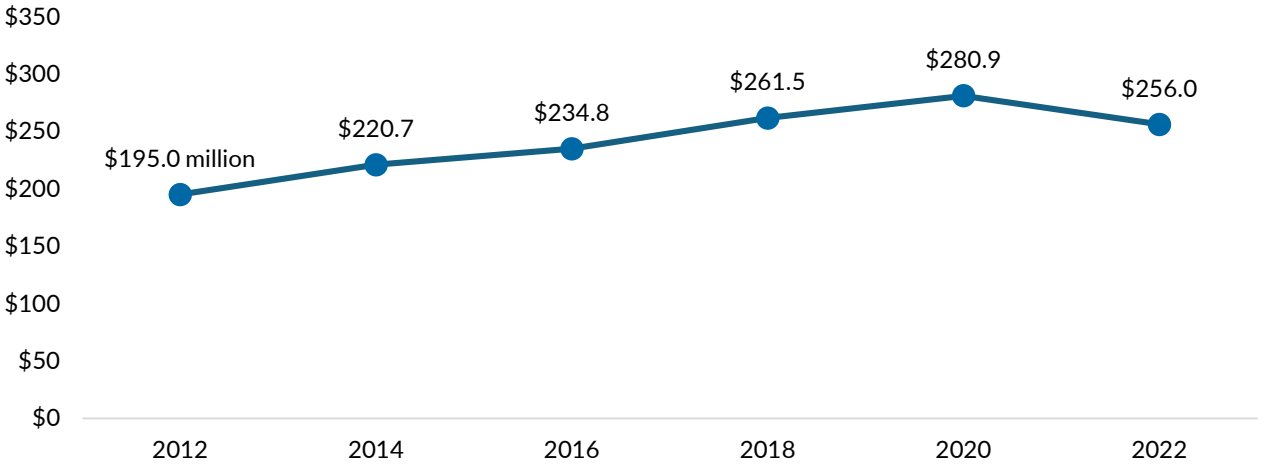
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $255,984,857 **Change from SFY 2020**: -9%

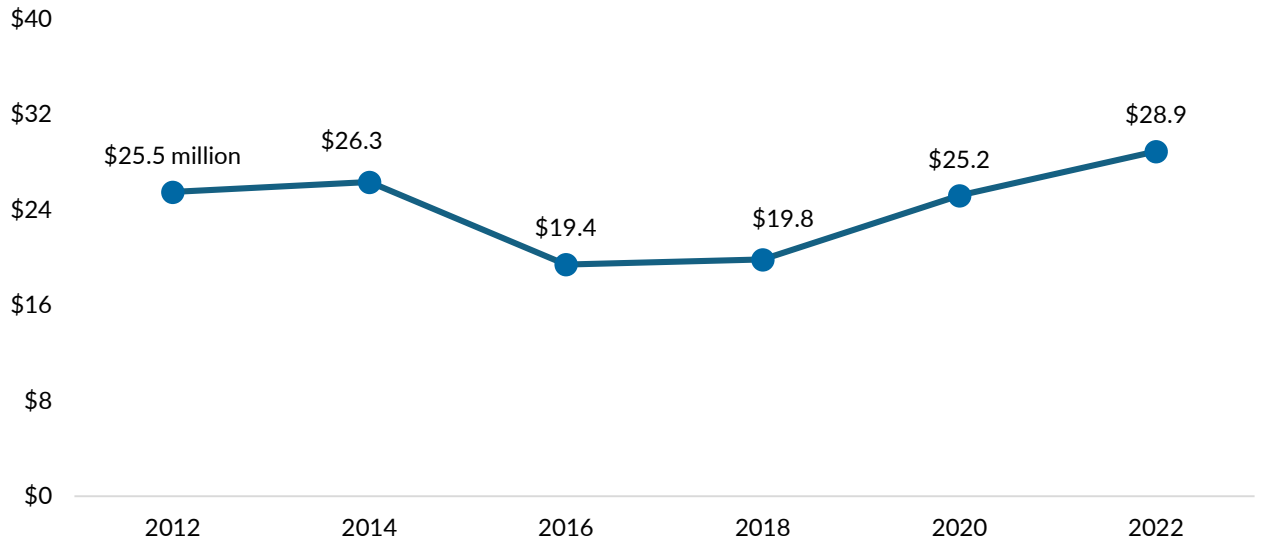
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $28,902,773 **Change from SFY 2020**: 15%

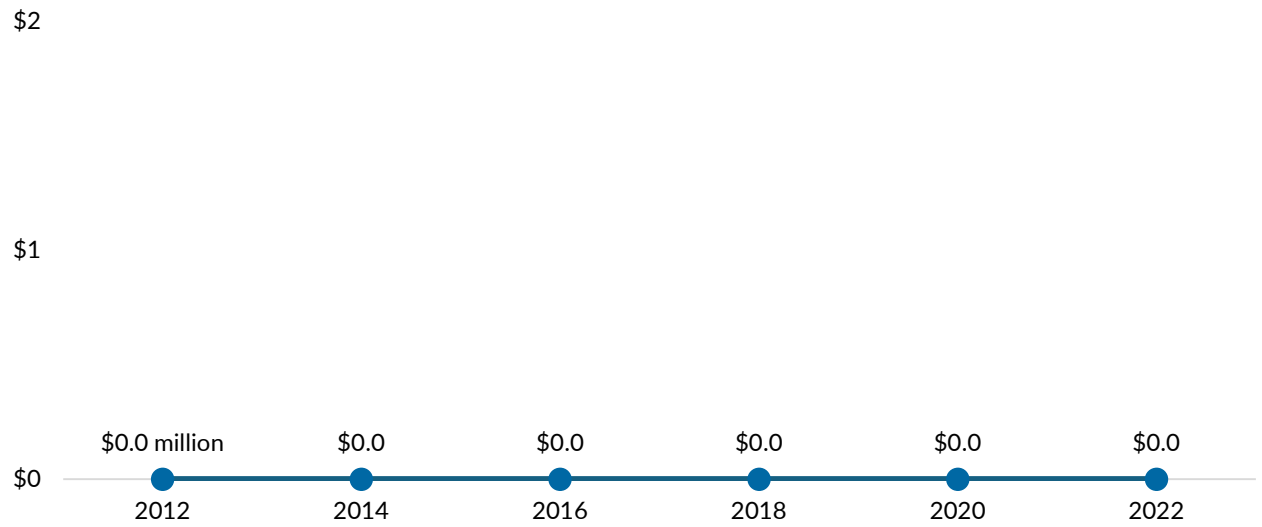
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

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

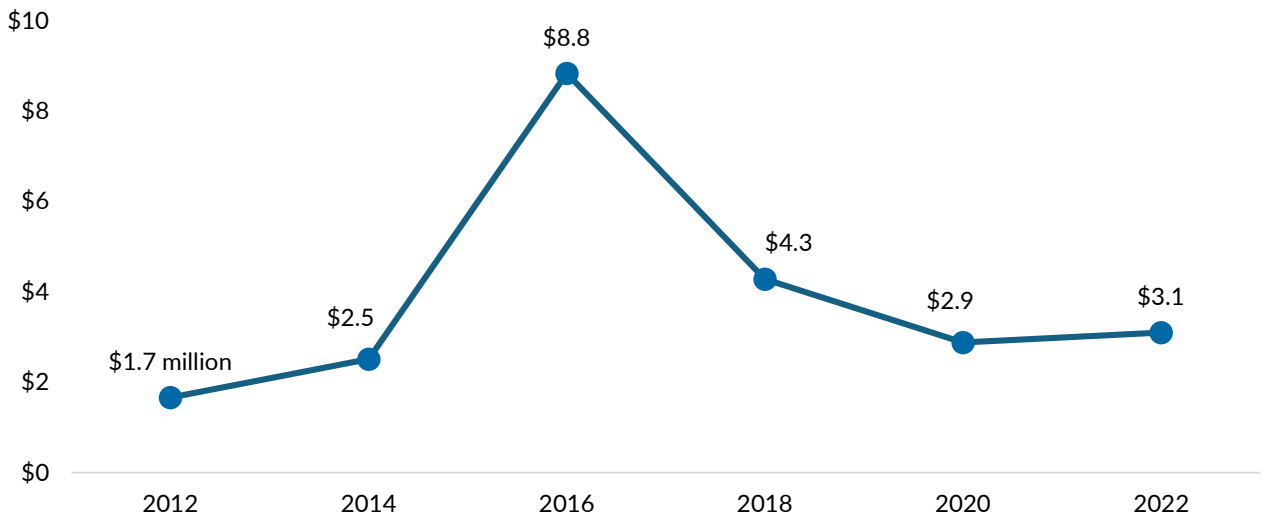


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $3,095,750 **Change from SFY 2020**: 8%

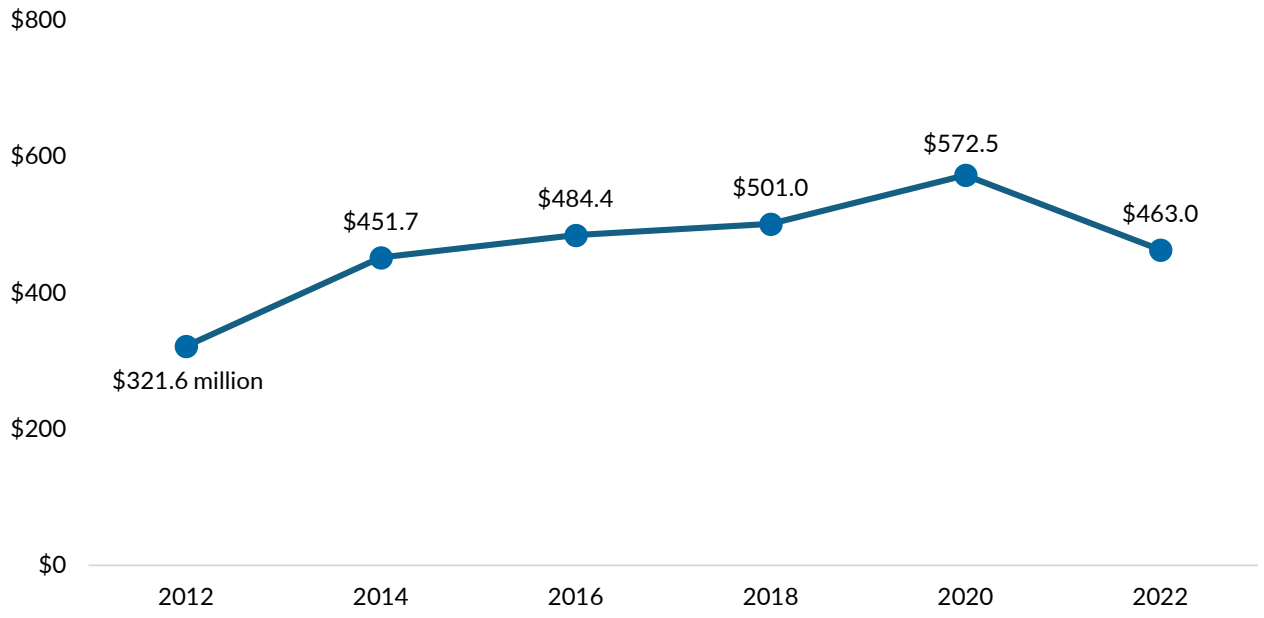
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$824,146	27%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$753,407	24%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$34,875	1%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$509,531	16%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$0	0%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$0	0%
Other	$973,791	31%



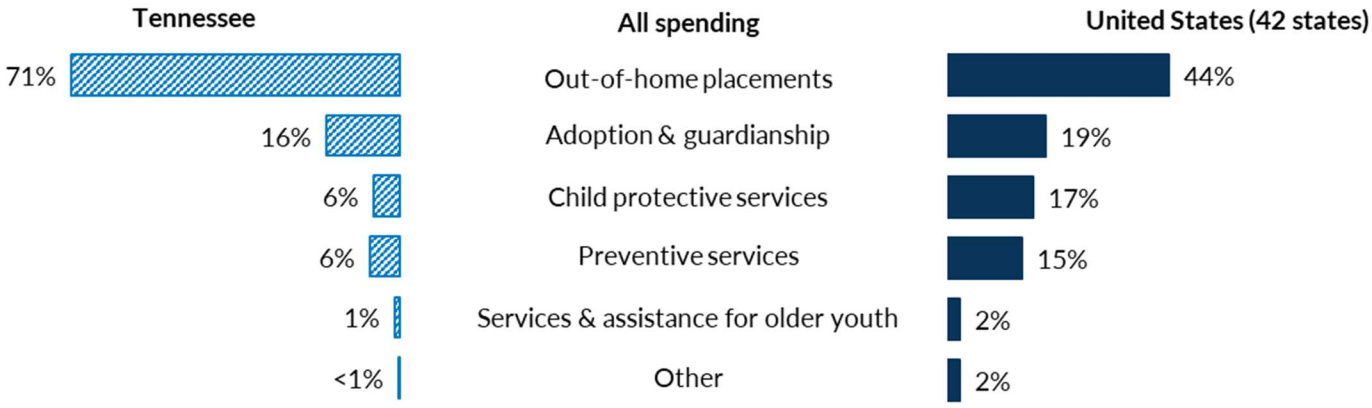
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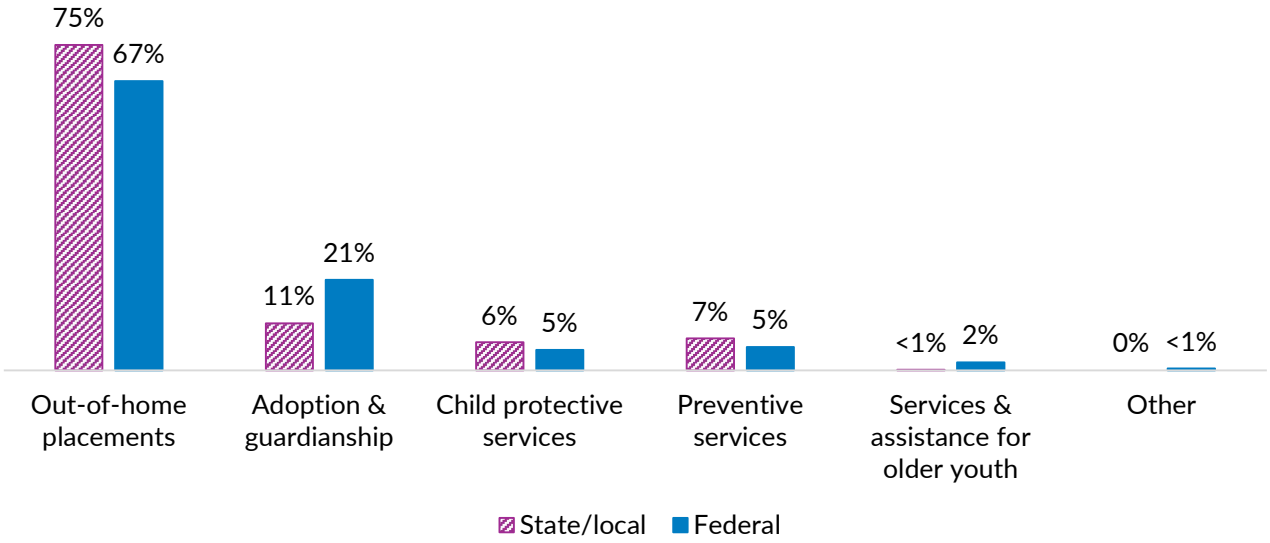


Use of Funds

Tennessee's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a much larger proportion on out-of-home placements and a smaller proportion on child protective services.



More than half of Tennessee's federal expenditures[20] are used for out-of-home placements while a slightly higher proportion of the state's state/local expenditures[21] are used for this purpose.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Tennessee was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

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[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

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[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

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[10] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

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[18] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Texas in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Texas for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

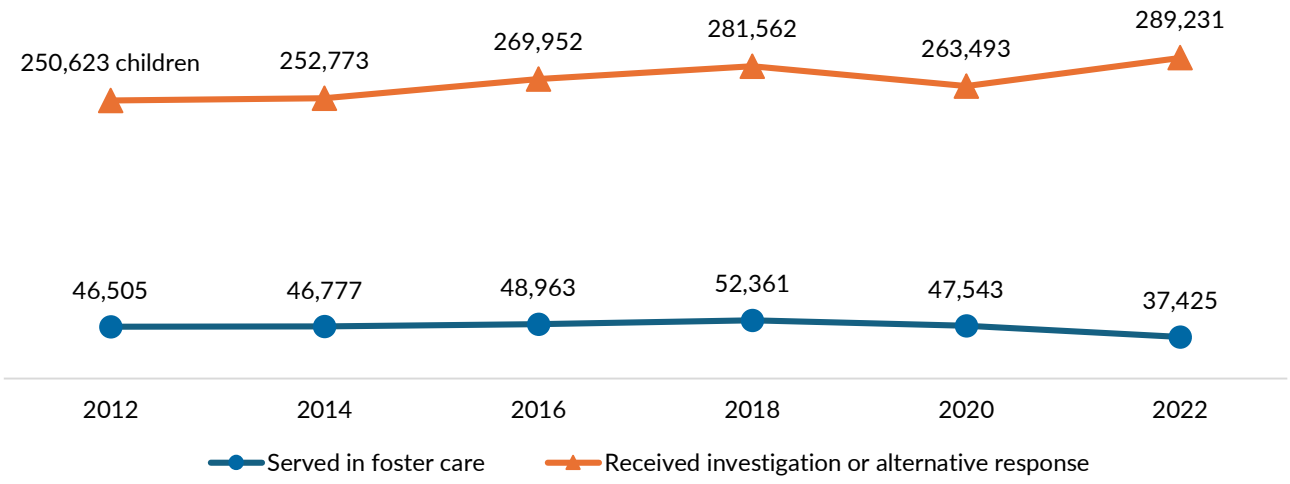
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

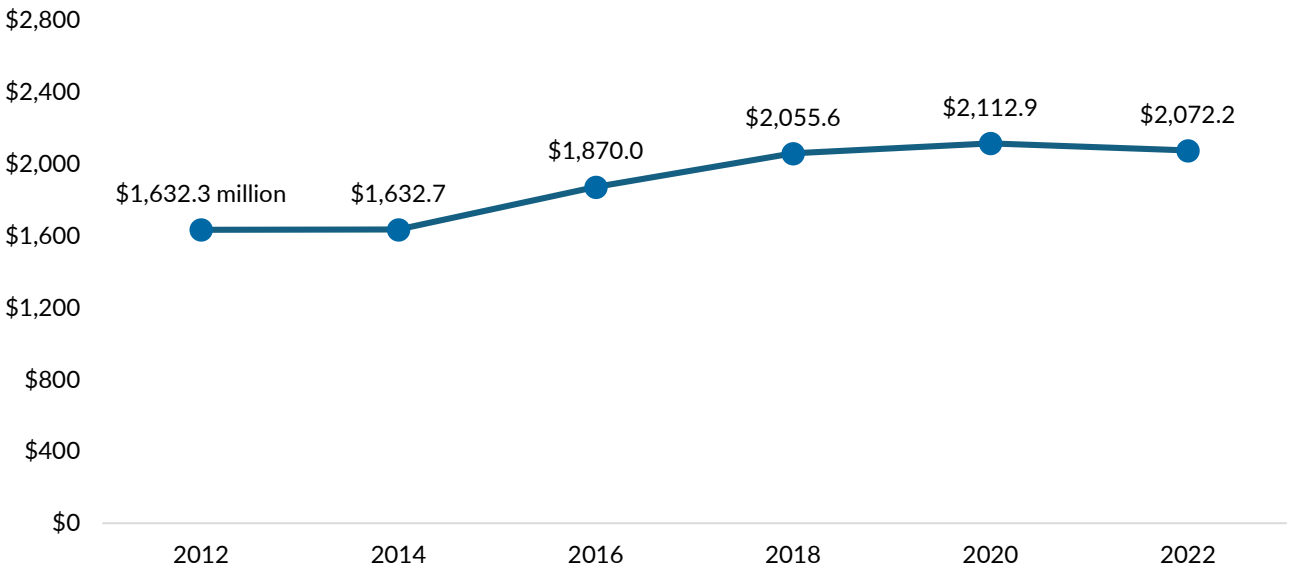
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Texas who received an investigation or alternative response has increased while the number served in foster care has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

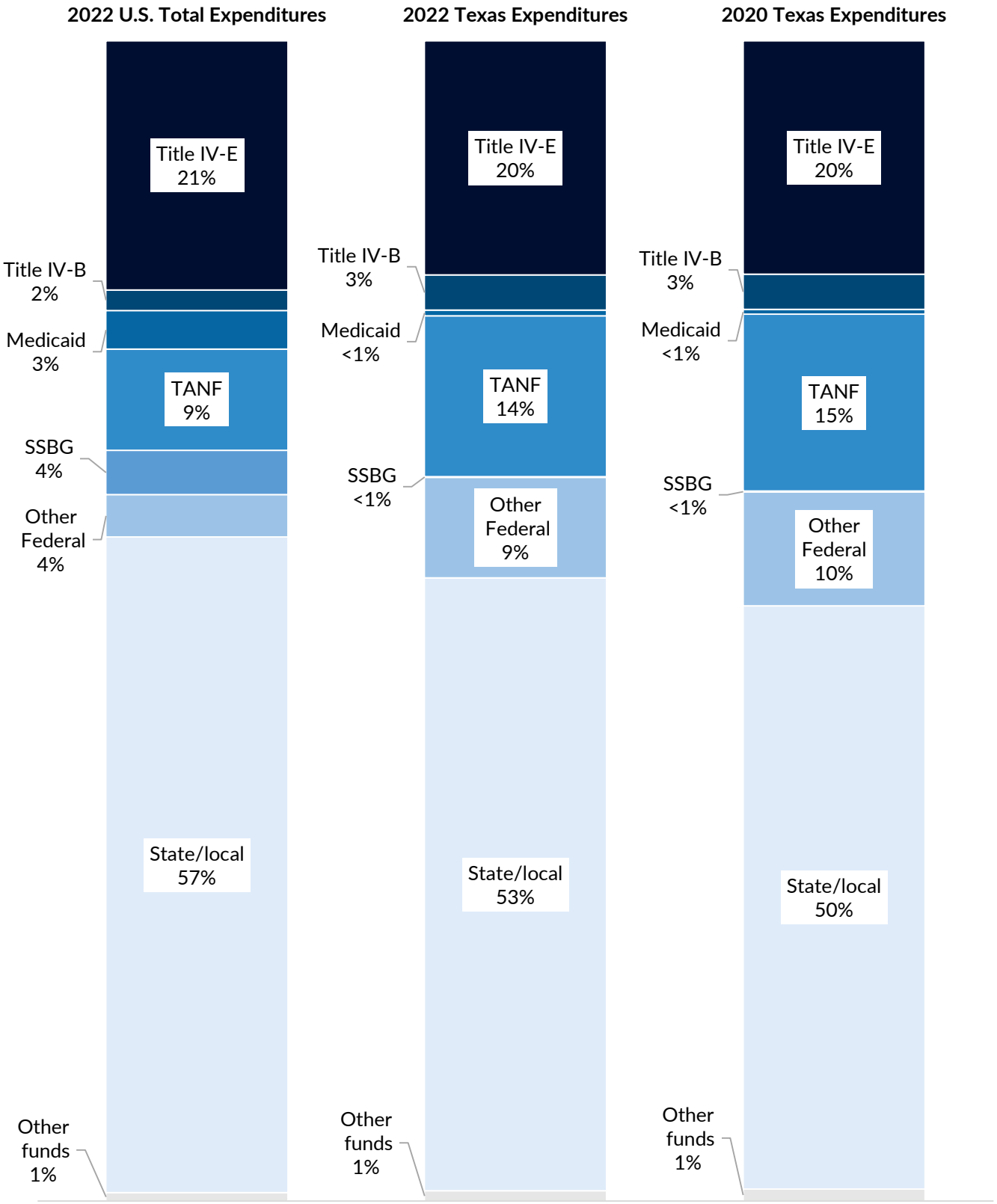
Texas's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022 but decreased slightly since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$2,072,215,662**	**-2%**	**27%**
Federal	$959,406,755	-7%	12%
State	$1,084,716,396	3%	43%
Local	$9,968,218	6%	-36%
Other[5]	$18,124,293	-17%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a slightly smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

