Uneven Support for Kinship/Grandfamilies

State TANF Child-Only Grants

Background

At the request of the Grandfamilies & Kinship Support Network (Network), Child Trends identified and compiled state-level information on Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) "child-only" benefit recipients; benefit amounts; and select state policies as they relate to children raised by their grandparents, other relatives, or close family friends.

Please see the accompanying Network resource, "Improving Support for Kinship/ Grandfamilies: State Strategies for TANF Child-Only Grants and Related Assistance." That piece contains background information on TANF child-only grants, along with state-level strategies that can be implemented to improve access to this important source of financial support and other services for children whose parents cannot raise them.

Findings

This brief presents findings from the analysis of the data collected, highlighting the variation across states. Appendix A provides detailed data tables.

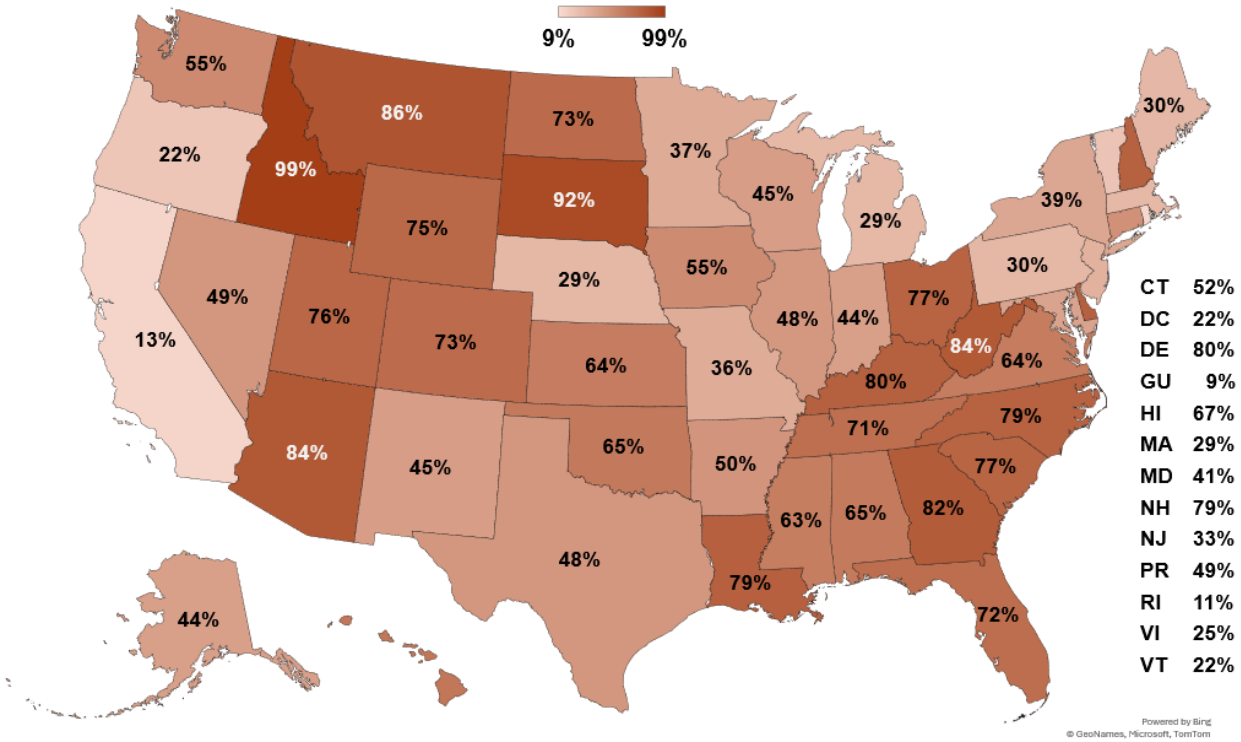
TANF Child-Only Caseload Composition

Nationwide, TANF child-only cases constituted about 55% of the total TANF caseload in federal fiscal year 2023. This figure has been rising for decades; it was 37% in 2001.[1]

The proportion of the TANF caseload made up of child-only cases varies widely across states, due to state policies and populations. For example, in Idaho, 98% of families receiving TANF benefits in 2023 received TANF child-only, while, in New Jersey, only about 30% of families receiving TANF were receiving child-only grants.

The percentage of children who receive TANF child-only while being raised by their grandparents or other non-parental caregivers ranges significantly between states – from 11% in Rhode Island to over 99% in Idaho (see Figure 1 below and Table A1 in the Appendix for details).

Figure 1. Percentage of TANF child-only recipients living with non-parental caregivers



