

SSBG 2014

Focus Reports

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

This report provides a summary of the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) expenditures and recipients of special services for children and adults with disabilities in Federal fiscal year (FY) 2014. The report also provides an overview of expenditure and recipients trends for these services during the last five years. Disabilities, as defined under the Americans with Disabilities Act, include both physical and mental impairments that substantially limit one or more of the major life activities.¹

States have substantial discretion in the use of SSBG funds and may determine what services to provide, who is eligible to receive services, and how funds are used. States may use SSBG funds to: support the provision of special services to maximize the potential of persons with disabilities; alleviate the effects of physical, mental, or emotional disabilities; and enable independent living in minimally restrictive environments.² The SSBG uniform definition of special services for individuals with disabilities stipulates that funds may be used to provide the following component services and activities:

- personal and family counseling
- respite care
- family support
- recreation
- transportation
- assistance with independent functioning in the community
- training in mobility and communication skills

¹ 42 U.S.C. '12102(2).

² For purposes of this report, "States" include the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.



- training in the use of special aids and appliances
- self-sufficiency skills development³

The U.S. Census Bureau's *American Community Survey* estimated that approximately 40 million Americans (13% of the population) experienced some form of disability in FY 2014.⁴ Approximately 4% of children younger than 18 years and 11% of adults younger than 65 years live with disabilities. Older adults are particularly affected, with 36% of individuals older than 65 years being disabled in some way.⁵

Individuals with disabilities often experience sensory, physical, and mental health conditions that make it difficult to conduct daily life activities such as bathing, dressing, walking, meal preparation, eating, doing housework, and other general activities. These conditions may restrict the individuals' ability to perform work or to go outside of their homes alone.⁶ Limited access to health care, lack of affordable and accessible housing, and challenges to continuing education and skill development create additional barriers to safe and stable living.⁷ Individuals who experience disabilities are nearly three times more likely to live in poverty than individuals who are not disabled.⁸

SSBG expenditures support a wide range of social services that may also benefit individuals with disabilities, such as home-based services, adult day care, child care, health-related services, independent/transitional-living services, protective services, and transportation services. However, States do not report characteristics other than recipient age for these SSBG service categories, and information regarding the disabilities of those served is not available. The following sections examine how States have utilized SSBG funding for special services to individuals with disabilities in FY 2014, and detail the number of recipients benefiting from these services.

EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIAL SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES IN 2014

The SSBG program disburses funds to States in proportion to their population. In addition, a State may transfer up to 10% of its annual Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

³ SSBG service definitions can be found on the Office of Community Services website:

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>.

⁴ U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). *2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates: Selected Social Characteristics in the United States*. Retrieved from http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_1YR_DP02&prodType=table.

⁵ Ibid.

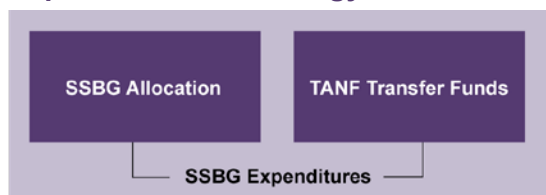
⁶ See "disability" as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder Glossary. Retrieved April 11, 2016 from http://www.census.gov/glossary/#term_Disability.

⁷ Fremstad, S. (2009). *Half in Ten: Why Taking Disability into Account is Essential to Reducing Income Poverty and Expanding Economic Inclusion*. Washington, DC: Center for Economic and Policy Research.

⁸ Ibid.

block grant funds into its SSBG program.⁹ States report annually on SSBG expenditures and recipients in a post-expenditure report. SSBG expenditures are the expenditures of the SSBG allocation combined with TANF block grant funds transferred into the SSBG program (TANF transfer). (See [figure 1](#).)

Figure 1
Expenditure Terminology



In FY 2014, 21 States spent approximately \$277 million on special services for individuals with disabilities, accounting for 18% of all SSBG expenditures in those States. (See [table 1](#).) These States spent 10% of all SSBG expenditures on services for individuals with disabilities, representing the fourth largest share of expenditures of all 29 SSBG service categories.

