

# Community Services Block Grant

## Report to Congress

### Fiscal Year 2017



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## Executive Summary

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) is authorized by section 674 of the Community Services Block Grant Act of 1981 (CSBG Act), as amended by the Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-285), 42 U.S.C. 9901 *et seq.* It is administered by the Office of Community Services (OCS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

The federal fiscal year (FFY) 2017 CSBG Report to Congress, which includes the CSBG Performance Measurement Report, is mandated by sections 678E(b)(2) and 678B(c) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. 9917(b)(2) and 9914(c). Both reports are required to be submitted together to the United States Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the United States House Committee on Education and Labor by section 678B(c) of the CSBG Act.

FFY 2017 data for the CSBG Report to Congress was gathered by CSBG Information System (CSBG IS) Survey and Module 1 of the State CSBG Annual Report submitted to OCS. The states, including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, provided information about the level and uses of CSBG funds, their activities, and the number and characteristics of families and individuals participating in CSBG initiatives.<sup>1</sup> In addition, data were included on tribal uses of direct CSBG funds.

## The State CSBG Annual Report

FFY 2017 is the second year of the phased transition from the CSBG IS to the state CSBG Annual Report. OCS received Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for a state CSBG Annual Report on January 12, 2017, allowing states to report FFY 2017 state-level data in Module 1. The State CSBG Annual Report is the CSBG Network's most recent comprehensive revision of CSBG data collection and reporting since the first CSBG IS developed in 1983. OCS and the CSBG Network—composed of CSBG-eligible entities, state CSBG lead agencies, state Community Action Associations, national partners, and others—participated in a multiyear effort to update the State CSBG Annual Report. The State CSBG Annual Report was designed to complement Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Next Generation and support and complete the CSBG Performance Management Framework. In addition to the State CSBG Annual Report and ROMA Next Generation, the new Performance Management Framework includes local, state, and federal standards, and a national Community Action Theory of Change. The information in the state CSBG Annual Report will be used at local, state,

<sup>1</sup> The 50 states, along with the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, are henceforth referenced as “states” throughout this report (unless otherwise noted). Under the provisions of the CSBG Act, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are subject to requirements comparable to those of states, while the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands, are managed according to separate requirements.

federal, and national levels to improve performance, track results from year-to-year, and maintain accountability for critical activities and outcomes at each level of the CSBG Network.

The state CSBG Annual Report builds upon Community Action's 53-year history of serving individuals, families, and communities across the United States. Analysis of current CSBG data collection and reporting, consultation from multiple working groups, two public comment periods,<sup>2</sup> and countless listening sessions and interactions with the CSBG Network have led to the final, OMB-approved state CSBG Annual Report that will replace the CSBG IS in totality by FFY 2018.

A high-level outline of the four modules (Module 1: State Administration, Module 2: Agency Expenditures, Capacity and Resources, Module 3: Community-Level Indicators, and Module 4: Individual- and Family-Level Indicators) is available online at the following web address: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-im-152-annual-report>.

Module 1 of the state CSBG Annual Report (which is focused on state administration) is the only data that will be reported in this FFY 2017 congressional report. This iteration of Module 1 data covers FFY 2017 and was submitted by state offices March 31, 2018.

Modules 2-4 (which provide agency-level information on expenditures, services, and strategies) will be collected for the first time in FFY 2018, reported by states in March 2019 and reported to Congress for the first time in the FFY 2018 report to Congress.

Unless otherwise specified, data provided span only the period of FFY 2017. The Appendices of this report provide more extensive information on the FFY 2017 State Assessments and data pertaining to CSBG uses of funds, services, and client characteristics reported from the CSBG IS and Module 1 of the State CSBG Annual Report.

## Community Services Block Grant Mission and Purpose

The CSBG mission is to aid states and local communities, working through a network of eligible entities, in the reduction of poverty, the revitalization of low-income communities, and the empowerment of low-income families and individuals in rural and urban areas to become fully self-sufficient. CSBG is administered at the state level and distributed to CSBG-eligible entities including community action agencies (CAAs), migrant and seasonal farmworker organizations, or other organizations designated by the states. In addition, state- and federally-recognized tribes may apply for direct federal funding under CSBG. State CSBG administrators coordinate with other federal, state, and local programs, improving efficiency, access, and results for low-income individuals and communities.

<sup>2</sup> Proposed Information Collection Activity: Comment Request. June 16, 2016.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/06/16/2016-14229/proposed-information-collection-activity-comment-request>

## **Federal Fiscal Year 2017 State CSBG Funding**

In FFY 2017, Congress appropriated \$703.5 million for CSBG. Of this amount \$657.2 million was allocated to states (including the District of Columbia), \$6.3 million was allocated to tribes, and \$33.4 million was allocated to U.S. territories (including Puerto Rico). In addition, approximately \$11 million was reserved for federal training and technical assistance expenditures.

During FFY 2017, states reported obligations totaling over \$639.7 million to eligible entities. The remainder was allocated for state administrative expenses and discretionary funding or carried over into the subsequent fiscal year.<sup>3</sup>

Each state designates a state agency to act as the lead agency for the purposes of administering CSBG. State CSBG lead agencies are responsible for developing the state plan, conducting reviews of CSBG-eligible entities, and ensuring CSBG funds are directed toward the statutory purposes of CSBG. The CSBG Act requires that at least 90 percent of the funds that states receive be allocated to CSBG-eligible entities who administer CSBG at the community-level.

The remaining funds may be used at the state's discretion for programs that help accomplish CSBG goals. Discretionary funds primarily are used for activities such as statewide initiatives, including research, information dissemination, coalition building, demonstration projects, training and technical assistance, geographic service expansion, volunteer mobilization, disaster relief, health care, and other activities.

## **CSBG Performance Measurement**

In 2011, the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA) was implemented setting new expectations for federal agencies and leaders to set clear and ambitious goals for a limited number of outcome-focused and management priorities; measure, analyze, and communicate performance information to identify successful practices to spread and problematic practices to prevent or correct; and frequently conduct in-depth performance reviews to drive progress on the priorities of eligible entities.

In light of these changing performance management expectations in the public and private sectors, OCS has moved forward with the implementation of a comprehensive CSBG Performance Management Framework focused on a model of continuous improvement. Implementing a comprehensive CSBG Performance Management Framework not only strengthens the CSBG Network to meet today's challenges, but positions the CSBG Network for future growth and increased capabilities to achieve breakthrough outcomes.

As noted previously, the new National Performance Indicators (NPIs) will not be reported until FFY 2018. Since the state-level data points have changed, state-level data in this report cannot

<sup>3</sup> States and eligible entities may expend CSBG funds during the fiscal year in which funds are appropriated and the subsequent fiscal year.

be compared to previous years' data. The NPIs reported in this report are still submitted through the CSBG IS process. Under the CSBG IS, states and CSBG-eligible entities receiving CSBG funds work to achieve the original six national performance goals (as detailed on page 11).

Moving forward, and as directed in OCS's Information Memorandum (IM) 152,<sup>4</sup> the CSBG Network will move from the original six national goals to three. The following NPIs under the new goals (as detailed on page 40) will not be reported on until FFY 2018.

To enable greater aggregation and national reporting of the most universal and significant CSBG results among states and eligible entities, the CSBG Network reports on 15 common categories, or NPIs, of eligible entities' performance. The CSBG IS NPIs (as detailed on page 11) related to the six national performance goals in that they measure incremental progress toward achieving each of the larger goals.

In FFY 2018, states will begin collecting and reporting on the new set of NPIs in the State CSBG Annual Report. The new NPIs are organized by Community NPIs (or CNPIs) and Family NPIs (or FNPIs) within six core domains and one unique additional domain. Each domain includes its own set of new NPIs.

## FFY 2017 CSBG Highlights of Accomplishments and Performance Outcomes

Eligible entities provide services with both CSBG funds and other funding sources. All states measured and reported on outcomes regarding individuals served using CSBG funds and the impact on the community using the HHS Secretary's ROMA system or a local or state adaptation of the system as allowed in the CSBG Act. CSBG IS NPIs were used for reporting data on family, community, and agency improvement outcomes as well as CSBG performance targets.

The following are examples of the people served, achievements, and services provided by these entities using CSBG and other funding sources during FFY 2017<sup>5</sup>:

- 173,775 unemployed, low-income people obtained a job as a result of community action.
- 425,445 low-income participants obtained healthcare services for themselves or a family member in support of employment stability.
- 360,909 low-income families in CAA tax preparation programs qualified for a federal or state tax credit. (The expected total amount of tax credits was \$ \$449,158,379).

<sup>4</sup> IM 152 is available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-im-152-annual-report>.

<sup>5</sup> While all states are required to report based on the federal fiscal year for Module 1, states and eligible entities are given the flexibility to use one of three reporting periods for Modules 2-4: the state fiscal year (July 1 – June 30), the federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30), or the calendar year (January 1 – December 31). States and eligible entities are given this flexibility to reduce administrative burden, and allow states to align with their budget, contracts, and financial periods. Refer to Appendix B, Table B-3 for each state's reporting period.

- 13,109 low-income people completed adult basic education (ABE) or General Educational Development (GED) coursework and received a certificate or diploma.
- 2,622,879 low-income participants obtained food assistance in support of employment stability.
- Volunteers provided a little over 41 million hours of support. The volunteers' time was worth a minimum of \$298 million (based on the federal minimum wage). If valued at the independent sector wage, which adjusts for skill levels of non-profit volunteers, the volunteers' time was worth almost \$1 billion.
- Over 15 million individuals were served by local CSBG-eligible entities.
- CSBG-eligible entities provided services to over 1.09 million families headed by single mothers.

## Federal Monitoring and Oversight

The CSBG Act requires the HHS Secretary annually to conduct fiscal year assessments of the use of funds received by the states. Accordingly, OCS conducts State Assessments (SAs) to examine the implementation, performance, compliance, and outcomes of a state's CSBG program to certify that the state is adhering to the provisions of the CSBG Act, in accordance with section 678B of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. 9914.

On March 15, 2017, OCS published IM 153 outlining the monitoring schedule for FFY 2017. A copy of the IM was provided to each CSBG state agency.<sup>6</sup> OCS conducted onsite reviews of the use of CSBG funds by the states of Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, North Carolina, and Tennessee. The selection of states to be monitored was based on several criteria, including risk-based issues. Examples of criteria include the following:

- OCS verified the frequency of previous monitoring visits and prioritized states that were never monitored.
- OCS considered any issues identified through routinely available program monitoring information, including any unresolved findings from prior monitoring.
- OCS considered CSBG funding allocation per state.
- OCS analyzed single-audit results as reported in accordance with OMB single-audit requirements.