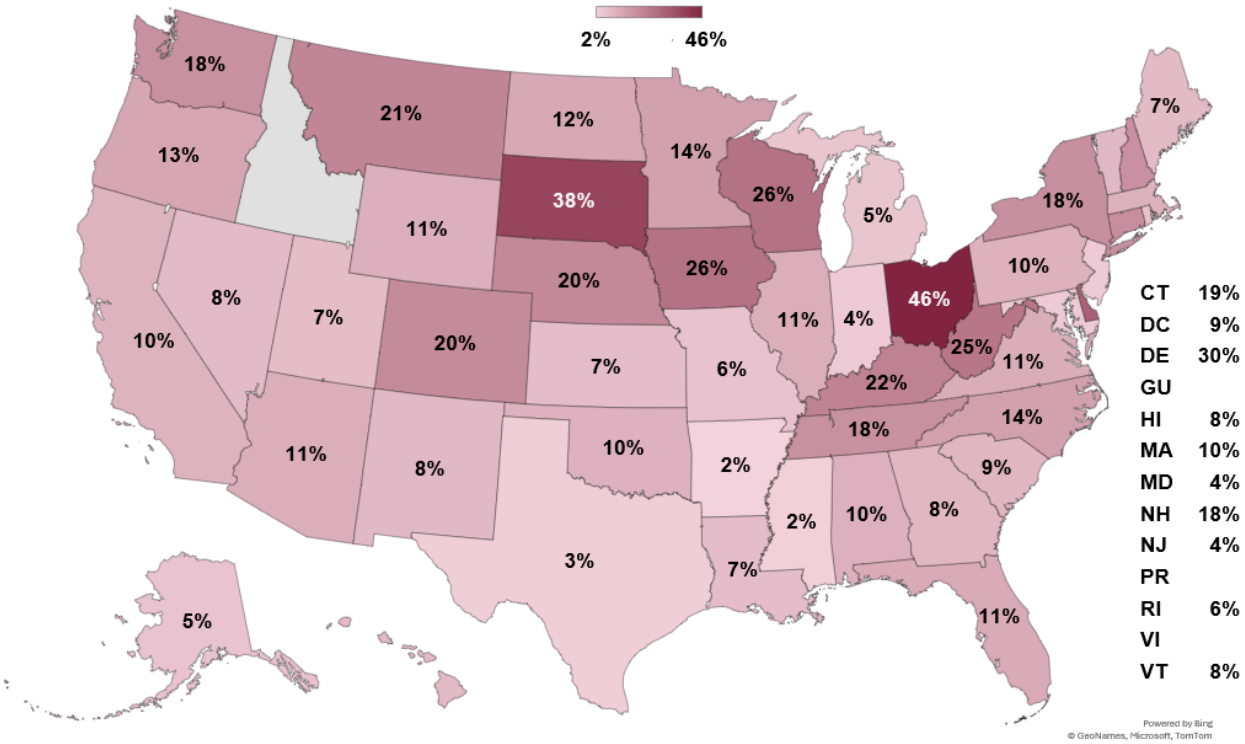
Nationwide, over half (54.5%) of TANF child-only recipients are living with a non-parental caregiver. Among U.S. children receiving TANF child-only and living in non-parental care, 69% are living with grandparents, specifically.

Access to TANF Child-Only

There is significant variation across states in the percentage of TANF child-only recipients who are being raised by grandparents or other non-parental relatives, from under 2% (Arkansas) to 99% (Idaho), with a national average of roughly 13% (see Table A1 for more details). While we are unable to calculate the exact percentage of children in kinship families who receive TANF child-only grants, we can *approximate* a percentage (see Figure 2).[a]

[a] For each state, we calculated the proportion of children receiving TANF child-only grants who live with a grandparent or other non-parent caregiver as a percentage of the approximate total number of children in kinship care (see Table A1). We cannot confirm whether the same children are represented in both the number of children receiving TANF child-only who live with non-parental caregivers (according to federal TANF data) and the number of children living in kinship care (according to the Annie E. Casey Foundation's adapted federal data).

Figure 2. Informed estimate of the percentage of children in non-parental care receiving TANF child-only benefits



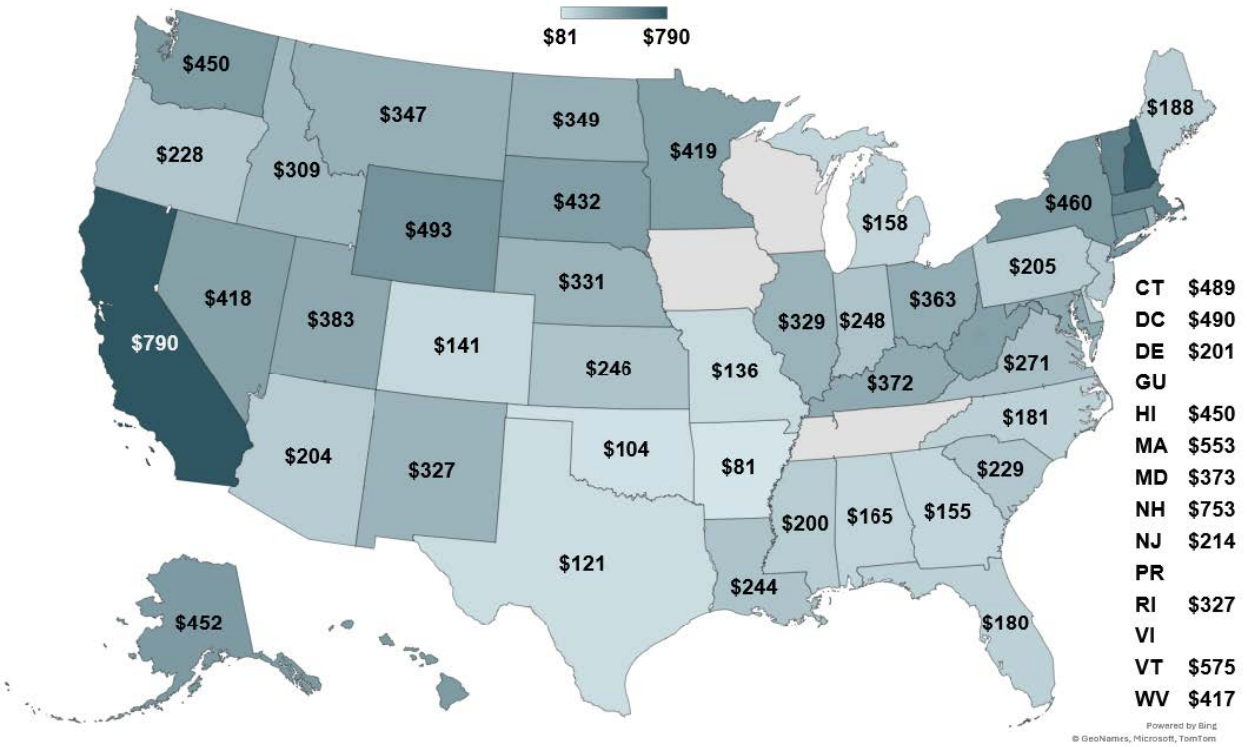
Monthly Benefit Amounts

We found that the monthly benefit amounts[b] vary greatly across states.[2] In 2023, monthly maximum benefit amounts for one child ranged from $81 in Arkansas to $780 in California, with a national average of $328 per month (Figure 3). In 24 states, the maximum monthly benefit for one child is under $300. These numbers are all significantly lower than the average monthly foster care maintenance payment of $915 per child placed in a relative foster home.[3]

Unlike foster care maintenance payments, TANF child-only monthly benefits are generally not provided in per-child increments (see below for more on this). Moreover, maximum monthly benefit amounts can vary in the child's region or county of residence. Table A2 provides more detail, including variation by county, where relevant.[4]

[b] Note: Benefit amounts reflect 2023 rates listed in the Urban Institute Welfare Rules Database (see endnotes for citations), unless updated information was available on state/territory websites as of January 2025.

