



Resource Map of Expenditures for Tennessee Children and Youth 2025



April 15, 2025

Members of the 114th Tennessee General Assembly
Cordell Hull
425 Rep. John Lewis Way N
Nashville, TN 37243

In accordance with 2008 Public Chapter 1197, codified as TCA 37-3-116 (included as Appendix A), attached please find the Resource Mapping 2025 Report of federal and state expenditures for services for Tennessee children. This report includes data for FY 2023-24.

TCCY appreciates the assistance of the many staff across state government who made the collection of data for the Resource Mapping 2025 Report possible. Collaborators in providing information are essential for developing this report. Staff across departments change, but their quick responses, cooperative nature and dedication to accuracy never does. Resource Mapping asks departments to report data differently than they do for other purposes. Departments that primarily serve children and youth may have fewer challenges than those serving all ages. Separating expenditures on children from those benefiting all Tennesseans can be difficult, and further dividing the data geographically or by program focus is sometimes too much for existing data systems. We push those limits a bit more every year, and our data partners across state government always try to give us information the way we need it.

The data in this year's report reflect expenditures from 25 agencies and 343 programs totaling almost \$15 billion in expenditures on children and youth across the state in FY2024. Of those, \$8.5 billion were state dollars, \$6 billion were federal dollars and more than \$369 million were funds from other sources.

We thank the members of the General Assembly for their continued support of this important work as we all strive to ensure all Tennessee children are Safe, Healthy, Educated, Nurtured and Supported, and Engaged in activities helping them reach their potential.

Sincerely,



Richard
Kennedy
Executive Director

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RESOURCE MAPPING 2025

Tennessee benefits when citizens work with the public sector to maintain and improve our way of life through careful stewardship of our public structures – whether law enforcement, highways, libraries, colleges or services for children. Our public systems must be stable to guarantee Tennessee’s citizens can continue to look forward to a quality of life that provides the foundation for a healthy state.

The state budget is the instrument we use to plan for the future and it reflects our shared priorities. Over the past several decades Tennessee has established public-private and state-local partnerships to implement essential “infrastructure” services for children, families and vulnerable Tennesseans. These basic public supports developed in our child welfare, child care, education, health, human services, youth justice, mental health and disability services systems are interrelated; therefore weakening public structure resources in one system erodes the strength of the foundation in all systems.

These services and supports provide children with opportunities to thrive, become productive citizens, remain with their families, succeed in school, and become part of Tennessee’s economic engine of the future. They do this by improving health and educational opportunities reducing child maltreatment and involvement with child welfare and youth justice systems.

Tennessee has been heavily reliant on federal funding for the public structures that provide many essential services and supports for Tennessee children and families. The federal portion of dollars spent on children through the Tennessee state budget has varied over the life of the Resource Mapping project. In the depths of the Great Recession, almost half of this spending (48.5 percent) was federally sourced. As the economy recovered, federal dollars were reduced to a low of 38 percent. In the Resource Mapping 2022 report federal expenditures accounted for the largest portion yet in Resource Mapping at 50.2 percent, as various COVID-19 relief bills funded expanded services. As many federal pandemic funds have expired, the portion of federal funds for children’s service and support programs across the state has decreased but remains more than 43 percent of Tennessee’s expenditures on children in FY2023-24. Federal funds comprised over \$6 of the almost \$15 billion spent on children in Tennessee in FY2024.

Over the 16 years of reported resource mapping data, total expenditures for children in Tennessee have increased each year, largely because of the strength of steady Basic

Education Program (BEP) increases. Perhaps the most basic state responsibility for children is education. Tennessee's BEP distributed funding to local education agencies and was the largest single category of expenditures for children. It was entirely funded by state dollars. State BEP funding steadily rose with increases generated by the formula each year and by changes in state support for teachers' salaries and insurance. Last year was the final Resource Mapping report containing BEP expenditures as the state has implemented a new funding formula, in FY 2024, the Tennessee Investment in Student Achievement (TISA). While the importance of educational funding cannot be overstated; however, it is equally true that children who are not safe, healthy, nurtured and supported, and engaged in productive activities will have more difficulty learning.

After the BEP, and now TISA, TennCare, Tennessee's Medicaid program, has historically been the largest funding category, however in FY 2021 - 2023, the Department of Education's, then non-BEP expenditures were the second largest category, largely due to increased pandemic relief funds through Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER). In FY 2023 - 24, TennCare returned as the second largest expenditure category for children and youth, and the Department of Education non - TISA fell to third. The Department of Human Services and Department of Children's Services comprise the remaining top five spots. These five comprise almost 95 percent of the nearly \$15 billion spent on Tennessee children in FY2024.

In FY2024, 43 percent of all expenditures for children were federal dollars. Excluding the TISA, seven of every 10 dollars spent on services for Tennessee children and families in FY 2024 were from federal funding sources. State funding accounted for 21% of all non-BEP expenditures. When required matching and maintenance of effort (MOE) dollars for agencies that provide the major federally funded services to children and youth are considered, reliance on federal funding is even more apparent. Again, excluding the BEP, nearly nine of every 10 dollars in the state budget for children - 87 percent - in FY2024 were either federal or required as match/MOE for federal funding.

Federal funding provides the infrastructure for essential services and supports for children to be safe, healthy, nurtured and supported, and engaged in productive activities. Federal funding also constitutes nearly 23 percent of the more than \$8.6 billion (not including local government expenditures) spent to educate Tennessee children in FY 2023-24.

TennCare/Medicaid is the largest source of federal funding for health and mental health services for children. These dollars provide children with preventive care to keep them healthy as well as medications and treatment when they are ill. Good health in children provides the foundation for healthy and productive adults.

In FY 2024 federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), known as Families First in Tennessee, provided nearly \$190 million in financial assistance to very poor children, a

slight decrease from FY2022-23 expenditures. During the same period, the number of children served by TANF decreased by almost 15 percent from 23,590 to 20,104.

Important federal programs help reduce hunger in children and better enable them to receive essential nutrients for healthy, growing bodies and developing brains. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides low-income families with access to food to improve the quality of their diets. The Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program provides baby formula, cereals, milk, eggs and cheese for pregnant women and young children to help improve outcomes for growing babies and help children stay healthy. The free and reduced-price school lunch and breakfast programs couple with SNAP and other nutrition programs to keep children healthy and better able to learn in school. Research demonstrates hungry children have a difficult time paying attention and learning.

SNAP expenditures on children decreased by over 20 percent, about \$190 million continuing a pattern of decline from the FY2021 increase of almost \$450 million. The temporary pandemic-era boost to SNAP benefits, known as emergency allotments, ended nationwide after the February 2023 issuance. However, Tennessee's emergency allotments ended much earlier.

All these programs and funding sources come together to create a system that supports Tennessee's children and those that care about them to become healthy, successful, well-rounded citizens. This collaboration makes our state stronger and improves outcomes for children.

RECOMMENDATIONS

TCA 37-3-116(d) requires the Resource mapping report to include “any recommendations, including proposed legislation, for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of programs offered to children in this state.”

Federal Medicaid Funds

One of the tasks set forth in the legislation creating the Resource Mapping project requires “An inventory of the funds for which the state may be eligible, but is currently not receiving or using, and the reasons why the funds are not being used.” Accepting Medicaid expansion dollars not only means far fewer Tennesseans will remain uninsured, but the multiplier effect of the extra economic activity alone easily covers the state portion, no matter how conservative the estimate.

Using data from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, it is estimated at least 171,523 currently uninsured Tennesseans would become eligible if the state were to expand Medicaid¹. An additional 92,860 Tennesseans who currently purchase insurance through the marketplace would also be eligible.² Of those potentially eligible, one in three (85,235) report living in a household with children.^{3,4}

The benefits would accrue to children and families, the state’s health care system (especially rural hospitals), the state’s economy as a whole, and most importantly to the individuals who currently live with the economic uncertainty and inadequate preventive care accompanying the lack of health insurance.

Polling by the Beacon Center indicates 42 percent of Tennesseans report they do not believe they have sufficient opportunities for financial stability and growth. Of those, the most frequently reported barrier to achieving stability and growth was “high healthcare costs not covered by insurance nor employer.” Health care costs as a barrier were 10 percentage points higher than other barriers such as housing costs, and job availability and 20 percentage points higher than education requirements, transportation, discrimination or child care.⁵

Healthcare coverage for low-income parents improves family financial well-being by reducing the impact catastrophic illness or injury can have on family finances. Medical bills

¹[https://data.census.gov/mdat/?#/search?ds=ACSPUMS1Y2022&w=POVPIP\(0:138\),AGEP\(00,19:64\)&cv=HICOV\(2\)&rv=ucgid&nv=CIT\(1,2,3,4\)&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US47](https://data.census.gov/mdat/?#/search?ds=ACSPUMS1Y2022&w=POVPIP(0:138),AGEP(00,19:64)&cv=HICOV(2)&rv=ucgid&nv=CIT(1,2,3,4)&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US47)

²[https://data.census.gov/mdat/?#/search?ds=ACSPUMS1Y2022&w=POVPIP\(0:138\),AGEP\(00,19:64\)&cv=HIMRKS&rv=ucgid&nv=CIT\(1,2,3,4\)&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US47](https://data.census.gov/mdat/?#/search?ds=ACSPUMS1Y2022&w=POVPIP(0:138),AGEP(00,19:64)&cv=HIMRKS&rv=ucgid&nv=CIT(1,2,3,4)&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US47)

³[https://data.census.gov/mdat/?#/search?ds=ACSPUMS1Y2022&w=POVPIP\(0:138\),AGEP\(00,19:64\)&cv=R18\(1\),HICOV\(2\)&rv=ucgid&nv=CIT\(1,2,3,4\)&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US47](https://data.census.gov/mdat/?#/search?ds=ACSPUMS1Y2022&w=POVPIP(0:138),AGEP(00,19:64)&cv=R18(1),HICOV(2)&rv=ucgid&nv=CIT(1,2,3,4)&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US47)

⁴[https://data.census.gov/mdat/?#/search?ds=ACSPUMS1Y2022&w=POVPIP\(0:138\),AGEP\(00,19:64\)&cv=R18\(1\),HIMRKS&rv=ucgid&nv=CIT\(1,2,3,4\)&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US47](https://data.census.gov/mdat/?#/search?ds=ACSPUMS1Y2022&w=POVPIP(0:138),AGEP(00,19:64)&cv=R18(1),HIMRKS&rv=ucgid&nv=CIT(1,2,3,4)&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US47)

⁵ Beacon Poll of Tennessee March 15 to April 2, 2024. Crosstabs (Party, Voting History) ://www.beacontn.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Crosstabs-Party-Voting-History-April-2024.pdf

from treatment of catastrophic illness or injury are among the leading causes of personal bankruptcy in Tennessee. Insurance coverage provides security to low-income families so that medical bills do not leave them destitute and unable to save and invest in their family's future.

The National Bureau of Economic Research found that Medicaid expansion “reduced households’ medical debt in collection by \$3.4 billion in its first two years. This corresponds to an annual reduction of about \$920 per treated person or about 40% of overall health care spending.”⁶ The same study found that two years after expansion the average number of medical debt collections as well as the average total value of new medical debt were 20 to 30 percent lower in expansion states compared to non-expansion states.

Tennessee allows coverage up to 250 percent federal poverty level for pregnant individuals (the same eligibility as children in the state) and the state’s expansion of coverage for a full year post-partum is critical in ensuring post-partum health for both the parent and child. However, ensuring access to consistent healthcare preconception must be addressed to improve the state’s health outcomes for infants and their mothers. Young adult women with access to health care are healthier when they become pregnant and more likely to receive regular prenatal care, ensuring a greater likelihood of giving birth to a healthy baby and reducing infant mortality, low birth weight and other poor birth outcomes.

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System data indicates in 2021, nearly one in three pregnant women in Tennessee did not have a healthcare visit in the 12 months before pregnancy. Just under one in five (18.5 percent) were uninsured at the time they became pregnant.⁷ Improving preconception health is a key component of improving the high maternal and infant mortality rates, percent of babies born at a low birth weight and other adverse health outcomes that Tennessee is experiencing.

In terms of child health insurance, Medicaid expansion would not significantly impact children’s eligibility for coverage since they are currently eligible up to 250 percent of the federal poverty level (\$51,100 for a family of 2). However, Tennessee caregivers are only eligible if their income is below \$16,980, or 83 percent of the 2024 federal poverty level. The caregiver eligibility threshold has remained stagnant over the last several years. Tennessee currently has an approved 1115 waiver to expand parental coverage to 100 percent of the federal poverty level each year.

Expanding insurance coverage to caregivers increases the likelihood of a child receiving regular well-child visits. Parents with health care coverage are more likely to enroll their eligible children and keep them enrolled, reducing coverage gaps and maintaining continuity of care. Covering parents makes it more likely children receive both necessary

⁶ Brevoort, K., Grodzicki, D., & Hackmann, M. B. (2017). *Medicaid and financial health* (No. w24002). National Bureau of Economic Research. (pp.41)

⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2022). Selected 2016 Through 2021 Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Indicators. <https://www.cdc.gov/prams/prams-data/selected-mch-indicators.html>

and preventive care. One study found that parental Medicaid enrollment was associated with a 29-percentage point increase that a child would have their well-child visit, going from 11 to 47 percentage points. This increase is even more pronounced among those 100 to 200 percent FPL. Among that population, the probability of a child receiving a well-child visit increased from 17 to 73 percentage points.⁸

Parents' healthcare needs affect their children's lives. Parental mental illness and substance use are two of the original adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) causing toxic stress and disrupting brain development in young children with potentially lifelong consequences. Parents with untreated health, mental health and substance use challenges can face difficulties in providing their children the safe, stable, nurturing relationships necessary to prevent and mitigate the impact of ACEs and help children succeed in school and in life.

In 2021-2022, of Tennessee mothers who were the primary caregiver, 7.7 percent reported they had fair or poor mental health. Maternal mental health challenges were more commonly reported among households below the federal poverty level or 100 to 200 FPL at 13.2 and 9.5, respectively.⁹ Though less prevalent overall, a similar increase was seen when comparing paternal mental health challenges and household income. Providing access to treatment for parents with mental health and substance use challenges gives families opportunities to stay intact and avoid more drastic interventions, such as out-of-home placement.

