

ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES

This focus report provides a summary of States' Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) expenditures for adult protective services (APS) in 2013.¹ The report also provides an overview of trends in APS usage patterns during the last five years. Protective services are provided in cases of injury due to: family violence or abuse by caregivers; failure of caregivers to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care; and financial exploitation by family, friends, fiduciaries, or caregivers. APS is mandated for adult victims of abuse, although the eligibility criteria and investigative procedures for APS vary by State. Some States provide services to any vulnerable adult, while others only provide services to older adults (individuals age 60 years and older) or to younger individuals with disabilities.

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 APS. The SSBG uniform definition of APS stipulates that funds may be used to address allegations of abuse or neglect with the following component services and activities:

- investigation
- immediate intervention
- emergency medical services and shelter
- case management and referral to service providers
- initiation of legal action
- counseling for the individual and family
- assessment and evaluation of family circumstances
- alternative or improved living arrangements²

¹ For purposes of this report, "States" include the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

² Office of Community Services. (2009). SSBG Legislation Uniform Definition of Services. Retrieved from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>.



APS is designed primarily to prevent or remedy abuse, neglect, or exploitation of older adults and adults with disabilities. 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.³ Abuse is defined as the knowing infliction of physical or psychological harm or the knowing deprivation of goods or services that are necessary to meet essential needs or to avoid physical or psychological harm.⁴ Abuse includes physical, emotional, psychological, or sexual maltreatment. It can also take the form of financial or material exploitation, neglect, or abandonment.

It is estimated that four million adults become victims of elder abuse annually, with more than 1 in 10 older adults potentially experiencing some form of abuse in any given year.^{5,6} Research suggests that this may be an underestimate of the actual incidences of elder abuse. For each reported case of elder abuse, as many as 14 cases may go unreported.⁷

Rates of abuse among disabled individuals are also of great concern. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that approximately 20 million adults between 18 and 64 years of age and 15.8 million adults age 65 years and older had some form of disability in 2013.⁸ Men and women living with disabilities are often studied separately by gender, though both groups report high rates of abuse. Roughly 65% of men living with disabilities surveyed in separate studies reported past instances of physical abuse, with 24% of men experiencing sexual abuse in their lifetime.^{9,10} A similar study of physically and cognitively disabled women found 67% reporting experiences of physical abuse and 53% reporting experiences of sexual abuse at some point in their lives.¹¹

³ 42 U.S.C. § 12102(2)

⁴ Department of Health and Human Services, National Center on Elder Abuse, Administration on Aging. (2010). Public Act 111-148. Title VI Subtitle H-Elder Justice Act. Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. Retrieved from http://www.ncea.aoa.gov/Resources/Publication/docs/ELDER_JUSTICE_ACT_2010.pdf.

⁵ American Psychological Association. (2012). Elder Abuse and Neglect: In Search of Solutions. Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/pi/aging/resources/guides/elder-abuse.pdf>.

⁶ Acierno, R., Hernandez, M.A., Amstadter, A.B., Resnick, H.S., Steve, K., Muzzy, W., & Kilpatrick, D.G. (2010). Prevalence and Correlates of Emotional, Physical, Sexual, and Financial Abuse and Potential Neglect in the United States: The National Elder Mistreatment Study. *Research and Practice, 100* (2), 292-297. Retrieved from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2804623/pdf/292.pdf>.

⁷ National Research Council. (2003). *Elder mistreatment: Abuse, neglect and exploitation in an aging America*. Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press.

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau (2015). 2013 *American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates: 2013*. Retrieved from http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_1YR_DP02&prodType=table.

⁹ Powers, L., Saxton, M., Curry, M., Powers, J., Mc-Neff, E., & Oswald, M. (2008). End the silence: A survey of abuse against men with disabilities. *Journal of Rehabilitation, 74*(4), 41-53.

¹⁰ Powers, L.E., McNeff, E., Curry, M., Saxton, M., & Elliott, D. (2004). *Preliminary findings on abuse experiences with men with disabilities*. Portland, OR: Oregon Health & Science University Center on Self-Determination.

¹¹ Powers, L.E., Curry, M.A., Oswald, M., Maley, S., Saxton, M., & Eckels, K. (2002). Barriers and strategies in addressing abuse: A survey of disabled women's experiences. *Journal of Rehabilitation, 68*, 4-13.