Among the 21 States that reported SSBG expenditures for services to individuals with disabilities in FY 2014, the percentage of States' total SSBG expenditures used for these services varied from less than 1% to 66%:

- Montana reported the largest percentage (66%) of SSBG expenditures for special services for individuals with disabilities. The State used approximately \$4.5 million in SSBG expenditures for this service category.
- Three other States reported using more than 20% of their SSBG expenditures on special services for individuals with disabilities—Iowa (43%), California (39%), and Arkansas (22%).

In FY 2014, States reported transferring \$1.2 billion from the TANF block grant to the SSBG program. Of this amount, four States spent \$77 million in TANF transfer funds to support special services for individuals with disabilities. (See [table 1](#).) TANF transfer funds comprised 28% of all SSBG expenditures for these services in FY 2014.

The 21 States utilizing SSBG expenditures for special services for individuals with disabilities reported approximately \$4.8 billion in other Federal, State, and local funds for these services.¹⁰ These other funds accounted for a majority (95%) of the total funding used. (See [table 2](#).)

⁹ 42 U.S.C. §604 (d) (3)(B).

¹⁰ States self-report the total amount of other Federal, State, and local funds spent for each service supported with SSBG expenditures. State data on other Federal, State, and local funds is not validated through a third-party data source. If States do not report SSBG expenditures for a given service, data on other Federal, State, and local funds is not collected.

States did not report the specific sources of these funds, but at the Federal level there are many grant programs available to fund educational, work support, independent living, and housing services for individuals with disabilities. State and local governments provide additional funding to support these types of services.

RECIPIENTS OF SPECIAL SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES IN 2014

In FY 2014, approximately 821,000 individuals received special services for individuals with disabilities funded, in whole or in part, by the SSBG program. In these States, the total number of recipients ranged from a low of 16 to a high of 467,497. (See table 3):

- California reported serving the largest number of individuals (467,497).
- An additional three States served 10,000 or more individuals—North Carolina (239,508), Iowa (35,467), and Illinois (12,056).

Of the approximately 821,000 individuals with disabilities served, approximately 253,000 (31%) were children. California reported serving the largest number (161,626) of children with disabilities. Three other States served more than 5,000 children—North Carolina (61,317), Idaho (6,301) and Wisconsin (5,758).

The majority (69%) of individuals with disabilities receiving special services, approximately 568,000, were adults. Although States can report the ages of adults served—59 years and younger and 60 years and older—48% of all recipients, approximately 390,000, were of an unknown age.¹¹ States reported 20% of recipients, approximately 162,000, were 59 years and younger, with California serving the largest number (132,967) in this age range. Only 2% of reported recipients, approximately 16,000, were 60 years and older, with California reporting the largest number of adults served in this age range (12,065).

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EXPENDITURE TRENDS: 2010–2014¹²

Between FY 2010 and FY 2014, SSBG expenditures for special services for individuals with disabilities decreased overall by 20%, from approximately \$345 million to approximately \$277 million. SSBG expenditures during this period continually decreased through FY 2013 (\$276 million) before increasing slightly in FY 2014. (See figure 2.) During this time, SSBG expenditures for services for individuals with disabilities, as a percentage of SSBG expenditures for all services, ranged from a high of 12% in FY 2010 to a low of 9% in FY 2013. (See figure 3.)