Finally, a less commonly discussed benefit of expanding health insurance coverage is a reduction in crime. In FY2023 Resource Mapping data, the state had \$109.7 million in expenditures relative to youth crime and victims.¹⁰ A study comparing arrest rates in Medicaid expansion states to non-expansion states found that although both saw an overall increase in arrest rates between 2011 and 2016, Medicaid expansion was associated with a negative relative difference in arrests. Over the three years post-expansion, the largest decline was observed in drug arrests with a negative difference of 25 to 41 percent. Significant negative differences were also seen in violent crime arrests (19-29 percent) low-level offenses (24-28 percent) and all arrests (20-32 percent).¹¹

As we work to address youth crime, ensuring access to health care, particularly mental health and substance use treatment, as they transition into adulthood is a critical intervention. Expanding Medicaid would reduce the number of children who become

⁸ Venkataramani, M., Pollack, C. E., & Roberts, E. T. (2017). Spillover effects of adult Medicaid expansions on children's use of preventive services. *Pediatrics*, 140(6).

⁹ Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. 2021-2022 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) data query. Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health supported by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB). Retrieved [04/14/2024] from [www.childhealthdata.org].

¹⁰ Programs included: Criminal Justice and Mental Health Liaisons, Drug Courts and Drug Court Fees, Juvenile Justice Placement, OJJDP Title II Grants, Outpatient Juvenile Forensic Evaluations, TDOC Treatment, Victim Offender Reconciliation Program, VOCA - Victim Assistance Programs, Youth Development Centers, TDOC Juvenile and Youth Justice-Reimbursement Accounts.

¹¹ Simes JT, Jahn JL. The consequences of Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act for police arrests. *PLoS One*. 2022 Jan 12;17(1):e0261512. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0261512. PMID: 35020737; PMCID: PMC8754343.

ineligible for TennCare upon adulthood, potentially losing healthcare coverage. A study by the National Bureau of Economic Research evaluating the impact of Medicaid disenrollment in Tennessee found the loss of TennCare coverage led to increased non-violent crimes.¹²

Expanding Medicaid has been a Resource Mapping recommendation for the past 10 years. Accessing these additional funds would be a major step in ensuring Tennessee's families are healthy, safe and financially secure.

Ensure Changes to Tennessee's Education Funding Formula Retain the Strengths of the BEP

One observation made in Resource Mapping every year is the continued increase in education funding. Tennessee's per-student expenditures are low compared to the rest of the country, but fully funding the BEP required increases every year to keep up with the cost of inputs the formula measures. Because it measured the cost of these inputs each year, the BEP formula offered an automatic inflation adjustment of a sort. While it did not include all teachers needed, and thus continually lost ground, the BEP nevertheless drove increases in education funding every year since the beginning of the Resource Mapping project. This was especially noticeable during recessions, when other states often cut education spending. This strength of the BEP formula should not be lost as the state implements the Tennessee Investment in Student Achievement (TISA) formula. New expenditures will quickly lose their value if inflationary adjustments are not made every year. Making such adjustments automatic prevents the threat of these losses and makes for a more stable funding formula.

Increase Funding for Prevention, Early Intervention, and Services for Young Children

Resource mapping data reveals prevention and early intervention services cost significantly less per child than more intensive intervention. However, these less costly, but often more effective, services generally do not receive the resources necessary to prevent many poor outcomes. This ends up costing taxpayers more in the long term for more costly and more intensive interventions. Research is increasingly clear: the biggest return on investment for public expenditures is services for young children that provide them enhanced opportunities to achieve their full potential and prevent costly and avoidable remedial expenditures.

Enhance Opportunities for the State to Receive Federal and Other Funding

The resource mapping data demonstrate a heavy reliance on federal funding for the provision of essential services and supports for children and families. The state should take advantage of all possible sources of federal and other external funding consistent with state's purposes and goals. One of the main barriers to departments' ability to receive additional funding is the often-lengthy approval process in the state system. A more

¹² Deza, M., Lu, T., Maclean, J. C., & Ortega, A. (2024). Losing Medicaid and Crime (No. w32227). National Bureau of Economic Research.

timely/expedited approval process for authorization to spend grant dollars is needed. Delays in General Assembly approval for federal, foundation or other funding are a substantial deterrent to applying for such funding, even when it would be beneficial for the state and Tennessee children, and especially when programs must be implemented and/or funds must be expended within a relatively short timeframe.

RESOURCE MAPPING FY 2023-24 DATA

The program and fiscal information contained in the **Children and Youth Program Expenditures online application** was completed by all departments with programs

NUMBER OF AGENCIES

25

serving children and youth. The online database is designed to collect extensive, detailed information about each of the programs to enable TCCY to compile, analyze and present data in a variety of ways.

Departments/agencies reported the number of children served by each of their programs. Most Tennessee children receive services from multiple departments/agencies. For example, virtually all children who receive Families First (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) also receive TennCare (Medicaid) and

NUMBER OF PROGRAMS

343

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and many also receive child care assistance. School-age children who attend public schools receive services from a variety of funding streams, and they may participate in many other activities receiving state support, such as afterschool programs, 4-H, arts

education programs, and universal prevention services.

The Department of Education, for example, reports 965,544 children served by the

NUMBER OF CHILDREN SERVED (WITH DUPLICATES)

31,701,770

Tennessee Investment in Student Achievement (TISA), which funds all K-12 students in public schools. The department also lists 18,041,703 students served by its other programs. When the two are totaled, the Department of Education has reported serving almost 21 times the number of students in public schools, as many of the same students are served by multiple programs. The number of children served by all state- and federally-funded programs is 31,701,770 for FY 2023-24.

There continues to be an opportunity to improve data systems to precisely track the over 1.5 million children across multiple services and across departments/agencies. They also do not tell us whether children receiving services had one or multiple contacts with each program reporting them. The valuable information that might be gained from such an

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

\$14,996,706,730

integrated data system is something the Resource Mapping Project has recommended strongly each year. Several states have data systems that are more integrated, allowing for better counts of people served and better tracking of what is effective for people and what is not. Tennesseans' privacy is always a concern, especially for children, but other states have succeeded in maintaining data confidentiality while integrating information across systems.

INCREASE IN STATE EXPENDITURES BETWEEN FY2023 AND FY2024 BY PROGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

CORE-CENTERS OF REGIONAL EXPERIENCE +\$47 MILLION

The Tennessee Department of Education has eight regional fields, called CORE offices, that provide support to school districts in their region in implementing the department's strategic priorities. The CORE offices are part of Tennessee's statewide system of support and provide additional support to districts with focus schools.

COLLEGE VAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION INNOVATIVE SCHOOL MODELS +81MILLION

By expanding Tennessee's Innovative School Models aimed at building readiness and preparing students for success after school. Re-image middle and high school to improve workforce and labor alignment.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS SECURITY+31 MILLION

School Safety & Transportation Team is committed to providing necessary supports to districts and schools across the state to assist efforts in providing and maintaining a safe and supportive learning environment.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES

CASE MANAGEMENT CHILD-WELFARE +75 MILLION

Case management services are provided by field staff in twelve DCS regional offices with program support from central office staff. Case management services are provided to custodial children; to adoption services; and to non-custodial children. Child protective services are also provided by field staff in the DCS regional offices, but services and expenditures are included in the CPS-Special Investigations program information template.

DEPENDENT NEGLECT PLACEMENT-FOSTER CARE +39 MILLION

This program provides 24-hour care of dependent and neglected children in state custody in temporary settings. The placement types include DCS foster homes and a variety of therapeutic residential treatment facilities. The intent of this service is to reunite children and their families, or when necessary, to develop alternate, permanent solutions.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PLACEMENT +11MILLION

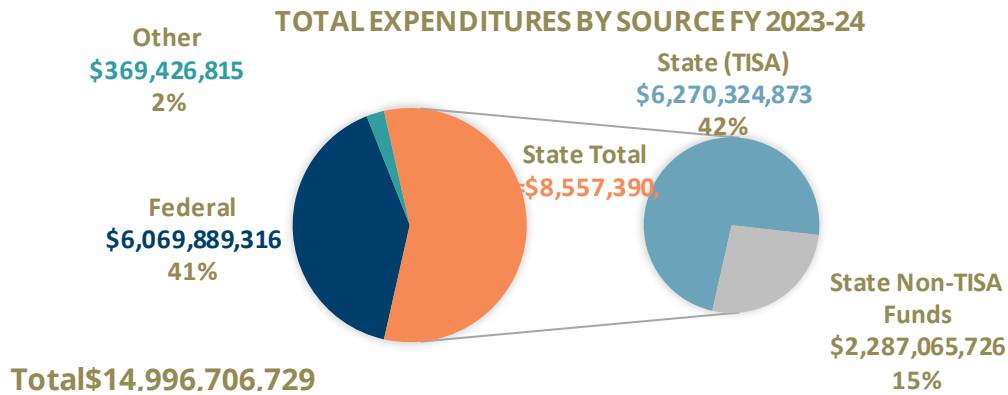
This program provides intervention and treatment services for delinquent youth in state custody. The types of placements can include detention centers; residential treatment facilities that specialize in various forms including substance abuse treatment, sex offender treatment, and other conduct disorder treatment; and one 24-bed hardware secure facility operated by a private provider.

EXPENDITURES BY SOURCE

FY2024

Department	Federal	State	Other	Total
Administrative Office of the Courts	\$3,269,487	\$16,397,811	\$0	\$19,667,298
CoverKids	\$100,218,784	\$30,712,567	\$2,132,613	\$133,063,964
Department of Agriculture	\$0	\$0	\$65,000	\$65,000
Department of Children's Services	\$560,995,342	\$740,288,591	\$406,274	\$1,301,690,207
Department of Correction	\$178,513	\$199,832	\$0	\$378,345
Department of Disability and Aging	\$15,713,635	\$74,431,275	\$0	\$90,144,910
Department of Education	\$1,983,317,941	\$424,633,227	\$0	\$2,407,951,168
Department of Education : BEP (2023) TISA (2024)	\$0	\$6,270,324,873	\$0	\$6,270,324,873
Department of Environment and Conservation	\$0	\$3,000	\$23,309	\$26,309
Department of Health	\$172,073,007	\$55,892,085	\$4,608,705	\$232,573,797
Department of Human Services	\$1,708,786,881	\$117,034,499	\$10,140,281	\$1,835,961,661
Department of Labor and Workforce Development	\$24,764,084	\$15,000,000	\$0	\$39,764,084
Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services	\$34,384,561	\$72,710,928	\$0	\$107,095,489
Department of Military	\$155,000	\$0	\$0	\$155,000
Department of Safety and Homeland Security	\$0	\$824,989	\$0	\$824,989
Governor's Early Literacy Foundation	\$540,000	\$12,746,749	\$0	\$13,286,749
Office of Criminal Justice Programs	\$34,112,918	\$0	\$0	\$34,112,918
TennCare	\$1,420,831,181	\$716,239,107	\$281,972,825	\$2,419,043,113
Tennessee Arts Commission	\$59,100	\$1,319,884	\$0	\$1,378,984
Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth	\$1,333,868	\$5,851,016	\$0	\$7,184,884
Tennessee Higher Education Commission	\$3,500,000	\$2,280,800	\$62,103,910	\$67,884,710
Tennessee Highway Safety Office	\$1,621,964	\$0	\$45,000	\$1,666,964
Tennessee State Museum	\$0	\$24,000	\$0	\$24,000
Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency	\$151,150	\$57,450	\$0	\$208,600
UT Institute of Agriculture	\$0	\$417,917	\$7,928,898	\$8,346,815
Volunteer TN	\$3,881,899	\$0	\$0	\$3,881,899
Total	\$6,069,889,315	\$8,557,390,600	\$369,426,815	\$14,996,706,730

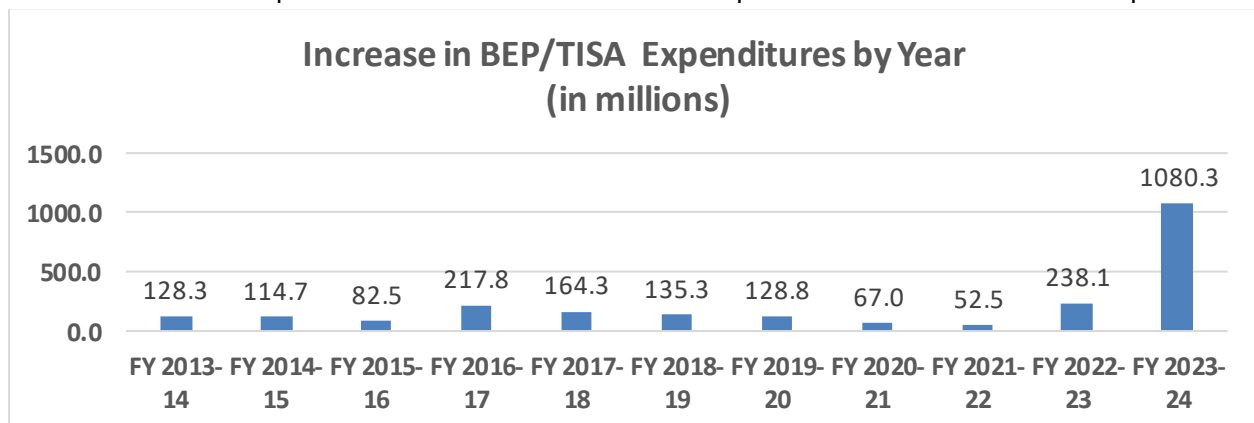
When Tennessee Investment in Student Achievement (TISA) state funds and other state funds are combined, **57 percent of expenditures on children and youth in Tennessee were state dollars in FY 2024**



CHANGES IN STATE EXPENDITURES

Non-TISA state spending on children for FY 2024-25 increased by over \$948 million, led by an over \$1 billion increase at Department of Education and Department of Children’s Services a with \$279 million increase.

The Tennessee Investment in Student Achievement (TISA) public school funding formula provides resources needed to all students to ensure they succeed. TISA includes a base funding amount provided for every public-school student; weighted funding to address individual student needs like those students who may be low income or attend schools with concentrated poverty, English Learners, students with disabilities, have characteristics of dyslexia, or live in a sparse or small community; direct funding intended to support students in key priority areas like early literacy, career and technical education (CTE) programming, and postsecondary readiness; and outcomes funding based on student achievement to empower districts and schools to help all students reach their full potential.



