

## ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES

This focus report provides a summary of States' Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) expenditures for adult protective services (APS) in Federal fiscal year (FY) 2014.<sup>1</sup> 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 arrangements<sup>2</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup> 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>.



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.<sup>3</sup> Elder abuse is defined as an intended act, or failure to act, by an individual in a relationship with the expectation of trust that causes or increases the risk of harm to an older adult. In particular, abuse may include physical, sexual, emotional, or psychological maltreatment or neglect. It may also take the form of financial or material exploitation.<sup>4</sup>

The effects of abuse to adults, especially older adults, are far reaching. One-year mortality rates are three times higher for confirmed cases of elder abuse than for older adults who do not report abuse.<sup>5</sup> It is estimated more than 1 in 10 older adults potentially experience some form of abuse in any given year.<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup>

Rates of abuse among disabled individuals are also of great concern. The U.S. Census Bureau's *American Community Survey* estimates that approximately 20 million adults between 18 and 64 years of age and 16 million adults age 65 years and older had some form of disability.<sup>8</sup> In FY 2013, the rate of violent crime against individuals with disabilities (36 per 1,000) was more than twice the age-adjusted rate for individuals without disabilities (14 per 1,000).<sup>9</sup> Among individuals who were 65 or older, there was no statistically significant difference in the rate of violent victimization by disability status (4 per 1,000).<sup>10</sup>

Individuals 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

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<sup>3</sup> 42 U.S.C. '12102(2).

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention. (2016). Elder Abuse: Definitions. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/elderabuse/definitions.html>.

<sup>5</sup> Dong, X., Simon, M., de Leon, C. M., Fulmer, T., Beck, T., Hebert, L., Dyer, C., Paveza, G., & Evans, E. (2009). Elder Self-neglect and Abuse and Mortality Risk in a Community-Dwelling Population. *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, 302(5), 517–526.

<sup>6</sup> 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>.

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

<sup>8</sup> 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](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_1YR_DP02&prodType=table).

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2015). *Crime Against Persons with Disabilities, 2009–2013 – Statistical Tables*. Retrieved from <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/capd0913st.pdf>.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

in their lifetime.<sup>11,12</sup> 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.<sup>13</sup> 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.<sup>14</sup>

SSBG has traditionally been the only source of Federal funding used to 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, the Elder Justice Act has lacked consistent Congressional funding to date. The Older Americans Act (OAA) is another source of Federal funds available to assist States in providing adult supportive services, including APS.<sup>15</sup> 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 some of the only Federal funding for the support of State APS programs. The following sections examine how States have utilized SSBG funding for APS in FY 2014, and detail the number of recipients benefiting from these services.

## ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES EXPENDITURES 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 for Needy Families (TANF) block grant funds into SSBG.<sup>16</sup> 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**



<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> Mitra, M., Mouradian, V., & Diamond, M. (2011). Sexual Violence Victimization Against Men with Disabilities. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 41*(5), 494-497.

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> 42 U.S.C. §3058 et. seq.

<sup>16</sup> 42 U.S.C. §604(d)(3)(B).

In FY 2014, 37 States spent approximately \$191 million of SSBG funding for APS, accounting for 11% of all SSBG expenditures in those States. (See [table 1](#).) States spent 7% of all SSBG expenditures on APS, making it the sixth largest service by share of expenditures of all 29 SSBG service categories in FY 2014.

Among the 37 States that reported any SSBG expenditures for APS in FY 2014, the percentage of States' total SSBG expenditures used for this purpose varied from less than 1% to 23%:

- New York and Texas each used the largest percentage (23%) of SSBG expenditures for these services. These States spent approximately \$66 million and \$40 million in SSBG funds for APS, respectively.
- An additional seven States used 10% or more of their SSBG expenditures for APS—Oklahoma (22%), District of Columbia (19%), North Carolina (19%), Nevada (16%), South Carolina (15%), Tennessee (13%), and Alabama (12%).