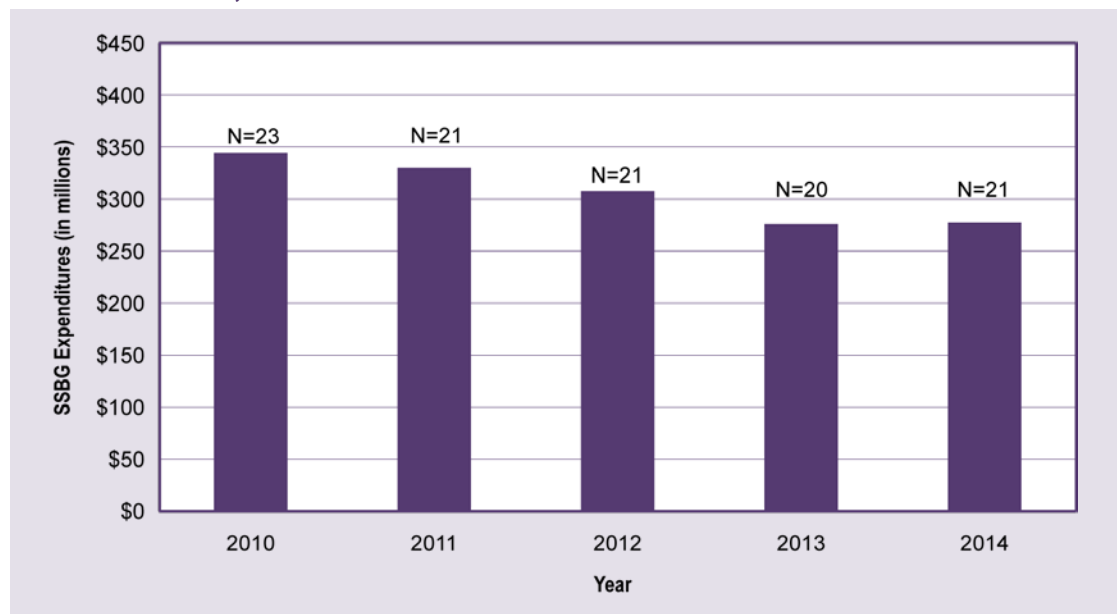
¹¹ If States do not collect data on the age of service recipients, recipients are reported as “Adults of Unknown Age.”

¹² Between the time SSBG Annual Reports are produced and the production of the SSBG Focus Reports, some States may update their expenditures data. As a result, some estimates may differ slightly between SSBG Annual Reports and SSBG Focus Reports.

TANF transfer funds have consistently comprised a significant portion of SSBG expenditures for special services for individuals with disabilities. The percentage of TANF transfer funds for these services increased from 20% of SSBG expenditures in FY 2010 to 28% in FY 2014.

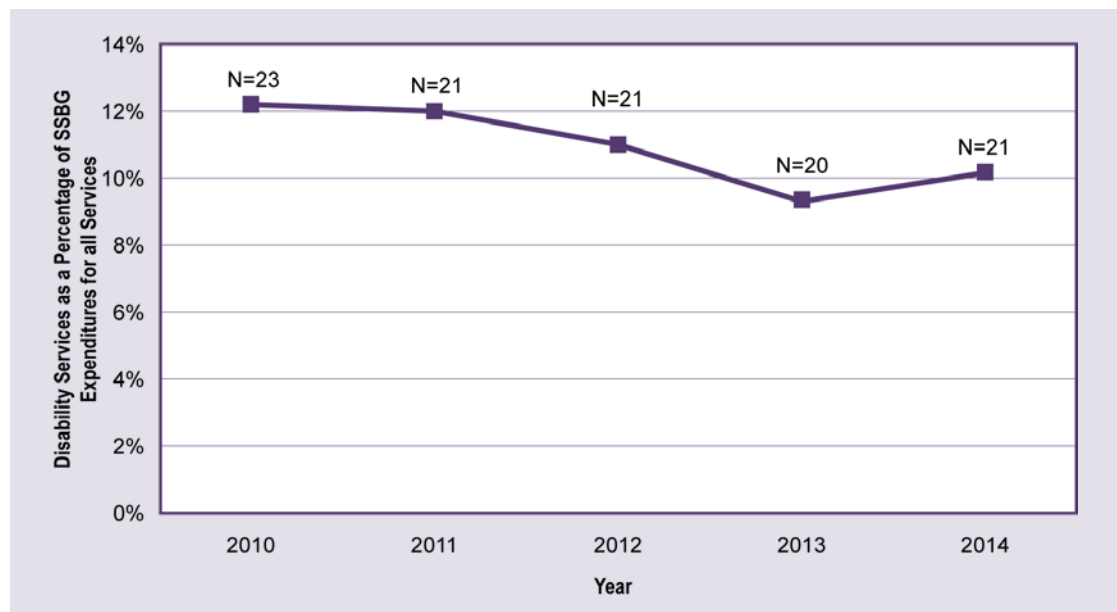
From FY 2010 to FY 2014, the number of recipients of special services for individuals with disabilities decreased overall by 10%, from approximately 912,000 to approximately 821,000. (See figure 4.) Recipients served continually decreased to a low of approximately 604,000 in FY 2013 before increasing by 36% in FY 2014. Decreases in reported numbers of expenditures and recipients for special services for individuals with disabilities may be partially explained by a decline in the number of States using SSBG funds for these services, from 23 States in FY 2010 to 20 States in FY 2013 and 21 States in FY 2014.