STATE EXPENDITURES BY AGENCY

FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24

Department	2023-24	2022-23	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Administrative Office of the Courts	\$16,397,811	\$14,747,127	\$1,650,684	11.2%
Commission on Aging and Disability	N/A	\$0	N/A	N/A
CoverKids	\$30,712,567	\$26,785,744	\$3,926,823	14.7%
Department of Agriculture	\$0	\$65,000	(\$65,000)	-100.0%
Department of Children's Services	\$740,288,591	\$548,026,205	\$192,262,386	35.1%
Department of Correction	\$199,832	\$0	\$199,832	0.0%
Department of Disability and Aging	\$74,431,275	N/A	N/A	N/A
Department of Education	\$424,633,227	\$413,616,497	\$11,016,730	2.7%
Department of Education : BEP (2023) TISA (2024)	\$6,270,324,873	\$5,190,004,552	\$1,080,320,321	20.8%
Department of Environment and Conservation	\$3,000	\$0	\$3,000	0.0%
Department of Health	\$55,892,085	\$57,929,915	(\$2,037,830)	-3.5%
Department of Human Services	\$117,034,499	\$94,708,037	\$22,326,462	23.6%
Department of Intellectual and Development Disabilities	N/A	\$47,285,763	N/A	N/A
Department of Labor and Workforce Development	\$15,000,000	\$15,014,152	(\$14,152)	-0.1%
Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services	\$72,710,928	\$52,748,814	\$19,962,114	37.8%
Department of Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
Department of Safety and Homeland Security	\$824,989	\$983,620	(\$158,631)	-16.1%
Governor's Early Literacy Foundation	\$12,746,749	\$10,218,978	\$2,527,771	24.7%
Office of Criminal Justice Programs	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
TennCare	\$716,239,107	\$587,821,946	\$128,417,161	21.8%
Tennessee Arts Commission	\$1,319,884	\$1,641,059	(\$321,175)	-19.6%
Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth	\$5,851,016	\$5,288,452	\$562,564	10.6%
Tennessee Higher Education Commission	\$2,280,800	\$2,100,000	\$180,800	8.6%
Tennessee Highway Safety Office	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
Tennessee State Museum	\$24,000	\$18,000	\$6,000	33.3%
Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency	\$57,450	\$0	\$57,450	0.0%
UT Institute of Agriculture	\$417,917	\$626,178	(\$208,261)	-33.3%
Volunteer TN	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$8,557,390,600	\$7,069,630,039	\$1,487,760,561	21.0%

RELIANCE ON FEDERAL FUNDS

Excluding the TISA, more than seven of every ten dollars spent on services for children and families in Tennessee came from federal funding sources (74 percent in FY 2023-24). State funding accounted for 15 percent of all non-TISA expenditures in FY 2024. Prior to the pandemic, the federal portion was closer to two thirds, but COVID-19 funds changed the balance over the last few years. As all pandemic federal funds have expired, this year represents a slight decline from 79 percent in FY2023.

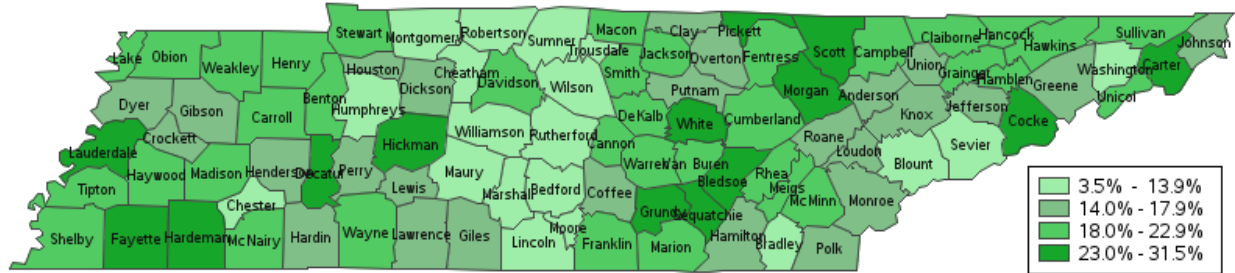
When the TISA is excluded, nearly nine of every 10 dollars (87 percent) in the state budget for children were either federal or required as match/maintenance of effort for federal funding. More than half the funds in four of the seven main child-serving departments are federal dollars, and excluding the TISA, all other Department of Education funds are 85 percent federal. The two remaining, the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services and Department of Children's Services are about 34 and 46 percent federal funds.

Giving up those funds should only affect federal revenues flowing through the state. Using data from the Department of Education's Annual Statistical Report, it appears 16.4 percent of LEA funds in FY 2024 would potentially be lost.¹³ These range from a low of 3.5 percent in Williamson County to a high of 31.5 percent in Bledsoe County. The largest source of federal funds was for the School Nutrition Program. The state received more than \$467 million in federal funds for this program.

¹³ Tennessee Department of Education. Annual Statistical Report (2023-24).

A map of county (multiple LEAs in single counties are combined based on Average Daily Membership) reliance on federal funds flowing through the state, below, shows the areas likely most affected by such a change.

Percent of Education Revenues from Federal Funds through the State, FY 2023-24



The table below shows the federal dollars LEAs received through the state in 2023-24 by program.

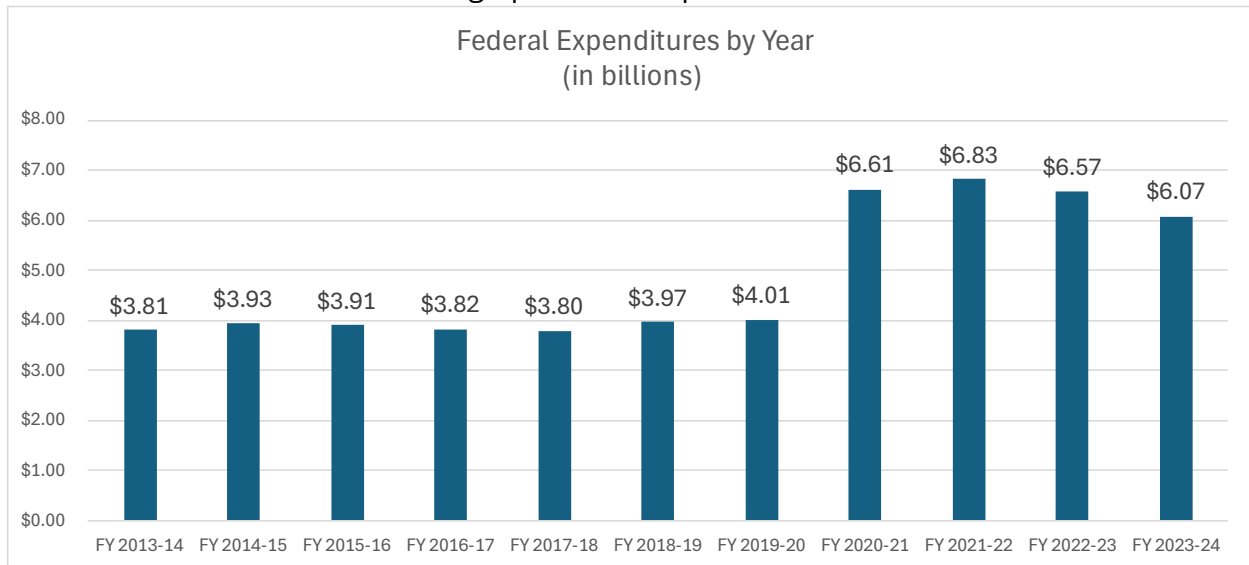
Federal Programs	Total Funds in 2023-24	Percent of Federal Funds Through State
ESSER 2.0 and ESSER 3.0	\$970,393,677	48.9%
School Food Funds	\$470,646,417	23.7%
IDEA (611)	\$262,295,592	13.2%
CCTE-All Programs	\$66,643,354	3.4%
ESSA Title II	\$45,876,102	2.3%
Other Federal Funds Received Through the State	\$167,462,800	8.5%

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES BY AGENCY

FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24

Department	2023-24	2022-23	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Administrative Office of the Courts	\$3,269,487	\$775,360	\$2,494,127	321.7%
Commission on Aging and Disability	\$0	\$48,834	N/A	N/A
CoverKids	\$100,218,784	\$110,190,703	(\$9,971,919)	-9.0%
Department of Agriculture	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
Department of Children's Services	\$560,995,342	\$474,485,568	\$86,509,774	18.2%
Department of Correction	\$178,513	\$165,188	\$13,325	8.1%
Department of Disability and Aging	\$15,713,635	N/A	N/A	N/A
Department of Education	\$1,983,317,941	\$2,390,606,574	(\$407,288,633)	-17.0%
Department of Education : BEP (2023) TISA (2024)	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
Department of Environment and Conservation	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
Department of Health	\$172,073,007	\$77,636,556	\$94,436,451	121.6%
Department of Human Services	\$1,708,786,881	\$1,894,892,866	(\$186,105,985)	-9.8%
Department of Intellectual and Development Disabilities	N/A	\$32,724,223	N/A	N/A
Department of Labor and Workforce Development	\$24,764,084	\$22,987,396	\$1,776,688	7.7%
Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services	\$34,384,561	\$28,763,858	\$5,620,703	19.5%
Department of Military	\$155,000	\$155,000	\$0	0.0%
Department of Safety and Homeland Security	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
Governor's Early Literacy Foundation	\$540,000	\$1,706,880	(\$1,166,880)	-68.4%
Office of Criminal Justice Programs	\$34,112,918	\$6,278,494	\$27,834,424	443.3%
TennCare	\$1,420,831,181	\$1,516,427,012	(\$95,595,831)	-6.3%
Tennessee Arts Commission	\$59,100	\$49,600	\$9,500	19.2%
Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth	\$1,333,868	\$994,524	\$339,344	34.1%
Tennessee Higher Education Commission	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$0	0.0%
Tennessee Highway Safety Office	\$1,621,964	\$1,423,022	\$198,942	14.0%
Tennessee State Museum	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency	\$151,150	\$147,000	\$4,150	2.8%
UT Institute of Agriculture	\$0	\$1,214,953	(\$1,214,953)	-100.0%
Volunteer TN	\$3,881,899	\$3,272,063	\$609,836	18.6%
Total	\$6,069,889,315	\$6,568,445,674	(\$498,556,359)	-7.6%

Overall, federal expenditures decreased by almost \$499 million between FY2023 and FY2024. However, the total federal expenditures of \$6.0 billion remain significantly higher than the around \$3 billion average prior to the pandemic.



Again in 2024, like 2023, the largest federal dollar decrease was at the Department of Education (-\$407 million). The second major decline in federal dollars from 2023 to 2024 occurred at the Department of Human Services of \$186 million, almost entirely from the Supplement Nutrition Assistance Program (-\$189 million).

PROGRAMMATIC FOCUS

When agencies report their program data, they are asked to identify a programmatic focus selecting between universal prevention, targeted prevention, early intervention, moderate intervention, intensive intervention, and general services. While general services comprise the largest amount of expenditures, the second largest is moderate intervention. Investing in prevention and early intervention can provide the state with cost-savings and reduce instances of trauma, stress and health risk behaviors.

AGES OF CHILDREN

Since it began, the Resource Mapping process has struggled with collecting data regarding the ages of children served. Reporting by established age categories (such as 0 to 5) was problematic from the start because some services cut across multiple age groups and large portions of expenditures were reported as “All Children” or “Families.” The decision was made to permit departments to indicate the specific ages of children rather than age groups served by various programs.

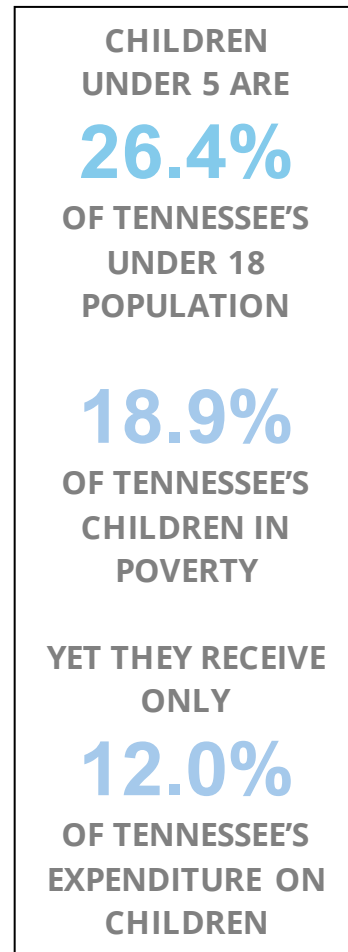
Children Under Five

One of the least understood age group’s expenditures is for those under five, as most have not yet entered the public education system. The Resource Mapping project asks departments to estimate the percentage of funds for each of the programs reported going to children under five. In a few cases, the percentage is based on actual data, but for most programs it is an estimate. For programs serving all children or providing no services directly to children, such as TCCY’s general advocacy, funds were allocated to the under-five age group based on the percent of all Tennessee children who are under age five (26.6 percent). To be clear, these results are a rough estimate. At the same time, they were estimated program by program, and so should be in the neighborhood of actual under-five spending proportions. There was no attempt to divide the funding to this age group by source, as estimates were made by program, many of which have several funding sources which may not benefit each age group equally.

While children under age five are 26.4 percent of all children in the state, estimated total spending on children under five accounted for 12.0 percent of all expenditures for children in Tennessee in FY 2023-24. This marks a slight increase from the previous year. However, their share of expenditures remains significantly below their share of the population.

Many children under five have an increased need for services and supports. One in five of Tennessee young children live below the federal poverty line. Stressors like poverty and social determinants of health can have outside effects on this age group. Tennessee should consider the return on investment of increased funding for the state’s youngest children.

As discussed in every year’s report, early intervention is much less expensive than the moderate or intensive intervention often required when physical, mental or emotional



health needs are left unaddressed. Multiple studies have concluded by waiting until children reach kindergarten to assess their abilities and work with those who are less prepared, we miss an important window of development when brain pathways are forming at a rapid rate. Investing in our youngest children allows many more of them to enter kindergarten prepared to learn and significantly improves their chances for independent, productive and fulfilling lives.¹⁴

PROGRAMS WITH THE LARGEST EXPENDITURES FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5

Agency/Program	Program Description	Total Expenditures on under 5	Percentage of Total Program Expenditures	Estimated Children Under 5 Served
Department of Human Services Child Care Benefits	To provide subsidized childcare to low-income families.	\$215,045,773	89.7%	27,802
Department of Human Services Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	The Food Stamp/SNAP program provides food assistance for low-income families.	\$192,300,434	26.4%	81,543
TennCare Medical Services-Professional Services	To provide professional services to eligible children, including evaluation and management, physician services, and other medical services.	\$145,292,247	25.6%	217,232
TennCare Medical Services-Inpatient	To provide inpatient medical services to eligible children.	\$141,899,979	25.6%	12,770

¹⁴ For an overview that references many of the major studies, see Hirokazu Yoshikawa, Christina Weiland, et. al. 2013. *Investing in our future: The evidence base on preschool education*. Foundation for Child Development.