One-year rates of abuse among disabled women may be equally high, with 68% of respondents in one study experiencing some form of abuse within the last year.¹²

SSBG has traditionally been the only source of Federal funding that may be used to provide APS. The SSBG program is a significant source of Federal funds for agencies that provide APS. This funding source is becoming increasingly important to States as the nation's aging population continues to expand. Recently, the Elder Justice Act, passed as an amendment to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, established the first dedicated Federal funding stream for State and local APS programs. However, as of Federal fiscal year 2013, Congress has yet to appropriate funds to this funding stream. The Older Americans Act (OAA) is another source of Federal funds available to assist States in providing adult supportive services, including APS.¹³ However, none of the core protective services for adults—investigations, interventions, or shelters for abused older adults—are funded under the OAA. Therefore, SSBG continues to provide the only Federal funding for the support of the State APS programs.

ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES EXPENDITURES IN 2013

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 for Needy Families (TANF) block grant funds into SSBG.¹⁴ 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 SSBG (TANF transfer). (See figure 1.)

Figure 1
Expenditure Terminology



In 2013, 36 States spent approximately \$188 million of SSBG funding for APS, accounting for 9% of all SSBG expenditures in those States. (See table 1.) States spent 6% of all SSBG expenditures on APS, making it the seventh largest service by share of expenditures of all 29 SSBG service categories in 2013.

¹² Curry, M. A., Renker, P., Hughes, R. B., Robinson-Whelen, S., Oswald, M., Swank, P. R., & Powers, L.E. (2009). Development of measures of abuse among women with disabilities and the characteristics of their perpetrators. *Violence Against Women, 15*(9), 1001-1025.

¹³ 42 U.S.C. §3058 et. seq.

¹⁴ 42 U.S.C. §604(d)(3)(B).

Among 36 States that reported any SSBG expenditures for APS in 2013, the percentage of States' total SSBG expenditures used for this purpose varied from less than 1% to 24%:

- West Virginia used the largest percentage of SSBG expenditures for these services (24%). The State spent approximately \$5 million in SSBG funds for APS.
- An additional eight States used 10% or more of their SSBG expenditures for APS—Oklahoma (22%), Texas (22%), District of Columbia (21%), North Carolina (18%), South Carolina (17%), Nevada (17%), New York (15%), and Maryland (10%).

In 2013, States reported transferring \$1.3 billion from the TANF block grant to the SSBG program. Of this amount, less than 1% (\$6 million) was used to support APS. Nationally, TANF transfer funds accounted for approximately 3% of SSBG expenditures for APS. (See table 1.) Eight States used TANF transfer funds to support APS. In three States, TANF transfer funds accounted for more than 50% of the SSBG expenditures for APS—Iowa (86%), Vermont (59%), and West Virginia (54%).

The 36 States with SSBG expenditures for APS also reported approximately \$277 million of other Federal, State, and local funds for APS.¹⁵ Other Federal, State, and local funds accounted for 60% of the total funding used for APS. The total expenditures for APS in 2013 were approximately \$464 million. (See table 2.)

ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES RECIPIENTS IN 2013

In 2013, 36 States reported 516,475 adults receiving APS paid for, in whole or in part, with SSBG funds. (See table 3.) In these States, the number of recipients ranged from a low of 71 to a high of 121,018:

- Pennsylvania reported the largest number of adults (121,018) who benefited from APS funded by SSBG.
- An additional nine States served 10,000 or more individuals—Texas (78,933), Kentucky (57,633), Florida (37,053), Michigan (36,384), North Carolina (18,968), Ohio (16,962), West Virginia (12,469), Tennessee (11,596), and Arizona (11,161).

¹⁵ States report the total amount of other Federal, State, and local funds spent for each service supported with SSBG expenditures.

States report adults in two age categories—59 years and younger and 60 years and older.¹⁶ Twenty-eight percent (145,104) of APS recipients were 59 years and younger, 37% (189,736) were adults 60 years and older, and 35% (181,635) of adult recipients were of an unknown age:

- Kentucky reported the largest number of adults age 59 years and younger (46,765) who benefited from APS funded by SSBG.
- Texas served the largest number of adults 60 years and older (51,416) who benefited from APS funded by SSBG.

ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES EXPENDITURE

TRENDS: 2009–2013¹⁷

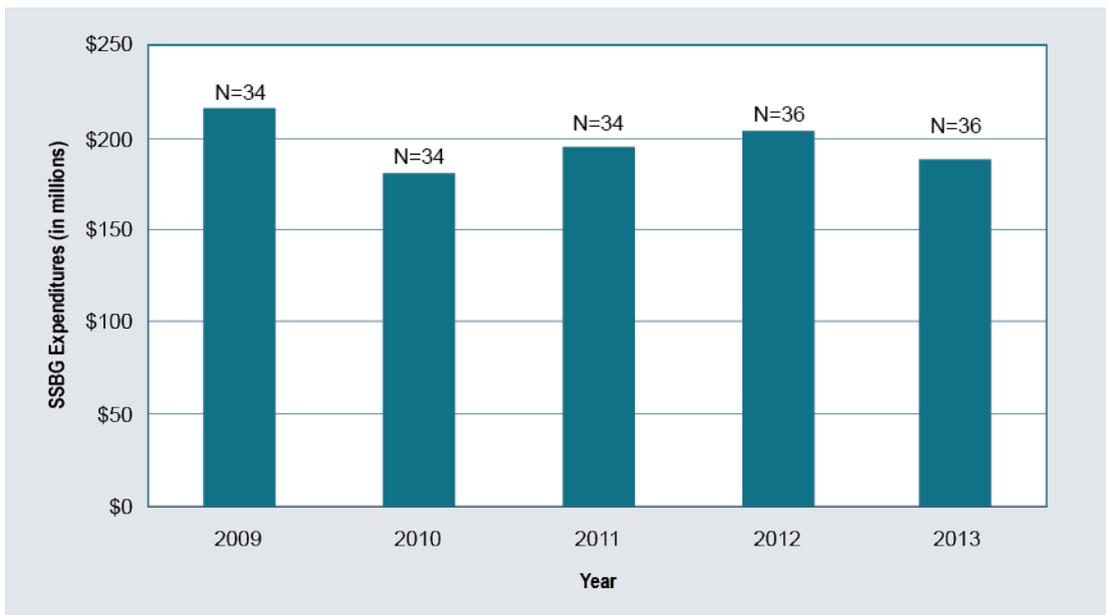
Between 2009 and 2013, SSBG expenditures for APS decreased overall by 13%, from \$216 million to \$188 million. (See figure 2.) During this time period, SSBG expenditures for APS as a percentage of SSBG expenditures for all services varied from a high of approximately 8% in 2009 to a low of approximately 6% in 2013. (See figure 3.) TANF transfer funds have consistently comprised a small portion of SSBG expenditures for APS, between 3% and 4%.

During these 5 years, the number of individuals receiving APS supported by SSBG decreased 11% from 579,148 recipients in 2009 to 516,475 recipients in 2013. The largest change in recipient numbers occurred between 2009 and 2010, when APS recipient numbers decreased from 579,148 to 527,112. Recipients then gradually increased to 543,061 through 2012 before decreasing again in 2013. (See figure 4.)

¹⁶ If States do not collect data on the age of service recipients, recipients are reported as “Adults of Unknown Age.”