In FY 2014, States reported transferring \$1.2 billion from the TANF block grant to the SSBG program. Of this amount, less than 1% (\$1.2 million) was used to support APS. Nationally, TANF transfer funds accounted for approximately 1% of SSBG expenditures for APS. (See [table 1](#).) Four States used TANF transfer funds to support APS: Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

The 37 States with SSBG expenditures for APS also reported approximately \$285 million of other Federal, State, and local funds for APS.<sup>17</sup> (See [table 2](#).) Other Federal, State, and local funds accounted for 60% of the total funding used for APS. The total expenditures for APS in FY 2014 were approximately \$476 million.

## **ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES RECIPIENTS IN 2014**

In FY 2014, 37 States reported approximately 578,000 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 6 to a high of 124,951:

- Pennsylvania reported the largest number of adults (124,951) who benefited from APS funded by SSBG.
- An additional 11 States served 10,000 or more individuals—Kentucky (97,357), Texas (91,776), Florida (42,680), Michigan (37,329), North Carolina (19,681), Ohio (14,578), Tennessee (13,318), New Jersey (11,935), Arizona (11,599), Indiana (10,359), and Arkansas (10,085).

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<sup>17</sup> 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 report adults in two age categories—59 years and younger and 60 years and older.<sup>18</sup> Approximately 179,000 APS recipients (31%) were 59 years and younger, approximately 210,000 (36%) were adults 60 years and older, and approximately 190,000 adult recipients (33%) were of an unknown age:

- Kentucky reported the largest number of adults age 59 years and younger (76,916) who benefited from APS funded by SSBG.
- Texas served the largest number of adults 60 years and older (60,479) who benefited from APS funded by SSBG.
- Pennsylvania served the largest number of adults of unknown age (124,951) who benefited from APS funded by SSBG.

## **ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES EXPENDITURE TRENDS: 2010-2014<sup>19</sup>**

Between FY 2010 and FY 2014, SSBG expenditures for APS increased overall by 6%, from \$180 million to \$191 million. (See [figure 2](#).) SSBG expenditures for APS reached a high of approximately \$203 million in FY 2012. During this time period, SSBG expenditures for APS as a percentage of SSBG expenditures for all services varied from a high of 7% in FY 2012 to a low of 6% in FY 2013. (See [figure 3](#).) TANF transfer funds have consistently comprised a small portion of SSBG expenditures for APS, from a high of 4% in FY 2010 to a low of 1% in FY 2014.

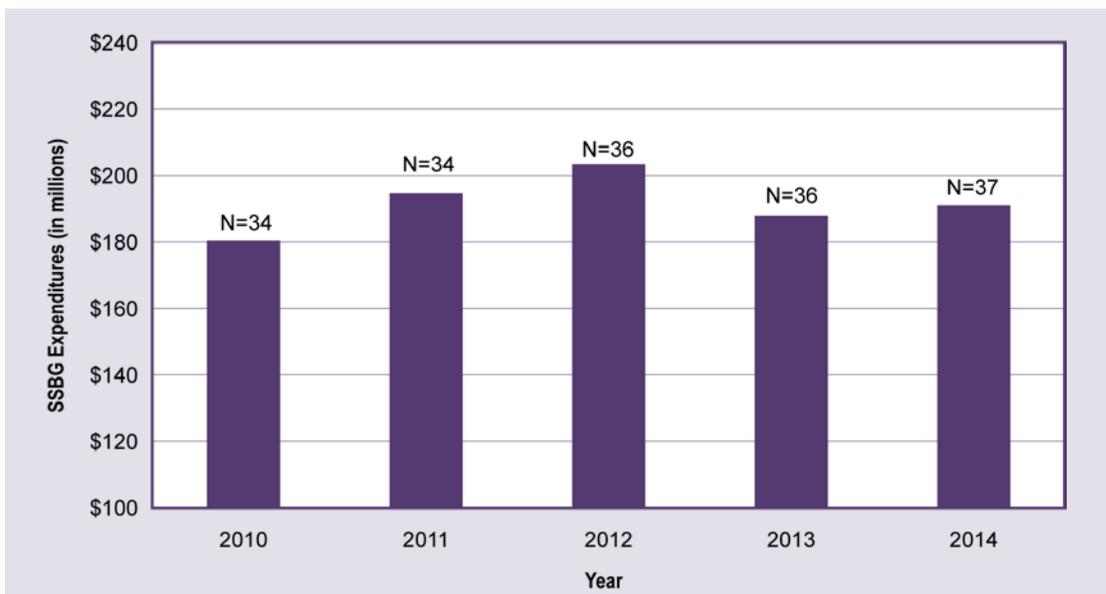
In the last 5 years, the number of individuals receiving APS supported by SSBG increased 10% from approximately 527,000 recipients in FY 2010 to approximately 578,000 recipients in FY 2014. (See [figure 4](#).) The largest change in recipient numbers occurred between FY 2013 and FY 2014, when APS recipient numbers increased by 12% from approximately 516,000 to approximately 578,000.