ESTIMATE OF SPENDING ON CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5

FY 2023-24

Department	Total Expenditure	Estimated Dollar spent on Children's Under Age 5	Estimated Percent Spent on Children's Under 5
Administrative Office of the Courts	\$19,667,298	\$985,142	5.0%
CoverKids	\$133,063,964	\$25,282,153	19.0%
Department of Agriculture	\$65,000	\$0	0.0%
Department of Children's Services	\$1,301,690,207	\$150,604,537	11.6%
Department of Correction	\$378,344	\$0	0.0%
Department of Disability and Aging	\$90,144,910	\$83,998,146	93.2%
Department of Education	\$2,407,951,168	\$93,394,912	3.9%
Department of Education: TISA	\$6,270,324,873	\$0	0.0%
Department of Environment and Conservation	\$26,309	\$0	0.0%
Department of Health	\$232,573,797	\$186,207,348	80.1%
Department of Human Services	\$1,835,961,661	\$634,062,873	34.5%
Department of Labor and Workforce Development	\$39,764,084	\$0	0.0%
Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services	\$107,095,489	\$5,838,144	5.5%
Department of Military	\$155,000	\$40,920	26.4%
Department of Safety	\$824,989	\$0	0.0%
Governor's Early Literacy Foundation	\$13,286,749	\$3,746,749	28.2%
Office of Criminal Justice Programs	\$34,112,918	\$0	0.0%
TennCare	\$2,419,043,113	\$620,484,558	25.7%
Tennessee Arts Commission	\$1,378,984	\$0	0.0%
Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth	\$7,184,884	\$804,933	11.2%
Tennessee Higher Education Commission	\$67,884,710	\$0	0.0%
Tennessee Highway Safety Office	\$1,666,964	\$0	0.0%
Tennessee State Museum	\$24,000	\$1,350	5.6%
Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency	\$208,600	\$0	0.0%
UT Institute of Agriculture	\$8,346,815	\$0	0.0%
Volunteer TN	\$3,881,899	\$141,141	3.6%
Total	\$14,996,706,729	\$1,805,592,907	12.0%

Youth 18 and Over

Several departments offer services to children “aging out” of state custody through extension of foster care or other programs to help them transition successfully to independence in adulthood. These youth face steeper challenges than most in the transition to adulthood, and they often do not have immediate family available to support them.

The Resource Mapping project has included youth transition and extension of foster care services since its outset but has had the same difficulty breaking out the expenditures on this age group as with other age groups. Following the same process as with children under five, each program now has a data question on the percentage of expenditures estimated to go to transitional youth. All youth 18 and older are not included—just those transitioning out of state custody or involved in a program clearly targeted to youth at high risk of a difficult transition into adulthood. Overall, less than three percent of expenditures on children and youth are directed toward young transitioning adults.

The largest dollar amount is in TennCare, which covers qualifying children up to age 21. In addition, since the passage of the Affordable Care Act, young adults can be covered on their parents’ insurance until age 26. Children who have been in state custody often do not have this opportunity due to separation from parents, so the state serves as their “parent” and offers them TennCare until the age of 26 if they qualify for extension of foster care.

The second-highest expenditures are by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (DMHSAS). Since many mental health and substance use challenges first arise in this transitional age group, this is essentially early intervention. DMHSAS’ largest expenditures on this age group are for their Regional Mental Health Institutes. The Regional Mental Health Institutes provide inpatient psychiatric hospitalization services, including assessment, treatment, and discharge planning, for individuals meeting legal admission criteria.

PROGRAMS WITH THE LARGEST EXPENDITURES FOR YOUTH OVER 18

Agency/Program	Program Description	Total Expenditures on Youth Over 18	Percentage of Total Program Expenditures	Estimated Youth Over 18 Served
Department of Education Tennessee Investment in Student Achievement (TISA)	Provide basic education for K-12 students in TN	\$313,516,244	5%	48,277
Department of Children's Services Dependent and Neglect Placement-Foster care	This program provides 24-hour care of dependent and neglected children in state custody in temporary settings.	\$66,245,588	14.6%	1,831
TennCare Medical Service-Professional Services	Provide professional services to eligible children, including evaluation and management, physician services, and other medical services.	\$50,639,871	8.9%	75,713
TennCare Medical Services-Inpatient	To provide inpatient medical services to eligible children.	\$49,457,537	8.9%	4,451

ESTIMATE OF SPENDING ON TRANSITIONAL YOUTH OVER AGE 18

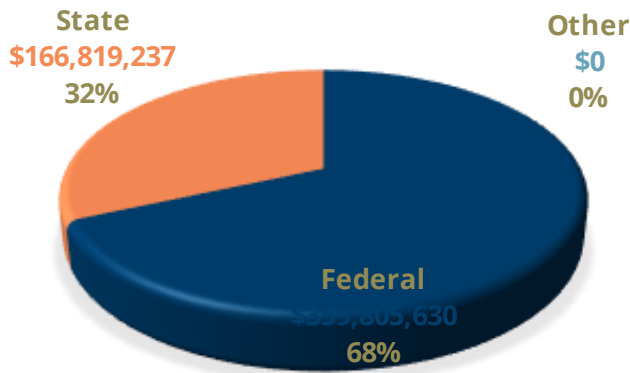
FY 2023-24

Department	Total Expenditure	Estimated Dollar spent on Children's Over 18 yrs of Age	Estimated Percent Spent on Children's Over 18 Yrs of Age
Administrative Office of the Courts	\$19,667,298	\$0	0.0%
CoverKids	\$133,063,964	\$10,645,117	8.0%
Department of Agriculture	\$65,000	\$0	0.0%
Department of Children's Services	\$1,301,690,207	\$135,727,512	10.4%
Department of Correction	\$378,344	\$0	0.0%
Department of Disability and Aging	\$90,144,910	\$3,073,382	3.4%
Department of Education	\$2,407,951,168	\$7,973,232	0.3%
Department of Education: TISA	\$6,270,324,873	\$313,516,244	5.0%
Department of Environment and Conservation	\$26,309	\$0	0.0%
Department of Health	\$232,573,797	\$4,896,563	2.1%
Department of Human Services	\$1,835,961,661	\$0	0.0%
Department of Labor and Workforce Development	\$39,764,084	\$28,416,507	71.5%
Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services	\$107,095,489	\$45,762,689	42.7%
Department of Military	\$155,000	\$0	0.0%
Department of Safety	\$824,989	\$0	0.0%
Governor's Early Literacy Foundation	\$13,286,749	\$9,540,000	71.8%
Office of Criminal Justice Programs	\$34,112,918	\$0	0.0%
TennCare	\$2,419,043,113	\$216,262,454	8.9%
Tennessee Arts Commission	\$1,378,984	\$0	0.0%
Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth	\$7,184,884	\$892,625	12.4%
Tennessee Higher Education Commission	\$67,884,710	\$0	0.0%
Tennessee Highway Safety Office	\$1,666,964	\$0	0.0%
Tennessee State Museum	\$24,000	\$1,200	5.0%
Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency	\$208,600	\$56,972	27.3%
UT Institute of Agriculture	\$8,346,815	\$0	0.0%
Volunteer TN	\$3,881,899	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$14,996,706,729	\$776,764,495	5.2%

PRIMARY OUTCOMES

Departments select one primary outcome area that best captures the intended outcome of the program. The five outcome area options include Safe, Healthy, Educated, Nurtured and Supported and Engaged in activities to help them reach their potential.

SAFE OUTCOME BY SOURCE FY 2023-24



Total: \$= \$526,624,867

■ Federal ■ State ■ Other

Safe

Safety is a need for children in the most basic sense; they need to be protected from threats to their lives or to their bodies. Child deaths have decreased significantly over the past several decades, in part because risks are studied so parents and children can be taught safer behaviors. As children grow, risks to their safety change, and teaching them the skills they need to remain safe at different ages and in different circumstances

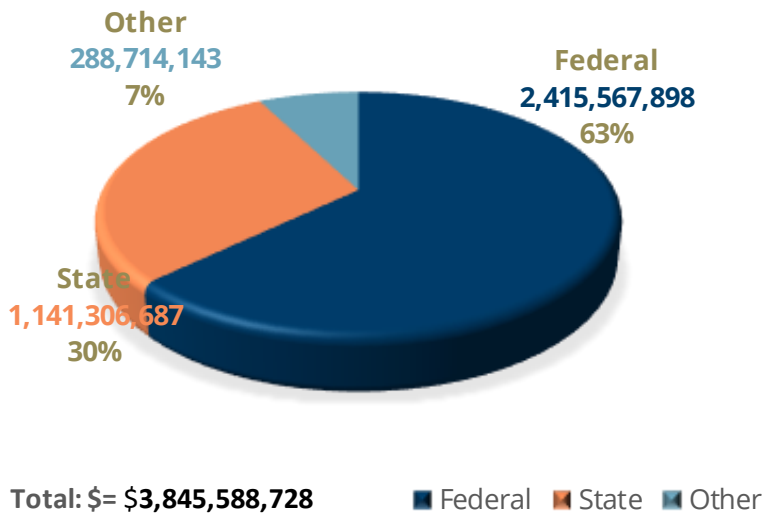
is important. Some children are in unsafe living situations, and the state intervenes when it learns of such dangers to ensure all children have safe homes.

“Safe” is not a large spending category for funds flowing through the state for children. The largest government programs that most people think of as contributing to safety are military and police programs. The ones most likely to interact with children are city and county police, whose expenditures do not flow through the state and are thus not reported to Resource Mapping.

PROGRAMS WITH THE LARGEST EXPENDITURES-SAFE

Agency/Program	Program Description	Total Expenditures
Department of Human Services Administrative and Contracts-Child Care	Administrative support to the departments Child Care programs, and contractual agreements with third-parties that provide a range of child care services on behalf of the department.	\$298,014,836
Department of Children’s Services CPS-Special Investigation	Investigates child abuse referrals involving all custodial children. Also investigates third party investigations if a person’s employment or volunteer status is jeopardized.	\$54,967,269
Department of Education Public Schools Security Grants	School Safety & Transportation Team, is committed to providing necessary supports to districts and schools across the state to assist efforts in providing and maintaining a safe and supportive learning environment.	\$50,000,000

HEALTHY OUTCOME BY SOURCE FY 2023-24



Healthy

The second-largest primary outcome area is “Healthy.” Healthy children are vital to the nation’s present and future. In the next few decades, today’s children will be key in creating families, powering the workforce and creating a thriving successful community. Mounting evidence showing health during childhood sets the stage for adult health not only reinforces this perspective, but also creates an important ethical, social and economic imperative to ensure

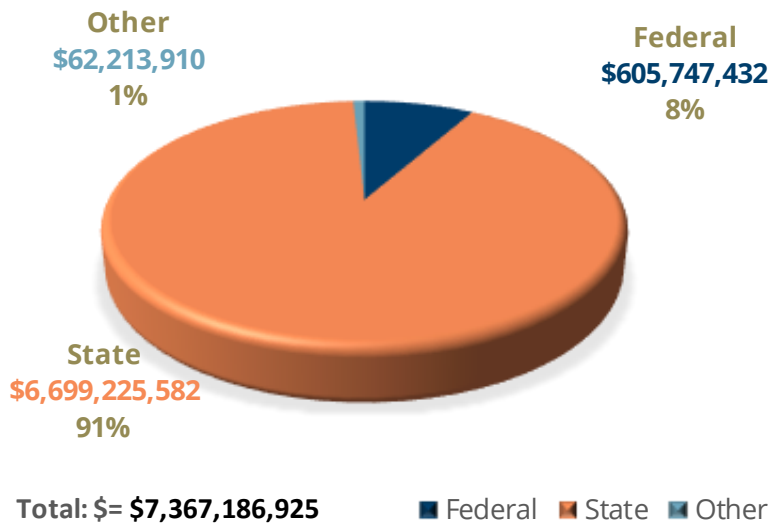
all children are as healthy as they can be. Healthy children are more likely to become healthy adults.

The proportion of funding focused on “Healthy” is heavily driven by TennCare expenditures, not just in the Division of TennCare, but in the Department of Children’s Services and the Department of Health.

PROGRAMS WITH THE LARGEST EXPENDITURES-HEALTHY

Agency/Program	Program Description	Total Expenditures
TennCare Medical Service-Professional Services	To provide professional services to eligible children, including evaluation and management, physician services, and other medical services.	\$566,441,507
TennCare Medical Services-Inpatient	To provide inpatient medical services to eligible children.	\$553,216,294
Department of Education SNP-National School Lunch Program	The purpose of the program is to provide nutritional lunches to students in school.	\$320,797,824

EDUCATED OUTCOME BY SOURCE FY 2023-24



Educated

Education is the fundamental path to opportunity for all children. Education prepares individuals to be self-reliant and self-sufficient participants in society.” The largest outcome area reported to Resource Mapping by far is “Educated,” with over half all reported expenditures. The TISA is the primary expenditure in the “Educated” outcome, though most Department of Education expenditures are reported there, including those outside the TISA. Education

expenditures by 15 other departments are also included.

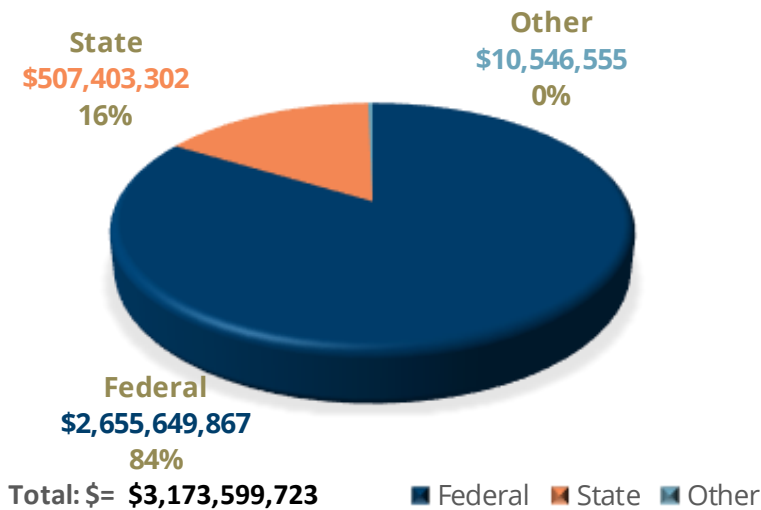
Federal dollars for education are very important to the state, local education funds are not included here, but they are also substantial.