The SAs are tools for monitoring program integrity and for targeting CSBG discretionary training and technical assistance funds. They are a key component of ongoing program integrity and accountability efforts in CSBG. For example, the SAs showed that states generally conducted monitoring of the CSBG-eligible entities in accordance with the CSBG Act. In states where noncompliance issues were found, states were required to implement corrective action plans to address the findings. The appendices of this report provide more extensive information on the FFY 2017 SAs.

<sup>6</sup> A copy of Information Memorandum 153 can be found at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-im-153-state-assessment-schedule-fy-2017>.

# Introduction

CSBG supports a nationwide network of local organizations whose purpose is to reduce the causes of poverty in the low-income communities they serve. To be eligible for CSBG funding, local CSBG-eligible entities must meet the following statutory requirements:

- Be governed by a unique tripartite board, a three-part community board consisting of one-third elected public officials and at least one-third representatives of the low-income community, with the balance drawn from leaders in the private sector including businesses, faith-based groups, and civic organizations.
- Conduct periodic assessments of the needs of their communities and serve as a principal source of information about, and advocacy for, poverty-reduction actions.
- Maintain a performance-focused system for assessing and reporting the effectiveness of its anti-poverty strategy.
- Develop strategies for achieving the goals of increasing economic opportunity and security for their communities and low-income residents.
- Mobilize and coordinate resources and partnerships to achieve these goals.

CSBG is authorized at section 674 by the CSBG Act, as amended by the Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-285), 42 U.S.C. 99031 *et seq.* It is administered by OCS, ACF, HHS.

This report complies with sections 678E(b)(2) and 678B(c) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. 9917(b)(2) and 9914(c). The CSBG Act requires that the HHS Secretary annually submit together to Congress the report required at section 678E(b)(2) on the CSBG statistical database (CSBG IS Report and the CSBG Annual Report) and the report required at section 678B(c) on the results of fiscal year (FY) evaluations conducted in several states on the use of CSBG funds (CSBG State Assessments). In addition, section 678E(b)(2)(E) of the CSBG Act requires the Secretary to include in the annual report “a summary of each state’s performance results, and the results for the CSBG eligible entities, as collected and submitted by the States.” (42 U.S.C. 9917(b)(2)(E)). This report provides the information required for FFY 2017.

The FFY 2017 data for the CSBG Report were gathered by the CSBG IS Survey administered by the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSP) and Module 1 of the State CSBG Annual Report. The states provided information about the level and uses of CSBG funds, their activities, and the number and characteristics of families and individuals participating in CSBG-supported activities via the CSBG IS. They also provided state-level information on the state administration of CSBG via Module 1 of the State CSBG Annual Report.

In addition, HHS conducted evaluations of state compliance among all states during the reporting period through a state-by-state survey and in-depth state assessments on the use of CSBG funds in the states of Connecticut, Florida, Michigan, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Unless otherwise specified, data provided span the period of FFY 2017 only.

Specifically, the CSBG Act requires HHS to report on the following topics, which are presented

in this report:

- A summary of the planned uses of funds by each state and the CSBG-eligible entities in the state (state CSBG Annual Report, State Administration [Module 1]);
- A description of how funds were spent by the state and CSBG-eligible entities, including a breakdown of funds spent on:
  - Administrative costs, and
  - Delivery of local services by CSBG-eligible entities (Module 1 of the new state CSBG Annual Report).
- Information on the number of CSBG entities eligible for funds, including:
  - Number of low-income people served, and
  - Demographic data on low-income populations served by CSBG-eligible entities (CSBG IS).
- A comparison of the planned and actual uses of the funds by each state (Module 1 of the state CSBG Annual Report).
- A summary describing training and technical assistance offered by the state to help correct deficiencies during the year covered by the report (Module 1 of the state CSBG Annual Report).
- A summary of states' performance outcomes of community action as collected and submitted by the states (CSBG IS).
- Results of fiscal year evaluations conducted in several states on the use of CSBG funds (state assessments).

# Definitions

These definitions are consistent with the CSBG Act, IM issued by OCS, and published works by NASCSP — a CSBG national training and technical assistance provider. These definitions remain standard and consistent across all programs, entities, and publications as related to CSBG. This section is meant to provide definitions for common terms and acronyms within the CSBG Network.

## Administrative Costs

Administrative costs are equivalent to typical indirect costs or overhead. As distinguished from program administration or management expenditures that qualify as direct costs, administrative costs refer to central executive functions that do not directly support a specific project or service. Incurred for common objectives that benefit multiple programs administered by the grantee organization or the organization as a whole, administrative costs are not readily assignable to a particular program funding stream.

OCS's IM 37<sup>7</sup> guides the CSBG state administrators and eligible entities in their classification of administrative and direct costs.

## Community Action Agencies (CAAs)

CAAs are local, private, non-profit, and public organizations that carry out the Community Action mission, which was originally outlined and supported through the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act. Each CAA, also referred to as a local CSBG-eligible entity, is governed by a tripartite board composed of representatives of the low-income neighborhoods being served, elected local officials, and key community resources, such as business and commerce, faith-based organizations, other service providers, and community groups. All CAAs work “to stimulate a better focusing of all available local, state, private, and federal resources upon the goal of enabling low-income families, and low-income individuals of all ages, in rural and urban areas, to attain the skills, knowledge, and motivation to secure the opportunities needed for them to become self-sufficient.”<sup>8</sup> Each CAA focuses their poverty reduction efforts on a specific community.

## Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)

CSBG provides federal funds to states, territories, and tribes for distribution to agencies to support a wide range of community-based activities to reduce poverty. CSBG is authorized under title II, section 674 by the CSBG Act, as amended by the Coats Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998, 42 U.S.C. 99031 *et seq.* CSBG funds are allocated to the states

<sup>7</sup> IM 37 is available at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/im-no-37-definition-and-allowability-of-direct-and-administrative-cost>.

<sup>8</sup> OEO Instruction 6320-1 is available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1p3cOhxd3jlVI6C12yyLkTGHHKWxU-v0W/view>.

and other jurisdictions (including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, tribes, and territories) based on a statutory formula.

## **CSBG-Eligible Entities**

The CSBG Act requires states to allocate block grant funds to “designated” local agencies, defined as “eligible entities,” and commonly referred to as CAAs. In addition to CAAs, types of CSBG-eligible entities include, but are not limited to, limited purpose agencies, migrant and/or seasonal farm worker organizations, local government agencies, and tribes and tribal organizations. The CSBG Act requires that not less than 90 percent of state block grant funds be allocated to local CSBG-eligible entities.

## **CSBG Information System (CSBG IS)**

The CSBG IS collects information about the level and uses of CSBG funds, their activities, and the number and characteristics of families and individuals served by CSBG-eligible entities from the states. NASCSP administered the FFY 2017 survey.

## **CSBG Network**

CSBG supports a state-administered, nationwide network of local organizations whose purpose is to reduce the causes of poverty in the low-income communities they serve. The CSBG Network includes OCS, state CSBG lead agencies, local CSBG-eligible entities, state CAA associations, national training and technical assistance providers, and related organizations that collaborate and participate with CSBG-eligible entities in their efforts on behalf of low-income people.

## **Direct Program Costs**

Direct program costs can be identified with delivery of a particular project, service, or activity intended to achieve an objective of the grant. For CSBG, those purposes and eligible activities are specified in the CSBG Act and reflected in the national ROMA performance measures. Direct program costs are incurred for the service delivery and management components within a particular program or project.

## **Discretionary Projects**

Discretionary projects can include statewide capacity-building programs, such as programs that address a particular need and involve state-level planning, research, training and technical assistance to CSBG-eligible entities, as well as competitive or demonstration programs to eliminate one or more causes of poverty. Funds also may be expended for a broad range of programs run by CSBG-eligible entities and other organizations to address needs identified by state agencies.

## National Performance Indicators (NPIs)

The NPIs are related to the six national goals<sup>9</sup>:

- Goal 1: Low-income people become more self-sufficient.
- Goal 2: The conditions in which low-income people live are improved.
- Goal 3: Low-income people own a stake in their community.
- Goal 4: Partnerships among supporters and providers of service to low-income people are achieved.
- Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.
- Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive systems.

The NPIs measure incremental progress toward achieving each of these larger goals, which require specific steps along the way to success. There are 12 common categories, or indicators, of eligible entity performance that were identified from federal fiscal years (FFYs) 2001 to 2003 data. From FFYs 2004 to 2008, the 12 NPIs from the CSBG IS measured the reach and impact of CSBG Network programs and activities for families and communities. Beginning in FFY 2009, the number of indicators was expanded to 16, including an indicator added to capture the impacts of the Recovery Act funding. This Recovery Act NPI was removed to reflect the end of the Recovery Act funding, and the total CSBG IS NPI count is currently at 15 for FFYs 2014-2017. The CSBG IS NPIs are related to the six national performance goals in that they measure incremental progress toward achieving each of the larger goals and provide a common set of measurement tools to report the most universal and significant CSBG results across the Network among states and CAAs. Throughout the years, the Network has enhanced this list of NPIs in an effort to improve performance. The CSBG IS NPIs related to the six national performance goals cover the following outcome areas:

- 1.1 – Employment
- 1.2 – Employment Supports
- 1.3 – Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization
- 2.1 – Community Improvement and Revitalization
- 2.2 – Community Quality of Life and Assets
- 2.3 – Community Engagement
- 3.1 – Civic Investment
- 3.2 – Community Empowerment through Maximum Feasible Participation
- 4.1 – Expanding Opportunities through Community-Wide Partnerships
- 5.1 – Agency Development
- 6.1 – Independent Living
- 6.2 – Emergency Assistance
- 6.3 – Child and Family Development
- 6.4 – Family Supports
- 6.5 – Service Counts

<sup>9</sup> FFY 2017 is the final year in which OCS will report on the six National Goals in its Report to Congress. As part of its new Performance Management Framework, these goals are being consolidated into three national goals.

## Results-Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA)

In 1993, the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) was enacted to improve performance management across the federal government. To address this emphasis on performance management, the CSBG Network developed the Monitoring and Assessment Task Force—a task force of federal, state, and local community action officials. The task force developed ROMA in 1994 a performance-based initiative designed to preserve the anti-poverty focus of community action and to promote greater effectiveness among state and local agencies receiving CSBG funds. In 1998, the CSBG reauthorization required eligible entities to implement ROMA or an alternative system for measuring performance and results. ROMA is a management and evaluation strategy that measures and reports the performance outcomes of eligible entities' work toward promoting self-sufficiency, family stability, and community revitalization.

In 2011, the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA) was implemented and set new expectations for federal agencies to set outcome-focused goals and management priorities and to place a greater emphasis on measuring, analyzing, and communicating performance. In response to this new performance effort, OCS implemented a comprehensive CSBG Performance Management Framework to strengthen the CSBG Network.

The framework includes the four following elements: organizational standards for local CSBG-eligible entities, accountability measures for states and OCS, a state CSBG Annual Report that includes a refined set of outcome measures, and ROMA Next Generation.

