



Title IV-E Foster Care Program and Administration National Average Effective Federal Match Rates are Less than Half Statutory Match Rates

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KEY POINTS

- States, territories, and tribes can receive partial reimbursement for Title IV-E foster care program costs for eligible children. The statutory federal match rate varies depending on the program category.
- Because state foster care programs also serve many children who are *not* eligible for partial federal reimbursement through the Title IV-E program, the “effective” federal match rate for state foster care programming is lower than the Title IV-E statutory match rates. The “penetration rate” represents the percent of a state’s entire caseload that is Title IV-E-eligible.
- Effective federal match rates can be calculated by multiplying penetration rates by statutory match rates.
- In Fiscal Year 2024 (FY24), across states, the effective federal match rates for Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments ranged from six percent to 57 percent, lagging behind statutory match rates of 50 percent to 77 percent.ⁱ Between FY19 and FY24, the national average effective match rate for these payments fell from 24 percent to 21 percent – a 12.5 percent decline in five years.
- In FY24, the effective federal match rate for Title IV-E administrative costs ranged from five percent to 41 percent, below the statutory match rate of 50 percent for every state. Between FY19 and FY24, the national average effective match rate fell from 20 percent to 17 percent – a decline of 15 percent.
- In FY24, the effective federal match rate for the Title IV-E training costs ranged from eight percent to 62 percent, below the statutory match rate of 75 percent for every state. Between FY19 and FY24, the national average effective match rate fell from 29 percent to 26 percent – a decline of 10 percent.

BACKGROUND

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act is the largest driver of federal child welfare funding.¹ However, the federal government is the minority payor when it comes to child welfare agency expenditures, with 57 percent of funds originating at the state- or local-levels.¹ The Title IV-E Foster Care Program provides agencies with partial

ⁱ Federal Medical Assistance Percentages (FMAPs) are the statutory match rates used to calculate the effective federal match rates for foster care maintenance payments to states, territories, and tribes, and range from 50 percent to 83 percent. The analyses include all 50 states but exclude territories and tribes. For all states included in the analyses, FMAPs for FY24 ranged from 50 percent to 77 percent, as reflected above.

reimbursement for categories of costs for eligible children according to the 1996 Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) lookback.² This lookback provision, as specified in statute, is tied to income eligibility rules from before welfare reform in 1996.ⁱⁱ Title IV-E funds are available to states, territories, and tribes with approved Title IV-E plans as open-ended entitlement grants through single-year appropriations.²

The statutory federal match rate varies depending on the category of Title IV-E program costs. Appendix Table 1 highlights categories of costs, their eligibility and use restrictions, and their statutory reimbursement rates. The relationship between AFDC lookback, penetration rates, and federal reimbursement rates varies across Title IV-E program categories and is not applicable to all reimbursable costs. Title IV-E program categories eligible for reimbursement tied to the 1996 income-eligibility lookback provision include:

- Foster care maintenance payments;
- Foster care administration (see below for specific notes on IT/CCWIS);
- Foster care training;
- Guardianship assistance payments;
- Guardianship assistance administration, and;
- Select foster care information technology (IT) (e.g., systems with functionality not attributable to Title IV-E and systems that are not Comprehensive Child Welfare Information Systems (CCWIS) compliant).

Title IV-E program categories that are not tied to the 1996 AFDC income-eligibility lookback include specific foster care IT costs (e.g., fully compliant CCWIS), adoption assistance payments and administration, prevention services, kinship navigator services, and the Chafee Independent Living Program.

CALCULATING EFFECTIVE FEDERAL MATCH RATES

In addition to serving children eligible for the federal Title IV-E program, states serve children using other federal, state, local, and/or private dollars who are not eligible for partial reimbursement from the federal government through Title IV-E. The federal reimbursement a state receives for Title IV-E program costs thus depends on the number of children in foster care that meet Title IV-E eligibility requirements, also known as the participation or penetration rate.