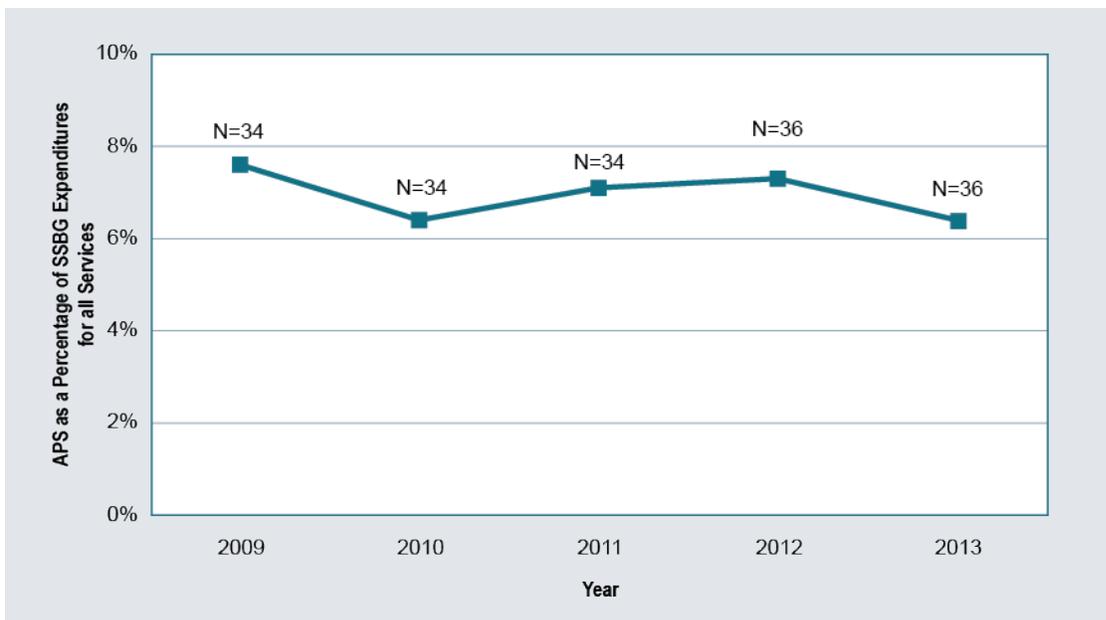
¹⁷ Between the time SSBG Annual Reports are produced and the production of the SSBG Focus Reports, some States may update their expenditures data. As a result, some estimates will differ slightly between SSBG Annual Reports and SSBG Focus Reports.

Figure 2
SSBG Expenditures for Adult Protective Services, 2009–2013



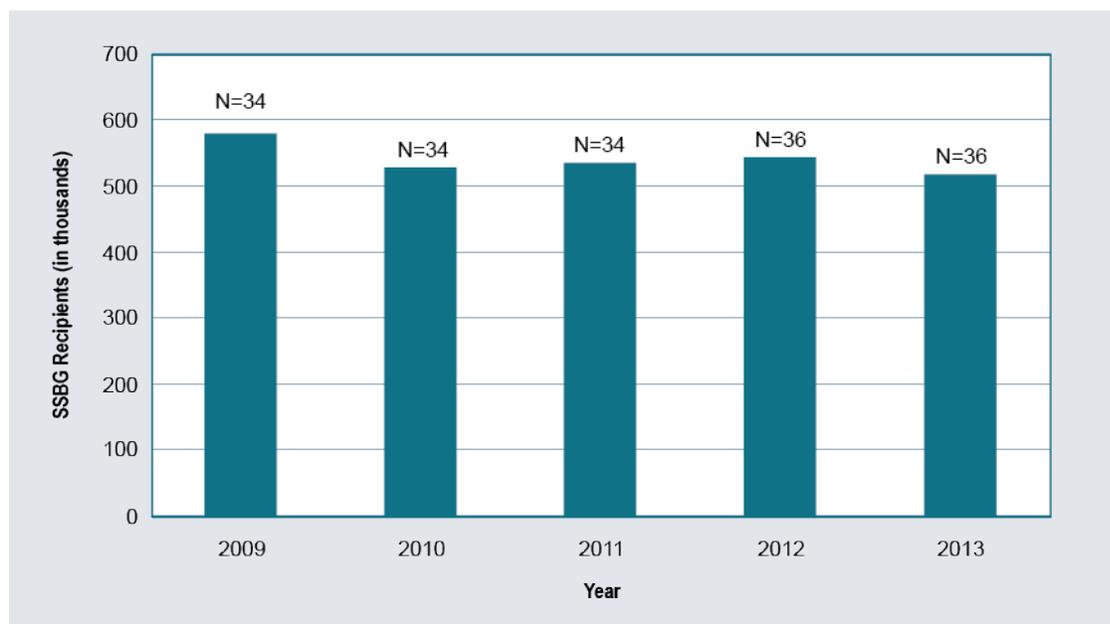
N = Number of States reporting expenditures and recipients for adult protective services

Figure 3
SSBG Expenditures for Adult Protective Services (APS) as a Percentage of All SSBG Expenditures, 2009–2013



N = Number of States reporting expenditures and recipients for adult protective services

Figure 4
Adult Recipients of Adult Protective Services Funded by SSBG, 2009–2013



N = Number of States reporting expenditures and recipients for adult protective services

SUMMARY

SSBG is a primary support for the provision of APS in many States. In 2013, more than two-thirds (36) of the States reported SSBG expenditures for APS. Four States reported more than 20% of SSBG expenditures for the provision of APS—District of Columbia, Oklahoma, Texas, and West Virginia. SSBG expenditures accounted for 40% of the total reported expenditures for APS in 2013. Twelve of the 36 States provided APS to more than 10,000 individuals.