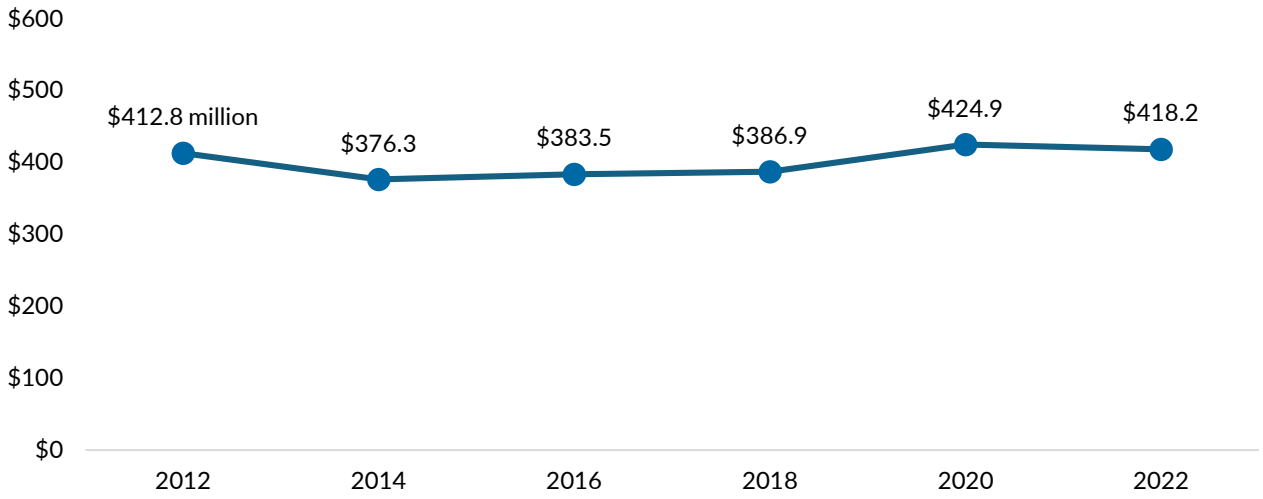


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $418,196,487 **Change from SFY 2020**: -2%

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



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in guardianship and Chafee/ETV expenditures and a decrease in foster care and adoption expenditures.

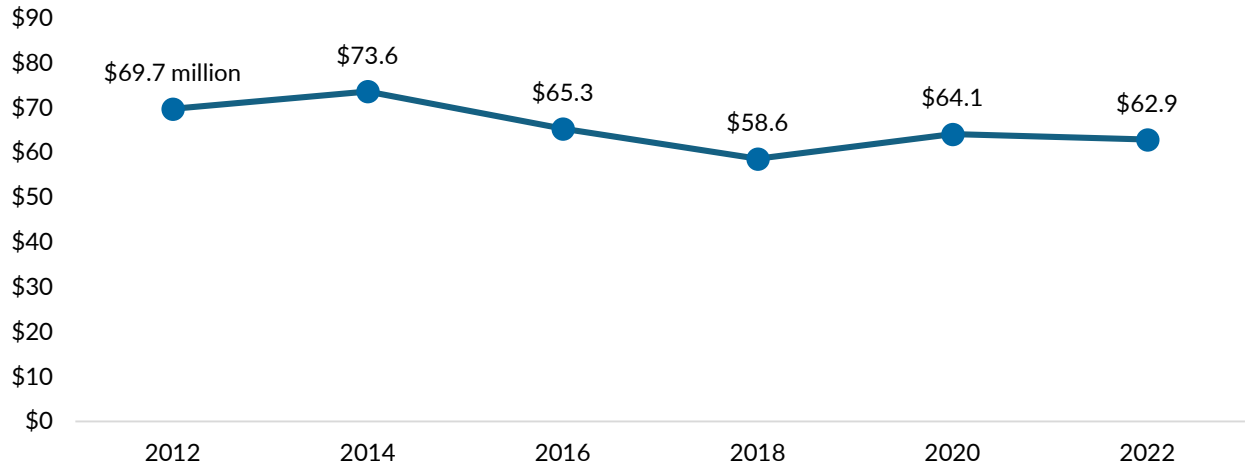
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$203,584,139	$207,950,011	$195,949,972
Adoption Assistance Program	$154,967,022	$187,744,903	$180,974,490
Guardianship Assistance Program	$8,837,615	$12,773,732	$14,061,761
Chafee Program and ETVs	$13,341,773	$13,279,464	$25,100,525
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $62,879,985 **Change from SFY 2020:** -2%

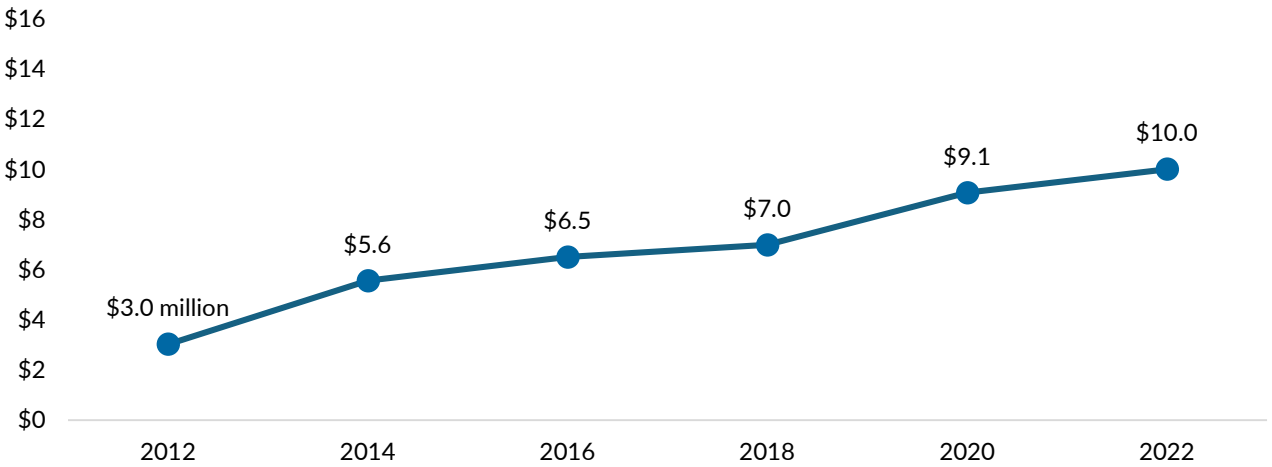
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $10,018,813 **Change from SFY 2020**: 10%

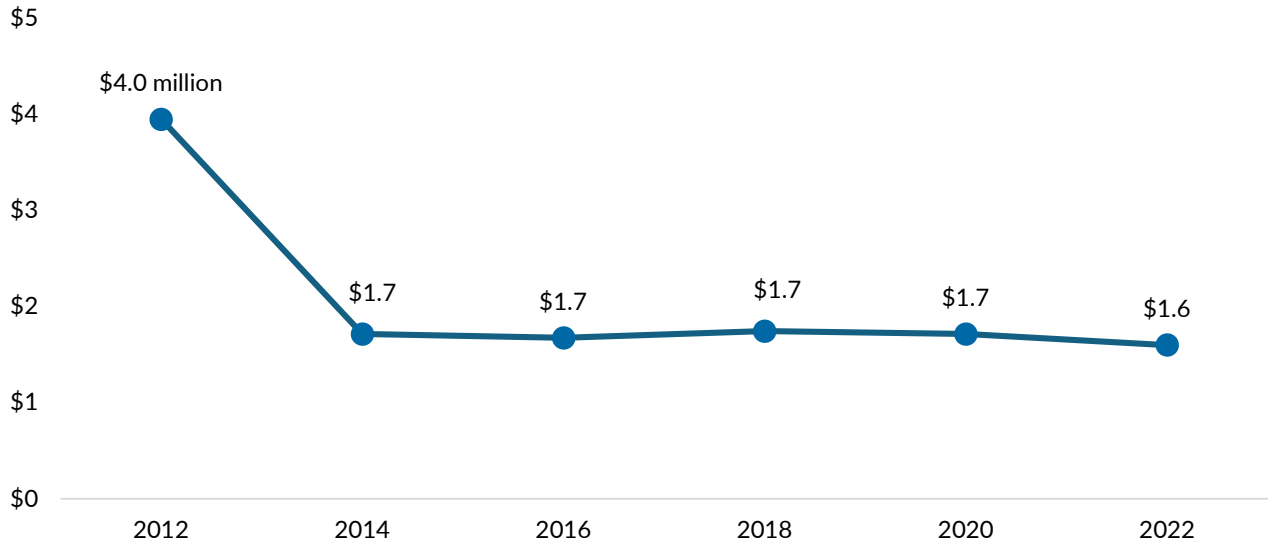
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $1,600,081 **Change from SFY 2020**: -7%

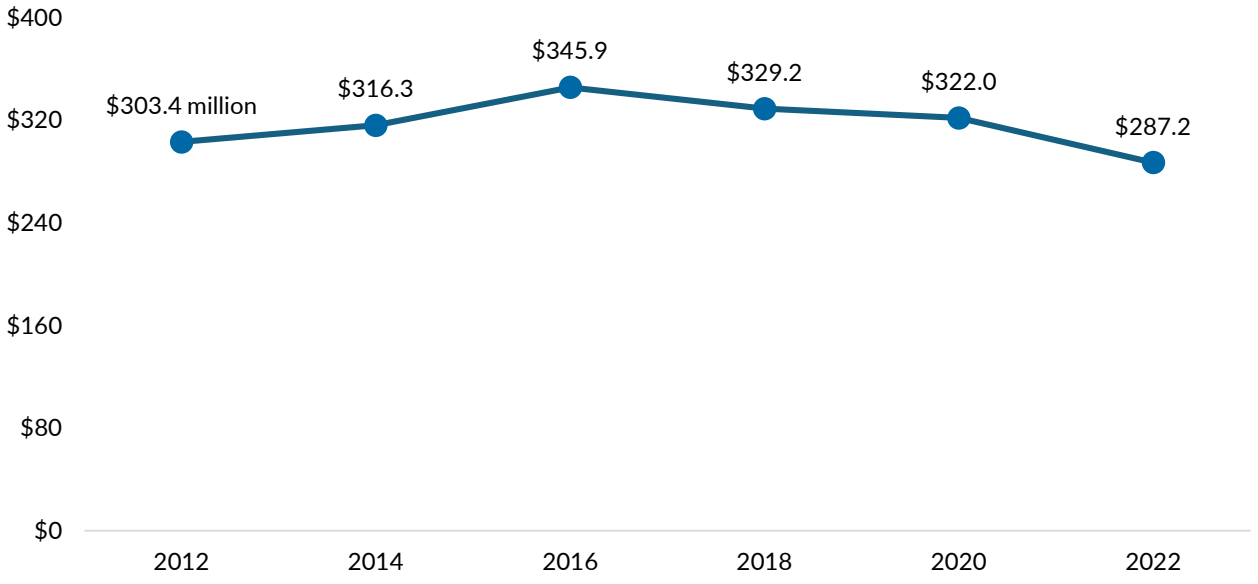
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[8]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $287,225,594 **Change from SFY 2020**: -11%

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

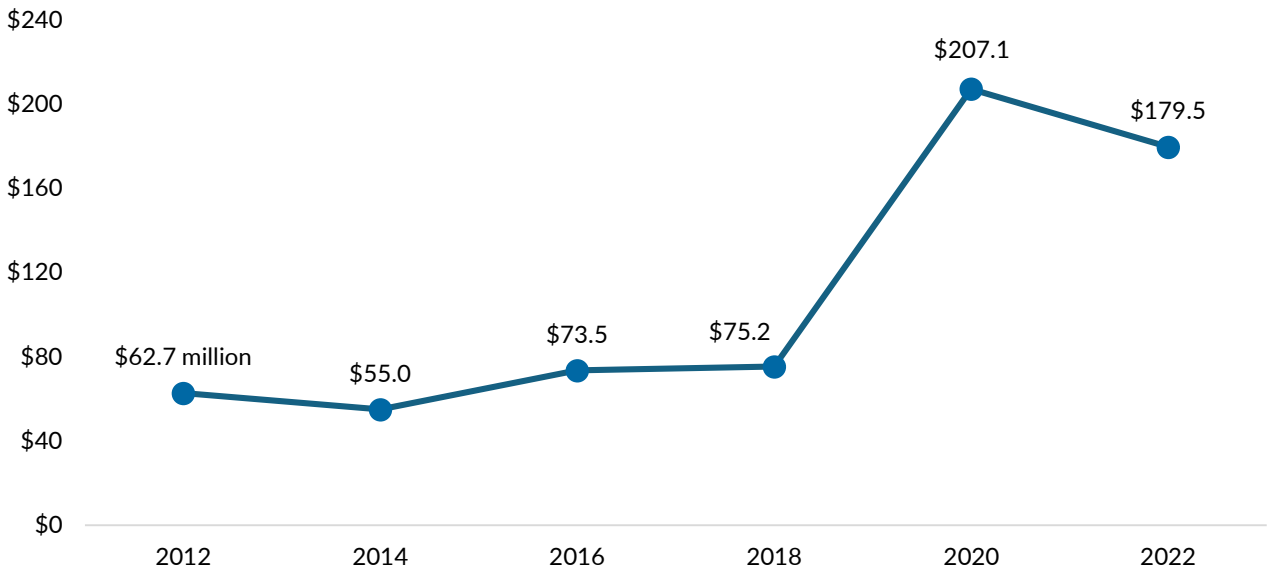


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $179,485,795 **Change from SFY 2020**: -13%

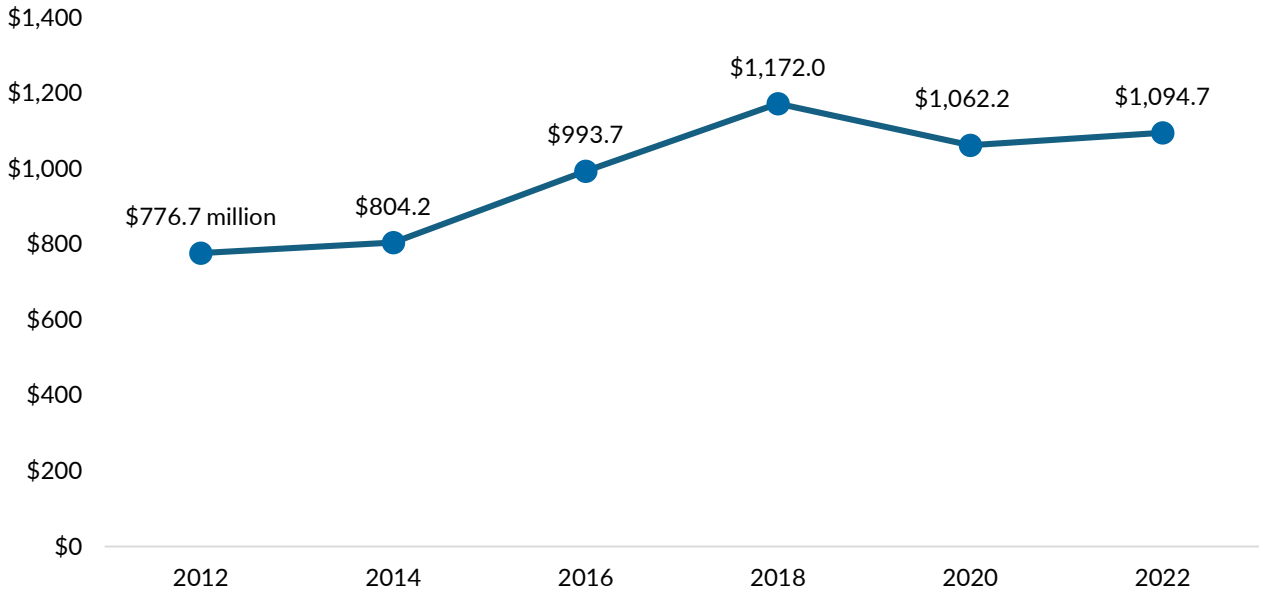
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[9]	$5,801,935	3%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[10]	$10,075,653	6%
Children's Justice Act[11]	$9,684	0%
Adoption Opportunities[12]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[13]	$1,065,000	1%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[14]	$18,368,120	10%
Family First Transition Act grants[15]	$3,855,322	2%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[16]	$96,046,194	54%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[17]	$13,926,516	8%
Other	$30,337,371	17%



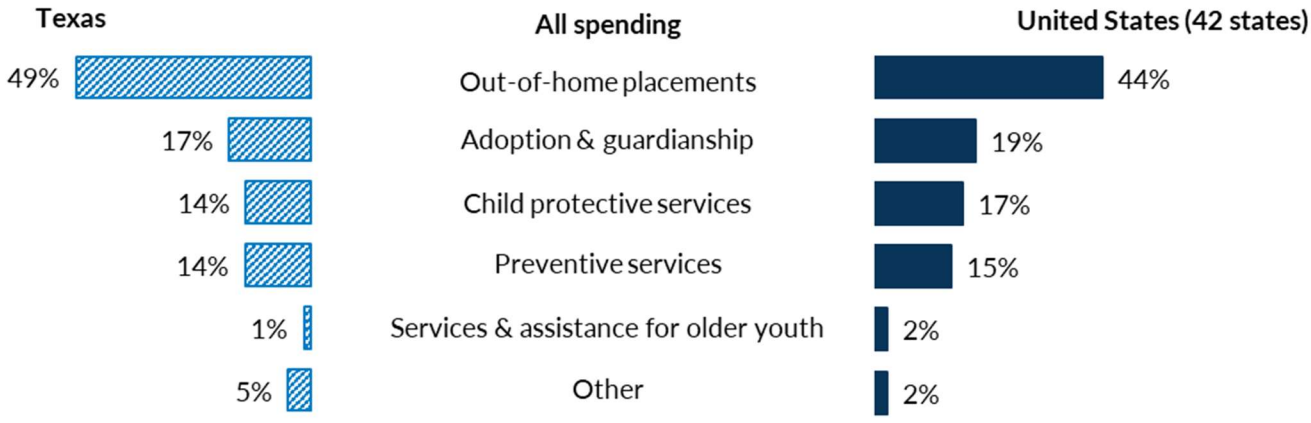
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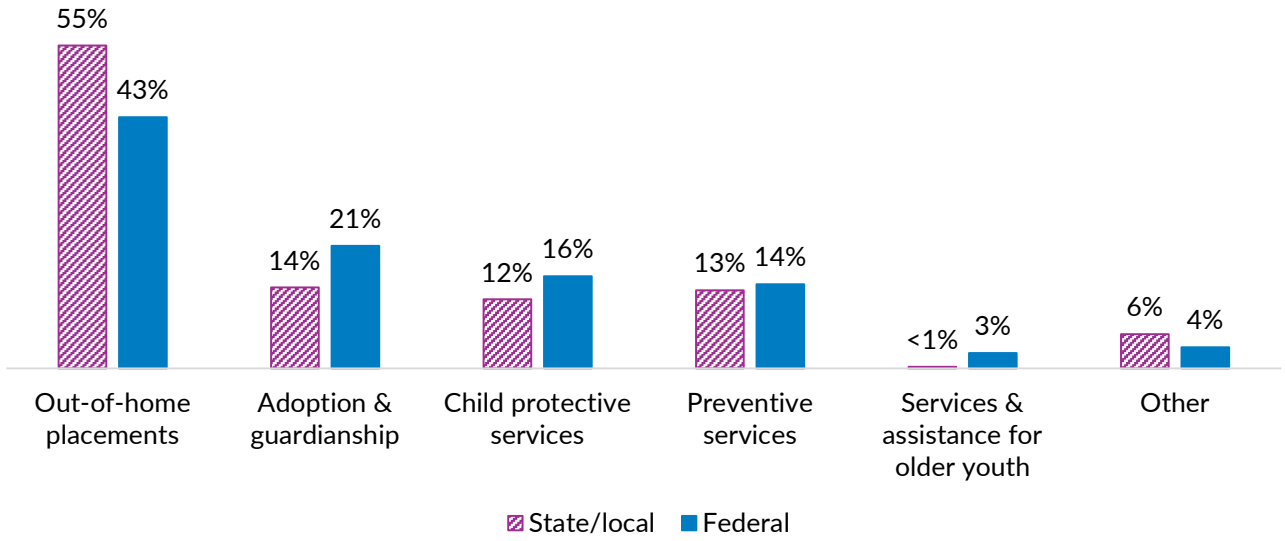


Use of Funds

Texas's use of funds differs slightly from the national pattern.[18] The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placements and a smaller proportion on child protective services.