Calculating an effective match rate involves multiplying the statutory match rate by the Title IV-E penetration rate, as shown in Figure 1. The number of children eligible for Title IV-E foster care varies across states due to the AFDC lookback and other eligibility criteria, resulting in only a subset of all children served in foster care programming served by the Title IV-E program. For example, nationally, only one third of children in foster care were eligible for and received a Title IV-E foster care maintenance payment across an average month in FY24.³ The remaining children in foster care received services funded through other sources, most commonly state funds.¹ Therefore, given the lower eligibility rates for the Title IV-E foster care program, and as reflected in the penetration rate, the calculated effective federal match rates are much smaller. In other words, the federal government's contribution to overall child welfare operations becomes smaller than the statutory language may imply on the surface.

ⁱⁱ The child must meet the definition of “needy” based on the income and resources of the family they were removed from. The income limit is based on the state AFDC need standard as it existed on July 16, 1996, with a resource limit of \$10,000. Please see the [HHS ACF website](#) for more information.

Figure 1. Calculating Effective Federal Match Rates for the Title IV-E Foster Care Program

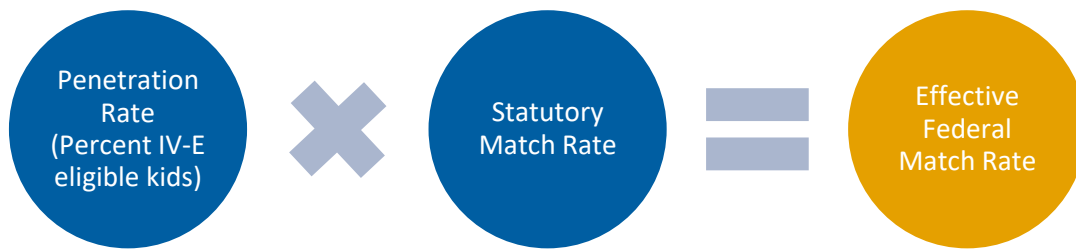


Table 1 walks through hypothetical calculations of effective federal match rates for select Title IV-E foster care program categories at the national level. This table shows how the effective federal match rate for foster care maintenance payments is much lower than the statutory match rate, driven largely by the penetration rate. While these are national average effective match rates, tables with state-specific effective federal match rates are provided in the Appendix.

Table 1. Calculating Hypothetical Effective Federal Match Rates for the Title IV-E Foster Care Program (for Illustration Only)

Title IV-E Foster Care Category	National Penetration Rate	Statutory Match Rate	National Effective Federal Match Rate
Foster Care Maintenance Payments	33% ^A	58% ^B	19%
Administration	33% ^A	50%	16%
Training	33% ^A	75%	25%

^A The FY24 national average penetration rate was reported as 32.9 percent (rounded up to 33 percent here).

^B The statutory match rate varies based on Medicaid FMAPs from 50 percent to 83 percent depending on the state. ACF uses 58.38 percent (rounded down to 58 percent here) as the national average FMAP rate for budget forecasting. This also assumes costs are equal between IV-E eligible children and those that are not eligible.

EFFECTIVE FEDERAL MATCH RATES LAG BEHIND STATUTORY MATCH RATES FOR TITLE IV-E FOSTER CARE MAINTENANCE PAYMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Appendix Table 2 shows the FY19 to FY24 Title IV-E foster care penetration rates by state. The national average penetration rate for FY19 was 40 percent in comparison to 33 percent for FY24 – a 17.5 percent decline in just five years.

Appendix Table 3 shows the FY19 to FY24 Title IV-E foster care maintenance payment (FCMP) effective federal match rates by state. In FY24, the FCMP effective federal match rates ranged from six percent (Nebraska) to 57 percent (Idaho), lagging behind statutory match rates of 50 percent to 77 percent.ⁱⁱⁱ Between FY19 and FY24,

ⁱⁱⁱ Federal Medical Assistance Percentages (FMAPs) are the statutory match rates used to calculate the effective federal match rates for foster care maintenance payments to states, territories, and Tribes, and range from 50 percent to 83 percent. The analyses include all 50 states but exclude territories and Tribes. For all states included in the analyses, FMAPs for FY24 ranged from 50 percent to 77 percent, as reflected above.

the national average effective match rate for these payments fell from 24 percent to 21 percent – a 12.5 percent decline in five years.

