



Community Aids/
Children and Family Aids

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Prepared by

Sam Austin and Kim Swissdorf

Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau
One East Main, Suite 301
Madison, WI 53703
<http://legis.wisconsin.gov/lfb>

Community Aids/Children and Family Aids

The Department of Health Services (DHS) and the Department of Children and Families (DCF) distribute funds to counties through the community aids, and children and family aids programs. These state and federal funds support a variety of mental health, substance abuse, developmental disability, and child welfare services provided on the local level. In calendar year 2013, total community aids and children and family aids allocations equal approximately \$256.4 million.

Community aids were historically distributed solely by the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS, now DHS), and funded both child welfare and other health services. However, under 2007 Act 20, the newly-created DCF assumed responsibility for multiple programs previously administered by DHFS and the Department of Workforce Development. Act 20 split the community aids program into two separate state payments beginning in fiscal year 2008-09 — community aids from DHS, and children and family aids from DCF. The sum of the two payments equals the total amount of funding the state would have allocated under the original community aids program.

This paper provides information on community aids and children and family aids, including: (a) an overview of county responsibilities for the delivery of social services and child welfare services; (b) information on the supported activities and funding sources of aid payments; (c) county requirements to receive funding; (d) eligibility and fees for child welfare and other social services; and (e) state monitoring and evaluation procedures. The appendices to this paper provide additional background information, including current and historical allocations by county.

State and County Service Delivery

Wisconsin statutes define the responsibilities of DHS and counties in delivering social services under Chapter 46, and alcohol, drug abuse, developmental disabilities, and mental health services under Chapter 51. Chapter 48 of the statutes defines the DCF and county roles in delivering child welfare services. Appendix I lists the services that counties may support with community aids and children and family aids funding.

Social Services. Chapter 46 of the statutes specifies many of the social services counties are required to provide to their residents, including direct program services to individuals and families. However, counties have considerable flexibility in determining the funding allocated for each type of service. For example, counties must provide social services to persons who receive federal and state payments for supplemental security income or who would have qualified for the former aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) program, but state law does not specify the types or amount of services counties must provide to these individuals. Counties must only provide social services within the limits of available state, federal, and county matching funds.

Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services. Under s. 51.42 of the statutes, counties have the primary responsibility for the well-being, treatment, and care of residents with mental illness, developmental disabilities, or alcohol or other drug dependency, and for ensuring that individuals receive any necessary emergency services. However, counties are only responsible for the programs, services,

and resources that the county can reasonably provide within the limits of state, federal, and county matching funds.

Within these funding limits, counties must offer the following services: (a) collaborative and cooperative prevention programs; (b) comprehensive diagnostic and evaluation services; (c) inpatient and outpatient care and treatment, residential facilities, partial hospitalization, emergency care, and supportive transitional services; (d) related research and staff training; and (e) continuous planning, development, and evaluation of programs and services for all population groups.

For more information on these specific service areas, see the Legislative Fiscal Bureau Informational Papers titled "Services for Persons with Developmental Disabilities," and "Services for Persons with Mental Illness."

Child Welfare. Child welfare services encompass a broad range of services and activities aimed at assuring safety and permanence for children and the well-being of children and their families. These include efforts to educate the public on the prevention and reporting of child abuse and neglect; methods to receive, screen, and respond to child abuse and neglect reports; the provision of, or referral to, parenting education classes, counseling, material supports, respite care, mental health or substance abuse treatment, or any other activity designed to strengthen, preserve, or reunite families; assessment, case planning, and review to determine services for children in foster care; and transitional services to children who age out of foster care.

The child welfare system is county-operated and state-supervised. Responsibility for children in the child welfare system is shared between the juvenile court and the county department of human or social services. In Milwaukee County, the child welfare system is shared with DCF, rather than the county department of human services.

Child welfare services are also provided to Native American children by tribal social services departments.

DCF is responsible for providing statewide leadership and supervision of child welfare standards and practices, administering state and federal funds for child welfare services, and assuring compliance with state and federal law and regulations. DCF also provides adoption services for children with special needs from counties other than Milwaukee County.

Neither community aids nor children and family aids fund economic support programs such as Wisconsin Works, FoodShare Wisconsin, and state support for child care expenses. Further, counties do not deliver or coordinate all local social services. Private, nonprofit agencies that contract directly with DHS or DCF provide various state-funded social services, such as family planning services, shelters for homeless persons, and assistance to victims of domestic abuse. In addition, services are provided by private agencies funded by contributions and community fundraising organizations.

Community Aids

In 2013, DHS will distribute \$189.9 million in community aids funding. Statutes require DHS to distribute community aids within the limits of available federal funds and the amount of state funding budgeted. These funds must support services provided by county social services departments, human services departments, departments of community programs, and departments of developmental disabilities services. Under s. 46.40 of the statutes, community aids support the following activities:

- Community social services;
- Mental health services;

- Developmental disabilities services;
- Alcohol and other drug abuse services;
- Alzheimer's family and caregiver support program; and
- Family support program.

DHS makes several allocations under the community aids program, including the basic county allocation (BCA), which counties may use to support any eligible service (a total of \$171.7 million in calendar year 2013), and four categorical allocations for specific purposes: (a) the federal substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant (\$9.7 million); (b) the federal community mental health block grant (\$2.5 million), the state general purpose revenue (GPR) supported family support program (\$4.9 million), and the GPR-supported Alzheimer's family and caregiver support program (\$1.0 million). Appendix II provides the calendar year 2013 allocation, by county and allocation category, and Appendix III provides county allocations for the past several years.

Basic County Allocation. Counties may use funding provided under the community aids BCA to support the social service programs listed above. In state fiscal year 2012-13, DHS is budgeted \$171,678,000 to fund the BCA, from the following funding sources: (a) \$138,665,200 GPR; (b) \$21,758,200 FED from the social services block grant (SSBG); and (c) \$11,254,600 FED from the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) block grant. These federal funding sources are described below.

Social Services Block Grant. Wisconsin's total SSBG allocation in federal fiscal year (FFY) 2011-12 equaled \$31.1 million. States may use SSBG funds to provide services directed toward at least one of five goals: (a) to prevent, reduce, or eliminate economic dependency; (b) to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency; (c) to prevent or remedy neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; (d) to prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and (e) to secure

admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate.