Figure 2
SSBG Expenditures for Special Services for Individuals with Disabilities, 2010-2014



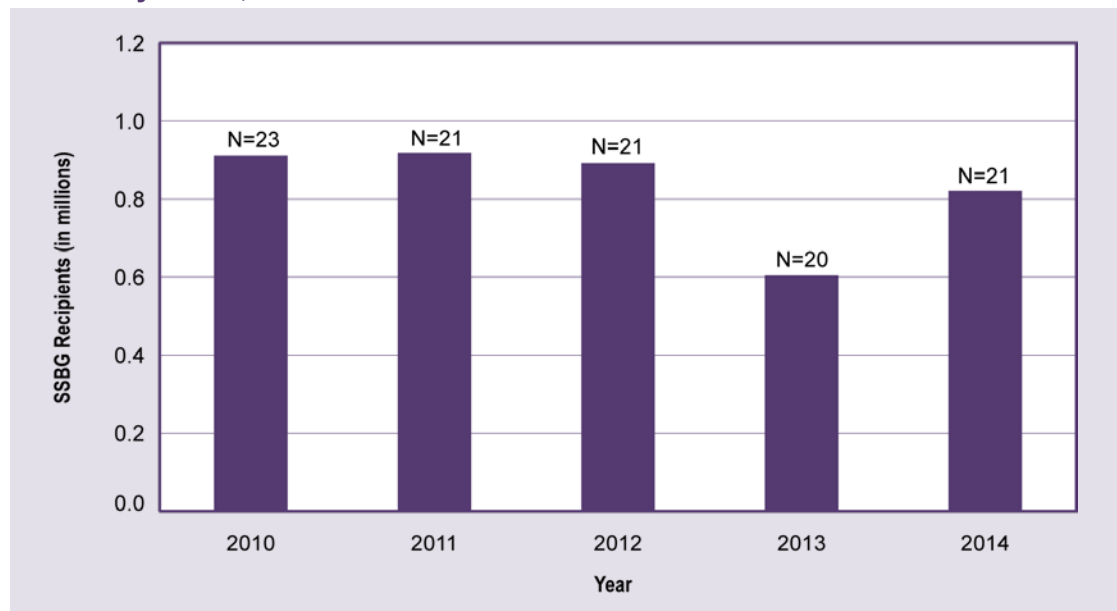
N = Number of States reporting expenditures and recipients for special services for individuals with disabilities

Figure 3
SSBG Expenditures for Special Services for Individuals with Disabilities
as a Percentage of All SSBG Expenditures, 2010-2014



N = Number of States reporting expenditures and recipients for special services for individuals with disabilities

Figure 4
Recipients of Special Services for Individuals with Disabilities
Funded by SSBG, 2010-2014



N = Number of States reporting expenditures and recipients for special services for individuals with disabilities

SUMMARY

In FY 2014, 21 States spent approximately \$277 million on SSBG-funded special services for individuals with disabilities, benefitting approximately 821,000 recipients. TANF transfer funds accounted for approximately \$77 million (28%) of the reported SSBG expenditures. Montana used more than 50% of its SSBG expenditures for special services for individuals with disabilities and California reported the largest amount of expenditures (\$217 million) for these services.¹³ Special Services for individuals with disabilities accounted for the fourth largest percentage of SSBG expenditures of all 29 SSBG service categories in FY 2014. Among States reporting SSBG expenditures for these services, approximately 95% of total expenditures came from other Federal, State, and local funds outside of SSBG.