PROGRAMS WITH THE LARGEST EXPENDITURES-EDUCATED

Agency/Program	Program Description	Total Expenditures
Department of Education Tennessee Investment in Student Achievement (TISA)	The TISA public school funding formula updates the way Tennessee funds public education for the first time in over 30 years to empower each student to read proficiently by third grade, prepare each high school graduate for postsecondary success, and provide resources needed to all students to ensure they succeed.	\$6,270,324,873
Department of Education IDEA, Part B (611)	To ensure that all children with disabilities have available to them a free appropriate public education that emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs and prepare them for further education, employment and independent living.	\$252,360,310
Department of Education CCTE Innovative School Models	Reimagine middle and high school to improve workforce and labor alignment.	\$136,617,069

Nurtured and Supported

NURTURED & SUPPORTED OUTCOME BY SOURCE FY 2023-24



The “Nurtured and Supported” outcome looks at programs that provide children with important, trusting relationships. Nurturing relationships with adults are crucial to intellectual and social growth. They provide stability and security, allowing children to grow and develop into adults with the capacity for empathy, trust and compassion. When children suffer continuous stress

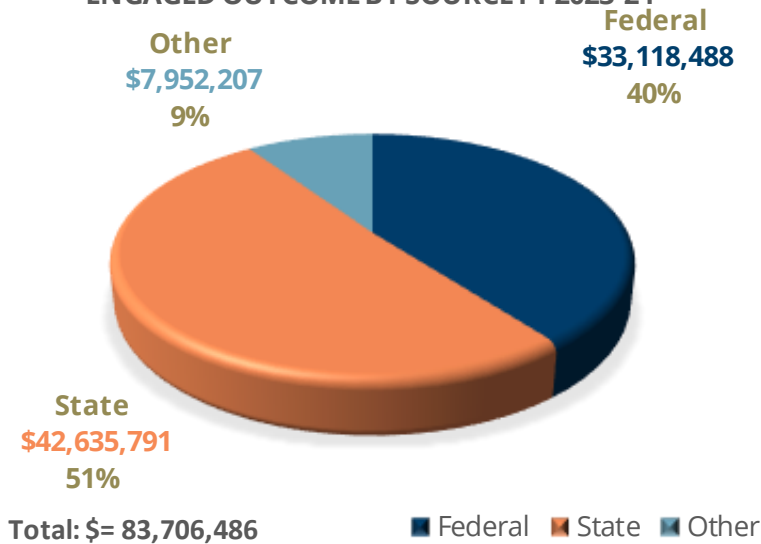
through poverty or family dysfunction, safe, stable nurturing relationships with adults help them develop resilience to the effects. All children go through difficult times, and nurturing relationships help them weather these in a healthy way.

The majority of expenditures under “Nurtured and Supported” come from federal funds, mostly because the Department of Human Services classifies its food programs here. The DCS, AOC and TCCY programs lean more heavily on state funds in this outcome area.

PROGRAMS WITH THE LARGEST EXPENDITURES-NURTURED & SUPPORTED

Agency/Program	Program Description	Total Expenditures
Department of Human Services Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	The Food Stamp/SNAP program provides food assistance for low-income families. The program helps supplement monthly food budgets to buy the food they need to maintain good health and allow them to direct more of their available income toward essential living expenses.	\$728,410,735
Department of Education ESSER 3.0	American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP/ESSER).	\$914,653,712
Department of Children’s Services Case-Management-Child Welfare	Case management services are provided by field staff in twelve DCS regional offices with program support from central office staff. Services are provided to custodial children; to adoption services; and to non-custodial children.	\$302,935,408

ENGAGED OUTCOME BY SOURCE FY 2023-24



Engaged

The outcome area “Engaged” is short for “engaged in activities that provide children opportunities to achieve their fullest potential.” It refers to programs sparking children’s interest in learning a variety of things in a variety of ways; helping them find the things they love to do and the things they do well. Expenditures that flow through the state in

Tennessee do not include many programs meant primarily to engage. With just over \$64 million spent on programs, “Engaged” spending represents less than 0.5 percent of overall spending on children. The “Engaged” outcome is more heavily invested in at the local government level and by non-profits. Programs such as local parks and recreation, youth sports and arts programs, library and community center youth programs and many non-

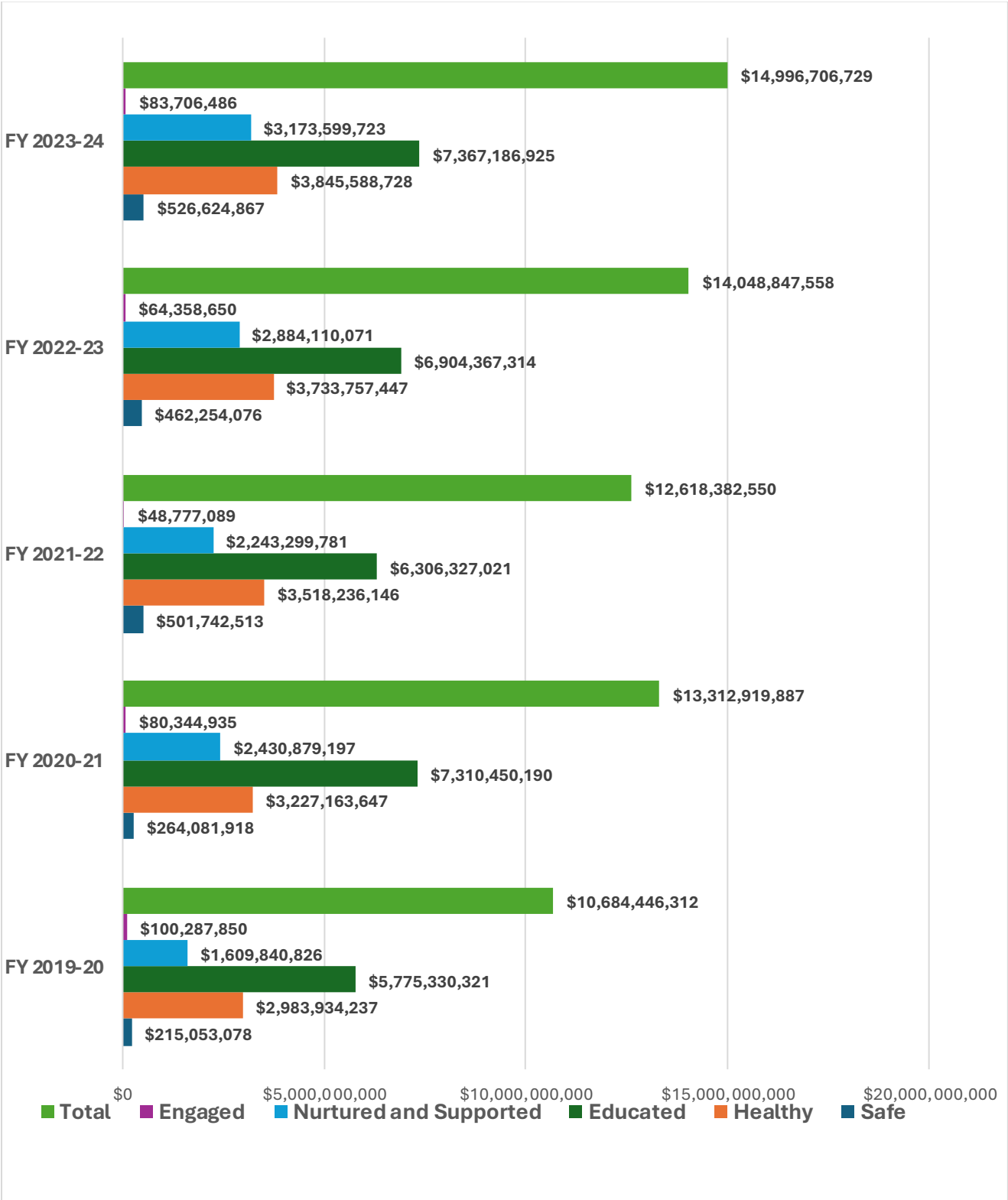
profit opportunities like YMCA Youth in Government, United Way afterschool programs, children’s art and science museums, recreation centers, zoos and many more offer opportunities to engage children. These expenditures are not tracked in Resource Mapping.

Tables reporting expenditures by Primary Outcome by state agency and source of expenditures are presented in Appendix B.

PROGRAMS WITH THE LARGEST EXPENDITURES-ENGAGED

Agency/Program	Program Description	Total Expenditures
Department of Labor and Workforce Development Summer Youth Work Experience	The Summer Youth Employment Program offers a paid employment opportunity to youth paired with valuable first-hand work experience and educational learning.	\$15,000,000
Department of Labor and Workforce Development WIOA Youth Program	Workforce Investment Opportunity Act places a priority on serving out-of-school youth, providing work-based experience, and improving services to youth with disabilities. WIOA promotes career pathways, increased attainment of recognized credentials and post-secondary certificates or degrees.	\$14,716,454
Department of Human Services Vocational Rehabilitation Pre-ETS	Pre-Employment Transition Services (Pre-ETS) are available to students with disabilities ages 14-22 and are focused on preparing students for life after high school. Services are coordinated with local school systems and provided in partnership with service providers across the state.	\$9,090,242

Total Expenditures by Primary Outcome



MAPPING CHILDREN'S PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

Among the data requested from departments for Resource Mapping is a breakdown of expenditures and numbers of children served by each program by county or school district. TCCY maps data from several programs for each report. Many departments are unable to break spending down that way. Some programs are statewide in nature and support children and children's issues without providing services directly to children. The salaries and benefits of Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (TCCY) staff are counted, for example, but, with the exception of the Ombudsman, staff does not provide services directly to children and cannot allocate those expenses by county. Some programs in other departments do deliver services to individual children, but do not track their services by county.

Programs serving both children and adults have different challenges, as they already segment their data to produce county-level data on just the portion of program services benefiting children. They are not always able to parse the data in additional ways. For example, the Department of Human Services administers SNAP, which supplements food for individuals and families living at or near poverty. Households can qualify for the program even if they have no children, and benefits vary based on household circumstances. The department can break out the number of children served in each county but not expenditures that benefit just children.

Maps for SNAP and programs like it show the percentage of children living in each county who receive services. It is a bit less information, but still allows for some comparisons among counties. The SNAP example provides a good illustration. Households receive SNAP benefits at different levels based on need, and those differences do not show in the maps. Children who live in families with higher incomes receive less in SNAP benefits but look just the same in this data as children in families living in deep poverty and receiving higher levels of benefits. In these circumstances, county maps give a snapshot of the breadth of need based on the numbers of children receiving benefits but not the depth of need that would show how far these children and their families are from food security and how that varies across counties.

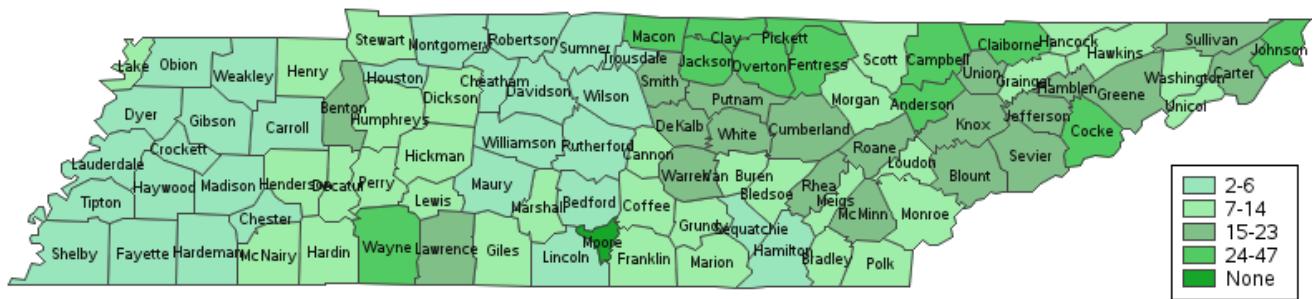
Some programs, especially some in the Department of Education, allocate expenditures based on the number of children, making the expenditure per child a generally fixed amount that is the same in every county. In this case, county expenditures are just a multiple of enrollment and reflect the number of public-school children in each county compared to other counties. Total expenditures, per-child expenditures and percentage of children served are also all reflections of population measures and do not make

meaningful maps. Programs with these kinds of spending formulas are not generally mapped in this section even if county-level data is available. One exception is when the program is in many counties but not all. These are sometimes mapped to show which counties have active programs.

Department of Children’s Services: Adoption Support Services

The DCS Adoption Services Program offers child-focused services based on the philosophy that every child has the right to a loving, nurturing and safe family. Adoption Assistance provides ongoing financial and medical assistance to adoptive families on behalf of children who have special needs as well as adoption recruitment and placement and preadoption and post-adoption support. DCS reports 12,765 children and youth were served by adoption support services program in 2023-24.

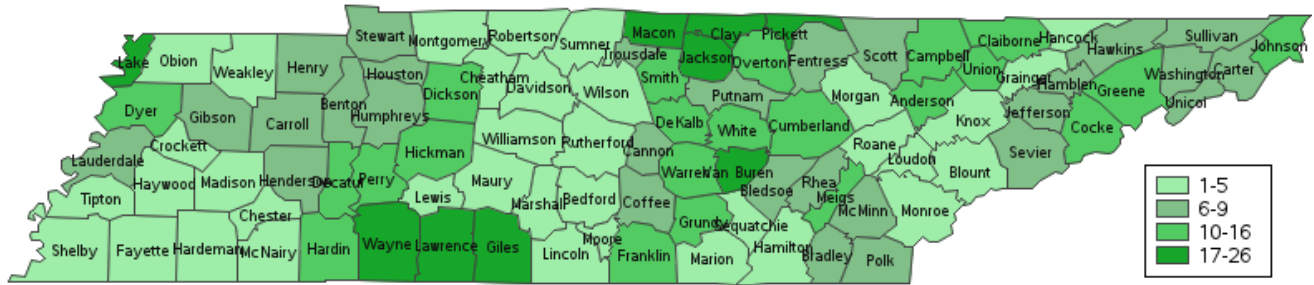
**Adoption Support Services
Children per 1,000 Receiving Benefits, FY 2023-24**



Department of Children’s Services: Foster Care

When children are not able to stay safely in their own homes and there isn’t a relative who can care for them, they often must come into state custody. The department’s first goal for children is to work toward a safe return home to their families. Foster parents provide nurturing and supportive homes in which the children’s emotional, physical and social needs can be met, while issues and concerns in the immediate family can be addressed. According to DCS reporting, 7,255 children and youth were supported by Foster Care programs in FY2024. Last year DCS served 12,578 children by this program.

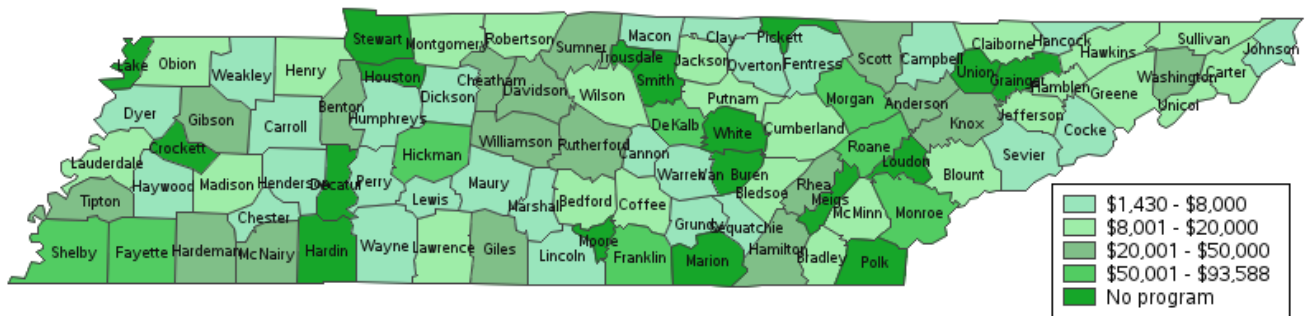
Foster Care Children per 1,000 Receiving Benefits, FY 2023-24



Department of Children’s Services: Juvenile Justice Placement Services

Children and youth can also be in state custody as part of the juvenile justice system. This program provides intervention and treatment services for delinquent youth in state custody. The types of placements can include detention centers, residential treatment facilities with various specializations, including substance abuse treatment, sex offender treatment and other conduct disorder treatment. DCS reports 965 children and youth in Juvenile Justice Placement Services in 77 counties in FY2024. Expenditures per child vary from \$1,430 to \$93,588.