Appendix Table 4 shows the FY19 to FY24 Title IV-E foster care administrative effective federal match rates by state. In FY24, the administrative effective federal match rates ranged from five percent (Nebraska) to 41 percent (Idaho), all lower than the statutory match rate of 50 percent.

Appendix Table 5 shows the FY19 to FY24 Title IV-E foster care training effective federal match rates by state. In FY24, the effective federal match rate for the Title IV-E training costs ranged from eight percent (Nebraska) to 62 percent (Idaho), all lower than the statutory match rate of 75 percent.

We did not test for statistical significance.

CONCLUSION

This brief calculates effective federal match rates for select categories of the Title IV-E foster care program, showing the wide range across states and the gap between statutory and effective federal match rates. While the Title IV-E penetration rate can play a role in determining effective federal match rates, there are other eligibility factors that impact participation in the Title IV-E foster care program. The Appendix tables provide information about Title IV-E program expense categories and eligibility, calculations of Title IV-E penetration rates, and effective federal match rates for select Title IV-E program categories from FY19 to FY24. Overall, we see that effective federal match rates lag statutory match rates due to Title IV-E foster care eligibility constraints. Given these constraints, states must decide which federal priorities to advance in their states to better serve children in foster care.

REFERENCES

¹Rosinsky, 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

²Children’s Bureau (2026, May). *Title IV-E foster care eligibility reviews fact sheet*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children’s Bureau. <https://acf.gov/cb/fact-sheet/title-iv-e-foster-care-eligibility-reviews-fact-sheet>

³Stoltzfus, E. (2026). *Child welfare: Purposes, federal programs, and funding* (IF10590). Congressional Research Services. <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IF10590>

APPENDIX

Appendix Table 1. Statutory Match Rates for Title IV-E Program Categories¹

Program	Income Eligibility	Other Eligibility Factors	Statutory Federal Match Rate
Foster Care Maintenance Payments ³	AFDC lookback ²	Child: U.S. citizen or qualified alien, age <18 (or <19, 20, or 21 at Title IV-E agency option), removal from relative, and in placement and care of state agency. Placement: Licensed home, background check, abuse/neglect check. Court Order: Specific findings at removal and ongoing.	Medicaid Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) 50-83%
Foster Care Administration ³	AFDC lookback ²	Must be an eligible administrative expense, including developing case plans for children in foster care, conducting background check of prospective caregivers, participating in federal compliance reviews, etc.	50%
Foster Care Training ³	AFDC lookback ²	Eligible training: Costs that are incurred by the state to train individuals who will provide care, or other services, to Title IV-E eligible children and for training on topics that directly relate to activities required under the Title IV-E plan. Eligible Individuals: Current or prospective foster parents, staff, court personnel, attorneys of a child or parents, guardian ad litem, court appointed special advocates, current or prospective employees who are students.	75%
Guardianship Assistance Payments ³	AFDC lookback ²	Child: Must be living in the home of the prospective relative guardian for no less than six consecutive months (or be a sibling placed in the same relative guardianship arrangement). The child must be a U.S. citizen or qualified alien, age <18 (or <19, 20, or 21 at Title IV-E agency option). Relative: Must have met the foster home licensing requirements, must be a relative (as determined by the state), and must have a strong commitment to permanently care for the child through legal guardianship.	Medicaid FMAP 50% to 83%
Guardianship Assistance Administration ³	AFDC lookback ²	Costs for determination of eligibility, preparation of placement, and nonrecurring costs related to obtaining legal guardianship.	50%
Certain Foster Care IT ⁴	None	Costs for the development and operation of an approved Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS).	50%