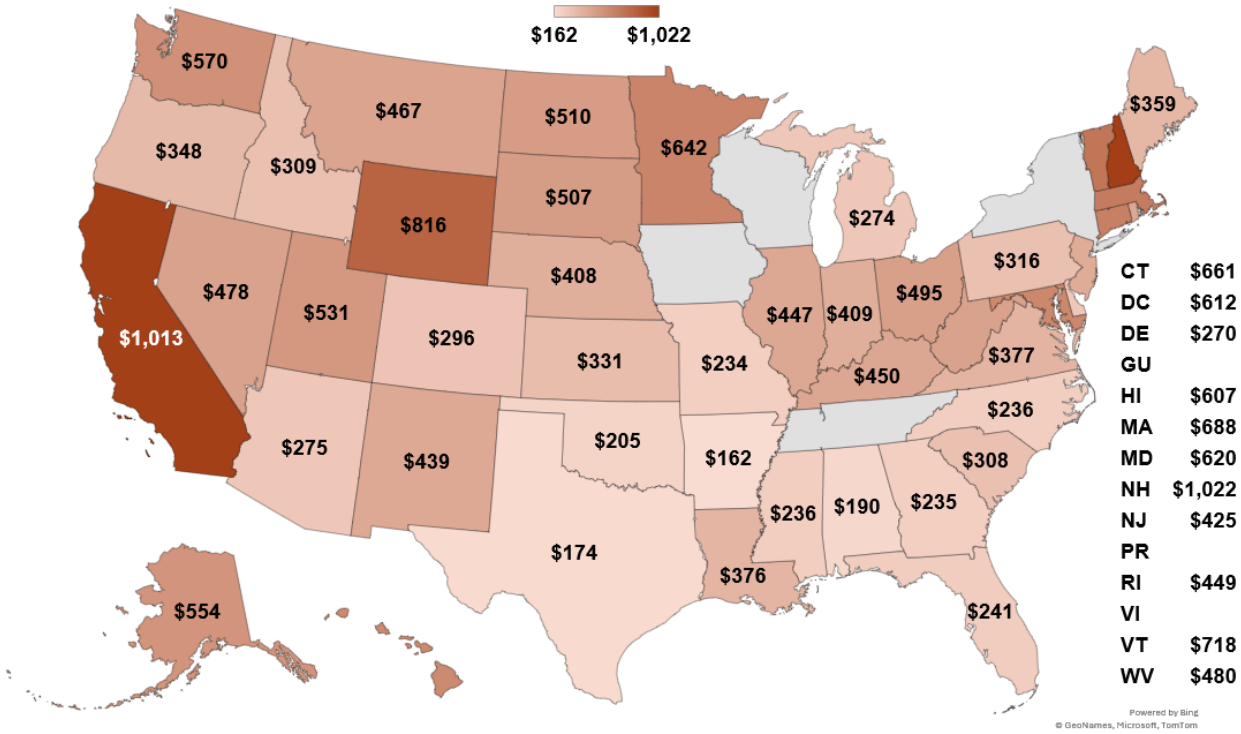
Figure 3. Maximum monthly benefit (one child), by state



**Note that the benefit amounts shown for California, Kansas, Vermont, and Virginia are averages of the amounts offered in different regions of those states. Additionally, South Dakota provides $840 per month for one child, if that child was placed in the home by a child welfare agency.*

Maximum monthly benefits for two children in a household (Figure 4) range from $162 in Arkansas to $1,022 in New Hampshire, with an average maximum of $447 per month.

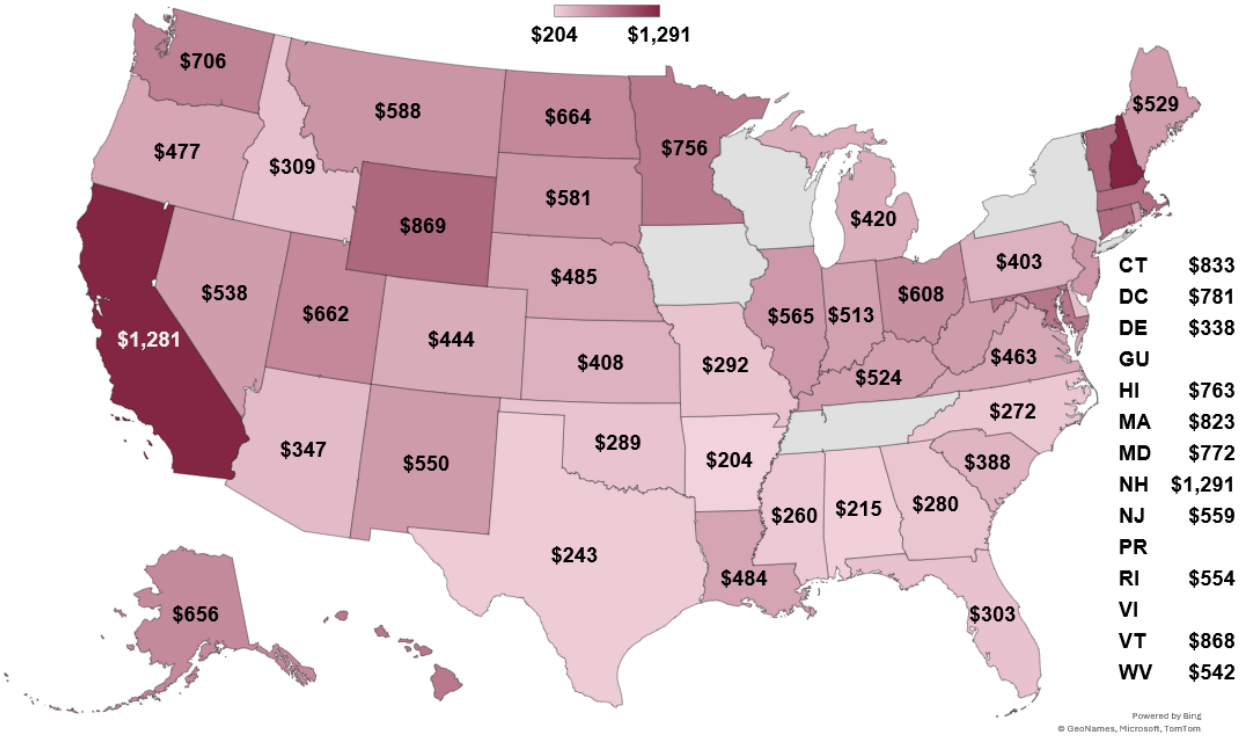
Figure 4. Maximum monthly benefit (two children), by state