In the new era of ROMA, expressed through ROMA Next Generation, basic ROMA principles have not changed, but a greater emphasis on data evaluation and analysis has been placed on the CSBG Network.

## State CSBG Annual Report

An OMB-approved report that includes the following four modules: Module 1: State Administration, Module 2: Agency Expenditures, Capacity and Resources, Module 3: Community-Level Indicators, and Module 4: Individual- and Family-Level Indicators. CSBG state lead agencies collect data from CSBG-eligible entities for Modules 2 - 4, prior to submitting the Report to OCS.

The state CSBG Annual Report meets the requirement specified in section 678E of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. 9917. More information about the CSBG Annual Report is available in CSBG-IM-152.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> CSBG-IM-152 is available online at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/csbg-im-152-annual-report>

## The FFY 2017 CSBG Network

CSBG funds are used to address the causes and reduce the conditions of poverty in low-income communities through a nationwide network referred to as the CSBG Network. As referenced in the national Community Action Theory of Change, the CSBG Network includes OCS (federal), the states through which CSBG is administered (state CSBG lead agencies), state associations, the Regional Performance and Innovation Consortiums (RPICs), local organizations (CSBG-eligible entities), and training and technical assistance providers (T/TA) – referred to as national T/TA partners – such as NASCSP, National Community Action Partnership (NCAP), Community Action Program Legal Services, Inc. (CAPLAW), the Association of Certified ROMA Trainers (ANCRT), and the National Community Action Foundation (NCAF).

CSBG-eligible entities are funded by state CSBG lead agencies and carry out their missions by creating, coordinating, and delivering a broad array of programs, initiatives, and services to their communities. According to State Administration Module (Module 1) of the state CSBG Annual Report, in FFY 2017, 1018 CSBG-eligible entities provided services across the United States to low-income families, individuals, and vulnerable communities. The term “eligible entity” is used to refer to all local organizations within the CSBG Network. Table 1 shows the number of CSBG-funded eligible entities, by type, in the nation. State-specific details can be found in Appendix B.

**Table 1:** CSBG-Eligible Entities by Type

<b>Category of Eligible Entity</b>	<b>Number of Entities Reported</b>	<b>Number of States*</b>
Community Action Agencies (CAAs)	816	52
Limited Purpose Agencies	8	7
Migrant and/or Seasonal Farmworker Organizations	12	9
Local Government Agencies	165	25
Tribes and Tribal Organizations**	12	2
Others	5	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,018</b>	

\* Includes 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

\*\* These tribes and tribal organizations are funded by states and does not include those tribes and tribal organizations funded directly by OCS.

## State Use of CSBG Funds

In FFY 2017, Congress appropriated \$707 million for CSBG. Of this amount, \$657.2 million was allocated to states (including the District of Columbia), \$6.3 million was allocated to tribes, and \$33.4 million was allocated to U.S. territories (including Puerto Rico).<sup>11 12</sup> In addition, approximately \$11 million was reserved for federal training and technical assistance expenditures.<sup>13</sup> For the CSBG-eligible entities that received this funding through the state awards, CSBG IS Survey provided them an opportunity to report on their funding level and efforts.

During FFY 2017, states reported obligations totaling over \$696 million<sup>14</sup>, of which 92 percent (approximately \$640 million) was obligated to CSBG-eligible entities. The remainder was allocated for state administrative expenses and discretionary funding. Approximately \$108.5 million was retained by the grant recipient for use in the next FFY. Table 2 provides a breakdown of funding obligated contractually by the states.

**Table 2:** Federal CSBG Funds Obligated by State

Use of Funds	Amount Obligated*	Number of States	Percentage of Funding Obligated
Grants to Local Eligible Entities	\$639,708,306	52	92%
State Administrative Costs	\$30,248,247	52	4%
Discretionary Projects	\$26,705,342	47	4%
<b>Total Obligated in FFY 2017*</b>	<b>\$696,661,895</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100%</b>
Carried Forward to FFY 2018	<b>\$108,507,837</b>	47	

\* Obligated funding may differ from allocated funding based on carryover and other state variances.

Each state receives a yearly CSBG allocation, but by statute, has a 2-year period to spend the allocation through obligations. Therefore, the total amount of CSBG funding to which each state has access on a yearly basis includes a yearly allocation, plus carryover from the previous year, and minus any funding the state decides to carry forward into the second-year period.

<sup>11</sup> Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services *FY 2017 4th Quarter Allocations* (July 21, 2017). <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/csbg-dcl-4th-quarter-allocations-update-fy-2017>

<sup>12</sup> In addition to the funds discussed in this report, the CSBG Act authorizes community economic development and rural community development grants. These funds, which are authorized in section 680 of the CDBG Act, 42 U.S.C. 9921 are administered separately from the block grant. OCS also produces a separate report on community economic development and rural community development grants.

<sup>13</sup> Of funds appropriated annually under the CSBG Act, HHS is required to reserve 1.5 percent for training, technical assistance, and other activities such as planning, evaluation, performance activities and monitoring, and reporting and data collection.

<sup>14</sup> The amount obligated includes carryover CSBG funds from FY 2016.

Additionally, each state operates based on a state reporting period, which may or may not align with the FFY. These factors combine to create a funding environment in which allocations, obligations, and expenditures are unlikely to match precisely. State reporting periods; additional sources of federal, state, local, and private funding; and additional state-wide breakdowns of funding can be found in Appendix B.

Per the statute, the state is mandated to allocate at least 90 percent of the yearly congressional allocation to local CSBG-eligible entities. Additionally, the state may keep 5 percent of the yearly congressional allocation for state administrative expenses, and 5 percent for discretionary funding at the state-level, which may go to a CSBG-eligible entity as shown in Appendix B. Each CSBG-eligible entity, therefore, has CSBG funding that may have been carried over from the previous year, the current state allocation, and any discretionary funding, as well as other federal, state, local, and private sources of funding, which also vary by year.

## Grants to Local CSBG-Eligible Entities

The CSBG statute requires that no less than 90 percent of the state block grant be allocated to local CSBG-eligible entities. As shown in Table 2, states obligated over \$639 million, or 91.82 percent, to the 1,018 eligible entities. These funds supported direct services to low-income individuals and communities, as well as the management, infrastructure, and operations of the eligible entities. These local agencies coordinate multiple programs, fill gaps in services, manage systems to avoid duplication, and improve the continuity of services and activities for participants. CSBG-funded staff was also assigned to build local partnerships for reducing poverty. In addition, CSBG covered indirect expenses associated with the space, equipment, materials, and services needed for the eligible entities to work effectively.

## State Administrative Costs

No state may spend more than 5 percent<sup>15</sup> of the block grant funding for state administrative costs. This administrative allotment provides states with the resources necessary to maintain strong oversight of CSBG through fiscal reporting, data collection and analysis, and ongoing assessments of eligible entities. It also helps states coordinate and establish linkages between and among governmental and other social services programs to ensure the delivery of services to low-income people and avoid duplication of services. As Table 2 shows, states collectively used 4.34 percent for their administrative expenditures.

The block grant funded all or part of 544.5 state positions and 221.8 full-time state equivalent (FTEs) state employees. Just as the local agencies administer a number of federal and state programs, in conjunction with CSBG, so do the state CSBG lead agencies, predominantly Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban

<sup>15</sup> Section 675C(b)(2) of the CSBG Act specifies that “No State may spend more than the greater of \$55,000, or 5 percent, of the grant received for administrative expenses, including monitoring activities. Under current minimum allotments all states exceed the \$55,000 allowable threshold.

Development (HUD) grants. Altogether, state CSBG lead agencies administered an average of five grants per state, in addition to CSBG.

CSBG state administrators are housed in a variety of administrative locations, most often in a state's Social Services and/or Human Services Department or the state's Community Affairs, Community Services, or Community Economic Development Department. A few state CSBG offices are housed in departments related to health or labor and still others are in a state's executive office. State-specific details showing the administrative locations and responsibilities of CSBG state administrators are available in Appendix B.

## Discretionary Projects

The remaining funds may be used at the state's discretion for programs that help accomplish the statutory purposes of the block grant. Discretionary project funding by 47 states accounted for 3.83 percent of CSBG expenditures, or \$26.7 million. These expenditures included:

- Statewide initiatives, such as programs that address a particular need and involve state-level planning, analysis of distribution of CSBG funds, research, information dissemination, coalition building, and/or intra-state coordination;
- Grants awarded to eligible entities through a process that supports exemplary innovative, competitive, or demonstration programs designed to eliminate one or more causes of poverty;
- Support to state associations to provide training and technical assistance to the CSBG Network;
- State ROMA, data, or planning collaboratives;
- Training and technical assistance to CSBG-eligible entities; and
- Expansion to new geographic areas.

Funding information for state-level initiatives funded by discretionary grants can be found in Appendix B.

# Eligible Entities Accomplishments

## Nationwide Resources

In FFY 2017, eligible entities administered financial resources totaling \$13.8 billion, including \$669.6 million for CSBG, as detailed in Appendix B. Although CSBG is a small percentage of the total resources managed by eligible entities, as eligible entities receive funding from federal, local, state, and private sources, CSBG's flexibility allows them to fund staff, infrastructure, innovative programs, community initiatives, and other capacity building activities not supported by other resources. While federal programs, predominantly those of HHS, provided nearly three-quarters of non-CSBG funding allocations, private partners contributed to over \$1.5 billion. Additionally, volunteers contributed an additional \$297 million in value.<sup>16</sup>

Table 3 shows all allocated resource amounts, as well as the leveraging ratio as compared to CSBG. State-specific details, including federal, state, private, and local allocations, are available in Appendix B.

**Table 3:** Resources by Funding Source (Federal, State, Local, and Private) as Compared to CSBG

<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Leveraging Ratio Per \$1 of CSBG*</b>
<b>CSBG<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>\$669,690,777</b>	<b>\$1.00**</b>
Other Federal Programs <sup>18</sup>	\$8,295,960,175	\$12.39
Non-Federal Sources	\$5,220,437,523	\$7.80***
<i>State Sources</i>	<i>\$1,784,715,379</i>	<i>\$2.66</i>
<i>Local Sources</i>	<i>\$1,596,886,128</i>	<i>\$2.38</i>
<i>Private Sources</i>	<i>\$1,541,309,856</i>	<i>\$2.30</i>
<i>Value of Volunteer hours</i>	<i>\$297,526,160</i>	<i>\$0.44</i>
<b>Total All Resources</b>		<b>\$20.19</b>

\* Calculated by dividing the funding source allocation by the CSBG allocation.

\*\* This amount not included in leveraging totals below.

\*\*\* Includes value of state, local, and private sources as well as volunteer hours.