Adoption Assistance Payments³		A child must have a “special needs” determination from the state, which generally means they cannot be reunified with their birth parents and are more difficult to place due to factors like age, race, disability and sibling group.	
	None	A child must also meet requirements related to one of the following: Being removed or placed in the care of a public or licensed private child placing agency; meeting the medical or disability requirements of SSI; or residing with a minor parent in a foster care setting. The child must be a U.S. citizen or qualified alien, age <18 (or <19, 20, or 21 at title IV-E agency option).	Medicaid FMAP 50% to 83%
Adoption Assistance Administration³	None	Program management, non-recurring adoption expenses that are related to the legal costs of finalizing an adoption, recruitment and licensing of adoptive homes, training for both staff and adoptive parents.	50%
Prevention Services⁴	None	Must be a candidate for foster care, meaning children who are at imminent risk of removal from the home, absent title IV-E prevention services.	50% through FY26; Medicaid FMAP beginning in FY27 50% to 83%
		Pregnant or parenting youth in foster care.	
Kinship Navigator Services⁴	None	Must be targeted to relative and kin caregivers and be provided in a model approved and rated by the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse.	50% through FY26
Chafee Independent Living Program⁴	None	Children and youth in foster care at age 14 or older. Youth who have aged out of foster care and are ages 18-21 (or until 23 in states that extend foster care to 21). Children and youth who exited foster care at age 16 or older for kinship guardianship or adoption, until they reach age 21 (or 23 in states that extend care to 21). Children and youth who had been in foster care at age 14 or older and exited foster care for a reason besides aging out, kinship guardianship, or adoption, until they reach age 21 (or 23 in states that extend foster care to 21). Children likely to remain in foster care until age 18.	80% up to a fixed cap
		The child must be a U.S. citizen or qualified alien.	

¹This table provides select information on Title IV-E foster care program categories, eligibility factors, and statutory match rates. There are additional factors that affect federal reimbursement across program categories, including approved cost allocation methodologies.

²[AFDC lookback](#) – The child must meet the definition of “needy” based on the income and resources of the family they were removed from. The income limit is based on the state AFDC need standard as it existed on July 16, 1996, with a resource limit of \$10,000.

³For more information on eligibility requirements for foster care maintenance payments, administration, and training, guardianship assistance payments and administration, and adoption assistance payments and administration, please review the [Child Welfare Policy Manual](#) on the ACF website.

⁴Please visit the ACF website for more information on [CCWIS eligibility and cost allocation](#), [Title IV-E prevention program](#) eligibility, the [Kinship navigator program](#), and the [John H. Chafee Foster Care program for Successful Transition to Adulthood](#).