**Note that the benefit amounts shown for California, Kansas, Vermont, and Virginia are averages of the amounts offered in different regions of those states. Additionally, South Dakota provides a different amount for children who were placed in the home by a child welfare agency.*

Maximum monthly benefits for three children range from $204 in Arkansas to $1,291 in New Hampshire (see Figure 5), with a national average maximum of $555 per month.

Figure 5. Maximum monthly benefit (three children), by state

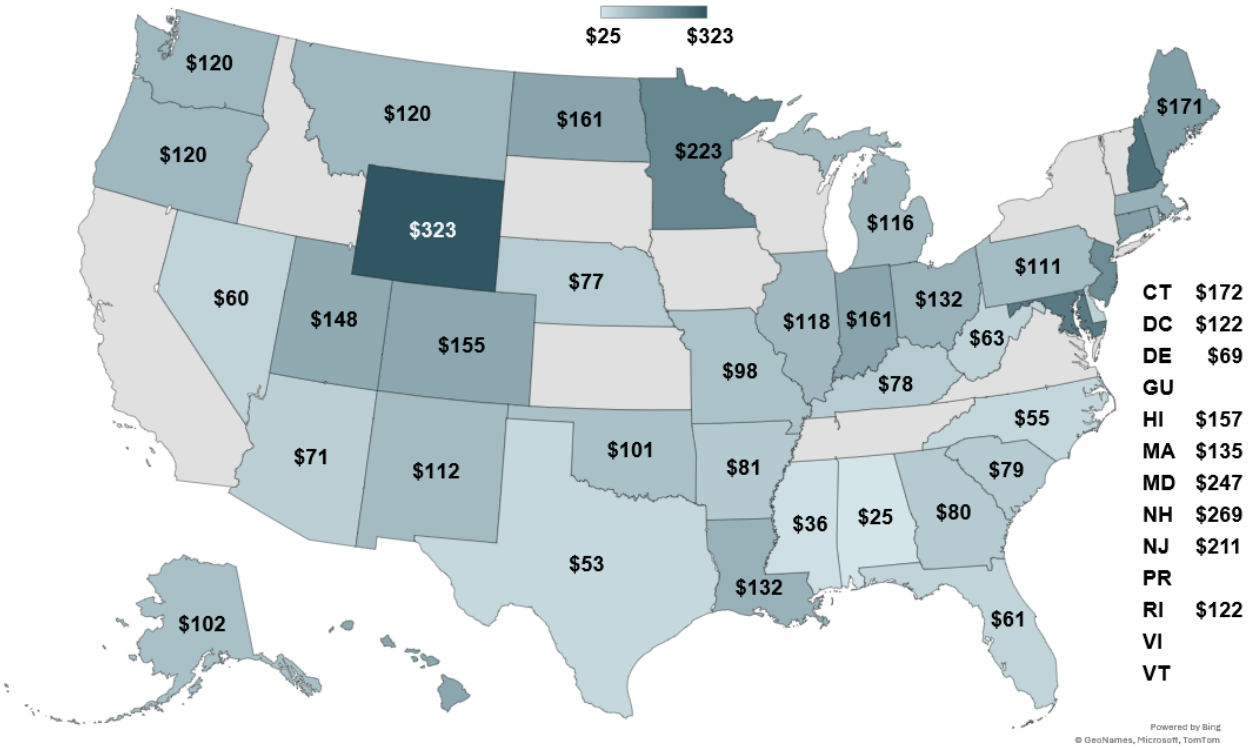


**Note that the benefit amounts shown for California, Kansas, Vermont, and Virginia are averages of the amounts offered in different regions of those states. Additionally, South Dakota provides a different amount for children who were placed in the home by a child welfare agency.*