States may transfer up to 10% of their allotment for any fiscal year to preventive health and health services, alcohol and drug abuse services, mental health services, maternal and child health services, and low-income home energy assistance block grants. States may also use funds for staff training, administration, planning, evaluation, and technical assistance to develop, implement, or administer the state's social service program.

States may not use SSBG funds for certain services, including medical care (except family planning, rehabilitation, and certain detoxification services), educational services generally provided by public schools, and most social services provided by hospitals, nursing homes, and prisons. Although states are not required to provide a match for SSBG funds, states must prepare a plan that ensures that these funds will be expended for appropriate social services.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Block Grant. The TANF block grant was created by the 1996 federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) as a replacement to the AFDC program. Wisconsin received \$314.5 million in FFY 2011-12. A state may use up to 10% of its block grant allocation for purposes that are consistent with the requirements of the SSBG. Federal law specifies that any funds states use in this manner are subject to the federal SSBG requirements, not to TANF block grant requirements.

Substance Abuse Block Grant. In FFY 2011-12, Wisconsin received a total of \$27.9 million under the federal substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant (SAPTBG). The state allocated \$9,735,700 in SAPTBG funding for community aids in calendar year 2013. The SAPTBG supports the development and implementation of substance abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation activities. States must

spend at least 20% of the SAPTBG on education and prevention activities and at least 10% on substance abuse treatment services for pregnant women and women with dependent children.

In addition, federal guidelines require SAPTBG-funded treatment programs for intravenous drug users to admit individuals into treatment within 14 days after making such a request, or 120 days of such a request if interim services are provided within 48 hours. States must also directly provide or contract for tuberculosis services such as counseling, testing, treatment, and early intervention services for substance abusers at risk for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Counties decide what services to provide with SAPTBG funds, but must comply with these federal guidelines.

Mental Health Block Grant. Wisconsin received a total of \$7.4 million in federal community mental health block grant (MHBG) funds in FFY 2011-12. DHS is required to allocate \$2,513,400 of these funds through the community aids program. This funding supports comprehensive community mental health services to adults and children, as well as evaluation, planning, administration, and educational activities related to these services.

MHBG-funded services include the following: (a) respite care; (b) adult family home care; (c) community prevention services; (d) crisis intervention; and (e) counseling and therapy. Several federal restrictions apply to the use of these funds. For example, states may not use these funds to provide inpatient services or to make cash payments to recipients of health services. States may use up to 5% of the block grant to support administrative costs.

Family Support Program Allocation. Statutes specify that DHS may distribute up to \$5,089,800 GPR annually for counties to provide services under the family support program. In calendar year 2013, DHS distributed \$4,909,300

GPR for this purpose. This program funds services that enable children with severe disabilities to remain at home with their parents. The program serves families with children with physical, mental, or emotional impairments and substantial limitations in at least three of seven functions of daily living, including self-care, receptive and expressive language, learning, and mobility.

The program provides eligible families with up to \$3,000 a year in services and goods, such as training for parents in behavioral management, respite care, home modifications, and attendant care. Counties may use up to 10% of their allocations to pay for staff and other administrative costs.

Alzheimer's Family and Caregiver Support Program. Statutes specify that DHS may allocate up to \$2,342,800 GPR annually to provide services to persons with Alzheimer's disease and their caregivers, enabling the person with Alzheimer's disease to remain a member of the household. In calendar year 2013, DHS will distribute \$1,558,900 through this program. Of that total, \$1,044,400 will be allocated to 44 counties as an allocation under community aids, and \$514,600 will be provided to area agencies on aging in 28 counties as a non-community aids allocation.

Typical services provided through this program include respite care and adult day care. Individuals who receive services through this program may live in their own homes or in some other residential setting, such as an adult family home or a community-based residential facility. The program does not provide services to individuals who live in institutions such as nursing homes.

Adjustments to Community Aids Allocations. The following adjustments have been made to county community aids allocations over the past several years.

Act 32 Reduction to Milwaukee County BCA. 2011 Wisconsin Act 32, the 2011-13 biennial budget act, made multiple changes to the statewide Medicaid and FoodShare eligibility determination and case management, referred to as the income maintenance (IM) system. These changes included a conversion of all county positions at the Milwaukee County Enrollment Services Center (MilES) to state positions, resulting in that office being completely operated and staffed by the state. The County had been required by statute to provide \$2.7 million per year in county funds for the operation of MilES. Act 32 repealed this requirement for county support of MilES, but also reduced the amount that Milwaukee County received in community aids by an equal amount. This \$2.7 million reduction began in the calendar year 2012 BCA allocation.

Transfers to the Family Care Program The Family Care program supports long-term care services to qualifying individuals who are eligible for medical assistance (MA). Originally offered in five pilot counties in the early 2000s, these services were available in 57 counties in 2012. Once Family Care services become available in a county, part of the county's community aids BCA that previously supported long-term care services for this population is reallocated to fund Family Care services

Provisions enacted in 2007 Wisconsin Act 20 established the expected contribution level for each county, once Family Care is offered in the county. The amount equals the actual amount the county spent for long-term care services in 2006, not to exceed 22% of the county's 2006 BCA. For counties that spent more than 22% of their BCA, the statutes provide for a buy-down provision, where the expected county contribution is phased down to 22% over a five-year period following implementation of the Family Care program. This buy-down provision results in a need for a corresponding increase in state GPR funding for the Family Care program.

DHS currently permits counties to make the Family Care contribution as an annual lump sum or in quarterly installments throughout the year. In addition, the Department has authorized the following three acceptable methods for counties to make their payment: (a) through a reduction in the county BCA contract; (b) through direct payment to DHS; or (c) by directing the state to subtract the payment from the county's regular monthly reimbursement payments. These county contributions are credited to a DHS program revenue appropriation that partially funds Family Care service costs.

Wisconsin Medicaid Cost Reporting Program. The Wisconsin Medicaid cost reporting program (WIMCR) aims to increase the amount of federal funds the state can claim under the MA program by maximizing federal payments to counties for certain MA-eligible services. Created under 2003 Wisconsin Act 318, the original version of the program involved a reduction to GPR-funded BCA payments made to counties in an amount equal to the WIMCR supplemental payment.

