

# SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

FISCAL YEAR 2018  
FOCUS REPORT

## DECADES OF SERVICE



ADMINISTRATION FOR  
**CHILDREN & FAMILIES**

Office of Community Services Division of Social Services



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>BACKGROUND AND HISTORY .....</b>	<b>4</b>
SSBG Allocations and TANF Transfer Funds .....	4
Reporting Procedures.....	5
Definitions of Expenditures and Recipients .....	8
SSBG High Level Service Areas.....	9
Supplemental Appropriations for Natural Disasters.....	10
<b>SSBG EXPENDITURES AND RECIPIENTS OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>11</b>
High Level Service Areas FY 1998 – FY 2018 .....	12
SSBG Service Category Highlights.....	13
Fiscal Year 2018.....	14
<b>SSBG EXPENDITURES AND RECIPIENTS (FY 1998 – FY 2002) .....</b>	<b>15</b>
SSBG Service Category Highlights (FY 1998 – FY 2002).....	16
<b>SSBG EXPENDITURES AND RECIPIENTS (FY 2003 – FY 2007) .....</b>	<b>17</b>
SSBG Service Category Highlights (FY 2003 – FY 2007) .....	18
<b>SSBG EXPENDITURES AND RECIPIENTS (FY 2008 – FY 2012) .....</b>	<b>19</b>
SSBG Service Category Highlights (FY 2008 – FY 2012).....	20
<b>SSBG EXPENDITURES AND RECIPIENTS (FY 2013 – FY 2017).....</b>	<b>22</b>
SSBG Service Category Highlights (FY 2013 – FY 2017) .....	23
<b>PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT .....</b>	<b>25</b>
Administration: Total SSBG Expenditures as Administrative Costs .....	25
Efficiency: SSBG Expenditures to Plan Performance .....	26
<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>ENDNOTES .....</b>	<b>39</b>

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since its establishment in January of 1975, Title XX of the Social Security Act has provided states flexibility to offer a wide range of social services to a broad population of adults and children. In 1981, the Omnibus Reconciliation Act (P.L. 97-35) created the Social Service Block Grant (SSBG) and transformed the way in which these services were funded.

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) allocates federal funds to states to support services for at risk children, adults, and families. The Office of Community Services (OCS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), administers the SSBG. States have broad discretion in the specific programs supported with SSBG funds and may tailor the use of these funds over time to best meet the needs of their populations.

SSBG regulations establish 29 SSBG service categories by which states may report Total SSBG Expenditures and recipients. OCS has further grouped the 29 SSBG service categories into eight SSBG High Level Service Areas to facilitate the evaluation and analysis of data related to services and impact. These High Level Service Areas are: Child Welfare/Youth at Risk, Counseling and Support, Day Care – Children, Health and Wellbeing, Self-Sufficiency, Special Services – Disabled, Vulnerable and Elderly Adults, and Additional Support Services.

States that receive an SSBG fund allocation are required to submit plans for the use of those funds prior to receiving them and states must report on the amount of funds expended for each service category along with the number of recipients of each of those services. The reporting form has been periodically updated since its first implementation to improve data accuracy and aid in analysis. The data contained in these reports, with data available starting from fiscal year (FY) 1998 to FY 2018, are the basis for the analysis contained within this report.

The average Total SSBG Expenditures each year from FY 1998 – FY 2018 was \$2.72 billion and the average number of reported recipients each year was 20.85 million. Child Welfare/Youth at Risk was the service area with consistently the most Total SSBG Expenditures with an average of almost \$743.53 million (27 percent) while Counseling and Support had the most reported recipients on average with 6.72 million recipients (32) percent each year.

A fundamental principle of block grant accountability is that the federal government must be assured that the funds are spent for the designated purposes. OCS has worked to implement two performance and accountability measures for the SSBG, while preserving the block grant's inherent flexibility. A measure of a state's percentage of Total SSBG Expenditures as administrative costs ensures states work to maximize funds for the direct provision of services, while a second measure examines states pre-expenditure planning by comparing planned to actual expenditures. States on average used five percent of their Total SSBG Expenditures for administrative costs each year and scored an average of 86 percent on their planned expenditures measures.

# BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

On January 4, 1975, Title XX of the Social Security Act authorized a capped entitlement to states for providing social services. Before 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. Title XX gave states flexibility to offer a wide range of services to a broad population of adults and children. The statute also included requirements for planning, public participation, income eligibility, and administration.

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) program was created when The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35) amended Title XX to establish the SSBG and give states greater flexibility in their use of entitlement funds. Federal law establishes five broad goals for the SSBG. Social services funded by states must be linked to one or more of these statutory goals<sup>1</sup>:

<b>Achieve or maintain economic self-support to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency</b> <b>1</b>	<b>Achieve or maintain self-sufficiency, including reduction or prevention of dependency</b> <b>2</b>	<b>Prevent or remedy neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults unable to protect their own interests or preserve, rehabilitate, or reunite families</b> <b>3</b>	<b>Prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care by providing for community-based care, or other forms of less intensive care</b> <b>4</b>	<b>Secure referral or admission for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate, or providing services to individuals in institutions</b> <b>5</b>
--	--	--	--	---

States determine what services will be provided, eligible populations of adults and children, locations in which each service is provided, and whether the services are provided by state or local agency staff, or through grants or contracts with private organizations.

## SSBG ALLOCATIONS AND TANF TRANSFER FUNDS

The SSBG is a capped entitlement program. This means that states are entitled to their share of funds, according to a formula, from an amount of money that is capped in the statute at a specific level (also known as a funding ceiling). Each year, Congress determines the level of funding to be appropriated to the SSBG. SSBG funds are allocated to each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia according to their relative population size.<sup>2</sup> Designated state agencies administer the SSBG (see Appendix A for state agency contact information).

SSBG entitlement ceilings have decreased from a high of \$2.80 billion in fiscal year (FY) 1990<sup>3</sup> to \$1.70 billion in FY 2018. While Congress originally authorized a \$2.80 billion funding ceiling for SSBG in FY 1996, welfare reform legislation revised the annual SSBG funding ceiling to approximately \$2.40 billion from 1997 to 2002.<sup>4</sup> Under this legislation, the ceiling was set to return to \$2.80 billion in FY 2003. However, in 1998, the Transportation Equity Act (TEA) established a new, lower SSBG funding ceiling of \$1.70 billion starting in FY 2001. Since the enactment of the TEA, the \$1.70 billion annual SSBG allocation has remained largely unchanged.

One exception includes the Budget Control Act of 2011, which imposed automatic budget cuts (known as sequestration) reducing the allocation of the SSBG funds to the states. The Budget Control Act allows for the continued sequestration of SSBG funds until FY 2025. For FY 2018, there was \$1.59 billion available after sequestration.

Section 404(d) of the Social Security Act establishes a state's authority to transfer no more than 10 percent of funds from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant to SSBG.<sup>5</sup> Funds transferred from TANF to SSBG are to be used only for programs or services to children or their families whose income is less than 200 percent of the federal income poverty guideline applicable to a family of the size involved.<sup>6</sup> Funds transferred into the SSBG from TANF are subject to the statute, regulations, and reporting requirements of the SSBG.

Funds received for or transferred into the SSBG program must be expended within a two-year grant period.

## REPORTING PROCEDURES

Before a state receives SSBG funds, it must submit a report specifying the intended use of the block grant funds, including information on the types of activities to be supported and the categories of individuals to be served.<sup>7</sup> This report contains two parts: the Intended Use Plan and the Pre-Expenditure Report. The Intended Use Plan is a narrative description of a state's intended service programs while the Pre-Expenditure Report details planned expenditures and expected recipients by service category.

These combined reports are submitted annually to the Office of Community Services (OCS) in the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The Intended Use Plan and Pre-Expenditure Report are submitted 30 days prior to the start of the fiscal year.<sup>8</sup> States submit a revised Intended Use Plan and Pre-Expenditure Report if the planned use of SSBG funds changes during the year.

Each state is also required to submit an annual Post-Expenditure Report. The Post-Expenditure Report is submitted either within six months after the end of the reporting period, or at the time the state submits the Pre-Expenditure Report for the next reporting period.<sup>9</sup> States are required to use a standardized Post-Expenditure Report that includes information on the use of SSBG funds, TANF transfer funds, and the number of individuals served.<sup>10</sup>

Reporting requirements for the SSBG have evolved since the inception of Title XX in 1975. **Figure 1** provides a brief history of the updates to reporting requirements for Title XX and the SSBG.