Multiple-Child Households

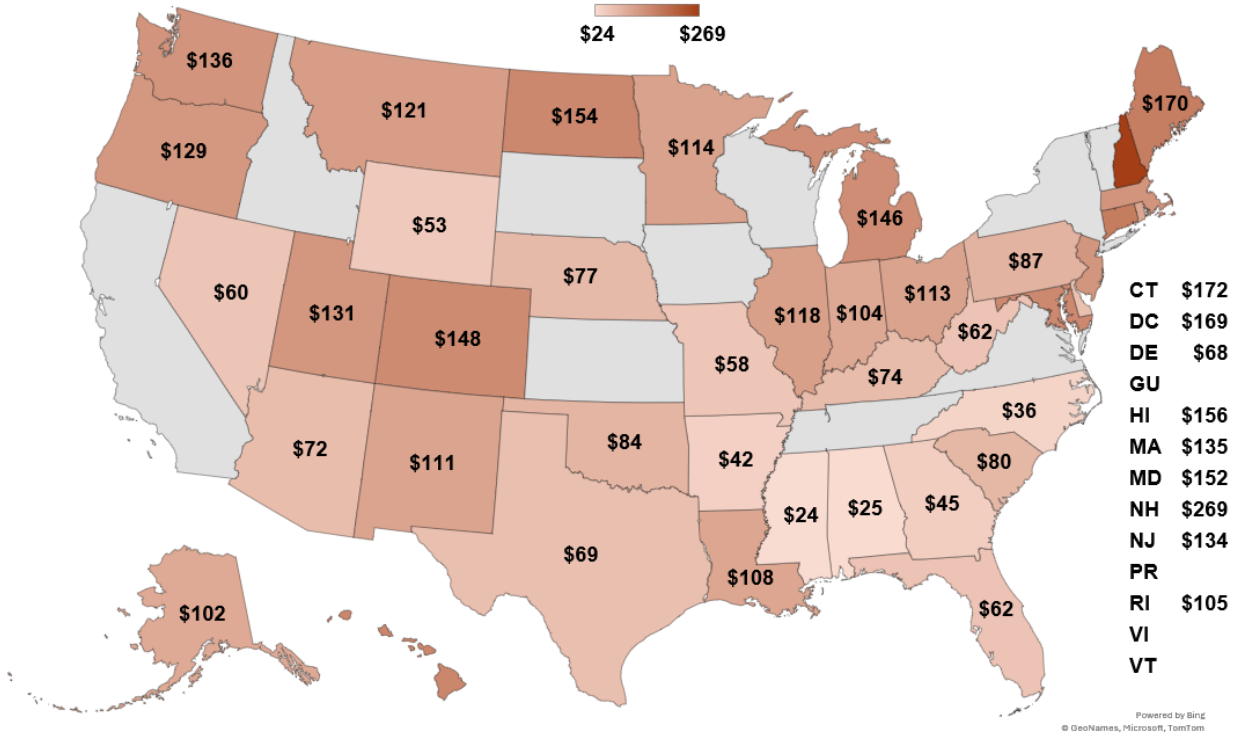
States generally increase TANF benefits incrementally for families with multiple children, though increases in benefits for a second and/or third child vary significantly across states (see Table A2). We found no states that provide a per-child grant, as is done with foster care maintenance payments. Idaho provides the same amount ($309) regardless of the number of children in the household.[5] Increases for a second child (Figure 6) range from $25 (Alabama) to $323 (Wyoming).

Figure 6. Maximum Monthly Benefits for Second Child



Increases for a third child in a household (see Figure 7) range from $24 (Mississippi) to $269 (New Hampshire).

Figure 7. Maximum Monthly Benefits for Third Child



Differences in the monthly maximum benefit provided for second versus third children in a household vary significantly. However, as noted above, no state increases its benefits on a per-child basis, meaning that **the per-child benefit *decreases* when there are multiple children in a household.**[c]

- In 17 states, the monthly benefit provided for a *second* child is the same as (or within one dollar of) the amount provided for a *third* child. In other words, these states offer a "per-child" increase that is the same amount for a second child and a third child in a given household, but not equal to the amount allotted for the first child. For example, in Alaska, the maximum monthly benefit for one child is $452,

[c] A few states provide TANF child-only benefits that increase on a roughly per-child basis, at least for the first two or three children, but they do not categorize the benefits as "per-child" or have a policy mandating that each child gets a certain amount for the TANF child-only benefit. Colorado comes the closest to offering equal benefits for the first three children in a household, and per-child benefits in that state actually increase slightly with the addition of a second or third child (from $141 per child for one child to $148 per child for two or three children). Oklahoma and Maine also provide TANF child-only benefits such that the per-child benefits for households with two or three children are within $25 of the benefits provided to households with one child. Arkansas and New Jersey provide equal or near-equal benefits for the first two children in a household, but the per-child benefit rate drops significantly if a household includes three children.

a second child in a household receives $102 per month, and a third child also receives $102 per month. As a result, while the maximum per-child benefit for families with one child is $452, the maximum per-child benefit for families with two children is $277, and it is $219 for families with three children.

- In 14 states, the benefit provided for a second child is not quite the same as the benefit provided for a third child, but the ***difference is $25 or less per month***. For example, in Kentucky, a second child increases monthly benefits by $78 and a third child increases monthly benefits by another $74 (difference of $4 per month). The maximum monthly TANF child-only benefit for one child in Kentucky is $372. The maximum monthly benefit for two children is $450 ($225 per child). In households with three children receiving TANF child-only, the maximum monthly benefit is $524 ($175 per child).
- In 8 states, the benefit provided is more than $25 ***greater for a second child*** than the benefit for a third child. The most dramatic example is Wyoming, where the maximum benefit amount for one child is $493. This amount increases by $323 for a second child, for a total maximum benefit of $816 for two children ($408 per child). However, the benefit increases by only $53 for a third child, for a maximum monthly benefit of $869 for three children ($290 per child).
- In only Michigan and Washington, D.C., the benefit provided is more than $25 ***greater for a third child*** compared to the additional benefit for a second child. In Washington, D.C., the maximum monthly benefit for one child is $490; this increases by $122 for a second child, resulting in a total maximum benefit of $612 for two children ($306 per child). The benefit increases by an additional $169 for a third child, resulting in a maximum benefit of $781 for three children ($260 per child).

We did not find information for monthly maximum benefits for four or more children in a household. Some states have caps on the monthly benefit amount and/or the number of children in a household for whom benefits can be provided.