Counties reported the full cost of providing certain MA services, then the state MA program made a GPR and federal payment adjustment (WIMCR payment) to those counties for the difference between the reported costs and standard MA reimbursement rates. DHS then reduced the GPR-funded portion of the counties' BCA by the total amount of the WIMCR payment. The WIMCR transactions resulted in GPR savings because the state offset an all-GPR reduction to the BCA with a partially federal funded WIMCR payment. The state shared a portion of the annual WIMCR savings with counties by reducing BCA payments by \$19.25 million less than the amount of the WIMCR payment.

2011 Act 32 made changes to the WIMCR program, including eliminating the BCA payment reductions. The previous structure resulted in administrative burden for county and state staff,

and the timing of BCA payments limited the fiscal year savings that the Department could realize. Act 32 converted the program to a "certified public expenditures" claim, which simplified the manner by which the Department claimed the additional federal revenues and eliminated the necessity to tie the BCA to the WIMCR payment. A portion of the federal revenue will continue to accrue to counties, and a portion will benefit the Medicaid Trust Fund that supports MA benefit costs. Under this new system, the BCA adjustments are projected to be phased out for calendar 2013, although future BCA adjustments may still be made as calendar year 2012 payments are finalized. DHS made \$54.3 million in WIMCR payments in FY 2011-12, an amount the Department indicates may be higher than usual due to additional finalized payments from previous years.

Children and Family Aids

Children and family aids funding is distributed to eligible counties for services related to child abuse and neglect and to unborn child abuse, including prevention, investigation, and treatment.

Each county is provided a basic county allocation. DCF refers to the children and family aids basic county allocation as the children and families allocation (CFA). CFA funds may be used for the child abuse and neglect, juvenile justice, and other children and families target populations. Based on information from counties, approximately 50% of the CFA is used for child abuse and neglect, 20% for other child welfare services to families, and 30% for community-based juvenile justice services. CFA funds cannot be used for juvenile corrections placements.

In addition, several tribes are provided a separate, categorical allocation for the tribal child care program. Finally, it should be noted that

Milwaukee County contributes to the Department's costs of providing child welfare services in Milwaukee County. Children and family aids funding totaled \$67,071,200 in 2012-13.

Children and Families Allocation. Similar to the community aids basic county allocation payments made by DHS, DCF provides each county with a children and families allocation. In 2012-13, DCF is budgeted \$66,475,500 to fund the CFA for calendar , including: (a) \$29,995,200 GPR; (b) \$17,303,100 FED from funds the state claims under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act; (c) \$3,043,600 FED from funds the state receives under Title IV-B of the Social Security Act; (d) \$4,316,100 FED from the SSBG; (e) \$3,969,600 FED from TANF block grant; and (f) \$7,847,900 in targeted case management funds. The SSBG and TANF block grants are described in the DHS-administered BCA section. The other federal funding sources are described briefly below.

Title IV-E. DCF distributes, as part of the CFA, reimbursements the state receives under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act. Title IV-E provides funding for a portion of the cost of services for children who meet certain financial eligibility criteria and are placed in out-of-home care. These criteria are based on the criteria for AFDC eligibility as of July 16, 1996. The AFDC program was eliminated under PRWORA. However, the AFDC financial criteria are still used to determine IV-E eligibility.

Title IV-E revenue included in the CFA is earned based on maintenance payments and administrative costs incurred by counties. Counties pay expenses out of the CFA and local tax levy funds. Expenses are then reported to DCF, and DCF claims the Title IV-E reimbursement. Since the IV-E reimbursement is for costs incurred by counties, the state has flexibility on how to budget the IV-E revenue once it is received. As a result, the amount of Title IV-E funds that DCF distributes to counties through the CFA is deter-

mined through the state budgeting process and is not based on counties' foster care caseloads.

Maintenance payments are funds provided to cover the costs of food, shelter, clothing, daily supervision, school supplies, personal incidentals, liability insurance for the child, and reasonable travel to the child's home for visits. These costs are reimbursed under Title IV-E at the MA reimbursement rate, which is currently approximately 60%.

Title IV-E administrative reimbursement is determined based on expenses reported by counties. Of the expenses reported, the percentage of staff activities devoted to IV-E reimbursable functions is determined. For the percentage of administrative costs determined IV-E eligible, the reimbursement rate is 50%.

Title IV-B. Child welfare funds are provided to states under Title IV-B of the Social Security Act to support permanency planning for children. Unlike Title IV-E (foster care) funding, states are limited in the use of Title IV-B funds to support out-of-home care, or to provide child care that is exclusively work-related. The primary purpose of Title IV-B child welfare funding is to keep children with their own families. These services include respite care, intensive family treatment, and individual and family counseling. A portion of this funding is also allocated to Native American tribes. Funds are distributed to states on the basis of their under-21 population and per capita income.

Targeted Case Management Funds. Targeted case management funds are federal MA matching funds the state claims for targeted case management services counties provide to children in out-of-home care whose costs are not reimbursable under Title IV-E. Similar to the Title IV-E funds, the state has flexibility on how to budget the targeted case management revenue once it is received. Therefore, the amount of targeted case management funds that DCF distributes to coun-

ties through the CFA is determined through the state budgeting process, separate legislation, or through a plan approved by the Joint Committee on Finance and is not based on counties' foster care caseloads.

Tribal Child Care and Child Welfare. DCF is directed to allocate not more than \$412,800 GPR annually for federally recognized American Indian tribes or bands to provide child care for children that meet the definition of an eligible child for the federal child care and development block grant. Under federal law, an eligible child is a child: (a) who is less than 13 years of age; (b) whose family income does not exceed 85% of the state median income for a family of the same size (\$67,701 for a four-person family based on 2011 income); and (c) who resides with a parent or parents who are working or attending a job training or educational program or is receiving, or needs to receive, protective services. Funding is distributed to the tribes through the consolidated family services program, a distribution mechanism for tribal human services allocations.

2009 Wisconsin Act 28 reduced funding in the children and family aids payments appropriation by 1%. As a result, funding for tribal child care was reduced by 1% to \$408,700. Table 1 identifies the amount each tribe or band will receive in calendar year 2013. DCF also distributes

Table 1: Tribal Child Care Allocations -- Calendar Year 2013

Tribe	Amount
Bad River Band	\$51,400
Ho Chunk Nation	25,700
Lac Courte Oreilles Band	40,400
Lac du Flambeau Band	30,200
Menominee Tribe	33,500
Oneida Tribe	59,200
Potawatomi Tribe	54,000
Red Cliff Band	30,800
Sokaogon Chippewa Community	27,800
St. Croix Chippewa	30,000
Stockbridge-Munsee Community	<u>25,700</u>
Total	\$408,700

\$187,000 in Title IV-B funds for tribal child welfare activities.