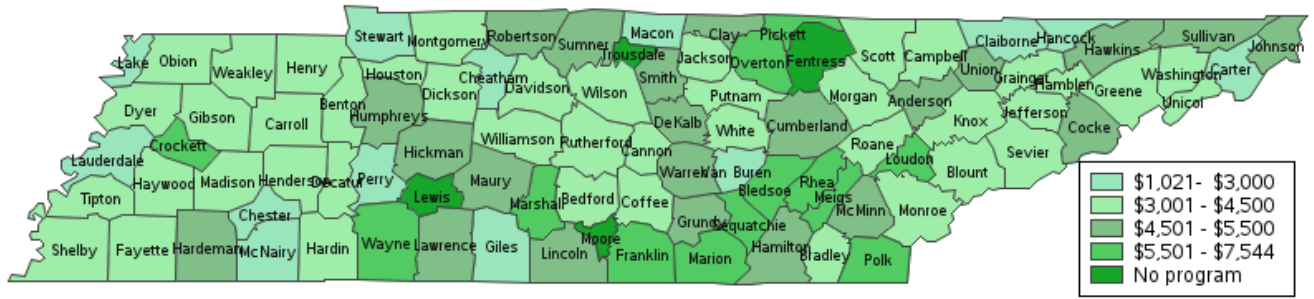
Juvenile Justice Placement Services Per-Child Expenditure for Participating Children, FY 2023-24



Department of Children’s Services: Relative Caregiver Program

The Relative Caregiver program was developed to address the need for supportive services to caregivers of related children through provision of informal care services rather than through the formal system. The primary purpose of the program is to provide relative caregivers, the children in their care support in order to prevent the children from entering state custody, support children and families after children exit to custody of relatives and prevent re-entry into the formal child welfare. DCS reports \$17.8 million funds as total expenditure including \$8.3 million funds paid to vendors for managing the program.

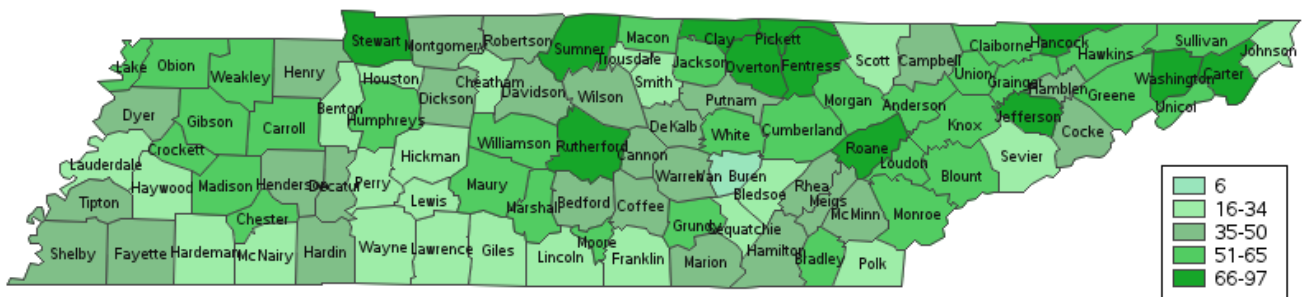
Relative Caregiver: Per-Child Expenditure, FY 2023-24



Department of Disability and Aging: Tennessee Early Intervention System (TEIS)

Under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), every state has a Part C program for children birth through four years of age and their families. Each state decides its own eligibility rules. In Tennessee, children diagnosed with certain disabilities or whose test results show they have a 25 percent delay in two developmental areas or a 40 percent delay in one area may be eligible for TEIS. Demand for TEIS services have been growing rapidly with more early developmental evaluations and more recognition of early signs of developmental disabilities. The Department of Disability and Aging reported 20,475 children served in FY 2023-24. That was 13.8% higher than the previous year.

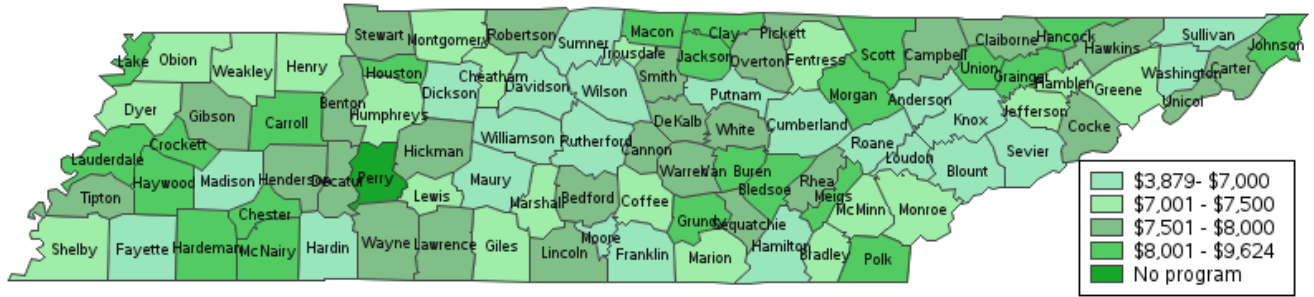
Tennessee Early Intervention System (TEIS) Program Percentage of Children under 5 Served, FY 2023-24



Department of Education: Investment in Student Achievement

From FY2023-24 the Tennessee Investment in Student Achievement (TISA) replaced the Basic Education Program (BEP) in Tennessee. As a result of that the state is shifting Tennessee's K-12 education funding from a resource-based to a student-based approach. The key difference between the BEP and TISA formulas is the unit of funding. The BEP is calculated on itemized resources used by schools and districts and scaled to size based on student enrollment. TISA is calculated on a per-student basis, using student enrollment and students' identified learning needs. Per-Child expenditures in FY2024 varied by county from \$3,879 in Sevier County to \$9,624 in Hancock County.

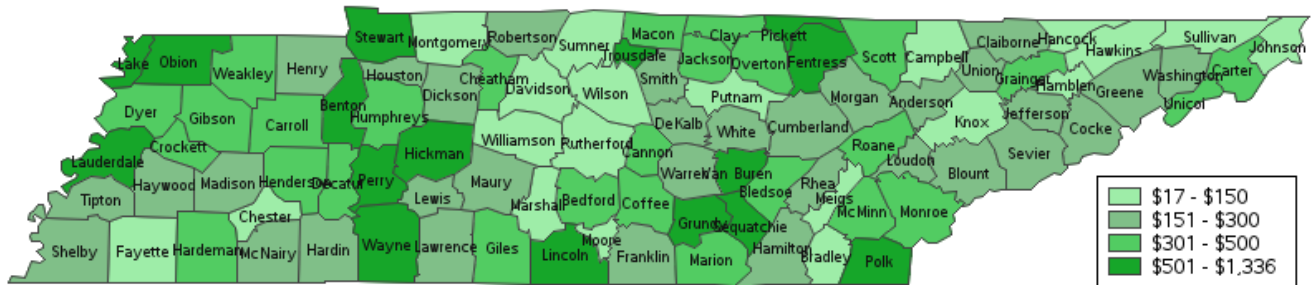
TN Investment in Student Achievement (TISA) Per-Child Expenditure, FY 2023-24



Department of Education: College, Career and Technical Education (CCTE)

CCTE provides a pathway for students beginning in early and middle grades and progresses through secondary and postsecondary into aligned occupations. To support this pathway progression, academic, technical and employability skills are provided through culminating contents and experiences necessary to be successful in high skill, high wage, and/or in-demand occupations. CCTE is largely funded by federal Perkins V grants. The Department of Education reports 16 separate CCTE programs. The following map combines data by county for 4 major CCTE programs: Innovative School Models, Perkins Basic Grant, Perkins Pathways, and Perkins Reserve Grant.

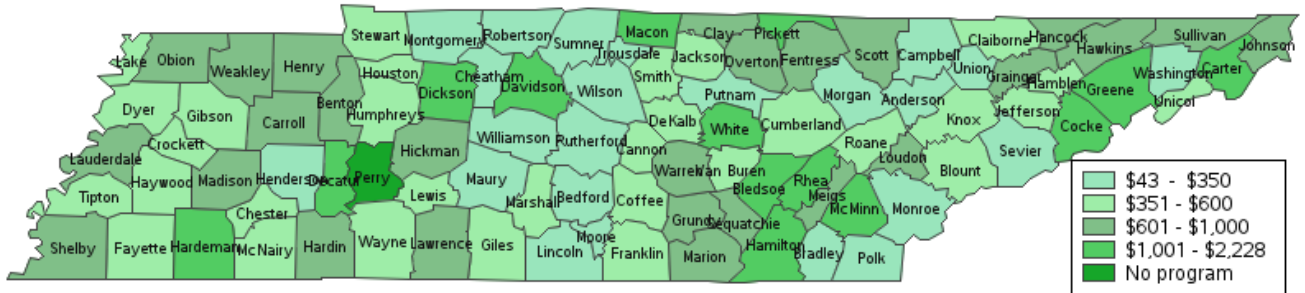
College, Career and Technical Education Per-Child Expenditure, FY 2023-24



Department of Education:Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund

ESSER funds were designated from the CARES Act CRRSA (ESSER 2) and ARPA (ESSER 3). FY 2023-24 funds sent to LEAs are combined in this map. Prior to FY2023-24 the federal Department of Education provided states with emergency relief funds to address the impact of COVID-19 on elementary and secondary schools across the nation. States received funds based on their federal Title I allocations. Tennessee spent about \$1 billion in federal ESSER 2 and 3 funds in FY 2024.

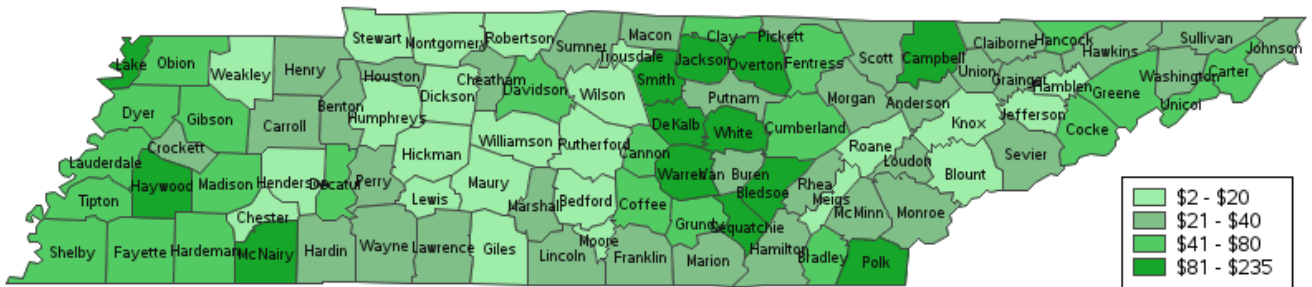
**Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund Per-Child Expenditure,
FY 2023-24**



Department of Education: Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), Title IV-A and IV-B

Title IV, Part A is intended to improve students’ academic achievement by increasing the capacity of state and local educational agencies and local communities to: provide all students with access to a well-rounded education, improve school conditions for student learning, and improve the use of technology in order to improve the academic achievement and digital literacy of all students. Title IV, Part B supports 21st Century Community Learning Centers, providing grants to local school districts and community learning centers for afterschool programs serving students in low-performing schools.

Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) Title IV-A and IV-B Per-Child Expenditure, FY 2023-24

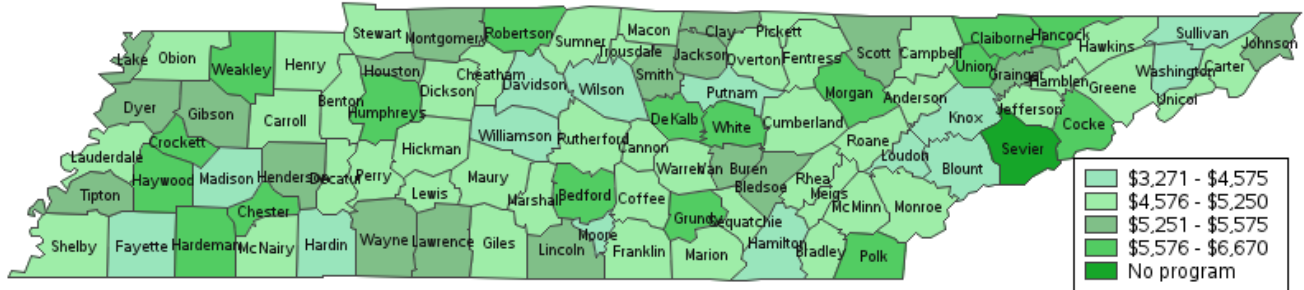


Department of Education: Voluntary Pre-K

The Voluntary Pre-K initiative provides Tennessee's four-year-old children—with an emphasis on those who are at-risk—an opportunity to develop school readiness skills, both pre-academic and interpersonal skills. Voluntary Pre-K classes promote a high-quality academic environment, which fosters the love and joy of learning and promotes success in kindergarten and throughout the child's life. The goal of the pre-K school year is to engage each child in learning through a curriculum that focuses on the needs of young children in all areas of development including language, early literacy, math, science, social studies, the arts, physical development, as well as social emotional development, and healthy living.