Child County/Region of Residence

Five states (California, Kansas, New York, Vermont, and Virginia) offer varying benefit amounts based on the child's county or region of residence, generally dependent upon cost of living or the rural/urban designations of various counties or regions. For instance, in California, children living in areas designated as having higher costs of living can receive a maximum of $809 per month, while those in other counties receive $770 per month.[6] Children in Kansas can receive monthly maximums of $224 in "Rural counties," $229 in "High Cost Rural Counties," $241 in "High Population Counties," and $267 in "High Cost High Population Counties."[7] In New York, monthly maximum benefits average $460, with some variation based on county of residence. Vermont provides a maximum of $587 to children in the state's most populous county and $562

to children in all other counties. Children in Virginia may receive monthly benefits of either $226 or $316, depending on where they live.

Eligibility & Requirements

Caregiver-Child Relationships

While TANF child-only payments are typically available to children being raised by their grandparents or other caregivers related by blood or marriage, children raised by "fictive" or non-related kin are often not eligible. For more information, see "Improving Support for Kinship/Grandfamilies: State Strategies for TANF Child-Only Grants and Related Assistance."

Child Age & School Attendance

Most states allow children to remain eligible until they are 18 years old, as long as they are in school. Nearly all states end benefits at age 17 for a child who is not attending secondary, vocational, or technical school full time, with Washington, D.C. ending benefits at 15 for those youth.[8] Virginia ends TANF benefits for children aged 5 or older who are considered truant from school, until the caregiver cooperates in a plan to resume schooling.[9]

Michigan ends eligibility for the entire family if a child between ages 6 and 15 is not attending school – regardless of the school participation of other eligible children in the household. Puerto Rico ends benefits at age 17 for all youth. Many states extend benefits beyond age 18 under limited conditions. Several states allow children who turn 18 while still in high school to receive benefits through the month of their high school graduation or through the month of their 19th birthday, whichever comes first. A small number of states allow continued eligibility for transition-age young adults enrolled in a special education program (e.g., New Jersey and New Mexico allow these young adults to receive benefits until they reach age 21 and 22, respectively).

Caregiver Work Requirements

Of all states and territories, only Guam has work requirements for kin caregivers seeking TANF child-only benefits. Work requirements generally apply to TANF family grants, when the caregiver is also in the assistance unit. However, several states exempt individuals aged 55 and over and those caring for young children from work requirements for TANF family grants.

Caregiver Income and Assets (Means Testing)

Consistent with federal law and intent, nearly all states and territories determine child-only grant eligibility based solely on the child's income. Three states are the exception and consider caregiver income in determining child-only eligibility:

- Arizona limits child-only eligibility to families with incomes that are no more than 130% of the federal poverty level (FPL),
- Nevada limits child-only eligibility to families with incomes that are no more than 275% of the FPL, and
- Oregon limits child-only eligibility to families with incomes that are no more than 185% of the FPL.

No U.S. state or territory considers family assets when determining eligibility or benefit amounts for child-only grants.[10]

Child Support Payments for Children Receiving TANF

Federal law requires that TANF recipients must cooperate with state policies related to child support enforcement – and assign the state as the payee of any child support received on behalf of the child receiving TANF benefits. Importantly, federal laws allow for "good cause exemptions" from these requirements, and states have discretion in applying those exemptions and in implementing other policies related to this issue.

Child Support "Pass-through" Policies

As of 2023, 26 states, Washington, D.C., and Puerto Rico have some form of "pass-through" policy, allowing some or all child support paid to the state under this requirement to be "passed through" to the child receiving TANF.[11] Of those:

- 12 states, Washington, D.C., and Puerto Rico "pass through" a maximum dollar amount per month per household/family:
  - $50: Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont
  - $75: Texas
  - $100: Montana, New Jersey, Virginia
  - $150: Washington, D.C.
- Three states (Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee) pass through a variable amount "up to unmet need" (per "fill-the-gap" budgeting policies, variably defined by state).
- One state (Wisconsin) passes through a percentage (i.e., 75%) of child support payments.
- Only Colorado and Minnesota pass through the full amount of child support paid.

- Eight states pass through different amounts for households with varying numbers of children. Seven states (Illinois, Maryland, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Washington, and West Virginia) pass through up to $100 to households with one child and up to $200 to households with two or more children. Oregon passes through $50 per child, up to $200 per family per month.

Child Support "Disregard" Policies

We found that all jurisdictions that have a "pass-through" policy have an accompanying policy that "disregards" any "passed through" child support in determinations of TANF eligibility and/or benefit amounts. Two states' policies indicate that they (Maryland and Minnesota) "disregard" $100 for households with one child and $200 for households with two or more children.

Child Support "Cooperation" Requirements & "Good Cause Exemptions"

The little public information available presents a complex picture of significant variation across states, complicated exceptions and conditions, and periodic changes with regard to child support "cooperation" requirements and "good cause exemptions." Some states allow caregivers (parental and non-parental) to apply for "good cause exemptions" from cooperating with child support, i.e., requiring assignment of child support payments to the state. In some states, this exception is related to fears of violence or reprisal from the parent(s) making child support payments. In at least two states (Massachusetts and Wyoming), all kin caregivers are eligible for "good cause exemptions."[12]

Methods

Child Trends used publicly available information regarding all 50 states; Washington, D.C.; Guam; Puerto Rico; and the Virgin Islands, including federal reports, state/territory websites and policy documents, and pre-existing analyses (see footnotes for full citations and data sources).

Table 1. Overview: Data Sources

Data Point	Source
Kinship Care Prevalence	Annie E. Casey Foundation KidsCount[13]
TANF "Child-Only" Recipient Numbers and Characteristics; TANF Benefit Amounts	Administration for Children and Families (ACF)[14]
State TANF Policies and Benefit Amounts	Urban Institute Welfare Rules Databook Tables;[15] State Websites

Limitations

This summary relies on publicly available data and information from state and federal data sources. We relied largely on single sources of data from most or all states, given the labor- and resource-intensive requirements of combing state laws and policies. Select states have noted errors in select data reported to entities that compile state-level data for federal monitoring.