Between FY 2010 and FY 2014, expenditures for special services for individuals with disabilities decreased overall by 20%, while recipient numbers decreased by 10%. At least 20 States reported SSBG expenditures for these special services in each of the five years.

¹³ California's expenditures for special services for individuals with disabilities accounted for 81% of all expenditures for these services.

Table 1
SSBG Expenditures for Special Services for Individuals with Disabilities, 2014

State	SSBG Allocation for Special Services for Individuals with Disabilities	TANF Transfer for Special Services for Individuals with Disabilities	SSBG Expenditures for Special Services for Individuals with Disabilities	SSBG Expenditures for All Services	TANF Transfer as a Percentage of SSBG Expenditures for Special Services for Individuals with Disabilities	Special Services for Individuals with Disabilities as a Percentage of All SSBG Expenditures
Alabama	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 32,368,941	0%	0%
Alaska	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 8,165,125	0%	0%
Arizona	\$ 188,133	\$ 0	\$ 188,133	\$ 47,646,268	0%	<1%
Arkansas	\$ 3,374,526	\$ 0	\$ 3,374,526	\$ 15,535,089	0%	22%
California	\$ 140,094,059	\$ 77,157,000	\$ 217,251,059	\$ 557,522,606	36%	39%
Colorado	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 26,586,908	0%	0%
Connecticut	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 44,560,056	0%	0%
Delaware	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,032,236	0%	0%
District of Columbia	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 7,884,211	0%	0%
Florida	\$ 12,074,793	\$ 0	\$ 12,074,793	\$ 154,695,300	0%	8%
Georgia	\$ 9,253,999	\$ 0	\$ 9,253,999	\$ 51,216,934	0%	18%
Hawaii	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 15,399,256	0%	0%
Idaho	\$ 136,867	\$ 0	\$ 136,867	\$ 9,343,423	0%	1%
Illinois	\$ 2,881,040	\$ 0	\$ 2,881,040	\$ 65,132,779	0%	4%
Indiana	\$ 2,954,769	\$ 0	\$ 2,954,769	\$ 33,614,285	0%	9%
Iowa	\$ 11,953,424	\$ 0	\$ 11,953,424	\$ 27,904,395	0%	43%
Kansas	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 24,506,998	0%	0%
Kentucky	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 19,734,503	0%	0%
Louisiana	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 35,731,931	0%	0%
Maine	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 13,655,153	0%	0%
Maryland	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 52,317,915	0%	0%
Massachusetts	\$ 664,282	\$ 0	\$ 664,282	\$ 78,876,886	0%	1%
Michigan	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 126,927,389	0%	0%
Minnesota	\$ 0	\$ 57,483	\$ 57,483	\$ 30,475,752	100%	<1%
Mississippi	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 23,593,930	0%	0%
Missouri	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 51,794,070	0%	0%
Montana	\$ 4,454,809	\$ 0	\$ 4,454,809	\$ 6,753,035	0%	66%
Nebraska	\$ 234,449	\$ 0	\$ 234,449	\$ 9,272,988	0%	3%
Nevada	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 14,201,244	0%	0%
New Hampshire	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 7,922,127	0%	0%
New Jersey	\$ 1,452,000	\$ 0	\$ 1,452,000	\$ 56,376,203	0%	3%
New Mexico	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 10,422,479	0%	0%
New York	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 289,618,126	0%	0%
North Carolina	\$ 6,094,583	\$ 0	\$ 6,094,583	\$ 55,707,530	0%	11%
North Dakota	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,496,392	0%	0%
Ohio	\$ 1,742,791	\$ 23,777	\$ 1,766,568	\$ 115,563,561	1%	2%
Oklahoma	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 33,592,712	0%	0%
Oregon	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 22,261,010	0%	0%
Pennsylvania	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 93,716,176	0%	0%
Puerto Rico	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 12,453,750	0%	0%
Rhode Island	\$ 797	\$ 0	\$ 797	\$ 13,972,052	0%	<1%
South Carolina	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 22,389,238	0%	0%
South Dakota	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 8,403,077	0%	0%
Tennessee	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 30,167,609	0%	0%
Texas	\$ 852,363	\$ 0	\$ 852,363	\$ 172,948,971	0%	<1%
Utah	\$ 1,120,700	\$ 0	\$ 1,120,700	\$ 23,604,871	0%	5%
Vermont	\$ 267,395	\$ 0	\$ 267,395	\$ 8,180,876	0%	3%
Virginia	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 56,734,381	0%	0%
Washington	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 39,700,826	0%	0%
West Virginia	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 20,290,060	0%	0%
Wisconsin	\$ 114,713	\$ 73,507	\$ 188,220	\$ 44,060,881	39%	<1%
Wyoming	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,656,590	0%	0%
TOTAL	\$ 199,910,492	\$ 77,311,767	\$ 277,222,259	\$ 2,735,689,104	28%	10%