**FIGURE 1. History of SSBG Reporting Requirements**

Year	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, eligibility category, expenditure of funds, method of provision, and Title XX goal, as well as special reports on child day care.
1981	The SSBG program retained the original Title XX requirement that each state report biennially on activities carried out with SSBG funds, including the purposes for which funds were spent and the extent to which expenditures were consistent with the state's pre-expenditure report.
1988	The Family Support Act of 1988 <sup>11</sup> added specific reporting requirements for the SSBG program that required each State to submit an annual report including the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the number of individuals served with SSBG funds, by the type of service, and by the number of children and the number of adults</li> <li>• the amount spent for each type of service</li> <li>• the service delivery methods used by public and private providers</li> </ul>
1990	DHHS 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	DHHS issued a final rule on November 15, 1993, to implement annual reporting requirements for the SSBG program. It also included the Uniform Definitions of Services.
1999	DHHS issued a final rule that amended the SSBG regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each state must submit a pre-expenditure report 30 days prior to the beginning of the fiscal year for which SSBG funds will be used.</li> <li>• Each state must submit to DHHS the office of Management and Budget (OMB) Standard Form 269A, which is a financial status report, within 90 days of the end of the grant period.</li> </ul>
2001	OCS issued an information Memorandum instructing the states to include the expenditure of funds transferred from TANF into SSBG in their post-expenditure reports alongside their SSBG allocation expenditures. <sup>12</sup>
2002	OMB approved a revised post-expenditure reporting form with new instructions (OMB no. 0970-0234, expiration date March 2005). States used this form to report data for 2002–2004. This form provided separate columns to indicate the amount of TANF funds expended for each category separate from the amount of expenditures from their SSBG allocation.

Year	Reporting Requirements
2005	OMB approved a revised post-expenditure reporting form with new instructions (OMB no. 0970-0234, expiration date May 31, 2008). States used this form to report data for 2005 and 2006.
2007	OCS developed a new performance measure designed to track and decrease the percentage of funds identified as Administrative costs to nine percent or less of the state's Total SSBG Expenditures.
2008	OMB approved the post-expenditure reporting form for 3 years (OMB no. 0970-0234, expiration date July 31, 2012). States used this form to report data for 2007–2010. OMB also approved use of the post-expenditure reporting form by states, on a voluntary basis, to estimate expenditures and recipients as part of their pre-expenditure report.
2010	OMB approved the post-expenditure reporting form for 3 years (OMB no. 0970-0234, expiration date June 30, 2014). States used this form to report data for 2011–2014.
2012	OCS developed and implemented a new performance measure designed to examine the pre- and post-expenditure reports to track how close a state came to spending at least the dollars it committed to spend as planned in the pre-expenditure report. <sup>13</sup>
2014	OMB approved the post-expenditure reporting form for 3 years (OMB no. 0970-0234, expiration date November 30, 2017). States used this form to report data for 2014–2017.
2017	OMB approved the post-expenditure reporting form for 3 years (OMB no. 0970-0234, expiration date November 30, 2017). States used this form to report data for 2014–2017. This form included updates to allow states to separate out which fiscal year the expended funds were allocated to the state, or transferred from TANF, to assist states in tracking their two-year expenditure period.

Data from states' Post-Expenditure Reports collected from FY 1998 to FY 2018 are the basis for information presented in this report.<sup>14</sup>



## DEFINITIONS OF EXPENDITURES AND RECIPIENTS

**Total SSBG Expenditures** – Total SSBG Expenditures refers to the sum of two separate funding sources reported by states, expenditures of the SSBG allocation (referred to as SSBG Expenditures, see below) and expenditures of the funds transferred into the SSBG from the TANF block grant (referred to as TANF transfer funds, see below).

**SSBG Expenditures** – States report dollars spent from their SSBG allocation for services and administrative costs. The amount reported may differ from the annual SSBG allocation if the full amount was not expended in the fiscal year during which it was allocated, or if a portion of the SSBG allocation from the previous year was expended during the reporting year.

**TANF Transfer Funds** – States report any expended dollars transferred from the TANF block grant into the SSBG. A state may transfer up to 10 percent of its annual TANF block grant allocation into its SSBG program.<sup>15</sup> Funds transferred from TANF to SSBG are to be used only for programs or services to children or their families whose income is less than 200 percent of the federal income poverty guideline applicable to a family of the size involved.<sup>16</sup>

**Other Federal, State, and Local Funds** – States report the total amount of other federal, state, and local funds spent for each service provided in part or in whole by SSBG funds. States do not report other federal, state, and local funds for services in which no SSBG funds were reported.

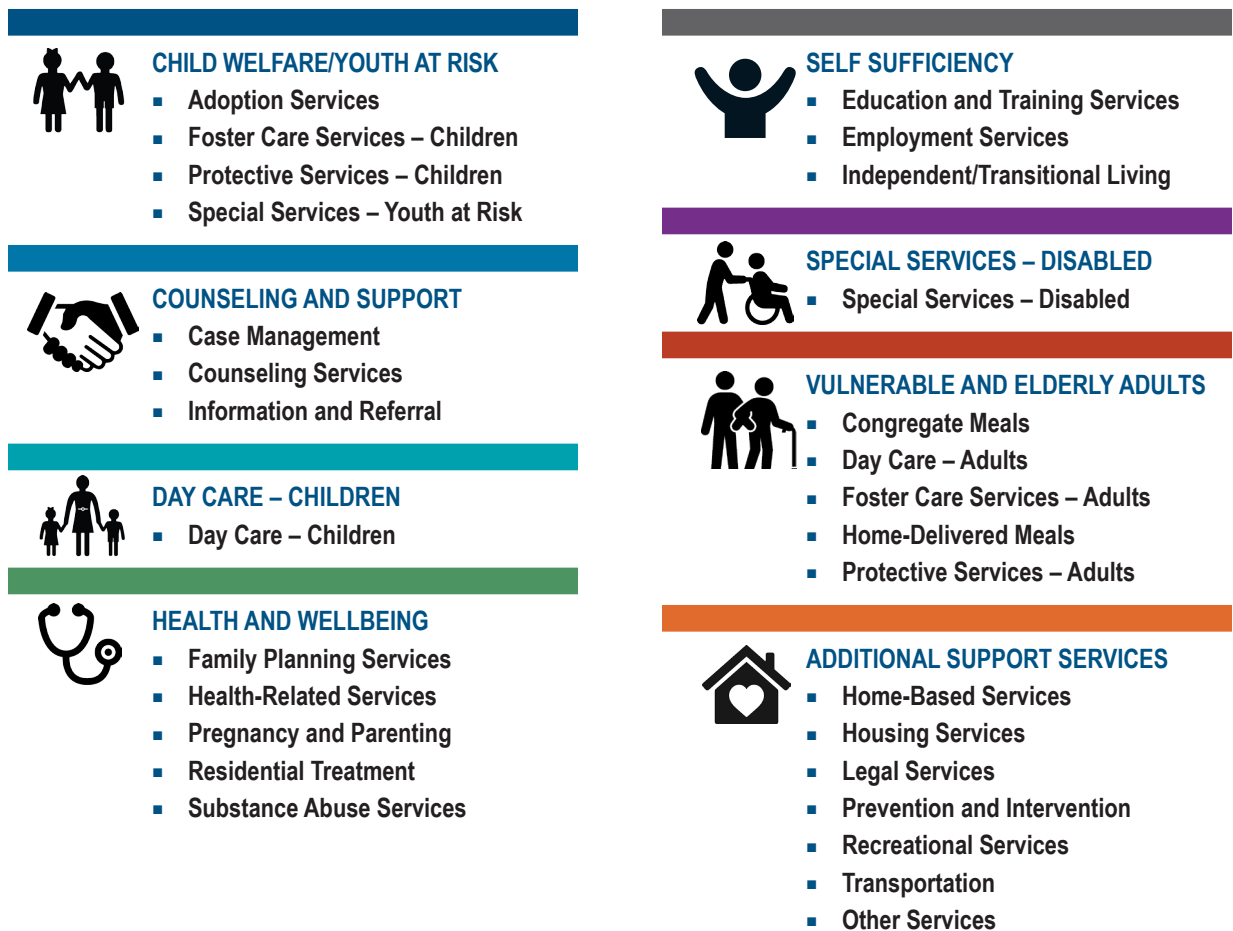
**Recipients** – States report the actual or estimated number of adult and child recipients for each service category funded, in part or in whole, with SSBG funds.<sup>17,18</sup> This report groups recipients into three categories: children, adults, and recipients of unknown age.<sup>19</sup>



## SSBG HIGH LEVEL SERVICE AREAS

States have broad discretion in the specific services they provide with SSBG funds. The final rule issued in 1993 by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in the Code of Federal Regulations, included uniform definitions for 28 social services. If a service falls outside of the 28 definitions, states report their expenditure and recipient data under Other Services.<sup>20,21</sup>

Starting in FY 2015, OCS has grouped the 29 SSBG service categories into eight SSBG High Level Service Areas to facilitate the evaluation and analysis of data. Service area groupings were determined based on a report by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and a thorough review of the Uniform Definition of Services to identify related categories.<sup>22</sup> For a breakdown of service categories by High Level Service Area, see the infographic below:



## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATURAL DISASTERS

The SSBG has a history of receiving supplemental funding to provide increased social services to communities impacted by the onset of disasters. In 2006, the Defense Appropriations Act (Pub. L. 109-148) funded a supplemental \$550 million to SSBG to support relief and recovery social services to states after the Gulf Coast hurricanes of 2005. The funding was expanded to address expressed needs in the areas of health services (including mental health services) and for repair, renovation, and construction of health facilities. The first Continuing Resolution of FY 2009 included, as Division B, the Disaster Relief and Recovery Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-329) which provided another round of funds for necessary expenses resulting from major disasters<sup>23</sup> in 2008 including hurricanes, floods, and other natural disasters. Additionally, these funds were made available for expenses resulting from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita not otherwise already addressed with previous supplemental funding.