Appendix A: Data Tables

Tables A1 and A2 below provide detailed state-level data, gathered from publicly available data (see Methods section for details and References section for full citations). Please see documentation for original data sources for notes regarding margins of error and/or data quality concerns. Where possible, we supplemented missing data and/or confirmed publicly available data with information from state-level contacts.

Table A1. Summary of state-level kinship and TANF data (FY 2023 unless otherwise noted)

	Children in kinship or relative care (2022-2024)	Children receiving TANF child-only (#)	Families receiving TANF who receive child-only grants (%)	Children receiving TANF child-only living with non-parental householders (%)	Children receiving TANF child-only living with non-parental householders (#)*	TANF child-only recipients in non-parental care living with grandparents (%)	Informed estimate of children in kinship care accessing TANF child-only (%)**
U.S.	**2,463,000**	**669,832**	**55%**	**54.5%**	**281,529**	**68.9%**	**13.1%**
Alabama	40,000	6,243	60%	64.9%	4,052	71.3%	10.1%
Alaska	7,000	824	33%	43.5%	358	73.3%	5.1%
Arizona	57,000	7,371	74%	83.9%	6,184	32.7%	10.8%
Arkansas	39,000	1,256	51%	49.7%	624	83.1%	1.6%
California	298,000	222,864	41%	12.8%	28,527	69.5%	9.6%
Colorado	29,000	7,779	34%	73.1%	5,686	67.3%	19.6%
Connecticut	10,000	3,635	48%	51.6%	1,876	37.0%	18.8%
Delaware	8,000	3,024	67%	79.8%	2,413	64.9%	30.2%
District of Columbia	7,000	2,801	42%	21.5%	602	70.7%	8.6%
Florida	162,000	25,925	51%	71.8%	18,614	69.8%	11.5%

	Children in kinship or relative care (2022-2024)	Children receiving TANF child-only (#)	Families receiving TANF who receive child-only grants (%)	Children receiving TANF child-only living with non-parental householders (%)	Children receiving TANF child-only living with non-parental householders (#)*	TANF child-only recipients in non-parental care living with grandparents (%)	Informed estimate of children in kinship care accessing TANF child-only (%)**
Georgia	85,000	8,772	93%	81.8%	7,175	74.6%	8.4%
Guam	-	359	66%	8.8%	32	65.9%	-
Hawaii	15,000	1,694	30%	66.6%	1,128	71.9%	7.5%
Idaho	10,000	2,081	98%	99.9%	2,079	74.6%	20.8%
Illinois	60,000	13,595	72%	47.5%	6,458	82.9%	10.8%
Indiana	69,000	5,753	66%	43.7%	2,514	82.2%	3.6%
Iowa	9,000	4,229	50%	55.2%	2,334	75.5%	25.9%
Kansas	23,000	2,468	48%	63.5%	1,567	75.3%	6.8%
Kentucky	48,000	13,174	69%	79.7%	10,500	64.6%	21.9%
Louisiana	46,000	3,953	54%	79.4%	3,139	75.8%	6.8%
Maine	8,000	2,005	34%	29.7%	595	79.5%	7.5%
Maryland	69,000	5,844	50%	41.4%	2,419	66.4%	3.5%
Massachusetts	45,000	15,227	30%	29.0%	4,416	84.1%	9.8%
Michigan	55,000	9,410	52%	29.0%	2,729	70.7%	5.0%
Minnesota	27,000	10,311	42%	36.9%	3,805	76.2%	14.1%
Mississippi	57,000	1,984	80%	62.6%	1,242	84.7%	2.2%
Missouri	36,000	5,496	56%	36.4%	2,001	73.9%	5.6%
Montana	9,000	2,195	65%	86.2%	1,892	76.8%	21.0%

	Children in kinship or relative care (2022-2024)	Children receiving TANF child-only (#)	Families receiving TANF who receive child-only grants (%)	Children receiving TANF child-only living with non-parental householders (%)	Children receiving TANF child-only living with non-parental householders (#)*	TANF child-only recipients in non-parental care living with grandparents (%)	Informed estimate of children in kinship care accessing TANF child-only (%)**
Nebraska	6,000	4,138	75%	29.4%	1,217	-	20.3%
Nevada	30,000	4,686	45%	48.7%	2,282	71.3%	7.6%
New Hampshire	10,000	2,308	60%	79.0%	1,823	81.1%	18.2%
New Jersey	45,000	5,109	28%	32.9%	1,681	77.5%	3.7%
New Mexico	40,000	7,332	46%	44.8%	3,285	73.2%	8.2%
New York	103,000	48,753	35%	39.0%	19,014	63.6%	18.5%
North Carolina	84,000	15,019	77%	78.5%	11,790	65.9%	14.0%
North Dakota	6,000	990	72%	73.3%	726	75.2%	12.1%
Ohio	99,000	58,629	86%	77.3%	45,320	2.3%	45.8%
Oklahoma	43,000	6,583	77%	65.1%	4,286	75.0%	10.0%
Oregon	19,000	11,206	36%	21.5%	2,409	26.5%	12.7%
Pennsylvania	62,000	20,886	41%	29.8%	6,224	78.5%	10.0%
Puerto Rico	-	617	14%	48.6%	300	81.7%	-
Rhode Island	3,000	1,566	29%	11.4%	179	78.1%	6.0%
South Carolina	60,000	6,868	61%	76.9%	5,281	69.3%	8.8%
South Dakota	9,000	3,680	86%	91.8%	3,378	67.2%	37.5%
Tennessee	55,000	14,064	59%	71.1%	10,000	70.3%	18.2%
Texas	269,000	14,660	76%	48.2%	7,066	37.3%	2.6%