<sup>16</sup> The value of volunteer hours can be estimated using the 2017 federal minimum wage of \$7.25 an hour. Calculated in this way, the 41 million volunteer hours recorded by agencies in FY 2017, valued at \$297.5 million, brought the network's non-federal resources to over \$5.2 billion. This is a conservative estimate, however, to value donations of time and skill at the minimum wage. Eligible entities organize help offered by medical professionals, CPAs, attorneys, teachers, retired executives, printers, and builders, as well as homemakers and low-wage workers in the community. Research by the independent sector estimates that the average value of volunteer hours in 2017 was \$ 24.69 per hour (—see Independent Sector, “Value of Volunteer Time” (2017), <https://www.independentsector.org/resource/the-value-of-volunteer-time/>). Using this more realistic figure would mean that eligible entities received volunteer support worth over \$1 billion.

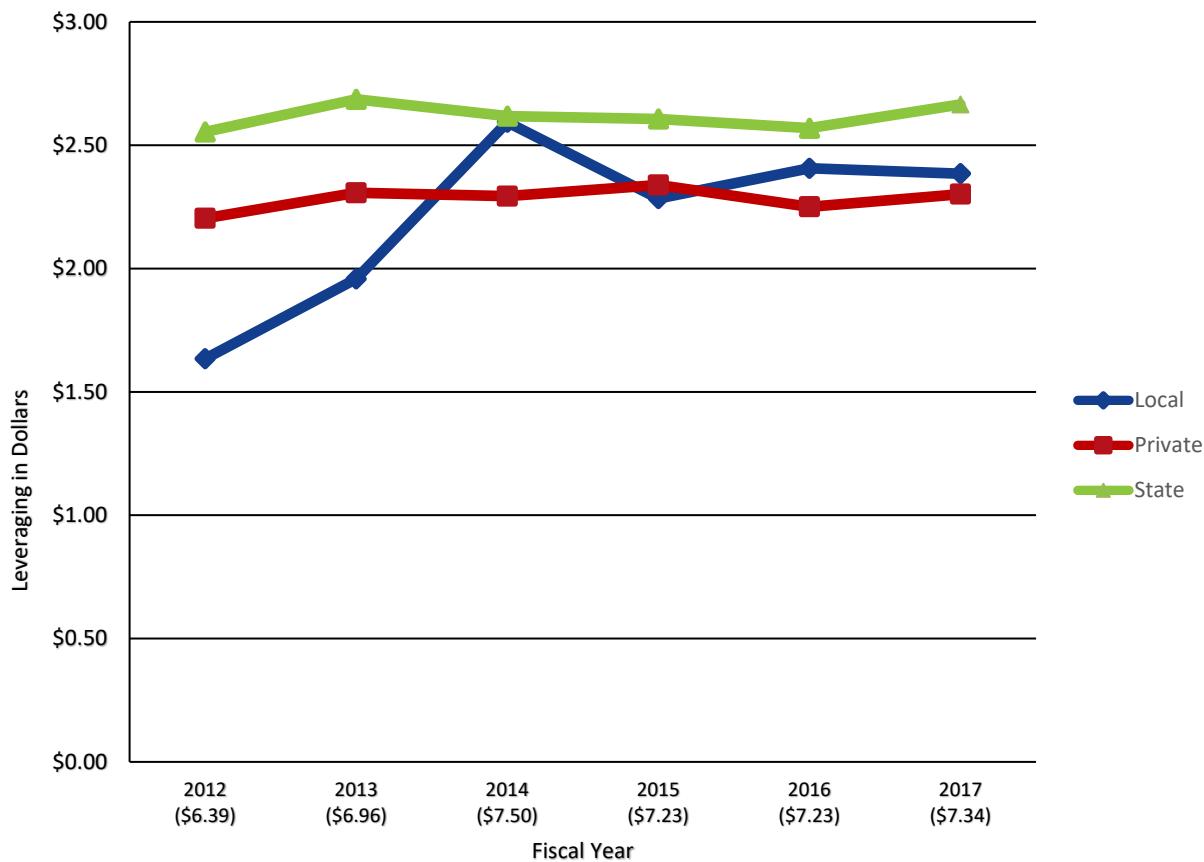
<sup>17</sup> CSBG allocations as reported by eligible entities may include funds received from the state during the fiscal year or obligated in the previous fiscal year.

<sup>18</sup> These federal programs are listed under Appendix B within Table B-22 and include weatherization, LIHEAP, and Head Start.

A major function of staff funded by CSBG is developing resources to meet community needs. The high leveraging ratio reflects eligible entities' progress towards this goal. Eligible entities develop partnerships to offer opportunities for private donors, businesses, and volunteers to donate their resources or time to improve the lives of families in their communities. They also generate federal, state, and local government support by obtaining contracts, grants, and partnership agreements. The total financial resources of a given year can reflect the organization's resource development work of the previous fiscal years.

Altogether, based on reporting from CSBG-eligible entities, the allocated non-federal sources of funds matched local CSBG dollars by a ratio of \$7.34 to every dollar of CSBG. If the value of volunteer hours is included, the ratio of the leveraged non-federal resources to each CSBG dollar increases to \$7.80. In FFY 2017, the "leveraging" ratio of CSBG to non-federal funding demonstrates the efficacy and targeted focus of CSBG-eligible entities to strengthen local, state, and private partnerships for maximum impact. Figure 1 shows the non-federal resources leveraged by CSBG funds for FFY 2017 as well as the leveraging trends since 2012.

**Figure 1:** Non-Federal Leveraging per CSBG Dollar (\$1.00) in FFY 2017



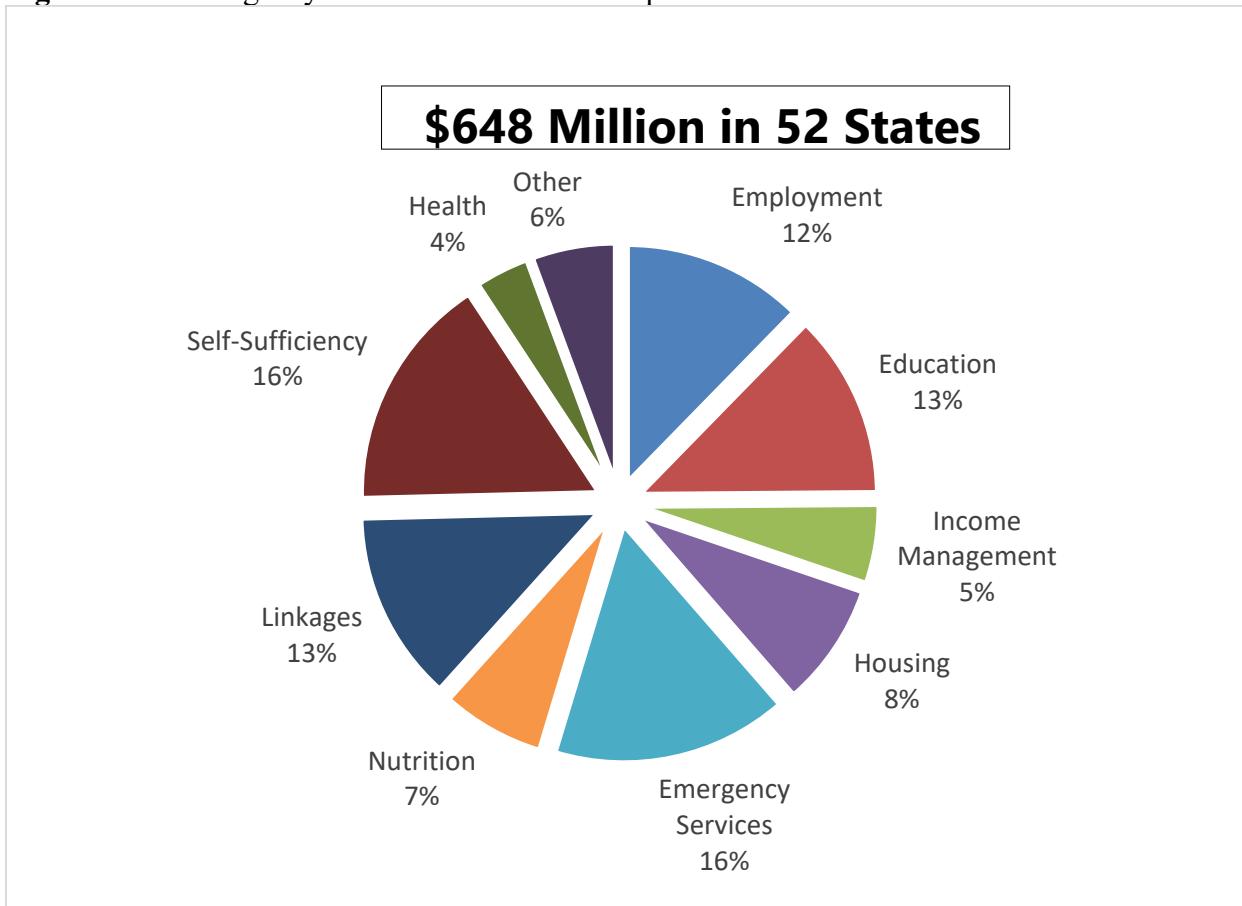
## The Eligible Entity Approach

CSBG-eligible entities typically draw upon resources from many limited-purpose programs to support individual participants and families striving to increase their economic security. CSBG-eligible entities' programs can fill gaps in community supports or coordinate existing facilities and services. CSBG-eligible entities conduct a local community needs assessment that guides the initiatives and programs they implement in their communities. CSBG-eligible entities also mobilize initiatives that benefit entire communities, such as effective responses to predatory lending, or addressing a societal need. Typically, CSBG-eligible entities must develop the investment partnerships or coalitions that support community improvement. The staff, facilities, and equipment needed for this work often are supported by CSBG. The block grant funding permits CSBG-eligible entities to coordinate national and state programs to meet local needs. Although most CSBG-eligible entities manage multiple programs that are classified by the population served (such as the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children [WIC]; Crime Victims Assistance Program; or Emergency Services to the Homeless), CSBG-eligible entity projects are classified by the conditions causing poverty that the CSBG statute identifies as major barriers to economic security.

Figure 2 shows how CSBG-eligible entities expended CSBG funds among these categories.<sup>19</sup> A project in any one category might further multiple CSBG-eligible entity goals, and many projects fall into more than one of these categories. To ensure unduplicated figures, funds are only reported under the primary category. The expenditures include agencies' CSBG funds and any discretionary funds, as well as any funds carried forward from the previous year and expended during the reporting period. States and CSBG-eligible entities vary in their methods for recording expenditures.

<sup>19</sup> While eligible entities may have expended funds prior to the end of the reporting period, they may not have requested reimbursement from the state within the timeframe. Agency funding may also include carryover and carry forward funding. These factors cause a variation between states' and eligible entities' reported CSBG expenditures.

**Figure 2:** Local Agency Uses of CSBG Funds Expended in FFY 2017



\* The \$648 million spent on direct delivery of local services represents all CSBG funds expended by eligible entities during FFY 2017, including carryover from the previous year. Full CSBG expenditure amounts by category can be found in Appendix B.