Between 2009 and 2013, expenditures for APS decreased overall by 13%, while recipient numbers decreased by 11%. At least 34 States reported SSBG expenditures for APS in each of the five years.

Table 1
Expenditures for Adult Protective Services (APS), 2013

State	SSBG Allocation for APS	TANF Transfer for APS	SSBG Expenditures for APS	SSBG Expenditures for All Services	TANF Transfer as a Percentage of SSBG Expenditures for APS	APS as a Percentage of All SSBG Expenditures
Alabama	\$ 2,007,692	\$ 0	\$ 2,007,692	\$ 30,812,196	0%	7%
Alaska	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 8,247,074	0%	0%
Arizona	\$ 2,396,611	\$ 0	\$ 2,396,611	\$ 66,123,261	0%	4%
Arkansas	\$ 143,017	\$ 0	\$ 143,017	\$ 16,373,663	0%	1%
California	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 567,779,981	0%	0%
Colorado	\$ 1,969,370	\$ 0	\$ 1,969,370	\$ 32,819,772	0%	6%
Connecticut	\$ 311,699	\$ 0	\$ 311,699	\$ 33,540,000	0%	1%
Delaware	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,748,985	0%	0%
District of Columbia	\$ 1,604,942	\$ 0	\$ 1,604,942	\$ 7,559,932	0%	21%
Florida	\$ 9,802,538	\$ 0	\$ 9,802,538	\$ 160,192,353	0%	6%
Georgia	\$ 2,507,981	\$ 0	\$ 2,507,981	\$ 50,535,344	0%	5%
Hawaii	\$ 150,973	\$ 0	\$ 150,973	\$ 13,186,229	0%	1%
Idaho	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 8,610,715	0%	0%
Illinois	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 69,348,120	0%	0%
Indiana	\$ 575,645	\$ 0	\$ 575,645	\$ 34,007,109	0%	2%
Iowa	\$ 33,779	\$ 207,159	\$ 240,938	\$ 28,728,847	86%	1%
Kansas	\$ 771,475	\$ 0	\$ 771,475	\$ 25,384,510	0%	3%
Kentucky	\$ 1,671,127	\$ 0	\$ 1,671,127	\$ 23,170,141	0%	7%
Louisiana	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 37,393,959	0%	0%
Maine	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 14,419,150	0%	0%
Maryland	\$ 5,066,962	\$ 0	\$ 5,066,962	\$ 52,917,780	0%	10%
Massachusetts	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 80,774,536	0%	0%
Michigan	\$ 4,774,763	\$ 0	\$ 4,774,763	\$ 128,384,578	0%	4%
Minnesota	\$ 549,540	\$ 102,313	\$ 651,853	\$ 31,988,303	16%	2%
Mississippi	\$ 910,532	\$ 0	\$ 910,532	\$ 24,012,154	0%	4%
Missouri	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 52,648,266	0%	0%
Montana	\$ 300,000	\$ 0	\$ 300,000	\$ 7,134,167	0%	4%
Nebraska	\$ 16,925	\$ 0	\$ 16,925	\$ 9,487,163	0%	<1%
Nevada	\$ 2,412,717	\$ 0	\$ 2,412,717	\$ 14,503,038	0%	17%
New Hampshire	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6,392,727	0%	0%
New Jersey	\$ 559,481	\$ 179,751	\$ 739,232	\$ 62,888,393	24%	1%
New Mexico	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 10,720,695	0%	0%
New York	\$ 66,000,000	\$ 2,023,944	\$ 68,023,944	\$ 466,290,219	3%	15%
North Carolina	\$ 11,138,180	\$ 0	\$ 11,138,180	\$ 62,990,781	0%	18%
North Dakota	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,521,345	0%	0%
Ohio	\$ 899,341	\$ 106,210	\$ 1,005,551	\$ 105,137,330	11%	1%
Oklahoma	\$ 7,640,948	\$ 0	\$ 7,640,948	\$ 34,049,393	0%	22%
Oregon	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 20,521,801	0%	0%
Pennsylvania	\$ 6,497,035	\$ 0	\$ 6,497,035	\$ 96,253,487	0%	7%
Puerto Rico	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 15,949,353	0%	0%
Rhode Island	\$ 48	\$ 0	\$ 48	\$ 14,576,508	0%	<1%
South Carolina	\$ 4,213,002	\$ 0	\$ 4,213,002	\$ 24,587,081	0%	17%
South Dakota	\$ 69,775	\$ 0	\$ 69,775	\$ 7,339,993	0%	1%
Tennessee	\$ 3,178,117	\$ 0	\$ 3,178,117	\$ 34,158,282	0%	9%
Texas	\$ 36,196,311	\$ 0	\$ 36,196,311	\$ 161,887,457	0%	22%
Utah	\$ 26,932	\$ 0	\$ 26,932	\$ 24,935,291	0%	<1%
Vermont	\$ 112,418	\$ 163,580	\$ 275,998	\$ 7,960,610	59%	3%
Virginia	\$ 3,765,701	\$ 0	\$ 3,765,701	\$ 55,512,297	0%	7%
Washington	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 40,840,658	0%	0%
West Virginia	\$ 2,324,627	\$ 2,686,013	\$ 5,010,640	\$ 20,570,301	54%	24%
Wisconsin	\$ 1,084,808	\$ 667,447	\$ 1,752,255	\$ 44,851,242	38%	4%
Wyoming	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,775,315	0%	0%
TOTAL	\$ 181,685,012	\$ 6,136,417	\$ 187,821,429	\$ 2,961,541,885	3%	6%

