



SSBG 2002 Helping States Serve the Needs of America's families, Adults, and Children

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) program disperses funds to States to support social services for adults and children. This report discusses SSBG expenditures by the States and the number of recipients of services during 2002.¹ This chapter provides a brief history of the SSBG and summarizes the responsibility of the States to report on the use of SSBG funds.

Background

On January 4, 1975, a new title XX was added to the Social Security Act, which authorized an entitlement to States for the provision of social services. Prior to title XX, States received matching Federal funds for specified categories of services, with eligibility for the services limited to receipt of public assistance under several titles of the Social Security Act. Under title XX, States were given increased flexibility to offer a wider range of services to a broader population of adults and children. The statute also included requirements for planning, public participation, income eligibility, and administration.

In 1981, title XX was amended to establish the SSBG program. The block grant statute gave States even greater flexibility in their use of these funds. Within the limitations specified by law, States determine what services are provided, the eligible categories and populations of adults and children, the locations in which each service will be provided, and whether the services will be provided by State or local agency staff or through grants or contracts with private organizations.

Funds are allocated to the 51 States as block grants for the administration of their social service programs.² States are not required to provide matching funds to receive SSBG grants.

Services funded by the SSBG must be directed at one or more of five broad statutory goals:

- Achieving or maintaining economic self-support to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency;
- Achieving or maintaining self-sufficiency, including reduction or prevention of dependency;
- Preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults unable to protect their own interests or preserving, rehabilitating, or reuniting families;
- Preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care by providing for community-based care, home-based care, or other forms of less intensive care; and
- Securing referral or admission for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate or providing services to individuals in institutions.

Funding for the SSBG

The annual appropriation for the SSBG program has declined during the past several years. For 1998,

\$2.299 billion was appropriated for the SSBG; for 2002, SSBG was funded at \$1.700 billion, a decline of 26 percent from 1998. (See figure 1-1.)

Figure 1-1 SSBG Appropriations 1998-2002 (in millions)

Year	SSBG Appropriations
1998	\$2,299
1999	\$1,909
2000	\$1,775
2001	\$1,725
2002	\$1,700

Under the regulation for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Block Grant (TANF), a State can transfer up to 10 percent of its annual TANF allocation into its SSBG program. The TANF regulation stipulates that any TANF funds transferred to the SSBG must be used for families with incomes no higher than 200 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines.³ Funds transferred into SSBG from TANF are subject to the statute, regulations, and reporting requirements of SSBG. During FFY 2002, nearly all States transferred funds from TANF to the SSBG program.

SSBG Reporting Requirements

Before a State receives SSBG funds, it must submit a report on the intended use of the block grant, including information on the types of activities to be supported and the categories or characteristics of individuals to be served.⁴ This preexpenditure report is submitted annually to the Office of Community Services (OCS), Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which administers the SSBG program and provides technical assistance to the States.

In addition, each State is required to submit an annual SSBG postexpenditure report within 6 months of the end of the period covered by the report or when the State applies for funding for the next fiscal year.⁵ The States may report data for either the Federal or State fiscal year. States are required to submit information on the services provided, the total number of adults and children served, and the amounts expended for each of the services. (See appendices A, B, and C.)

History of SSBG Reporting

Reporting requirements for the SSBG have evolved since 1975. Table 1-1 provides a brief history of the reporting requirements for the SSBG.

Table 1-1 History of SSBG Reporting Requirements

1975	Reporting requirements for title XX included the Social Services Reporting Requirements. States submitted quarterly and annual reports that included unduplicated counts of recipients by service, by eligibility category, by expenditure of funds, by method of provision, and by title XX goal, as well as special reports on child day care.
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1981	The SSBG retained the original title XX requirement that each State must biennially report on activities carried out under the SSBG, including the purposes for which funds were spent and the extent to which expenditures were consistent with the State's preexpenditure report.
1983	The Office of Human Development funded the American Public Welfare Association (now known as the American Public Human Services Association) to operate the Voluntary Cooperative Information System to collect data on State SSBG services.
1988	The Family Support Act of 1988 added specific reporting requirements for the SSBG; each State was required to submit an annual report containing the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of individuals served with SSBG funds, by the type of service, and by the number of children and the number of adults; • The amounts spent for each type of service; • The eligibility criteria used for each service; and • The service delivery methods used, by public and private providers.
1990	The Department of Health and Human Services published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on April 5, 1990, to implement the new reporting requirements enacted in the Family Support Act of 1988.
1993	The Department of Health and Human Services issued a final rule on November 15, 1993, to implement annual reporting requirements for the SSBG program. It also included uniform definitions of services as required by law.
1999	A final rule was issued that amended the SSBG regulations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each State must submit a preexpenditure report 30 days prior to the beginning of the fiscal year for which SSBG funds will be used. • Each State must submit the OMB Standard Form 269A, which is a financial status report, within 90 days of the end of the grant period. This form is submitted to the Office of Mandatory Grants.
2001	OCS issued an Information Memorandum instructing the States to include the expenditure of funds transferred from TANF into SSBG in the "Expenditures -- SSBG" column of their postexpenditure reports.
2002	The Office of Management and Budget approved a revised postexpenditure reporting form with new instructions. States were required to use this form to report data for 2002.

Services Funded by the SSBG

The 1993 regulation included uniform definitions for 28 social services.⁶ These definitions do not constrain a State's use of SSBG funds or restrict the services a State may provide; rather, they provide guidelines for reporting purposes. If a service falls outside of the 28 definitions, States report the data under "other services." (See appendix C.)

The 29 service categories (28 social services plus the "other services" category) are listed below.

- Adoption services
- Case management
- Congregate meals
- Counseling services
- Day care -- adult
- Day care -- child
- Education/training
- Employment services
- Family planning services
- Foster care services -- adult
- Foster care services -- child
- Health-related services
- Home-based services
- Home-delivered meals
- Housing services
- Independent/transitional living
- Information and referral
- Legal services
- Pregnancy and parenting
- Prevention/intervention
- Protective services -- adult
- Protective services -- child
- Recreation services
- Residential services
- Special services -- youth at risk
- Special services -- disabled
- Substance abuse services
- Transportation
- Other services

Because of the considerable flexibility of the SSBG, States vary in how they use SSBG funds and what services they provide. States use the SSBG to supplement additional funds or to fully support the delivery of a service.

Data Items

The following data items provide the basis for the analyses presented in this report.

SSBG Expenditures

For the purposes of this report, SSBG expenditures refer to the sum of two columns of data on the postexpenditure report -- expenditures of the SSBG allocation and expenditures of the TANF transfer.

- **SSBG Allocation.** States were instructed to report dollars from the SSBG appropriation spent for services and administrative costs.⁷
- **TANF Transfer.** States were instructed to report any expended funds transferred from other block grants into SSBG. States were asked to indicate the block grant(s) from which these funds were transferred. During 2002, all transfers into SSBG were made from the TANF block grant.⁸

Other Federal, State, and Local Funds

States were instructed to report the total amount of other Federal, State, and local funds spent for each service supported with the SSBG.

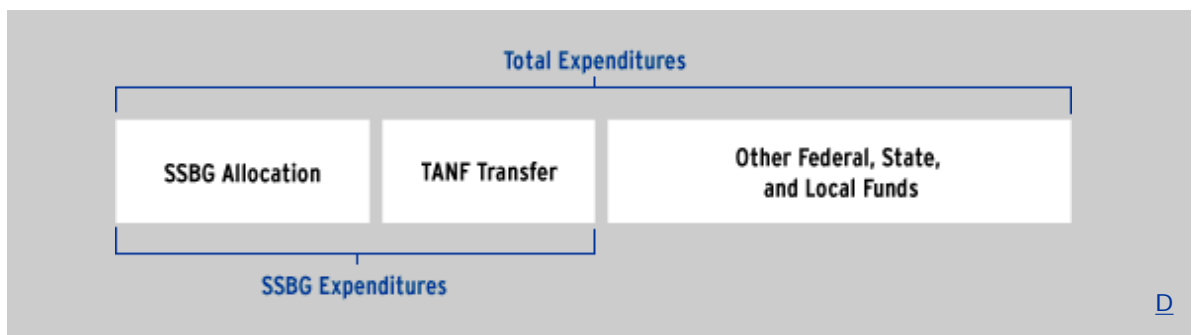
Total Expenditures

This is the sum of expenditures for SSBG-supported services. Total expenditures includes SSBG expenditures as well as other Federal, State, and local funds.

Figure 1-2 illustrates the relationships among the data items.

Figure 1-2 Expenditure Terminology





Number of Recipients

States were instructed to report the total number of adult and child recipients for each service category funded in whole or in part with SSBG expenditures. Beginning in 2002, States were asked to report on adult recipients in two categories -- age 59 and younger and age 60 and older.

- **Children.** For each service, States were instructed to report the actual or estimated number of children who received the service.
- **Adults Age 59 and Younger.** States were instructed to report the actual or estimated number of adults age 59 and younger who received each service.
- **Adults Age 60 and Older.** States were instructed to report the actual or estimated number of adults age 60 and older who received each service.
- **Adults of Unknown Age.** For States not reporting adults in the two age categories, this is the total number of adults. For States in which age categories for adult recipients were only partially available, this field has been calculated.

Appendix D contains a data page for each State that presents the annual expenditures, number of recipients, contact information, and additional notes on reporting methodologies.

Validation

Data from the State postexpenditure reports were entered into a database and validated to identify errors or inconsistencies. All States were contacted to resolve any data issues and to verify their definitions of data items. In addition, States were given the opportunity to explain divergences from the reporting requirements. These explanations are located in the notes section on the State data pages.

Table 1-2 displays all data items used for analyses, specifies whether they were reported or calculated, and indicates the specific validation issues addressed for the data items.

Table 1-2 SSBG Data Items and Validation

Expenditures			
Data Items	Reported	Calculated	Data Calculation And Validation
SSBG Allocation	■		
TANF Transfer	■		
SSBG Expenditures		■	SSBG expenditures were calculated as the sum of SSBG allocation and TANF transfer. If these data were missing, data in all other fields were deleted.

Other Federal, State, and Local Funds	■		If these data were missing, the State was omitted from analyses comparing SSBG with other sources of funds.
Total Expenditures	■		
Recipients			
Data Items	Reported	Calculated	Data Calculation And Validation
Total Recipients	■		If these data were missing, the State was asked to provide an explanation and expenditure data were accepted and included in the analyses. Despite the variations in methods for determining recipient counts, data from all States were included in the analyses.
Children	■		
Adults Age 59 and Younger	■		If data for these categories were missing, all adults were counted as adults of unknown age.
Adults Age 60 and Older	■		
Adults of Unknown Age		■	Adults of unknown age was calculated as the sum of children, adults age 59 and younger, and adults age 60 and older, subtracted from total recipients.

Structure of the Report

This report contains the additional chapters listed below.

Chapter 2. State Planning Approaches. This chapter provides examples of the planning States undertake and the various ways they administer the SSBG appropriation.

Chapter 3. Expenditures. This chapter summarizes findings on State SSBG expenditures and provides analyses of expenditures by State and by service.

Chapter 4. Service Recipients. This chapter summarizes findings on the recipients of services funded in whole or in part by the SSBG and provides analyses of recipients by State and by service.

Chapter 5. Services. This chapter provides a detailed analysis of each service category funded with the SSBG.

Appendices include a copy of the postexpenditure reporting form and instructions, a data page for each State, and supplementary data tables.

¹ In this report, the year always refers to fiscal year.

² In this report, "States" includes the District of Columbia. The territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands also receive funds from the SSBG, but their data are not included in this report.

³ Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Final Rule, 64 Fed. Reg. 69, 17719-17931 (April 12, 1999), (codified at 45 C.F.R. pt. 260, et al.)

⁴ 42 U.S.C. 1397c or section 2004 of the Social Security Act.

⁵ 42 C.F.R. 96.17

⁶ Social Services Block Grant Program, Final Rule, 58 Fed. Reg. 218, 60117-60133 (November 15, 1993), (codified at 45 C.F.R. pt. 96 et al.)

⁷ The total of this column may differ from the amount of the annual SSBG appropriation if the full amount was not expended in the fiscal year during which it was allocated, or if a portion of the SSBG appropriation from the previous year was expended during the reporting year.

⁸ The total of this column may differ from the total amount transferred, as reported by States in the Fiscal Year 2002 TANF Financial Data Report http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofs/data/tanf_2002.html (accessed 11/10/03), if the full transfer was not expended during the year it was transferred, or if funds transferred during the previous year were expended during the reporting year.

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CHAPTER 2. STATE PLANNING APPROACHES

Each State agency that is designated to administer the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) must submit an annual preexpenditure report to the Office of Community Services (OCS). This report includes information on the categories or characteristics of individuals who will receive services, and which services will be provided.¹ The report also describes the planning activities of the State.

Planning occurs in State agencies and in local community or regional organizations. The planning process usually consists of three steps -- prioritization, proposed allocations, and public review. During prioritization, the planning agency determines the social needs, types of services, objectives for services, and the individuals to be served. Following this step, allocations are proposed, and in some instances categories for contracting services are decided upon. These proposals are described in each State's preexpenditure report, which is made available to the public in each State for review and comment.

The OCS sponsored site visits to Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, and Louisiana to gain additional information about the planning process.² To select the States, several characteristics were considered -- State population, geographical location, number of service categories funded by the SSBG, and the transfer of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Block Grant (TANF) funds into the SSBG. Table 2-1 summarizes the characteristics of the selected States.

Table 2-1 SSBG Site Visits Characteristics of States

CHARACTERISTIC	STATE			
	Arizona	Delaware	Illinois	Louisiana
State Population	5,456,453	807,385	12,600,620	4,482,646
Federal Region	9	3	5	6
FY 2002 Service Categories Funded by the SSBG	19	9	19	4
FY 2002 TANF Transfer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

This chapter describes some aspects of planning at the State and community levels as conducted by these States.

State-Level Planning

Planning for the use of the SSBG allocation is typically conducted as part of the State budgeting process. In the States visited, these formulas for distributing the SSBG allocation were based upon historical funding patterns, current needs, and the availability of other funding sources.

Arizona

The Department of Economic Security plans for 69 percent of the SSBG allocation. In addition, State legislation requires all TANF funds transferred into SSBG to be spent on child welfare services in the Department of Economic Security. Although planning for the remainder of the SSBG allocation is conducted at the local level, the department also is responsible for issuing all contracts to service providers.

Delaware

The Division of Social Services in the Delaware Department of Health and Social Services distributes the SSBG allocation and reports on its use. The annual allocation is shared almost equally between the Department of Children, Youth and Families and the Department of Health and Social Services. This arrangement has been in place for nearly 20 years.

Illinois

In Illinois, funds have been allocated historically into three main categories -- General Revenue Fund, Donated Funds Initiative, and Special Purposes Trust Fund. Approximately 80 percent of the SSBG allocation is used to reimburse expenditures of the General Revenue Fund for specific services. Another 15 percent is allocated to the Donated Funds Initiative, which delivers social services through cooperative agreements with private providers serving the Department of Human Services, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Corrections, and the Department on Aging. The remaining 5 percent funds services, including family planning, health-related services, and pregnancy and parenting services, in the Division of Community Health and Prevention.

Louisiana

Louisiana historically has used its SSBG allocation for child welfare services, including adoption, child foster care, child protective services, and prevention. The Louisiana Office of Community Services annually reviews the needs of the agency and determines how much to spend on each type of service. The SSBG allocation is specifically earmarked for funding innovative treatment services, which may not be supported by other funding streams.

Local-Level Planning

In addition to conducting planning as part of the State budget process, some States involve local groups in planning.

Arizona

Planning for 24 percent of the SSBG allocation is conducted by 6 Councils of Governments (COGs), and for 7 percent by the 21 Indian Tribes in Arizona.

The use of the COGs began because local human services agencies provided the matching funds originally required under title XX. Each COG serves a geographic area encompassing at least one county. Needs assessments and special studies are conducted periodically by these agencies. For example, following the closure of the copper mines, the Central Arizona Association of Governments and the United Way conducted an in-depth needs assessment.

Recognizing the needs of the Native American community, the Indian Tribes in Arizona are responsible for planning for 7 percent of the SSBG allocation. The Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, a nonprofit organization representing 19 of the 21 tribes, helps with the planning process.

Delaware

In Delaware, decisions about which individuals will receive services funded by the SSBG are made by service provider agencies. The Division of Services for Aging and Adults with Physical Disabilities administers home-based services for the elderly and disabled. Individuals who qualify for Medicaid-funded skilled nursing services can use the Elderly and Disabled Home and Community-based Waiver Program to obtain home-based services. SSBG had been a funding source for interim services while a client awaited approval for services through the waiver. Recently, the division streamlined the waiver approval process, reducing the time needed for approval as well as the need for interim services. The SSBG allocation may be used for services for persons ineligible for the waiver. For example, SSBG is used to fund services for clients requiring light housekeeping -- not skilled nursing services -- to live independently.

Obtaining Input from the Public

Federal regulations state that the preexpenditure report must be "made public within the State in such manner as to facilitate comment by any person (including any Federal or other public agency) during development of the report and after its completion."³ Each State described public reviews intended to meet these requirements.