## Description of How CSBG Funds Were Spent Across States by Eligible Entities

Detailed in Appendix B and summarized below is a breakdown of eligible entities' spending by program services category. The two largest categories of CSBG expenditures were emergency services (16.1 percent) and self-sufficiency programs (16.1 percent). Uses of CSBG funds are reflected in the data tables contained in Appendix B.

### Employment Programs

In FFY 2017, states reported spending approximately \$79.8 million in CSBG funds to support a range of services and strategies designed to assist low-income individuals and communities in obtaining and maintaining employment. These services include the following:

- Creation of jobs (including those that offer a living wage) in the community. Support for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program recipients who are preparing to transition to self-sufficiency or former TANF recipients who need additional support to find or maintain employment.
- Support for job retention, including counseling, training, and supportive services, such as transportation, child care, and the purchase of uniforms or work clothing.
- Skills training, job application assistance, resume writing, and job placement.
- On-the-job training and opportunities for work.
- Job development, including finding employers willing to recruit through the agency, facilitating interviews, creating job banks, providing counseling to employees through workshops and coaching, and developing new employment opportunities in the community.
- Vocational training for high school students and the creation of internships and summer jobs.
- Job search assistance, including coaching, resume development, interview skills training, job referrals, job placement, pre-employment physicals, background checks, etc.
- Providing employment supplies.
- Other specialized adult employment training.

### Education Programs

In FFY 2017, states reported spending approximately \$81.4 million in CSBG funds to provide education services. Services supported include:

- Adding education programs to the community that were not there before.
- Creating childhood learning opportunities (such as preparing kids to enter kindergarten) in distressed neighborhoods.
- Providing adult education, including courses in English as a Second Language (ESL) and GED preparation with flexible scheduling for working students.

- Supplemental support to improve the educational quality of Head Start programs.
- Child care classes, providing both child development instruction and support for working parents or home child care providers.
- Alternative opportunities for school dropouts and those at risk of dropping out.
- Scholarships for college or technical school.
- Guidance about adult education opportunities in the community.
- Programs to enhance academic achievement of students in Grades K–12, while combating drug or alcohol use and preventing violence.
- Computer-based courses to help train participants for the modern-day workforce.

## Income Management Programs

In FFY 2017, states reported spending approximately \$34.6 million in CSBG funds on income management programs. Services supported include the following:

- CAAs that became CFDIs to be able to offer financial lending services to their communities.
- Additions of needed VITA sites to communities.
- Added banking opportunities.
- Development of household assets, including savings.
- Assistance with budgeting techniques.
- Consumer credit counseling.
- Business development support.
- Homeownership assistance.
- Energy conservation and energy consumer education programs, including weatherization.
- Tax counseling and tax preparation assistance.
- Assistance for the elderly with claims for medical and other benefits.

## Housing Programs

In FFY 2017, states reported spending approximately \$54.4 million in CSBG funds for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environment of low-income individuals and families. Services supported include the following:

- Built apartments and home for people with low incomes.
- Rehabilitated dilapidated housing stock.
- Making homes where people with low incomes live more energy efficient.
- Homeownership counseling and loan assistance.
- Affordable housing development and construction.
- Counseling and advocacy about landlord/tenant relations and fair housing concerns.
- Assistance in locating affordable housing and applying for rent subsidies and other housing assistance.
- Transitional shelters and services for the homeless.

- Home repair and rehabilitation services.
- Support for management of group homes.
- Rural housing and infrastructure development.

## Emergency Services Programs

In FFY 2017, eligible entities reported spending approximately \$104.1 million in CSBG funds for emergency services to manage many kinds of crises, including:

- State or Local Emergency Board Enhancement.
- Community wide Emergency Disaster Relief Service Creation.
- Disaster Preparation Planning.
- Emergency Management Policy and Legislative Changes.
- Emergency temporary housing.
- Rental or mortgage assistance and intervention with landlords.
- Cash assistance/short term loans.
- Energy crisis assistance and utility shut-off prevention.
- Emergency food, clothing, and furniture.
- Crisis intervention in response to child or spousal abuse.
- Emergency heating system repair.
- Crisis intervention telephone hotlines.
- Linkages with other services and organizations to assemble a combination of short-term resources and longer-term support.
- Natural disaster response and assistance.

## Nutrition Programs

In FFY 2017, states reported spending approximately \$45.3 million in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs. Services supported include the following:

- Organizing and operating food banks.
- Assisting food banks of faith-based and civic organization partners with food supplies and/or management support.
- Counseling regarding family and children's nutrition and food preparation.
- Distributing surplus USDA commodities and other food supplies.
- Administering the WIC nutrition program.
- Preparing and delivering meals, especially to the homebound elderly.
- Providing meals in group settings.
- Initiating self-help projects, such as community gardens, community canneries, and food buying groups.

## Linkages

In FFY 2017, states reported spending approximately \$83.9 million in CSBG funds on linkage

initiatives. The term “linkages” describes funding for a unique local institutional role. It refers to the activities that bring together (i.e., links by mobilizing and coordinating) community members or groups, and, often, government and commercial organizations that serve many communities. Linking a variety of local services, programs, and concerned citizens is a way to combat community-wide causes and conditions of poverty. Linkages also can be observable connections, such as medical transportation, integrated databases of community resources, communications systems, or support and facilities for new community-based initiatives.

Linkage programs can involve a variety of local activities that CSBG supports, including:

- Coordination among programs, facilities, and shared resources through information systems, communications systems, and shared procedures.
- Community needs assessments, followed by community planning, organization, and advocacy to meet these needs.
- Collective impact projects to create community changes, such as reducing crime or partnering with businesses in low-income neighborhoods in order to plan long-term development.
- Efforts to establish links between resources, such as transportation and medical care. This includes programs that bring services to the participants, such as mobile health clinics or recreational programs, and management of continuum-of-care initiatives.
- The removal of barriers, such as addressing transportation problems, that hinder low-income individuals’ abilities to access their jobs or other necessary activities.
- Support for other groups of low-income community residents who are working for the same goals as the CSBG-eligible entity.

## Self-Sufficiency Programs

In FFY 2017, states reported spending approximately \$104.5 million in CSBG funds on self-sufficiency activities. These activities offer a continuum of services to assist families in becoming more financially independent. All activities funded by CSBG support the goals of increasing economic security for low-wage workers and their families, as well as those unable to work, such as some seniors and many individuals living with disabilities. Eligible entities partner with many organizations that also aim to help families and individuals become more self-sufficient. Eligible entities created formal family development and self-sufficiency programs that offer participants a continuum of services to assist them in gaining or increasing economic security.

Self-sufficiency programs provide trained staff to help families reach their economic, social, medical, and educational goals. After the family develops a formal plan, dedicated eligible entity members identify and coordinate supportive services to help the family members attain their goals over an extended period of engagement.

Examples of services supported include:

- Assessing the issues facing the family or family members and the resources the family brings to address these issues.
- Writing a plan for becoming more financially independent and self-supporting.
- Identifying resources to help the participant implement the plan (e.g., clothing, bus passes, emergency food assistance, career counseling, family guidance counseling, referrals to the Social Security Administration for disability benefits, assistance with locating possible jobs, assistance in finding long-term housing, assistance in expunging minor criminal offenses in eligible states, etc.).

## Health Programs

In FFY 2017, states reported spending approximately \$23.4 million in CSBG funds on health initiatives that are designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the community served. CSBG funds may be used to address gaps in the care and coverage available in the community. Services supported include the following:

- Development of new Health Clinics.
- Recruitment of uninsured children to a state insurance group, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), or Medicaid.
- Recruitment of volunteer medical personnel to assist uninsured low-income families.
- Prenatal care, maternal health, and infant health screenings.
- Assistance with pharmaceutical donation programs.
- Health-related information for all ages, including Medicare/Medicaid enrollment and claims filing and other outreach and enrollment for greater health care access.
- Immunization.
- Periodic screening for serious health problems, such as tuberculosis, breast cancer, HIV infection, and mental health disorders.
- Health screening of all children.
- Treatment for substance abuse.
- Other health services, including dental care, mental health, health insurance advocacy, CPR training, and education about wellness, obesity, and first aid.
- Transportation to health care facilities and medical appointments.

## Other Programs

In FFY 2017, states reported spending approximately \$36.5 million in CSBG funds on CSBG-funded programs that could not be placed in any of the other nine statutory service categories. Most of the services reported centered on CSBG-eligible entity capacity building, with the goal of increasing performance management and outcomes, as well as supporting innovative programs or pilot projects designed to address needs in local communities.

## Proportion of Funds for Youth and Seniors (Tracked Separately)

In addition to tracking expenditures by the service categories reported above, CSBG funds are tracked by the proportion of the funds devoted to programs for youth and seniors. In FFY 2017, as part of the previously mentioned \$648 million<sup>20</sup> in CSBG funds spent on direct delivery of local services, states reported spending approximately \$47.7 million on programs serving youth, and approximately \$59.1 million on programs serving seniors. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages 12 to 18 or persons over 55 years of age.

Appendix B provides the expenditures made by each state for programs serving youth and seniors.

Youth programs supported include:

- Development or support of innovative Youth Court activities.
- Recreational facilities and programs.
- Educational services.
- Health services and prevention of risky behavior.
- Delinquency prevention.
- Employment and mentoring projects.

Seniors' programs helped seniors to avoid or ameliorate illness or incapacity; address absence of a caretaker or relative; prevent abuse and neglect; and promote wellness. Services supported include:

- Home-based services, including household or personal care activities that improve or maintain well-being.
- Assistance in locating or obtaining alternative living arrangements.
- In-home emergency services or day care.
- Group meals and recreational activities.
- Special arrangements for transportation and coordination with other resources.
- Case management and family support coordination.
- Home delivery of meals to ensure adequate nutrition.

<sup>20</sup> This amount represents all CSBG funds expended by CAAs during FY 2017, including carryover from the previous year. All dollar amounts for CSBG expenditure categories listed are rounded to the nearest million. Full CSBG expenditure amounts by category can be found in Appendix B. Note that CSBG expenditures do not match the CSBG allocations, as indicated earlier on page 14.

## Participants of Eligible Entity Programs

In FFY 2017, eligible entities in every state reported information about the participants in their programs and projects. Over 15 million individuals and 6.3 million families, participated in eligible entity services and strategies. The CSBG IS Survey captured various demographic data for 74 percent of individuals and 84 percent of the families of this population.<sup>21</sup> The CSBG Network serves a diverse group of people with low incomes who live in a wide variety of communities with the most common demographics being: white, female, and between the ages of 24 and 44. Participants predominantly had incomes below 50 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).