Almost half of Texas's federal expenditures[19] are used for out-of-home placements while more than half of the state's state/local expenditures[20] are used for this purpose.



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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Utah in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Utah for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

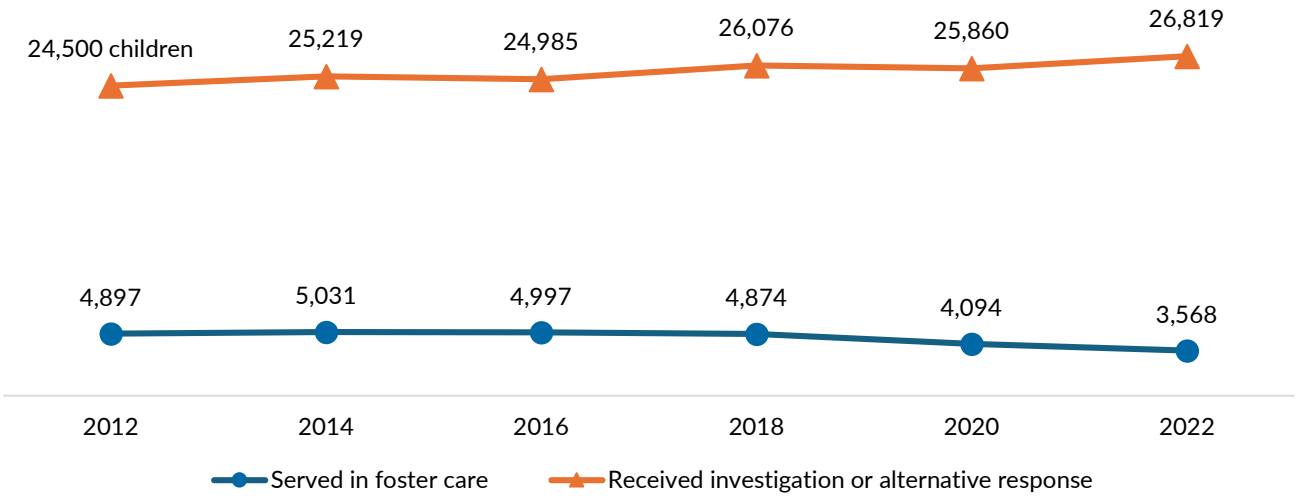
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Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

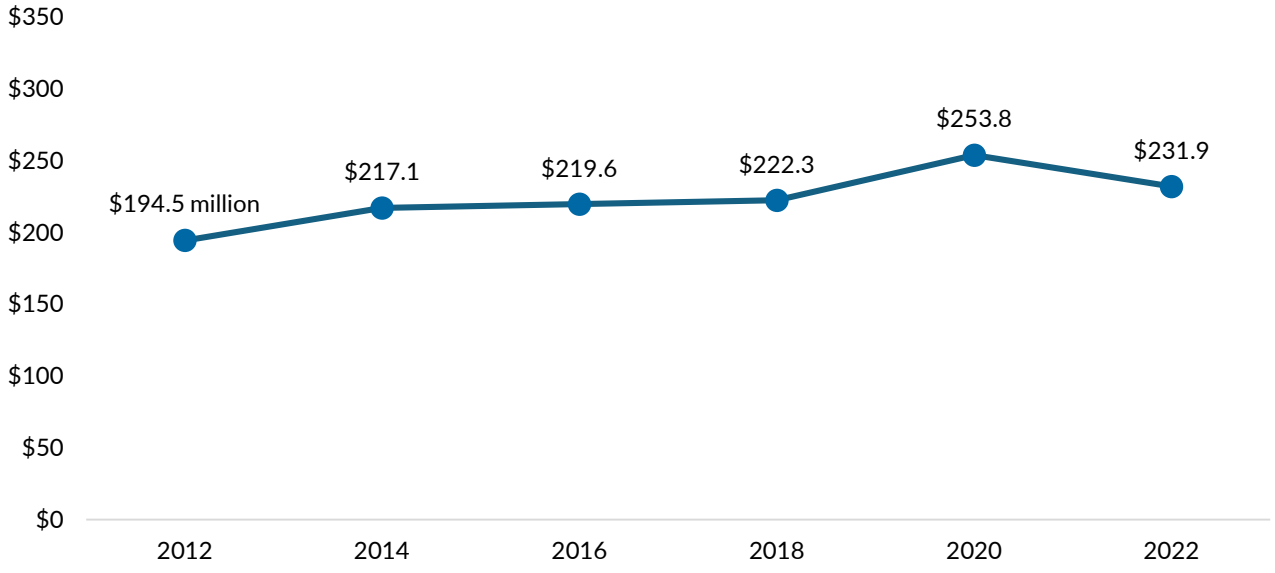
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Utah who received an investigation or alternative response has increased while the number served in foster care has decreased.



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Total Expenditures[4]

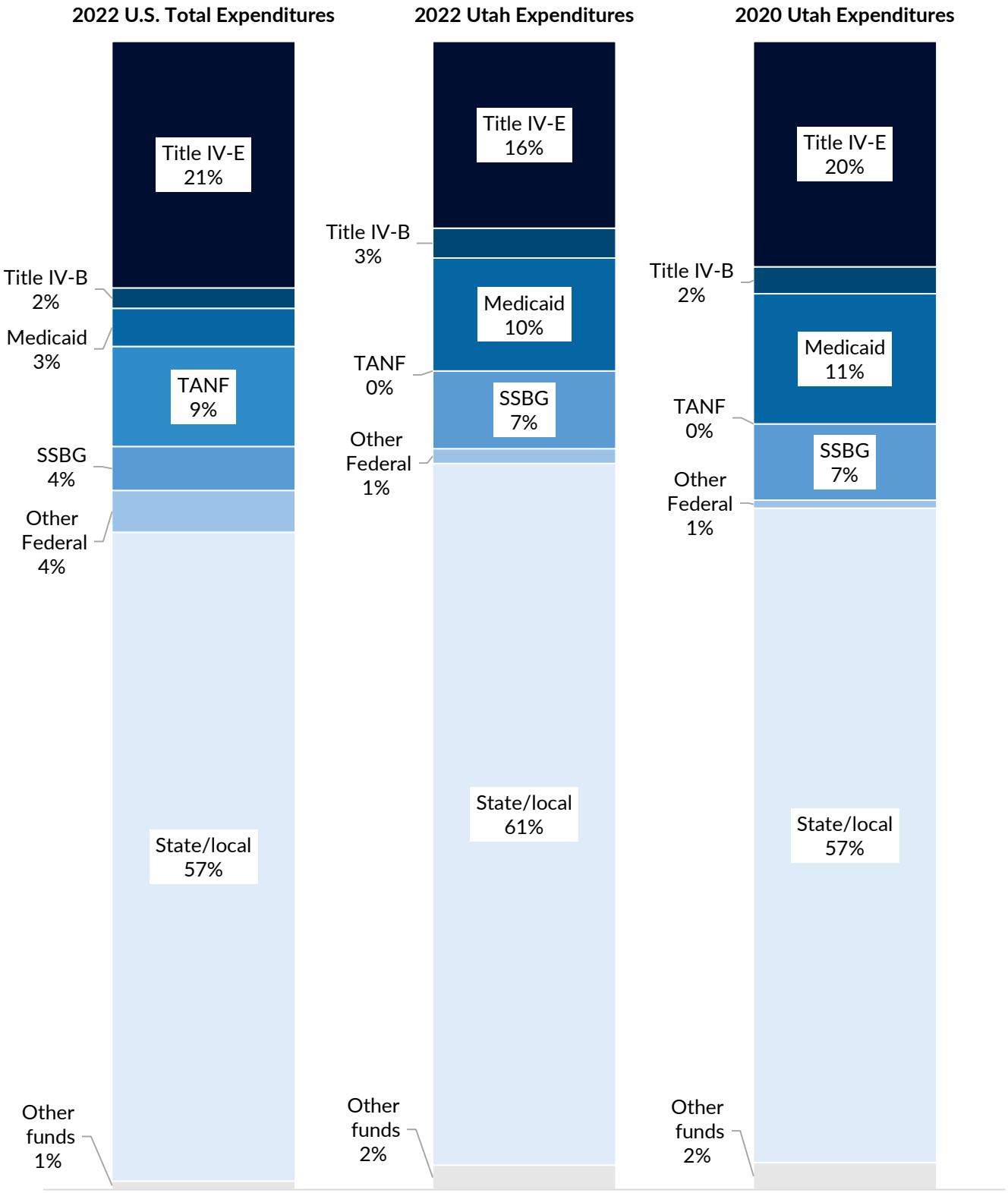
Utah's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022 but decreased since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$231,909,785**	**-9%**	**19%**
Federal	$85,243,050	-17%	-2%
State	$141,749,667	-2%	32%
Local	$0	0%	-100%
Other[5]	$4,917,068	-18%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a slightly smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

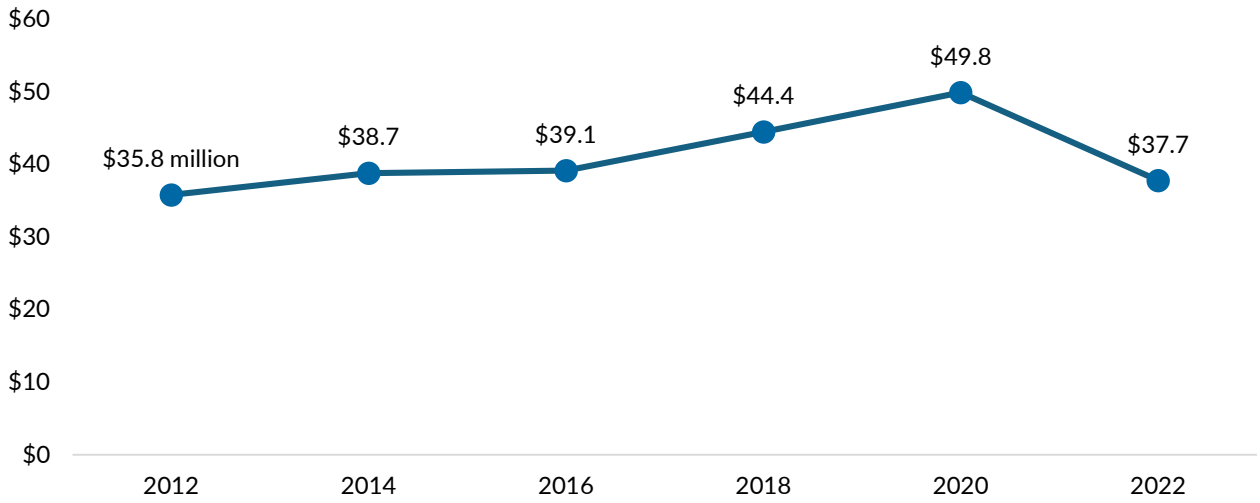


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $37,725,179 **Change from SFY 2020**: -24%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Utah's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2019.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in Chafee/ETV, prevention, kinship navigator, and Funding Certainty Grant expenditures and a decrease in foster care and adoption expenditures.

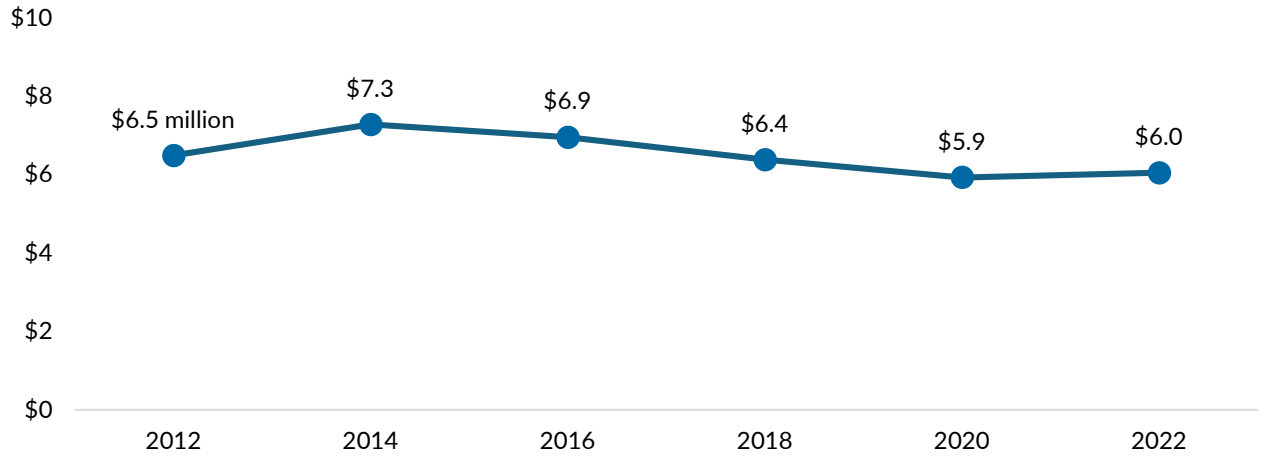
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$4,766,314	$22,243,491	$20,300,862
Adoption Assistance Program	$12,419,784	$14,181,702	$14,110,011
Guardianship Assistance Program	$0	$0	$0
Chafee Program and ETVs	$1,257,042	$1,104,475	$1,907,292
Waiver	$23,821,790	$9,881,946	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$177,160	$622,810
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$207,680
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$15,678

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $6,040,085 **Change from SFY 2020:** 2%

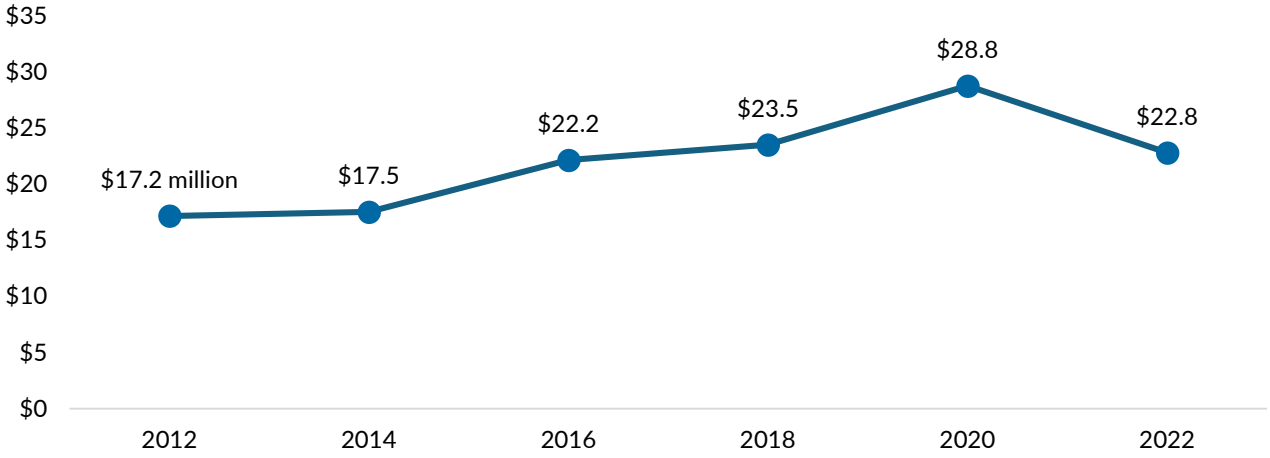
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $22,793,747 **Change from SFY 2020**: -21%

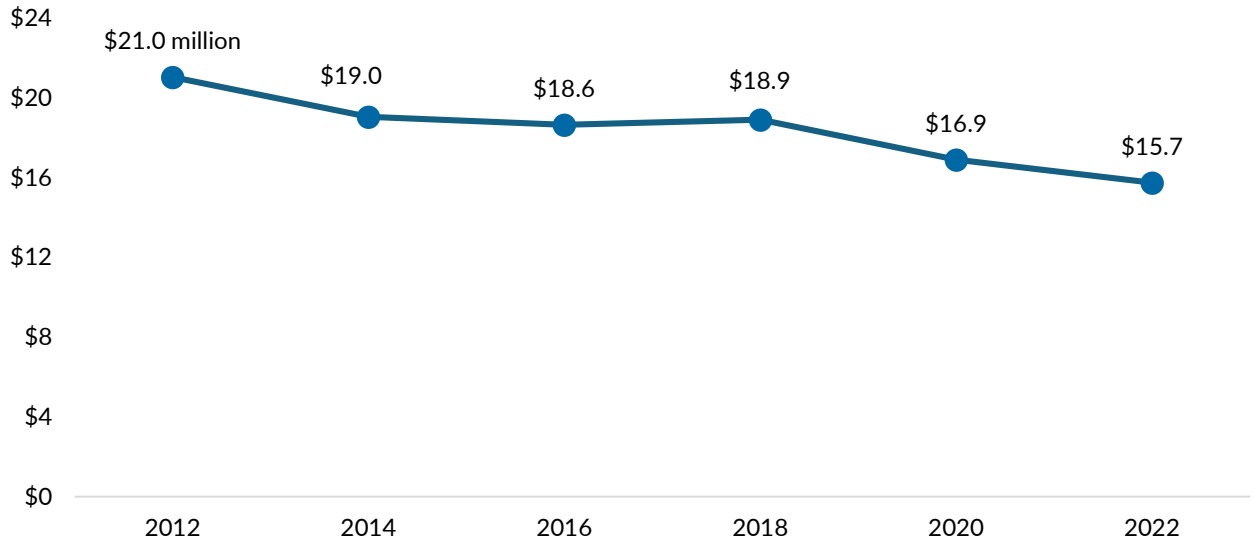
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $15,735,200 **Change from SFY 2020**: -7%

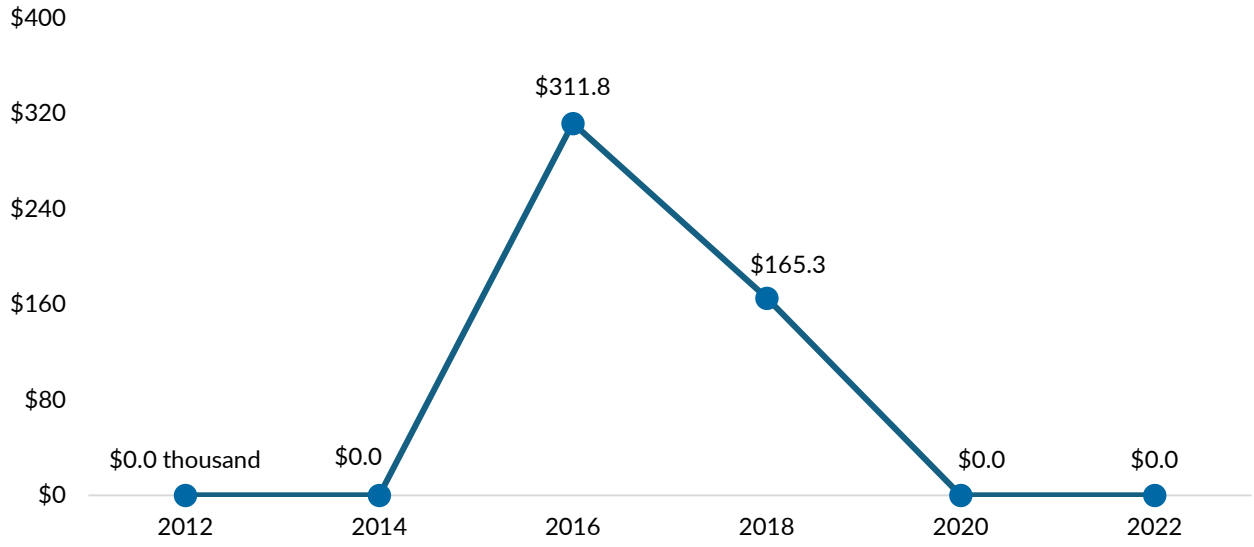
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

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

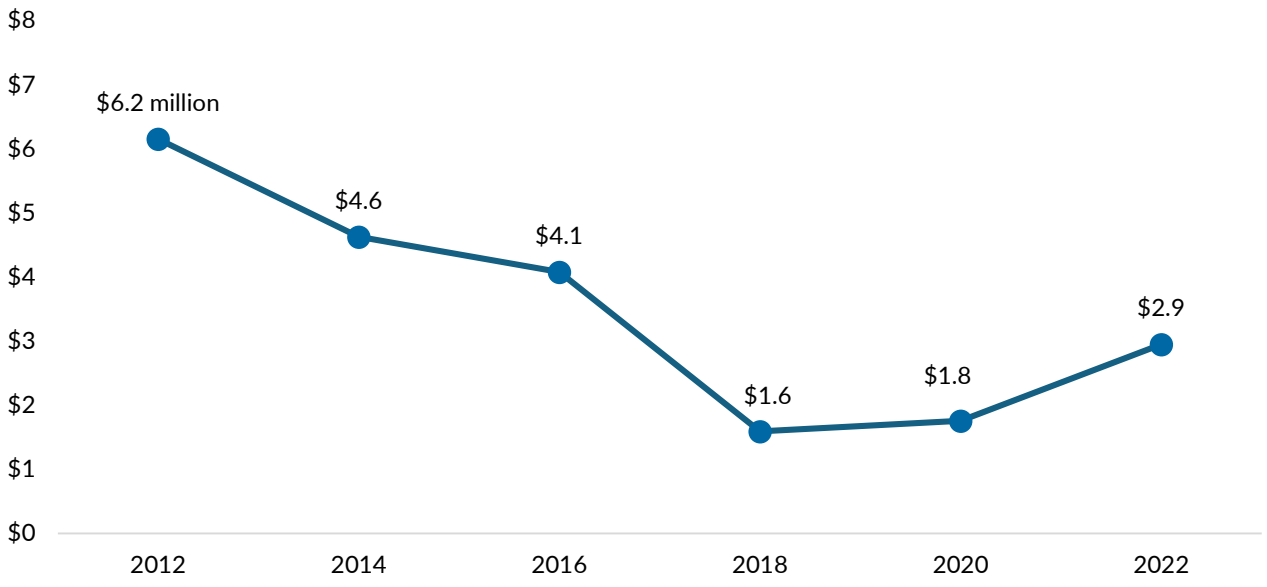


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $2,948,839 **Change from SFY 2020:** 68%