Arizona

Arizona holds a number of advisory councils and planning committees at both the COG and county levels to address the community needs. Several COGs have planning committees composed of social service providers and agencies, elected officials, and private citizens.

Delaware

In Delaware, the SSBG preexpenditure report is made public through advertisements; however, public hearings are not held. Discussions within the Department of Health and Social Services and the Department of Children, Youth and Families play the most important role in SSBG planning.

Illinois

Illinois relies on input from two groups -- the TANF Workgroup and the Self-Sufficiency Advisory Council. The TANF Workgroup, consisting of 20 individuals involved with fiscal and budgeting issues, convenes to discuss the SSBG, the Child Care Development Fund, and TANF. The Self-Sufficiency Advisory Council plays an integral role in the planning process, because it conducts open meetings regularly. The council studies services, compiles best practices, accepts input from the community, and reports findings to the Illinois Department of Human Services.

Louisiana

In Louisiana, a public notice is posted in seven daily papers, which reach the majority of Louisiana residents. A public meeting held in Baton Rouge offers an opportunity to comment on the contents of the SSBG preexpenditure report. The report is also made available in each of the 10 regional offices and written comments are accepted.

Future Directions

Although State agencies have used historical information in their planning, they are aware that service needs and funding change over time. Planning groups and local communities may have important input into planning for these changes. The transfer of TANF funds into SSBG prompted States to reconsider

their expenditure plans to ensure that TANF funds are being used appropriately. Changes in the availability of either Federal or State funds have influenced States' planning processes, as well as their priorities for the services they support with the SSBG.

¹ 42 U.S.C. 1397c or section 2004 of the Social Security Act.

² Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc., (2003) Report on SSBG site visits 2003. (Technical report submitted to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services). Rockville, MD: Author.

³ 42 U.S.C. 1397c or section 2004 of the Social Security Act.

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CHAPTER 3. EXPENDITURES

This chapter focuses on Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) expenditures by State, by service, and in comparison with expended funds from other sources.

SSBG Expenditure Trends

During 2002, SSBG expenditures for all States, including the SSBG allocation (64%) and the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Block Grant (TANF) transfer (36%), totaled \$2.647 billion.

Expenditures of the SSBG allocation in 2002 were \$1.692 billion. Since 1998, expenditures of the SSBG allocation have decreased by 26 percent. (See figure 3-1.)

Figure 3-1 Expenditures of SSBG Allocation, by Year (in millions) N = 51 States

Year	Expenditures
1998	\$2,289
1999	\$1,890
2000	\$1,774
2001	\$1,714
2002	\$1,692

Since 1997, States' reports of SSBG expenditures included the TANF transfer. The expenditure of TANF transfer funds peaked during 1999, when 36 States reported expenditures of \$1.167 billion. During 2002, 48 States spent \$955 million in funds transferred from TANF. (See figure 3-2.)

Figure 3-2 Expenditures of TANF Transfer Funds, by Year (in millions)

Year	Expenditures	Number of States
1998	\$639	24
1999	\$1,167	36
2000	\$1,021	41
2001	\$949	42
2002	\$955	48

SSBG Expenditures by State

The SSBG is appropriated to States annually on the basis of population.¹ As expected, States with larger populations report larger SSBG expenditures. New York reported \$298 million in SSBG expenditures, followed by California (\$275 million), and Florida (\$154 million). Four other States reported SSBG expenditures of more than \$100 million -- Texas (\$146 million), Ohio (\$142 million), Illinois (\$135 million), and Pennsylvania (\$105 million). These seven States accounted for nearly half of all SSBG expenditures (47%). In 12 States, SSBG expenditures were less than \$10 million. (See figure 3-3.)

Figure 3-3 SSBG Expenditures by State, 2002 (in millions)

State	SSBG Allocation	TANF Transfer
New York	\$108	\$190
California	\$204	\$71
Florida	\$96	\$58
Texas	\$118	\$28
Ohio	\$69	\$73
Illinois	\$75	\$60
Pennsylvania	\$74	\$31
New Jersey	\$50	\$38
Michigan	\$60	\$27
Massachusetts	\$38	\$46
Arizona	\$31	\$26
Virginia	\$47	\$9
North Carolina	\$50	\$7
Connecticut	\$22	\$34
Maryland	\$32	\$23
Minnesota	\$31	\$22
Georgia	\$46	\$5
Wisconsin	\$32	\$16
Indiana	\$39	\$9
Washington	\$35	\$11
Missouri	\$34	\$12
Tennessee	\$37	\$8
Louisiana	\$31	\$12
Alabama	\$27	\$12
Colorado	\$26	\$10

Oklahoma	\$21	\$15
South Carolina	\$23	\$10
Iowa	\$19	\$12
Kentucky	\$22	\$7
Kansas	\$16	\$10
Oregon	\$25	\$0
Mississippi	\$16	\$9
Arkansas	\$16	\$3
Utah	\$8	\$9
West Virginia	\$11	\$3
Nebraska	\$10	\$3
New Mexico	\$11	\$2
Nevada	\$12	\$1
Hawaii	\$8	\$4
Maine	\$7	\$3
Idaho	\$8	\$1
Alaska	\$4	\$5
Vermont	\$4	\$5
Montana	\$5	\$3
New Hampshire	\$8	\$0
District of Columbia	\$3	\$5
Delaware	\$5	\$3
South Dakota	\$5	\$2
Rhode Island	\$6	\$1
Wyoming	\$3	\$2
North Dakota	\$4	\$0

Per Capita Expenditures

Nationally, the SSBG appropriations for 2002 represented approximately \$5.88 per capita (i.e., dollars per individual in the population).² However, State SSBG expenditures per capita varied from this amount if a State reported a TANF transfer, carried over funds from previous years, or carried forward funds for use during the next year. During 2002, the average SSBG expenditure per capita was \$9.09, ranging from \$5.86 (North Dakota) to \$16.00 (Connecticut). (See figure 3-4.)

Figure 3-4 SSBG Per Capita Expenditures by State, 2002

State	SSBG Allocation	TANF Transfer
Connecticut	\$6.30	\$9.70
New York	\$5.62	\$9.92
District of Columbia	\$5.82	\$8.28
Vermont	\$5.93	\$7.68
Alaska	\$5.90	\$7.65
Massachusetts	\$5.85	\$7.15
Ohio	\$6.04	\$6.37
Illinois	\$5.96	\$4.74
Minnesota	\$6.24	\$4.39
Arizona	\$5.72	\$4.69
Iowa	\$6.32	\$3.95
New Jersey	\$5.78	\$4.46
Oklahoma	\$5.93	\$4.22
Maryland	\$5.83	\$4.20
Delaware	\$6.13	\$3.76
Wyoming	\$5.95	\$3.93
Louisiana	\$6.97	\$2.76
Kansas	\$5.95	\$3.75
Hawaii	\$6.11	\$3.37
South Dakota	\$6.51	\$2.80
Florida	\$5.72	\$3.49
Montana	\$6.01	\$3.03
Wisconsin	\$5.92	\$2.94
Mississippi	\$5.65	\$3.19
Alabama	\$5.95	\$2.77
Michigan	\$5.94	\$2.71
Pennsylvania	\$6.01	\$2.51
West Virginia	\$6.35	\$1.78
South Carolina	\$5.63	\$2.43
Missouri	\$5.97	\$2.08
Colorado	\$5.75	\$2.24

Nebraska	\$6.00	\$1.89
California	\$5.82	\$2.01
Indiana	\$6.30	\$1.49
Virginia	\$6.47	\$1.29
Tennessee	\$6.35	\$1.39
Maine	\$5.46	\$2.22
Washington	\$5.83	\$1.74
Oregon	\$7.22	\$0.00
Idaho	\$6.08	\$1.11
Kentucky	\$5.46	\$1.72
Utah	\$3.37	\$3.81
New Mexico	\$5.89	\$1.08
Arkansas	\$5.93	\$0.94
North Carolina	\$5.99	\$0.79
Texas	\$5.41	\$1.29
Rhode Island	\$5.83	\$0.62
New Hampshire	\$6.42	\$0.00
Georgia	\$5.41	\$0.63
Nevada	\$5.32	\$0.59
North Dakota	\$5.86	\$0.00

SSBG Expenditures by Service

Forty States collectively spent \$330 million of SSBG expenditures for child protective services (12% of all SSBG expenditures) and 28 States spent \$328 million for special services for individuals with disabilities (12%). SSBG expenditures for each of three other service categories were more than \$200 million -- child foster care services (10%), home-based services (9%), and child day care (8%). Administrative costs, which include staff training and licensing, were \$234 million and accounted for 9 percent of SSBG expenditures. (See figures 3-5 and 3-6.)

Figure 3-5 Percentage of SSBG Expenditures by Service, 2002

SSBG Service Categories	Percentage
21 Additional Services	23%
Protective Services -- Children	12%
Special Services -- Disabled	12%
Foster Care Services -- Children	10%

Home-Based Services	9%
Administrative Costs	9%
Day Care -- Children	8%
Protective Services -- Adults	6%
Prevention and Intervention	6%
Case Management	6%
The 21 additional services include those that were funded at 4 percent or less with SSBG expenditures. Total percentage exceeds 100 percent due to rounding.	

Figure 3-6 SSBG Expenditures by Service, 2002 (in millions)

SSBG Service Category	SSBG Allocation	TANF Transfer	Number of States
Protective Services -- Children	\$108	\$222	40
Special Services -- Disabled	\$260	\$68	28
Foster Care Services -- Children	\$133	\$130	37
Home-Based Services	\$195	\$31	35
Day Care -- Children	\$100	\$105	44
Case Management	\$113	\$48	29
Protective Services -- Adults	\$128	\$25	34
Prevention and Intervention	\$52	\$96	35
Residential Treatment	\$52	\$66	23
Other Services	\$63	\$30	26
Employment Services	\$42	\$6	15
Family Planning Services	\$19	\$23	14
Adoption Services	\$16	\$24	31
Counseling Services	\$25	\$12	24
Transportation	\$21	\$6	25
Information and Referral	\$17	\$7	18
Home-Delivered Meals	\$21	\$2	18
Independent/Transitional Living	\$13	\$7	17
Education and Training Services	\$12	\$6	17
Special Services -- Youth at Risk	\$13	\$4	19
Health-Related Services	\$15	\$2	19
Substance Abuse Services	\$8	\$6	14
Legal Services	\$12	\$1	16

Foster Care Services -- Adults	\$9	\$4	13
Day Care -- Adults	\$11	\$1	22
Housing Services	\$6	\$3	12
Congregate Meals	\$7	\$1	11
Pregnancy and Parenting	\$5	\$0	12
Recreation Services	\$1	\$1	10

Table 3-1 shows the SSBG expenditures -- comprising the SSBG allocation and the TANF transfer -- for each of the 29 service categories.

Table 3-1 Expenditures by Service, 2002

SSBG Service Categories	SSBG Allocation	TANF Transfer	SSBG Expenditures	Number of States
Adoption Services	\$16,488,624	\$23,590,064	\$40,078,688	31
Case Management	\$113,275,177	\$47,616,069	\$160,891,246	29
Congregate Meals	\$7,292,721	\$531,752	\$7,824,473	11
Counseling Services	\$25,281,663	\$11,750,612	\$37,032,275	24
Day Care -- Adults	\$11,403,071	\$1,150,287	\$12,553,358	22
Day Care -- Children	\$99,922,729	\$105,337,220	\$205,259,949	44
Education and Training Services	\$11,719,033	\$5,703,680	\$17,422,713	17
Employment Services	\$41,999,269	\$5,840,504	\$47,839,773	15
Family Planning Services	\$18,715,461	\$23,100,264	\$41,815,725	14
Foster Care Services -- Adults	\$9,115,646	\$3,907,182	\$13,022,828	13
Foster Care Services -- Children	\$133,464,258	\$130,293,454	\$263,757,712	37
Health-Related Services	\$14,531,639	\$1,977,408	\$16,509,047	19
Home-Based Services	\$195,159,638	\$30,991,848	\$226,151,486	35
Home-Delivered Meals	\$20,661,134	\$1,562,873	\$22,224,007	18
Housing Services	\$6,256,760	\$3,142,530	\$9,399,290	12

Independent/ Transitional Living	\$13,383,760	\$6,627,373	\$20,011,133	17
Information and Referral	\$16,608,318	\$6,953,430	\$23,561,748	18
Legal Services	\$12,227,800	\$931,492	\$13,159,292	16
Pregnancy and Parenting	\$4,755,356	\$133,995	\$4,889,351	12
Prevention and Intervention	\$51,852,207	\$95,803,021	\$147,655,228	35
Protective Services -- Adults	\$128,422,543	\$24,978,123	\$153,400,666	34
Protective Services -- Children	\$107,981,072	\$221,995,484	\$329,976,556	40
Recreation Services	\$1,490,746	\$818,388	\$2,309,134	10
Residential Treatment	\$52,207,884	\$65,867,116	\$118,075,000	23
Special Services -- Disabled	\$260,445,057	\$67,916,749	\$328,361,806	28
Special Services -- Youth at Risk	\$12,714,974	\$3,959,548	\$16,674,522	19
Substance Abuse Services	\$7,730,531	\$6,240,723	\$13,971,254	14
Transportation	\$21,400,104	\$5,516,314	\$26,916,418	25
Other Services	\$63,301,093	\$29,551,631	\$92,852,724	26
Administrative Costs	\$212,143,126	\$21,672,838	\$233,815,964	44
TOTAL	\$1,691,951,394	\$955,461,972	\$2,647,413,366	51

TANF Transfer Expenditures

States reported by specific service categories how the TANF transfer was used. Forty-eight States spent \$955 million of TANF transfer funds. Across all States, the highest proportion of TANF transfer expenditures was for children's services. Twenty-seven States collectively spent \$222 million of TANF transfer funds for child protective services (23% of all TANF transfer expenditures); 25 States reported \$130 million for child foster care services (14%); and 22 States reported \$105 million for child day care (11%). TANF transfer expenditures for each of three additional services were also more than \$50 million -- prevention and intervention services (10%), special services for individuals with disabilities (7%), and residential treatment (7%). (See figure 3-7.)

Figure 3-7 TANF Transfer Expenditures by Service, 2002 (in millions)

SSBG Service Categories	2002 TANF Transfers in millions	Number of States
Protective Services -- Children	\$222	27
Foster Care Services -- Children	\$130	25
Day Care -- Children	\$105	22
Prevention and Intervention	\$96	17
Special Services -- Disabled	\$68	9
Residential Treatment	\$66	14
Case Management	\$48	17
Home-Based Services	\$31	14
Other Services	\$30	12
Protective Services -- Adults	\$25	14
Adoption Services	\$24	21
Family Planning Services	\$23	5
Counseling Services	\$12	13
Information and Referral	\$7	6
Independent/Transitional Living	\$7	11
Substance Abuse Services	\$6	5
Employment Services	\$6	7
Education and Training Services	\$6	6
Transportation	\$6	9
Special Services -- Youth at Risk	\$4	9
Foster Care Services -- Adults	\$4	5
Housing Services	\$3	4
Health-Related Services	\$2	7
Home-Delivered Meals	\$2	6
Day Care -- Adults	\$1	6
Legal Services	\$1	6
Recreation Services	\$1	5
Congregate Meals	\$1	5
Pregnancy and Parenting	\$0	2

For six services, the TANF transfer portion of the SSBG expenditures was greater than the SSBG allocation portion. Funds from the TANF transfer accounted for 67 percent of SSBG expenditures for child protective services, 65 percent for prevention and intervention services, 59 percent for adoption services, 56 percent for residential treatment, 55 percent for family planning, and 51 percent for child day

care.

SSBG and Other Sources of Funds

States reported on total expenditures, which included expenditures of funds from other sources. The reporting requirements indicate that States should report all other Federal, State, and local funds for each service funded by SSBG. State SSBG contacts were consulted about the extent to which they reported other sources of funds. With some variation, States met this requirement in one of two ways listed below.

- A State reported all other sources of funds that, in conjunction with SSBG expenditures, supported individual programs or agencies. For example, a State may support an individual day care center with the SSBG and report other sources of funds supporting the center as well. This State would not report the other sources of funds for all day care centers located throughout the State.
- A State reported on all sources of Federal, State, and local funds for the service category for the entire State. For example, if SSBG supports any child day care services, even if only an individual day care center, all funding for child day care throughout the State is included on the SSBG report.

These various methods for reporting total expenditures result in different interpretations of SSBG's support of a service relative to other sources. Therefore, the following analysis is based only on data from the 32 States indicating that total expenditures included all other sources of funds used for the full service category within the State.³

SSBG expenditures accounted for 36 percent of the total expenditures for adult day care services and 34 percent of total expenditures for pregnancy and parenting services. An additional 4 services were supported by at least 20 percent with SSBG expenditures, and the remaining 23 services were supported by less than 20 percent with SSBG expenditures. (See figure 3-8.)