Milwaukee County. Milwaukee County is statutorily required to provide \$58,893,500 annually to DCF for the costs of providing child welfare services in Milwaukee County by DCF. This contribution is accomplished by budgeting the following directly in DCF's Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare (BMCW): (a) \$37,209,200 from community aids and children and family aids; (b) \$1,583,000 from the SAPT block grant; and (c) \$20,101,300 from a deduction in shared revenue payments. This contribution is an estimate of the amount of funding Milwaukee County was spending on child welfare services at the time the former DHFS assumed responsibility of these services (January 1, 1998).

The Milwaukee County Human Services Department continues to receive \$6.9 million in CFA funds. These funds are used for juvenile justice services and other services to families.

County Funding Requirements

County Match. Counties provide matching funds of 9.89% of the basic county allocation, the children and families allocation, and the Alzheimer's family and caregiver support allocation. Counties are not required to provide matching funds for the family support program, or the SAPTBG and MHBG allocations. Appendix IV shows the required matching fund amounts for each county for calendar year 2013.

Under current practice, DHS has not applied the match requirement for the Alzheimer's family and caregiver support allocation uniformly to all counties. Counties may receive their Alzheimer's allocation through their department of social services, human services, area aging agency, or department of health. DHS has required only those

counties that receive the allocation through a department of human services or social services to provide the match. Those counties that receive their allocation through an area aging agency or the department of health are not required to provide the match. In 2013, 28 counties will receive the Alzheimer's family and caregiver support allocation through an area aging agency.

Counties may use local tax levies, federal and state revenue sharing funds, or private donations to meet their match requirements. Private donations cannot exceed 25% of the required county match. DHS and DCF may reduce a county's community aids allocation or children and family aids allocation by an amount equal to the amount by which the county does not meet its match requirement.

Maintenance-of-Effort. Counties must also meet certain maintenance-of-effort requirements. First, federal regulations of the SAPTBG require counties to provide funding from the BCA or other county funds for substance abuse services in at least the amount budgeted for these services in 1982 (\$21.4 million statewide). Additionally, counties cannot use community aids to replace county funds used to allow individuals over 18 years of age with developmental disabilities to live in a non-institutional setting.

Carry-Forward Provisions. At the request of a county, DHS and DCF must carry forward up to 3% of the total amount of the basic county allocation, children and family aids allocation, the SAPTBG, the MHBG, and Alzheimer's caregiver support funds allocated for a calendar year for use in the following calendar year. Five percent of the family support program allocation may be carried over. The following restrictions apply to any funds carried forward:

- All funds carried forward must be used for the purpose for which the funds were originally allocated;

- Counties may not use carry-forward funds for staff or administrative costs; and
- The county match requirement applies to any funds carried forward that were originally required to be matched.

DHS and DCF may carry forward an additional 10% for unforeseen emergencies, for justifiable unit services costs above planned levels, and to provide compensation for increased costs due to population shifts. DHS carried forward \$450,324 and DCF carried forward \$41,687 from calendar year 2011 into calendar year 2012. Any funds not carried forward lapse to the general fund at the end of each fiscal year. No funds lapsed to the general fund in calendar years 2011 or 2012.

Eligibility Criteria and Fees

All persons who are eligible for supplemental security income or medical assistance are eligible for services funded through county social services agencies. In addition, persons who have income at or below levels determined by DHS are eligible for these services. For calendar year 2012, this level is 75% of the state's median income, or \$4,086 per month for a family of three. Counties may choose to provide services to persons with higher incomes.

Counties are required to charge fees based on the ability to pay for certain services. Counties cannot charge fees, or may choose to charge fees, for certain other services. By rule, DHS establishes a uniform schedule that counties use to assess all fees, except under certain circumstances. The individual or family payment amount varies, depending on the number of people in the household and the amount of monthly income the family receives. For example, in 2011, a family of

three with gross monthly income of up to \$2,450 would not pay any fee for services received, with fees increasing on a sliding scale as income increases. A summary of the current uniform fee system is available on the DHS website (www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/bfs/uniformfee/index.htm).

Parents who pay court-ordered child support for a child in substitute care, as determined by the child support percentage standard, are not required to pay uniform fees for the substitute care services provided by the county.

Monitoring and Evaluation

DHS and DCF monitor county programs in several ways. The Departments sign an annual contract with each county and use the contract, as well as fiscal and program information, to audit the county. In addition, regional Department staff monitor programs and serve as liaison between the counties and DHS and DCF. The monitoring and evaluation tools used by the Departments are discussed below.

County Budgets. County agencies develop annual budgets as part of the county budgeting process. Annually, DHS and DCF inform each county by mid-summer of the estimated amount of community aids and children and family aids the county will receive in the succeeding calendar year. The county, with participation from the public, then assesses the needs of its clients and the resources available to meet those needs. Once the county agency develops the budget, it is submitted to the county executive, county administrator, or county board for review and approval.

State-County Contract. In late fall of each year, DHS and DCF finalize the state-county contract containing allocation amounts to each county for the upcoming year for a range of pro-

grams, including the community aids and children and family aids allocations. The county board must approve and return the signed contract by January 1, unless an extension is granted. The contract is between DHS and DCF and the county board, and legally obligates the parties to expend only the amount of available state and federal funds and required county matching funds.

The contract contains multiple provisions, including the following: (a) the manner in which the counties will provide the services subject to the contract; (b) the process by which the state reimburses counties for these services; and (c) county record-keeping and reporting requirements.

The allocations are provided on a calendar year basis. Due to changes in the timing of payments under 2009 Act 28, the Departments allocate approximately 25% of the payments in January of a given year, with the remaining 75% provided in July of that year. Prior to this change, approximately 50% of the payments were made in each half of the calendar year.

County Reporting of Services and Expenditures. Counties report certain types of information to DHS through the human services reporting system (HSRS), the human services revenue report (HSRR), and the community aids reporting system (CARS). DCF also collects information on child protective services provided using children and family aids funds through the electronic Wisconsin Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (eWISACWIS). DCF collects information on juvenile justice and child welfare services using CFA funds separately, with counties having the option to report services in eWISACWIS or an annual report.