In January 2013, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Pub. L. 113-2) provided \$500 million (\$474.50 million after sequestration) in supplemental funding to the SSBG to address expenses resulting from Hurricane Sandy. ACF allocated the \$474.50 million of SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds to the five states most directly affected by Hurricane Sandy: Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. For more information on the SSBG supplemental for Hurricane Sandy disaster relief see the SSBG Hurricane Sandy Recovery and Rebuilding Report<sup>24</sup>.

# SSBG EXPENDITURES AND RECIPIENTS OVERVIEW

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) expenditure and recipient data available for analysis and represented in this report begins from FY 1998 and continues to FY 2018. This section provides an overview of the expenditures for and recipients of all SSBG funded services for all years of data available.



**AVERAGE TOTAL SSBG EXPENDITURES: \$2,719,284,195**



**AVERAGE RECIPIENT TOTAL: 20,853,922**

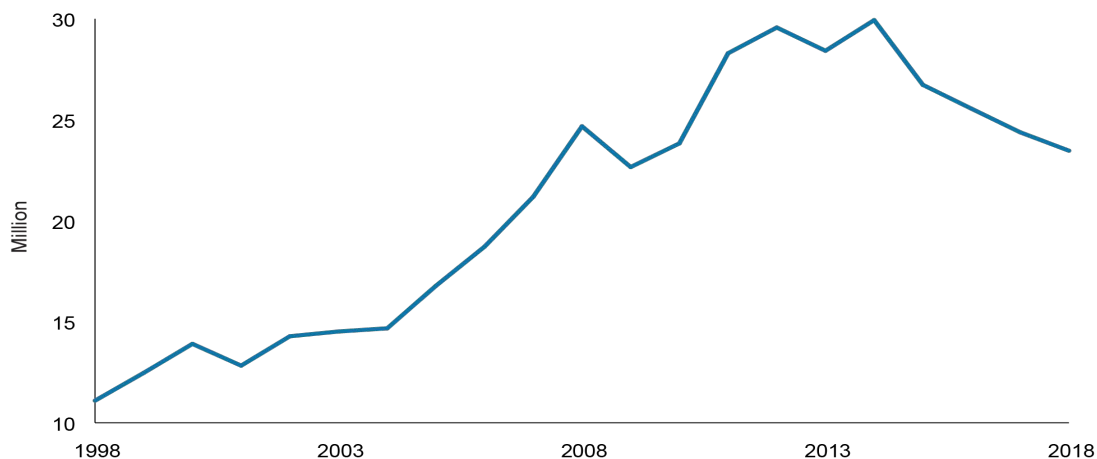
Total SSBG Expenditures for each year were between \$2.44 billion and \$2.96 billion, averaging \$2.72 billion each year (see Figure 2). On average 69 percent of those expenditures were states' SSBG Expenditures while the remaining 31 percent were from states' TANF transfer funds.<sup>25</sup>

**FIGURE 2. Total SSBG Expenditures FY 1998 – FY 2018**



Reported recipient totals for each year were between 11.09 million and 29.93 million, averaging 20.85 million recipients served each year. Children made up the largest proportion of recipients (51 percent), representing over half of all recipients in most years (see Figure 3).

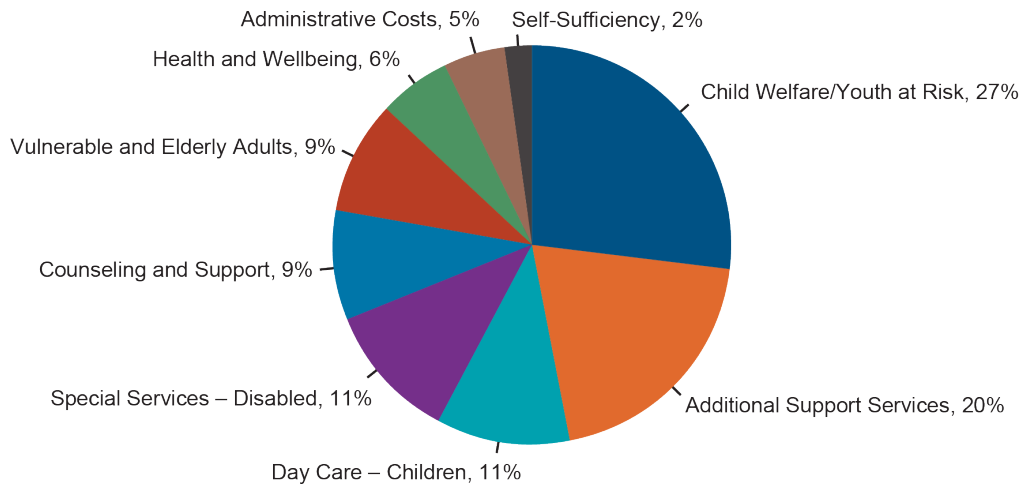
**FIGURE 3. Recipients FY 1998 – FY 2018**



## HIGH LEVEL SERVICE AREAS FY 1998 – FY 2018

The SSBG High Level Service Areas (HLSAs) group the 29 SSBG service categories into eight broader service areas for analysis (see subsection SSBG High Level Service Areas above for more information). Figure 4 details the average percentage of the national Total SSBG Expenditures reported for the eight High Level Service Areas and administrative costs across all years of data.

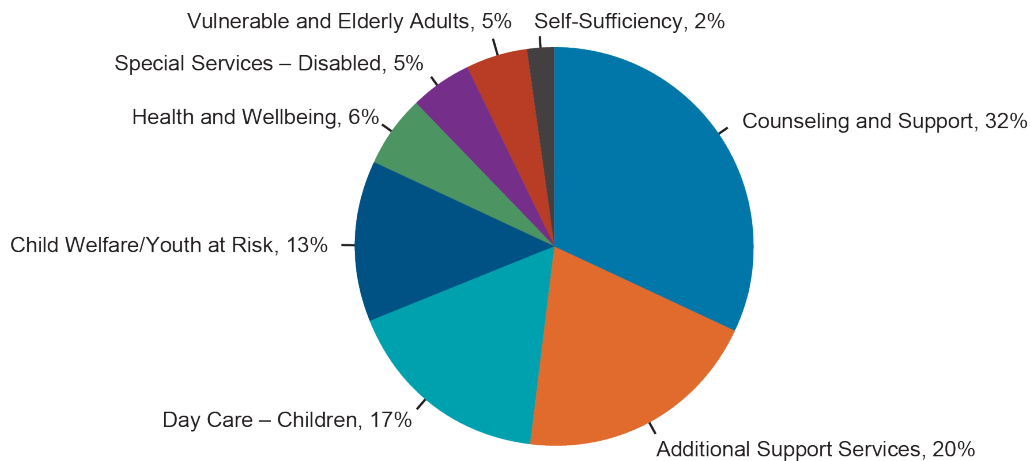
**FIGURE 4. Average Total SSBG Expenditures by HLSA, All Years**



From FY 1998 - FY 2018 Child Welfare/Youth at Risk services was the highest funded HLSA and accounted for an average of 27 percent of the Total SSBG Expenditures each year. Additional Support Services was the second highest funded HLSA and accounted for an average of 20 percent of the Total SSBG Expenditures each year. Special Services – Disabled Services was the third highest funded HLSA and accounted for an average of 11 percent of the Total SSBG Expenditures each year.

**Figure 5** details the average percentage of the national recipients reported for each of the eight High Level Service Areas from FY 1998 – FY 2018.<sup>26</sup> On average, 32 percent of all recipients were from Counseling and Support, followed by Additional Support Services with 20 percent, and Day Care – Children with 17 percent.

**FIGURE 5. Average Total SSBG Expenditures by HLSA, All Years**



## SSBG SERVICE CATEGORY HIGHLIGHTS

The three SSBG service categories with the highest average Total SSBG Expenditures from FY 1998 – FY 2018 were Foster Care Services – Children, Special Services – Disabled, and Day Care – Children. These service categories on average accounted for 35 percent of the Total SSBG Expenditures each year and have been consistently the highest funded service categories overall (see Figure 6).

**FIGURE 6. Top Three Service Categories by Average Total SSBG Expenditures, FY 1998 – FY 2018**



The three service categories with the highest average reported recipients from FY 1998 – FY 2018 were Day Care – Children, Case Management, and Information and Referral. These three categories combined represented on average 48 percent of all the reported recipients across the 29 service categories each year (see Figure 7).

**FIGURE 7. Top Three Service Categories by Average Recipients, FY 1998 – FY 2018**



## FISCAL YEAR 2018

This subsection provides some descriptive statistics from the FY 2018 Annual Report expenditure and recipient data to give context for the following sections. The full FY 2018 Annual Report is available for download to obtain more detailed information on FY 2018 SSBG expenditures and recipients.<sup>27</sup>

In FY 2018, Child Welfare/Youth at Risk (34 percent), Additional Support Services (17 percent), and Day Care – Children (11 percent), were the top three HLSAs by expenditure and combined accounted for just over 62 percent of all Total SSBG Expenditures that year. The largest proportion of recipients (40 percent) was reported for Counseling and Support, followed by Day Care – Children (16 percent) and Child Welfare/Youth at Risk (14 percent).