The 15.3 million individuals served by eligible entities represent nearly 38.6 percent of the 39.7 million Americans in poverty according to Census data.<sup>22</sup> According to the U.S. Census American Community Survey data, over 18 percent of the U.S. population had incomes below 125 percent of the poverty threshold and just under 6 percent had an income below 50 percent of the poverty threshold.<sup>23</sup>

Out of the approximately 4.45 million families reporting their poverty status to eligible entities, 70 percent were at or below the FPG, \$25,100 for a family of four. More than 1.4 million families, over 32 percent, were “severely poor,” with incomes at or below 50 percent of the FPG, or below \$12,550 for a family of four.<sup>24</sup> Figure 3 shows the proportion of families with incomes at or below percentages of the FPG.

<sup>21</sup> It is important to note that individuals and families may self-report or report partial demographic data points to eligible entities depending on the enrollment process or program in question. Therefore, the demographic totals are equal to or less than the total number of individuals and families served, and are based on totals as reported around one or more characteristics for each unduplicated person or family.

<sup>22</sup> Fontenot, Semega, and Kollar, “Income and Poverty in the United States: 2017,” September 2018.

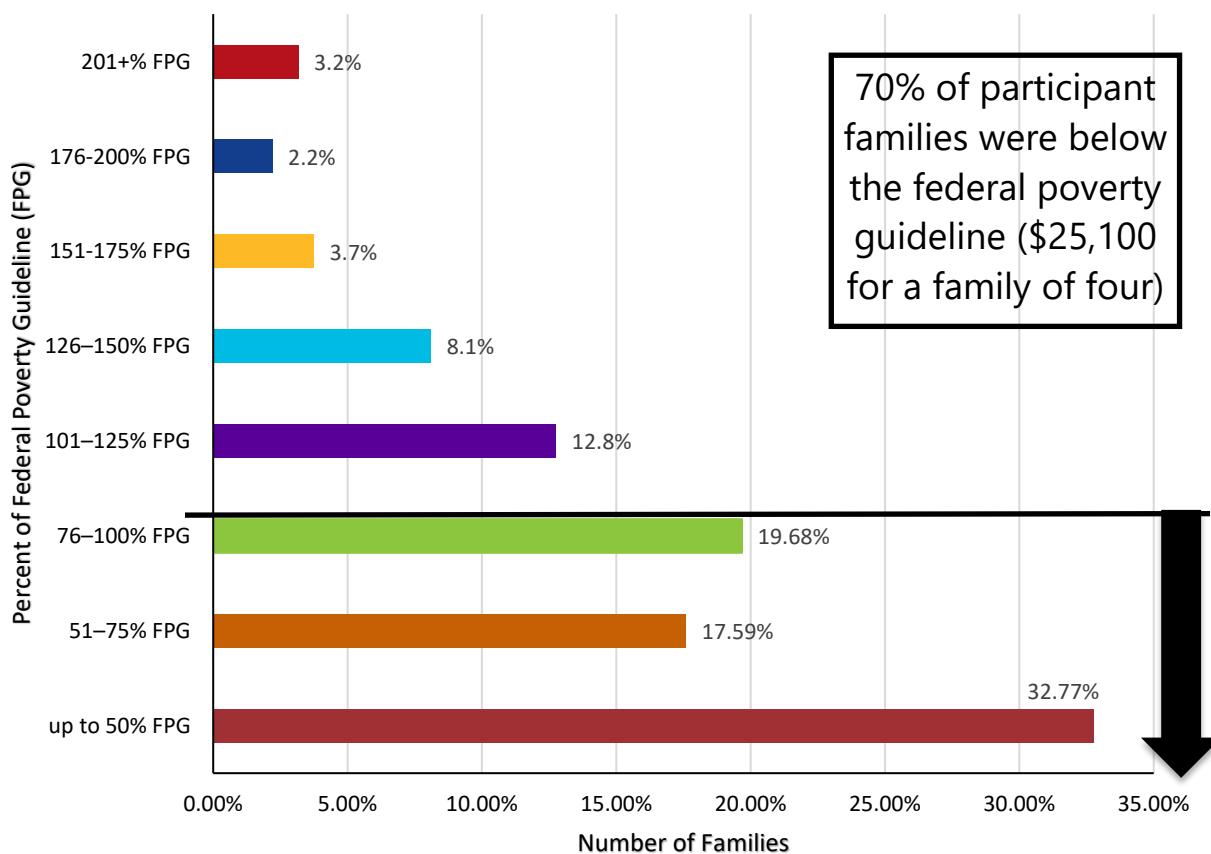
<https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-263.html>

<sup>23</sup> Alemayehu Bishaw and Craig Benson, “Poverty: 2016 and 2017.” *American Community Survey Briefs*, Report number ACSBR/17-02. U.S. Census Bureau (September 2018).

<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2018/acs/acsbr17-02.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> “Commutations For The 2017 Poverty Guidelines,” <https://aspe.hhs.gov/computations-2017-annual-update-hhs-poverty-guidelines-48-contiguous-states-and-district-columbia>

**Figure 3: Poverty Status of FFY 2017 Eligible Entities Program Participant Families<sup>25</sup>**



## Income Sources

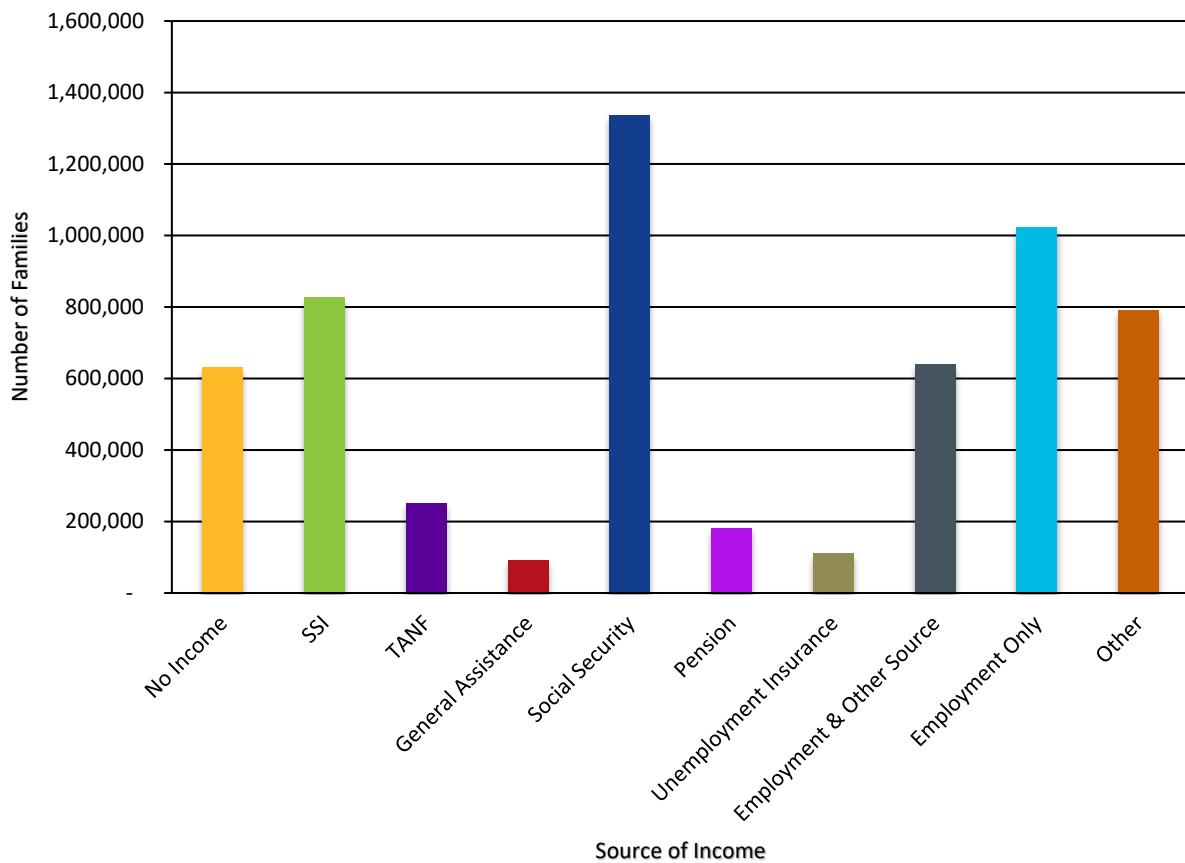
Families have the ability to report all sources of income, not just the primary source, to eligible entities. Only 14.5 percent of families reported income to an eligible entity, and of those, approximately 629,669 families reported zero income. Compared to the previous year, this is an increase of nearly 13,000 families reporting no income. While most families report having a source of income, this increase in families with no income underscores the continuous challenges that families with low-incomes face in making ends meet. Low-income households experience significantly greater instability in their monthly incomes than high-income households. Income can come from a combination of wages, government assistance,<sup>26</sup> social security, pension, and other types of resources. The following statistics outline key income trends of families in the CSBG Network who reported one or more sources of income.

<sup>25</sup> Includes income levels reported for all eligible entity program participants, including individuals and families served with funds leveraged from other federal, state, and local funding sources. Income eligibility levels for other funding sources may differ from the CSBG income eligibility limit of 125 percent of the federal poverty level set for CSBG.

<sup>26</sup> Government assistance includes TANF and unemployment insurance.

- Fourteen percent of families reported zero income.
- Over 47.7 percent of participant families who reported one or more sources of income indicated that some or all their income came from employment.
- Approximately 89 percent of participant families included a worker, an unemployed job-seeker, or a retired worker as contributing to their income sources.
- Approximately 1 million low-wage participant families relied solely on their wages for income.
- Eligible entities served over 1.5 million families living on retirement income from Social Security or pensions.
- TANF provided income to less than 7 percent of the families served by eligible entities.