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<sup>18</sup> If States do not collect data on the age of service recipients, recipients are reported as “Adults of Unknown Age.”

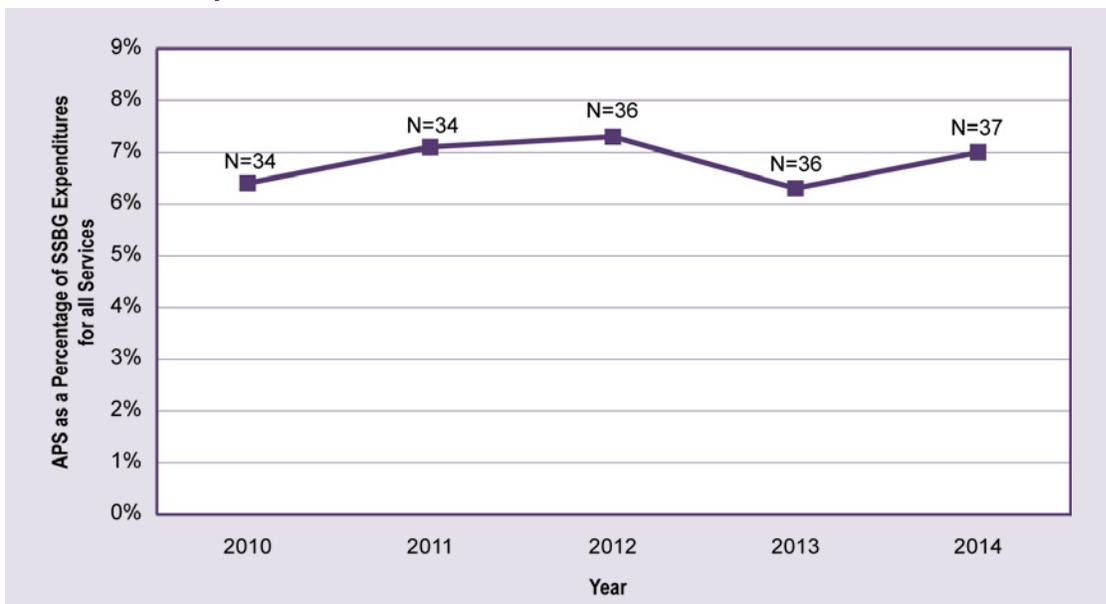
<sup>19</sup> Between the time SSBG Annual Reports are produced and the production of the SSBG Focus Reports, some States may update their expenditures data. As a result, some estimates will differ slightly between SSBG Annual Reports and SSBG Focus Reports.