Appendix Table 2. FY19 to FY24 Title IV-E Foster Care Penetration Rates by State

State	AFDC Monthly Counted Income Test as of July 1, 1996 (Family of 3) ¹	Title IV-E Foster Care Penetration Rates ²					
		FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Alabama	\$673	33%	36%	24%	21%	19%	18%
Alaska	\$1,028	57%	58%	55%	49%	50%	49%
Arizona	\$964	43%	41%	40%	39%	36%	36%
Arkansas	\$705	44%	35%	27%	27%	24%	20%
California	\$723	59%	57%	56%	56%	54%	53%
Colorado	\$421	45%	46%	34%	34%	87%	53%
Connecticut	\$745	36%	35%	33%	34%	32%	31%
Delaware	\$338	17%	20%	19%	28%	29%	32%
District of Columbia	\$712	64%	59%	53%	47%	50%	49%
Florida	\$1,082	58%	54%	56%	52%	44%	29%
Georgia	\$424	14%	14%	15%	25%	32%	32%
Hawaii	\$1,140	46%	44%	43%	38%	29%	42%
Idaho	\$991	57%	52%	78%	80%	85%	82%
Illinois	\$963	32%	29%	27%	28%	27%	25%
Indiana	\$320	15%	21%	19%	17%	18%	16%
Iowa	\$849	20%	19%	20%	19%	18%	17%
Kansas	\$403	18%	13%	12%	15%	15%	15%
Kentucky	\$526	36%	37%	36%	34%	31%	28%
Louisiana	\$658	38%	37%	38%	34%	34%	37%
Maine	\$553	28%	26%	24%	24%	24%	23%
Maryland	\$517	31%	28%	15%	17%	16%	16%
Massachusetts	\$579	39%	38%	33%	33%	33%	33%
Michigan	\$551	43%	44%	34%	29%	23%	22%
Minnesota	\$532	37%	35%	35%	34%	34%	34%
Mississippi	\$368	34%	32%	30%	35%	38%	37%
Missouri	\$846	50%	48%	51%	36%	23%	32%
Montana	\$558	31%	33%	31%	30%	29%	34%
Nebraska	\$364	13%	11%	10%	11%	10%	10%
Nevada	\$699	52%	48%	47%	46%	41%	38%
New Hampshire	\$2,034	30%	25%	22%	28%	22%	20%
New Jersey	\$985	48%	47%	45%	44%	44%	44%
New Mexico	\$381	48%	53%	54%	50%	52%	49%
New York	\$577	45%	38%	33%	38%	40%	39%
North Carolina	\$544	45%	54%	49%	39%	36%	36%
North Dakota	\$431	51%	57%	58%	54%	52%	49%
Ohio	\$950	68%	57%	39%	68%	67%	63%
Oklahoma	\$645	51%	49%	50%	100%	100%	46%
Oregon	\$460	42%	39%	39%	40%	38%	37%
Pennsylvania	\$587	52%	52%	52%	53%	55%	56%
Rhode Island	\$554	21%	28%	28%	26%	24%	26%
South Carolina	\$524	35%	45%	44%	43%	42%	43%
South Dakota	\$507	43%	42%	40%	43%	44%	46%

Tennessee	\$677	40%	40%	38%	34%	26%	28%
Texas	\$751	27%	27%	26%	25%	24%	23%
Utah	\$568	30%	27%	25%	23%	23%	23%
Vermont	\$1,173	47%	45%	44%	41%	43%	40%
Virginia	\$322	57%	56%	52%	43%	39%	36%
Washington	\$1,252	30%	29%	29%	28%	26%	14%
West Virginia	\$991	45%	47%	46%	46%	49%	45%
Wisconsin	\$647	33%	33%	36%	36%	32%	32%
Wyoming	\$674	24%	22%	21%	21%	25%	21%
National	\$695	40%	39%	37%	38%	36%	33%

¹ State need standards provided by HHS, ACF. The monthly counted income limit is equal to the state's AFDC need standard for a family of three. For purposes of determining Title IV-E foster care eligibility, states must apply the AFDC need standard as it existed in their state on July 16, 1996. Regarding the dollar amount shown, ACF noted that the standards vary greatly from state to state, and in some states, more than one need standard may apply based on family's locality, housing arrangement, family composition, or needs beyond the day-to-day essentials provided for in the basic standards. The need standard displayed assumed that the family (a) lives in the area/locality that included the highest proportionate share of the state's AFDC cases; (b) has no special needs; (c) lives in rented housing; (d) receives the maximum allowable amounts for rent and utilities; and (e) receives any supplemental allowances for items such as heat or energy allowed under the regular budget process.

²Title IV-E foster care penetration rates are also known as Title IV-E foster care participation rates, derived from the FY19 to FY24 Title IV-E Foster Care Claims and Caseload Data available on the ACF website.