The three individual SSBG service categories with the highest Total SSBG Expenditures in FY 2018 were Foster Care Services – Children (18 percent), Day Care – Children (11 percent), and Protective Services – Children (11 percent), and the three individual SSBG service categories with the highest reported recipients in FY 2018 were Information and Referral (20 percent), Case Management (19 percent), and Day Care – Children (16 percent).

# SSBG EXPENDITURES AND RECIPIENTS

(FY 1998 – FY 2002)



**AVERAGE TOTAL SSBG EXPENDITURES: \$2,693,649,904**



**AVERAGE RECIPIENT TOTAL: 12,914,611**

Total SSBG Expenditures for each year from FY 1998 – FY 2002 were between \$2.56 billion and \$2.89 billion, averaging \$2.69 billion each year while the reported recipient totals for each year were between 11.09 million and 14.27 million, averaging 12.94 million recipients served each year (see Figure 8).

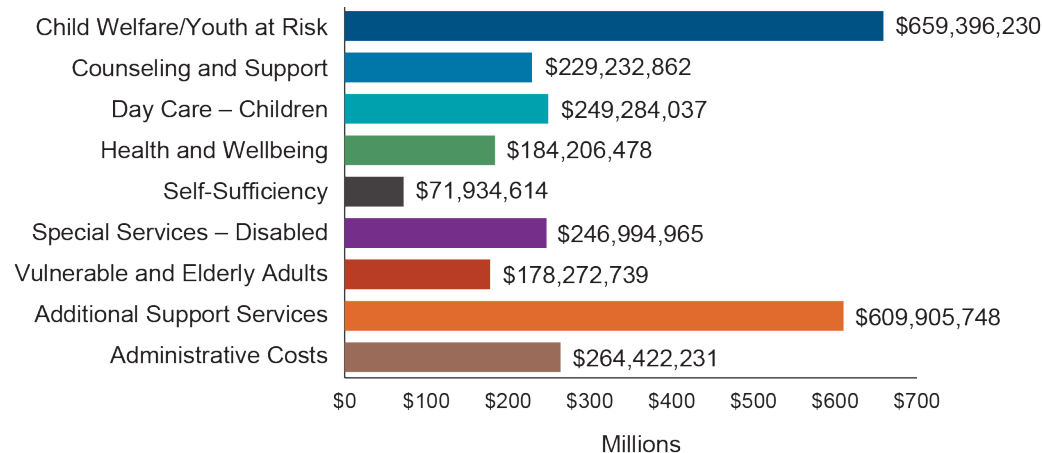
**FIGURE 8. Total SSBG Expenditures and Recipients by Year**

YEAR	Total SSBG Exp	Children	Adults	Unknown Age	Total Recipients
1998	\$2,563,645,669	6,215,639	4,878,243	0	11,093,882
1999	\$2,889,005,338	6,772,628	5,696,261	0	12,468,889
2000	\$2,719,759,867	7,498,744	6,405,664	0	13,904,408
2001	\$2,662,625,281	7,405,338	5,420,563	0	12,825,901
2002	\$2,633,213,366	7,844,152	2,991,993	3,443,830	14,279,975

On average children accounted for 55 percent of all recipients each year during this time period with adult recipients accounting for 39 percent.

Across the five-year period, Child Welfare/Youth at Risk had the highest Total SSBG Expenditures averaging over \$659.39 million each year. Additional Support Services followed averaging \$609.90 million and Day Care – Children with \$249.28 million in Total SSBG Expenditures each year (see Figure 9).

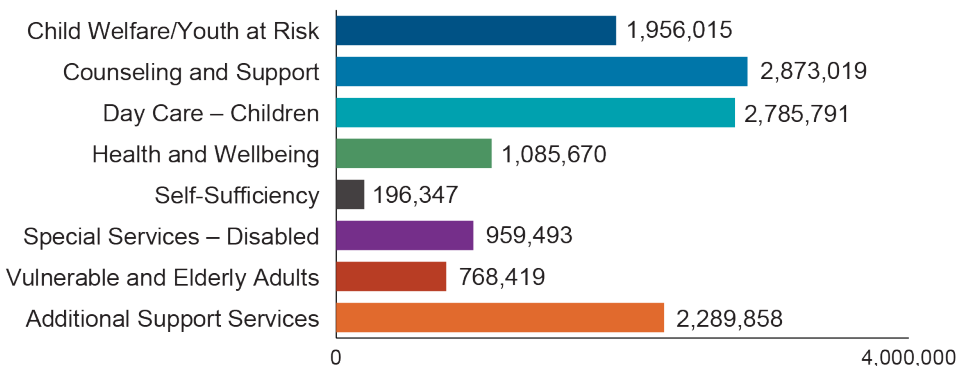
**FIGURE 9. Average High Level Service Area Expenditures, FY 1998 – FY 2002**





The highest number of reported recipients was for Counseling and Support averaging 2.87 million recipients each year. Day Care – Children had the second most averaging 2.78 million and Additional Support Services had the next highest reported recipients with 2.28 million (see Figure 10).

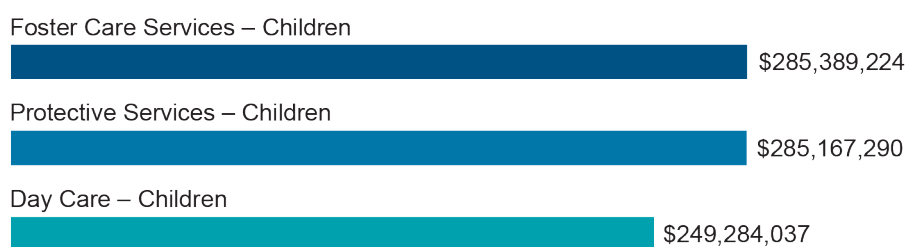
**FIGURE 10. Average High Level Service Area Recipients, FY 1998 – FY 2002**



## SSBG SERVICE CATEGORY HIGHLIGHTS (FY 1998 – FY 2002)

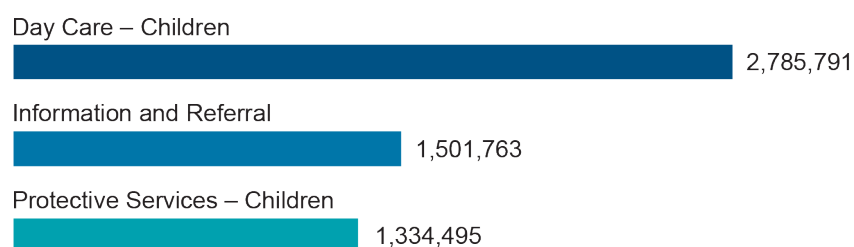
The three SSBG service categories with the highest average Total SSBG Expenditures from FY 1998 – FY 2002 were Foster Care Services – Children, Protective Services – Children, and Day Care – Children (see Figure 11). These service categories on average accounted for 30 percent of the Total SSBG Expenditures each year.

**FIGURE 11. Top Three Service Categories by Average Total SSBG Expenditures, FY 1998 – FY 2002**



The three service categories with the highest average reported recipients from FY 1998 – FY 2002 were Day Care – Children, Information and Referral, and Protective Services – Children (see Figure 12). These three categories combined represented on average 44 percent of all the reported recipients across the 29 service categories each year.

**FIGURE 12. Top Three Service Categories by Average Recipients, FY 1998 – FY 2002**



# SSBG EXPENDITURES AND RECIPIENTS

(FY 2003 – FY 2007)



**AVERAGE TOTAL SSBG EXPENDITURES: \$2,645,744,928**



**AVERAGE RECIPIENT TOTAL: 17,175,191**

Total SSBG Expenditures for each year from FY 2003 – FY 2007 were between \$2.44 billion and \$2.87 billion, averaging \$2.65 billion each year while the reported recipient totals for each year were between 14.51 million and 21.18 million, averaging 17.17 million recipients served each year (see Figure 13).