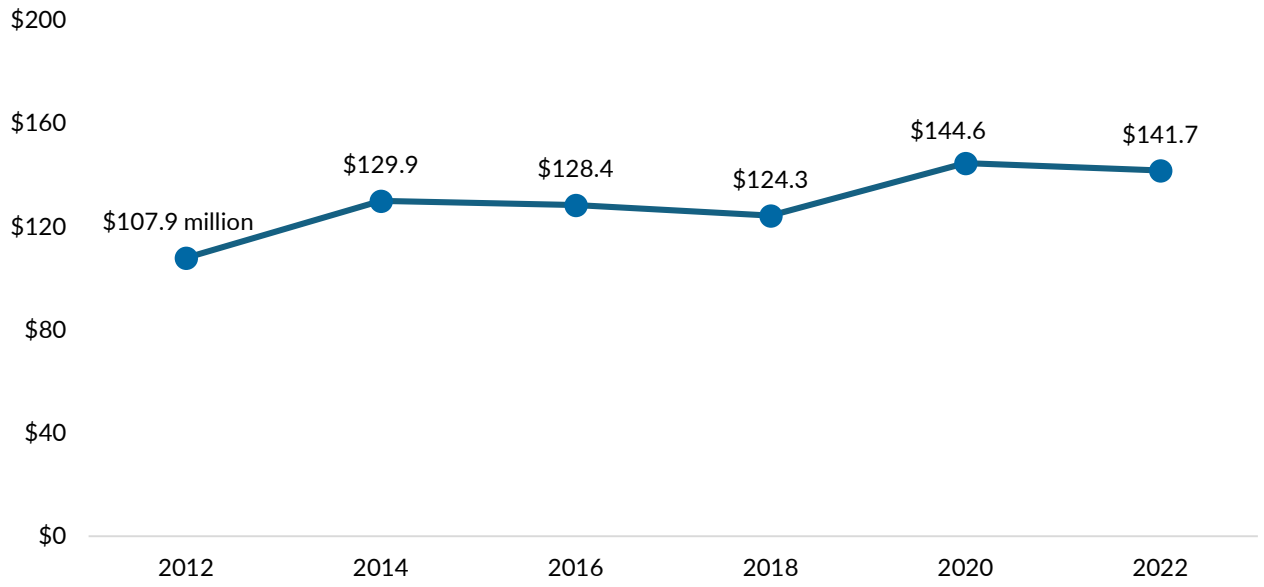
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$704,348	24%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$564,995	19%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$0	0%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$570,060	19%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$1,109,436	38%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$0	0%
Other	$0	0%



State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

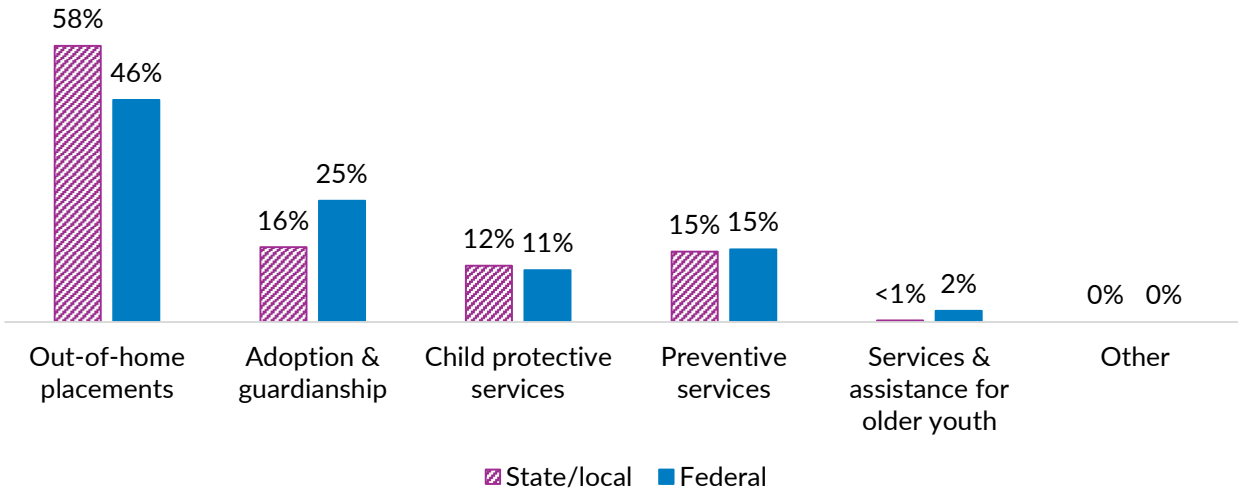


Use of Funds

Utah's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placements and a smaller proportion on child protective services.



Almost half of Utah's federal expenditures[20] are used for out-of-home placements while more than half of the state's state/local expenditures[21] are used for this purpose.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

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Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Utah was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

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[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2024). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2013 – 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2020). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2010 – 2019*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption-fy-2010-2019

[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument has been revised over time, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

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

For SFY 2022, Utah was unable to report some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

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

[6] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2023). *Title IV-E Programs Expenditure and Caseload Data 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/programs-expenditure-caseload-data-2022

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

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

[9] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[10] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[11] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[12] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[13] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[14] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[15] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[16] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[17] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[18] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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

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

Child Welfare Agency Spending in Vermont in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Vermont for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

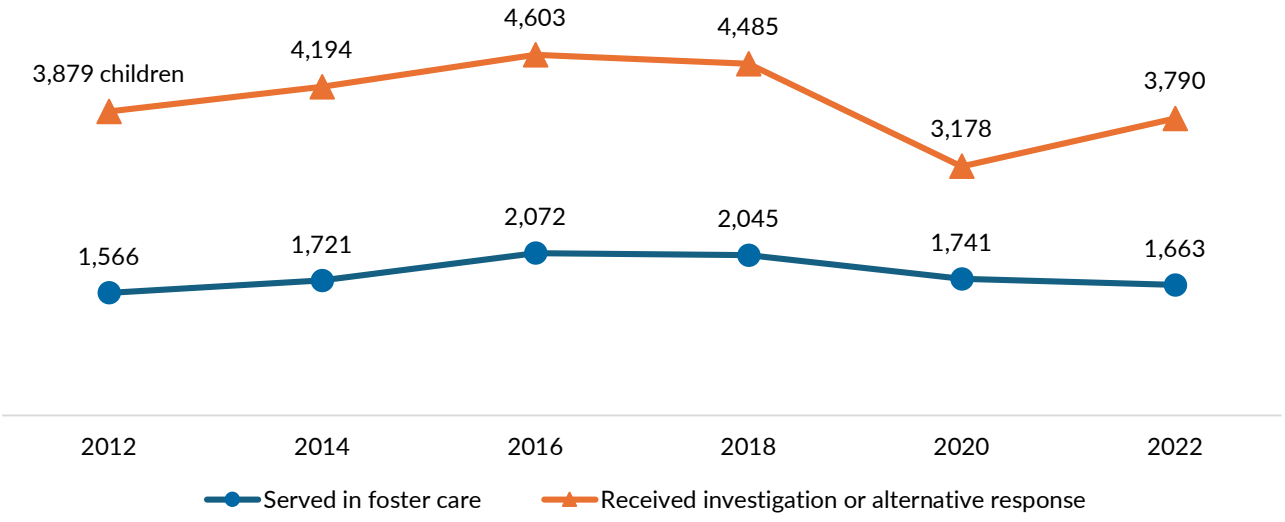
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Vermont who received an investigation or alternative response has increased while the number served in foster care has decreased.



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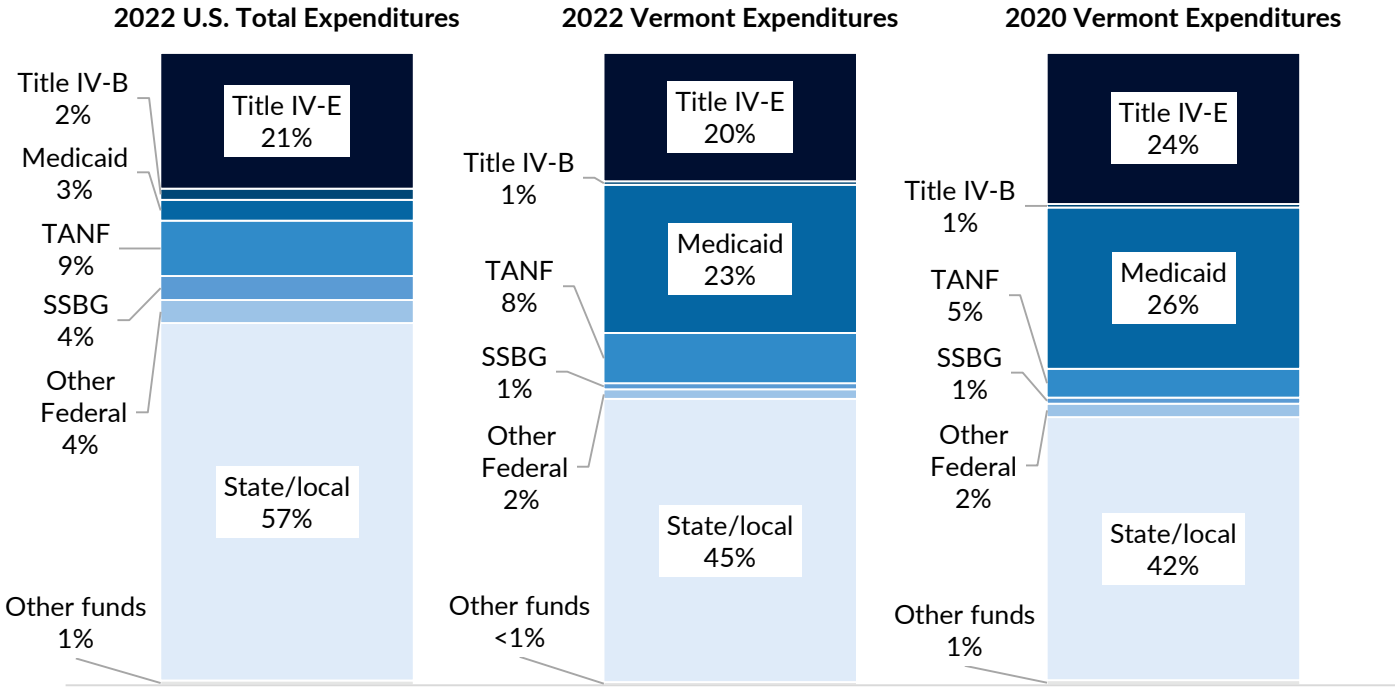
Total Expenditures[4]

Vermont's total child welfare agency spending decreased slightly from SFY 2012 to 2022 and decreased since SFY 2020.

	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$106,782,086**	**-10%**	**-4%**
Federal	$58,473,963	-14%	-10%
State	$47,788,712	-3%	2%
Local	$0	0%	0%
Other[5]	$519,411	-46%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a slightly smaller proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $21,723,082 **Change from SFY 2020**: -23%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Vermont's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2021.[6]

Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in guardianship and kinship navigator expenditures and a decrease in foster care, adoption, and Chafee/ETV expenditures.

Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$12,590,390	$14,295,138	$8,980,720
Adoption Assistance Program	$11,405,988	$13,029,887	$11,795,800
Guardianship Assistance Program	$158,055	$177,072	$196,259
Chafee Program and ETVs	$719,747	$773,255	$546,744
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$86,370	$203,559
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $582,525 **Change from SFY 2020:** -11%

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.

Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $25,007,211 **Change from SFY 2020**: -17%

Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.

Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $1,016,388 **Change from SFY 2020**: -12%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $8,511,200 **Change from SFY 2020**: 58%

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

Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $1,633,557 **Change from SFY 2020**: -35%

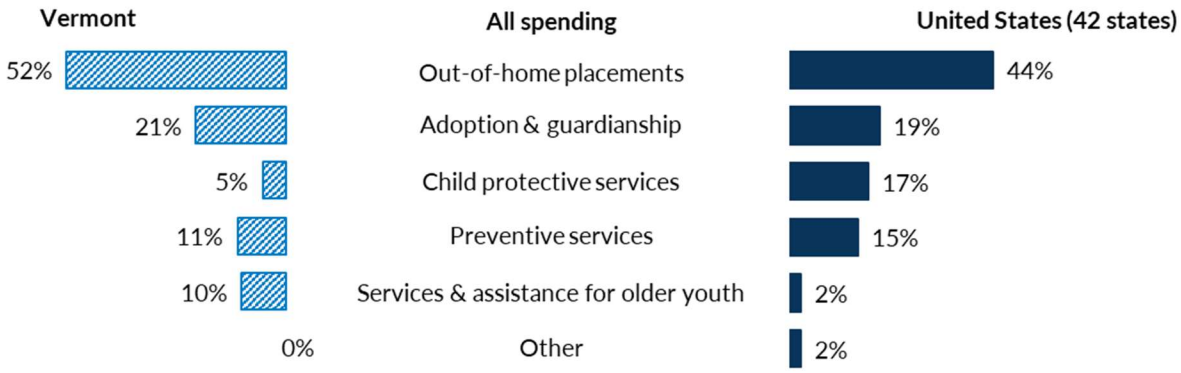
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$152,043	9%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$0	0%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$23,350	1%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$112,200	7%

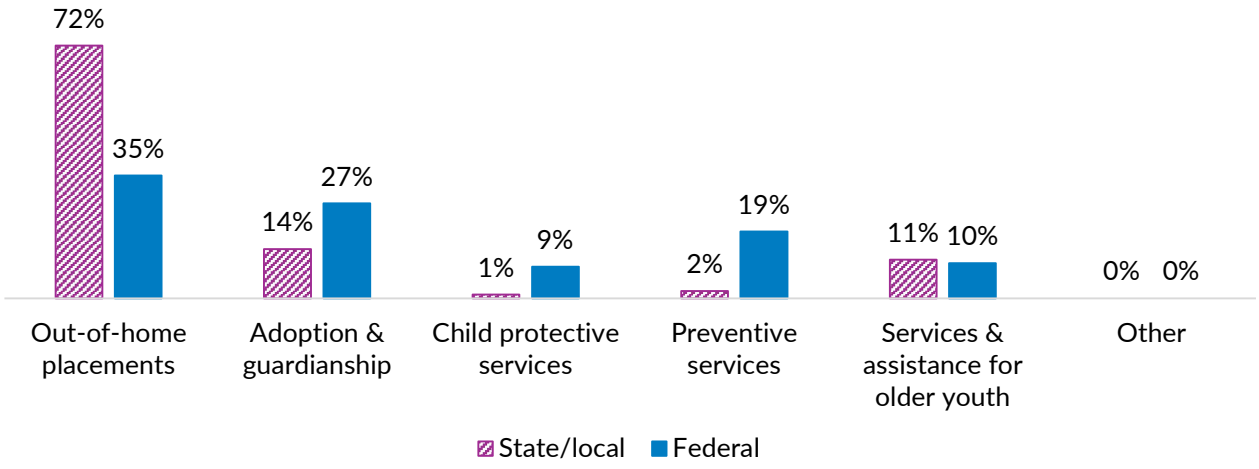
Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$265,410	16%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$915,895	56%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$0	0%
Other	$164,659	10%

Use of Funds

Vermont's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a larger proportion on services and assistance for older youth and out-of-home placements and a smaller proportion on child protective services.



More than a third of Vermont's federal expenditures[20] are used for out-of-home placements while nearly three quarters of the state's state/local expenditures[21] are used for this purpose.



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

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Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Vermont was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

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[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

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

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

[9] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

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[14] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[15] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[16] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[17] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[18] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Virginia in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Virginia for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

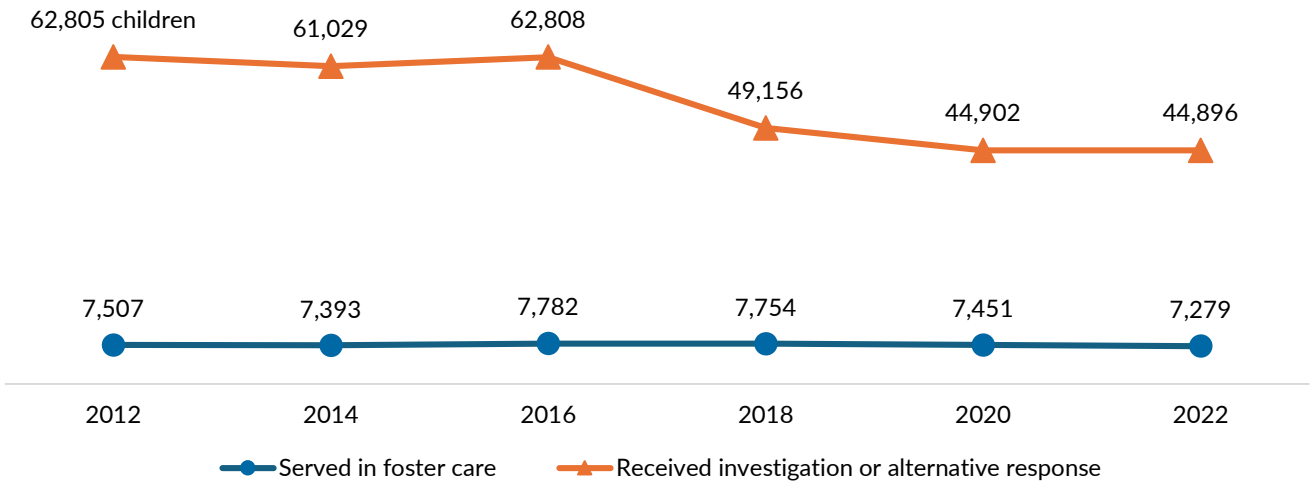
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

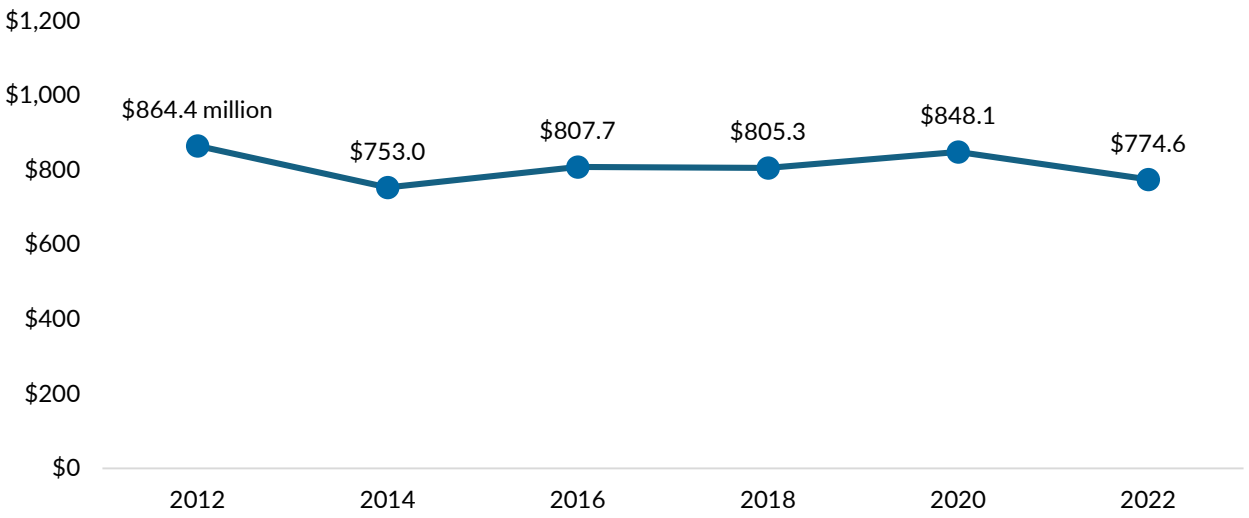
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Virginia who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



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Total Expenditures[4]

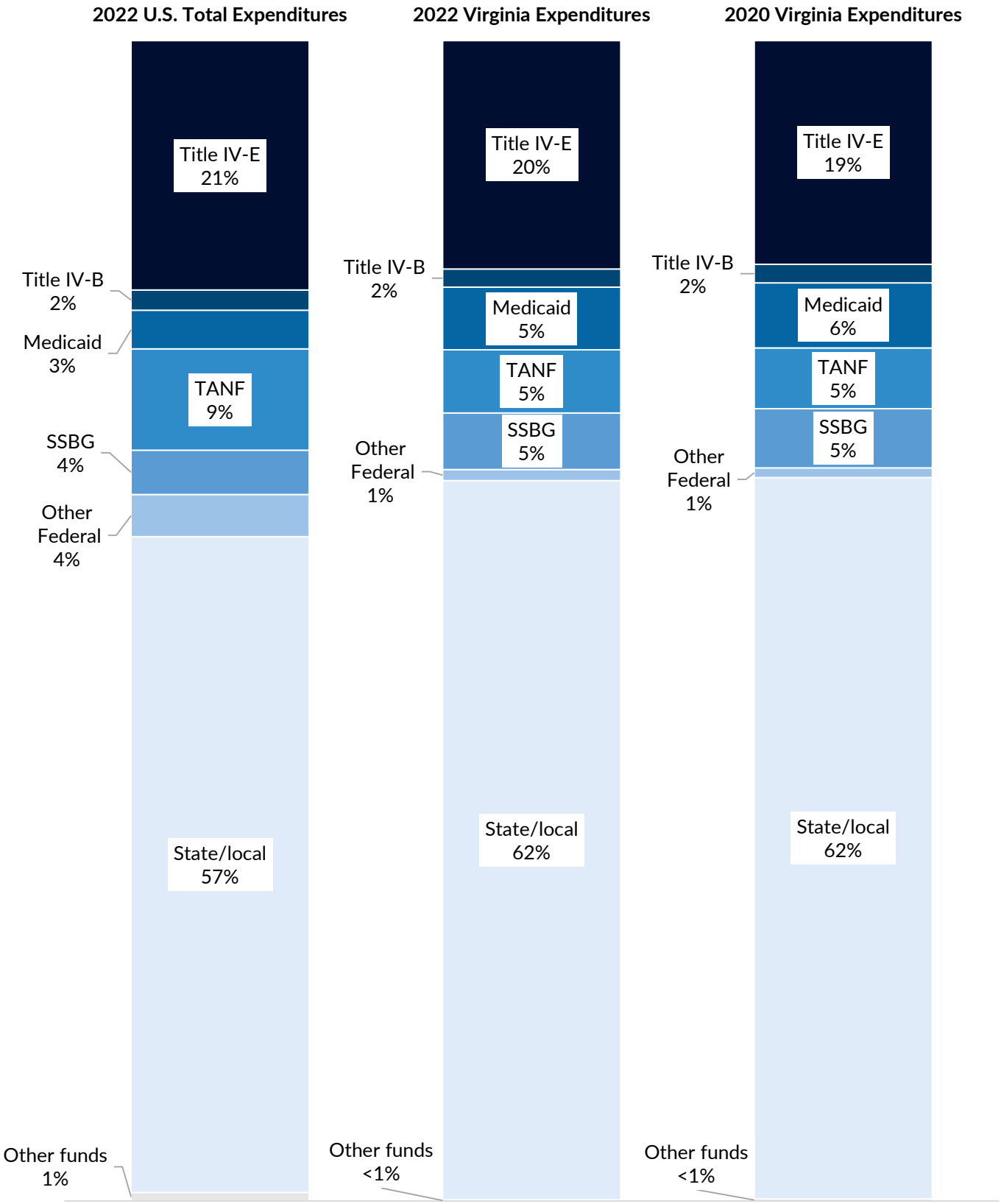
Virginia's total child welfare agency spending decreased from SFY 2012 to 2022 and decreased since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$774,614,624**	**-9%**	**-10%**
Federal	$293,759,413	-8%	24%
State	$314,650,867	-13%	-18%
Local	$165,433,610	1%	-33%
Other[5]	$770,734	-49%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has not changed since SFY 2020.