Figure 3-8 SSBG Percentage of Total Expenditures by Service, 2002
N = 32 States

SSBG Service Category	Percent SSBG Expenditures	Percent Other Sources
Day Care -- Adults	36%	64%
Pregnancy and Parenting	34%	66%
Protective Services -- Adults	30%	70%
Home-Delivered Meals	29%	71%
Family Planning Services	25%	75%
Prevention and Intervention	24%	76%
Congregate Meals	20%	80%
Transportation	19%	81%
Case Management	15%	85%
Protective Services -- Children	13%	87%
Other Services	13%	87%

Counseling Services	13%	87%
Information and Referral	13%	87%
Education and Training Services	12%	88%
Residential Treatment	11%	89%
Foster Care Services -- Children	11%	89%
Legal Services	11%	89%
Foster Care Services -- Adults	11%	89%
Health-Related Services	11%	89%
Special Services -- Youth at Risk	10%	90%
Housing Services	10%	90%
Special Services -- Disabled	10%	90%
Recreation Services	8%	92%
Employment Services	7%	93%
Home-Based Services	6%	94%
Adoption Services	4%	96%
Day Care -- Children	3%	97%
Independent/Transitional Living	2%	98%
Substance Abuse Services	1%	99%

NOTE: Appendix E, table E-4, contains supporting data for this figure.

¹ Section 2003 of the Social Security Act.

² Per capita expenditures were calculated by dividing the expenditures by the population. Population data for the 50 States and the District of Columbia were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau at: http://eire.census.gov/popest/estimates_dataset.php (accessed on 7/10/03).

³ These States were: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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CHAPTER 4. SERVICE RECIPIENTS

This chapter discusses the number of adults and children who benefited from services funded by the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). During 2002, an estimated 14,280,000 people received services supported at least partially by the SSBG.^{1,2} Of these clients, 7,844,000 (55%) were children and 6,436,000 (45%) were adults. The following are examples of individuals who benefited from services funded by the SSBG.³

Jenny is an 81-year-old widow whose son had power of attorney over her affairs. Adult Protective Services (APS), funded by SSBG, discovered that her son took more than \$250,000 from her various accounts and purchased several automobiles. APS contacted law enforcement and arranged for Jenny's brother to be appointed her guardian. The automobiles were recovered and sold and the money was returned to Jenny's accounts. The son was evicted from her home and is the subject of a criminal investigation.

Three years ago, Michelle and Rodney, ages 4 and 5, were placed in emergency custody because their mother used crack cocaine and frequently left the children unattended and without heat or food. Their mother's parental rights were terminated after the children revealed that she and her live-in male friend had physically abused them. The children were placed with foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, who have grown to love Michelle and Rodney. An adoption specialist worked with the children and the foster family to help them resolve issues related to the children's abuse, and to work toward the Millers' adoption of Michelle and Rodney.

Carl is a 33-year-old who suffered traumatic brain injury after he was attacked and severely beaten. Because of his brain injury he is unable to perform activities of daily living or ensure his own personal safety, and he cannot be left alone. His parents care for him during evenings and weekends, but are unavailable during weekdays because they work. Carl now attends an adult day care program, which is funded by the SSBG. Staff report that since his placement in day care, Carl has "just blossomed."

Yvonne has three children between the ages of 18 months and 4 years. She did not have financial support from her children's father and made the decision to rely on public assistance while her children were young. After receiving public assistance for 3 years, Yvonne made the transition from welfare to work. She now works 30 hours a week at a dry cleaning store. With the assistance of subsidized child day care, Yvonne can afford to work. These services have helped Yvonne become more self-sufficient.

State agencies used various methods to count SSBG services recipients. Some States reported all individuals who accessed a specific service in the State, regardless of the proportion of funding by the SSBG. Other States reported a proportion of total clients based on specific criteria, such as eligibility, clients of certain agencies, or programs that received SSBG funding. Despite this variation, State counts

of service recipients were not adjusted, and all State recipient data were included in this report.

Recipients by State

California reported the largest number of people (1,755,000) who benefited from services, while Texas was second with 1,691,000 recipients. Six other States -- Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Ohio -- each reported more than 500,000 service recipients. (See figure 4-1.)

Figure 4-1 Recipients by State, 2002 (in thousands)

State	Children	Adults
California	1,233	523
Texas	802	889
Illinois	812	796
New Jersey	296	875
Florida	497	308
North Carolina	316	305
Ohio	163	400
Michigan	377	125
Connecticut	137	337
Rhode Island	88	263
Pennsylvania	168	169
Minnesota	146	154
Wisconsin	148	135
Washington	259	0
Arizona	89	160
New York	205	43
Massachusetts	136	102
Nevada	133	64
Oklahoma	154	43
New Hampshire	97	100
Georgia	139	41
Tennessee	166	12
Maryland	106	62
Arkansas	123	40
Indiana	82	77

Utah	91	62
Missouri	110	35
Iowa	100	22
West Virginia	82	30
Kansas	68	30
South Carolina	57	21
North Dakota	27	48
Alabama	58	0
Mississippi	43	14
Kentucky	37	15
Louisiana	48	4
Nebraska	22	26
Maine	22	22
Oregon	39	0
Colorado	36	2
Virginia	10	21
Vermont	4	26
District of Columbia	11	15
South Dakota	16	9
Hawaii	23	1
New Mexico	17	6
Alaska	18	0
Delaware	13	2
Idaho	9	1
Montana	4	2
Wyoming	6	0

SSBG-supported services benefited an estimated 5 percent of the total United States population -- 10 percent of all children and 3 percent of all adults.

Recipients by Service

In 2002, child day care served the largest number of beneficiaries; in 44 States, approximately 2,839,000 children attended day care programs funded at least partially by the SSBG. These children comprised 20 percent of all reported SSBG recipients. When child day care clients were excluded from the total number of SSBG service recipients, the ratio of adults to children served changed significantly (56% adults, 44%

children).

Four other SSBG-funded services -- case management, child protective services, information and referral, and special services for individuals with disabilities -- each benefited more than one million people. (See figure 4-2.)

Figure 4-2 Recipients by Service, 2002 (in thousands)

SSBG Service Category	Children	Adults	Number of States
Day Care--Children	2,839	13	42
Protective Services--Children	1,283	257	38
Information and Referral	603	893	18
Special Services--Disabled	243	956	28
Case Management	503	585	28
Prevention and Intervention	491	351	32
Family Planning Services	52	652	14
Health-Related Services	451	197	18
Other Services	179	437	25
Home-Based Services	76	359	34
Protective Services--Adults	0	425	34
Foster Care Services--Children	320	1	35
Substance Abuse Services	32	254	13
Counseling Services	141	83	24
Adoption Services	201	11	27
Transportation	32	172	24
Education and Training Services	25	170	17
Special Services--Youth at Risk	166	2	19
Legal Services	93	66	16
Housing Services	46	98	11
Home-Delivered Meals	0	100	18
Congregate Meals	1	96	11
Independent/Transitional Living	6	62	16
Employment Services	1	61	15
Day Care--Adults	0	48	22
Recreation Services	5	42	10
Residential Treatment	32	16	18

Pregnancy and Parenting	24	7	12
Foster Care Services--Adults	0	22	13

Age of Recipients

In five States -- Alabama, Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming -- SSBG-funded services were provided entirely to children. Additionally, children accounted for more than 90 percent of the recipients in Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Louisiana, and Tennessee. The States that served the most children were California (1,233,000), Illinois (812,000), and Texas (802,000). (See figure 4-1.)

The large number of children served is not surprising because many services are designated specifically for children, such as child day care, child foster care, child protective services, adoption, and special services for youth at risk. Some other service categories also were reported by States as being used by a large proportion of children, such as pregnancy and parenting (78%), health-related services (70%), residential treatment (67%), and counseling (63%). (See figure 4-2.)

In addition to reporting adults and children separately, the new postexpenditure reporting form gave States the opportunity to report the number of adults in two age categories -- 59 years and younger and 60 years and older. Thirty-three States submitted data for recipients in these categories.⁴ The analyses of recipient data by age include only these States.

New Jersey reported the largest number of clients age 60 years and older (543,000). More than 80 percent of adults who accessed SSBG-funded services in Oklahoma (89%), Arizona (83%), and South Dakota (82%) were age 60 years and older. More than half of adult clients in Colorado, Delaware, Mississippi, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Wisconsin also were age 60 years and older.

The service category with the largest proportion of adults age 60 years and older was congregate meals (97% of adults), followed by home-delivered meals (82% of adults) and transportation (62% of adults). More than half of the adult clients of recreation, adult foster care, and other services also were age 60 and older.

¹ Most States submitted duplicate counts of recipients, as an individual may have received several SSBG-supported services.

² The number of recipients was rounded to the nearest thousand.

³ These fictional SSBG recipient profiles were adapted from the *South Carolina Social Services Block Grant Plan 2001*, and from William F. Benson's presentation at the SSBG Capitol Hill Briefing, 6/2/03.

⁴ These States were: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

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CHAPTER 5. SERVICES

Further examination of the service categories provides an understanding of how Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) allocation and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Block Grant (TANF) transfer funds are expended. Analysis of the information reported by the States about each service category includes:

- The amount of SSBG expenditures for a particular service and the State or States that accounted for the majority of that amount;
- The amount of TANF transfer funds used to support the service and the number of States that reported TANF transfer expenditures for that service;
- The States that reported at least 25 percent of their SSBG expenditures for the service, if any, or the State that reported the highest percentage of its expenditures for that service;
- The States that used SSBG expenditures as the primary source of support for the service, compared with other Federal, State, and local sources of funds; and¹
- The number of individuals that received the service, as well as the percentage of children and adults.²

Trend analyses are provided for five specific service categories -- child day care, child foster care, adult protective services, child protective services, and special services for individuals with disabilities. (See appendix C for service definitions.)

Appendix E, tables E-3, E-6, E-7, E-8, E-9, and E-10 provide greater detail regarding the funding and recipients of specific social services within each of the States.

Adoption Services

Thirty-one States reported SSBG expenditures for adoption services.

- SSBG expenditures for adoption services were \$40 million; New York accounted for 13 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by 21 States and accounted for 59 percent (\$24 million) of SSBG expenditures for adoption services.
- In both Alaska and Kansas, 18 percent of SSBG expenditures were for adoption services.
- Approximately 212,000 individuals (95% children, 5% adults) accessed adoption services funded by the SSBG.

Case Management

Twenty-nine States reported SSBG expenditures for case management.

- SSBG expenditures for case management were \$161 million; Missouri and New Jersey each accounted for 17 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by 17 States and accounted for 30 percent (\$48 million) of SSBG expenditures for case management.
- Four States reported that at least 25 percent of their SSBG expenditures were for case management services -- Missouri (60%), Iowa (39%), New Jersey (30%), and Tennessee (25%).
- The District of Columbia supported case management services entirely with the SSBG.
- Approximately 1,088,000 individuals (46% children, 54% adults) received case management services funded by the SSBG.

Congregate Meals

Eleven States reported SSBG expenditures for congregate meals.

- SSBG expenditures for congregate meals were \$8 million; Oklahoma accounted for 69 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by five States and accounted for 7 percent (approximately \$532,000) of SSBG expenditures for congregate meals.
- In Oklahoma, 15 percent of SSBG expenditures were for congregate meals.
- Approximately 97,000 individuals (1% children, 99% adults) benefited from congregate meals funded by the SSBG.

Counseling Services

Twenty-four States reported SSBG expenditures for counseling services.

- SSBG expenditures for counseling services were \$37 million; Illinois accounted for 44 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by 13 States and accounted for 32 percent (\$12 million) of SSBG expenditures for counseling services.
- In North Dakota, 35 percent of SSBG expenditures were for counseling services.
- Florida and Tennessee supported counseling services entirely with the SSBG.
- More than 224,000 individuals (63% children, 37% adults) accessed counseling services funded by the SSBG.

Provider Profile: Mini O'Beirne Crisis Nursery

The Mini O'Beirne Crisis Nursery, located in Springfield, Illinois, provides short-term, emergency respite child care for parents in crisis situations. These crises include parental stress, domestic violence, a fire or power outage in the home, homelessness, or medical trauma. Parents with court appointments and job interviews are also eligible for respite child care services. The staff provides 24-hour care, for up to 72 hours, for children ages birth through 6, including meals and snacks, baby supplies, and clothing. The services are free, and there are no additional eligibility requirements. In addition to caring for the children, the nursery staff provides counseling for the parents, leads parenting training groups, and provides information and referral regarding more permanent child care arrangements or other services.

Day Care -- Adults

Twenty-two States reported SSBG expenditures for adult day care.

- SSBG expenditures for adult day care were \$13 million; Texas accounted for 24 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by six States and accounted for 9 percent (\$1 million) of SSBG expenditures spent on adult day care.
- In Nebraska, 11 percent of SSBG expenditures were for adult day care.
- Four States supported adult day care primarily with the SSBG -- Texas (100%), North Carolina (97%), Georgia (88%), and Tennessee (88%).
- More than 48,000 adults attended adult day care programs that were funded by the SSBG.

Provider Profile: Central Phoenix Adult Day Center

The Central Phoenix Adult Day Center, operated by the Foundation for Senior Living, serves approximately 50 people daily. Activities are available for adults in three categories -- young adults with disabilities, older adults with dementia, and older adults with stronger cognitive skills. Clients are assigned to one of these groups based on their abilities, but are free to move among groups if they choose. The focus of the activities is recreation, although nursing staff is available to administer medication and for routine monitoring. Lunch is served each day and transportation is provided to clients who need it.

Day Care -- Children

Forty-four States reported SSBG expenditures for child day care.

- SSBG expenditures for child day care were \$205 million; New York accounted for 25 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by 22 States and accounted for 51 percent (\$105 million) of SSBG expenditures for child day care.
- Four States reported that more than 25 percent of their SSBG expenditures were for child day care -- Delaware (58%), Connecticut (33%), Pennsylvania (29%), and Tennessee (28%).
- Three States supported child day care services primarily with the SSBG -- Colorado (100%), South Dakota (100%), and Florida (76%).
- More than 2,839,000 children attended child day care programs funded by the SSBG.³

Expenditure Trend: 1998-2002

Trends for SSBG expenditures from 1998 to 2002 were examined for the 39 States that used the SSBG for child day care in each of the 5 years.⁴ The highest expenditure year was 1999, largely attributable to California increasing its expenditures for this service by \$183 million in that year; the lowest year was 2000. Expenditures dropped 25 percent from 1998 to 2002. (See figure 5-1.)

Figure 5-1 Child Day Care Services, SSBG Expenditures, 1998-2002 (in millions)
N = 39 States

Year	SSBG Expenditures
1998	\$271
1999	\$388

2000	\$157
2001	\$200
2002	\$205

Education and Training Services

Seventeen States reported SSBG expenditures for education and training services.

- SSBG expenditures for education and training services were \$17 million; Ohio accounted for 40 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by six States and accounted for 33 percent (\$6 million) of SSBG expenditures for education and training services.
- In Mississippi, 6 percent of SSBG expenditures were for education and training services.
- Two States supported education and training services primarily with the SSBG -- New Hampshire (100%) and North Carolina (74%).
- Approximately 195,000 individuals (13% children, 87% adults) were enrolled in education and training programs funded by the SSBG.

Employment Services

Fifteen States reported SSBG expenditures for employment services.

- SSBG expenditures for employment services were \$48 million; Ohio accounted for 40 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by seven States and accounted for 12 percent (\$6 million) of SSBG expenditures for employment services.
- In Indiana, 20 percent of SSBG expenditures were for employment services.
- North Carolina supported employment services entirely with the SSBG.
- More than 62,000 individuals (2% children, 98% adults) received employment services funded by the SSBG.

Family Planning Services

Fourteen States reported SSBG expenditures for family planning services.

- SSBG expenditures for family planning services were \$42 million; Texas accounted for 69 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by five States and accounted for 55 percent (\$23 million) of SSBG expenditures for family planning services.
- In Texas, 20 percent of SSBG expenditures were for family planning services.
- Approximately 704,000 individuals (7% children, 93% adults) accessed family planning services funded by the SSBG.

Foster Care Services -- Adults

Thirteen States reported SSBG expenditures for adult foster care.

- SSBG expenditures for adult foster care were \$13 million; Massachusetts accounted for 52 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by five States and accounted for 30 percent (\$4 million) of SSBG expenditures for adult foster care.
- In Massachusetts, 8 percent of SSBG expenditures were for adult foster care.
- Texas supported adult foster care entirely with the SSBG.
- Approximately 22,000 adults received care in adult foster care programs funded by the SSBG.

Foster Care Services -- Children

Thirty-seven States reported SSBG expenditures for child foster care.

- SSBG expenditures for child foster care were \$264 million; Arizona and Colorado each accounted for 12 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by 25 States and accounted for 49 percent (\$130 million) of SSBG expenditures for child foster care.
- Eight States reported that more than 25 percent of their SSBG expenditures were used for this service, including Colorado (91%), Louisiana (68%), and Arizona (57%).
- More than 320,000 children were cared for in child foster care programs funded by the SSBG.⁵

Expenditure Trend: 1998-2002

Trends for SSBG expenditures from 1998 to 2002 were examined for the 28 States that used the SSBG for child foster care in each of the 5 years.⁶ Expenditures rose steadily to a high of \$327 million in 2000. Since 2000, expenditures have decreased, although expenditures in 2002 were 16 percent higher than in 1998. (See figure 5-2.)