Human Services Reporting System (HSRS). HSRS collects data on five major client populations: developmental disabilities, mental health,

alcohol and other drug abuse, physical and sensory disabilities, and elderly. Information contained in HSRS includes clients served, services received, and expenditures for services provided through community aids and children and family aids, and the community options, intoxicated driver, and community integration programs (HSRS does not include Family Care expenditures). County expenditures for social services and child welfare services from all sources (including county tax levy, community aids, children and family aids, the community options program, youth aids, and services reimbursed by other funding sources such as MA), totaled over \$1.3 billion in calendar 2011.

Counties must submit client-specific information at different intervals depending on the program. For long-term care waiver programs, counties must submit information monthly, while counties must submit information on other programs either quarterly or annually. HSRS reports do not include information on revenue sources, which is now reported separately in the human services revenue report. In calendar year 2011, counties reported serving 256,116 clients through the programs reported to HSRS.

Human Service Revenue Report (HSRR). Counties must annually submit a human service revenue report (HSRR) of all county human service expenditures and revenues to DHS. This report shows actual costs to provide human services at the local level and the source of funds used to pay for these costs. HSRR uses the same target groups as client data reporting in HSRS. Appendix V provides more detailed information on clients served and expenditures, by target group and program category cluster, as reported through HSRS and HSRR.

Community Aids Reporting System (CARS). Counties also must submit monthly reports of expenditures based on the categories included in the state contract. The community aids reporting

system (CARS) is used to authorize the payment of funds to counties. The categories included in the contract are those for which funding is distributed, and do not correspond to the categories for HSRS or HSRR.

In addition, these reports do not indicate expenditures by fund source because community

aids and children and family aids funds are distributed as two aggregate payments. As CARS data elements are based on budget contract categories, and HSRS and HSRR are based on broad program categories, it is generally not possible to make data comparisons among these reporting systems.

Additional Resources

Additional information on community aids and children and family aids is available through the following sources:

Department of Health Services State-County Contract

www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/sca

Department of Children and Families State-County Contract

www.dcf.wisconsin.gov/contractsgrants/social_human_services_contracts

Human Services Reporting System (HSRS) Home

www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/hsrs

LIST OF APPENDICES

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- Appendix II Community aids and children and family aids allocations, by county and allocation category, calendar year 2013.
- Appendix III Total community aids and children and family aids allocations by county, calendar years 2007 through 2013.
- Appendix IV Required matching amounts by county, calendar year 2013.
- Appendix V The number of clients served and county expenditures on human services funded by revenues sources reported to the human services reporting system (HSRS), calendar year 2011.

APPENDIX I

Eligible Community Aids and Children and Family Aids Services

Child care

Community living/support services

Adult day care
Respite care
Housing/energy assistance
Daily living skills training
Interpreter services and adaptive equipment
Family support
Congregate meals
Home-delivered meals
Family planning
Protective payment/guardianship
Case management

Community prevention, access, and outreach

Recreation/alternative activities
Community prevention, organization, and awareness
Outreach
Information and referral
Advocacy and defense resources
Health screening and accessibility

Community residential services

Adoptions
Adult family home care
Foster home care
Group home care
Shelter care
Detoxification - social setting
Community-based residential facility care

Community Support Programs

Community treatment services

Juvenile probation and supervision
Juvenile reintegration and aftercare
Restitution
Crisis intervention
Counseling/therapeutic resources
Medical day treatment

Inpatient and institutional care

Juvenile correctional institution services
Detoxification - hospital setting
Inpatient
Child caring institution services
DD center/nursing home

Institution for mental disease (IMD) services

Work-related and day care services

Work-related services
Nonmedical day care services

Investigations and assessments

Court intake and studies
Intake assessment

Specialized transportation and escort services

Supported employment services

Supportive home care services

APPENDIX II

Community Aids/Children and Family Aids Allocations Calendar Year 2013

County	Community Aids (DHS)						Total
	Basic County Allocation	Mental Health Block Grant	Substance Abuse Block Grant	Alzheimer's Family and Caregiver Support*	Family Support Program	Children and Family Aids (DCF)	
Adams	\$556,307	\$8,555	\$34,248	\$0	\$16,828	\$243,943	\$859,881
Ashland	776,448	9,580	28,276	6,929	28,202	328,184	1,177,619
Barron	1,444,318	20,066	79,713	0	50,087	623,523	2,217,707
Bayfield	564,538	7,354	35,262	5,375	31,684	238,026	882,239
Brown	6,560,785	98,340	365,279	0	197,378	2,916,432	10,138,214
Buffalo	549,958	7,803	23,204	5,462	16,634	306,061	909,122
Burnett	583,358	7,248	28,760	5,406	15,689	246,840	887,301
Calumet	860,892	12,388	46,328	7,712	37,481	371,015	1,335,816
Chippewa	1,937,134	27,037	96,341	0	55,842	821,443	2,937,797
Clark	1,338,934	16,032	55,026	0	40,172	550,741	2,000,905
Columbia	1,338,342	16,818	77,128	12,864	45,478	581,996	2,072,626
Crawford	1,009,518	7,939	32,086	5,899	18,811	421,992	1,496,245
Dane	12,322,232	160,098	650,692	139,786	293,949	5,300,326	18,867,083
Dodge	2,161,238	31,007	111,966	21,487	78,028	947,074	3,350,800
Door	791,325	7,665	46,219	0	45,433	328,432	1,219,074
Douglas	2,200,867	25,572	110,750	17,662	48,175	737,121	3,140,147
Dunn	1,252,985	18,754	69,453	0	32,108	536,067	1,909,367
Eau Claire	3,610,356	51,569	189,338	0	88,244	1,543,654	5,483,161
Florence	259,015	3,434	8,512	0	13,660	197,501	482,122
Fond du Lac	2,315,666	37,307	153,543	0	98,901	1,457,346	4,062,763
Forest	498,243	5,386	29,605	6,921	15,930	238,625	794,710
Grant	1,727,811	21,745	77,899	20,236	59,436	695,710	2,602,837
Green	880,678	11,554	45,365	8,685	27,976	405,012	1,379,270
Green Lake	570,416	6,805	32,340	5,538	20,632	246,978	882,709
Iowa	669,639	8,335	29,860	1,561	22,783	278,563	1,010,741
Iron	305,468	3,621	7,985	4,141	9,048	126,638	456,901
Jackson	979,362	8,922	39,385	6,659	33,994	446,630	1,514,952
Jefferson	1,975,715	26,128	109,299	19,010	66,343	865,844	3,062,339
Juneau	758,909	10,820	42,890	0	24,826	319,102	1,156,547
Kenosha	5,523,189	72,813	326,821	0	111,865	2,403,456	8,438,144
Kewaunee	616,475	7,486	26,797	7,973	27,444	269,503	955,678
La Crosse	2,793,875	56,779	204,793	30,800	99,173	1,754,681	4,940,101
Lafayette	614,955	7,785	22,055	5,668	37,214	267,960	955,637
Langlade	855,831	12,236	50,577	0	3,759	348,464	1,270,867
Lincoln	918,464	7,585	31,351	0	39,500	409,064	1,405,963
Manitowoc	2,753,202	35,127	140,547	0	77,626	1,183,176	4,189,678
Marathon	3,660,240	52,071	215,234	0	146,677	1,511,903	5,586,125
Marinette	1,266,967	18,732	75,173	0	49,370	540,533	1,950,775
Marquette	458,938	6,423	23,939	5,118	16,607	194,954	705,979
Menominee	779,145	5,752	41,427	6,124	22,872	327,102	1,182,423