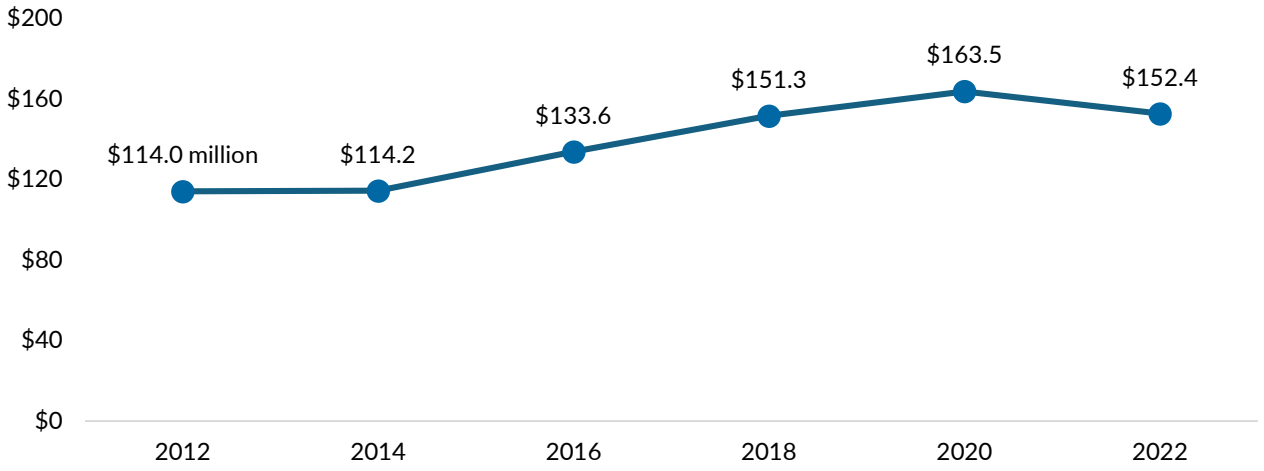


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $152,405,126 **Change from SFY 2020**: -7%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Virginia's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning July 1, 2021.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in adoption, guardianship, Chafee/ETV, and prevention expenditures and a decrease in foster care and kinship navigator expenditures.

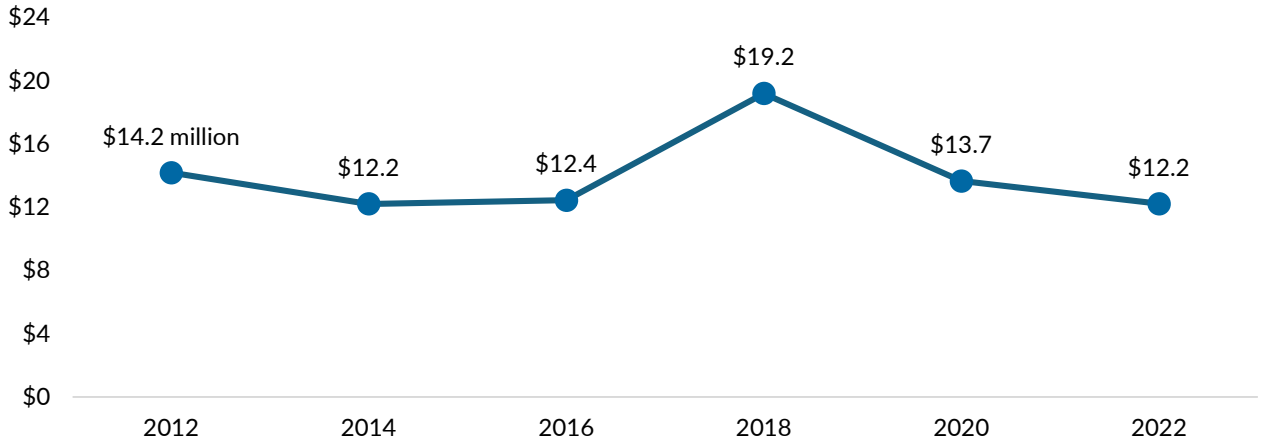
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$83,111,935	$81,745,647	$62,683,051
Adoption Assistance Program	$66,178,697	$79,170,320	$83,718,362
Guardianship Assistance Program	$0	$21,130	$255,398
Chafee Program and ETVs	$1,982,058	$2,100,016	$3,632,575
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$1,794,208
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$475,195	$321,532
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $12,220,640 **Change from SFY 2020:** -10%

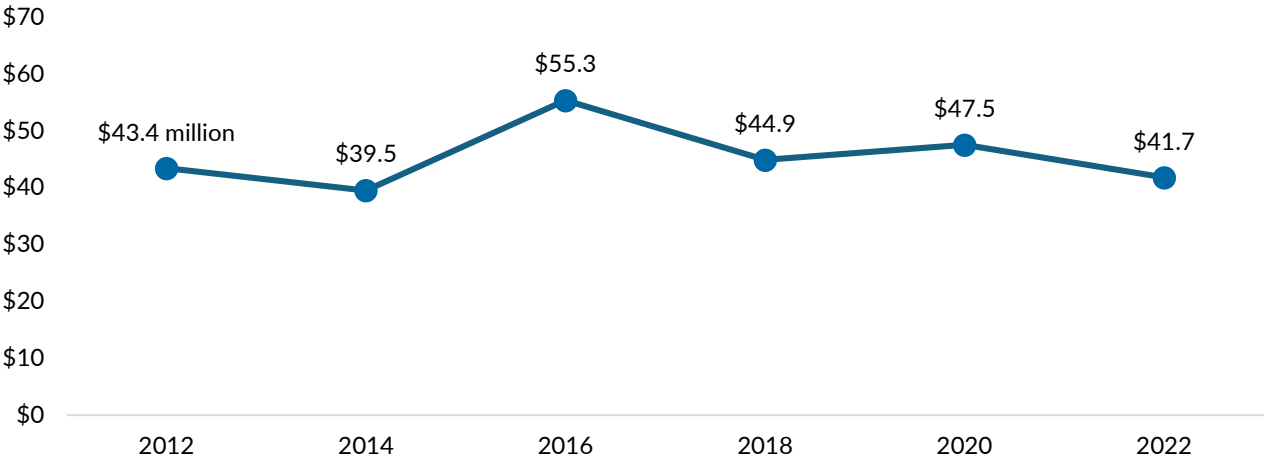
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $41,743,984 **Change from SFY 2020**: -12%

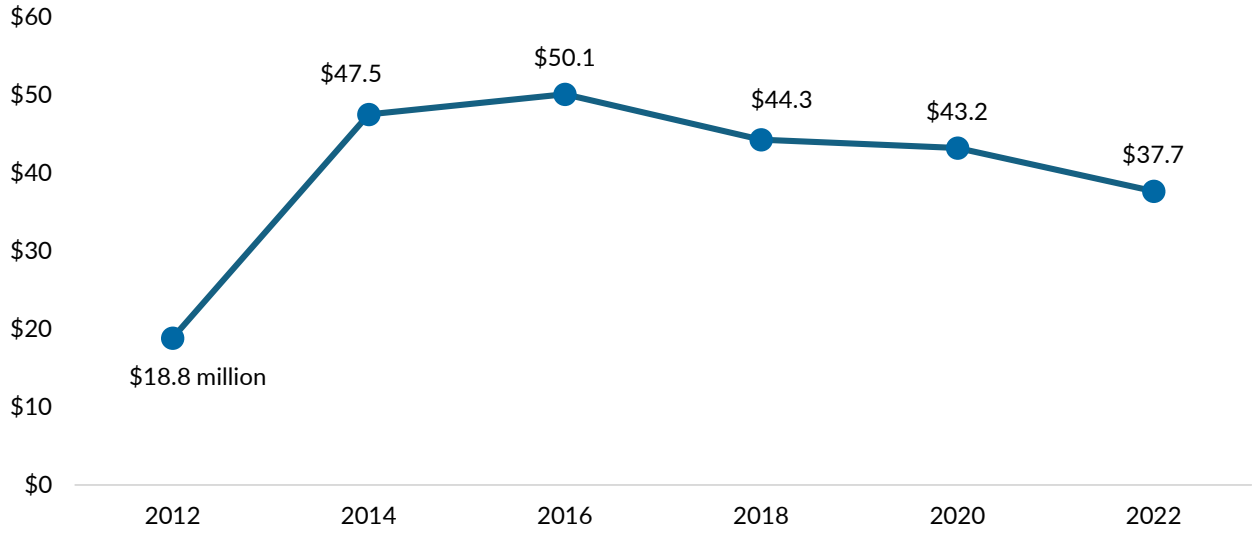
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $37,695,599 **Change from SFY 2020**: -13%

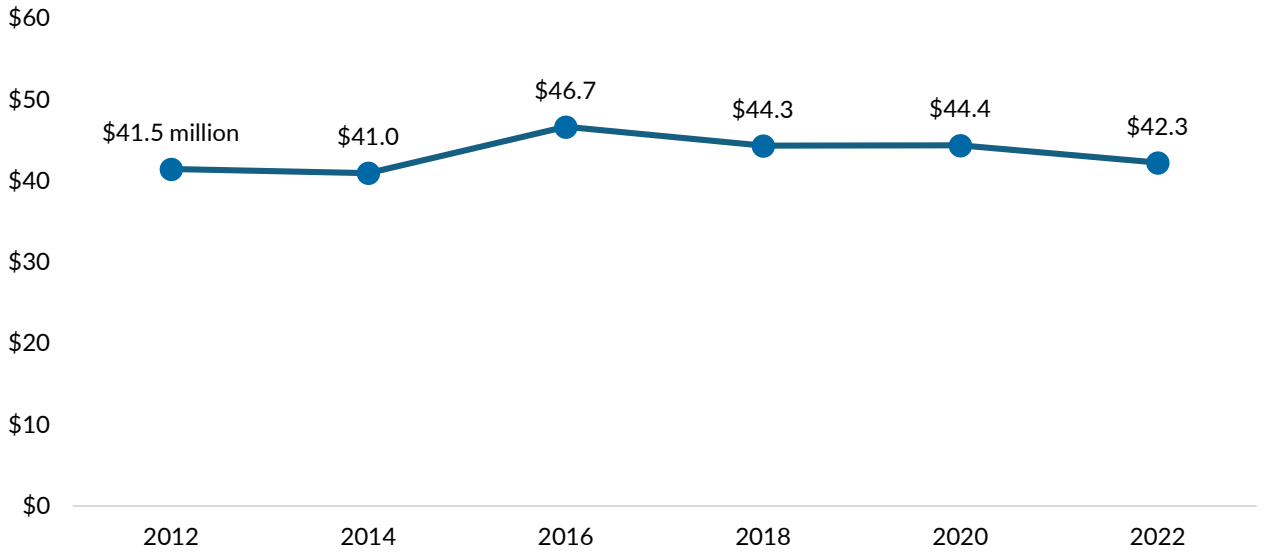
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $42,258,924 **Change from SFY 2020**: -5%

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

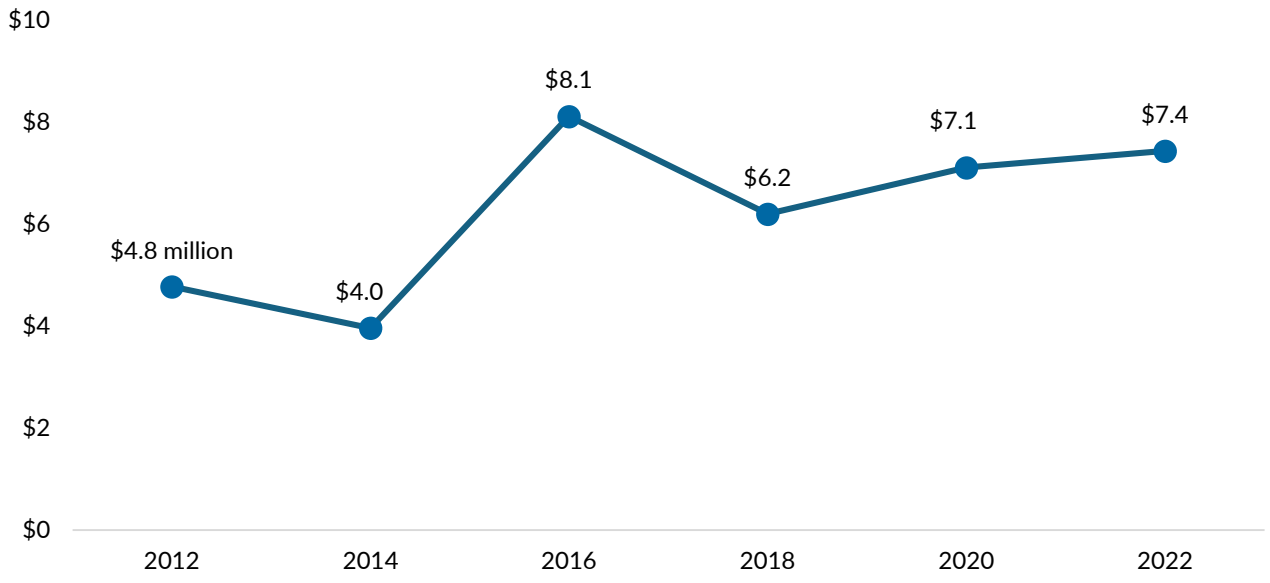


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $7,435,141 **Change from SFY 2020**: 5%

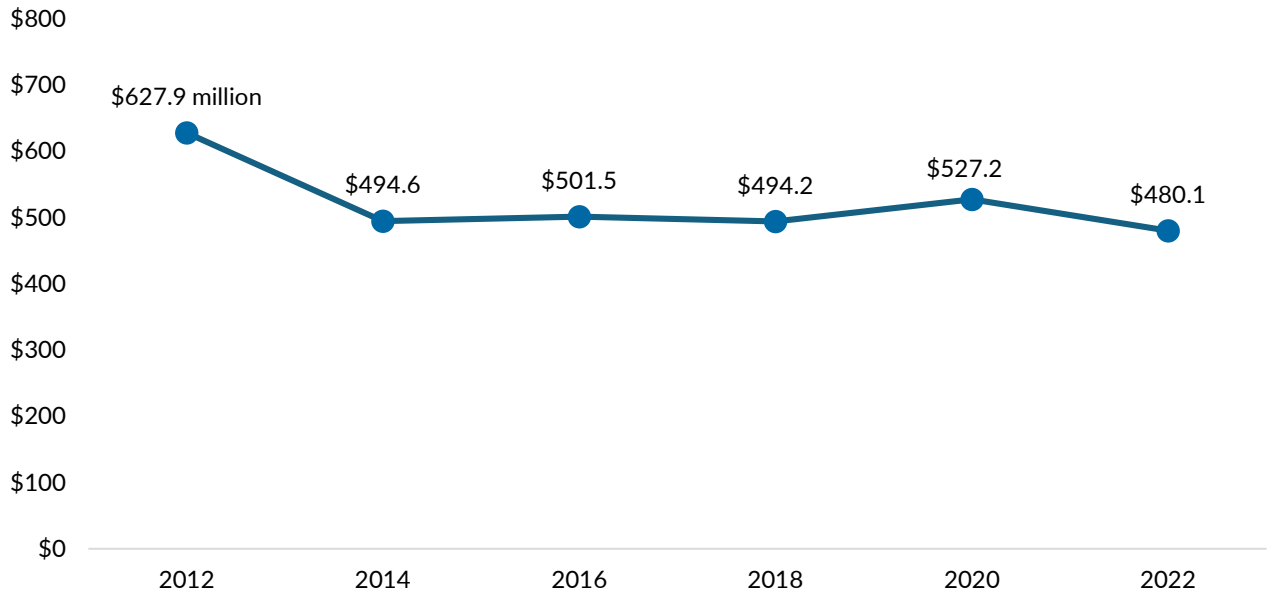
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$1,623,368	22%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$828,386	11%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$0	0%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$412,140	6%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$0	0%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$51,244	1%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$977,957	13%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$955,113	13%
Other	$2,586,933	35%



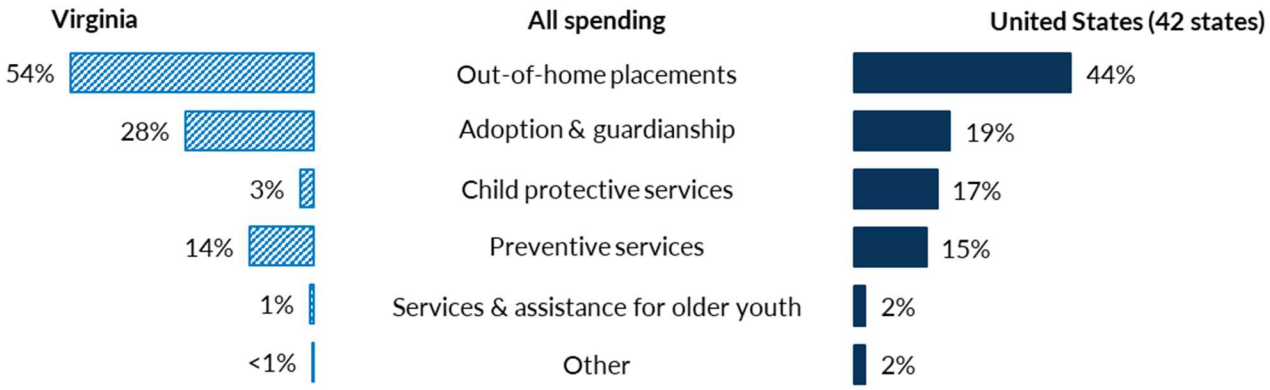
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

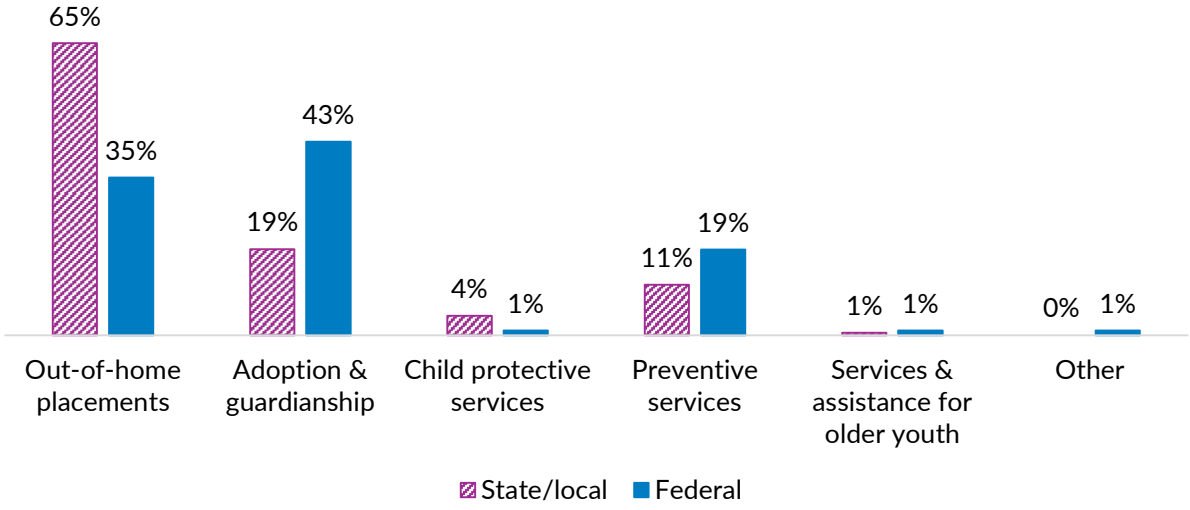


Use of Funds

Virginia's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placements and adoption and guardianship and a smaller proportion on child protective services.