Figure 5-2 Child Foster Care Services, SSBG Expenditures, 1998-2002 (in millions) N = 28 States

Year	SSBG Expenditures
1998	\$197
1999	\$285
2000	\$327
2001	\$251
2002	\$225

Health-Related Services

Nineteen States reported SSBG expenditures for health-related services.

- SSBG expenditures for health-related services were \$17 million; New Jersey accounted for 14 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by seven States and accounted for 12 percent (\$2

million) of SSBG expenditures for health-related services.

- In New Mexico, 9 percent of SSBG expenditures were for health-related services.
- Two States supported health-related services primarily with the SSBG -- Florida (100%) and Tennessee (84%).
- Approximately 648,000 individuals (70% children, 30% adults) received health-related services funded by the SSBG.

Home-Based Services

Thirty-five States reported SSBG expenditures for home-based services.

- SSBG expenditures for home-based services were \$226 million; Texas accounted for 21 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by 14 States and accounted for 14 percent (\$31 million) of SSBG expenditures for home-based services.
- Two States reported that more than 25 percent of their SSBG expenditures were for home-based services -- Texas (33%) and Hawaii (27%).
- Five States supported home-based services primarily with the SSBG, including Texas (100%), Georgia (98%), and Rhode Island (97%).
- More than 434,000 individuals (17% children, 83% adults) benefited from home-based services funded by the SSBG.

Provider Profile: Children and Families First

Children and Families First provides home-based services to children and their families in Delaware. This agency offers three major types of home-based services -- intensive home-based services, home-based parent support, and parent aide services. The duration of intensive home-based services is 90 days from the time a family is referred by a child protective services worker, with the ultimate goal of reducing the risk to the child and preserving the family. Home-based parent support services are provided by counselors in the client's home. Parent aide services provide concrete parent education and referral to community resources.

Home-Delivered Meals

Eighteen States reported SSBG expenditures for home-delivered meals.

- SSBG expenditures for home-delivered meals were \$22 million; Texas accounted for 50 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by six States and accounted for 7 percent (\$2 million) of SSBG expenditures for home-delivered meals.
- In Mississippi, 10 percent of SSBG expenditures were for home-delivered meals.
- Two States supported home-delivered meals primarily with the SSBG -- Texas (100%) and North Carolina (99%).
- More than 100,000 adults received home-delivered meals funded by the SSBG.⁷

Housing Services

Twelve States reported SSBG expenditures for housing services.

- SSBG expenditures for housing services were \$9 million; Pennsylvania accounted for 23 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by four States and accounted for 33 percent (\$3 million) of SSBG expenditures for housing services.
- In Rhode Island, 13 percent of SSBG expenditures were for housing services.
- Approximately 144,000 individuals (32% children, 68% adults) received housing services funded by the SSBG.

Independent/Transitional Living

Seventeen States reported SSBG expenditures for independent/transitional living.

- SSBG expenditures for independent/transitional living were \$20 million; Indiana accounted for 47 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by 11 States and accounted for 33 percent (\$7 million) of SSBG expenditures for independent/transitional living services.
- In Indiana, 20 percent of SSBG expenditures were for independent/transitional living services.
- Approximately 69,000 individuals (9% children, 91% adults) participated in independent/transitional living programs funded by the SSBG.

Information and Referral

Eighteen States reported SSBG expenditures for information and referral.

- SSBG expenditures for information and referral were \$24 million; Pennsylvania accounted for 19 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by six States and accounted for 30 percent (\$7 million) of SSBG expenditures for information and referral services.
- In New Hampshire, 8 percent of SSBG expenditures were for information and referral.
- Two States supported information and referral services primarily with the SSBG -- New Hampshire (89%) and North Carolina (75%).
- More than 1,495,000 individuals (40% children, 60% adults) received information and referral services funded by the SSBG.

Legal Services

Sixteen States reported SSBG expenditures for legal services.

- SSBG expenditures for legal services were \$13 million; Pennsylvania accounted for 38 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by six States and accounted for 7 percent (approximately \$931,000) of SSBG expenditures for legal services.
- In Pennsylvania, 5 percent of SSBG expenditures were for legal services.
- More than 159,000 individuals (58% children, 42% adults) received legal services funded by the SSBG.

Pregnancy and Parenting

Twelve States reported SSBG expenditures for pregnancy and parenting services.

- SSBG expenditures for pregnancy and parenting services were \$5 million; Illinois accounted for 80 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by two States and accounted for 3 percent (\$134,000) of SSBG expenditures for pregnancy and parenting services.
- In both Illinois and North Dakota, 3 percent of SSBG expenditures were for pregnancy and parenting services.
- Two States supported pregnancy and parenting services primarily with the SSBG -- Tennessee (100%) and North Carolina (85%).
- Approximately 32,000 individuals (78% children, 22% adults) accessed pregnancy and parenting services funded by the SSBG.

Prevention and Intervention

Thirty-five States reported SSBG expenditures for prevention and intervention services.

- SSBG expenditures for prevention and intervention services were \$148 million; New York accounted for 47 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by 17 States and accounted for 65 percent (\$96 million) of SSBG expenditures for prevention and intervention services.
- In Oregon, 29 percent of SSBG expenditures were for prevention and intervention services.
- Idaho and Oklahoma each supported prevention and intervention services entirely with the SSBG.
- Approximately 842,000 individuals (58% children, 42% adults) benefited from prevention and intervention services funded by the SSBG.

Provider Profile: De Colores Shelter, Chicanos Por La Causa, Inc.

The De Colores Shelter, operated by Chicanos Por La Causa, Inc., in Phoenix, AZ is a domestic violence shelter that primarily serves monolingual Latina women and their children. Women may stay at the shelter for 90 days in the crisis intervention program, which provides women and their children with shelter, food, and basic necessities. During this time, intensive counseling is provided, as well as legal assistance and job training to help the women achieve independence and self-sufficiency.

Protective Services -- Adults

Thirty-four States reported SSBG expenditures for adult protective services.

- SSBG expenditures for adult protective services were \$153 million; New York accounted for 35 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by 14 States and accounted for 16 percent (\$25 million) of SSBG expenditures for adult protective services.
- In New Mexico, 40 percent of SSBG expenditures were for adult protective services.
- Three States supported adult protective services primarily with the SSBG -- District of Columbia (100%), Georgia (97%), and Oklahoma (80%).

- Approximately 425,000 adults received adult protective services funded by the SSBG.⁸

Expenditure Trend: 1998-2002

Trends for SSBG expenditures from 1998 to 2002 were examined for the 28 States that used the SSBG for adult protective services in each of the 5 years.⁹ Between 1998 and 2001, expenditures increased steadily; the highest year was 2001. Expenditures in 2002 were 93 percent higher than in 1998. (See figure 5-3.)

Figure 5-3 Adult Protective Services, SSBG Expenditures, 1998-2002 (in millions) N = 28 States

Year	SSBG Expenditures
1998	\$78
1999	\$104
2000	\$136
2001	\$150
2002	\$149

Protective Services -- Children

Forty States reported SSBG expenditures for child protective services.

- SSBG expenditures for child protective services were \$330 million; New York accounted for 29 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by 27 States and accounted for 67 percent (\$222 million) of SSBG expenditures for child protective services.
- Twelve States reported that at least 25 percent of their SSBG expenditures were for child protective services, including Alabama (50%), Kentucky (46%), and Oklahoma (46%).
- Georgia supported child protective services primarily (95%) with the SSBG.
- Approximately 1,283,000 children received child protective services funded by the SSBG.¹⁰

Expenditure Trend: 1998-2002

Trends for SSBG expenditures from 1998 to 2002 were examined for the 32 States that used the SSBG for child protective services in each of the 5 years.¹¹ The amount spent for child protective services increased from 1998 to 2002 by 58 percent. (See figure 5-4.)

Figure 5-4 Child Protective Services, SSBG Expenditures, 1998-2002 (in millions) N = 32 States

Year	SSBG Expenditures
1998	\$198
1999	\$250
2000	\$291

2001	\$292
2002	\$313

Provider Profile: Clinical Evaluation Program

The Clinical Evaluation Program (CEP), operated by the Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, is a utilization management and review program that manages the outpatient mental health care of children participating in child protective services. The primary goal of CEP is to ensure the delivery of quality and necessary care by monitoring the provision of services. A clinical evaluation team staffed by CEP includes a child psychiatrist, child psychologist, and social workers. This team reviews cases from across the State and makes treatment recommendations.

Recreation Services

Ten States reported SSBG expenditures for recreation services.

- SSBG expenditures for recreation services were \$2 million; Ohio accounted for 39 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by five States and accounted for 35 percent (approximately \$818,000) of SSBG expenditures for recreation services.
- In both Arkansas and Minnesota, 2 percent of SSBG expenditures were for recreation services.
- Approximately 48,000 individuals (11% children, 89% adults) participated in recreation programs that were funded by the SSBG.

Residential Treatment

Twenty-three States reported SSBG expenditures for residential treatment.

- SSBG expenditures for residential treatment were \$118 million; Massachusetts accounted for 30 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by 14 States and accounted for 56 percent (\$66 million) of SSBG expenditures for residential treatment.
- Three States reported more than 25 percent of SSBG expenditures for residential treatment -- Massachusetts (42%), Wyoming (37%), and Kentucky (26%).
- Idaho supported residential treatment primarily (94%) with the SSBG.
- More than 47,000 individuals (67% children, 33% adults) were cared for in residential treatment programs funded by the SSBG.

Special Services -- Disabled

Twenty-eight States reported SSBG expenditures for special services for children and adults with disabilities.

- SSBG expenditures for special services for children and adults with disabilities were \$328 million; California accounted for 50 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by nine States and accounted for 21 percent (\$68 million) of SSBG expenditures for special services for children and adults with disabilities.

- Six States reported that more than 25 percent of their SSBG expenditures were used for special services for children and adults with disabilities, including Montana (73%), California (60%), and Georgia (55%).
- Texas supported special services for children and adults with disabilities entirely with the SSBG.
- Approximately 1,199,000 individuals with disabilities (20% children, 80% adults) benefited from special services funded by the SSBG.

Expenditure Trend: 1998-2002

Trends for SSBG expenditures from 1998 to 2002 were examined for the 25 States that used the SSBG for special services for children and adults with disabilities in each of the 5 years.¹² SSBG expenditures for this service decreased between 1998 and 2000, and increased during 2002 when both California and Florida significantly increased their expenditures for these services. (See figure 5-5.)

Figure 5-5 Special Services for Individuals with Disabilities, SSBG Expenditures, 1998-2002 (in millions) N = 25 States

Year	SSBG Expenditures
1998	\$247
1999	\$221
2000	\$203
2001	\$207
2002	\$315

Special Services -- Youth at Risk

Nineteen States reported SSBG expenditures for special services for youth at risk.

- SSBG expenditures for special services for youth at risk were \$17 million; Ohio accounted for 22 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by nine States and accounted for 24 percent (\$4 million) of SSBG expenditures for special services for youth at risk.
- In Idaho, 9 percent of SSBG expenditures were for special services for youth at risk.
- Idaho supported special services for youth at risk primarily (81%) with the SSBG.
- More than 168,000 at-risk youths (99% children, 1% adults) participated in special services funded by the SSBG.

Substance Abuse Services

Fourteen States reported SSBG expenditures for substance abuse services.

- SSBG expenditures for substance abuse services were \$14 million; New Jersey accounted for 36 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by five States and accounted for 45 percent (\$6 million) of SSBG expenditures for substance abuse services.
- In New Jersey, 6 percent of SSBG expenditures were for substance abuse services.

- More than 286,000 individuals (11% children, 89% adults) participated in substance abuse treatment or prevention programs funded by the SSBG.

Transportation

Twenty-five States reported SSBG expenditures for transportation services.

- SSBG expenditures for transportation services were \$27 million; Georgia accounted for 29 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by nine States and accounted for 20 percent (\$6 million) of SSBG expenditures for transportation services.
- In Georgia, 15 percent of SSBG expenditures were for transportation services.
- Two States supported transportation services primarily with the SSBG -- Texas (100%) and Georgia (76%).
- Approximately 204,000 individuals (16% children, 84% adults) benefited from transportation funded by the SSBG.

Other Services

Twenty-six States reported SSBG expenditures for other services, a category that includes services that fall outside the definitions of the other 28 services.

- SSBG expenditures for other services were \$93 million; Wisconsin accounted for 16 percent of that amount.
- TANF transfer expenditures were reported by 12 States and accounted for 32 percent (\$30 million) of SSBG expenditures for other services.
- In the District of Columbia, 59 percent of SSBG expenditures were for other services; in Wisconsin, 31 percent.
- Two States supported other services primarily with the SSBG -- Illinois (100%) and Idaho (72%).
- Approximately 616,000 individuals (29% children, 71% adults) received other services funded by the SSBG.
- States reported a range of services within this category, including homeless services; volunteer recruitment and training; adoption subsidies; and food banks.

¹ Analysis of SSBG expenditures compared with expenditures of other sources of funds is based on data from the 32 States that indicated that total expenditures included all other sources of funds that were used for services supported by the SSBG. States supporting a service at a level of 70 percent or more with the SSBG are listed.

² Recipients may be children and adults within the same family. The age of child recipients is defined by each State, but usually refers to individuals aged 18 years and younger.

³ Minnesota and Nevada reported 12,927 adults who received child day care services. These adults were most often parents who received some additional services from the day care centers in which their children were enrolled.

⁴ These States were: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont,

Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

⁵ North Carolina reported 1,242 adults as recipients of child foster care services, which include assessment, training, monitoring, and recruitment activities provided to current and prospective foster parents.

⁶ These States were: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

⁷ New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Texas reported 81 children who received home-delivered meals.

⁸ Minnesota reported 37 children as recipients of adult protective services. These children were family members of adult service recipients, who received some related services.

⁹ These States were: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

¹⁰ Minnesota, Utah, and Texas reported 257,204 adults who received child protective services. These adults were most often the family members of child service recipients, who received some related services.

¹¹ These States were: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia.

¹² These States were: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, and Virginia.

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Administration for Children and Families • 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W. • Washington, D.C. 20447

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (SSBG) POST-EXPENDITURE REPORT FORM

STATE:	FISCAL YEAR:	Report Period:
Contact Person:	Phone Number:	
Title:	E-Mail Address:	
Agency:	Submission Date:	

PART A. EXPENDITURES AND PROVISION METHOD

Service Supported with SSBG Funds	Total Expenditures	SSBG Funds		All other Federal, State and Local funds	Provision Method	
		SSBG Allocation	Funds transferred into SSBG*		Private	Public
1 Adoption Services						
2 Case Management						
3 Congregate Meals						
4 Counseling Services						
5 Day Care—Adult						
6 Day Care—Children						
7 Education and Training Services						
8 Employment Services						
9 Family Planning Services						
10 Foster Care Services—Adults						
11 Foster Care Services—Children						
12 Health Related Services						
13 Home Based Services						
14 Home Delivered Meals						
15 Housing Services						
16 Independent/Transitional Living Services						
17 Information & Referral						
18 Legal Services						
19 Pregnancy & Parenting						
20 Prevention & Intervention						
21 Protective Services—Adults						
22 Protective Services—Children						
23 Recreation Services						
24 Residential Treatment						
25 Special Services—Disabled						
26 Special Services—Youth at Risk						
27 Substance Abuse Services						
28 Transportation						
29 Other Services						
30 TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR SERVICES						
31 Administrative Costs						
32 TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR SERVICES AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS						

* From which block grant(s) were these funds transferred?

** Please list the sources of these funds: _____

PART B. RECIPIENTS

Service Supported with SSBG Funds	Total	Children	Adults	Adults	
				Adults Age 59 and Younger	Adults Age 60 and Older
1 Adoption Services					
2 Case Management					
3 Congregate Meals					
4 Counseling Services					
5 Day Care—Adult					
6 Day Care—Children					
7 Education and Training Services					
8 Employment Services					
9 Family Planning Services					
10 Foster Care Services—Adults					
11 Foster Care Services—Children					
12 Health Related Services					
13 Home Based Services					
14 Home Delivered Meals					
15 Housing Services					
16 Independent/Transitional Living Services					
17 Information & Referral					
18 Legal Services					
19 Pregnancy & Parenting					
20 Prevention & Intervention					
21 Protective Services—Adults					
22 Protective Services—Children					
23 Recreation Services					
24 Residential Treatment					
25 Special Services—Disabled					
26 Special Services—Youth at Risk					
27 Substance Abuse Services					
28 Transportation					
29 Other Services					
30 TOTAL RECIPIENTS OF SERVICES					



APPENDIX B. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SSBG REPORTING FORM¹

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13). *Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 110 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and reviewing the collection of information.*

Respondents may direct comments concerning this estimate to: Office of Community Services, Administration for Children and Families, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW, Washington, DC 20447.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Overview. States must use this form as the reporting instrument to satisfy the requirements of 45CFR 96.74(a) (1) through (4).

States are to report on their expenditures for and recipients of services within 29 service areas that are defined in the Uniform Definitions of Services (see attached). If the State's definition of a service differs from the Uniform Definitions, the State should clearly explain this in the pre-expenditure report.

Please note that the order of two services, special services for youth at risk and special services for the disabled, has been changed from the previous version of the post-expenditure report form so that services are in the correct alphabetical order.

