



Child Welfare: Purposes, Federal Programs, and Funding

The Work of Child Welfare Agencies

Children depend on adults—usually their parents—to protect and support them. The broadest mission of public child welfare agencies is to strengthen families so that children can depend on their parents to provide them with a safe and loving home. More specifically, child welfare agencies work to prevent abuse or neglect of children by their parents/caregivers. If abuse or neglect has already happened, the agencies are expected to provide aid, services, or referrals as needed to ensure children do not re-experience maltreatment. For some children, this means placement in foster care.

Federal child welfare policy has three primary goals: ensuring children’s **safety**, enabling **permanency** for children, and promoting the **well-being** of children and their families.

Foster care is understood to be a temporary living situation. The first task of a child welfare agency is to provide services to enable children to safely reunite with their families. If that is not possible, then the agency works to find a new permanent family for the child via adoption or guardianship. Youth in care who are neither reunited nor placed with a new permanent family are typically *emancipated* at their state’s legal age of majority. These youth are said to have *aged out* of care.

Children Served

During FY2020, public child protection agencies screened allegations of abuse or neglect involving 7.1 million children, carried out investigations or other protective responses involving 3.1 million of those children, and provided follow-up services in the homes of some 1.0 million of those children.

Following a child protective services investigation, some children are removed to foster care. During FY2020, close to 217,000 children entered care. The circumstances most often associated with children’s entry to foster care are neglect and/or parental drug abuse. Among the 407,000 children who were in foster care on the last day of FY2020, the majority (83%) lived in family homes (nonrelative or relative foster family homes and pre-adoptive homes), 10% lived in a group home or institution, about 6% were on trial home visits or in supervised independent living, and 1% had run away.

Among the 224,000 children who formally left foster care during FY2020, the largest share returned to their parents or went to live informally with a relative (53%), while 36% left care for a new permanent family via adoption or guardianship. At the same time, 9% aged out of care, while most of the remainder (1%) were transferred to the care of another agency.

Who bears public responsibility for this work?

Under the U.S. Constitution, states are considered to bear the primary public responsibility for ensuring the well-being of children and their families. Public child welfare agencies at the state and local levels work with an array of private and public entities—including the courts and social service, health, mental

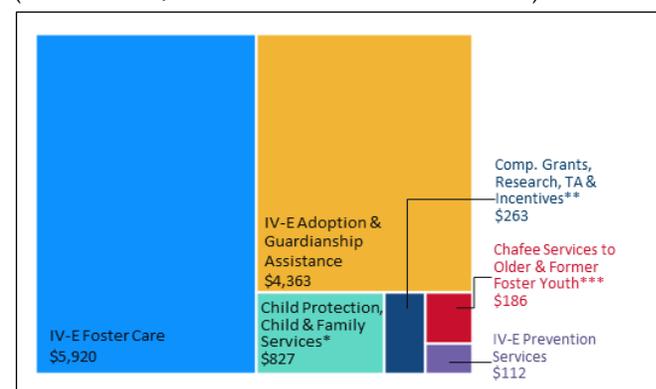
health, education, and law enforcement agencies—to carry out child welfare activities. This work is done consistent with state laws and policies. At the same time the federal government has long provided technical support and funding that is intended to improve state child welfare work. By providing this funding, the federal government compels states to meet certain program rules, such as requiring permanency planning for all children in foster care. Compliance with these child welfare requirements is monitored via federal plan approvals, audits, and reviews.

The Children’s Bureau within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) administers most federal child welfare programs. State level administration may be housed in the state human services department, or by an independent, state-level child and family services agency. Some states have county-administered programs supervised by the state agency.

Child Welfare Spending and Programs

State child welfare agencies spent about \$33 billion on child welfare purposes during state FY2018, according to a survey by researchers at Child Trends. Most of that spending drew from state and local coffers (56%). Of the remainder, 26% was supplied by federal child welfare programs—including those authorized in Title IV-E and Title IV-B of the Social Security Act (SSA) and the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)—and 18% came from other federal programs not solely child welfare-focused (principally, the Social Services Block Grant and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families). For FY2022, about \$11.7 billion was provided for federal programs that are wholly dedicated to child welfare.

Figure 1. Federal Child Welfare Funding by Purpose
(FY2022 total: \$11.7 billion. Dollars shown in millions)



Source: Prepared by CRS using funding levels provided in Division H of P.L. 117-103. Funding for IV-E activities is based on FY2022 budget authority as used in the President’s FY2023 budget. Amounts spent under these open-ended Title IV-E components may change.

*Includes formula funding in Title IV-B and CAPTA; ** Includes competitively awarded funding and incentives in Title IV-E, Title IV-B, CAPTA, and the Victims of Child Abuse Act; *** Includes Chafee general and ETV funds.

Foster Care, Prevention, Permanency under IV-E

Title IV-E supports foster care, adoption assistance, and (at state option) guardianship assistance to children who meet

federal IV-E eligibility rules. The program may also be used for selected foster care prevention services (as of FY2020) and kinship navigator programs (as of FY2019). Funding for these IV-E program activities is authorized on an open-ended mandatory basis in every year (permanent) and is estimated to be \$10.4 billion for FY2022.