Almost half of Virginia's federal expenditures[20] are used for adoption and guardianship while less than a quarter of the state's state/local expenditures[21] are used for this purpose.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Virginia was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

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[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

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[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

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

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

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

[9] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[10] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[11] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[12] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[13] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[14] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[15] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[16] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[17] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[18] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Washington in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Washington for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

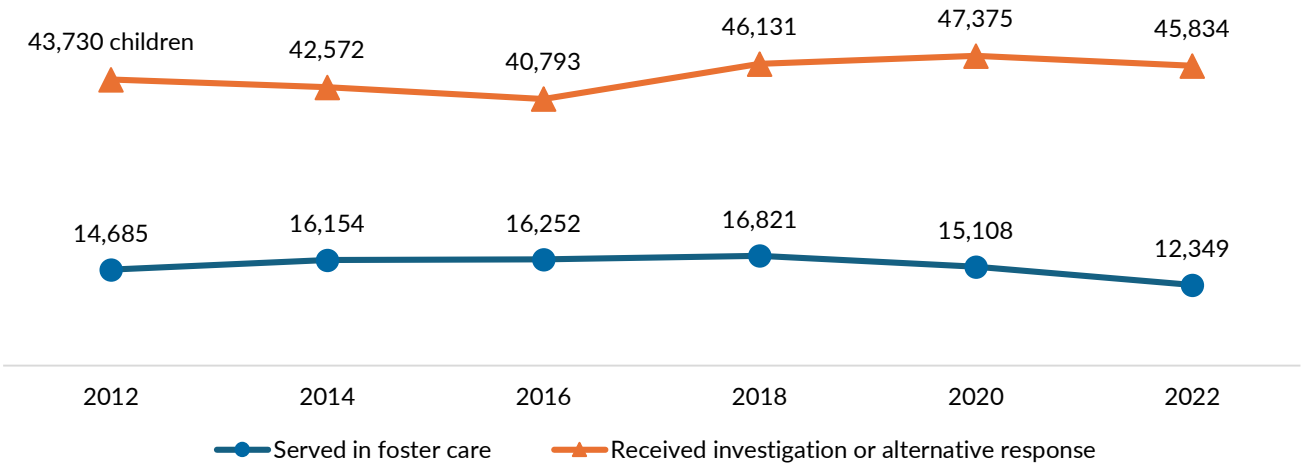
Other available resources

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Washington who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



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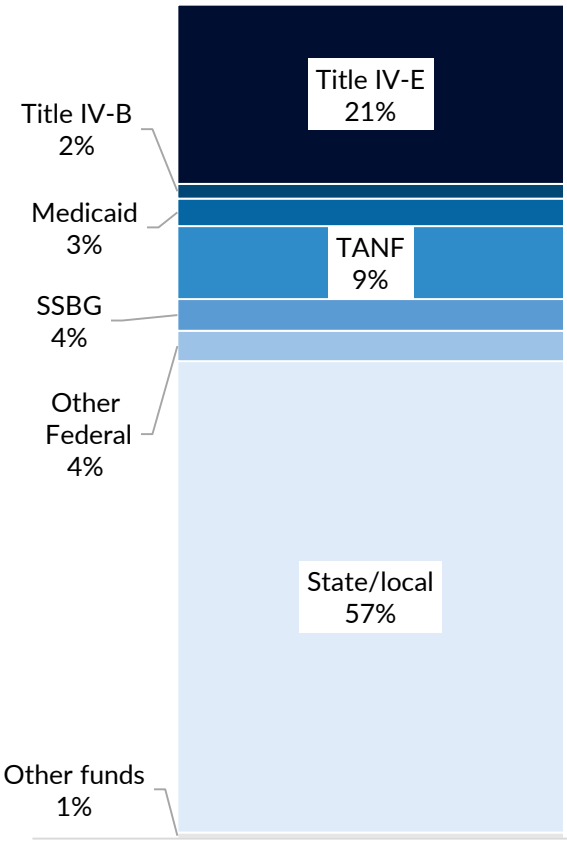
Total Expenditures[4]

Washington's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022.

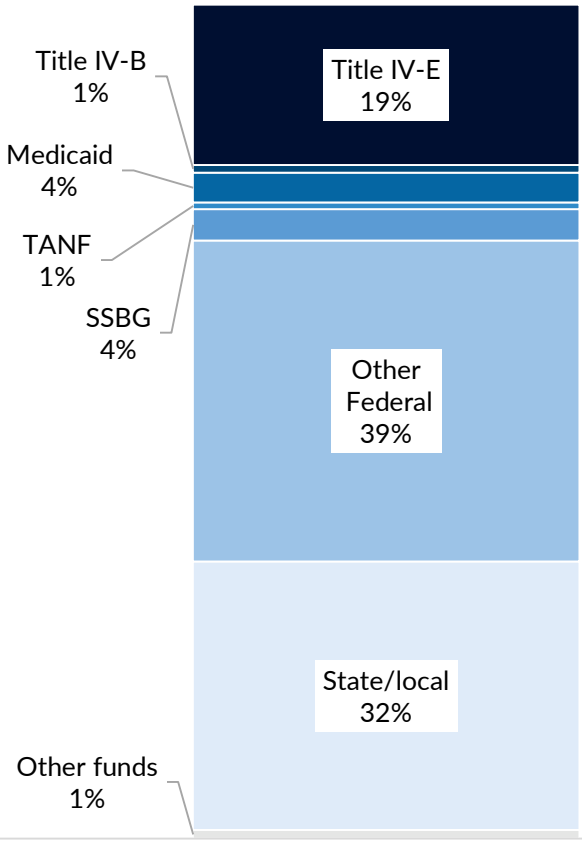
	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$972,429,241**	**N/A**	**50%**
Federal	$649,564,132	N/A	119%
State	$312,844,192	N/A	-11%
Local	$134,328	N/A	-81%
Other[5]	$9,886,589	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

2022 U.S. Total Expenditures



2022 Washington Expenditures



Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $186,910,419 **Change from SFY 2020**: N/A

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Washington's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2019.[7]

Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$9,459,387	Unable to provide	$125,440,103
Adoption Assistance Program	$57,530,267	Unable to provide	$58,402,622
Guardianship Assistance Program	$1,265,829	Unable to provide	$3,067,694
Chafee Program and ETVs	$4,897,479	Unable to provide	Unable to provide
Waiver	$125,491,784	Unable to provide	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	Unable to provide	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	Unable to provide	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	Unable to provide	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $8,919,959 **Change from SFY 2020:** N/A

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.

Medicaid[9]

Total in SFY 2022: $34,940,059 **Change from SFY 2020**: N/A

Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that

the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.

Social Services Block Grant[10]

Total in SFY 2022: $36,545,591 **Change from SFY 2020**: N/A

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

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families[12]

Total in SFY 2022: $7,637,850 **Change from SFY 2020**: N/A

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

Other Federal Funds[13]

Total in SFY 2022: $374,610,254 **Change from SFY 2020**: N/A

In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

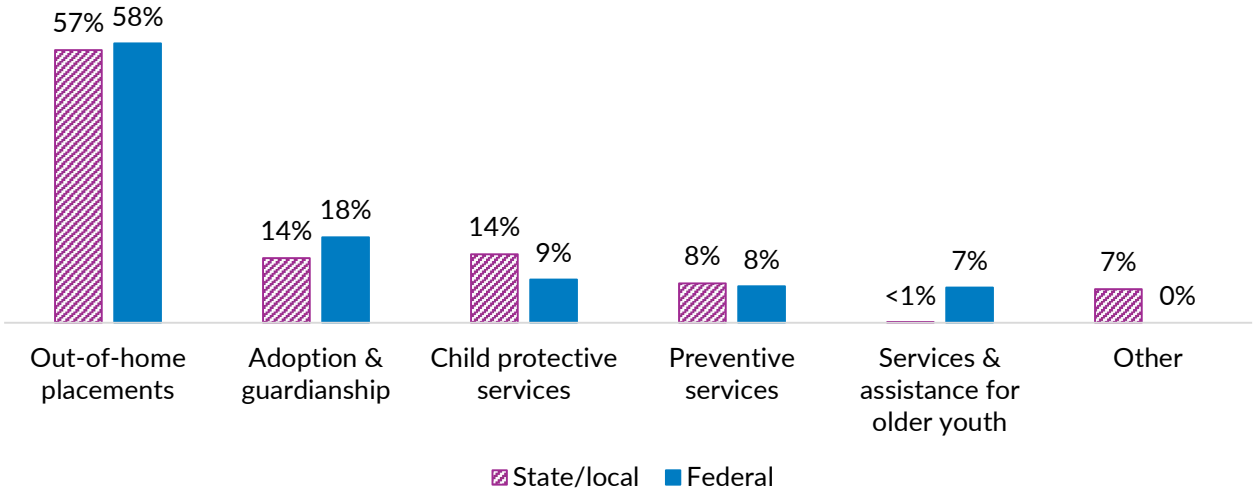
Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[14]	$1,617,593	0%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[15]	$1,457,968	0%
Children's Justice Act[16]	$80,596	0%
Adoption Opportunities[17]	Unable to provide	N/A
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[18]	Unable to provide	N/A
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[19]	$10,294,904	3%
Family First Transition Act grants[20]	$775,370	0%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[21]	$24,276,684	6%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[22]	$334,084,773	89%
Other	$2,022,365	1%

Use of Funds

Washington's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[23] The state spends a larger proportion on out-of-home placements and a smaller proportion on preventive services.



More than half of Washington's federal[24] and state/local[25] expenditures are used for out-of-home placements.



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

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JULY 2025

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[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

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

For SFY 2022, Washington was unable to report some categories of Title IV-E expenditures, some categories of other federal funds, some categories of child benefits and family income used as offsets, third-party in-kind contributions, and private dollars, so its federal, "other," and total expenditures may be understated.

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

[6] For SFY 2022, Washington was unable to report Title IV-E Chafee and ETV expenditures, so its Title IV-E expenditures may be understated. Also, Washington was unable to report Title IV-E expenditures for SFY 2020, so a comparison to 2020 is unable to be made.

[7] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2023). *Title IV-E Programs Expenditure and Caseload Data 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/programs-expenditure-caseload-data-2022

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

Washington was unable to report Title IV-B expenditures for SFY 2020, so a comparison to 2020 is unable to be made.

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

Washington was unable to report Medicaid expenditures for SFY 2020, so a comparison to 2020 is unable to be made.

[10] Washington was unable to report SSBG expenditures for SFY 2020, so a comparison to 2020 is unable to be made.

[11] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[12] Washington was unable to report TANF expenditures for SFY 2020, so a comparison to 2020 is unable to be made.

[13] For SFY 2022, Washington was unable to report some subcategories of "other federal funds." Therefore, its other federal expenditures may be understated. Additionally, Washington was unable to report other federal funds expenditures for SFY 2020, so a comparison to 2020 is unable to be made.

[14] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[15] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[16] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

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[18] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

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[21] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[22] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Wisconsin in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

This document presents information on child welfare agency expenditures in Wisconsin for SFY 2022[1] collected through Child Trends' national survey of child welfare agency expenditures. All dollar amounts have been inflated to 2022 levels.

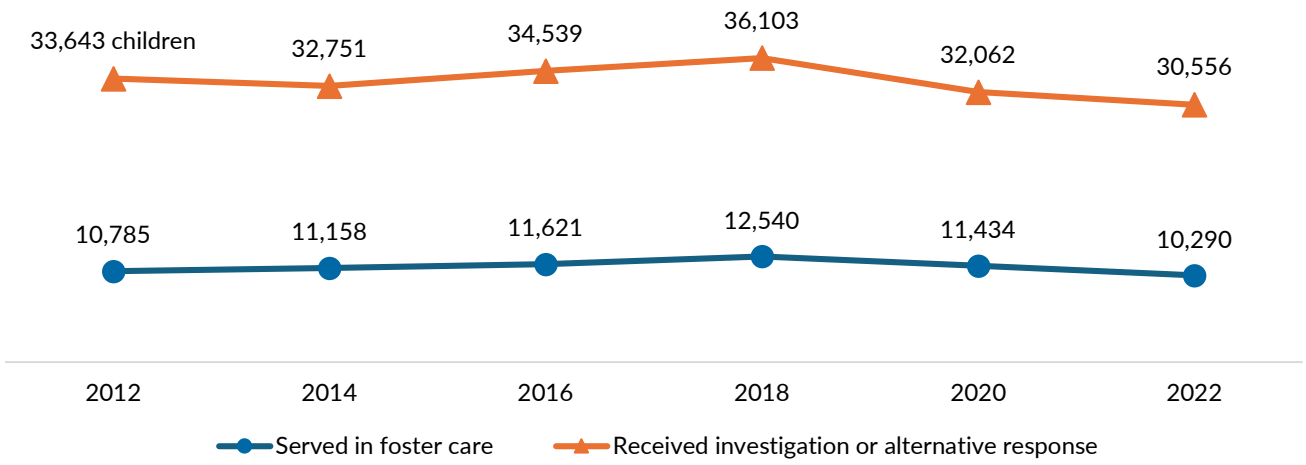
Other available resources

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

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

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

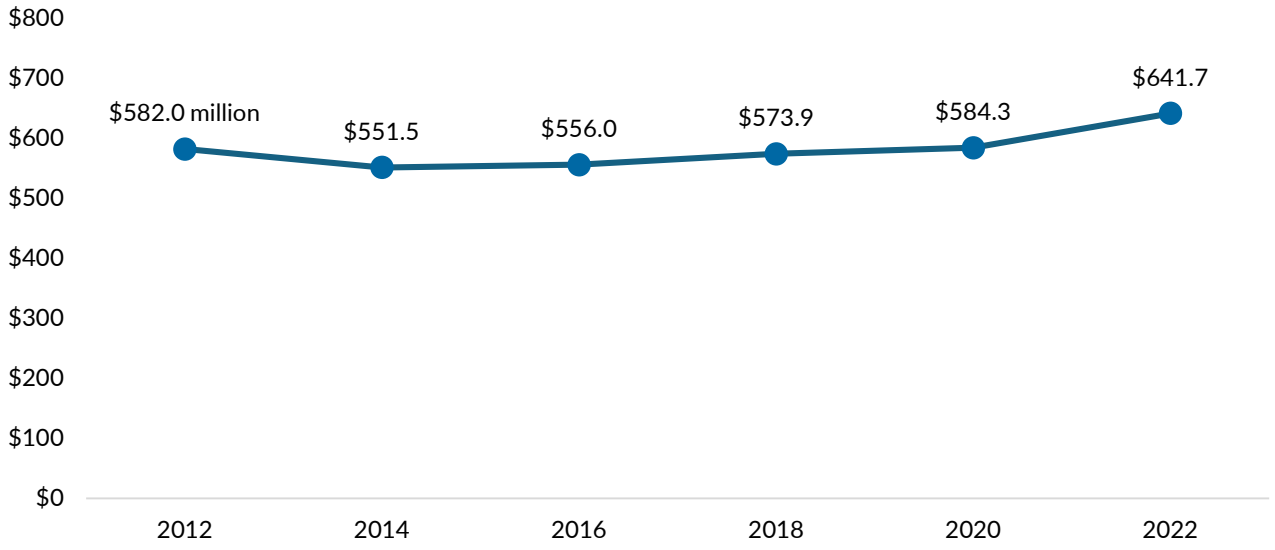
Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Wisconsin who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.



Child Trends®

Total Expenditures[4]

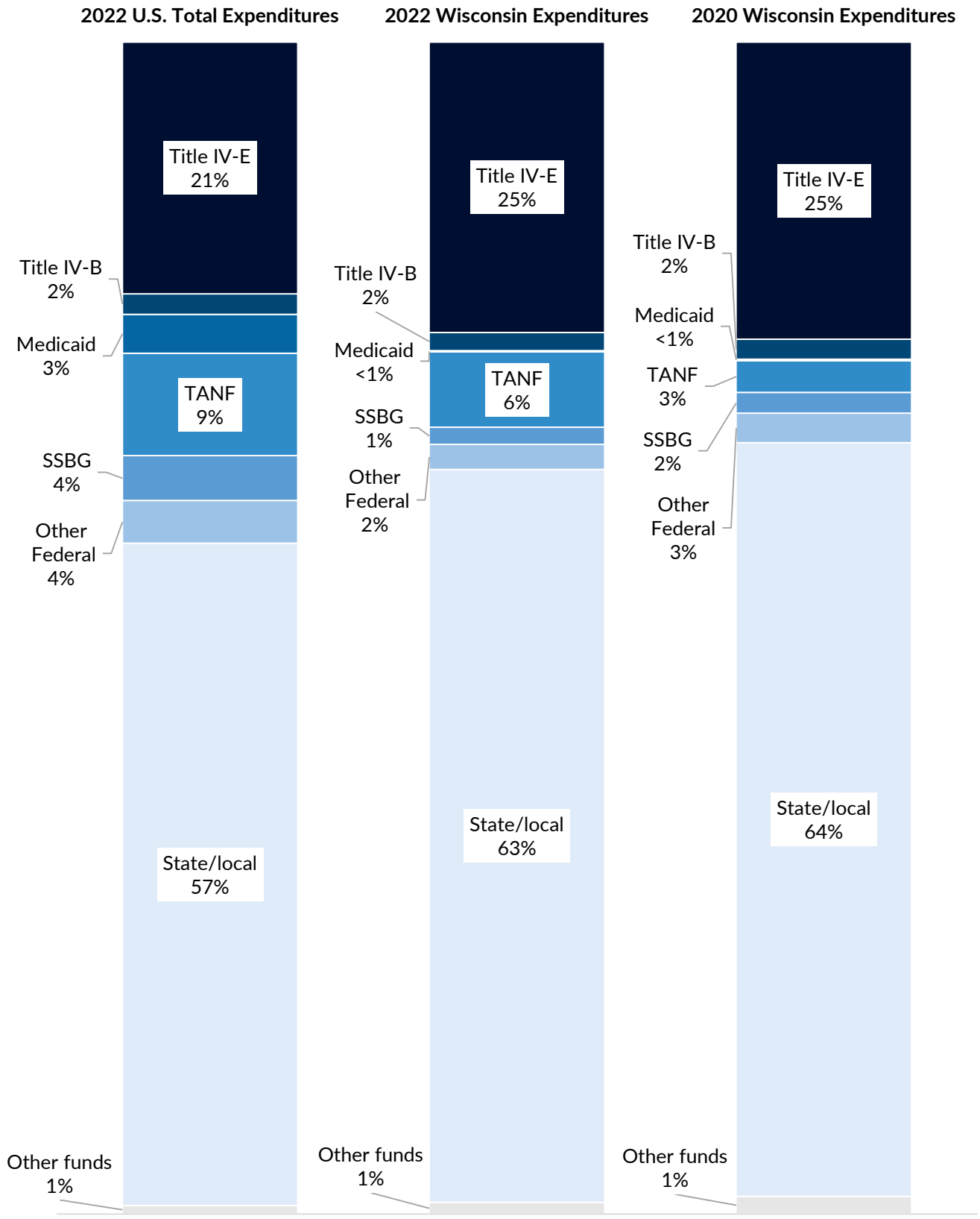
Wisconsin's total child welfare agency spending increased from SFY 2012 to 2022 and increased since SFY 2020.



	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$641,728,773**	**10%**	**10%**
Federal	$234,092,886	17%	8%
State	$234,314,300	-2%	-6%
Local	$167,048,392	21%	44%
Other[5]	$6,273,195	-28%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

The state's proportion of spending from federal, state, and local sources has changed slightly since SFY 2020. In SFY 2022, a slightly larger proportion of total expenditures was financed by federal sources.

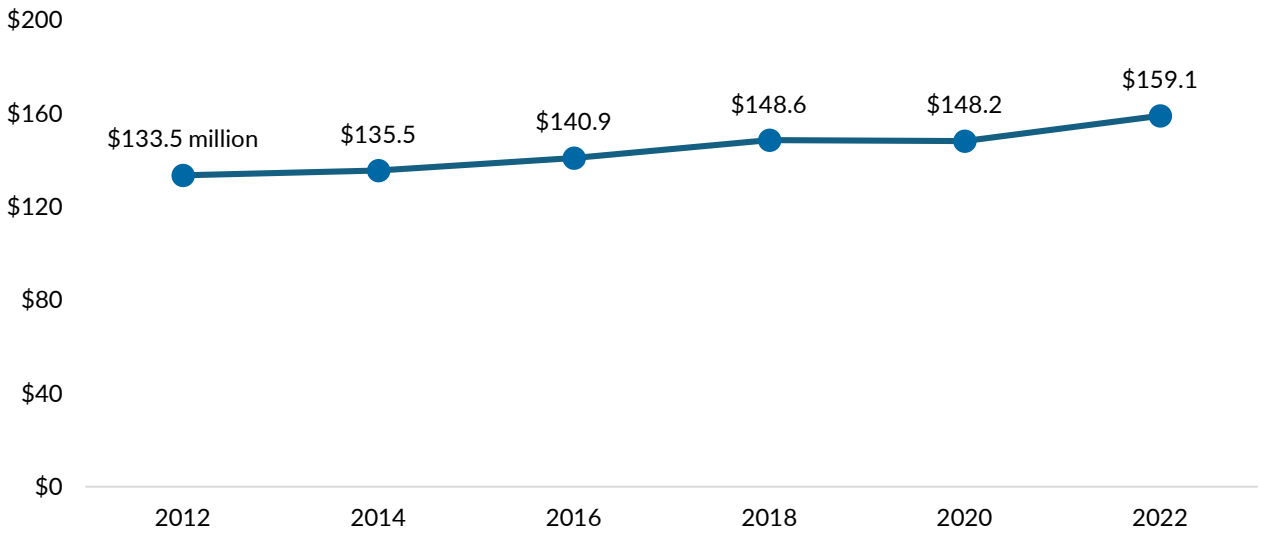


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $159,073,507 **Change from SFY 2020**: 7%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act can be used for foster care, adoption, guardianship, prevention, kinship navigation, and supports for transition-age youth (Chafee and Education and Training Vouchers). Wisconsin's Title IV-E Prevention Plan was effective beginning October 1, 2021.[6]



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in foster care, guardianship, and Chafee/ETV expenditures and a decrease in adoption expenditures.