**Figure 2**  
**SSBG Expenditures for Adult Protective Services, 2010-2014**



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

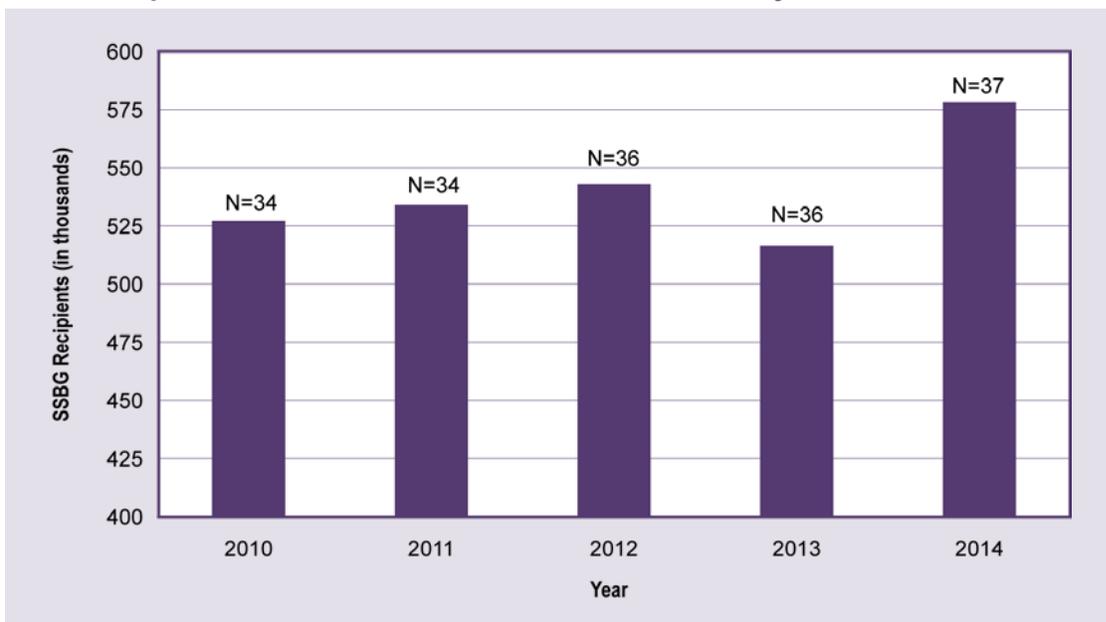
**Figure 3**  
**SSBG Expenditures for Adult Protective Services (APS) as a Percentage of All SSBG Expenditures, 2010–2014**



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

**Figure 4**

**Adult Recipients of Adult Protective Services Funded by SSBG, 2010-2014**



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

**SUMMARY**

In FY 2014, 37 States spent approximately \$191 million on SSBG-funded APS that benefitted approximately 578,000 adults. TANF transfer funds accounted for \$1.2 million (1%) of the reported SSBG expenditures. Three States reported more than 20% of their total FY 2014 SSBG expenditures for the provision of APS—Texas, New York, and Oklahoma. Twelve of the 37 States provided APS to more than 10,000 individuals. APS accounted for the sixth largest percentage of SSBG expenditures of all 29 SSBG service categories in FY 2014. Among States reporting SSBG expenditures for APS, approximately 60% of total expenditures for APS came from other Federal, State, and local funds outside of SSBG.

Between FY 2010 and FY 2014, SSBG expenditures for APS increased overall by 6%, while recipient numbers increased by 10%. At least 34 States reported SSBG expenditures for APS in each of the five years.