Foster Care, Adoption, and Guardianship

Under IV-E, states and participating tribes must provide foster care and adoption assistance to eligible children, and the federal government is committed to paying a part of the cost of that aid (50% to 83%, depending on the state/tribe), as well as a part of the cost of administering the program (50% in all states/tribes) and for certain training (75% in all states/tribes). States may opt to provide IV-E guardianship under this same cost-sharing structure. During FY2021, about 715,000 children received IV-E support each month, including for adoption (533,000), foster care (142,000), and guardianship (40,000).

The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116-127) authorized a temporary increase in support for IV-E assistance payments, committing the federal government to paying 56.2% to 89.2% of state costs (depending on the state or tribe). The increased cost sharing began with January 2020 and continues through the last day of the quarter in which the HHS Secretary declares an end to the COVID-19 public health emergency (it is now in place through September 30, 2022).

In general, states and tribes must only spend IV-E dollars (federal and state/tribal) on children who meet federal eligibility criteria. Rules vary by the type of aid. For foster care, they include an income test (applied to the home the child is removed from), removal requirements (typically, a judge must find that a home is “contrary to the welfare” of the child and that “reasonable efforts” to prevent foster care were made), placement in a licensed foster family home or other eligible facility, and age requirements. Fewer than 50% of children in care meet those criteria, although this share varies by state.

Prevention Services and Kinship Navigator Programs

States and tribes opting to provide approved IV-E prevention services may offer them to children at “imminent risk” of foster care; pregnant or parenting youth in care; and the parents or kin caregivers of these children and youth. No income test need apply. Most states have submitted plans seeking to provide IV-E prevention services. As of March 1, 2022, 19 states, the District of Columbia, and one tribe had approved plans, while 17 states and two tribes had plans under HHS review. Federal IV-E prevention funding is available for up to 50% of a state/tribe’s IV-E prevention services cost, including for related administration and training. However, services provided must be rated by the Title IV-E prevention services clearinghouse as meeting specific evidence standards and to claim full support for IV-E prevention services in FY2022 and FY2023, a state must spend at least 50% of its IV-E prevention dollars on services rated as *well-supported* or *supported*. As of March 2022, the IV-E clearinghouse had rated 14 programs as *well-supported*, 12 as *supported*, and 21 as *promising*.

Title IV-E-funded kinship navigator programs are intended to ensure kin caregivers have access to services and supports that meet their own needs and those of the children in their care. The programs may serve all kinship families whether or not they have child welfare involvement. IV-E support is authorized at 50% of state/tribal costs, but only if the navigator

program meets IV-E evidence standards. As of October 2021, one program was rated eligible for IV-E support.

Child and Family Services Under Title IV-B

Title IV-B includes the Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services (CWS) and the MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) programs. These programs authorize grants to states and tribes for child and family services. Total FY2022 funding for CWS, PSSF and related research and training is \$696 million. Mandatory funding authority for the PSSF program is slated to expire at the end of FY2022. Discretionary funding authority for CWS and PSSF ended with FY2021; however, funding was continued for FY2022.

There are no federal eligibility rules for receipt of Title IV-B services. Funds are used to protect children (CWS); support, preserve, and reunite families (CWS and PSSF); and promote and support adoption (CWS and PSSF). Children served may be living at home or in foster care. States must provide at least \$1 in nonfederal funds for every \$3 in federal funds received.

A portion of PSSF funding is reserved each year for the Court Improvement Program (\$30 million), monthly caseworker visit grants (\$20 million), Regional Partnership Grants (RPGs) to improve outcomes for children and families affected by substance use disorder (\$20 million), and for related technical assistance and research (circa \$8 million). For FY2022, P.L. 117-103 further directed that \$19 million of PSSF funding is for kinship navigator grants to states and tribes; \$2.6 million is for the IV-E prevention services clearinghouse; and \$1 million supports additional child and family services research.

Chafee Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood

States receive Chafee basic grants to support services for children who experience foster care at age 14 or older, including youth formerly in care (up to age 21, or 23 in states that offer foster care to age 21). Funding is also authorized for Education and Training Vouchers (ETVs) to help Chafee-eligible youth attend college or post-secondary training. Chafee grant funding is authorized on a capped mandatory basis and for ETVs on a discretionary basis. Both funding authorizations are permanent (no year limit). States are required to provide no less than \$1 for every \$4 in federal Chafee/ETV funding they receive. FY2022 funding for these activities is \$186 million.

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)

CAPTA authorizes grants to states to improve child protective services (no nonfederal match required), and for community-based efforts to prevent child abuse and neglect (20% nonfederal match required). CAPTA’s funding authorities expired with FY2015, but support has continued and for FY2022 totaled \$197 million, including \$95 million for state grants, \$67 million for community-based grants, and \$36 million for research and technical assistance.

Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments

States may earn incentive payments for increasing the rate at which children who would otherwise remain in foster care are placed in new permanent families via adoption or legal guardianship. In September 2021, HHS awarded \$24.4 million in incentive payments to 41 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. FY2022 funding available to make future payments is \$75 million. Discretionary funding authority for the payments expired at the end of FY2021.

Emilie Stoltzfus, Specialist in Social Policy

Disclaimer

This document was prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS serves as nonpartisan shared staff to congressional committees and Members of Congress. It operates solely at the behest of and under the direction of Congress. Information in a CRS Report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to Members of Congress in connection with CRS's institutional role. CRS Reports, as a work of the United States Government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS Report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS Report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain the permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.