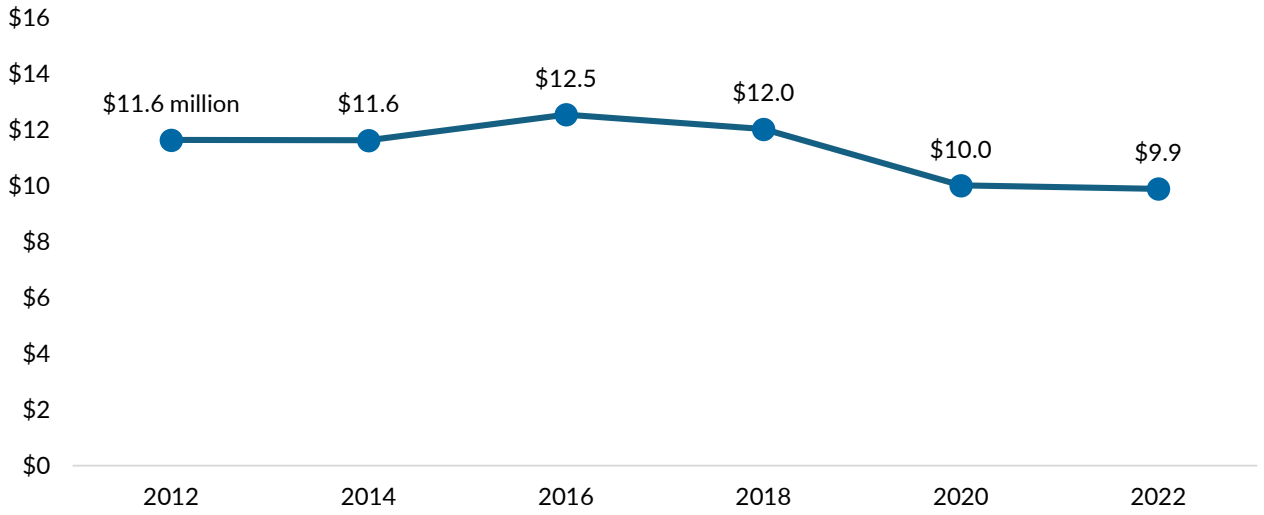
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$10,256,821	$12,073,151	$90,150,794
Adoption Assistance Program	$54,907,587	$58,422,118	$55,323,127
Guardianship Assistance Program	$2,707,611	$4,201,660	$6,710,213
Chafee Program and ETVs	$3,139,003	$3,766,269	$6,889,373
Waiver	$76,826,585	$68,493,038	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$0
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $9,896,821 **Change from SFY 2020:** -1%

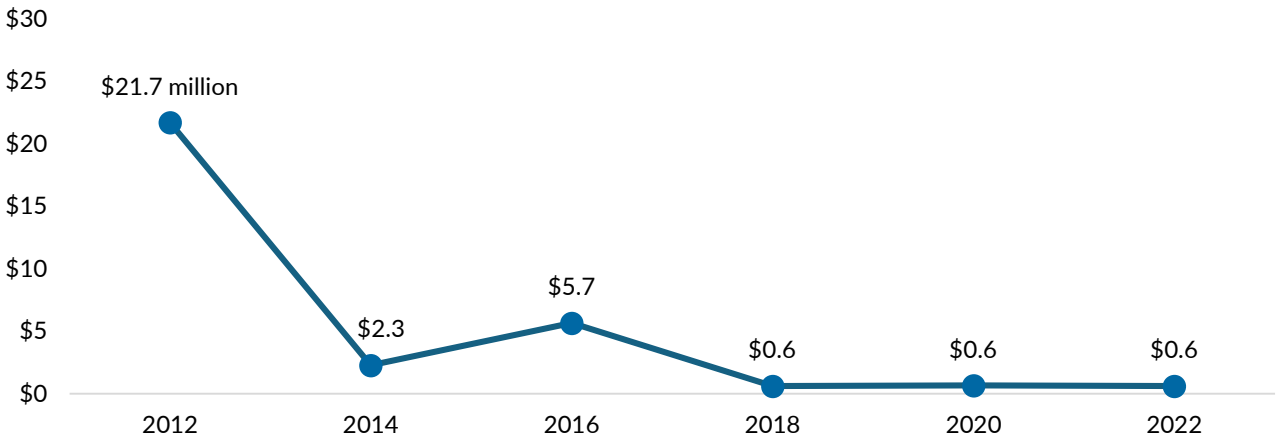
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[8]

Total in SFY 2022: $611,771 **Change from SFY 2020**: -4%

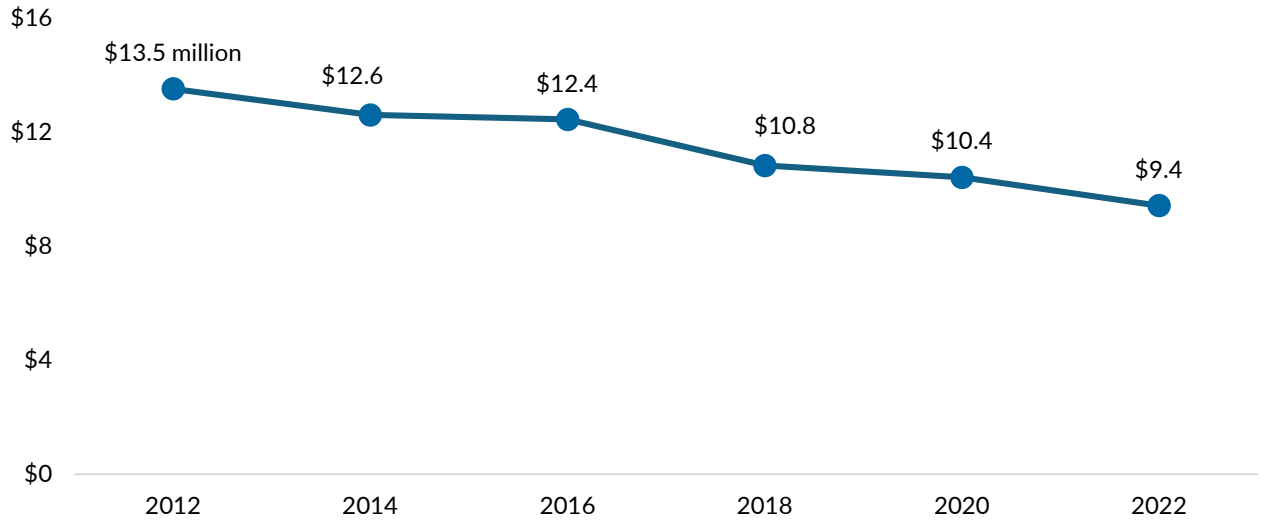
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $9,415,880 **Change from SFY 2020**: -10%

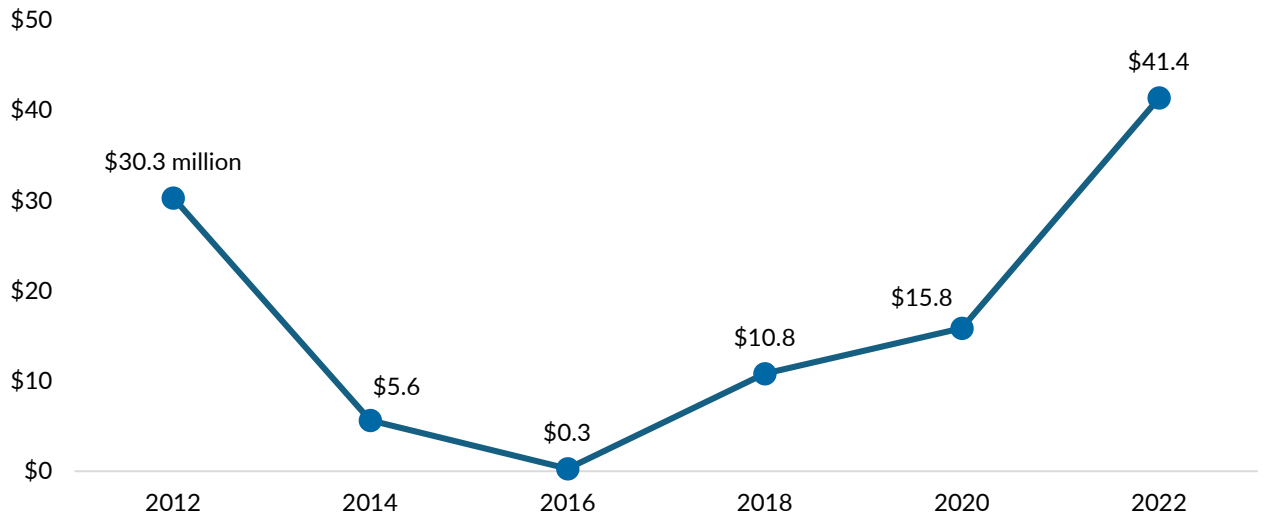
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[9]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $41,372,212 **Change from SFY 2020**: 161%

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

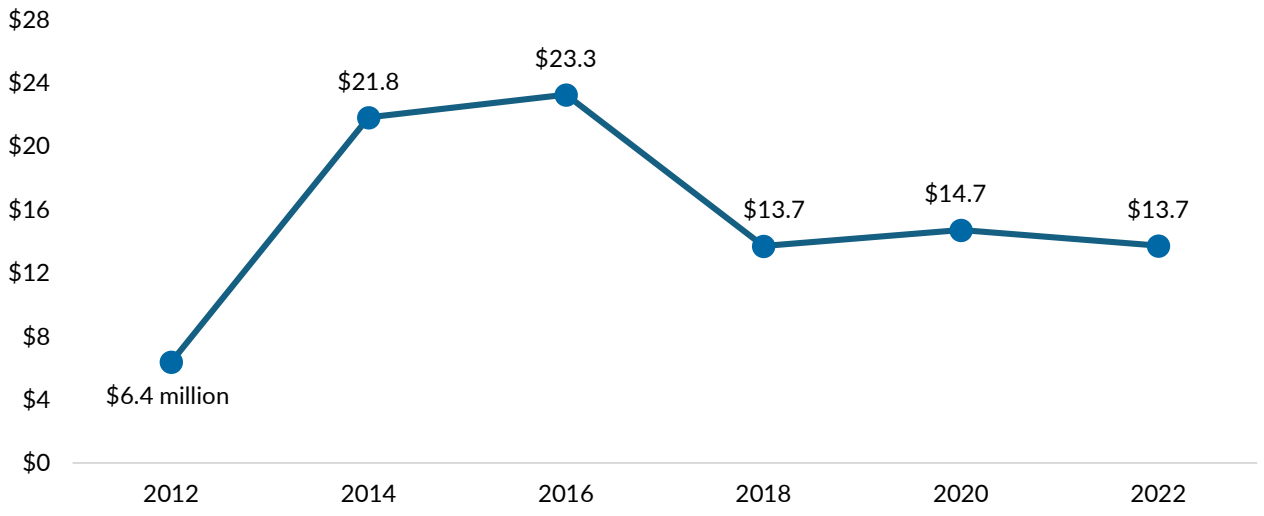


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $13,722,695 **Change from SFY 2020:** -7%

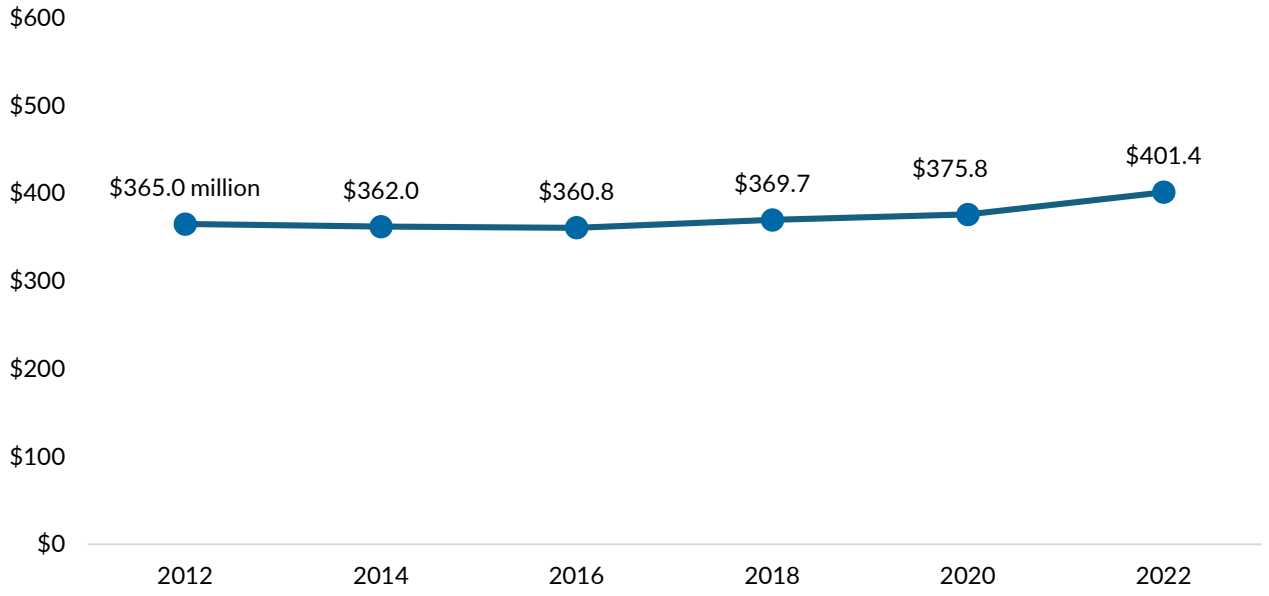
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[10]	$874,597	6%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[11]	$782,551	6%
Children's Justice Act[12]	$0	0%
Adoption Opportunities[13]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[14]	$816,573	6%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[15]	$9,126,555	67%
Family First Transition Act grants[16]	$948,195	7%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[17]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[18]	$799,020	6%
Other	$375,204	3%



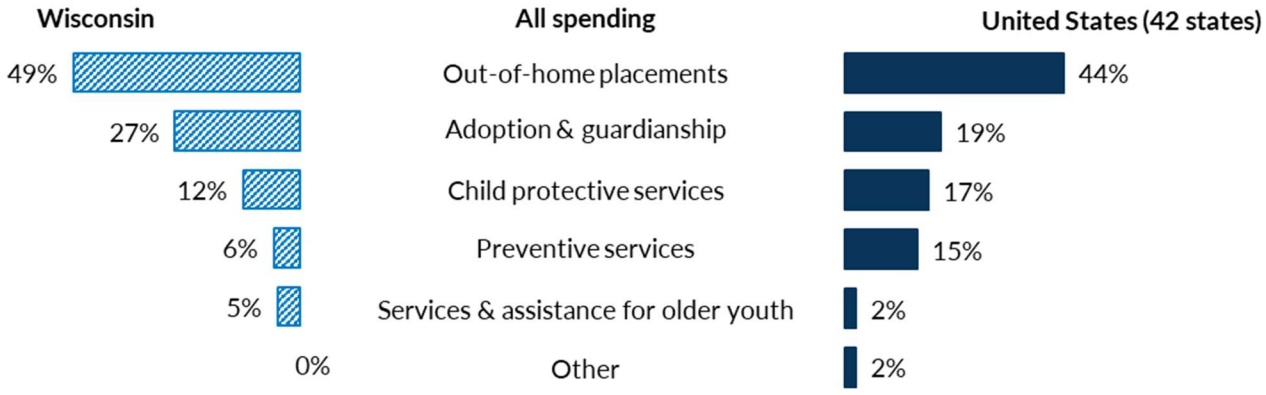
State and Local Expenditures

State and local funds are used to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements ("match") for some federal sources, to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for a federal program, and to pay for costs that federal funds do not cover.

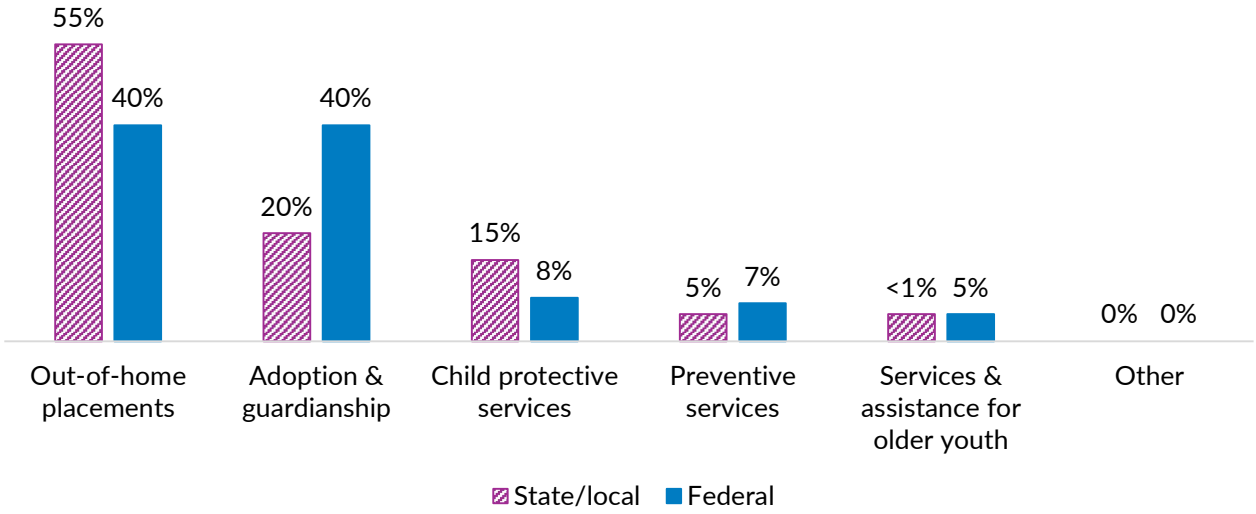


Use of Funds

Wisconsin's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[19] The state spends a larger proportion on adoption and guardianship and a smaller proportion on preventive services.



Almost half of Wisconsin's federal expenditures[20] are used for out-of-home placements while more than half of the state's state/local expenditures[21] are used for this purpose.



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

Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

JULY 2025

Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Wisconsin was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2024). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2013 – 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption

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[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument has been revised over time, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

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

For SFY 2022, Wisconsin was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions and private dollars, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

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Child Welfare Agency Spending in Wyoming in SFY 2022

Child welfare agencies across the United States are charged with protecting and promoting the welfare of children and youth who are at risk of or have been victims of maltreatment. State and local child welfare agencies rely on multiple funding streams to administer programs and services. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, state and local child welfare agencies spent $34.3 billion in federal, state, local, and other funds. While many funding sources are available to child welfare agencies, each source has its unique purposes, eligibility requirements, and limitations, creating a complex financing structure that is challenging to understand and administer. Each state's unique funding composition impacts the services available to children and families and the way in which child welfare agencies operate.

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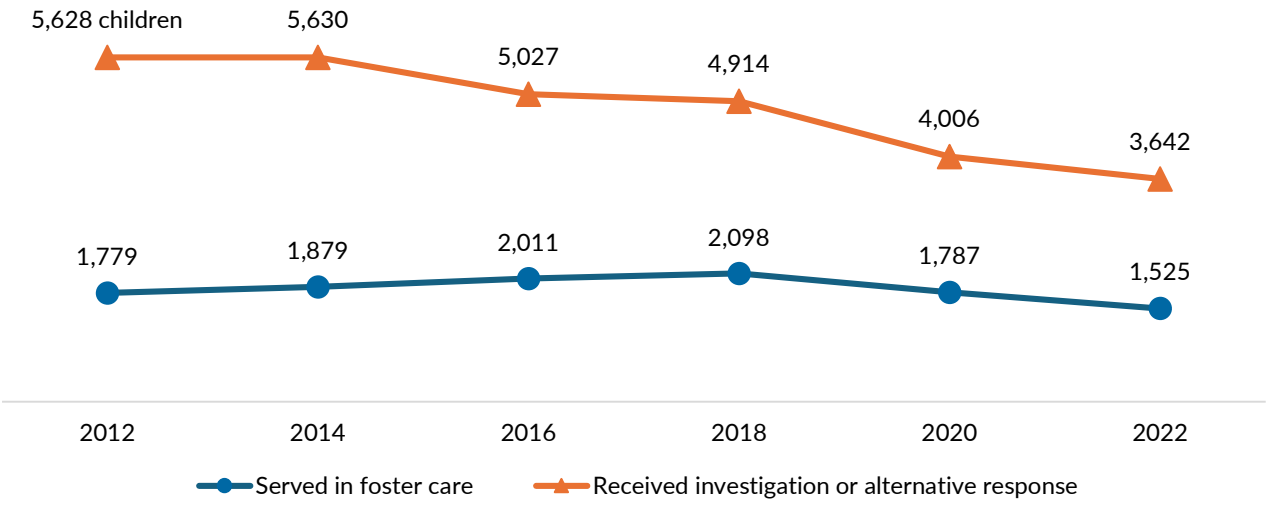
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- Title IV-E
- Title IV-B
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Social Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Other federal funds
- State and local funds

Children With Child Welfare Agency Contact[2,3]

Since SFY 2020, the number of children in Wyoming who received an investigation or alternative response, or were served in foster care, has decreased.

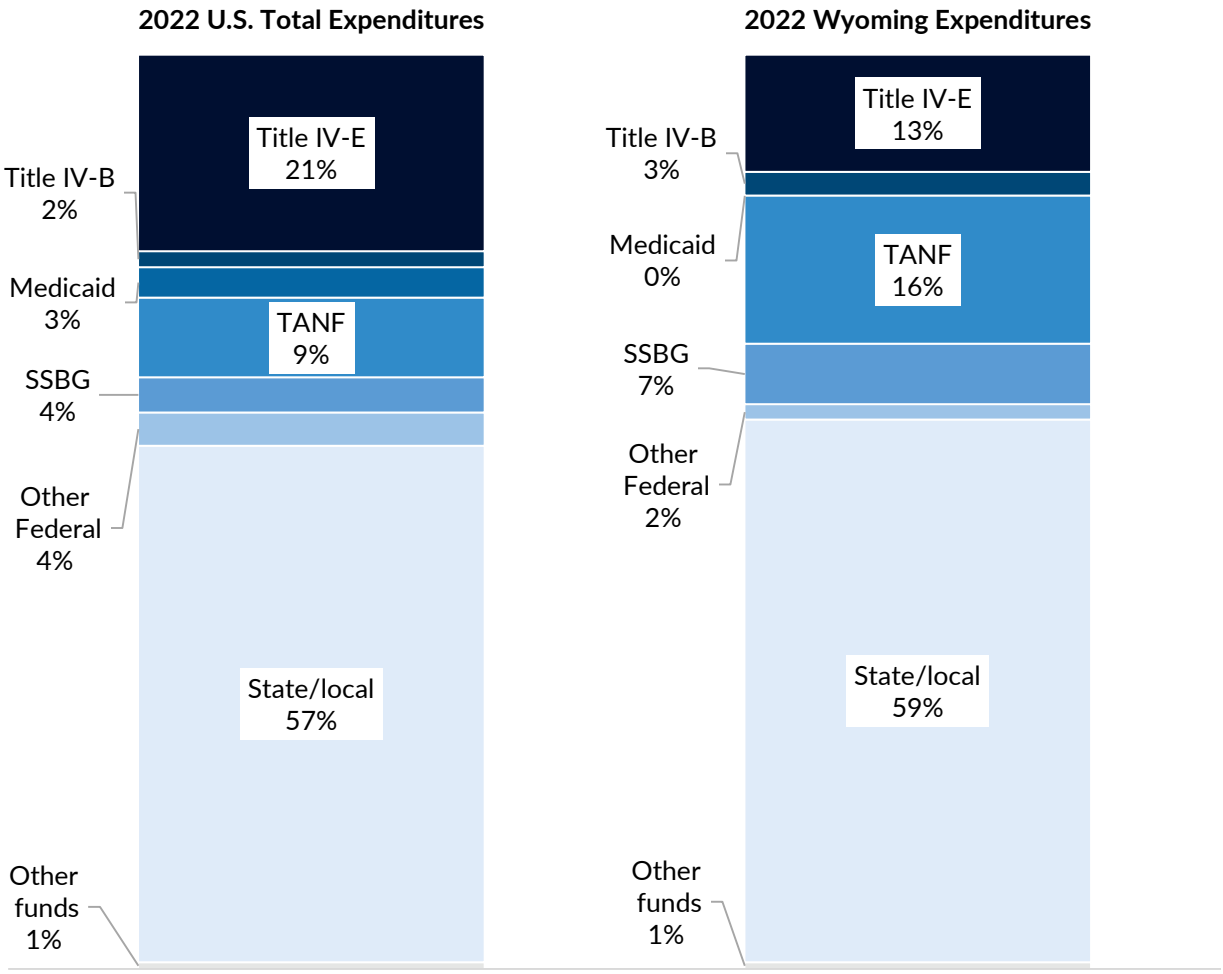


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Total Expenditures[4]

	Amount in SFY 2022	% change since...	
		Last survey (SFY 2020)	10 years ago (SFY 2012)
Overall	**$42,158,152**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Federal	$16,829,491	34%	24%
State	$25,022,716	N/A	-26%
Local	$0	0%	N/A
Other[5]	$305,945	-21%	N/A

Note: N/A indicates a comparison could not be made because comparable data are not available.