**Figure 4:** Sources of Income for FFY 2017 Eligible Entity Program Participant Families<sup>27</sup>



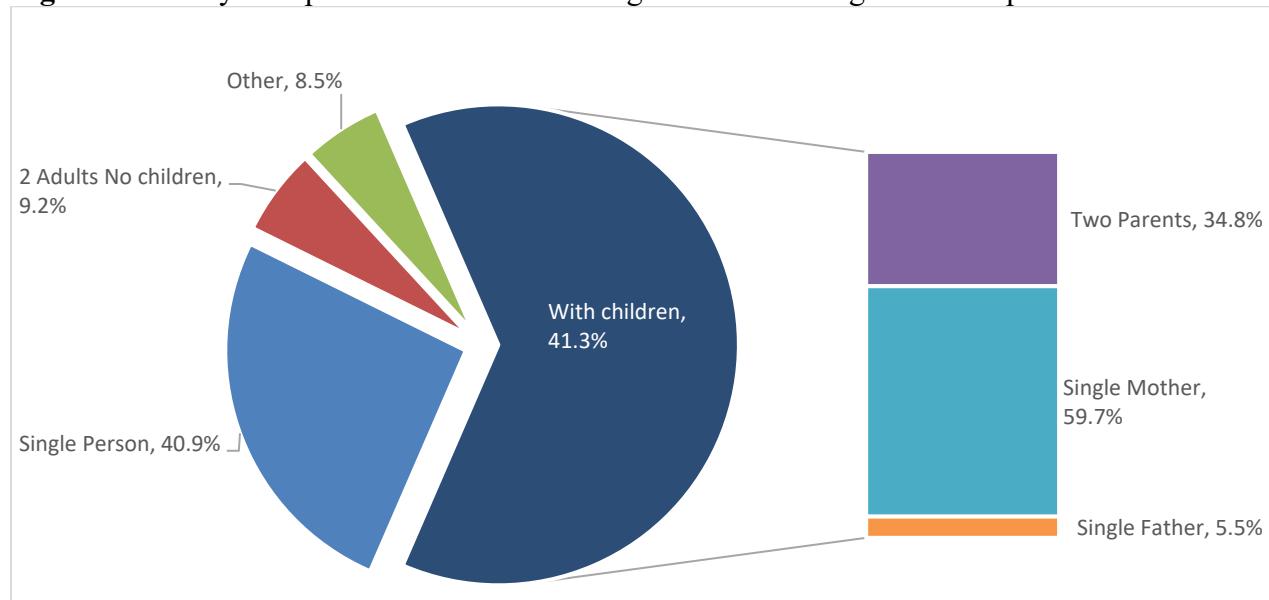
<sup>27</sup> Note: SSI refers to Supplemental Security Income. TANF refers to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. General Assistance is a state income supplement program, not a federal source of assistance.

## Family Structure of Participants

Fifty percent of participants in eligible entity programs were either single or cohabiting as two adults without children. “Other” includes families composed of children living with grandparents, or other extended family. Over 65 percent of all eligible entity program participants’ households who reported having children were single-parent families (with either a male-headed household or female-headed household). As shown in Figure 5, of the over 41 percent of participating families whose immediate families included children<sup>28</sup>:

- 34.8 percent had both parents present.
- 59.7 percent were headed by a single mother.
- 6 percent were headed by a single father.

**Figure 5:** Family Composition of FFY 2017 Eligible Entities Program Participants\*



\* Family composition of those reporting children

Eligible entities served over 1.7 million two-person and three-person families and over 46,000 families with 8 or more members. The average family size of the participants who were surveyed was 2.4 members per family.

<sup>28</sup> The total percent does not equal 100 percent due to rounding percentages to the nearest tenth.

## Race and Ethnicity of Participants

Eligible entity program participants are ethnically diverse. Ethnicity data indicated that 20 percent of individuals served self-identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino.<sup>29</sup> <sup>30</sup> Of the 15.3 million individuals served, over 9.9 million reported their race or ethnicity data to eligible entities. The following racial breakdown reflects participants' voluntarily-provided responses:

- 54.73 percent White
- 27.17 percent African-American
- 1.55 percent American Indian or Alaska Native
- 2.48 percent Asian
- 3.74 percent multiracial
- 0.47 percent Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- 9.86 percent reported other or did not report race.

## Children in Eligible Entity Programs

The Census Bureau reports that the poverty rate for children under 18 is 17.5 percent.<sup>31</sup> Reflecting this fact, children ages 17 and under made up more than 37 percent of all individuals who reported age. Over 3.9 million children under the age of 17 were served by eligible entity programs across the nation. Additionally, as Figure 6 shows, approximately 1.4 million, 13 percent of all eligible entity program participants who reported age, were 5 years of age or younger.

## Seniors in Eligible Entity Programs

Nearly 2.4 million people, or over 22 percent of eligible entity program participants reporting age, were 55 years or older, and over 8.5 percent of participants in that age group were 70 years or older. This is an increase from FFY 2016 and reflects the aging trend in national demographics.<sup>32</sup> Eligible entities helped these older participants maintain their independence and remain engaged in their communities.

<sup>29</sup> It is important to note that Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic identity, and may include individuals who identify as White, African-American, only by ethnicity and not by a racial group at all, or who self-identify as multi-racial or other. Given the racial diversity present in this ethnic group, these responses are not aggregated with racial data, which includes the racial self-identification of some, but not all, individuals who also reported a Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

<sup>30</sup> This includes Puerto Rico.

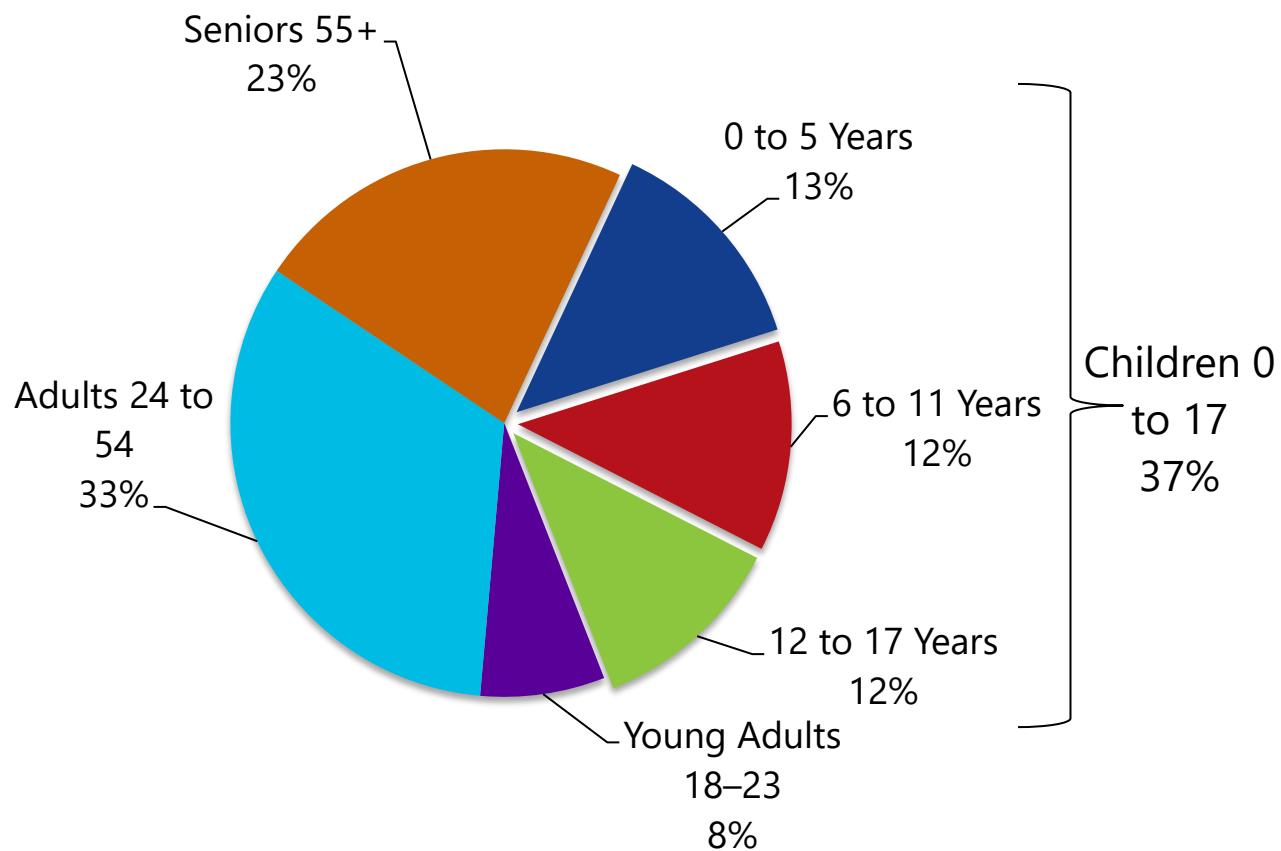
<sup>31</sup> "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2017 Current Population Reports."

<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-263.pdf>.

<sup>32</sup> US Census. "An Aging World: 2015."

<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2016/demo/p95-16-1.pdf>.

**Figure 6:** Age Groups of FFY 2017 Eligible Entities Program Participants<sup>33</sup>



## Barriers to Self-Sufficiency

Most eligible entity program participants face many barriers to achieving economic security. These include:

- Health risks: Health insurance data offered by over 8.1 million participants indicated that 21 percent were without medical insurance. This represents a decrease of 2.5 percent from FFY 2016 client data.
- Disabilities: Disability data collected from over 8.8 million participants indicated that 20 percent of the eligible entity program participants who reported disability status had a disability. Recent data from the Current Population Survey shows that among working-age adults with disabilities, only 18.7 percent were employed.<sup>34</sup>
- Lack of education: Thirty-three percent of adult participants older than 24 who reported their educational attainment lacked a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, and

<sup>33</sup> Total percent exceeds 100 percent due to each percentage being rounded to the nearest whole number.

<sup>34</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Persons with a Disability: Labor Force Characteristics Summary." June 21, 2018. [https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/disabl\\_06212018.htm](https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/disabl_06212018.htm)

- 45 percent of eligible entity program participants reported high school diploma or a GED as their highest educational attainment.<sup>35</sup>
- Homelessness: Housing data provided by nearly 4.4 million participants indicated that 4 percent were homeless. This rises to 13 percent when including clients who reported living with friends and family for an extended period.

State-specific data on participant characteristics are available in Appendix B.

<sup>35</sup> “Education Level and Jobs: Opportunities by State: Career Outlook.” U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Accessed April 23, 2019. <https://www.bls.gov/careeroutlook/2014/article/education-level-and-jobs.htm>

## CSBG Training, Technical Assistance, and Related Activities

Section 674(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. 9903(b)(2), permits the Secretary of HHS to reserve 1.5 percent of appropriated CSBG funds for training, technical assistance, planning, evaluation, performance measurement, monitoring, and reporting and data collection activities. The CSBG Act requires that at least 50 percent of these funds be distributed to CSBG-eligible entities, local organizations, or state associations with demonstrated expertise serving low-income populations.

To carry out the above purposes and activities, OCS used FFY 2017 CSBG Act funds to make training and technical assistance awards to national organizations and state associations with knowledge and expertise in providing services to and/or working on behalf of low-income individuals and communities. To ensure and document the appropriate use of these funds, OCS funded activities in the following categories:

- CSBG learning communities.
- Performance management system development and data collection, analysis and reporting.
- Legal issues and compliance.
- Organizational standards.
- Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia.
- State and eligible entity technical assistance services.

New and continuation training and technical assistance grants were awarded in the categories below. More information about these awards can be found in Appendix C.

### Learning Communities Resource Center

A new grant award was made to support a 3-year cooperative agreement to the National Association of Community Action Agencies, also known as NCAP, located in the District of Columbia. Funds under this award are used to expand the work of the CSBG T/TA Resource Center that was established under a partnership between two former OCS grantees. The grantee builds the long-term capacity of the CSBG T/TA program by promoting and convening learning communities and improving state lead agencies' access to quality T/TA information and resources.