Appendix Table 3. FY19 to FY24 Title IV-E Foster Care Maintenance Payment (FCMP)¹ Effective Federal Match Rates by State

State	Title IV-E FCMP Effective Match Rates ²					
	FY19	FY20 ³	FY21 ³	FY22 ³	FY23 ^{3,4}	FY24 ⁵
Alabama	24%	28%	19%	17%	15%	13%
Alaska	28%	33%	31%	27%	28%	25%
Arizona	30%	32%	30%	30%	27%	24%
Arkansas	31%	28%	21%	21%	19%	14%
California	29%	32%	32%	31%	30%	26%
Colorado	22%	26%	19%	19%	49%	27%
Connecticut	18%	20%	18%	19%	18%	16%
Delaware	10%	13%	12%	18%	19%	19%
District of Columbia	45%	45%	41%	36%	38%	35%
Florida	35%	36%	38%	35%	29%	17%
Georgia	9%	10%	11%	18%	23%	21%
Hawaii	25%	26%	26%	23%	18%	25%
Idaho	40%	40%	60%	61%	65%	57%
Illinois	16%	16%	16%	16%	15%	13%
Indiana	10%	15%	13%	12%	13%	10%
Iowa	12%	13%	13%	13%	13%	11%
Kansas	10%	8%	8%	10%	10%	9%
Kentucky	26%	29%	28%	27%	24%	20%
Louisiana	24%	27%	28%	25%	25%	25%
Maine	18%	18%	17%	17%	17%	14%
Maryland	15%	16%	8%	10%	9%	8%
Massachusetts	20%	21%	19%	19%	19%	17%
Michigan	27%	31%	24%	21%	17%	14%
Minnesota	18%	20%	20%	19%	19%	18%
Mississippi	26%	26%	26%	29%	32%	29%

Missouri	33%	35%	36%	26%	16%	21%
Montana	20%	23%	22%	22%	21%	22%
Nebraska	7%	6%	6%	7%	6%	6%
Nevada	34%	34%	33%	31%	28%	23%
New Hampshire	15%	14%	12%	15%	13%	10%
New Jersey	24%	26%	25%	25%	25%	22%
New Mexico	35%	42%	43%	40%	42%	36%
New York	22%	21%	19%	21%	22%	19%
North Carolina	30%	40%	36%	29%	27%	24%
North Dakota	26%	32%	34%	32%	30%	27%
Ohio	43%	40%	27%	48%	47%	41%
Oklahoma	32%	35%	37%	75%	74%	31%
Oregon	26%	26%	26%	27%	25%	22%
Pennsylvania	27%	31%	30%	31%	32%	30%
Rhode Island	11%	17%	17%	16%	14%	15%
South Carolina	25%	34%	34%	33%	32%	30%
South Dakota	25%	27%	26%	28%	28%	25%
Tennessee	26%	29%	27%	25%	19%	18%
Texas	16%	18%	18%	17%	16%	14%
Utah	21%	20%	18%	17%	16%	15%
Vermont	25%	27%	26%	26%	27%	23%
Virginia	25%	31%	29%	24%	22%	19%
Washington	29%	16%	16%	15%	15%	7%
West Virginia	22%	38%	38%	37%	40%	33%
Wisconsin	27%	22%	24%	24%	21%	20%
Wyoming	16%	12%	12%	12%	14%	11%
National	24%	26%	24%	25%	25%	21%

¹Foster care maintenance payments (FCMPs) “cover the cost of (and the cost of providing) food, clothing, shelter, daily supervision, school supplies, a child’s personal incidentals, liability insurance with respect to a child, and reasonable travel to the child’s home for visitation, and reasonable travel for the child to remain in the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement,” as specified on the [ACF website](#).

²Effective match rates were calculated by multiplying the Title IV-E penetration rates (shown in Appendix Table 2) with the Medicaid Federal Medical Assistance Percentages (FMAP) by state for each of the fiscal years listed. FCMPs are reimbursed at the Medicaid FMAP rate, which varies by state. FMAPs consider the average per capita income for each state relative to the national average. According to federal law, the FMAP cannot be less than 50 percent. FMAP data were derived from Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission (MACPAC) and/or the Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF; only used when percentages were not available on the MACPAC website).