About 18,000 children were served in FY 2023-24. Per-Child expenditures varied by county from \$3,271 in Davidson County to \$6,670 in Hardeman County

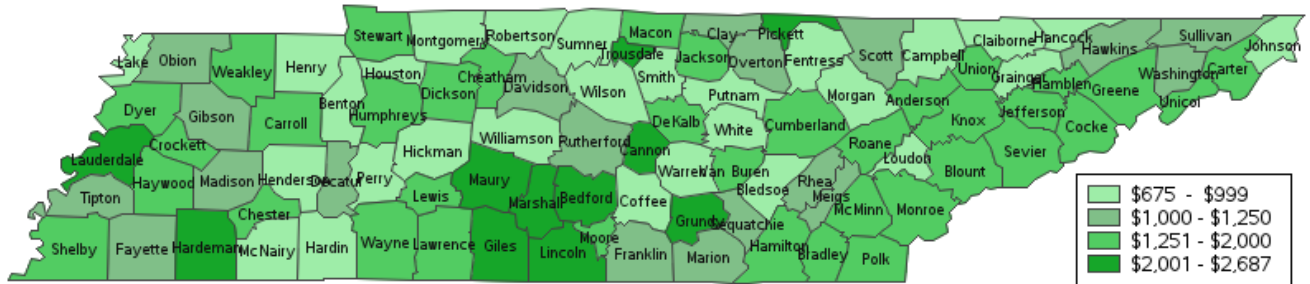
Voluntary Pre-K Program Per-Child Expenditure, FY 2023-24



Department of Education: Preschool Special Education through IDEA (611)

Early Childhood Special Education addresses individual needs within the context of developmentally appropriate early learning experiences including early literacy, math, play, and social areas. Preschool special education is a state and federally mandated program for children ages three through five who are experiencing challenges in their learning and development and meet eligibility criteria for special education and related services. Every school district provides special education services to young children. Over 212,000 children were served through this program in FY 2023-24.

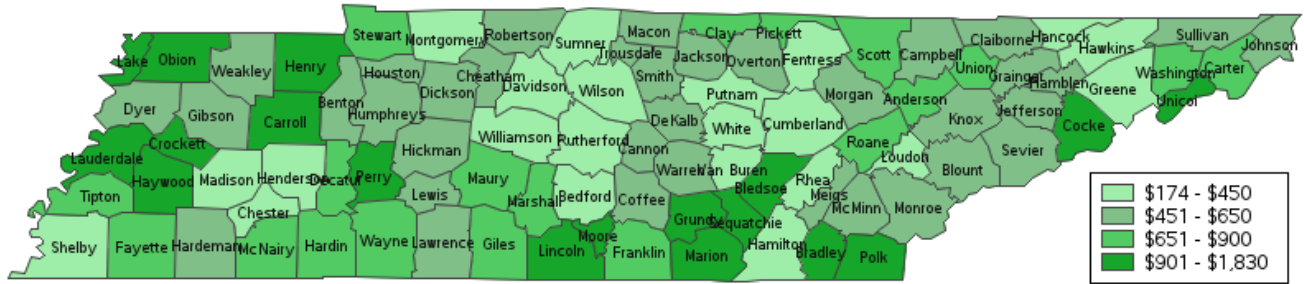
Preschool Special Education Per-Child Expenditure, FY 2023-24



Department of Education: Pre-School Special Education Flowthrough IDEA (619)

School-age special education ensures that all children with disabilities ages 3 to 5 have available to them a free appropriate public education that emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs and prepare them for further education, employment and independent living. This money must be used to pay the excess costs of providing special education and related services to children with disabilities and to supplement state, local and other federal funds and not to supplant those funds. In FY2024, expenditures under this program were \$7.6 million and served 15,162 students.

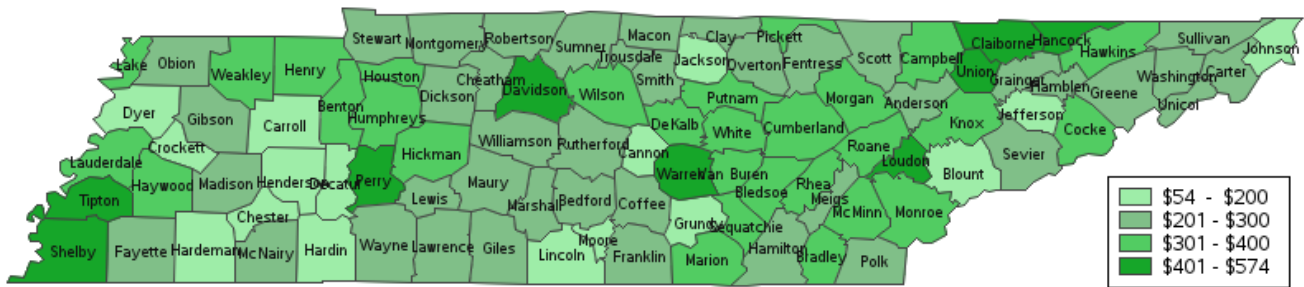
Pre-School Special Education Per-Child Expenditure, FY 2023-24



Department of Education: School Nutrition Programs

Tennessee's School Nutrition programs are responsible for providing nutritious meals and snacks for students in public and private schools, as well as residential and childcare institutions. School Breakfast and School Lunch are the most frequently used school nutrition programs, though schools also provide for children and families through the Seamless Summer Option, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Special Milk, and After School Snack Programs. The map below combines all the school nutrition programs and shows per-child expenditures. Across the state, in FY2023-24 million in federal dollars were spent on school nutrition programs. The School Lunch program served 617,195 Tennessee students.

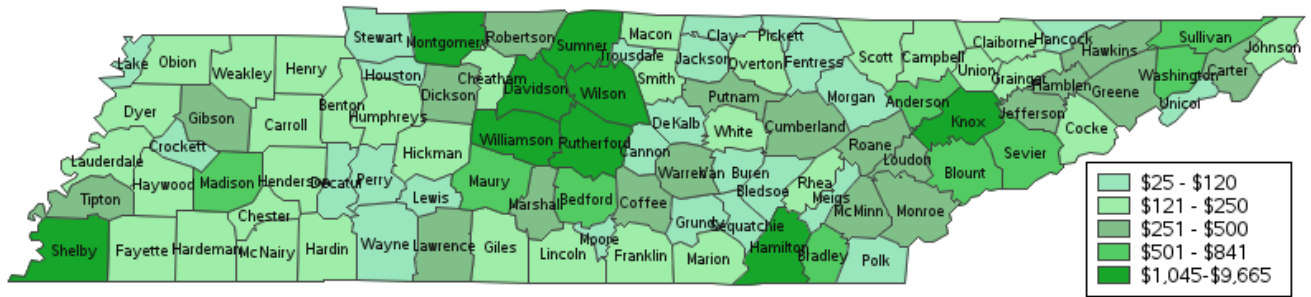
School Nutrition Programs Per-Child Expenditure, FY 2023-24



Department of Education: Public School Security

Public School Security program provides support to the school safety and transportation teams at all districts and school levels. This funding allocation is part of Governor Lee's School Safety Initiative which puts a priority on ensuring Tennessee students have a safe school environment to learn, grow, and thrive. Funds are allocated to school districts based on their Average Daily Membership (ADM) and are not subject to a local match. The department of Education reports \$50 million expenditure under this program. Expenditure varied from lowest \$25,219 in Pickett County to highest \$9.67 million in Shelby County.

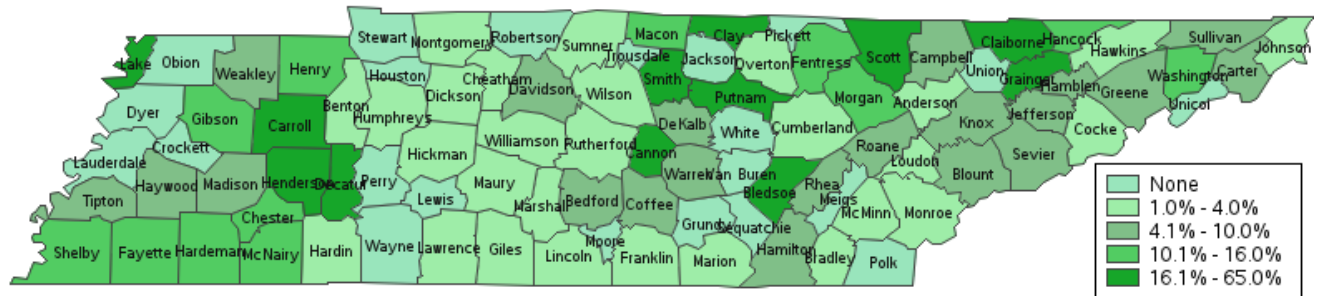
Public School Security Program Expenditure in \$1,000s, FY 2023-24



Tennessee Arts Commission: Student Ticket Subsidy Program

The Student Ticket Subsidy (STS) grant program provides funds for artist fees, tickets, and transportation fees for students from Tennessee public schools to experience a broad variety of cultural opportunities, arts disciplines, and arts learning from artists during the school day. Since 2010, the program has given the opportunity to approximately one million students to experience the arts. With \$620,484 state dollars, this program served 76,692 Tennessee students aged 6 to 18 across 73 counties in FY 2023-24.

Student Ticket Subsidy Program Percentage of Children Served, FY 2023-24

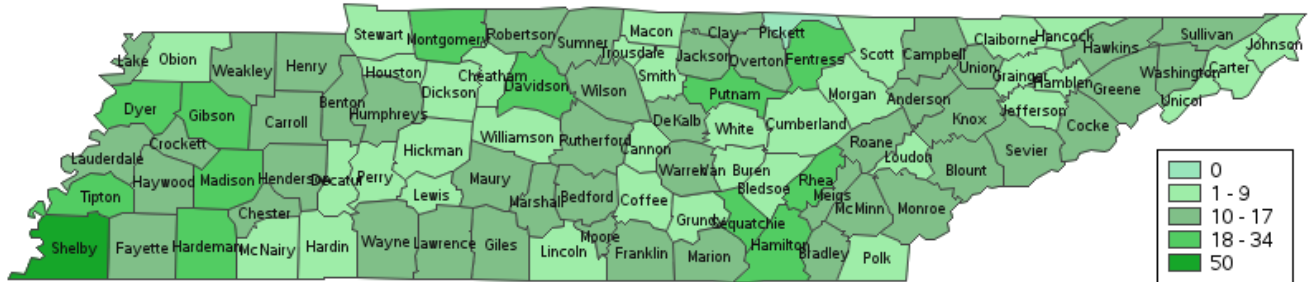


Department of Health: Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

The WIC program aims to safeguard the health of low-income women, infants, and children up to age 5 who are at nutrition risk by providing nutritious foods to supplement diets, information on healthy eating, and referrals to health care. WIC mothers are strongly encouraged to breastfeed their infants unless there is a medical reason not to. All WIC staff are trained to promote breastfeeding and provide the necessary support new breastfeeding mothers and infants need for success. The percentage of children receiving WIC benefits ranges by county from 6.1 percent in Williamson County to 68.1 percent of children in Pickett County.

case has closed in the last 18 months and meet work requirements), and Families First for non-parental guardians (includes work/school requirements). Almost 31,000 children benefited from this program during FY 2023-24.

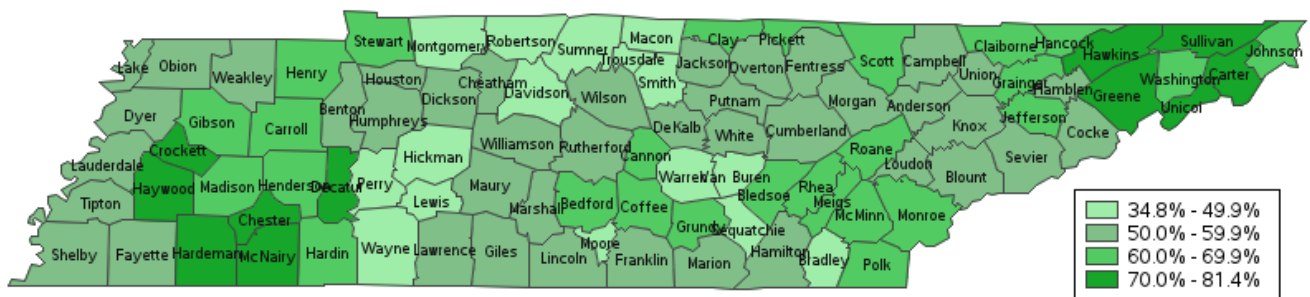
**Child Care Benefits
Children per 1,000 Receiving Benefits, FY 2023-24**



Governor’s Early Literacy Foundation: Tennessee’s Imagination Library

The Governor’s Early Literacy Foundation (GELF) was created in 2004 to allow Dolly Parton’s Imagination Library to be available to every child in the state of Tennessee. Children from birth to age five are eligible to receive a book each month at no cost to families, regardless of income. With funding support from the Tennessee General Assembly, various foundations, individual donors, small businesses and a host of private corporate partners, the GELF matches all funds raised by each Imagination Library program in Tennessee. The program served 283,667 children in FY 2023-24, with total expenditure about \$3.7 million.

**Tennessee’s Imagination Library
Percentage of Children Receiving Books, FY 2023-24**

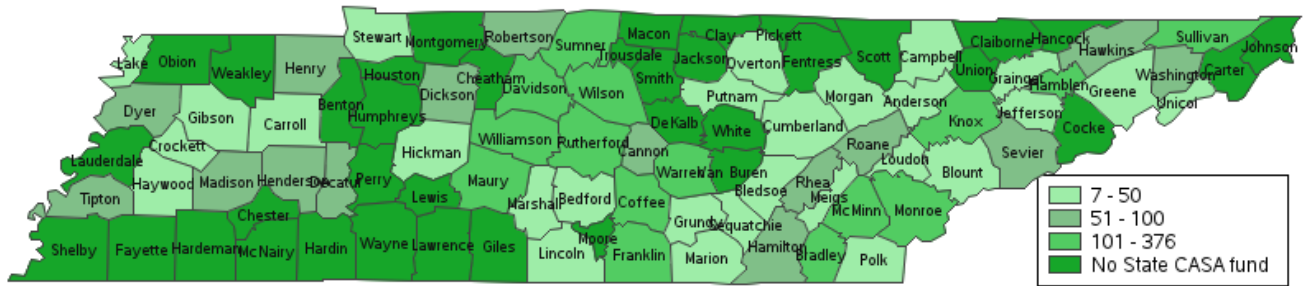


Commission on Children and Youth: Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)

The Commission on Children and Youth administers state grants to counties to support Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) programs. Each CASA program or agency professionally trains and carefully screens volunteers to become advocates for abused and neglected children in juvenile court. These volunteers represent the best interests of the

victimized child with the goal of securing a safe, permanent home. The Commission on Children and Youth reports that CASA programs served over 5,000 children and youth across 58 counties in FY 2023-24.

Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) Children Served, FY 2023-24



DUPLICATION OF SERVICES

Perhaps there were expectations the resource mapping process would uncover duplication in services to children and families in Tennessee. State agencies report the number of children receiving services for each type of expenditure. When these numbers are totaled, they report many millions more “children served” than there are children in Tennessee, because most Tennessee children receive services from multiple departments/agencies /funding streams.