State. Enter the name of the State submitting the form.

Fiscal Year. Enter the fiscal year for which the form is being submitted. States can report on either the State or Federal fiscal year, and the report is due six months after the end of the reporting period. For example, if the report covers the State fiscal year, which ends on June 30, 2000, the FY 2000 report must be submitted on or before December 31, 2000. If the report covers the Federal fiscal year, which ends on September 30, 2000, the FY 2000 report must be submitted on or before March 31, 2001.

Report Period. Enter the month and year of the beginning and end of the fiscal year -- e.g., 07/00 to 06/01.

Contact Person. Enter the name, title, and agency of a contact person who can answer questions about the data.

Phone Number. Enter the telephone number of the contact person who can answer questions about the data.

Email Address. Enter the e-mail address of the contact person who can answer questions about the data.

Submission Date. Enter the date the report is being submitted.

Part A. Expenditures and Provision Method

States are required to submit expenditure data for each service that is supported by SSBG funds. Under expenditures, a State reports on the total of expended funds as of the close of the reporting year. This amount may include funds appropriated in previous years.

For each service that is supported with SSBG funds in the State, States are to report on the total expenditures from all sources of funds for that service. A State reports the amount of expenditures of SSBG funds, the amount of funds that were transferred for use into SSBG, and the combined amount of other Federal, State, and local funds for that service. By reporting on expenditures of all sources of funds for each service, States can provide an accurate picture of the role that SSBG funds play in supporting services.

In cases where no fit is possible between the State defined services and the Uniform Definitions of Services, use item number 29, "other services." Please total all expenditures for these "other services" and enter the totals for item 29. Please attach a full definition of these services to this form.

Any expenditures that cannot be attributed to service recipients should be entered in Item 30, "Administrative Costs," not as expenditures for "other services." Item 30, "Administrative Costs" should show all other non-service use of SSBG funds -- e.g., funds expended for training, licensing activities, administrative support, or overhead costs.

The total of all expenditures for services should be entered in the row after item 29.

Column: Total Expenditures. In this column enter the total funds expended for each service. This number should equal the sum of the three columns across the page, i.e., SSBG Allocation; Funds Transferred for Use to SSBG, and all Other Federal, State and Local Expenditures.

Column: SSBG funds. Enter the SSBG funds expended for each service.

Subcolumn: SSBG Allocation. Expenditures may include dollars from the current year and the previous year's allocation. The total of this column may differ from the total amount of the annual SSBG allocation if the full amount of the allocation was not expended during the fiscal year during which it was allocated, or if SSBG funds from the previous year were expended during the reporting year.

Subcolumn: Funds Transferred for Use into SSBG. Enter any funds expended that were transferred from other block grants into SSBG. The total of this column may differ from the total amount of the transfer if the full transfer was not expended during the fiscal year during which it was transferred or if funds transferred during an earlier year were expended during this year.

In the space below the table, indicate the block grant(s) from which these funds were transferred.

Column: All Other Federal, State, or Local Funds. Enter all funds expended for each service from other Federal sources, State funds, and local funds. In the space below the table, indicate the sources of these funds.

Column: Provision Method. If the service was provided by a public agency, put an "X" in the column marked Public. If the service was provided by a private agency, put an "X" in the column marked Private. Both columns may be marked if the service was provided by both public and private agencies.

Part B. Recipients

States are required to submit recipient data (actual or estimated) for each service for which expenditures are reported in Part A. The total number of recipients are all recipients of services supported by the Total Expenditures, which includes SSBG funds, including TANF funds transferred into SSBG, and other sources of Federal, State or Local funds.

If a State has reported on all foster care services under Part A, Expenditures, all recipients of foster care services are counted in Part B, Recipients. If a State has reported on only one service program under foster care in Part A, then only the recipients of this program are counted in Part B.

States should, if possible, provide unduplicated counts of service recipients. That is, if an individual received a service during the reporting period, then discontinued the service, and then received the service again, the individual should only be counted once.

Recipients are reported in three categories: Children, Adults Age 59 and younger, and Adults Age 60 and older.

The total of all recipients of services should be entered in the row after item 29.

Column: Total. For each service, enter the total number of recipients. This should be the sum of the adults and children reported in the subsequent Children and Adults columns.

Column: Children. For each service, enter the actual or estimated number of children who have received the service.

Column: Adults. For each service, enter the actual or estimated number of adults who have received the service. The number in this column should equal the sum of the numbers in the subsequent two columns (i.e., Adults Age 59 and Younger; Adults Age 60 and Older). If age of adult recipients cannot be determined, enter the total number of adults and note this in a footnote.

Subcolumn: Adults Age 59 and Younger. Enter the actual or estimated number of adults age 59 and younger who have received each service.

Subcolumn: Adults Age 60 and Older. Enter the actual or estimated number of adults age 60 and older who have received each service.

¹ Appendix B to CFR Part 96 -- SSBG Reporting Form and Instructions, Federal Register, Volume 58, Number 218, Monday, November 15, 1993.

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APPENDIX C. UNIFORM DEFINITIONS OF SERVICES¹

1. Adoption Services

Adoption services are those services or activities provided to assist in bringing about the adoption of a child. Component services and activities may include, but are not limited to, counseling the biological parent(s), recruitment of adoptive homes, and pre- and post-placement training and/or counseling.

2. Case Management Services

Case management services are services or activities for the arrangement, coordination, and monitoring of services to meet the needs of individuals and families. Component services and activities may include individual service plan development; counseling; monitoring, developing, securing, and coordinating services; monitoring and evaluating client progress; and assuring that clients' rights are protected.

3. Congregate Meals

Congregate meals are those services or activities designed to prepare and serve one or more meals a day to individuals in central dining areas in order to prevent institutionalization, malnutrition, and feelings of isolation. Component services or activities may include the cost of personnel, equipment, and food; assessment of nutritional and dietary needs; nutritional education and counseling; socialization; and other services such as transportation and information and referral.

4. Counseling Services

Counseling services are those services or activities that apply therapeutic processes to personal, family, situational, or occupational problems in order to bring about a positive resolution of the problem or improved individual or family functioning or circumstances. Problem areas may include family and marital relationships, parent-child problems, or drug abuse.

5. Day Care Services -- Adults

Day care services for adults are those services or activities provided to adults who require care and supervision in a protective setting for a portion of a 24-hour day. Component services or activities may include opportunity for social interaction, companionship and self-education; health support or assistance in obtaining health services; counseling; recreation and general leisure time activities; meals; personal care services; plan development; and transportation.

6. Day Care Services -- Children

Day care services for children (including infants, pre-schoolers, and school age children) are services or activities provided in a setting that meets applicable standards of state and local law, in a center or in a home, for a portion of a 24-hour day. Component services or activities may include a comprehensive and coordinated set of appropriate developmental activities for children, recreation, meals and snacks, transportation, health support services, social service counseling for parents, plan development, and licensing and monitoring of child care homes and facilities.

7. Education and Training Services

Education and training services are those services provided to improve knowledge or daily living skills and to enhance cultural opportunities. Services may include instruction or training in, but are not limited to, such issues as consumer education, health education, community protection and safety education, literacy education, English as a second language, and General Educational Development (G.E.D.). Component services or activities may include screening, assessment and testing; individual or group instruction; tutoring; provision of books, supplies and instructional material; counseling; transportation; and referral to community resources.

8. Employment Services

Employment services are those services or activities provided to assist individuals in securing employment or acquiring or learning skills that promote opportunities for employment. Component services or activities may include employment screening, assessment, or testing; structured job skills and job seeking skills; specialized therapy (occupational, speech, physical); special training and tutoring, including literacy training and pre-vocational training; provision of books, supplies and instructional material; counseling, transportation; and referral to community resources.

9. Family Planning Services

Family planning services are those educational, comprehensive medical or social services or activities which enable individuals, including minors, to determine freely the number and spacing of their children and to select the means by which this may be achieved. These services and activities include a broad range of acceptable and effective methods and services to limit or enhance fertility, including contraceptive methods (including natural family planning and abstinence), and the management of infertility (including referral to adoption). Specific component services and activities may include preconceptional counseling, education, and general reproductive health care, including diagnosis and treatment of infections which threaten reproductive capability. Family planning services do not include pregnancy care (including obstetric or prenatal care).

10. Foster Care Services for Adults

Foster care services for adults are those services or activities that assess the need and arrange for the substitute care and alternate living situation of adults in a setting suitable to the individual's needs. Individuals may need such services because of social, physical or mental disabilities, or as a consequence of abuse or neglect. Care may be provided in a community-based setting, or such services may arrange for institutionalization when necessary. Component services or activities include assessment of the individual's needs; case planning and case management to assure that the individual receives proper care in the placement; counseling to help with personal problems and adjusting to new situations; assistance in obtaining other necessary supportive services; determining, through periodic reviews, the continued appropriateness of and need for placement; and recruitment and licensing of foster care homes and facilities.

11. Foster Care Services for Children

Foster care services for children are those services or activities associated with the provision of an alternative family life experience for abused, neglected or dependent children, between birth and the age of majority, on the basis of a court commitment or a voluntary placement agreement signed by the parent or guardian. Services may be provided to children in foster family homes, foster homes of relatives, group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities, child care institutions, pre-adoptive homes or a supervised independent living situation. Component services or activities may include assessment of the child's needs; case planning and case management to assure that the child receives proper care in the placement; medical care as an integral but subordinate part of the service; counseling of the child, the child's parents, and the foster parents; referral and assistance in obtaining other necessary supportive services; periodical reviews to determine the continued appropriateness and need for placement; and recruitment and licensing of foster homes and child care institutions.

12. Health Related and Home Health Services

Health related and home health services are those in-home or out-of-home services or activities designed to assist individuals and families to attain and maintain a favorable condition of health. Component services and activities may include providing an analysis or assessment of an individual's health problems and the development of a treatment plan; assisting individuals to identify and understand their health needs; assisting individuals to locate, provide or secure, and utilize appropriate medical treatment, preventive medical care, and health maintenance services, including in-home health services and emergency medical services; and providing follow-up services as needed.

13. Home Based Services

Home based services are those in-home services or activities provided to individuals or families to assist with household or personal care activities that improve or maintain adequate family well-being. These services may be provided for reasons of illness, incapacity, frailty, absence of a caretaker relative, or to prevent abuse and neglect of a child or adult. Major service components include homemaker services, chore services, home maintenance services, and household management services. Component services or activities may include protective supervision of adults and/or children to help prevent abuse, temporary non-medical personal care, house-cleaning, essential shopping, simple household repairs, yard maintenance, teaching of homemaking skills, training in self-help and self-care skills, assistance with meal planning and preparation, sanitation, budgeting, and general household management.

14. Home Delivered Meals

Home-delivered meals are those services or activities designed to prepare and deliver one or more meals a day to an individual's residence in order to prevent institutionalization, malnutrition, and feelings of isolation. Component services or activities may include the cost of personnel, equipment, and food; assessment of nutritional and dietary needs; nutritional education and counseling; socialization services; and information and referral.

15. Housing Services

Housing services are those services or activities designed to assist individuals or families in locating, obtaining, or retaining suitable housing. Component services or activities may include tenant counseling; helping individuals and families to identify and correct substandard housing conditions on behalf of individuals and families who are unable to protect their own interests; and assisting individuals and families to understand leases, secure utilities, make moving arrangements and minor renovations.

16. Independent and Transitional Living Services

Independent and transitional living services are those services and activities designed to help older youth in foster care or homeless youth make the transition to independent living, or to help adults make the transition from an institution, or from homelessness, to independent living. Component services or activities may include educational and employment assistance, training in daily living skills, and housing assistance. Specific component services and activities may include supervised practice living and post-foster care services.

17. Information and Referral Services

Information and referral services are those services or activities designed to provide information about services provided by public and private service providers and a brief assessment of client needs (but not diagnosis and evaluation) to facilitate appropriate referral to these community resources.

18. Legal Services

Legal services are those services or activities provided by a lawyer or other person(s) under the supervision of a lawyer to assist individuals in seeking or obtaining legal help in civil matters such as

housing, divorce, child support, guardianship, paternity, and legal separation. Component services or activities may include receiving and preparing cases for trial, provision of legal advice, representation at hearings, and counseling.

19. Pregnancy and Parenting Services for Young Parents

Pregnancy and parenting services are those services or activities for married or unmarried adolescent parents and their families designed to assist young parents in coping with the social, emotional, and economic problems related to pregnancy and in planning for the future. Component services or activities may include securing necessary health care and living arrangements; obtaining legal services; and providing counseling, child care education, and training in and development of parenting skills.

20. Prevention and Intervention Services

Prevention and intervention services are those services or activities designed to provide early identification and/or timely intervention to support families and prevent or ameliorate the consequences of, abuse, neglect, or family violence, or to assist in making arrangement for alternate placements or living arrangements where necessary. Such services may also be provided to prevent the removal of a child or adult from the home. Component services and activities may include investigation; assessment and/or evaluation of the extent of the problem; counseling, including mental health counseling or therapy as needed; developmental and parenting skills training; respite care; and other services including supervision, case management, and transportation.

21. Protective Services for Adults

Protective services for adults are those services or activities designed to prevent or remedy abuse, neglect or exploitation of adults who are unable to protect their own interests. Examples of situations that may require protective services are injury due to maltreatment or family violence; lack of adequate food, clothing or shelter; lack of essential medical treatment or rehabilitation services; and lack of necessary financial or other resources. Component services or activities may include investigation; immediate intervention; emergency medical services; emergency shelter; developing case plans; initiation of legal action (if needed); counseling for the individual and the family; assessment/evaluation of family circumstances; arranging alternative or improved living arrangements; preparing for foster placement, if needed; and case management and referral to service providers.

22. Protective Services for Children

Protective services for children are those services or activities designed to prevent or remedy abuse, neglect, or exploitation of children who may be harmed through physical or mental injury, sexual abuse or exploitation, and negligent treatment or maltreatment, including failure to be provided with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care. Component services or activities may include immediate investigation and intervention; emergency medical services; emergency shelter; developing case plans; initiation of legal action (if needed); counseling for the child and the family; assessment/evaluation of family circumstances; arranging alternative living arrangements; preparing for foster placement, if needed; and case management and referral to service providers.

23. Recreational Services

Recreational services are those services or activities designed to provide, or assist individuals to take advantage of, individual or group activities directed towards promoting physical, cultural, and/or social development.

24. Residential Treatment Services

Residential treatment services provide short-term residential care and comprehensive treatment and services for children or adults whose problems are so severe or are such that they cannot be cared for at home or in foster care and need the specialized services provided by specialized facilities. Component

services and activities may include diagnosis and psychological evaluation; alcohol and drug detoxification services; individual, family, and group therapy and counseling; remedial education and GED preparation; vocational or pre-vocational training; training in activities of daily living; supervised recreational and social activities; case management; transportation; and referral to and utilization of other services.

25. Special Services for Persons With Developmental or Physical Disabilities, or Persons With Visual or Auditory Impairments

Special services for persons with developmental or physical disabilities, or persons with visual or auditory impairments, are services or activities to maximize the potential of persons with disabilities, help alleviate the effects of physical, mental or emotional disabilities, and to enable these persons to live in the least restrictive environment possible. Component services or activities may include personal and family counseling; respite care; family support; recreation; transportation; aid to assist with independent functioning in the community; and training in mobility, communication skills, the use of special aids and appliances, and self-sufficiency skills. Residential and medical services may be included only as an integral, but subordinate, part of the services.

26. Special Services for Youth Involved in or at Risk of Involvement with Criminal Activity

Special services for youth involved in or at risk of involvement with criminal activity are those services or activities for youth who are, or who may become, involved with the juvenile justice system and their families. Component services or activities are designed to enhance family functioning and/or modify the youth's behavior with the goal of developing socially appropriate behavior and may include counseling, intervention therapy, and residential and medical services if included as an integral but subordinate part of the service.

27. Substance Abuse Services

Substance abuse services are those services or activities that are primarily designed to deter, reduce, or eliminate substance abuse or chemical dependence. Except for initial detoxification services, medical and residential services may be included but only as an integral but subordinate part of the service.

Component substance abuse services or activities may include a comprehensive range of personal and family counseling methods, methadone treatment for opiate abusers, or detoxification treatment for alcohol abusers. Services may be provided in alternative living arrangements such as institutional settings and community-based halfway houses.

28. Transportation Services

Transportation services are those services or activities that provide or arrange for the travel, including travel costs, of individuals in order to access services, or obtain medical care or employment. Component services or activities may include special travel arrangements such as special modes of transportation and personnel to accompany or assist individuals or families to utilize transportation.

29. Other Services

Other Services are services that do not fall within the definitions of the preceding 28 services. The definition used by the State for each of these services should appear elsewhere in the annual report.

¹ Appendix A to CFR Part 96 -- Uniform Definition of Services, Federal Register, Volume 58, Number 218, Monday, November 15, 1993.



APPENDIX D: STATE DATA PAGES

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[Tennessee](#) | [Texas](#) | [Utah](#) | [Vermont](#) | [Virginia](#) | [Washington](#) | [West Virginia](#) | [Wisconsin](#) | [Wyoming](#) |

The following State data pages contain the data submitted by each State on their postexpenditure reports for 2002. The format of these pages differs from the format of the reports, but the information on them is essentially the same.