**Table 1**  
**SSBG Expenditures for Adult Protective Services (APS), 2014**

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	\$ 3,917,623	\$ 0	\$ 3,917,623	\$ 32,368,941	0%	12%
Alaska	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 8,165,125	0%	0%
Arizona	\$ 3,637,216	\$ 0	\$ 3,637,216	\$ 47,646,268	0%	8%
Arkansas	\$ 1,131,551	\$ 0	\$ 1,131,551	\$ 15,535,089	0%	7%
California	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 557,522,606	0%	0%
Colorado	\$ 1,987,370	\$ 0	\$ 1,987,370	\$ 26,586,908	0%	7%
Connecticut	\$ 277,708	\$ 0	\$ 277,708	\$ 44,560,056	0%	1%
Delaware	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,032,236	0%	0%
District of Columbia	\$ 1,506,060	\$ 0	\$ 1,506,060	\$ 7,884,211	0%	19%
Florida	\$ 11,829,308	\$ 0	\$ 11,829,308	\$ 154,695,300	0%	8%
Georgia	\$ 2,130,364	\$ 0	\$ 2,130,364	\$ 51,216,934	0%	4%
Hawaii	\$ 171,133	\$ 0	\$ 171,133	\$ 15,399,256	0%	1%
Idaho	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 9,343,423	0%	0%
Illinois	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 65,132,779	0%	0%
Indiana	\$ 440,526	\$ 0	\$ 440,526	\$ 33,614,285	0%	1%
Iowa	\$ 23,633	\$ 218,109	\$ 241,742	\$ 27,904,395	90%	1%
Kansas	\$ 707,532	\$ 0	\$ 707,532	\$ 24,506,998	0%	3%
Kentucky	\$ 1,397,459	\$ 0	\$ 1,397,459	\$ 19,734,503	0%	7%
Louisiana	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 35,731,931	0%	0%
Maine	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 13,655,153	0%	0%
Maryland	\$ 4,628,773	\$ 0	\$ 4,628,773	\$ 52,317,915	0%	9%
Massachusetts	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 78,876,886	0%	0%
Michigan	\$ 6,726,248	\$ 0	\$ 6,726,248	\$ 126,927,389	0%	5%
Minnesota	\$ 531,569	\$ 101,281	\$ 632,850	\$ 30,475,752	16%	2%
Mississippi	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 0	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 23,593,930	0%	4%
Missouri	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 51,794,070	0%	0%
Montana	\$ 300,000	\$ 0	\$ 300,000	\$ 6,753,035	0%	4%
Nebraska	\$ 16,841	\$ 0	\$ 16,841	\$ 9,272,988	0%	<1%
Nevada	\$ 2,269,719	\$ 0	\$ 2,269,719	\$ 14,201,244	0%	16%
New Hampshire	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 7,922,127	0%	0%
New Jersey	\$ 39,424	\$ 0	\$ 39,424	\$ 56,376,203	0%	<1%
New Mexico	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 10,422,479	0%	0%
New York	\$ 66,000,000	\$ 0	\$ 66,000,000	\$ 289,618,126	0%	23%
North Carolina	\$ 10,341,370	\$ 0	\$ 10,341,370	\$ 55,707,530	0%	19%
North Dakota	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,496,392	0%	0%
Ohio	\$ 319,098	\$ 214,254	\$ 533,352	\$ 115,563,561	40%	<1%
Oklahoma	\$ 7,428,838	\$ 0	\$ 7,428,838	\$ 33,592,712	0%	22%
Oregon	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 22,261,010	0%	0%
Pennsylvania	\$ 6,487,720	\$ 0	\$ 6,487,720	\$ 93,716,176	0%	7%
Puerto Rico	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 12,453,750	0%	0%
Rhode Island	\$ 1,087,107	\$ 0	\$ 1,087,107	\$ 13,972,052	0%	8%
South Carolina	\$ 3,291,618	\$ 0	\$ 3,291,618	\$ 22,389,238	0%	15%
South Dakota	\$ 83,963	\$ 0	\$ 83,963	\$ 8,403,077	0%	1%
Tennessee	\$ 4,023,767	\$ 0	\$ 4,023,767	\$ 30,167,609	0%	13%
Texas	\$ 39,696,239	\$ 0	\$ 39,696,239	\$ 172,948,971	0%	23%
Utah	\$ 22,000	\$ 0	\$ 22,000	\$ 23,604,871	0%	<1%
Vermont	\$ 433,101	\$ 0	\$ 433,101	\$ 8,180,876	0%	5%
Virginia	\$ 3,680,000	\$ 0	\$ 3,680,000	\$ 56,734,381	0%	6%
Washington	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 39,700,826	0%	0%
West Virginia	\$ 1,239,450	\$ 0	\$ 1,239,450	\$ 20,290,060	0%	6%
Wisconsin	\$ 1,041,597	\$ 667,447	\$ 1,709,044	\$ 44,060,881	39%	4%
Wyoming	\$ 1,200	\$ 0	\$ 1,200	\$ 4,656,590	0%	<1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 189,847,125</b>	<b>\$ 1,201,091</b>	<b>\$ 191,048,216</b>	<b>\$ 2,735,689,104</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>7%</b>