Table 2
Total Expenditures for Special Services for Individuals with Disabilities, 2014

State	SSBG Expenditures for Special Services for Individuals with Disabilities	Other Federal, State, and Local Funds for Special Services for Individuals with Disabilities ¹	Total Expenditures for Special Services for Individuals with Disabilities	SSBG Expenditures as a Percentage of Total Expenditures for Special Services for Individuals with Disabilities
Alabama	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Alaska	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Arizona	\$ 188,133	\$ 51,529,169	\$ 51,717,302	<1%
Arkansas	\$ 3,374,526	\$ 5,664,113	\$ 9,038,639	37%
California	\$ 217,251,059	\$ 4,214,951,131	\$ 4,432,202,190	5%
Colorado	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Connecticut	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Delaware	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
District of Columbia	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Florida	\$ 12,074,793	\$ 3,352,603	\$ 15,427,396	78%
Georgia	\$ 9,253,999	\$ 0	\$ 9,253,999	100%
Hawaii	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Idaho	\$ 136,867	\$ 948,578	\$ 1,085,445	13%
Illinois	\$ 2,881,040	\$ 10,324,819	\$ 13,205,859	22%
Indiana	\$ 2,954,769	\$ 1,281,183	\$ 4,235,952	70%
Iowa	\$ 11,953,424	\$ 98,199,040	\$ 110,152,464	11%
Kansas	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Kentucky	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Louisiana	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Maine	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Maryland	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Massachusetts	\$ 664,282	\$ 3,244,481	\$ 3,908,763	17%
Michigan	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Minnesota	\$ 57,483	\$ 8,920,346	\$ 8,977,829	1%
Mississippi	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Missouri	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Montana	\$ 4,454,809	\$ 116,682,759	\$ 121,137,568	4%
Nebraska	\$ 234,449	\$ 1,082,367	\$ 1,316,816	18%
Nevada	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
New Hampshire	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
New Jersey	\$ 1,452,000	\$ 0	\$ 1,452,000	100%
New Mexico	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
New York	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
North Carolina	\$ 6,094,583	\$ 136,749,315	\$ 142,843,898	4%
North Dakota	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Ohio	\$ 1,766,568	\$ 1,745,727	\$ 3,512,295	50%
Oklahoma	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Oregon	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Pennsylvania	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Puerto Rico	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Rhode Island	\$ 797	\$ 0	\$ 797	100%
South Carolina	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
South Dakota	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Tennessee	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Texas	\$ 852,363	\$ 109,717	\$ 962,080	89%
Utah	\$ 1,120,700	\$ 177,889,156	\$ 179,009,856	1%
Vermont	\$ 267,395	\$ 0	\$ 267,395	100%
Virginia	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Washington	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
West Virginia	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Wisconsin	\$ 188,220	\$ 2,596,874	\$ 2,785,094	7%
Wyoming	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
TOTAL	\$ 277,222,259	\$ 4,835,271,378	\$ 5,112,493,637	5%

¹ States self-report the total amount of other Federal, State, and local funds spent for each service supported with SSBG expenditures. State data on other Federal, State, and local funds is not validated through a third-party data source. If States do not report SSBG expenditures for a given service, data on other Federal, State, and local funds is not collected.