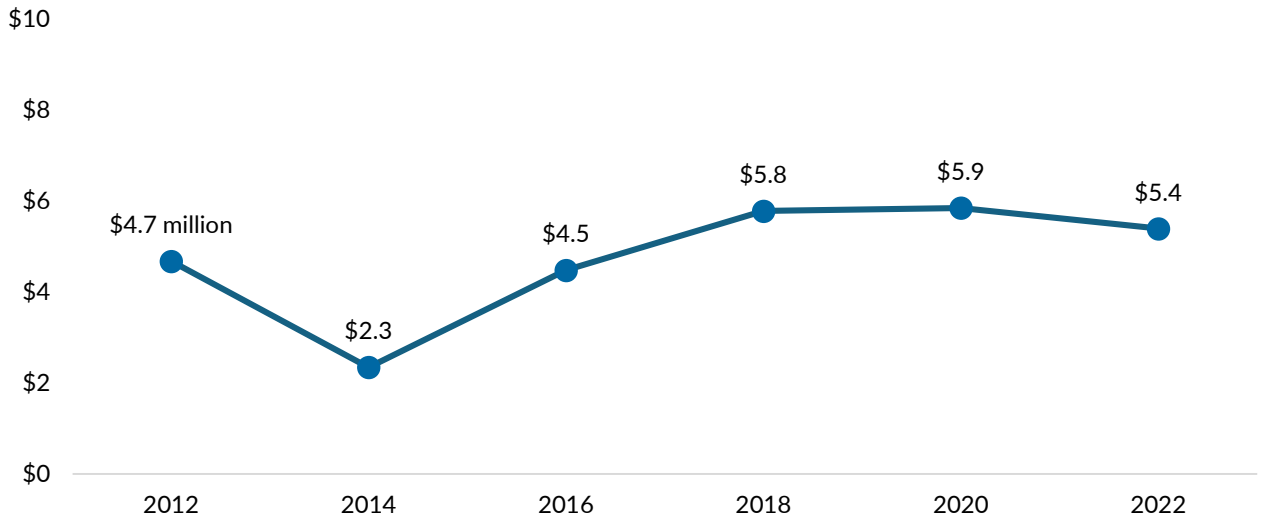


Federal Expenditures

Title IV-E

Total in SFY 2022: $5,395,421 **Change from SFY 2020**: -8%

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



Among these services and activities, between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 there was an increase in adoption, guardianship, Chafee/ETV, and kinship navigator expenditures and a decrease in foster care expenditures.

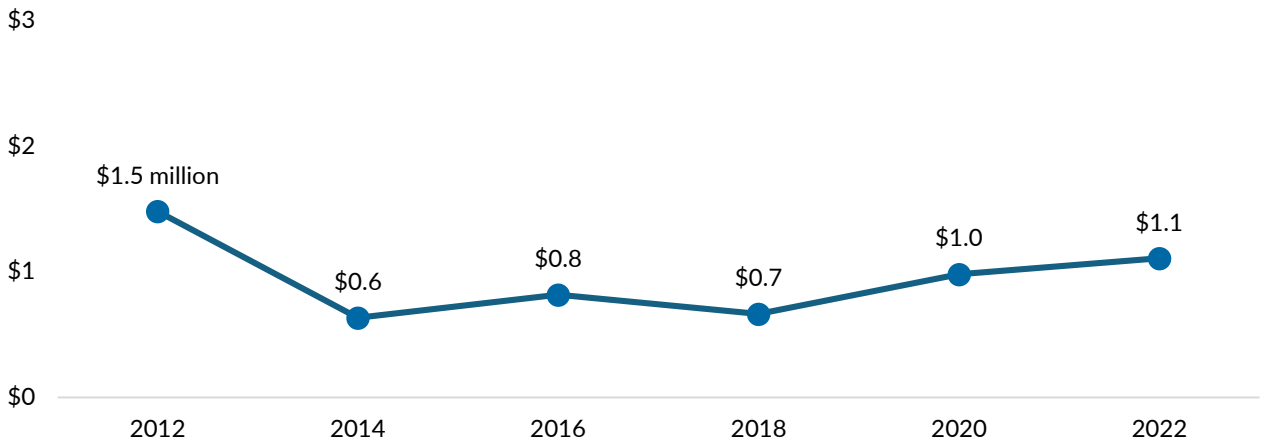
Title IV-E	2018	2020	2022
Foster Care Program	$4,181,953	$3,831,993	$3,172,181
Adoption Assistance Program	$924,376	$1,231,012	$1,349,647
Guardianship Assistance Program	$0	$0	$15,425
Chafee Program and ETVs	$675,536	$676,016	$833,167
Waiver	$0	$0	N/A
Prevention Program	N/A	$0	$0
Kinship Navigator Program	N/A	$0	$25,000
Funding Certainty Grants	N/A	$0	$0

Note: N/A means the program did not exist in that year.

Title IV-B[6]

Total in SFY 2022: $1,103,073 **Change from SFY 2020:** 13%

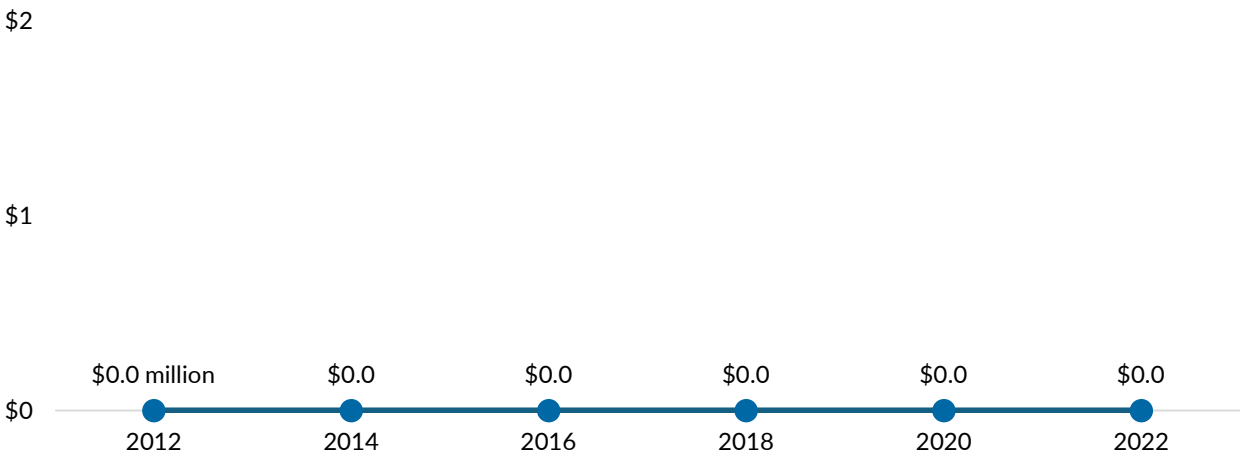
Title IV-B of the Social Security Act can be used for child welfare services, such as preventing maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals. The funds reported on the survey are only those spent by child welfare agencies.



Medicaid[7]

Total in SFY 2022: $0 **Change from SFY 2020**: 0%

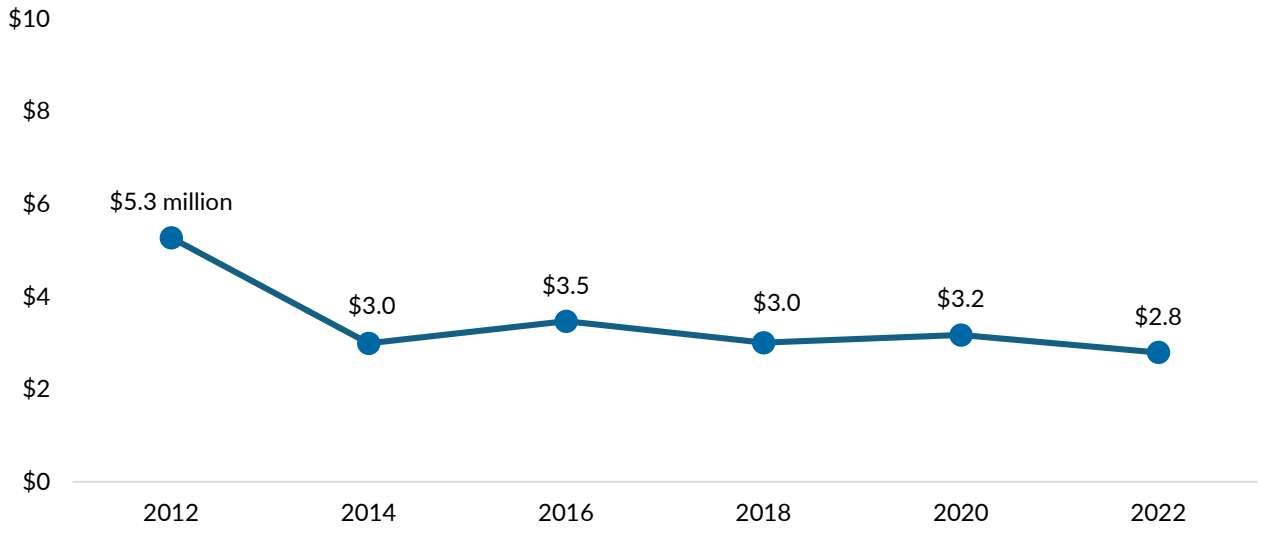
Medicaid covers health-related services for millions of low-income individuals. Children eligible for Title IV-E foster care, adoption, or guardianship programs are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Child welfare agencies use Medicaid for treatment portions of child welfare programs, targeted case management, and services for children in treatment or therapeutic foster homes. Note: The amount reported here captures only Medicaid expenditures by child welfare agencies; it does not reflect the state's total Medicaid spending. This means that the Medicaid expenditures reported on this survey do not reflect the total amount of Medicaid funding used to support children involved with the child welfare system. Instead, the expenditures reported on this survey are only those Medicaid dollars that child welfare agencies use directly.



Social Services Block Grant

Total in SFY 2022: $2,792,187 **Change from SFY 2020**: -12%

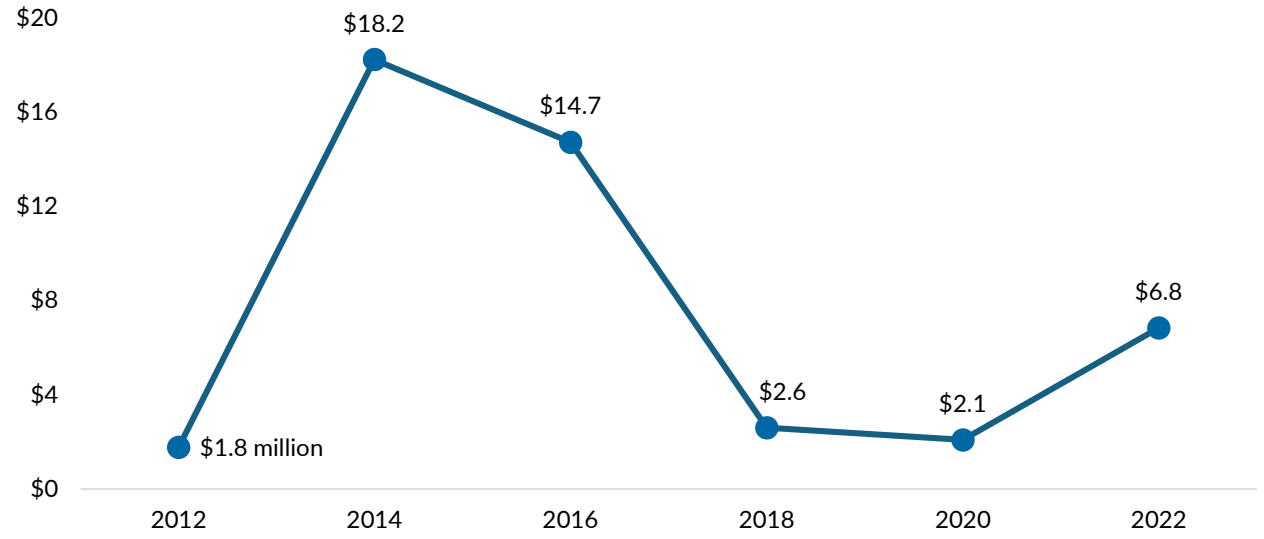
The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a flexible source of federal funds that child welfare agencies can use to promote self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy child maltreatment, reduce inappropriate use of institutional care, and more.[8]



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Total in SFY 2022: $6,828,533 **Change from SFY 2020**: 228%

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

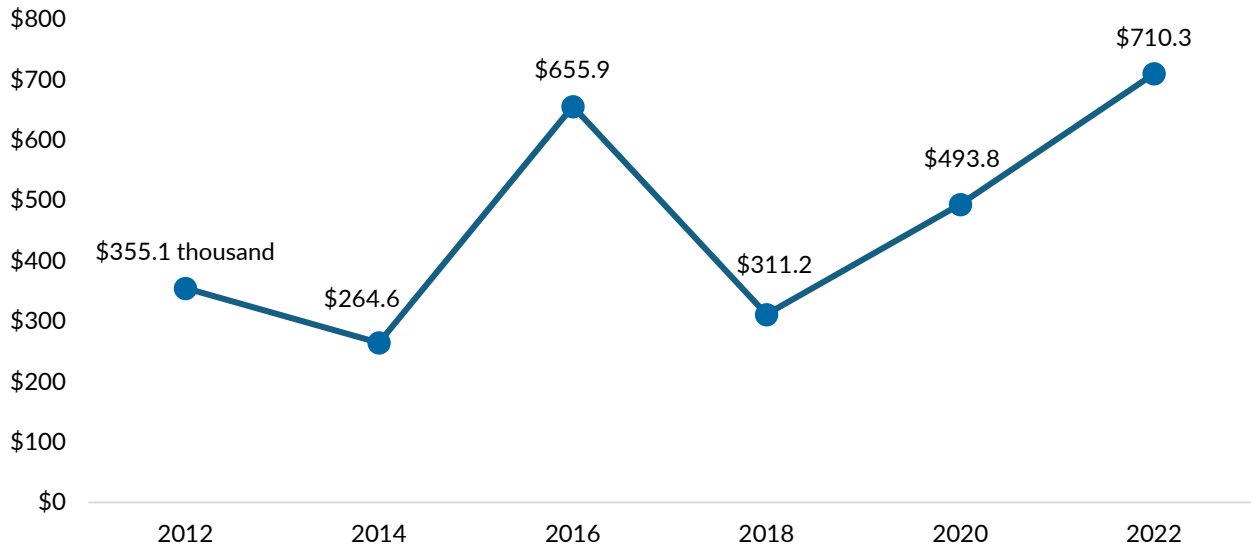


Other Federal Funds

Total in SFY 2022: $710,277 **Change from SFY 2020:** 44%

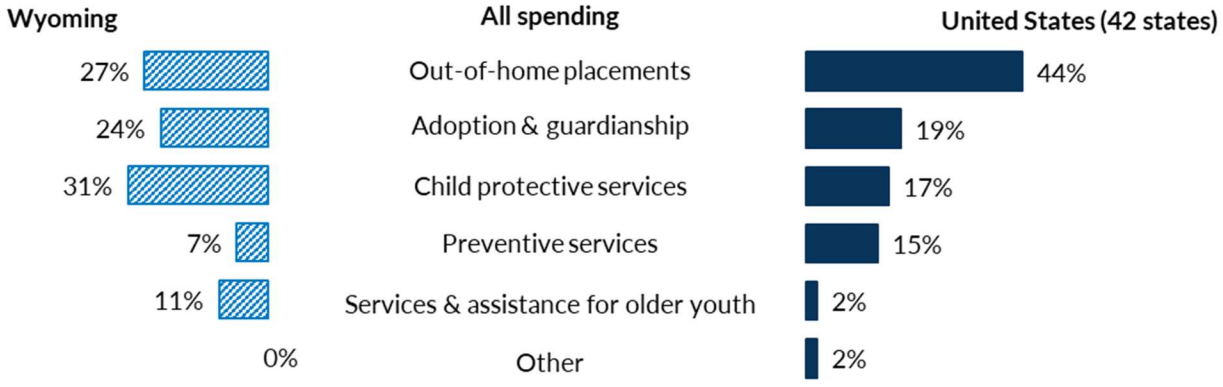
In addition to the major federal sources, child welfare agencies use other federal funding streams, including:

Other Federal Funds	SFY 2022 expenditures	Percent of total
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)[9]	$130,275	18%
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants[10]	$227,213	32%
Children's Justice Act[11]	$35,918	5%
Adoption Opportunities[12]	$0	0%
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments[13]	$249,143	35%
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting[14]	$39,204	6%
Family First Transition Act grants[15]	$28,525	4%
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES)[16]	$0	0%
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)[17]	$0	0%
Other	$0	0%

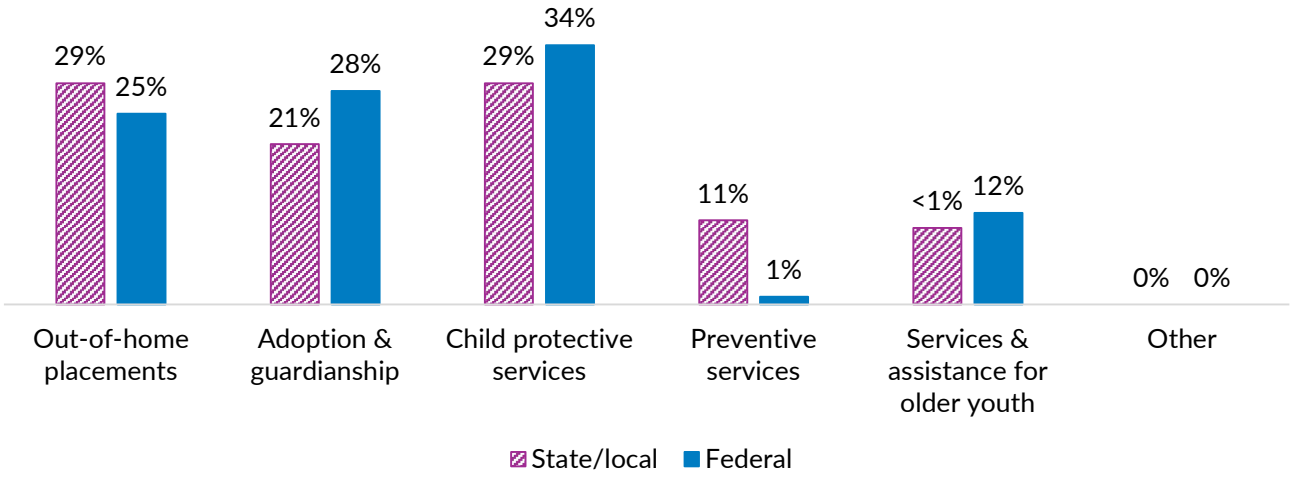


Use of Funds

Wyoming's use of funds differs from the national pattern.[18] The state spends a larger proportion on child protective services and a smaller proportion on out-of-home placements.



More than a third of Wyoming's federal expenditures[19] are used for child protective services while a slightly lower proportion of the state's state/local expenditures[20] are used for this purpose.



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Main Report: Rosinsky, K., Fischer, M., Haas, M., Ibarra, A., & Williams, S.C. (2025). *Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/5123x6901v. https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-survey-sfy2022

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Endnotes

[1] Each state reported data based on its SFY 2022, which for Wyoming was July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

[2] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child Maltreatment 2016*. Available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment

[3] "Served in foster care" refers to the "estimated count of all children who were in the public foster care system during the Federal Fiscal Year. This number is the sum of two mutually exclusive groups of children: the children who are already in care on the first day of the fiscal year (as of October 1) and the children who enter foster care during the year. An individual child is counted only once for each year."

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2024). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2013 – 2022*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau (2020). *Trends in Foster Care and Adoption: FY 2010 – 2019*. Available at: https://acf.gov/cb/report/trends-foster-care-adoption-fy-2010-2019

[4] See the main report (*Child Welfare Financing SFY 2022: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures*) for more specific information about the methodology, interpretation of findings, and important caveats.

The survey instrument has been revised over time, so some data are not directly comparable. See the main report for more details about changes to the survey and comparability.

To enable comparisons, all dollar amounts from previous years have been inflated to 2022 levels using the gross domestic product deflator (accessed at www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/).

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

For SFY 2022, Wyoming was unable to report third-party in-kind contributions, so its "other" and total expenditures may be understated.

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

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

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

[8] These amounts include funds transferred from TANF to SSBG.

[9] CAPTA provides formula grants to states to improve child protective services. It also provides funding aimed at child maltreatment prevention, assessment, and treatment.

[10] CBCAP, which is a part of CAPTA, provides formula grants to states for child abuse prevention work carried out by community-based organizations.

[11] The Children's Justice Act provides formula grants to eligible states from the national Crime Victims Fund to support improvements in investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases.

[12] The Adoption Opportunities program provides competitive grants to states and other entities to promote adoption, remove barriers to adoption, provide post-adoption support to families, and provide other related activities.

[13] Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments provide incentive payments to states to encourage more adoptions and legal guardianships from foster care. Incentive payments are provided when a state improves its rate of adoptions and guardianships (in general and for older children).

[14] MIECHV provides formula funds and competitive grants to fund home visiting programs to help improve outcomes for at-risk children. Some home visiting models can help reduce child abuse and neglect and promote the healthy development of children.

[15] FFTA was signed in 2019 to help states during the early implementation of the Family First Act. The law provides $500 million in one-time funding that could be spent by states (1) on any allowable Title IV-B activities, (2) to support implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act, and (3) for former Title IV-E waiver states on activities formerly approved under their waiver.

[16] The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. The relief fund provided $150 billion for which state and local entities could apply for pandemic-related relief payments.

[17] Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are funds available to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

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

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

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