**Table 2**  
**Total Expenditures for Adult Protective Services (APS), 2014**

State	SSBG Expenditures for APS	Other Federal, State, and Local Funds for APS <sup>1</sup>	Total Expenditures for APS	SSBG Expenditures as a Percentage of Total Expenditures for APS
Alabama	\$ 3,917,623	\$ 7,123,714	\$ 11,041,337	35%
Alaska	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Arizona	\$ 3,637,216	\$ 3,964,508	\$ 7,601,724	48%
Arkansas	\$ 1,131,551	\$ 0	\$ 1,131,551	100%
California	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Colorado	\$ 1,987,370	\$ 8,770,264	\$ 10,757,634	18%
Connecticut	\$ 277,708	\$ 0	\$ 277,708	100%
Delaware	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
District of Columbia	\$ 1,506,060	\$ 1,095,780	\$ 2,601,840	58%
Florida	\$ 11,829,308	\$ 43,048,439	\$ 54,877,747	22%
Georgia	\$ 2,130,364	\$ 0	\$ 2,130,364	100%
Hawaii	\$ 171,133	\$ 6,948,639	\$ 7,119,772	2%
Idaho	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Illinois	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Indiana	\$ 440,526	\$ 2,328,857	\$ 2,769,383	16%
Iowa	\$ 241,742	\$ 243,604	\$ 485,346	50%
Kansas	\$ 707,532	\$ 6,722,747	\$ 7,430,279	10%
Kentucky	\$ 1,397,459	\$ 12,686,169	\$ 14,083,628	10%
Louisiana	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Maine	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Maryland	\$ 4,628,773	\$ 3,888,779	\$ 8,517,552	54%
Massachusetts	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Michigan	\$ 6,726,248	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 8,726,248	77%
Minnesota	\$ 632,850	\$ 5,020,140	\$ 5,652,990	11%
Mississippi	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 0	\$ 1,000,000	100%
Missouri	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Montana	\$ 300,000	\$ 2,502,310	\$ 2,802,310	11%
Nebraska	\$ 16,841	\$ 77,750	\$ 94,591	18%
Nevada	\$ 2,269,719	\$ 826,085	\$ 3,095,804	73%
New Hampshire	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
New Jersey	\$ 39,424	\$ 5,571,051	\$ 5,610,475	1%
New Mexico	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
New York	\$ 66,000,000	\$ 61,574,180	\$ 127,574,180	52%
North Carolina	\$ 10,341,370	\$ 0	\$ 10,341,370	100%
North Dakota	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Ohio	\$ 533,352	\$ 1,200,596	\$ 1,733,948	31%
Oklahoma	\$ 7,428,838	\$ 5,068,376	\$ 12,497,214	59%
Oregon	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Pennsylvania	\$ 6,487,720	\$ 21,845,094	\$ 28,332,814	23%
Puerto Rico	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
Rhode Island	\$ 1,087,107	\$ 0	\$ 1,087,107	100%
South Carolina	\$ 3,291,618	\$ 0	\$ 3,291,618	100%
South Dakota	\$ 83,963	\$ 143,395	\$ 227,358	37%
Tennessee	\$ 4,023,767	\$ 3,365,512	\$ 7,389,279	54%
Texas	\$ 39,696,239	\$ 45,802,800	\$ 85,499,039	46%
Utah	\$ 22,000	\$ 38,339	\$ 60,339	36%
Vermont	\$ 433,101	\$ 0	\$ 433,101	100%
Virginia	\$ 3,680,000	\$ 5,269,686	\$ 8,949,686	41%
Washington	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%
West Virginia	\$ 1,239,450	\$ 4,150,961	\$ 5,390,411	23%
Wisconsin	\$ 1,709,044	\$ 23,579,871	\$ 25,288,915	7%
Wyoming	\$ 1,200	\$ 0	\$ 1,200	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 191,048,216</b>	<b>\$ 284,857,646</b>	<b>\$ 475,905,862</b>	<b>40%</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 Adult Protective Services (APS), 2014**