APPENDIX II (continued)

**Community Aids/Children and Family Aids Allocations
Calendar Year 2013**

County	Community Aids (DHS)						Total
	Basic County Allocation	Mental Health Block Grant	Substance Abuse Block Grant	Alzheimer's Family and Caregiver Support*	Family Support Program	Children and Family Aids (DCF)	
Milwaukee	\$36,423,760	\$685,914	\$2,431,021	\$242,158	\$852,668	\$6,890,367	\$47,525,888
Monroe	1,312,385	18,307	71,115	12,498	46,054	565,456	2,025,815
Oconto	949,390	13,353	48,966	0	41,726	421,993	1,475,428
Oneida	1,066,952	11,796	64,839	0	34,889	480,698	1,659,172
Outagamie	4,431,615	64,126	236,002	41,676	126,854	1,922,217	6,822,490
Ozaukee	1,825,673	25,233	85,354	0	56,810	785,522	2,778,592
Pepin	435,772	4,795	11,569	4,361	14,196	180,692	651,385
Pierce	973,772	13,239	51,163	0	27,996	441,889	1,508,059
Polk	1,318,787	17,164	68,628	12,331	41,518	567,594	2,026,022
Portage	1,151,317	25,490	111,625	5632	57,412	737,194	2,088,670
Price	599,036	8,029	19,379	0	26,183	251,436	904,063
Racine	7,421,184	100,488	500,171	64,714	168,420	3,174,050	11,429,027
Richland	569,562	9,465	32,819	3,566	19,306	350,449	985,167
Rock	6,414,651	73,312	343,850	72,180	117,853	2,758,860	9,780,706
Rusk	768,607	9,661	30,407	6,037	18,690	320,645	1,154,047
St. Croix	1,186,424	17,529	70,176	0	58,331	506,582	1,839,042
Sauk	1,619,162	17,541	82,089	13,678	46,635	693,210	2,472,315
Sawyer	787,182	8,146	50,066	5,556	36,075	334,445	1,221,470
Shawano	1,134,961	16,604	73,720	17,002	39,067	500,000	1,781,354
Sheboygan	3,497,924	51,197	178,215	0	98,798	1,526,277	5,352,411
Taylor	869,863	9,043	31,092	8,511	20,050	371,726	1,310,285
Trempealeau	1,098,747	15,769	43,091	11,157	28,096	457,153	1,654,013
Vernon	1,024,229	12,392	44,268	9,290	19,637	435,127	1,544,943
Vilas	657,928	7,434	40,862	0	21,987	228,105	956,317
Walworth	2,375,807	22,005	118,911	17,756	64,956	1,031,545	3,630,980
Washburn	630,280	8,386	27,842	0	17,128	275,360	958,996
Washington	2,425,479	37,470	131,927	0	84,972	1,021,074	3,700,922
Waukesha	7,923,389	109,469	421,473	71,798	255,291	3,407,076	12,188,496
Waupaca	1,375,297	20,786	80,798	15,097	52,668	604,956	2,149,602
Waushara	747,880	10,433	37,207	7,181	36,679	334,821	1,174,201
Winnebago	5,056,121	68,961	253,027	45,183	126,074	2,242,902	7,792,268
Wood	<u>2,563,113</u>	<u>39,193</u>	<u>128,562</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>86,461</u>	<u>1,124,491</u>	<u>3,941,820</u>
Total	\$171,677,986	\$2,513,400	\$9,735,700	\$1,044,378	\$4,909,339	\$66,475,528	\$256,356,331

* Counties with no listed Alzheimer's Family and Caregiver Support Program allocation receive that grant through Area Agencies on Aging, rather than as a community aids allocation.

APPENDIX III

Total Community Aids/Children and Family Aids Allocation, By County Calendar Years 2007 through 2013