Each State was contacted to review its data and to confirm the methodology used to report on each of the data items. In some cases, data were corrected or revised as a result of these discussions. In addition, if a State reported on recipients or total expenditures for a service not funded by the SSBG in that State, these recipient and total expenditure data were deleted from analyses and from these State data pages.

Note that the sum of the SSBG allocation column may not equal the SSBG appropriation for Federal fiscal year 2002 due to the carry-over or carry-forward of SSBG appropriation funds.

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Table E-1 Expenditures by State, 2002

STATE	EXPENDITURES				
	SSBG Allocation	TANF Transfer	SSBG Expenditures	Other Federal, State, and Local Funds	Total
Alabama	\$26,713,831	\$12,423,077	\$39,136,908	\$367,299,291	\$406,436,199
Alaska	\$3,798,600	\$4,925,090	\$8,723,690	\$45,541,969	\$53,758,859
Arizona	\$31,214,544	\$25,595,500	\$56,810,044	\$712,516,498	\$769,326,542
Arkansas	\$16,071,344	\$2,540,025	\$18,611,369	\$2,696,131	\$21,307,500
California	\$204,428,515	\$70,672,000	\$275,100,515	\$4,241,956,786	\$4,464,916,053
Colorado	\$25,912,233	\$10,082,121	\$35,994,354	\$36,786,959	\$72,528,763
Connecticut	\$21,785,586	\$33,581,839	\$55,367,425	\$232,626,380	\$287,287,431
Delaware	\$4,950,011	\$3,039,232	\$7,989,243	\$38,856,819	\$46,392,353
District of Columbia	\$3,320,913	\$4,725,185	\$8,046,098	\$147,869,959	\$155,641,147
Florida	\$95,669,746	\$58,265,504	\$153,935,250	\$361,337,318	\$515,272,568
Georgia	\$46,288,252	\$5,362,369	\$51,650,621	\$351,346,238	\$402,996,859
Hawaii	\$7,606,642	\$4,200,000	\$11,806,642	\$73,094,763	\$84,889,635
Idaho	\$8,157,982	\$1,487,132	\$9,645,114	\$48,232,325	\$55,325,311
Illinois	\$75,062,925	\$59,757,708	\$134,820,633	\$2,266,867,127	\$2,399,861,329
Indiana	\$38,776,920	\$9,173,844	\$47,950,764	\$53,819,817	\$101,770,580
Iowa	\$18,559,973	\$11,612,112	\$30,172,085	\$142,931,135	\$173,103,220
Kansas	\$16,149,386	\$10,193,106	\$26,342,492	\$293,072,469	\$319,414,961
Kentucky	\$22,353,854	\$7,059,133	\$29,412,987	\$91,923,675	\$121,336,662
Louisiana	\$31,230,954	\$12,367,067	\$43,598,021	\$159,733,743	\$203,331,764
Maine	\$7,069,760	\$2,874,148	\$9,943,908	\$61,226,519	\$71,170,427
Maryland	\$31,816,112	\$22,909,804	\$54,725,916	\$309,988,485	\$364,714,401
Massachusetts	\$37,589,736	\$45,937,113	\$83,526,849	\$374,068,951	\$457,595,405
Michigan	\$59,700,459	\$27,250,532	\$86,950,991	\$923,241,442	\$974,337,939

Minnesota	\$31,319,200	\$22,048,464	\$53,367,664	\$645,305,214	\$698,672,881
Mississippi	\$16,234,879	\$9,174,409	\$25,409,288		\$25,409,288
Missouri	\$33,837,144	\$11,777,139	\$45,614,283	\$579,631,966	\$621,314,686
Montana	\$5,467,670	\$2,755,356	\$8,223,026	\$77,374,840	\$84,740,272
Nebraska	\$10,376,802	\$3,260,511	\$13,637,313	\$5,403,879	\$19,041,192
Nevada	\$11,567,188	\$1,279,907	\$12,847,095	\$63,650,595	\$76,082,055
New Hampshire	\$8,187,252		\$8,187,252	\$46,639,925	\$54,116,402
New Jersey	\$49,640,502	\$38,342,216	\$87,982,718	\$462,387,197	\$534,760,077
New Mexico	\$10,927,051	\$2,000,000	\$12,927,051	\$5,439,284	\$17,616,149
New York	\$107,753,512	\$190,022,234	\$297,775,746	\$433,956,109	\$730,273,360
North Carolina	\$49,861,992	\$6,560,185	\$56,422,177	\$818,586,612	\$870,885,733
North Dakota	\$3,717,414		\$3,717,414	\$13,236,505	\$16,952,704
Ohio	\$68,932,521	\$72,796,826	\$141,729,347	\$17,823,221	\$159,552,567
Oklahoma	\$20,728,256	\$14,759,611	\$35,487,867	\$167,478,562	\$200,966,429
Oregon	\$25,424,039		\$25,424,039	\$302,790,251	\$328,214,290
Pennsylvania	\$74,179,961	\$30,931,163	\$105,111,124	\$3,499,171,720	\$3,600,591,844
Rhode Island	\$6,231,677	\$666,461	\$6,898,138	\$86,716,287	\$92,540,447
South Carolina	\$23,129,447	\$9,996,782	\$33,126,229		\$33,126,229
South Dakota	\$4,953,856	\$2,127,965	\$7,081,821	\$4,102,245	\$11,184,066
Tennessee	\$36,819,500	\$8,076,600	\$44,896,100	\$423,091,900	\$464,346,600
Texas	\$117,735,463	\$28,158,639	\$145,894,102	\$1,053,639,652	\$1,199,533,754
Utah	\$7,816,915	\$8,815,573	\$16,632,488	\$155,783,716	\$172,416,203
Vermont	\$3,657,239	\$4,735,318	\$8,392,557	\$6,571,650	\$11,067,250
Virginia	\$47,187,900	\$9,419,998	\$56,607,898	\$5,979,810	\$62,587,708
Washington	\$35,406,120	\$10,585,000	\$45,991,120	\$784,551,836	\$830,542,956
West Virginia	\$11,443,738	\$3,204,114	\$14,647,852	\$113,298,537	\$127,574,684
Wisconsin	\$32,219,718	\$15,974,900	\$48,194,618	\$638,587,046	\$686,781,664
Wyoming	\$2,966,160	\$1,958,960	\$4,925,120	\$18,503,698	\$23,428,818
TOTAL	\$1,691,951,394	\$955,461,972	\$2,647,413,366	\$21,766,737,056	\$24,277,036,216

Note: Total expenditures is the sum of SSBG expenditures and other Federal, State, and local funds.

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Table E-2 SSBG Appropriations and Per Capita Expenditures by State, 2002

STATE	Total Population	2002 SSBG Appropriation	SSBG Appropriation Per Capita	SSBG Allocation Expenditures Per Capita	SSBG Expenditures Per Capita
Alabama	4,486,508	\$26,713,831	\$5.95	\$5.95	\$8.72
Alaska	643,786	\$3,765,995	\$5.85	\$5.90	\$13.55
Arizona	5,456,453	\$30,819,824	\$5.65	\$5.72	\$10.41
Arkansas	2,710,079	\$16,059,175	\$5.93	\$5.93	\$6.87
California	35,116,033	\$203,467,765	\$5.79	\$5.82	\$7.83
Colorado	4,506,542	\$25,837,773	\$5.73	\$5.75	\$7.99
Connecticut	3,460,503	\$20,457,307	\$5.91	\$6.30	\$16.00
Delaware	807,385	\$4,707,103	\$5.83	\$6.13	\$9.90
District of Columbia	570,898	\$3,436,371	\$6.02	\$5.82	\$14.09
Florida	16,713,149	\$96,006,510	\$5.74	\$5.72	\$9.21
Georgia	8,560,310	\$49,176,210	\$5.74	\$5.41	\$6.03
Hawaii	1,244,898	\$7,277,730	\$5.85	\$6.11	\$9.48
Idaho	1,341,131	\$7,772,805	\$5.80	\$6.08	\$7.19
Illinois	12,600,620	\$74,602,977	\$5.92	\$5.96	\$10.70
Indiana	6,159,068	\$36,525,612	\$5.93	\$6.30	\$7.79
Iowa	2,936,760	\$17,578,495	\$5.99	\$6.32	\$10.27
Kansas	2,715,884	\$16,149,388	\$5.95	\$5.95	\$9.70
Kentucky	4,092,891	\$24,278,999	\$5.93	\$5.46	\$7.19
Louisiana	4,482,646	\$26,845,241	\$5.99	\$6.97	\$9.73
Maine	1,294,464	\$7,658,492	\$5.92	\$5.46	\$7.68
Maryland	5,458,137	\$31,816,113	\$5.83	\$5.83	\$10.03
Massachusetts	6,427,801	\$38,139,171	\$5.93	\$5.85	\$12.99
Michigan	10,050,446	\$59,700,460	\$5.94	\$5.94	\$8.65

Minnesota	5,019,720	\$29,551,423	\$5.89	\$6.24	\$10.63
Mississippi	2,871,782	\$17,087,926	\$5.95	\$5.65	\$8.85
Missouri	5,672,579	\$33,610,560	\$5.93	\$5.97	\$8.04
Montana	909,453	\$5,419,506	\$5.96	\$6.01	\$9.04
Nebraska	1,729,180	\$10,279,596	\$5.94	\$6.00	\$7.89
Nevada	2,173,491	\$12,003,575	\$5.52	\$5.32	\$5.91
New Hampshire	1,275,056	\$7,423,395	\$5.82	\$6.42	\$6.42
New Jersey	8,590,300	\$50,545,193	\$5.88	\$5.78	\$10.24
New Mexico	1,855,059	\$10,927,051	\$5.89	\$5.89	\$6.97
New York	19,157,532	\$113,992,011	\$5.95	\$5.62	\$15.54
North Carolina	8,320,146	\$48,352,407	\$5.81	\$5.99	\$6.78
North Dakota	634,110	\$3,857,710	\$6.08	\$5.86	\$5.86
Ohio	11,421,267	\$68,198,572	\$5.97	\$6.04	\$12.41
Oklahoma	3,493,714	\$20,728,157	\$5.93	\$5.93	\$10.16
Oregon	3,521,515	\$20,552,422	\$5.84	\$7.22	\$7.22
Pennsylvania	12,335,091	\$73,772,572	\$5.98	\$6.01	\$8.52
Rhode Island	1,069,725	\$6,297,276	\$5.89	\$5.83	\$6.45
South Carolina	4,107,183	\$24,100,248	\$5.87	\$5.63	\$8.07
South Dakota	761,063	\$4,534,365	\$5.96	\$6.51	\$9.31
Tennessee	5,797,289	\$34,175,653	\$5.90	\$6.35	\$7.74
Texas	21,779,893	\$125,257,360	\$5.75	\$5.41	\$6.70
Utah	2,316,256	\$13,414,697	\$5.79	\$3.37	\$7.18
Vermont	616,592	\$3,657,238	\$5.93	\$5.93	\$13.61
Virginia	7,293,542	\$42,520,802	\$5.83	\$6.47	\$7.76
Washington	6,068,996	\$35,406,120	\$5.83	\$5.83	\$7.58
West Virginia	1,801,873	\$10,862,764	\$6.03	\$6.35	\$8.13
Wisconsin	5,441,196	\$32,219,718	\$5.92	\$5.92	\$8.86
Wyoming	498,703	\$2,966,160	\$5.95	\$5.95	\$9.88
TOTAL/ AVERAGE	288,368,698	\$1,690,507,824	\$5.88	\$5.93	\$9.09

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Table E-3 SSBG Expenditures by Service, 2002

SSBG Service Categories	SSBG Allocation	TANF Transfer	2002 SSBG Expenditures	Percentage of SSBG Expenditures	Number of States	Number of States Reporting TANF Transfer
Protective Services -- Children	\$107,981,072	\$221,995,484	\$329,976,556	12.46%	40	27
Special Services -- Disabled	\$260,445,057	\$67,916,749	\$328,361,806	12.40%	28	9
Foster Care Services -- Children	\$133,464,258	\$130,293,454	\$263,757,712	9.96%	37	25
Home-Based Services	\$195,159,638	\$30,991,848	\$226,151,486	8.54%	35	14
Day Care -- Children	\$99,922,729	\$105,337,220	\$205,259,949	7.75%	44	22
Case Management	\$113,275,177	\$47,616,069	\$160,891,246	6.08%	29	17
Protective Services -- Adults	\$128,422,543	\$24,978,123	\$153,400,666	5.79%	34	14
Prevention and Intervention	\$51,852,207	\$95,803,021	\$147,655,228	5.58%	35	17
Residential Treatment	\$52,207,884	\$65,867,116	\$118,075,000	4.46%	23	14
Other Services	\$63,301,093	\$29,551,631	\$92,852,724	3.51%	26	12
Employment Services	\$41,999,269	\$5,840,504	\$47,839,773	1.81%	15	7
Family Planning Services	\$18,715,461	\$23,100,264	\$41,815,725	1.58%	14	5
Adoption Services	\$16,488,624	\$23,590,064	\$40,078,688	1.51%	31	21
Counseling Services	\$25,281,663	\$11,750,612	\$37,032,275	1.40%	24	13
Transportation	\$21,400,104	\$5,516,314	\$26,916,418	1.02%	25	9

Information and Referral	\$16,608,318	\$6,953,430	\$23,561,748	0.89%	18	6
Home-Delivered Meals	\$20,661,134	\$1,562,873	\$22,224,007	0.84%	18	6
Independent/Transitional Living	\$13,383,760	\$6,627,373	\$20,011,133	0.76%	17	11
Education and Training Services	\$11,719,033	\$5,703,680	\$17,422,713	0.66%	17	6
Special Services -- Youth at Risk	\$12,714,974	\$3,959,548	\$16,674,522	0.63%	19	9
Health-Related Services	\$14,531,639	\$1,977,408	\$16,509,047	0.62%	19	7
Substance Abuse Services	\$7,730,531	\$6,240,723	\$13,971,254	0.53%	14	5
Legal Services	\$12,227,800	\$931,492	\$13,159,292	0.50%	16	6
Foster Care Services -- Adults	\$9,115,646	\$3,907,182	\$13,022,828	0.49%	13	5
Day Care -- Adults	\$11,403,071	\$1,150,287	\$12,553,358	0.47%	22	6
Housing Services	\$6,256,760	\$3,142,530	\$9,399,290	0.36%	12	4
Congregate Meals	\$7,292,721	\$531,752	\$7,824,473	0.30%	11	5
Pregnancy and Parenting	\$4,755,356	\$133,995	\$4,889,351	0.18%	12	2
Recreation Services	\$1,490,746	\$818,388	\$2,309,134	0.09%	10	5
Administrative Costs	\$212,143,126	\$21,672,838	\$233,815,964	8.83%	44	17
TOTAL SSBG EXPENDITURES	\$1,691,951,394	\$955,461,972	\$2,647,413,366	100.00%	51	48

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Table E-4 Proportion of SSBG and Other Support for Services, 2002

SSBG Service Categories	SSBG Expenditures	Percent SSBG Expenditures	Other Federal, State, and Local Funds	Percent Other Federal, State, and Local Funds
Day Care -- Adults	\$6,826,485	36.34%	\$11,959,975	63.66%
Pregnancy and Parenting	\$4,188,209	33.83%	\$8,190,915	66.17%
Protective Services -- Adults	\$63,007,813	30.16%	\$145,890,360	69.84%
Home-Delivered Meals	\$15,374,288	28.93%	\$37,772,333	71.07%
Family Planning Services	\$32,746,892	25.03%	\$98,087,408	74.97%
Prevention and Intervention	\$66,291,860	24.38%	\$205,656,789	75.62%
Congregate Meals	\$6,218,576	19.62%	\$25,476,894	80.38%
Transportation	\$12,354,590	19.17%	\$52,093,609	80.83%
Case Management	\$101,018,439	14.78%	\$582,450,623	85.22%
Protective Services -- Children	\$134,046,125	13.29%	\$874,415,744	86.71%
Other Services	\$51,236,691	13.13%	\$339,030,674	86.87%
Counseling Services	\$29,427,968	12.76%	\$201,191,482	87.24%
Information and Referral	\$5,620,645	12.66%	\$38,763,564	87.34%
Education and Training Services	\$3,640,834	12.31%	\$25,930,189	87.69%
Residential Treatment	\$81,213,843	11.43%	\$629,212,563	88.57%

Foster Care Services -- Children	\$210,062,030	11.31%	\$1,647,120,194	88.69%
Legal Services	\$5,472,230	11.30%	\$42,969,527	88.70%
Foster Care Services -- Adults	\$11,596,677	10.85%	\$95,295,864	89.15%
Health-Related Services	\$7,743,899	10.79%	\$64,004,933	89.21%
Special Services -- Youth at Risk	\$8,318,230	9.69%	\$77,514,241	90.31%
Housing Services	\$1,950,799	9.68%	\$18,192,140	90.32%
Special Services -- Disabled	\$305,689,755	9.51%	\$2,909,462,130	90.49%
Recreation Services	\$864,558	7.72%	\$10,335,773	92.28%
Employment Services	\$7,295,517	7.47%	\$90,409,068	92.53%
Home-Based Services	\$163,600,381	5.77%	\$2,672,935,535	94.23%
Adoption Services	\$25,502,507	4.45%	\$548,132,368	95.55%
Day Care -- Children	\$85,796,945	2.96%	\$2,813,274,997	97.04%
Independent/ Transitional Living	\$1,167,805	2.20%	\$51,971,761	97.80%
Substance Abuse Services	\$2,432,032	0.79%	\$303,678,524	99.21%
Note: This table includes only the 32 States that reported total expenditures included all other sources of funds used for the service category within the State.				