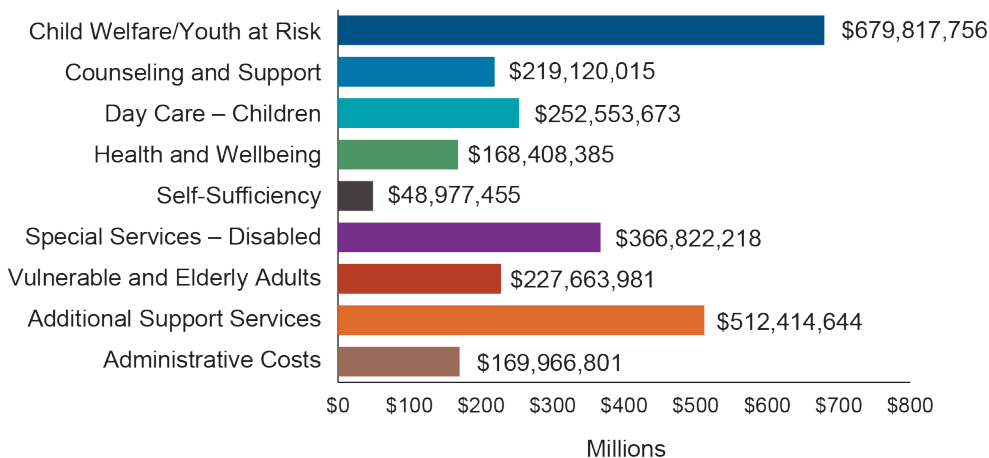
**FIGURE 13. Total SSBG Expenditures and Recipients by Year**

YEAR	Total SSBG Exp	Children	Adults	Unknown Age	Total Recipients
2003	\$2,443,095,383	8,325,059	3,290,041	2,901,323	14,516,423
2004	\$2,553,360,546	8,610,794	3,908,869	2,153,652	14,673,315
2005	\$2,562,693,836	10,627,836	5,990,867	159,068	16,777,771
2006	\$2,804,348,697	11,111,522	7,556,468	50,678	18,718,668
2007	\$2,865,226,176	10,695,703	10,473,725	20,350	21,189,778

On average children accounted for 58 percent of all recipients each year during this time period with adult recipients accounting for 35 percent.<sup>29</sup>

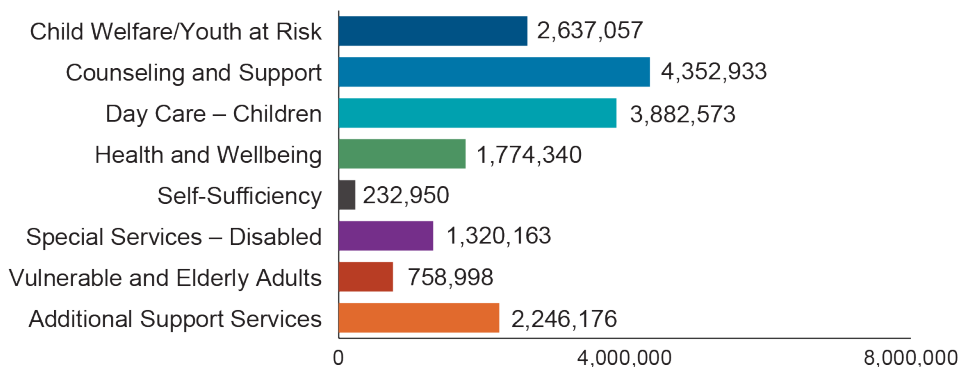
Across the five-year period, Child Welfare/Youth at Risk had the highest Total SSBG Expenditures averaging \$679.81 million each year. Additional Support Services followed averaging \$512.41 million and then Special Services - Disabled with \$366.82 million in average Total SSBG Expenditures each year (see Figure 14).

**FIGURE 14. Average High Level Service Area Expenditures, FY 2003 – FY 2007**



The highest number of reported recipients was for Counseling and Support averaging 4.35 million recipients each year. Day Care – Children had the second most averaging 3.88 million and Child Welfare/Youth at Risk had the third highest reported recipients with 2.63 million (see Figure 15).

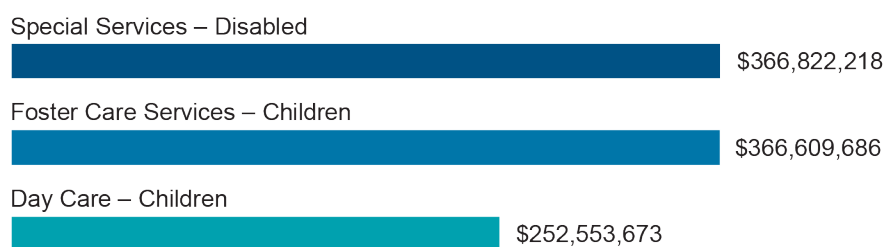
**FIGURE 15. Average High Level Service Area Recipients, FY 2003 – FY 2007**



## SSBG SERVICE CATEGORY HIGHLIGHTS (FY 2003 – FY 2007)

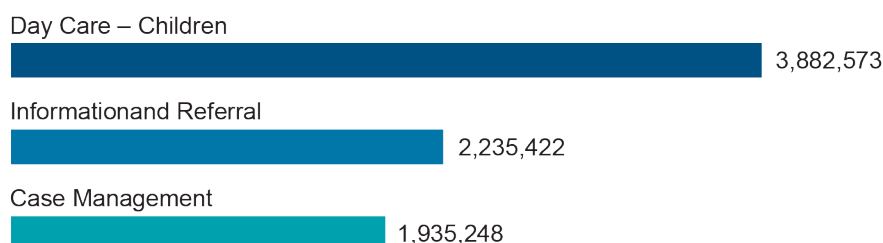
The three SSBG service categories with the highest average Total SSBG Expenditures from FY 2003 – FY 2007 were Special Services - Disabled, Foster Care Services – Children, and Day Care – Children (see Figure 16). These service categories on average accounted for 37 percent of the Total SSBG Expenditures each year.

**FIGURE 16. Top Three Service Categories by Average Total SSBG Expenditures, FY 2003 – FY 2007**



The three service categories with the highest average reported recipients from FY 2003 – FY 2007 were Day Care – Children, Information and Referral, and Case Management, (see Figure 17). These three categories combined represented on average 47 percent of all the reported recipients across the 29 service categories each year.

**FIGURE 17. Top Three Service Categories by Average Recipients, FY 2003 – FY**



# SSBG EXPENDITURES AND RECIPIENTS

(FY 2008 – FY 2012)



**AVERAGE TOTAL SSBG EXPENDITURES: \$2,809,518,250**



**AVERAGE RECIPIENT TOTAL: 25,803,571**

Total SSBG Expenditures for each year from FY 2008 – FY 2012 were between \$2.75 billion and \$2.84 billion, averaging \$2.81 billion each year while the reported recipient totals for each year were between 23.82 million and 29.56 million, averaging 25.80 million recipients served each year (see Figure 18).

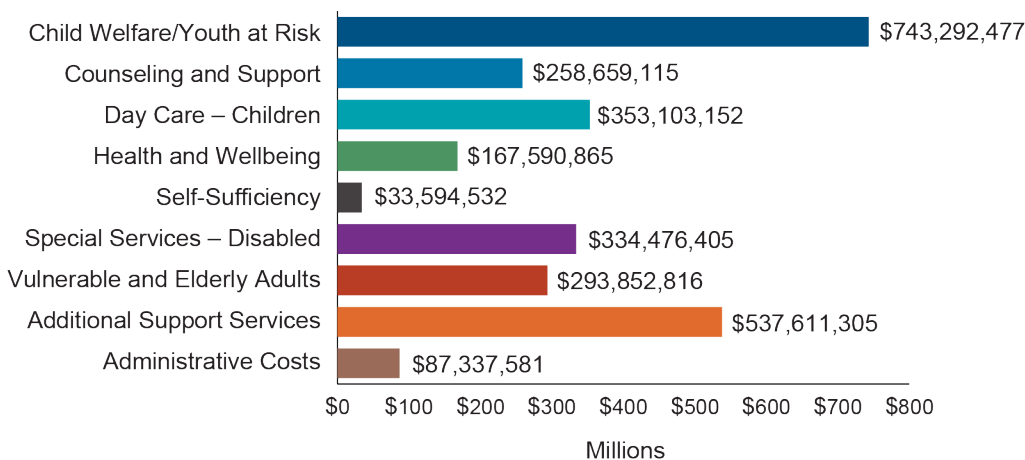
**FIGURE 18. Total SSBG Expenditures and Recipients by Year**

YEAR	Total SSBG Exp	Children	Adults	Unknown Age	Total Recipients
2008	\$2,819,708,083	10,859,219	13,815,959	0	24,675,178
2009	\$2,840,916,458	11,174,982	11,463,050	19,485	22,657,517
2010	\$2,832,195,426	12,358,447	11,470,642	1	23,829,090
2011	\$2,752,726,719	13,898,900	14,388,694	3,000	28,290,594
2012	\$2,802,044,562	13,967,686	15,597,792	0	29,565,478

On average children accounted for 48 percent of all recipients each year during this time period with adult recipients accounting for 52 percent.<sup>30</sup>

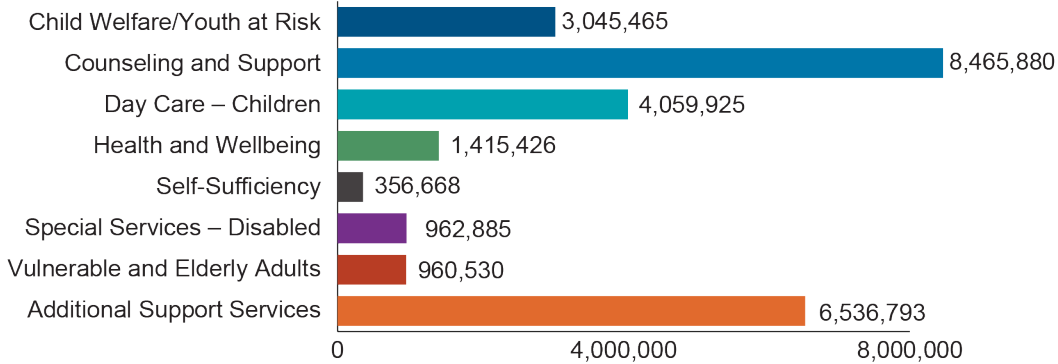
Across the five-year period, Child Welfare/Youth at Risk had the highest Total SSBG Expenditures averaging over \$743.29 million each year. Additional Support Services followed averaging \$537.61 million and then Day Care – Children with \$353.10 million in Total SSBG Expenditures each year (see Figure 19).