According to the Census Bureau,¹⁵ 18.9 percent of all Tennessee children live in poverty in 2023. Many children in poverty may be eligible for the following services, at a minimum:

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF, called Families First in Tennessee);
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP);
- Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Supplemental Food Program (under age six);
- Child Care Benefits;
- Pre-K at age four;
- Free- and Reduced-Price Breakfast and Lunch Programs for School Age Children;
- Medicaid/TennCare;
- Well Child [Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT), Community Outreach, Call Center and Screenings; and
- Immunizations

¹⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. "Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months." American Community Survey, ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1701, 2022, [https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2022.S1701?q=child poverty TN](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2022.S1701?q=child%20poverty%20TN). Accessed on April 10, 2024.

When children enter school, they benefit from a wide array of educational services and funding streams. If they are from low-income families, they may participate in free- and reduced-price lunch, free- and reduced-price breakfast, after school programs, and a variety of other federally funded services and supports to improve their opportunities for success in school. All children who attend public schools benefit from Department of Education and BEP funds, as well as from a variety of programs aimed at, among other things, universal prevention of risky behaviors, enhancing arts education, and promoting general health.

Responsibility for all children involved with the child welfare and youth justice system resting in a single department essentially eliminates opportunities for duplication of services for these vulnerable children and their families. Strategies are in place to transition children between funding streams when, for example, they enter state custody, or when their status otherwise changes and they move from one funding source to another. Even when multiple departments fund relatively similar services, they are typically targeted at different groups of children or different issues/problems. Communication across departments serving children contributes to partnerships rather than duplication.

RESOURCE MAPPING FY 2023-24 INVENTORY OF FUNDS

The Resource Mapping Project is required in Tennessee Code Annotated 37-3-116(a)(5) to develop “An inventory of the funds for which the state may be eligible, but is currently not receiving or using, and the reasons why funds are not being received or used.” Tennessee relies heavily on federal funding for the provision of essential services and supports for Tennessee children and families. Excluding the BEP, of the total FY 2022-23 expenditures for children and families, 74 percent of funds spent were federal dollars.

Medicaid Expansion Dollars

The largest opportunity for funds that are not being received or used in Tennessee is Medicaid expansion. Accepting Medicaid expansion dollars not only means far fewer Tennesseans will remain uninsured, but the state will also receive significantly more federal funds to provide health care to the state’s adult population. Using data from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, it is estimated at least 171,523 currently uninsured Tennesseans would become eligible if the state were to expand Medicaid.¹⁶ In 2022, for every dollar the state spent on Medicaid, it was matched by 2.61 federal dollars.¹⁷ While the

¹⁶ [https://data.census.gov/mdat?#/search?ds=ACSPUMS1Y2022&vv=POVPIP\(0:138\),AGEP\(00,19:64\)&cv=HICOV\(2\)&rv=ucgid&nv=CIT\(1,2,3,4\)&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US47](https://data.census.gov/mdat?#/search?ds=ACSPUMS1Y2022&vv=POVPIP(0:138),AGEP(00,19:64)&cv=HICOV(2)&rv=ucgid&nv=CIT(1,2,3,4)&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US47)

¹⁷ Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission. Federal Match Rate Exceptions. Federal Medical Assistance Percentages and Enhanced FMAPs by State, FYs 2021–2024

state had a match rate of 72 percent in FY2023, had the state chosen to expand Medicaid, those newly eligible adults would have a match rate of 95 percent for first two years expansion is in effect and then 90 percent.¹⁸ The multiplier effect of the extra economic activity alone easily covers the state portion, no matter how conservative the estimate. According to the American Medical Association, Medicaid expansion in Kentucky was estimated to contribute to \$30.1 billion to the economy by 2021 and have a net positive impact of \$919.1 million on the state budget.¹⁹

The benefits would accrue to children and families, the state's health care system, and the state's economy as a whole. According to the Tennessee Hospital Association, Tennessee has experienced the second highest rate of rural hospital closures in the United States, with 10 closing since 2010.²⁰

The American Association of Retired People's Public Policy Institute estimates if Tennessee expanded Medicaid, that the state would save \$336.6 million in 2024 and 2025 by accessing federal matching funds to cover services that are currently being paid for with state funds. These include:

- "\$58.7 million in its behavioral, mental health, and substance use disorder services,
- \$52 million in medical services for individuals in corrections facilities,
- \$20.5 million on the cost of uncompensated care—that is, funds paid to hospitals and other providers to help offset the costs of providing care for which they don't get paid,
- \$103 million on women's health care program services, and
- \$102 million on programs that provide services to vulnerable populations."²¹

Other Funding Opportunities

Most major federal grants/funding streams are capped entitlements or an allotted amount of funding. State departments take advantage of these entitlements and typically utilize virtually all federal funding allocated to Tennessee, sometimes in the face of challenges in meeting matching or maintenance of effort requirements.

¹⁸ Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission. Federal Match Rate Exceptions. <https://www.macpac.gov/federal-match-rateexceptions/>

¹⁹ American Medical Association. (2020). The Evidence on Medicaid Expansion. <https://www.ama-assn.org/system/files/2020-10/researchsummary-benefits-of-medicaid-expansion.pdf>

²⁰ Tennessee Hospital Association. Rural Hospital Viability. <https://tha.com/focus-areas/small-and-rural/rural-hospitalviability/#:-:text=These%20issues%2C%20teamed%20with%20rural,rate%20in%20the%20United%20States.>

²¹ AARP Public Policy Institute. (2022). Medicaid Expansion Population and Cost Estimates for Tennessee. <https://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/ppi/2022/medicaid-expansion-fact-sheets/medicaid-expansion-fact-sheet-tennessee.doi.10.264192Fppi.00178.008.pdf>

A small number of federal funding streams are uncapped entitlements, meaning the state can draw down as many federal dollars as it can match. The exact amount the state must match is based on a ratio relative to the funding source. The largest source of uncapped funding is Medicaid, with a match rate of 72 percent federal, 28 percent state in 2022-23. The FMAP has been higher in recent years due to the pandemic, however, in FY2025 it has returned to pre-pandemic levels of 65 percent federal and 35 percent state. The other primary sources are Titles IV-B and IV-E child welfare funds. The Department of Children's Services is operating under a Title IV-E waiver that enables utilization of these federal dollars not only for children who are in state custody, but also for services and supports to prevent custody. This approach better meets the needs of children and families and lowers costs.

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) has a 50-50 federal-state matching rate for administrative funds, but benefits are 100 percent federally funded and do not have a cap on the amount available to the state.

A substantial number of competitive federal funding announcements are released on an ongoing basis. These announcements are reviewed by staff at TCCY and throughout state departments to identify appropriate opportunities to apply for funding. Particular emphasis is placed on funding closely coinciding with department/agency missions and priorities and funding that continues for multiple years. Departments also report only applying for federal funds where they are able to be competitive and easily build upon existing infrastructure.

A number of constraints still inhibit the state's application for competitive federal funding opportunities, as well as for foundation and other private funding. State agencies were asked in previous years to complete a survey indicating problems they have experienced and/or anticipated in relation to applications for federal funding. Over time, there has been very little change in the reasons for not applying for federal dollars. The primary reason cited is the length of time it takes to get approval for grants from the General Assembly, though having insufficient resources to meet application and reporting requirements is frequently cited as well. In many cases, the grant is not large enough to justify the staff time required to prepare applications and manage the funds. Nonetheless, a timely/expedited approval process for authorization to spend grant dollars would help. Delays in General Assembly approval for federal, foundation or other funding are a substantial deterrent to applying for such funding, even when it would be very beneficial

for Tennessee, and especially when programs must be implemented and/or funds must be expended in a short timeframe.

APPENDIX A
TCA 37-3-116

TCA 37-3-116. Resource mapping of funding sources

(a) The commission shall design and oversee a resource mapping of all federal and state funding sources and funding streams that support the health, safety, permanence, growth, development and education of children in this state from conception through the age of majority or so long as they may remain in the custody of the state. The resource mapping shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) An inventory of all federal and state funding sources that support children in this state;

(2) An inventory of all state, federal or government subsidized services and programs offered to children in this state, set out by program, target population, geographical region, agency or any other grouping that would assist the general assembly in determining whether there are overlapping programs that lead to duplication within the state, gaps in service delivery and any administrative inefficiencies generally;

(3) A description of the manner in which the funds are being used within the agencies or organizations, the performance measures in place to assess the use of such funding and the intended outcomes of the programs and services;

(4) Government mandates for the use of the funds, if any; and

(5) An inventory of the funds for which the state may be eligible, but is currently not receiving or using, and the reasons why the funds are not being used.

(b) The commission shall update the report each year and shall subsequently assure that the resource map is periodically and timely updated, so as to maintain a current resource map of the funds used to support children in the state.

(c) The comptroller of the treasury and each department of state government or agency in this state shall provide assistance upon request to the commission in effectuating the purpose of this section.

(d) On or before February 15, 2009, a preliminary report shall be provided by the commission; and on or before April 15, 2010, and each successive year thereafter, the commission shall provide a full report to the judiciary committees of the senate and the house of representatives, the general welfare, health and human resources committee of the senate, the education committees of the senate and the house of representatives, the health and human resources committee of the house of representatives, the children and family affairs committee of the house of representatives and the select committee on children and youth. The full report shall include, but not be limited to, the resource map and any recommendations, including proposed legislation, for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of programs offered to children in this state.

[Acts 2008, ch. 1197, § 1; 2009, ch. 344, § 1.]

APPENDIX B
PRIMARY OUTCOME EXPENDITURES

Educated FY2023-24 Expenditures				
Department	Federal	State	Other	Total
CoverKids	\$1,532,072	\$469,511	\$0	\$2,001,583
Department of Agriculture	\$0	\$0	\$65,000	\$65,000
Department of Children's Services	\$0	\$12,297,072	\$0	\$12,297,072
Department of Disability and Aging	\$15,713,635	\$67,283,875	\$0	\$82,997,510
Department of Education	\$571,059,501	\$329,490,534	\$0	\$900,550,036
Department of Education: TISA	\$0	\$6,270,324,873	\$0	\$6,270,324,873
Department of Health	\$1,194,260	\$444,069	\$0	\$1,638,329
Department of Labor and Workforce Development	\$10,047,630	\$0	\$0	\$10,047,630
Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services	\$26,145	\$1,204,227	\$0	\$1,230,372
Department of Safety	\$0	\$296,690	\$0	\$296,690
Governor's Early Literacy Foundation	\$540,000	\$12,746,749	\$0	\$13,286,749
Tennessee Arts Commission	\$59,100	\$1,319,884	\$0	\$1,378,984
Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth	\$207,348	\$1,043,299	\$0	\$1,250,647
Tennessee Higher Education Commission	\$3,500,000	\$2,280,800	\$62,103,910	\$67,884,710
Tennessee Highway Safety Office	\$1,621,964	\$0	\$45,000	\$1,666,964
Tennessee State Museum	\$0	\$24,000	\$0	\$24,000
Department of Correction	\$178,513	\$0	\$0	\$178,513
Volunteer TN	\$67,264	\$0	\$0	\$67,264
Educated Total	\$605,747,432	\$6,699,225,582	\$62,213,910	\$7,367,186,925

Engaged FY2023-24 Expenditures				
Department	Federal	State	Other	Total
Administrative Office of the Courts	\$0	\$112,000	\$0	\$112,000
Department of Education	\$3,502,842	\$0	\$0	\$3,502,842
Department of Environment and Conservation	\$0	\$3,000	\$23,309	\$26,309
Department of Health	\$0	\$220,500	\$0	\$220,500
Department of Human Services	\$9,090,242	\$0	\$0	\$9,090,242
Department of Labor and Workforce Development	\$14,716,454	\$15,000,000	\$0	\$29,716,454
Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services	\$1,820,165	\$26,824,924	\$0	\$28,645,089
Department of Military	\$155,000	\$0	\$0	\$155,000
Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency	\$19,150	\$57,450	\$0	\$76,600
UT Institute of Agriculture	\$0	\$417,917	\$7,928,898	\$8,346,815
Volunteer TN	\$3,814,635	\$0	\$0	\$3,814,635
Engaged Total	\$33,118,488	\$42,635,791	\$7,952,207	\$83,706,486

Healthy FY2023-24 Expenditures				
Department	Federal	State	Other	Total
CoverKids	\$98,686,712	\$30,243,056	\$2,132,613	\$131,062,381
TennCare	\$1,420,831,181	\$716,239,107	\$281,972,825	\$2,419,043,113
Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth	\$250,066	\$34,075	\$0	\$284,141
Department of Health	\$147,520,266	\$51,374,823	\$4,608,705	\$203,503,794
Department of Education	\$473,595,085	\$14,045,000	\$0	\$487,640,085
Department of Children's Services	\$250,671,365	\$312,859,152	\$0	\$563,530,517
Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services	\$24,013,223	\$16,511,474	\$0	\$40,524,697
Healthy Total	\$2,415,567,898	\$1,141,306,687	\$288,714,143	\$3,845,588,728

Nurtured & Supported FY2023-24 Expenditures				
Department	Federal	State	Other	Total
Administrative Office of the Courts	\$3,269,487	\$16,285,811	\$0	\$19,555,298
Department of Children's Services	\$301,372,943	\$354,180,981	\$406,274	\$655,960,197
Department of Disability and Aging	\$0	\$7,147,400	\$0	\$7,147,400
Department of Education	\$931,770,016	\$3,230,776	\$0	\$935,000,792
Department of Health	\$22,586,648	\$3,062,673	\$0	\$25,649,321
Department of Human Services	\$1,389,376,046	\$117,034,499	\$10,140,281	\$1,516,550,826
Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services	\$6,398,273	\$1,798,820	\$0	\$8,197,093
Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth	\$876,454	\$4,662,342	\$0	\$5,538,796
Nurtured and Supported Total	\$2,655,649,867	\$507,403,302	\$10,546,555	\$3,173,599,723

Safe FY2023-24 Expenditures				
Department	Federal	State	Other	Total
Department of Children's Services	\$8,951,034	\$60,951,387	\$0	\$69,902,421
Department of Correction	\$0	\$199,832	\$0	\$199,832
Department of Education	\$3,390,497	\$77,866,916	\$0	\$81,257,414
Department of Health	\$771,833	\$790,020	\$0	\$1,561,853
Department of Human Services	\$310,320,593	\$0	\$0	\$310,320,593
Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services	\$2,126,755	\$26,371,483	\$0	\$28,498,238
Department of Safety	\$0	\$528,299	\$0	\$528,299
Office of Criminal Justice Programs	\$34,112,918	\$0	\$0	\$34,112,918
Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth	\$0	\$111,300	\$0	\$111,300
Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency	\$132,000	\$0	\$0	\$132,000
Safe Total	\$359,805,630	\$166,819,237	\$0	\$526,624,867



TENNESSEE COMMISSION ON **CHILDREN & YOUTH**



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