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Table E-5 Recipients by State, 2002

State	Children	Adults Age 59 & Younger	Adults Age 60 & Older	Adults of Unknown Age	Total Recipients
Alabama	58,211				58,211
Alaska	18,343				18,343
Arizona	88,756	26,734	132,911		248,401
Arkansas	123,374			40,257	163,631
California	1,232,636	131,047	40,839	350,852	1,755,374
Colorado	35,670	699	1,555		37,924
Connecticut	137,176	142	15,971	321,281	474,570
Delaware	13,466	658	851	5	14,980
District of Columbia	11,014	13,754	1,341		26,109
Florida	496,650	256,634	13,333	38,466	805,083
Georgia	138,794			40,619	179,413
Hawaii	23,178			1,033	24,211
Idaho	8,638	1,047	21	336	10,042
Illinois	811,932		31,407	764,564	1,607,903
Indiana	82,449	10,954	322	65,422	159,147
Iowa	99,602			21,920	121,522
Kansas	68,082	27,289	3,158		98,529
Kentucky	37,462			14,991	52,453
Louisiana	47,967			4,087	52,054
Maine	21,724	18,983	3,152		43,859
Maryland	106,118	46,041	15,479		167,638
Massachusetts	136,161			101,810	237,971
Michigan	377,288	56,698	38,703	29,413	502,102
Minnesota	145,817	135,314	18,690		299,821

Mississippi	42,984	4,026	10,139		57,149
Missouri	109,744			34,786	144,530
Montana	4,102	1,998	322		6,422
Nebraska	22,119	13,546	11,983		47,648
Nevada	132,745	48,879	15,497		197,121
New Hampshire	96,735			100,198	196,933
New Jersey	296,281	40,399	543,197	290,913	1,170,790
New Mexico	17,278			6,405	23,683
New York	204,882	36,867	6,580		248,329
North Carolina	316,198	242,759	62,489		621,446
North Dakota	27,163			47,891	75,054
Ohio	162,990	376,516	23,620		563,126
Oklahoma	153,569	4,598	38,783		196,950
Oregon	39,053				39,053
Pennsylvania	168,290	60,019	1,427	107,628	337,364
Rhode Island	88,292	124,604	22,763	115,713	351,372
South Carolina	56,646	2,828	7,549	10,242	77,265
South Dakota	16,381	1,595	7,130		25,106
Tennessee	166,268	2,945	8,588		177,801
Texas	802,479	2,333	4	886,204	1,691,020
Utah	90,838	42,979	14,603	4,525	152,945
Vermont	4,018	24,189	1,360		29,567
Virginia	10,446			20,744	31,190
Washington	258,609				258,609
West Virginia	81,730	2,258	3,913	23,525	111,426
Wisconsin	147,634	56,134	78,847		282,615
Wyoming	6,170				6,170
TOTAL	7,844,152	1,815,466	1,176,527	3,443,830	14,279,975

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Table E-6 Recipients by Service, 2002

SSBG Service Categories	Children	Adults Age 59 & Younger	Adults Age 60 & Older	Adults of Unknown Age	Total Recipients	Number of States
Adoption Services	200,766	8,745	669	1,603	211,783	31
Case Management	502,609	154,208	76,359	354,761	1,087,937	29
Congregate Meals	987	1,493	84,141	10,256	96,877	11
Counseling Services	140,726	27,242	13,520	42,567	224,055	24
Day Care -- Adults		30,732	13,489	3,925	48,146	22
Day Care -- Children	2,839,077	12,908	19		2,852,004	44
Education and Training Services	25,144	100,771	50,175	18,596	194,686	17
Employment Services	1,221	30,411	2,900	27,864	62,396	15
Family Planning Services	52,372	85,005	1	566,568	703,946	14
Foster Care Services -- Adults		9,635	11,072	1,013	21,720	13
Foster Care Services -- Children	320,008	1,081	161		321,250	37
Health-Related Services	450,659	22,199	51,106	123,735	647,699	19
Home-Based Services	75,682	53,355	126,979	178,303	434,319	35

Home-Delivered Meals	81	3,134	73,616	23,742	100,573	18
Housing Services	46,022	26,804	2,043	68,934	143,803	12
Independent/Transitional Living	6,268	10,690	13	51,622	68,593	17
Information and Referral	602,518	295,226	180,886	416,650	1,495,280	18
Legal Services	92,910	37,599	10,038	18,678	159,225	16
Pregnancy and Parenting	24,465	4,828	26	2,238	31,557	12
Prevention and Intervention	491,125	98,828	13,990	237,900	841,843	35
Protective Services -- Adults	37	138,131	89,389	197,335	424,892	34
Protective Services -- Children	1,282,514	1,795	14	255,395	1,539,718	40
Recreation Services	5,168	10,589	22,298	9,474	47,529	10
Residential Treatment	31,539	13,314	425	1,834	47,112	23
Special Services -- Disabled	242,943	386,396	34,929	534,431	1,198,699	28
Special Services -- Youth at Risk	166,281	1,124	3	642	168,050	19
Substance Abuse Services	32,045	88,456	2,958	162,932	286,391	14
Transportation	31,604	40,945	96,251	35,093	203,893	25
Other Services	179,381	119,822	219,057	97,739	615,999	26
TOTAL	7,844,152	1,815,466	1,176,527	3,443,830	14,279,975	51

Note: The uniform definitions of services include a range of related services that may be provided to family members of the primary service recipient. Those family members may be counted as service recipients. Therefore, in some States adults were reported as recipients of services primarily focused on children, and children were reported as recipients of services primarily focused on adults.

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Table E-7 Percentage of Support Provided by the SSBG, 2002 (part 1)

States	Adoption Services	Case Management	Congregate Meals	Counseling Services	Day Care - Adults	Day Care - Children	Education and Training Services	Employment Services
Alabama						0%		
Alaska	9%	10%					8%	
Arizona		11%	1%	23%	9%	0%		4%
Arkansas								
California					3%	26%		
Colorado						100%		
Connecticut								
Delaware								
District of Columbia		100%				12%		
Florida	14%	36%		100%		76%	16%	
Georgia	1%				88%	0%		
Hawaii								
Idaho	0%	39%				0%		28%

Illinois	1%	1%		19%		3%		20%
Indiana								
Iowa		47%						
Kansas	11%					1%		
Kentucky								
Louisiana	12%							
Maine								
Maryland	9%	40%				8%		
Massachusetts				50%		1%	47%	
Michigan								
Minnesota	11%	7%	15%	7%	1%	2%	10%	8%
Mississippi								
Missouri	1%	18%	7%			0%		
Montana								
Nebraska								
Nevada								
New Hampshire		15%			37%	3%	100%	
New Jersey								
New Mexico								
New York								
North Carolina	24%	66%		64%	97%	1%	74%	100%
North Dakota	17%	22%		21%	20%	21%	24%	
Ohio								
Oklahoma			47%		30%	0%		
Oregon	12%					9%		

Pennsylvania								
Rhode Island		12%	6%	5%		2%	8%	8%
South Carolina								
South Dakota	67%					100%		
Tennessee	0%	8%		100%	88%	5%		
Texas		23%		4%	100%	0%		
Utah								
Vermont	41%			41%	41%	41%		41%
Virginia								
Washington								
West Virginia	24%			31%		1%		
Wisconsin	4%			7%	4%	7%		
Wyoming	11%			15%		20%		
TOTAL (32 STATES)	4%	15%	20%	13%	36%	3%	12%	7%

Notes: This table provides data on the percentage of SSBG expenditures -- compared with other Federal, State, and local sources of funding -- for each service category in each State. Shading indicates State not included in this analysis. 0 percent indicates that percent of SSBG support is less than 0.5 percent.

Table E-7 Percentage of Support Provided by the SSBG, 2002 (part 2)

States	Family Planning Services	Foster Care Services - Adults	Foster Care Services - Children	Health-Related Services	Home-Based Services	Home-Delivered Meals	Housing Services
Alabama			14%				
Alaska				10%			
Arizona			31%	18%	12%	10%	6%
Arkansas							
California					2%		
Colorado			49%				

Connecticut							
Delaware							
District of Columbia			0%		71%		
Florida			18%	100%			
Georgia			2%		98%	10%	
Hawaii			9%		64%		
Idaho			11%	12%			
Illinois	28%		6%	6%	10%		
Indiana							
Iowa	11%	32%	2%		1%		
Kansas			1%				
Kentucky					36%		
Louisiana			26%				
Maine							
Maryland		66%	13%		56%		
Massachusetts		13%	13%		50%		
Michigan							
Minnesota					7%	16%	5%
Mississippi							
Missouri			1%		16%	7%	
Montana							
Nebraska							
Nevada							
New Hampshire	13%		5%		32%	34%	
New Jersey							

New Mexico							
New York							
North Carolina	69%	6%	11%	9%	14%	99%	22%
North Dakota		16%	18%	20%	20%		
Ohio							
Oklahoma			8%				
Oregon			12%				
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island	34%			23%	97%	62%	52%
South Carolina							
South Dakota		56%	67%		55%		
Tennessee			5%	84%	92%		
Texas	25%	100%	4%		100%	100%	
Utah							
Vermont	41%		41%	41%			
Virginia							
Washington							
West Virginia		31%	12%				
Wisconsin		4%	4%	6%	7%		
Wyoming			14%				
TOTAL (32 STATES)	25%	11%	11%	11%	6%	29%	10%

Notes: This table provides data on the percentage of SSBG expenditures -- compared with other Federal, State, and local sources of funding -- for each service category in each State. Shading indicates State not included in this analysis. 0 percent indicates that percent of SSBG support is less than 0.5 percent.

Table E-7 Percentage of Support Provided by the SSBG, 2002 (part 3)

States	Independent/ Transitional Living	Information and Referral	Legal Services	Pregnancy and Parenting	Prevention and Intervention	Protective Services - Adults	Protective Services - Children
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Alabama							15%
Alaska					11%		46%
Arizona			6%	29%	25%	32%	36%
Arkansas							
California							
Colorado						40%	
Connecticut							
Delaware							
District of Columbia						100%	
Florida			12%		44%	19%	20%
Georgia					4%	97%	95%
Hawaii							12%
Idaho					100%		42%
Illinois	1%			34%	42%		2%
Indiana							
Iowa						47%	
Kansas	11%					14%	10%
Kentucky					34%	40%	18%
Louisiana					23%		17%
Maine							
Maryland					9%	69%	9%
Massachusetts	6%				64%	1%	1%
Michigan							
Minnesota	8%	15%	11%		7%	14%	8%
Mississippi							

Missouri	1%						1%
Montana							
Nebraska							
Nevada							
New Hampshire		89%	16%				19%
New Jersey							
New Mexico							
New York							
North Carolina	11%	75%		85%	1%	56%	3%
North Dakota	17%	20%		31%	27%	21%	20%
Ohio							
Oklahoma					100%	80%	51%
Oregon			6%		37%		12%
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island	10%	11%	10%	20%	12%	62%	62%
South Carolina							
South Dakota					55%	55%	67%
Tennessee				100%	55%	42%	15%
Texas		8%			4%	61%	0%
Utah							
Vermont	41%	41%	41%				
Virginia							
Washington							
West Virginia						31%	36%
Wisconsin		6%			6%	4%	7%

Wyoming	14%		15%				
TOTAL (32 STATES)	2%	13%	11%	34%	24%	30%	13%

Notes: This table provides data on the percentage of SSBG expenditures -- compared with other Federal, State, and local sources of funding -- for each service category in each State. Shading indicates State not included in this analysis. 0 percent indicates that percent of SSBG support is less than 0.5 percent.

Table E-7 Percentage of Support Provided by the SSBG, 2002 (part 4)

States	Recreation Services	Residential Treatment	Special Services - Disabled	Special Services - Youth at Risk	Substance Abuse Services	Transportation	Other Services
Alabama							
Alaska							
Arizona			0%	58%		4%	
Arkansas							
California			8%				
Colorado							
Connecticut							
Delaware							
District of Columbia				24%			27%
Florida			60%				15%
Georgia			50%			76%	
Hawaii				16%			
Idaho		94%		81%			72%
Illinois		7%	2%	8%	1%	9%	100%
Indiana							
Iowa			24%				59%
Kansas			19%				
Kentucky		30%		30%			

Louisiana							
Maine							
Maryland							
Massachusetts	47%	19%		2%			
Michigan							
Minnesota	8%	10%	6%		8%	11%	9%
Mississippi							
Missouri		6%				7%	10%
Montana							
Nebraska							
Nevada							
New Hampshire							64%
New Jersey							
New Mexico							
New York							
North Carolina			4%	2%	0%	7%	55%
North Dakota		20%	30%			20%	21%
Ohio							
Oklahoma							
Oregon		5%					
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island	17%	11%	9%	9%	8%	53%	13%
South Carolina							
South Dakota							
Tennessee				10%			

Texas			100%	4%		100%	9%
Utah							
Vermont		41%					
Virginia							
Washington							
West Virginia				8%			
Wisconsin			4%			6%	11%
Wyoming		14%		14%	15%	13%	18%
TOTAL (32 STATES)	8%	11%	10%	10%	1%	19%	13%

Notes: This table provides data on the percentage of SSBG expenditures -- compared with other Federal, State, and local sources of funding -- for each service category in each State. Shading indicates State not included in this analysis. 0 percent indicates that percent of SSBG support is less than 0.5 percent.

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Table E-8 Percentage of State SSBG Expenditures for Each Service, 2002 (part 1)

State	Adoption Services	Case Management	Congregate Meals	Counseling Services	Day Care - Adults	Day Care - Children	Education and Training Services	Employment Services	Family Planning Services	Foster Care Services - Adults	Foster Care Services - Children
Alabama						1%					49%
Alaska	18%	20%					2%				
Arizona		5%	0%	1%	1%	0%		6%			57%
Arkansas	0%	0%	3%	3%	1%	4%		0%			
California					0%	8%					
Colorado						3%					91%
Connecticut		3%		1%		33%	0%	1%	4%		
Delaware		10%			1%	58%				0%	
District of Columbia		4%				3%					7%
Florida	3%	3%		0%		3%	1%				12%
Georgia	1%				1%	0%					6%
Hawaii											28%
Idaho	0%	3%				1%		11%			7%
Illinois	3%	0%		12%		11%		2%	2%		16%
Indiana		1%						20%	1%		
Iowa		39%							0%	0%	3%
Kansas	18%					2%					5%
Kentucky											
Louisiana	6%										68%

Maine		12%	4%	2%		12%			3%		7%
Maryland	1%	19%				22%				2%	17%
Massachusetts				2%		1%	0%			8%	10%
Michigan	1%					5%				1%	19%
Minnesota	1%	19%	0%	4%	0%	4%	4%	1%			
Mississippi	0%	4%		12%	1%	1%	6%		2%		0%
Missouri	1%	60%	1%			0%					1%
Montana						1%					16%
Nebraska		15%	2%		11%	2%					
Nevada	0%	16%		1%		2%	5%	8%			27%
New Hampshire		10%			2%	10%	2%		3%		0%
New Jersey	3%	30%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%		
New Mexico	14%				5%						
New York	2%					17%					
North Carolina	3%	12%		1%	2%	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%	10%
North Dakota	1%	8%		35%	0%	2%	1%			0%	2%
Ohio	1%	9%	0%	2%	1%	0%	5%	14%	0%	0%	3%
Oklahoma			15%		3%	0%					5%
Oregon	4%					21%					26%
Pennsylvania		9%			1%	29%	3%	9%	4%		
Rhode Island		18%	0%	0%		20%	1%	0%	0%		
South Carolina	0%	1%		1%	1%	17%	1%				16%
South Dakota	8%					0%				0%	21%
Tennessee	0%	25%		0%	1%	28%					4%
Texas		7%		0%	2%	1%			20%	1%	0%
Utah	0%	6%	0%	1%		0%	0%				5%
Vermont	1%			2%	1%	2%		0%	2%		36%
Virginia	2%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	21%
Washington	1%					5%					20%
West Virginia	5%			2%		7%				4%	13%

Wisconsin	4%			12%	0%	1%				3%	10%
Wyoming	2%			2%		1%					13%
NATIONAL PERCENTAGE	2%	6%	0%	1%	0%	8%	1%	2%	2%	0%	10%
NUMBER OF STATES	31	29	11	24	22	44	17	15	14	13	37

Note: 0 percent indicates that percent of SSBG support is less than 0.5 percent.