Table 2

Total Expenditures for Adult Protective Services (APS), 2013¹

State	SSBG Expenditures for APS	Other Federal, State, and Local Funds for APS	Total Expenditures for APS	SSBG Expenditures as a Percentage of Total Expenditures for APS
Alabama	\$ 2,007,692	\$ 8,547,835	\$ 10,555,527	19%
Alaska	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Arizona	\$ 2,396,611	\$ 4,992,980	\$ 7,389,591	32%
Arkansas	\$ 143,017	\$ 0	\$ 143,017	100%
California	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Colorado	\$ 1,969,370	\$ 8,202,319	\$ 10,171,689	19%
Connecticut	\$ 311,699	\$ 1,026,841	\$ 1,338,540	23%
Delaware	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
District of Columbia	\$ 1,604,942	\$ 2,852,181	\$ 4,457,123	36%
Florida	\$ 9,802,538	\$ 42,511,472	\$ 52,314,010	19%
Georgia	\$ 2,507,981	\$ 331,167	\$ 2,839,148	88%
Hawaii	\$ 150,973	\$ 6,045,947	\$ 6,196,920	2%
Idaho	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Illinois	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Indiana	\$ 575,645	\$ 271,673	\$ 847,318	68%
Iowa	\$ 240,938	\$ 213,673	\$ 454,611	53%
Kansas	\$ 771,475	\$ 3,353,109	\$ 4,124,584	19%
Kentucky	\$ 1,671,127	\$ 13,085,519	\$ 14,756,646	11%
Louisiana	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Maine	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Maryland	\$ 5,066,962	\$ 3,459,052	\$ 8,526,014	59%
Massachusetts	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Michigan	\$ 4,774,763	\$ 999,617	\$ 5,774,380	83%
Minnesota	\$ 651,853	\$ 4,790,565	\$ 5,442,418	12%
Mississippi	\$ 910,532	\$ 0	\$ 910,532	100%
Missouri	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Montana	\$ 300,000	\$ 2,326,265	\$ 2,626,265	11%
Nebraska	\$ 16,925	\$ 59,910	\$ 76,835	22%
Nevada	\$ 2,412,717	\$ 162,121	\$ 2,574,838	94%
New Hampshire	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
New Jersey	\$ 739,232	\$ 5,393,108	\$ 6,132,340	12%
New Mexico	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
New York	\$ 68,023,944	\$ 58,013,959	\$ 126,037,903	54%
North Carolina	\$ 11,138,180	\$ 854,064	\$ 11,992,244	93%
North Dakota	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Ohio	\$ 1,005,551	\$ 424,352	\$ 1,429,903	70%
Oklahoma	\$ 7,640,948	\$ 5,461,920	\$ 13,102,868	58%
Oregon	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Pennsylvania	\$ 6,497,035	\$ 19,953,491	\$ 26,450,526	25%
Puerto Rico	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Rhode Island	\$ 48	\$ 0	\$ 48	100%
South Carolina	\$ 4,213,002	\$ 0	\$ 4,213,002	100%
South Dakota	\$ 69,775	\$ 164,565	\$ 234,340	30%
Tennessee	\$ 3,178,117	\$ 3,975,674	\$ 7,153,791	44%
Texas	\$ 36,196,311	\$ 45,616,351	\$ 81,812,662	44%
Utah	\$ 26,932	\$ 35,910	\$ 62,842	43%
Vermont	\$ 275,998	\$ 119,552	\$ 395,550	70%
Virginia	\$ 3,765,701	\$ 5,394,701	\$ 9,160,402	41%
Washington	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
West Virginia	\$ 5,010,640	\$ 4,496,615	\$ 9,507,255	53%
Wisconsin	\$ 1,752,255	\$ 23,536,660	\$ 25,288,915	7%
Wyoming	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
TOTAL	\$ 187,821,429	\$ 276,673,168	\$ 464,494,597	40%