**FIGURE 19. Average High Level Service Area Expenditures, FY 2008 – FY 2012**



The highest number of reported recipients was for Counseling and Support averaging 8.46 million recipients each year. Additional Support Services had the second most averaging 6.53 million and Day Care – Children had the third highest reported recipients with 4.05 million (see Figure 20).

**FIGURE 20. Average High Level Service Area Recipients, FY 2008 – FY 2012**



## SSBG SERVICE CATEGORY HIGHLIGHTS (FY 2008 – FY 2012)

The three SSBG service categories with the highest average Total SSBG Expenditures from FY 2008 – FY 2012 were Foster Care – Children, Day Care – Children, and Special Services - Disabled (see Figure 21). These service categories on average accounted for 38 percent of the Total SSBG Expenditures each year.

**FIGURE 21. Top Three Service Categories by Average Total SSBG Expenditures, FY 2008 – FY 2012**



The three service categories with the highest average reported recipients from FY 2008 – FY 2012 were Case Management, Prevention and Intervention, and Day Care – Children (see Figure 22). These three categories combined represented on average 52 percent of all the reported recipients across the 29 service categories each year.

**FIGURE 22. Top Three Service Categories by Average Recipients, FY 2008 – FY 2012**



# SSBG EXPENDITURES AND RECIPIENTS

(FY 2013 – FY 2017)



**AVERAGE TOTAL SSBG EXPENDITURES: \$2,749,576,230**



**AVERAGE RECIPIENT TOTAL: 26,999,462**

Total SSBG Expenditures for each year from FY 2013 – FY 2017 were between \$2.52 billion and \$2.96 billion, averaging \$2.75 billion each year while the reported recipient totals for each year were between 24.37 million and 29.93 million, averaging 26.99 million recipients served each year (see Figure 23).

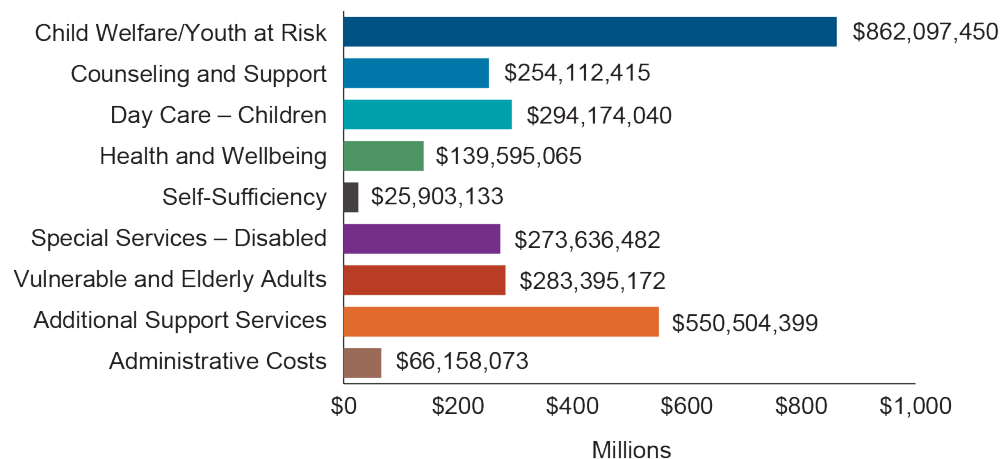
**FIGURE 23. Total SSBG Expenditures and Recipients by Year**

YEAR	Total SSBG Exp	Children	Adults	Unknown Age	Total Recipients
2013	\$2,961,541,885	13,500,334	14,913,780	0	28,414,114
2014	\$2,735,689,104	13,243,507	16,688,006	0	29,931,513
2015	\$2,761,559,075	11,364,312	15,363,841	0	26,728,153
2016	\$2,766,318,653	10,468,194	15,077,411	0	25,545,605
2017	\$2,522,772,432	10,395,826	13,982,097	0	24,377,926

On average children accounted for 44 percent of all recipients each year during this time period with adult recipients accounting for 56 percent.

Across the five-year period, Child Welfare/Youth at Risk had the highest Total SSBG Expenditures averaging over \$862.09 million each year. Additional Support Services followed averaging \$550.50 million and Day Care – Children with \$294.17 million in Total SSBG Expenditures each year (see Figure 24).

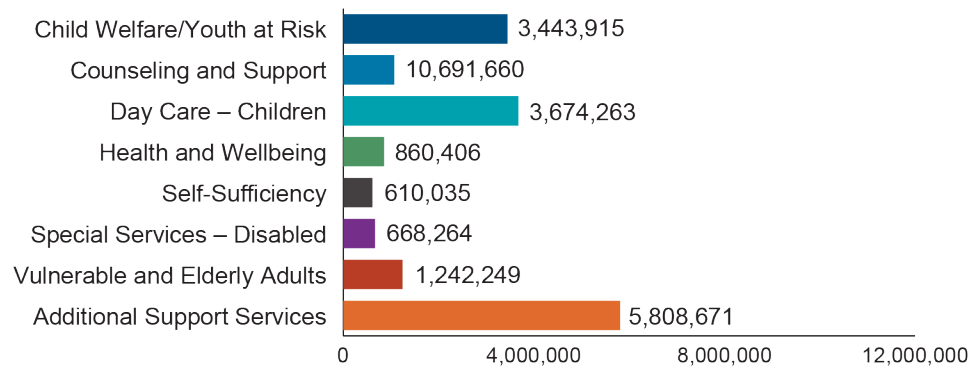
**FIGURE 24. Average High Level Service Area Expenditures, FY 2013 – FY 2017**





The highest number of reported recipients was for Counseling and Support averaging 10.69 million recipients each year. Additional Support Services had the second most averaging 5.80 million and Day Care - Children had the next highest reported recipients with 3.67 million (see Figure 25).

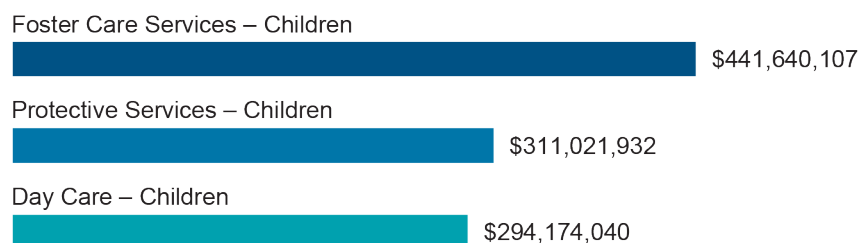
**FIGURE 25. Average High Level Service Area Recipients, FY 2013 – FY 2017**



## SSBG SERVICE CATEGORY HIGHLIGHTS (FY 2013 – FY 2017)

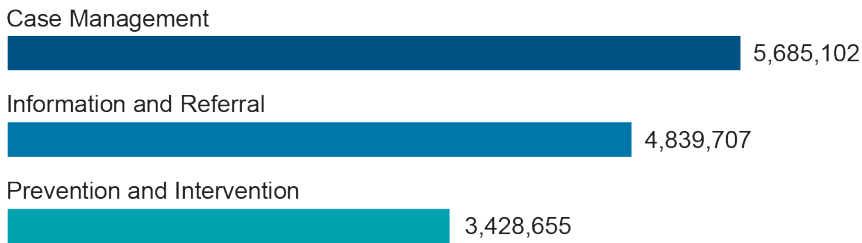
The three SSBG service categories with the highest average Total SSBG Expenditures from FY 2013 – FY 2017 were Foster Care Services – Children, Protective Services – Children, and Day Care – Children (see Figure 26). These service categories on average accounted for 38 percent of the Total SSBG Expenditures each year.

**FIGURE 26. Top Three Service Categories by Average Total SSBG Expenditures, FY 2013 – FY 2017**



The three service categories with the highest average reported recipients from FY 2013 – FY 2017 were Case Management, Information and Referral, and Prevention and Intervention (see Figure 27). These three categories combined represented on average 53 percent of all the reported recipients across the 29 service categories each year.

**FIGURE 27. Top Three Service Categories by Average Recipients, FY 2013 – FY 2017**



# PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

The SSBG affords states substantial discretion in the use of funds to provide services. OCS has worked with the OMB to develop approaches for program assessment that afford sufficient accountability while preserving the inherent flexibility of SSBG funds. A fundamental principle of block grant accountability is that the federal government must be assured that the funds are spent only for the designated purposes.

OCS has developed two performance measures to improve efficiency and accountability within states' SSBG programs. The first of these measures examines states' administrative costs compared to the funds used for the direct provision of services and was implemented in a 2007 memorandum. The second performance measure was implemented in 2012 and analyzes states' pre-expenditure plans and reported SSBG Expenditures to determine the percentage of SSBG Expenditures that each state spent as originally planned.

Each performance measure section below reviews the data and performance levels for states starting in the official implementation year for the performance measure.