Table E-8 Percentage of State SSBG Expenditures for Each Service, 2002 (part 2)

State	Health-Related Services	Home-Based Services	Home-Delivered Meals	Housing Services	Independent/Transitional Living	Information and Referral	Legal Services	Pregnancy and Parenting	Prevention and Intervention	Protective Services - Adults
Alabama										
Alaska	1%								10%	
Arizona	0%	2%	2%	2%			0%	0%	2%	3%
Arkansas		1%	4%		6%		1%		5%	1%
California		13%								
Colorado										5%
Connecticut		13%	0%	4%	4%	3%	0%	0%	1%	2%
Delaware		18%	1%	4%					0%	
District of Columbia		5%								17%
Florida	1%						3%		2%	4%
Georgia		13%	2%						2%	1%
Hawaii		27%								
Idaho	2%								4%	
Illinois	2%	19%			0%			3%	9%	
Indiana		12%			20%				1%	
Iowa		2%								1%
Kansas					1%					10%
Kentucky		3%							2%	18%
Louisiana									9%	
Maine		8%							5%	
Maryland		17%							4%	8%
Massachusetts		15%			0%				22%	0%

Michigan						0%		0%	4%	0%
Minnesota		1%	1%	0%	0%	6%	1%		6%	2%
Mississippi	8%		10%		5%	0%			1%	2%
Missouri		6%	2%		0%					
Montana										
Nebraska		24%	9%		1%					0%
Nevada	2%	14%		0%		0%	0%		2%	4%
New Hampshire		22%	7%			8%	1%			
New Jersey	3%	4%	0%	2%	6%	5%	1%	0%	4%	1%
New Mexico	9%	22%								40%
New York	0%	1%		0%		1%		0%	23%	18%
North Carolina	2%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	6%
North Dakota	4%	6%			0%	2%		3%	8%	1%
Ohio	1%	9%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	14%
Oklahoma									8%	16%
Oregon							1%		29%	
Pennsylvania		7%		2%		4%	5%			1%
Rhode Island	1%	15%	0%	13%	0%	2%	1%	0%	2%	0%
South Carolina		15%	3%						0%	18%
South Dakota		19%							5%	1%
Tennessee	2%	7%						0%	17%	5%
Texas		33%	8%			1%			1%	15%
Utah	0%	0%	1%			1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Vermont	4%				0%	1%	2%			
Virginia	0%	13%	0%	0%		1%	0%		1%	3%
Washington									1%	
West Virginia										23%
Wisconsin	2%	14%				1%			1%	4%
Wyoming					0%		0%			
NATIONAL PERCENTAGE	1%	9%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	6%	6%

NUMBER OF STATES	19	35	18	12	17	18	16	12	35	34
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Note: 0 percent indicates that percent of SSBG support is less than 0.5 percent.

Table E-8 Percentage of State SSBG Expenditures for Each Service, 2002 (part 3)

State	Protective Services - Children	Recreation Services	Residential Treatment	Special Services - Disabled	Special Services - Youth at Risk	Substance Abuse Services	Transportation	Other Services	Administrative Costs	Total
Alabama	50%									100%
Alaska	45%								6%	100%
Arizona	7%			1%	0%		1%		10%	100%
Arkansas	20%	2%	10%	17%	1%	3%	2%		17%	100%
California				60%					19%	100%
Colorado									1%	100%
Connecticut	8%	0%	6%	7%	0%	3%	1%	4%	1%	100%
Delaware				1%					6%	100%
District of Columbia					2%			59%	3%	100%
Florida	20%			45%				0%	3%	100%
Georgia	5%			55%			15%			100%
Hawaii	39%				6%				0%	100%
Idaho	33%		3%		9%			2%	26%	100%
Illinois	0%		14%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	100%
Indiana	19%		1%	10%	5%	5%	5%		1%	100%
Iowa				44%				0%	10%	100%
Kansas	18%			46%						100%
Kentucky	46%		26%		4%				2%	100%
Louisiana	7%								9%	100%
Maine			24%	1%			8%	2%	13%	100%
Maryland	10%									100%
Massachusetts	0%	0%	42%		0%				0%	100%
Michigan	15%		0%		2%			9%	41%	100%
Minnesota	6%	2%	19%	1%		2%	2%	17%	4%	100%
Mississippi	31%		11%	1%		2%	3%			100%

Missouri	0%		15%				1%	4%	9%	100%
Montana				73%					10%	100%
Nebraska	25%			4%			6%		3%	100%
Nevada		0%	11%	1%		0%	1%	0%	3%	100%
New Hampshire	20%							6%	9%	100%
New Jersey		0%	12%	0%		6%	1%	0%	18%	100%
New Mexico	5%								6%	100%
New York	33%						0%	4%	0%	100%
North Carolina	0%			20%	0%	0%	2%	21%	7%	100%
North Dakota	9%		0%	8%			1%	9%	0%	100%
Ohio	16%	1%	3%	0%	3%	1%	5%	2%	5%	100%
Oklahoma	46%								6%	100%
Oregon	16%		3%							100%
Pennsylvania	12%		6%	0%				2%	4%	100%
Rhode Island	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	16%	100%
South Carolina	23%			0%			0%	2%	2%	100%
South Dakota	45%									100%
Tennessee	1%				2%				8%	100%
Texas	0%			1%	1%		0%	5%	7%	100%
Utah	27%	0%	7%	21%	0%	0%	1%	5%	23%	100%
Vermont			2%						46%	100%
Virginia	3%	0%		0%		0%	0%	7%	47%	100%
Washington	14%		2%				0%	18%	39%	100%
West Virginia	38%				6%				3%	100%
Wisconsin	8%			0%			1%	31%	7%	100%
Wyoming			37%		2%	0%	0%	2%	40%	100%
NATIONAL PERCENTAGE	12%	0%	4%	12%	1%	1%	1%	4%	9%	100%
NUMBER OF STATES	40	10	23	28	19	14	25	26	44	51

Note: 0 percent indicates that percent of SSBG support is less than 0.5 percent.

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Table E-9 Percentage of SSBG Service Category Expenditures by Each State, 2002 (part 1)

State	SSBG Expenditures	Overall Percentage	Adoption Services	Case Management	Congregate Meals	Counseling Services	Day Care - Adults	Day Care - Children
Alabama	\$39,136,908	1%						0%
Alaska	\$8,723,690	0%	4%	1%				
Arizona	\$56,810,044	2%		2%	2%	2%	3%	0%
Arkansas	\$18,611,369	1%	0%	0%	8%	2%	1%	0%
California	\$275,100,515	10%					0%	11%
Colorado	\$35,994,354	1%						0%
Connecticut	\$55,367,425	2%		1%		1%		9%
Delaware	\$7,989,243	0%		1%			1%	2%
District of Columbia	\$8,046,098	0%		0%				0%
Florida	\$153,935,250	6%	11%	3%		1%		2%
Georgia	\$51,650,621	2%	1%				2%	0%
Hawaii	\$11,806,642	0%						
Idaho	\$9,645,114	0%	0%	0%				0%
Illinois	\$134,820,633	5%	9%	0%		44%		7%
Indiana	\$47,950,764	2%		0%				

Iowa	\$30,172,085	1%		7%				
Kansas	\$26,342,492	1%	12%					0%
Kentucky	\$29,412,987	1%						
Louisiana	\$43,598,021	2%	7%					
Maine	\$9,943,908	0%		1%	5%	1%		1%
Maryland	\$54,725,916	2%	1%	7%				6%
Massachusetts	\$83,526,849	3%				4%		0%
Michigan	\$86,950,991	3%	3%					2%
Minnesota	\$53,367,664	2%	1%	6%	1%	5%	0%	1%
Mississippi	\$25,409,288	1%	0%	1%		8%	2%	0%
Missouri	\$45,614,283	2%	1%	17%	7%			0%
Montana	\$8,223,026	0%						0%
Nebraska	\$13,637,313	1%		1%	3%		12%	0%
Nevada	\$12,847,095	0%	0%	1%		0%		0%
New Hampshire	\$8,187,252	0%		1%			1%	0%
New Jersey	\$87,982,718	3%	7%	17%	0%	1%	5%	0%
New Mexico	\$12,927,051	0%	5%				5%	
New York	\$297,775,746	11%	13%					25%
North Carolina	\$56,422,177	2%	4%	4%		2%	9%	2%
North Dakota	\$3,717,414	0%	0%	0%		4%	0%	0%
Ohio	\$141,729,347	5%	5%	8%	4%	6%	7%	0%
Oklahoma	\$35,487,867	1%			69%		8%	0%
Oregon	\$25,424,039	1%	3%					3%
Pennsylvania	\$105,111,124	4%		6%			11%	15%
Rhode Island	\$6,898,138	0%		1%	0%	0%		1%
South Carolina	\$33,126,229	1%	0%	0%		1%	2%	3%

South Dakota	\$7,081,821	0%	1%					0%
Tennessee	\$44,896,100	2%	0%	7%		0%	4%	6%
Texas	\$145,894,102	6%		6%		2%	24%	1%
Utah	\$16,632,488	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%		0%
Vermont	\$8,392,557	0%	0%			1%	1%	0%
Virginia	\$56,607,898	2%	2%			0%	2%	0%
Washington	\$45,991,120	2%	1%					1%
West Virginia	\$14,647,852	1%	2%			1%		0%
Wisconsin	\$48,194,618	2%	5%			16%	0%	0%
Wyoming	\$4,925,120	0%	0%			0%		0%
TOTAL	\$2,647,413,366	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
NUMBER OF STATES	51	51	31	29	11	24	22	44

Note: 0 percent indicates that value is less than 0.5 percent.

Table E-9 Percentage of SSBG Service Category Expenditures by Each State, 2002 (part 2)

State	Education/ Training Services	Employment Services	Family Planning Services	Foster Care Services - Adults	Foster Care Services - Children	Health- Related Services	Home- Based Services	Home- Delivered Meals
Alabama					7%			
Alaska	1%					0%		
Arizona		7%			12%	2%	0%	5%
Arkansas		0%					0%	3%
California							16%	
Colorado					12%			
Connecticut	1%	1%	5%				3%	0%
Delaware				0%			1%	0%
District of Columbia					0%		0%	
Florida	6%				7%	8%		

Georgia					1%		3%	4%
Hawaii					1%		1%	
Idaho		2%			0%	1%		
Illinois		6%	8%		8%	13%	11%	
Indiana		20%	1%				2%	
Iowa			0%	0%	0%		0%	
Kansas					0%			
Kentucky							0%	
Louisiana					11%			
Maine			1%		0%		0%	
Maryland				9%	4%		4%	
Massachusetts	1%			52%	3%		5%	
Michigan				10%	6%			
Minnesota	11%	1%					0%	2%
Mississippi	9%		1%		0%	13%		11%
Missouri					0%		1%	5%
Montana					1%			
Nebraska							1%	5%
Nevada	4%	2%			1%	1%	1%	
New Hampshire	1%		1%		0%		1%	3%
New Jersey	3%	0%	4%			14%	2%	1%
New Mexico						7%	1%	
New York						6%	2%	
North Carolina	1%	0%	0%	4%	2%	8%	1%	0%
North Dakota	0%			0%	0%	1%	0%	
Ohio	40%	40%	1%	1%	2%	12%	6%	4%
Oklahoma					1%			

Oregon					3%			
Pennsylvania	19%	21%	9%				3%	
Rhode Island	0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%
South Carolina	3%				2%		2%	4%
South Dakota				0%	1%		1%	
Tennessee					1%	6%	1%	
Texas			69%	7%	0%		21%	50%
Utah	0%				0%	0%	0%	1%
Vermont		0%	0%		1%	2%		
Virginia	0%	0%		0%	5%	0%	3%	0%
Washington					4%			
West Virginia				4%	1%			
Wisconsin				13%	2%	5%	3%	
Wyoming					0%			
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
NUMBER OF STATES	17	15	14	13	37	19	35	18

Note: 0 percent indicates that value is less than 0.5 percent.

Table E-9 Percentage of SSBG Service Category Expenditures by Each State, 2002 (part 3)

State	Housing Services	Independent/ Transitional Living	Information and Referral	Legal Services	Pregnancy and Parenting	Prevention/ Intervention	Protective Services - Adults	Protective Services - Children
Alabama								6%
Alaska						1%		1%
Arizona	10%			1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Arkansas		5%		1%		1%	0%	1%
California								
Colorado							1%	
Connecticut	21%	10%	8%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%

Delaware	4%					0%		
District of Columbia							1%	
Florida				30%		2%	4%	9%
Georgia						1%	0%	1%
Hawaii								1%
Idaho						0%		1%
Illinois		1%			80%	8%		0%
Indiana		47%				0%		3%
Iowa							0%	
Kansas		1%					2%	1%
Kentucky						0%	3%	4%
Louisiana						3%		1%
Maine						0%		
Maryland						1%	3%	2%
Massachusetts		2%				12%	0%	0%
Michigan			1%		0%	2%	0%	4%
Minnesota	2%	1%	13%	5%		2%	1%	1%
Mississippi		6%	0%			0%	0%	2%
Missouri		0%						0%
Montana								
Nebraska		0%					0%	1%
Nevada	1%		0%	0%		0%	0%	
New Hampshire			3%	1%				0%
New Jersey	18%	25%	18%	10%	7%	2%	1%	
New Mexico							3%	0%
New York	9%		7%		2%	47%	35%	29%

North Carolina	0%	1%	0%		1%	0%	2%	0%
North Dakota		0%	0%		2%	0%	0%	0%
Ohio	3%	0%	18%	8%	4%	0%	13%	7%
Oklahoma						2%	4%	5%
Oregon				2%		5%		1%
Pennsylvania	23%		19%	38%			1%	4%
Rhode Island	9%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
South Carolina						0%	4%	2%
South Dakota						0%	0%	1%
Tennessee					1%	5%	1%	0%
Texas			4%			1%	14%	0%
Utah			1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Vermont		0%	0%	1%				
Virginia	1%		4%	0%		0%	1%	1%
Washington						0%		2%
West Virginia							2%	2%
Wisconsin			3%			0%	1%	1%
Wyoming		0%		0%				
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
NUMBER OF STATES	12	17	18	16	12	35	34	40

Note: 0 percent indicates that value is less than 0.5 percent.

Table E-9 Percentage of SSBG Service Category Expenditures by Each State, 2002 (part 4)

State	Recreation Services	Residential Treatment	Special Services - Disabled	Special Services - Youth at Risk	Substance Abuse Services	Transportation	Other Services	Administrative Costs
Alabama								
Alaska								0%

Arizona			0%	1%		1%		2%
Arkansas	13%	2%	1%	1%	4%	2%		1%
California			50%					22%
Colorado								0%
Connecticut	2%	3%	1%	1%	13%	2%	2%	0%
Delaware			0%					0%
District of Columbia				1%			5%	0%
Florida			21%				0%	2%
Georgia			9%			29%		
Hawaii				4%				0%
Idaho		0%		5%			0%	1%
Illinois		16%	1%	17%	9%	3%	0%	1%
Indiana		0%	1%	16%	17%	9%		0%
Iowa			4%				0%	1%
Kansas			4%					
Kentucky		7%		7%				0%
Louisiana								2%
Maine		2%	0%			3%	0%	1%
Maryland								
Massachusetts	1%	30%		0%				0%
Michigan		0%		11%			9%	15%
Minnesota	36%	9%	0%		7%	4%	10%	1%
Mississippi		2%	0%		4%	2%		
Missouri		6%				1%	2%	2%
Montana			2%					0%
Nebraska			0%			3%		0%

Nevada	2%	1%	0%		0%	1%	0%	0%
New Hampshire							1%	0%
New Jersey	6%	9%	0%		36%	2%	0%	7%
New Mexico								0%
New York						0%	14%	1%
North Carolina			3%	0%	1%	3%	13%	2%
North Dakota		0%	0%			0%	0%	0%
Ohio	39%	4%	0%	22%	8%	28%	3%	3%
Oklahoma								1%
Oregon		1%						
Pennsylvania		5%	0%				2%	2%
Rhode Island	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
South Carolina			0%			0%	1%	0%
South Dakota								
Tennessee				5%				2%
Texas			0%	4%		0%	8%	4%
Utah	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%
Vermont		0%						2%
Virginia	0%		0%		0%	0%	4%	11%
Washington		1%				0%	9%	8%
West Virginia				5%				0%
Wisconsin			0%			3%	16%	1%
Wyoming		2%		1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
NUMBER OF STATES	10	23	28	19	14	25	26	44

Note: 0 percent indicates that value is less than 0.5 percent.

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Table E-10 SSBG Expenditures for Selected Service Categories, 1998-2002

SSBG Service Categories	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Number of States
Day Care -- Children	\$271,401,653	\$387,948,771	\$157,315,369	\$199,746,052	\$204,551,958	39
Foster Care Services -- Children	\$197,297,286	\$284,558,428	\$326,558,143	\$250,659,704	\$227,994,527	28
Protective Services -- Adults	\$77,570,479	\$103,660,248	\$136,150,924	\$149,902,116	\$149,386,515	28
Protective Services -- Children	\$198,041,867	\$250,171,842	\$291,174,371	\$291,693,389	\$312,793,225	32
Special Services -- Disabled	\$247,247,114	\$220,929,978	\$202,933,137	\$206,542,237	\$315,015,437	25

Note: Trend data may differ from previous annual reports as data have been updated.

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