County	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Adams	\$862,782	\$865,542	\$868,302	\$846,648	\$855,750	\$860,050	\$859,881
Ashland	1,183,928	1,187,735	1,191,541	1,119,748	1,171,012	1,177,847	1,177,619
Barron	2,228,925	2,236,068	2,243,211	2,187,385	2,204,594	2,218,147	2,217,707
Bayfield	897,352	900,154	902,955	879,549	878,038	882,403	882,239
Brown	10,107,195	10,139,651	10,172,108	9,918,386	10,070,754	10,140,211	10,138,214
Buffalo	914,551	917,503	920,455	895,316	902,884	909,284	909,122
Burnett	896,864	899,741	902,620	878,581	882,726	887,473	887,301
Calumet	1,345,660	1,349,915	1,354,171	1,320,947	1,328,478	1,336,069	1,335,816
Chippewa	2,986,361	2,995,918	3,005,473	2,917,547	2,937,213	2,938,387	2,937,797
Clark	2,026,021	2,028,307	2,030,593	1,981,093	1,990,003	2,001,313	2,000,905
Columbia	2,086,489	2,093,116	2,099,743	2,038,223	2,059,811	2,073,019	2,072,626
Crawford	1,504,703	1,509,642	1,514,580	1,475,025	1,487,289	1,496,546	1,496,245
Dane	18,962,483	19,023,360	19,084,237	18,609,223	18,741,729	18,870,834	18,867,083
Dodge	3,357,883	3,368,556	3,379,229	3,279,886	3,328,929	3,351,433	3,350,800
Door	1,240,104	1,241,630	1,243,155	1,212,708	1,212,905	1,219,316	1,219,074
Douglas	3,170,964	3,181,138	3,191,312	3,105,803	3,123,438	3,140,796	3,140,147
Dunn	1,924,154	1,930,352	1,277,572	1,888,106	1,898,344	1,909,748	1,909,367
Eau Claire	5,563,860	5,581,694	5,599,528	5,437,150	5,476,945	5,515,225	5,483,161
Florence	482,243	483,812	485,380	473,350	478,723	482,200	482,122
Fond du Lac	4,071,716	4,079,119	4,086,522	3,973,976	4,028,739	4,063,467	4,062,763
Forest	793,005	794,082	795,159	788,229	790,567	794,861	794,710
Grant	2,603,613	2,607,317	2,611,021	2,583,139	2,589,768	2,603,339	2,602,837
Green	1,362,862	1,367,210	1,371,558	1,333,260	1,370,762	1,379,530	1,379,270
Green Lake	889,361	892,184	895,008	868,769	878,175	882,877	882,709
Iowa	1,010,533	1,012,027	1,013,519	1,001,989	1,005,933	1,010,943	1,010,741
Iron	460,375	461,866	463,356	451,023	455,240	456,989	456,901
Jackson	1,491,815	1,496,625	1,501,434	1,459,215	1,505,251	1,515,243	1,514,952
Jefferson	3,073,100	3,082,872	3,092,644	3,002,008	3,042,513	3,062,919	3,062,339
Juneau	1,171,637	1,175,393	1,179,148	1,149,773	1,150,769	1,156,778	1,156,547
Kenosha	8,476,633	8,504,000	8,531,368	8,316,946	8,382,419	8,439,827	8,438,144
Kewaunee	952,286	955,318	958,351	934,832	950,792	955,865	955,678
La Crosse	4,968,519	4,988,474	5,008,427	4,870,614	4,898,907	4,940,951	4,940,101
Lafayette	952,451	955,465	958,480	933,734	950,624	955,818	955,637
Langlade	1,248,111	1,249,543	1,250,976	1,243,205	1,264,171	1,271,128	1,270,867
Lincoln	1,396,628	1,398,377	1,400,126	1,379,181	1,397,755	1,406,243	1,405,963
Manitowoc	4,208,866	4,222,457	4,236,049	3,928,367	4,162,874	4,190,516	4,189,678
Marathon	5,537,352	5,543,773	5,550,194	5,512,830	5,552,420	5,587,239	5,586,125
Marinette	1,970,535	1,976,813	1,983,092	1,933,896	1,939,622	1,951,160	1,950,775
Marquette	713,987	716,254	718,520	697,001	702,665	706,114	705,979
Menominee	1,196,684	1,200,534	1,204,384	1,174,336	1,176,131	1,182,660	1,182,423

APPENDIX III (continued)

**Total Community Aids/Children and Family Aids Allocation, By County
Calendar Years 2007 through 2013**

County	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Milwaukee	\$51,159,406	\$51,159,369	\$51,159,370	\$50,150,719	\$50,055,635	\$47,537,801	\$47,525,888
Monroe	2,041,604	2,048,092	2,054,579	1,997,584	2,014,096	2,026,201	2,025,815
Oconto	1,481,457	1,473,068	1,477,755	1,441,207	1,467,144	1,475,717	1,475,428
Oneida	1,613,157	1,615,143	1,617,127	1,606,714	1,649,221	1,659,498	1,659,172
Outagamie	6,860,020	6,881,919	6,903,818	6,732,897	6,782,002	6,823,791	6,822,490
Ozaukee	2,785,145	2,794,139	2,803,134	2,733,228	2,761,468	2,779,149	2,778,592
Pepin	655,762	657,889	660,015	641,852	648,393	651,513	651,385
Pierce	1,492,399	1,497,209	1,502,020	1,464,492	1,499,046	1,508,356	1,508,059
Polk	2,040,523	2,047,036	2,053,549	1,999,019	2,013,562	2,026,409	2,026,022
Portage	2,101,243	2,109,557	2,117,870	2,059,782	2,067,154	2,083,389	2,088,670
Price	914,824	917,755	920,687	896,888	905,031	909,871	904,063
Racine	11,604,500	11,641,412	11,678,322	11,339,051	11,352,132	11,431,212	11,429,027
Richland	991,707	995,748	999,789	924,995	978,274	985,339	985,167
Rock	9,834,137	9,859,087	9,884,037	9,637,238	9,715,670	9,782,659	9,780,706
Rusk	1,165,775	1,169,549	1,173,323	1,142,546	1,147,661	1,154,275	1,154,047
St. Croix	1,873,740	1,862,871	1,868,750	1,822,691	1,829,144	1,839,405	1,839,042
Sauk	2,491,708	2,499,700	2,507,691	2,435,158	2,456,992	2,472,790	2,472,315
Sawyer	1,239,765	1,243,673	1,247,582	1,215,658	1,214,806	1,221,703	1,221,470
Shawano	1,787,519	1,789,227	1,790,935	1,747,000	1,771,273	1,781,700	1,781,354
Sheboygan	5,353,496	5,370,762	5,388,029	5,253,465	5,317,403	5,353,476	5,352,411
Taylor	1,309,575	1,313,839	1,318,102	1,285,205	1,302,998	1,310,550	1,310,285
Trempealeau	1,672,830	1,675,153	1,677,476	1,630,883	1,644,081	1,654,335	1,654,013
Vernon	1,555,759	1,560,797	1,565,834	1,519,801	1,536,395	1,545,244	1,544,943
Vilas	951,892	952,920	953,950	950,230	952,622	956,518	956,317
Walworth	3,643,027	3,654,750	3,666,471	3,572,838	3,607,569	3,631,684	3,630,980
Washburn	956,003	959,104	962,207	938,143	953,989	959,188	958,996
Washington	3,748,496	3,752,991	3,753,486	3,660,597	3,678,790	3,701,661	3,700,922
Waukesha	12,283,813	12,322,965	12,362,117	12,002,673	12,105,650	12,190,827	12,188,496
Waupaca	2,158,791	2,165,604	2,172,418	2,119,051	2,140,184	2,150,003	2,149,602
Waushara	1,168,427	1,172,117	1,175,806	1,141,687	1,167,481	1,171,421	1,174,201
Winnebago	7,773,456	7,798,403	7,823,351	7,629,038	7,749,285	7,793,756	7,792,268
Wood	<u>3,935,157</u>	<u>3,940,459</u>	<u>3,945,762</u>	<u>3,848,007</u>	<u>3,916,336</u>	<u>3,942,600</u>	<u>3,941,820</u>
Total	\$260,937,704	\$261,515,844	\$261,460,863	\$255,541,334	\$257,627,149	\$256,436,808	\$256,356,331