State	Adults Age 59 Years and Younger	Adults Age 59 Years and Younger as a Percentage of Total Adult Recipients	Adults Age 60 Years and Older	Adults Age 60 Years and Older as a Percentage of Total Adult Recipients	Adults of Unknown Age	Adults of Unknown Age as a Percentage of Total Adult Recipients	Total Adult Recipients of APS
Alabama	0	0%	0	0%	6,382	100%	6,382
Alaska	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Arizona	3,084	27%	8,515	73%	0	0%	11,599
Arkansas	9,625	95%	0	0%	460	5%	10,085
California	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Colorado	1,778	26%	5,059	74%	0	0%	6,837
Connecticut	366	89%	44	11%	2	0%	412
Delaware	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
District of Columbia	173	21%	658	79%	0	0%	831
Florida	12,312	29%	29,991	70%	377	1%	42,680
Georgia	0	0%	9,100	100%	0	0%	9,100
Hawaii	190	19%	810	80%	14	1%	1,014
Idaho	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Illinois	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Indiana	8,166	79%	2,193	21%	0	0%	10,359
Iowa	770	38%	1,152	57%	97	5%	2,019
Kansas	3,934	43%	5,229	57%	87	1%	9,250
Kentucky	76,916	79%	20,441	21%	0	0%	97,357
Louisiana	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Maine	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Maryland	1,706	25%	5,051	74%	94	1%	6,851
Massachusetts	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Michigan	0	0%	0	0%	37,329	100%	37,329
Minnesota <sup>1</sup>	2,024	40%	2,806	56%	217	4%	5,047
Mississippi	2,567	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2,567
Missouri	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Montana	840	22%	2,411	63%	557	15%	3,808
Nebraska	1,013	37%	1,758	63%	0	0%	2,771
Nevada	0	0%	5,255	100%	0	0%	5,255
New Hampshire	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
New Jersey	2,923	24%	9,012	76%	0	0%	11,935
New Mexico	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
New York	3,042	48%	3,319	52%	0	0%	6,361
North Carolina	7,080	36%	12,601	64%	0	0%	19,681
North Dakota	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ohio	2,195	15%	9,414	65%	2,969	20%	14,578
Oklahoma	0	0%	0	0%	7,112	100%	7,112
Oregon	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Pennsylvania	0	0%	0	0%	124,951	100%	124,951
Puerto Rico	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Rhode Island	0	0%	156	100%	0	0%	156
South Carolina	518	25%	1,523	75%	0	0%	2,041
South Dakota	24	19%	105	81%	0	0%	129
Tennessee	4,022	30%	9,296	70%	0	0%	13,318
Texas	31,297	34%	60,479	66%	0	0%	91,776
Utah	454	26%	1,282	74%	0	0%	1,736
Vermont	0	0%	77	100%	0	0%	77
Virginia	0	0%	0	0%	4,048	100%	4,048
Washington	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
West Virginia	0	0%	0	0%	5,087	100%	5,087
Wisconsin	1,564	44%	1,996	56%	0	0%	3,560
Wyoming	0	0%	6	100%	0	0%	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>178,583</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>209,739</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>189,783</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>578,105</b>

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the numbers shown, Minnesota reported nine children as recipients of APS in 2014. The age of child recipients is defined by each State, but usually refers to individuals younger than 18 years. These children may have been family members of adult service recipients who received related services.

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