³For FY20 to FY23, we used emergency FMAP rates to calculate the FCMP effective match rate. As specified on the [MACPAC website](#), “The Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (FFCRA, P.L. 116-127) provides a temporary 6.2 percentage point FMAP increase during a public health emergency for each calendar quarter occurring during the period beginning on the first day of the public health emergency period, as defined in Section 1135(g)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (the Act), and ending on the last day of the calendar quarter in which the last day of such emergency period occurs. The Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services declared a public health emergency on January 31, 2020, with an effective date of January 27, 2020, meaning the FMAP increase is effective January 1, 2020. States, including the District of Columbia, must meet certain maintenance-of-effort requirements to qualify for the FMAP increase.”

⁴For FY23, we specifically used the Q1-Q2 FMAP rates to calculate the FCMP effective match rate. As specified on the [MACPAC website](#), “Section 5131(a) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328) subsequently amended the FFCRA to phase down the FMAP increase during calendar year 2023.” Therefore, the data differs by quarter, with Q1-Q2 combined.

⁵As discussed on the [MACPAC website](#), “The FMAPs displayed for FY24 are the percentages that are in effect for January 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024... the FMAPs for the first quarter of FY24 would receive a 1.5 percentage point increase under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023.”

Appendix Table 4. FY19 to FY24 Title IV-E Foster Care Administrative Effective Federal Match Rates by State

State	Title IV-E Administrative Effective Match Rates ¹					
	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Alabama	16%	18%	12%	11%	10%	9%
Alaska	28%	29%	27%	24%	25%	25%
Arizona	22%	21%	20%	19%	18%	18%
Arkansas	22%	18%	14%	13%	12%	10%
California	29%	29%	28%	28%	27%	26%
Colorado	22%	23%	17%	17%	44%	27%
Connecticut	18%	18%	16%	17%	16%	16%
Delaware	8%	10%	10%	14%	15%	16%
District of Columbia	32%	29%	27%	23%	25%	25%
Florida	29%	27%	28%	26%	22%	14%
Georgia	7%	7%	7%	12%	16%	16%
Hawaii	23%	22%	22%	19%	15%	21%
Idaho	28%	26%	39%	40%	42%	41%
Illinois	16%	15%	14%	14%	13%	12%
Indiana	7%	11%	9%	9%	9%	8%
Iowa	10%	10%	10%	10%	9%	9%
Kansas	9%	6%	6%	7%	8%	8%
Kentucky	18%	18%	18%	17%	16%	14%
Louisiana	19%	18%	19%	17%	17%	18%
Maine	14%	13%	12%	12%	12%	11%
Maryland	15%	14%	8%	9%	8%	8%
Massachusetts	20%	19%	17%	17%	17%	17%
Michigan	21%	22%	17%	14%	12%	11%
Minnesota	18%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
Mississippi	17%	16%	15%	17%	19%	19%
Missouri	25%	24%	25%	18%	11%	16%
Montana	16%	16%	15%	15%	15%	17%
Nebraska	7%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Nevada	26%	24%	24%	23%	20%	19%
New Hampshire	15%	13%	11%	14%	11%	10%
New Jersey	24%	24%	22%	22%	22%	22%
New Mexico	24%	27%	27%	25%	26%	25%
New York	22%	19%	17%	19%	20%	19%
North Carolina	22%	27%	24%	19%	18%	18%
North Dakota	26%	29%	29%	27%	26%	25%
Ohio	34%	29%	19%	34%	34%	32%
Oklahoma	26%	25%	25%	50%	50%	23%
Oregon	21%	19%	19%	20%	19%	19%
Pennsylvania	26%	26%	26%	27%	27%	28%
Rhode Island	11%	14%	14%	13%	12%	13%
South Carolina	17%	22%	22%	21%	21%	21%
South Dakota	22%	21%	20%	22%	22%	23%
Tennessee	20%	20%	19%	17%	13%	14%
Texas	14%	13%	13%	13%	12%	12%

Utah	15%	14%	12%	12%	11%	11%
Vermont	23%	23%	22%	20%	21%	20%
Virginia	29%	28%	26%	21%	19%	18%
Washington	15%	15%	15%	14%	13%	7%
West Virginia	23%	24%	23%	23%	25%	22%
Wisconsin	16%	17%	18%	18%	16%	16%
Wyoming	12%	11%	11%	11%	13%	11%
National	20%	19%	18%	19%	19%	17%

¹Effective match rates were calculated by multiplying the Title IV-E penetration rates (shown in Appendix Table 2) by the 50 percent reimbursement rate for administrative costs each state across the fiscal years listed.