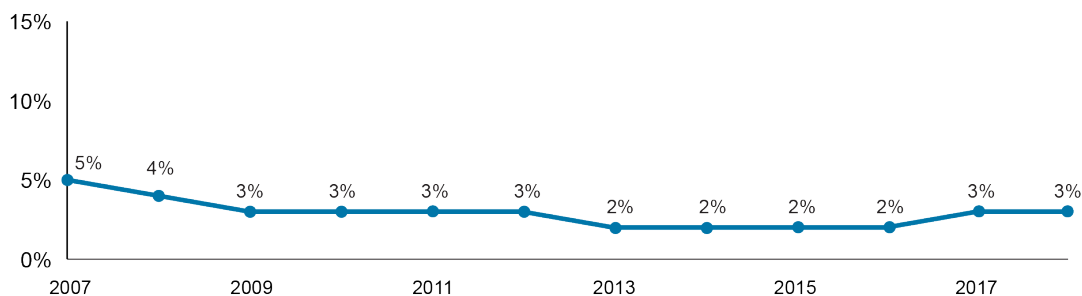
## ADMINISTRATION: TOTAL SSBG EXPENDITURES AS ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

States may use SSBG funds for administrative costs such as training, licensing activities, and the overhead costs of providing services. States may pay for these administrative functions entirely with SSBG funds or may use several funding sources. The purpose of the administrative costs efficiency measure is to ensure that maximum funds are used for the direct provision of services.

In a 2007 memorandum, OCS established a target goal for states' administrative costs not to exceed nine percent of Total SSBG Expenditures.<sup>31</sup> Total SSBG Expenditures are the combination of states' reported SSBG Expenditures from their annual allocations, and expenditures of the funds transferred into the SSBG from the states' Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grants.

From FY 2007 to FY 2018, administrative costs percentages have decreased and average three percent of the Total SSBG Expenditures over the years measured (see [Figure 28](#)).

**FIGURE 28.** Average Administrative Costs of the Total SSBG Expenditures, FY 2007 – FY 2018



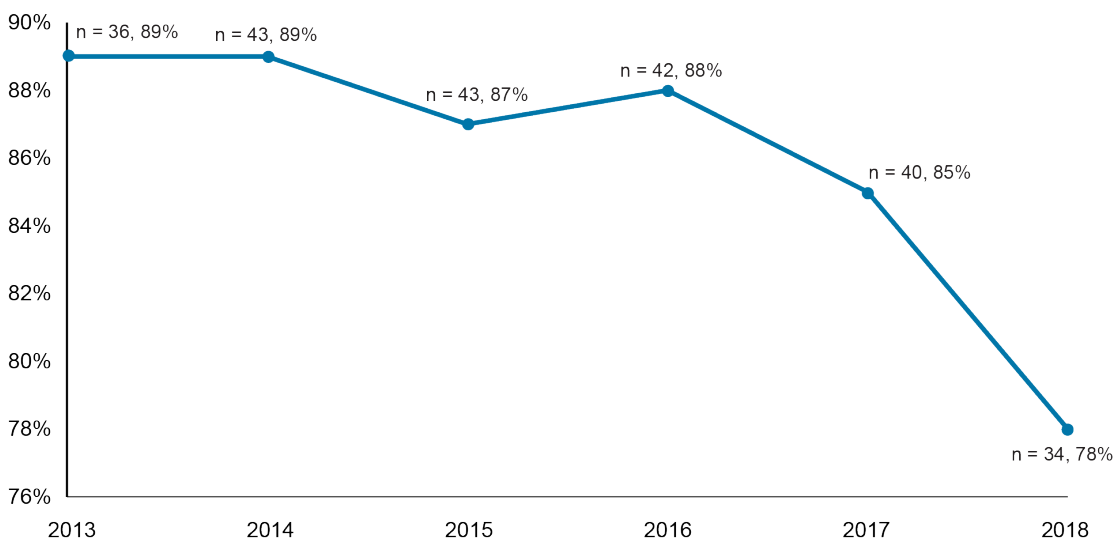
## EFFICIENCY: SSBG EXPENDITURES TO PLAN PERFORMANCE

Since it's implemented in FY 2013, a comparison of states' Pre-Expenditure and Post-Expenditure Reports is conducted annually to determine the extent to which funds were spent "in a manner consistent" with their planned use, as required by the law that authorizes the program.<sup>32</sup> This measure encourages rigorous planning efforts by states. The performance measure examines only states' reported SSBG Expenditures (not including administrative costs) rather than Total SSBG Expenditures (which may include TANF transfer funds).

The summary performance measure represents the percentage of SSBG Expenditures spent as planned. The performance measure is capped at 100 percent, reflecting how close a state came to spending at least the dollars it committed to spend as planned in the Pre-Expenditure Report. OCS established a target percentage of 80 percent for this measure.

From FY 2013 to FY 2018, states spent on average 86 percent of SSBG Expenditures as planned on their pre-expenditure reports. The overall efficiency scores and the number of individual states that have achieved the goal each year have fluctuated since implementation (see Figure 29).

**FIGURE 29. Average Performance to Plan Score, FY 2013 – FY 2018**



# APPENDICES

<b>A. DATA TABLES.....</b>	<b>28</b>
a. Total SSBG Expenditures by Service Category .....	28
b. Recipients by Service Category .....	29
<b>B. UNIFORM DEFINITION OF SERVICES .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>C. SSBG REPORTING FORM .....</b>	<b>36</b>

# APPENDIX A: DATA TABLES

**TABLE a. Total SSBG Expenditures by Service Category, FY 1998 – FY2018**

SSBG Service Category	SSBG Expenditures	Transfer Funds	Total SSBG Expenditures	Percent of Total SSBG Expenditures
Adoption Services	\$551,202,606	\$199,473,862	\$750,676,468	1%
Case Management	\$2,869,046,093	\$1,054,652,545	\$3,923,698,638	7%
Congregate Meals	\$99,236,436	\$1,814,127	\$101,050,563	<1%
Counseling Services	\$579,147,380	\$86,288,886	\$665,436,266	1%
Day Care – Adults	\$447,249,710	\$10,042,266	\$457,291,976	1%
Day Care – Children	\$2,487,066,282	\$3,557,776,319	\$6,044,842,601	11%
Education and Training Services	\$204,089,252	\$54,829,473	\$258,918,725	<1%
Employment Services	\$395,033,146	\$39,278,894	\$434,312,040	1%
Family Planning Services	\$381,954,456	\$221,351,258	\$603,305,714	1%
Foster Care Services – Adults	\$471,050,380	\$72,063,434	\$543,113,814	1%
Foster Care Services – Children	\$3,486,834,137	\$4,340,764,953	\$7,827,599,090	14%
Health-related Services	\$337,643,511	\$58,578,827	\$396,222,338	1%
Home-based Services	\$3,430,589,529	\$325,441,483	\$3,756,031,012	7%
Home-delivered Meals	\$480,527,395	\$5,978,215	\$486,505,610	1%
Housing Services	\$216,942,868	\$73,332,762	\$290,275,630	1%
Independent/Transitional Living Services	\$214,844,757	\$24,966,103	\$239,810,860	<1%
Information and Referral	\$406,582,908	\$76,316,834	\$482,899,742	1%
Legal Services	\$306,580,191	\$20,886,929	\$327,467,120	1%
Pregnancy and Parenting	\$132,978,031	\$23,524,321	\$156,502,352	<1%
Prevention and Intervention	\$1,726,487,308	\$1,928,131,953	\$3,654,619,261	6%
Protective Services – Adults	\$3,419,882,174	\$139,223,430	\$3,559,105,604	6%
Protective Services – Children	\$3,168,794,195	\$2,764,272,511	\$5,933,066,706	10%
Recreation Services	\$23,425,779	\$4,219,591	\$27,645,370	<1%
Residential Treatment	\$1,366,101,592	\$674,730,103	\$2,040,831,695	4%
Special Services – Disabled	\$5,253,473,177	\$1,134,027,722	\$6,387,500,899	11%
Special Services – Youth at Risk	\$1,039,520,558	\$63,470,470	\$1,102,991,028	2%
Substance Abuse Services	\$195,521,941	\$17,496,424	\$213,018,365	<1%
Transportation Services	\$394,879,677	\$58,362,430	\$453,242,107	1%
Other Services	\$2,269,592,601	\$709,595,266	\$2,979,187,867	5%
Administrative Costs	\$2,730,515,406	\$277,283,238	\$3,007,798,644	5%