APPENDIX IV

County Matching Requirements Calendar Year 2013

County	Community Aids Match	Children and Family Aids Match	Total Match
Adams	\$55,019	\$18,115	\$73,134
Ashland	76,791	24,371	101,162
Barron	142,843	46,302	189,145
Bayfield	55,833	17,676	73,509
Brown	648,862	216,571	865,433
Buffalo	54,391	22,728	77,119
Burnett	57,694	18,330	76,024
Calumet	85,142	27,551	112,693
Chippewa	191,583	60,999	252,582
Clark	132,421	40,897	173,318
Columbia	132,362	43,218	175,580
Crawford	99,841	31,337	131,178
Dane	1,218,669	393,597	1,612,266
Dodge	213,746	70,329	284,075
Door	78,262	24,389	102,651
Douglas	217,666	54,738	272,404
Dunn	123,920	39,808	163,728
Eau Claire	357,064	114,630	471,694
Florence	25,617	14,666	40,283
Fond du Lac	229,020	108,221	337,241
Forest	49,276	17,720	66,996
Grant	170,881	51,663	222,544
Green	87,099	30,076	117,175
Green Lake	56,414	18,340	74,754
Iowa	66,227	20,686	86,913
Iron	30,211	9,404	39,615
Jackson	96,859	33,166	130,025
Jefferson	195,398	64,297	259,695
Juneau	75,056	23,696	98,752
Kenosha	546,243	178,478	724,721
Kewaunee	60,969	20,013	80,982
La Crosse	276,314	130,301	406,615
Lafayette	60,819	19,898	80,717
Langlade	55,457	25,877	81,333
Lincoln	120,020	30,377	150,397
Manitowoc	272,292	87,861	360,153
Marathon	361,998	112,272	474,270
Marinette	125,303	40,139	165,442
Marquette	45,389	14,477	59,866
Menominee	77,057	24,290	101,347

APPENDIX IV (continued)

**County Matching Requirements
Calendar Year 2013**

County	Community Aids Match	Children and Family Aids Match	Total Match
Milwaukee	\$3,602,310	\$511,671	\$4,113,981
Monroe	129,795	41,990	171,785
Oconto	93,895	31,337	125,232
Oneida	105,521	35,696	141,217
Outagamie	438,287	142,742	581,029
Ozaukee	180,559	58,332	238,891
Pepin	43,098	13,418	56,516
Pierce	96,306	32,814	129,120
Polk	130,428	42,149	172,577
Portage	113,865	54,743	168,608
Price	59,245	18,671	77,916
Racine	733,955	235,702	969,657
Richland	56,330	26,024	82,354
Rock	634,409	204,870	839,279
Rusk	76,015	23,811	99,826
St. Croix	117,337	37,618	154,955
Sauk	160,135	51,477	211,612
Sawyer	77,852	24,836	102,688
Shawano	112,248	37,129	149,377
Sheboygan	345,945	113,340	459,285
Taylor	86,029	27,604	113,633
Trempealeau	108,666	33,948	142,614
Vernon	101,296	32,312	133,608
Vilas	65,069	16,939	82,008
Walworth	234,967	76,601	311,568
Washburn	62,335	20,448	82,783
Washington	239,880	75,824	315,704
Waukesha	783,623	253,006	1,036,629
Waupaca	136,017	44,923	180,940
Waushara	73,965	24,863	98,828
Winnebago	500,050	166,556	666,606
Wood	<u>253,492</u>	<u>83,504</u>	<u>336,996</u>
Total	\$16,978,952	\$4,936,403	\$21,915,355

APPENDIX V

County Expenditures and Clients Served As Reported through the Human Services Reporting System (HSRS)* Calendar Year 2011

<u>Target Group</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>		<u>Clients**</u>	
	Amount (in millions)	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Abused and Neglected Children	\$114.3	8.7%	5,033	2.0%
Adults and the Elderly	104.6	8.0	25,231	9.9
Children and Families	61.0	4.6	16,608	6.5
Delinquent and Status Offenders	175.5	13.4	5,810	2.3
Developmental Disability	297.5	22.6	26,432	10.3
Mental Health	444.5	33.8	105,240	41.1
Physical and Sensory Disability	41.8	3.2	5,092	2.0
Substance Abuse	<u>75.0</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>66,670</u>	<u>26.0</u>
Total	\$1,314.2	100.0%	256,116	100.0%

<u>Standard Program Category Cluster</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>		<u>Clients***</u>
	Amount (in Millions)	% of Total	Number
Access, Prevention, and Outreach	\$35.4	2.7%	6,885
Child Day Care/Crisis Respite Care	2.8	0.2	824
Community Living and Support Services	320.1	24.4	84,372
Community Residential Services	229.6	17.5	11,652
Community Support Programs	71.1	5.4	7,979
Community Treatment Services	274.7	20.9	123,816
Inpatient and Institutional Care	160.8	12.2	34,944
Investigation and Assessments	79.5	6.0	78,476
Juvenile Corrections	12.2	0.9	354
Specialized Transportation or Escort	22.0	1.7	5,217
Supported Employment	4.3	0.3	1,575
Supportive Home Care	64.4	4.9	6,991
Work Related and Day Services	<u>37.1</u>	<u>2.8</u>	10,856
Total	\$1,314.2	100.0%	

* Includes services funded from sources other than community aids and children and family aids, such as MA waiver programs, community options program, county tax levy.

**An additional 6,185 clients whose target group was not identified were served in 2011. Total expenditures for this group were not reported.

*** Some clients receive services from more than one category cluster. No total is provided, as it would not reflect an unduplicated total.