	Children in kinship or relative care (2022-2024)	Children receiving TANF child-only (#)	Families receiving TANF who receive child-only grants (%)	Children receiving TANF child-only living with non-parental householders (%)	Children receiving TANF child-only living with non-parental householders (#)*	TANF child-only recipients in non-parental care living with grandparents (%)	Informed estimate of children in kinship care accessing TANF child-only (%)**
Utah	22,000	2,000	59%	75.8%	1,516	70.1%	6.9%
Vermont	4,000	1,477	59%	22.3%	329	45.7%	8.2%
Virgin Islands	-	21	15%	25.1%	5	100.0%	-
Virginia	68,000	11,847	44%	63.7%	7,547	68.1%	11.1%
Washington	50,000	16,440	32%	55.4%	9,108	58.8%	18.2%
West Virginia	21,000	6,272	76%	83.7%	5,250	76.3%	25.0%
Wisconsin	24,000	13,987	70%	44.6%	6,238	61.0%	26.0%
Wyoming	3,000	422	48%	74.7%	315	82.6%	10.5%

**Note: Calculated by multiplying the number of children receiving TANF child-only by the percentage of children receiving TANF child-only living with non-parental householders. The number for the U.S. is the sum of the calculations for each state and territory in the table.*

***Note: Calculated based on number of child recipients of TANF child-only living in non-parental care (FY2023) divided by estimate of total number of children in kinship care (FY2022-2024), for each state.*

Table A2. State-level data on TANF benefit amounts (FY2023)

	Maximum Monthly Benefit (1 child)	Maximum Monthly Benefit (2 children)	Maximum Monthly Benefit (3 children)	Monthly Benefit Increase for 2nd Child	Monthly Benefit Increase for 3rd Child	Difference in Monthly Benefit Increases for 2nd and 3rd Child
U.S. Average	**$328**	**$447**	**$555**	**$123**	**$104**	**$25**
Alabama	$165	$190	$215	$25	$25	$0
Alaska	$452	$554	$656	$102	$102	$0
Arizona	$204	$275	$347	$71	$72	$1
Arkansas	$81	$162	$204	$81	$42	$39
California	$770-$809	$987-$1,039	$1,248-$1,314	-	-	-
Colorado	$141	$296	$444	$155	$148	$7
Connecticut	$489	$661	$833	$172	$172	$0
Delaware	$201	$270	$338	$69	$68	$1
District of Columbia	$490	$612	$781	$122	$169	$47
Florida	$180	$241	$303	$61	$62	$1
Georgia	$155	$235	$280	$80	$45	$35
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	
Hawaii	$450	$607	$763	$157	$156	$1
Idaho[16]	$309	$309	$309	$0	$0	$0
Illinois	$329	$447	$565	$118	$118	$0
Indiana	$248	$409	$513	$161	$104	$57
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	
Kansas	$224-267	$309-$352	$386-$429	-	-	
Kentucky	$372	$450	$524	$78	$74	$4

	Maximum Monthly Benefit (1 child)	Maximum Monthly Benefit (2 children)	Maximum Monthly Benefit (3 children)	Monthly Benefit Increase for 2nd Child	Monthly Benefit Increase for 3rd Child	Difference in Monthly Benefit Increases for 2nd and 3rd Child
Louisiana	$244	$376	$484	$132	$108	$24
Maine	$188	$359	$529	$171	$170	$1
Maryland	$373	$620	$772	$247	$152	$95
Massachusetts	$553	$688	$823	$135	$135	$0
Michigan	$158	$274	$420	$116	$146	$30
Minnesota	$419	$642	$756	$223	$114	$109
Mississippi	$200	$236	$260	$36	$24	$12
Missouri	$136	$234	$292	$98	$58	$40
Montana	$347	$467	$588	$120	$121	$1
Nebraska	$331	$408	$485	$77	$77	$0
Nevada	$418	$478	$538	$60	$60	$0
New Hampshire	$753	$1,022	$1,291	$269	$269	$0
New Jersey	$214	$425	$559	$211	$134	$77
New Mexico	$327	$439	$550	$112	$111	$1
New York	$363-493	$481-650	$648-836	-	-	-
North Carolina	$181	$236	$272	$55	$36	$19
North Dakota	$349	$510	$664	$161	$154	$7
Ohio	$363	$495	$608	$132	$113	$19
Oklahoma	$104	$205	$289	$101	$84	$17
Oregon	$228	$348	$477	$120	$129	$9
Pennsylvania	$205	$316	$403	$111	$87	$24

	Maximum Monthly Benefit (1 child)	Maximum Monthly Benefit (2 children)	Maximum Monthly Benefit (3 children)	Monthly Benefit Increase for 2nd Child	Monthly Benefit Increase for 3rd Child	Difference in Monthly Benefit Increases for 2nd and 3rd Child
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	$327	$449	$554	$122	$105	$17
South Carolina	$229	$308	$388	$79	$80	$1
South Dakota	$432	$507	$581	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	$121	$174	$243	$53	$69	$16
Utah	$383	$531	$662	$148	$131	$17
Vermont	$562-$587	$710-725	$856-880	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	$226- $316	$332-$422	$417-$508	-	-	-
Washington	$450	$570	$706	$120	$136	$16
West Virginia	$417	$480	$542	$63	$62	$1
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	$493	$816	$869	$323	$53	$270

Note: Range of values = variation by county; mean values within each range were used to calculate national averages. South Dakota offers higher maximum monthly benefit amounts for children placed by a child welfare agency (1 child = $840, 2 children = $893, 3 children = $946).

Note: If a state/territory does not have a link associated with it, the data for that state/territory came from the ACF-published data cited elsewhere in this document, unless otherwise cited.

The Grandfamilies & Kinship Support Network: A National Technical Assistance Center (Network) helps government agencies and nonprofits in states, tribes, and territories work across jurisdictional and systemic boundaries to improve supports and services for families in which grandparents, other relatives, or close family friends are raising children whose parents are unable to do so. For more information, please visit www.GKSNetwork.org.

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