Appendix Table 5. FY19 to FY24 Title IV-E Foster Care Training Effective Federal Match Rates by State

State	Title IV-E Training Effective Match Rates ¹					
	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Alabama	25%	27%	18%	16%	14%	14%
Alaska	43%	44%	41%	37%	38%	37%
Arizona	32%	31%	30%	29%	27%	27%
Arkansas	33%	27%	21%	20%	18%	15%
California	44%	43%	42%	42%	40%	40%
Colorado	34%	34%	25%	25%	65%	40%
Connecticut	27%	27%	25%	25%	24%	23%
Delaware	13%	15%	15%	21%	22%	24%
District of Columbia	48%	44%	40%	35%	38%	37%
Florida	43%	40%	42%	39%	33%	21%
Georgia	10%	10%	11%	19%	24%	24%
Hawaii	35%	33%	32%	29%	22%	31%
Idaho	42%	39%	58%	60%	64%	62%
Illinois	24%	22%	21%	21%	20%	19%
Indiana	11%	16%	14%	13%	13%	12%
Iowa	15%	15%	15%	14%	14%	13%
Kansas	13%	10%	9%	11%	12%	11%
Kentucky	27%	27%	27%	26%	23%	21%
Louisiana	28%	28%	28%	25%	26%	28%
Maine	21%	19%	18%	18%	18%	17%
Maryland	23%	21%	11%	13%	12%	12%
Massachusetts	30%	28%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Michigan	32%	33%	26%	22%	18%	16%
Minnesota	27%	26%	26%	26%	25%	26%
Mississippi	25%	24%	23%	26%	28%	28%
Missouri	37%	36%	38%	27%	17%	24%
Montana	23%	24%	23%	23%	22%	26%
Nebraska	10%	8%	7%	8%	7%	8%
Nevada	39%	36%	35%	34%	31%	28%
New Hampshire	22%	19%	17%	21%	17%	15%
New Jersey	36%	35%	33%	33%	33%	33%
New Mexico	36%	40%	41%	37%	39%	37%
New York	34%	29%	25%	28%	30%	29%
North Carolina	34%	41%	37%	29%	27%	27%

North Dakota	39%	43%	43%	40%	39%	37%
Ohio	51%	43%	29%	51%	50%	48%
Oklahoma	38%	37%	37%	75%	75%	35%
Oregon	32%	29%	29%	30%	28%	28%
Pennsylvania	39%	39%	39%	40%	41%	42%
Rhode Island	16%	21%	21%	19%	18%	20%
South Carolina	26%	34%	33%	32%	32%	32%
South Dakota	32%	31%	30%	32%	33%	34%
Tennessee	30%	30%	29%	26%	20%	21%
Texas	20%	20%	19%	19%	18%	17%
Utah	23%	20%	18%	17%	17%	17%
Vermont	35%	34%	33%	31%	32%	30%
Virginia	43%	42%	39%	32%	29%	27%
Washington	22%	22%	22%	21%	19%	11%
West Virginia	34%	35%	35%	35%	37%	33%
Wisconsin	25%	25%	27%	27%	24%	24%
Wyoming	18%	16%	16%	16%	19%	16%
National	29%	29%	27%	28%	28%	26%

¹Effective match rates were calculated by multiplying the Title IV-E penetration rates (shown in Appendix Table 2) by the 75 percent reimbursement rate for training costs each state across the fiscal years listed.

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