¹ Data on other Federal, State, and local expenditures for APS were collected only for States reporting SSBG expenditures for APS.

Table 3
Recipients of Adult Protective Services (APS), 2013

State	Adults Age 59 Years and Younger N	Adults Age 59 Years and Younger %	Adults Age 60 Years and Older N	Adults Age 60 Years and Older %	Adults of Unknown Age N	Adults of Unknown Age %	Total Adult Recipients of APS
Alabama	0	0%	0	0%	4,622	100%	4,622
Alaska	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Arizona	2,859	26%	8,302	74%	0	0%	11,161
Arkansas	1,927	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1,927
California	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Colorado	1,819	27%	4,919	73%	0	0%	6,738
Connecticut	3,447	93%	251	7%	12	<1%	3,710
Delaware	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
District of Columbia	175	21%	663	79%	0	0%	838
Florida	9,868	27%	27,185	73%	0	0%	37,053
Georgia	500	6%	8,565	94%	0	0%	9,065
Hawaii	215	21%	817	78%	14	1%	1,046
Idaho	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Illinois	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Indiana	9,328	98%	209	2%	0	0%	9,537
Iowa	816	39%	1,141	54%	142	7%	2,099
Kansas	4,395	45%	5,257	54%	127	1%	9,779
Kentucky	46,765	81%	10,868	19%	0	0%	57,633
Louisiana	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Maine	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Maryland	1,646	25%	4,805	72%	206	3%	6,657
Massachusetts	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Michigan	0	0%	0	0%	36,384	100%	36,384
Minnesota ¹	2,236	46%	2,450	50%	179	4%	4,865
Mississippi	2,310	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2,310
Missouri	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Montana	890	22%	2,487	62%	618	15%	3,995
Nebraska	1,021	37%	1,703	63%	0	0%	2,724
Nevada	0	0%	3,720	100%	0	0%	3,720
New Hampshire	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
New Jersey	2,946	35%	5,552	65%	0	0%	8,498
New Mexico	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
New York	3,055	47%	3,502	53%	0	0%	6,557
North Carolina	6,903	36%	12,017	63%	48	0%	18,968
North Dakota	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ohio	1,629	10%	9,859	58%	5,474	32%	16,962
Oklahoma	0	0%	0	0%	7,925	100%	7,925
Oregon	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Pennsylvania	0	0%	0	0%	121,018	100%	121,018
Puerto Rico	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Rhode Island	0	0%	144	100%	0	0%	144
South Carolina	526	27%	1,435	73%	2	<1%	1,963
South Dakota	22	17%	105	83%	0	0%	127
Tennessee	3,255	28%	8,341	72%	0	0%	11,596
Texas	27,517	35%	51,416	65%	0	0%	78,933
Utah	566	35%	1,050	65%	0	0%	1,616
Vermont	0	0%	71	100%	0	0%	71
Virginia	0	0%	0	0%	4,864	100%	4,864
Washington	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
West Virginia	4,559	37%	7,910	63%	0	0%	12,469
Wisconsin	3,909	44%	4,992	56%	0	0%	8,901
Wyoming	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
TOTAL	145,104	28%	189,736	37%	181,635	35%	516,475

¹ In addition to the numbers shown, Wisconsin reported 4,429 child recipients of APS. A child is defined as someone under 18 years of age.

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., 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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