Table 3
SSBG Recipients of Special Services for Individuals with Disabilities, 2014

State	Children ¹	Children as a Percentage of Total Recipients	Adults Age 59 Years or Younger	Adults Age 59 Years and Younger as a Percentage of Total Recipients	Adults Age 60 Years and Older	Adults Age 60 Years and Older as a Percentage of Total Recipients	Adults of Unknown Age	Adults of Unknown Age as a Percentage of Total Recipients	Total Adults	Total Adults as a Percentage of Total Recipients	Total Recipients
Alabama	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Alaska	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Arizona	699	8%	7,404	87%	400	5%	0	0%	7,804	92%	8,503
Arkansas	1,604	23%	3,066	44%	879	13%	1,357	20%	5,302	77%	6,906
California	161,626	35%	132,967	28%	12,065	3%	160,839	34%	305,871	65%	467,497
Colorado	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Connecticut	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Delaware	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
District of Columbia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Florida	1,147	23%	3,654	72%	242	5%	0	0%	3,896	77%	5,043
Georgia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2,864	100%	2,864	100%	2,864
Hawaii	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Idaho	6,301	96%	273	4%	10	<1%	0	0%	283	4%	6,584
Illinois	2,782	23%	0	0%	9	<1%	9,265	77%	9,274	77%	12,056
Indiana	0	0%	3,038	75%	47	1%	968	24%	4,053	100%	4,053
Iowa	2,100	6%	0	0%	0	0%	33,367	94%	33,367	94%	35,467
Kansas	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Kentucky	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Louisiana	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Maine	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Maryland	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Massachusetts	743	15%	0	0%	0	0%	4,287	85%	4,287	85%	5,030
Michigan	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Minnesota	809	40%	1,060	52%	171	8%	3	<1%	1,234	60%	2,043
Mississippi	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Missouri	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Montana	3,117	55%	2,107	37%	406	7%	0	0%	2,513	45%	5,630
Nebraska	397	33%	183	15%	615	51%	0	0%	798	67%	1,195
Nevada	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
New Hampshire	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
New Jersey	861	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	861
New Mexico	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
New York	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
North Carolina	61,317	26%	455	<1%	489	<1%	177,247	74%	178,191	74%	239,508
North Dakota	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ohio	3,439	95%	5	<1%	1	<1%	164	5%	170	5%	3,609
Oklahoma	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Oregon	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Pennsylvania	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Puerto Rico	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Rhode Island	0	0%	2,737	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2,737	100%	2,737
South Carolina	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
South Dakota	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Tennessee	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Texas	0	0%	63	80%	16	20%	0	0%	79	100%	79
Utah	714	14%	4,104	79%	380	7%	0	0%	4,484	86%	5,198
Vermont	0	0%	11	69%	5	31%	0	0%	16	100%	16
Virginia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Washington	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
West Virginia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Wisconsin	5,758	92%	446	7%	47	1%	0	0%	493	8%	6,251
Wyoming	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
TOTAL	253,414	31%	161,573	20%	15,782	2%	390,361	48%	567,716	69%	821,130

¹ The age of child recipients is defined by each State, but usually refers to individuals younger than 18 years.

This report was prepared for the Office of Community Services, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services by WRMA, Inc., a TriMetrix Company, under contract #GS10F0297L. Information about the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) program is available at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/programs/ssbg>.

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. (2016). *Social Services Block Grant Program Focus Reports 2014, Special Services for Individuals with Disabilities*. Retrieved from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/programs/ssbg>.