**TABLE b. Recipients by Service Category, FY 1998 – FY2018**

SSBG Service Category	Children	Adults	Unknown Age	Total Recipients	Percent of Total Recipients
Adoption Services	2,777,976	322,533	5,838	3,106,347	1%
Case Management	30,238,956	40,522,623	1,210,003	71,971,582	16%
Congregate Meals	262,223	3,769,724	18,109	4,050,056	1%
Counseling Services	1,870,235	2,922,542	99,410	4,892,187	1%
Day Care – Adults	1,067	1,217,737	8,448	1,227,252	<1%
Day Care – Children	75,615,287	152,608	4,949	75,772,844	17%
Education and Training Services	563,489	5,265,446	59,843	5,888,778	1%
Employment Services	75,259	733,394	55,424	864,077	<1%
Family Planning Services	1,418,623	8,018,171	931,160	10,367,954	2%
Foster Care Services – Adults	3	976,747	3,991	980,741	<1%
Foster Care Services – Children	8,946,040	60,053	4,809	9,010,902	2%
Health-related Services	6,263,255	2,920,553	378,581	9,562,389	2%
Home-based Services	1,706,518	4,916,353	409,438	7,032,309	2%
Home-delivered Meals	11,813	1,734,174	50,580	1,796,567	<1%
Housing Services	2,347,031	2,491,951	152,788	4,991,770	1%
Independent/Transitional Living Services	230,998	555,457	108,536	894,991	<1%
Information and Referral	11,864,548	51,029,687	1,453,778	64,348,013	15%
Legal Services	1,329,990	1,561,148	78,566	2,969,704	1%
Pregnancy and Parenting	1,165,780	1,531,229	132,487	2,829,496	1%
Prevention and Intervention	19,410,368	29,004,823	475,470	48,890,661	11%
Protective Services – Adults	4,533	11,699,063	551,256	12,254,852	3%
Protective Services – Children	36,265,880	7,182,981	804,287	44,253,148	10%
Recreation Services	80,787	605,540	13,036	699,363	<1%
Residential Treatment	427,162	270,652	6,332	704,146	<1%
Special Services – Disabled	5,249,660	13,753,757	1,138,731	20,142,148	5%
Special Services – Youth at Risk	2,365,379	58,521	6,059	2,429,959	1%
Substance Abuse Services	233,698	2,297,644	259,830	2,791,172	1%
Transportation Services	721,191	3,801,073	84,980	4,607,244	1%
Other Services	5,417,299	12,939,737	244,668	18,601,704	4%



# APPENDIX B: UNIFORM DEFINITION OF SERVICES

## 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, preschoolers, 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 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**

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 arrangement; 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. Components 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.

# APPENDIX C: SSBG REPORT FORM

## Part A. Estimated Expenditures and Proposed Provision Method

OMB NO.: 0970-0234 EXPIRATION DATE: 01/31/2021 REPORT PERIOD: \_\_\_\_\_

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

	Service Supported with SSBG Expenditures	SSBG Expenditures: SSBG Allocation	SSBG Expenditures: Funds transferred into SSBG*	Expenditures of All Other Federal, State and Local funds**	Total Expenditures	Provision Method: Public	Provision Method: Private
1	Adoption Services						
2	Case Management						
3	Congregate Meals						
4	Counseling Services						
5	Day Care – Adults						
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	SUM OF EXPENDITURES FOR SERVICES						
31	Administrative Costs						
32	SUM OF EXPENDITURES FOR SERVICES AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS						

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

\*\* Please list the sources of these funds:

\*\*\* Please list other services:



## Part B. Estimated Recipients

OMB NO.: 0970-0234 EXPIRATION DATE: 01/31/2021

STATE:
FISCAL YEAR:

	Service Supported with SSBG Expenditures	Children	Adults Age 59 Years & Younger	Adults Age 60 Years & Older	Adults of Unknown Age	Total Adults	Total
1	Adoption Services						
2	Case Management						
3	Congregate Meals						
4	Counseling Services						
5	Day Care – Adults						
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	Recreational Services						
24	Residential Treatment						
25	Special Services – Disabled						
26	Special Services – Youth at Risk						
27	Substance Abuse Services						
28	Transportation						
29	Other Services***						
30	SUM OF RECIPIENTS OF SERVICES						

\*\*\* Please list other services:



# ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> 42 U.S.C. §1397.
- <sup>2</sup> SSBG appropriations for Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are determined according to standard ratios established at the inception of the SSBG.
- <sup>3</sup> Lynch, K.E. (2016). Social Services Block Grant: Background and funding. (Congressional Research Service Report No. 94-953). Retrieved from <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/94-953.pdf>
- <sup>4</sup> P.L. 104-193
- <sup>5</sup> The original welfare reform law (P.L. 104-193) set the limit on transfers from TANF to SSBG at 10 percent of the TANF block grant. The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA, P.L. 105-178) reduced funding for SSBG and the transfer authority from TANF to SSBG to 4.25 percent, effective FY 2001. TEA also established a new, lower SSBG funding ceiling of \$1.7 billion starting in FY 2001. However, annual appropriation bills and temporary extension legislation (that continued TANF on the terms of previous years) have provided for a 10 percent transfer limit for FY 2001 and each subsequent fiscal year.
- <sup>6</sup> As defined and revised annually by the Office of Management and Budget 42, U.S.C. §604(d)(3)(B).
- <sup>7</sup> 42 U.S.C. §1397c.
- <sup>8</sup> This refers to September 1, provided the state operates on a federal fiscal year. If the state operates on a July-June fiscal year, this means June 1. 45 C.F.R. §96.10(c)(1)
- <sup>9</sup> 45 C.F.R. §96.17.
- <sup>10</sup> As of FY 2017, states report on the amount of expended carry over funds from a previous FY and any funds to be carried forward into the next FY.
- <sup>11</sup> 45 C.F.R. §96.17
- <sup>12</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2001) SSBG IM 04-2001 Reporting of Funds Transferred from TANF to SSBG. Retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/transmittal-no-04-2001-reporting-of-funds-transferred-from-temporary>
- <sup>13</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2012). SSBG IM 01-2012 Implementation of a New Performance Measure. Retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/implementation-of-a-new-performance-measure>
- <sup>14</sup> All expenditure and recipient data contained in this report was obtained from the SSBG Data Collection Site ([www.ssbportal.net](http://www.ssbportal.net)) on September 27, 2018.
- <sup>15</sup> The original welfare reform law (P.L. 104-193) set the limit on transfers from TANF to SSBG at 10 percent of the TANF block grant. P.L. 105-178 (Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century) reduced funding for SSBG and the transfer authority from TANF to SSBG to 4.25 percent, effective FY 2001. TEA also established a new, lower SSBG funding ceiling of \$1.7 billion starting in FY 2001. However, annual appropriation bills and temporary extension legislation (that continued TANF on the terms of previous years) have provided for a 10 percent transfer limit for FY 2001 and each subsequent fiscal year.

- <sup>16</sup> As defined and revised annually by the Office of Management and Budget 42, U.S.C. §604(d)(3)(B).
- <sup>17</sup> In reporting recipient and expenditure data, each state must report actual numbers of recipients and actual expenditures when this information is available. For purposes of this report, each state should, if possible, count only a single recipient for each service. States should also consider a service provided to a recipient for the length of the reporting period (one year) or any fraction thereof as a single service. Data based on sampling and/or estimates will be accepted when actual figures are unavailable. Each state must indicate for each service whether the data are based on actual figures, sampling, or estimates and must describe the sampling and/or estimation process(es) it used to obtain these data in the annual report. Each state must also indicate, in reporting recipient data, whether the data reflects an unduplicated count of recipients. – 45 C.F.R. §96.74(b)(3).
- <sup>18</sup> Each state must use its own definition of the terms “child” and “adult” in reporting service recipients.
- <sup>19</sup> The unknown age recipient’s category was created for when states reported total recipients without identifying the age category of those recipients. This only occurred prior to FY 2012 and the implementation of electronic data collection.
- <sup>20</sup> 45 C.F.R. §96.74(b).
- <sup>21</sup> Appendix A to 45 C.F.R. Part 96 - Uniform Definition of Services, Federal Register, Volume 58, Number 218, Monday, November 15, 1993.
- <sup>22</sup> Pavetti, L., & Floyd, I. (2016, April 18). Eliminating Social Services Block Grant Would Weaken Services for Vulnerable Children, Adults, and Disabled. Retrieved from <https://www.cbpp.org/research/eliminating-social-services-block-grant-would-weaken-services-for-vulnerable-children>
- <sup>23</sup> As declared by the president and defined in Title IV of the Stafford Act.
- <sup>24</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2018). Social Services Block Grant Hurricane Sandy Recovery and Rebuilding Report. Retrieved from [https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocs/ssbg\\_hurricanesandy\\_report\\_r\\_2018116\\_0.pdf](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocs/ssbg_hurricanesandy_report_r_2018116_0.pdf)
- <sup>25</sup> Data on TANF transfer funds was not separated in reporting from SSBG Expenditures until 2002. Data for the years 1998-2001 may or may not contain TANF transfer funds mixed in with SSBG Expenditures.
- <sup>26</sup> No recipients are reported in the administrative costs category.
- <sup>27</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2020). Social Services Block Grant Program Annual Report 2018.
- <sup>28</sup> The remaining recipients were not reported in a specific age category.
- <sup>29</sup> The remaining recipients were not reported in a specific age category.
- <sup>30</sup> The remaining recipients of unknown age accounted for less than one percent of the total recipients.

- <sup>31</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2007, June). Implementing a new performance measure to enhance efficiency (Information Memorandum Transmittal No. 04-2007). Retrieved from [http://archive.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/ssbg/procedures/ssbg\\_im\\_04\\_2007.html](http://archive.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/ssbg/procedures/ssbg_im_04_2007.html)
- <sup>32</sup> 42 U.S.C. §1397e(a)