The grantee established a Learning Communities Resource Center (LCRC) to (1) emphasize learning community models that increase the analysis and use of Community Action outcome information; (2) develop and convene learning communities to better inform the CSBG Network about comprehensive approaches to poverty reduction; (3) maintain a web-based T/TA resource center; (4) facilitate CSBG access to evidence-based practices and evidence-informed service approaches; and (5) disseminate knowledge and resources to the CSBG Network.

The grantee also has established Learning Community Groups (LCGs) that are focused on anti-poverty related topics – decreasing homelessness, increasing financial empowerment for

families, health intersections, trauma informed approaches for alleviating poverty, place-based strategies for community revitalization, bundling services to improve outcomes, poverty trends, and rural impact. More information about this cooperative agreement and related activities is available at <https://communityactionpartnership.com/learning-communities-resource-center/>.

## **Performance Management System Development and Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting for CSBG**

A continuation award was made to support a 3-year cooperative agreement to NASCSP, located in the District of Columbia. The purpose of the agreement is to support a process to update CSBG data systems available to states to meet annual reporting requirements outlined in the CSBG Act. The Act requires states to participate in a performance management system and to report on performance, as well as account for expenditures of funds received through CSBG.

During the period covered by this agreement, the grantee is developing and implementing a plan to assist OCS in the transition to an improved performance management system for data collection, analysis, and reporting for CSBG. The goals of the project are to enhance the quality of CSBG reports to Congress, upgrade data collecting by using an online data collection process, improve accountability by upgrading data collection instruments, increase the use of CSBG data for informing management decisions, and improve transparency by developing a publicly accessible website with CSBG data.

The grantee assisted OCS in developing and implementing the new State CSBG Annual Report that received OMB clearance on January 12, 2017. Module 1 of the new report is in the second year of reporting during the period of this report and Modules 2-4 will be implemented in FFY 2018.

The provision of relevant T/TA to state CSBG lead agencies and CSBG-eligible entities to support the implementation of changes is an important aspect of the project. This data collection and analysis work builds upon the CSBG data collection instruments and procedures developed in FFY 2004. More information about this cooperative agreement and related activities is available at [www.nascsp.org](http://www.nascsp.org)

## **Legal Training and Technical Assistance Center**

A continuation award was made to support a cooperative agreement with CAPLAW, located in Boston, Massachusetts. CAPLAW is implementing a national T/TA strategy to help CSBG-eligible entities address legal issues. The strategy is focused on organizational stability and support, education and training, knowledge management, and promoting exemplary legal practices and policies. This cooperative agreement is funded to provide direct T/TA as well as to create an enhanced infrastructure to help OCS address the long-term legal assistance needs of CSBG-eligible entities. The cooperative agreement requires CAPLAW to work with other CSBG stakeholders to assure that CSBG-eligible entities have access to updated information on how to address legal aspects related to the implementation of organizational standards in the CSBG Network and to assist state CSBG lead agencies in adopting organizational standards.

More information about this cooperative agreement and related activities is available at <http://www.caplaw.org>.

## Organizational Standards Center of Excellence

A continuation award was made to support the second year of a 3-year cooperative agreement to NCAP. The purpose of the award is to support a Center of Excellence (COE) focused on an enhanced, ongoing state, regional, and national T/TA strategy for the implementation of organizational standards in the CSBG Network. The Organizational Standards COE is working to increase accountability and organizational performance by assisting state CSBG lead agencies and local CSBG-eligible entities in setting, implementing, and meeting organizational standards in the areas of consumer input and involvement, community engagement, community assessment, leadership, board governance, strategic planning, human resources, financial operations, and data analysis. A state may implement the standards developed by the Organizational Standards COE, A modified version of the standards, or an alternative, OCS-approved set of standards.

An important element of this cooperative agreement is collaboration with CSBG stakeholders to help ensure all CSBG-eligible entities have the capacity to achieve high-quality organizational performance and provide high-quality services. For more information about the Organizational Standards, please see CSBG-IM-138 *State Establishment of Organizational Standards for CSBG Eligible Entities*. This IM is available here: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-im-138-state-establishment-of-organizational-standards-for-csbg-eligible-entities>.

## Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia

Continuation awards were made to 11 Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia (RPIC) grantees across the 10 ACF regions.<sup>36</sup> The RPIC grantees are funded to serve as geographic T/TA focal points and lead the development of a comprehensive and integrated system of T/TA activities among CSBG state associations with the central mission of ensuring that all CSBG-eligible entities are able to meet the organizational standards and utilize evidence-based and evidence-informed service approaches to address identified needs of low-income people.

The awards enable the RPICs to disseminate T/TA information, coordinate T/TA efforts, assist state associations and CSBG-eligible entities in analyzing community needs assessment data and documenting outcomes, and assist in the development of service plans. RPIC grantees work in partnership with OCS and other established national CSBG-funded centers that focus on organizational standards, ROMA Next Generation, and legal compliance issues.

<sup>36</sup> A listing of the states in each of the 10 ACF regions is available at the following weblink: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/oro/regional-offices>. The 11 grantees are listed in Appendix C, page 120. Although the RPIC grants are not administered through ACF regional offices, OCS has organized the RPIC technical assistance grants to be consistent with ACF Regions. In Region IV, awards were made for two separate service areas. One service area is Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and the second service area is North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Each RPIC serves as fiscal agent and collaborates with CSBG state associations in their regions to help ensure that appropriate T/TA is provided to CSBG-eligible entities. The RPICs are required to help assure that all CSBG-eligible entities within each region are able to meet high-quality organizational standards in the areas of leadership, community assessment, human resource management, financial operations, consumer input and involvement, community engagement, financial operations and data analysis, strategic planning, and board governance.

## **State and Eligible Entity Technical Assistance Services**

A continuation cooperative agreement was awarded to NCAP, located in the District of Columbia. The purpose of the agreement is to support CSBG State and Eligible Entity Technical Assistance Services (SEETAS). The focus is on specialized T/TA to meet the needs of the CSBG Network. All T/TA is designed to develop and improve practices, activities, and services that maximize the resources of CSBG-eligible entities. SEETAS increases the use of innovative, effective, and legally sound risk mitigation efforts, quality improvement support, capacity development policies, and operational procedures that support efforts to help ensure accountability and sustainability within the CSBG Network.

# Results Oriented Management and Accountability

The Monitoring and Assessment Task Force (MATF), a task force of federal, state, and local CSBG Network officials, created ROMA in 1994. Based on principles contained in the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA), ROMA provides a framework for continuous growth and improvement among local eligible entities and a basis for state leadership and assistance.

In 1998, the CSBG Reauthorization Act, section 678E(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 9917(a)(1), made ROMA implementation a requirement for receiving federal CSBG funds. The CSBG Reauthorization Act established October 1, 2001, as the start date for reporting CSBG Network outcomes in the context of ROMA performance-based management principles. This statutory mandate changed both the nature and pace of ROMA implementation throughout the CSBG Network.

IM 152<sup>37</sup> outlines the State CSBG Annual Report and the role of ROMA Next Generation in the new performance management framework. The IM places an enhanced emphasis on analysis and evaluation under ROMA Next Generation. This evaluation and analysis is actualized through the state CSBG Annual Report that will replace the CSBG IS Survey beginning in FFY 2018.

Local eligible entities are encouraged to undertake a number of ROMA implementation actions that focus on results-oriented management and accountability.

## Results-Oriented Management Principles

- Assess poverty needs and conditions within the community.
- Define a clear anti-poverty mission for the CSBG Network and the strategies and services to address those needs, both immediate and longer term, in the context of existing resources and opportunities in the community.
- Identify specific improvements, or results, to be achieved among people with low incomes and communities in which they live.
- Organize and implement programs, services, and strategies within the agency and among partnering organizations, to achieve anticipated results.
- Establish systematic reporting to the agency Board for management decision making.

## Results-Oriented Accountability Principles

- Develop and implement processes to identify, measure, and record improvements in the condition of people with low incomes and the communities in which they live that result from CSBG Network intervention.

<sup>37</sup> IM 152 is available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-im-152-annual-report>

- Use information about outcomes, or results, among agency tripartite boards and staff to determine overall effectiveness, inform annual and long-range planning, and promote new funding and community partnership activities.
- Encourage state CSBG offices and state associations to work in coordination to advance ROMA performance-based concepts among CSBG-eligible entities through ongoing training and technical assistance.

## National Performance Goals and Indicators

From 2001 to 2003, OCS worked with national, state, and local eligible-entity officials to identify the results and performance targets that best reflected the multifaceted work of eligible entities. This work in the early 2000s carried forward and is the same structure for reporting used today. The introduction of the new Performance Management Framework and the state CSBG Annual Report will mean that the CSBG IS National Performance Goals and Indicators will phase out, with the last reporting period being FFY 2017, and FFY 2018 being the first reporting period for the state CSBG Annual Report goals and indicators.

For the CSBG IS, priority was given to targets that could be collected and reported in a manner that presented an accurate indication of national impact. Results of this collaboration include the CSBG IS NPIs, used to organize and report outcomes, and the identification of four specific performance indicators for which target information is collected (NPIs 1.1, 1.3, 6.3, and 6.4). When the CSBG Network moves to the State CSBG Annual Report all new indicators will require target information.

## National Performance Goals

Under the CSBG IS, states and eligible entities receiving CSBG funds work to achieve the original six national performance goals:

- Goal 1: Low-income people become more self-sufficient.
- Goal 2: The conditions in which low-income people live are improved.
- Goal 3: Low-income people own a stake in their community.
- Goal 4: Partnerships among supporters and providers of services to low-income people are achieved.
- Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.
- Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.

Moving forward, and as directed in OCS's IM 152,<sup>38</sup> under ROMA Next Generation of the new Performance Management Framework, the network will move from the six national goals to three. States and eligible entities will report on the new NPIs based on the following three national performance goals starting with FFY 2018:

<sup>38</sup> IM 152 is available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-im-152-annual-report>

- Goal 1: Individuals and families with low incomes are stable and achieve economic security.
- Goal 2: Communities where people live are healthy and offer economic opportunity.
- Goal 3: People with low incomes are engaged and active in building opportunities in communities.

## National Performance Indicators

To enable greater aggregation and national reporting of the most universal and significant CSBG results among states and eligible entities, 12 common categories, or indicators, of eligible-entity performance were identified from FFY 2001 to FFY 2003 data. The CSBG IS NPIs are related to the original six national performance goals in that they measure incremental progress toward achieving each of the larger goals. The CSBG IS NPIs cover the following outcome areas:

- 1.1 – Employment
- 1.2 – Employment supports
- 1.3 – Economic asset enhancement and utilization
- 2.1 – Community improvement and revitalization
- 2.2 – Community quality of life and assets
- 2.3 – Community engagement
- 3.1 – Civic investment
- 3.2 – Community empowerment through maximum feasible participation
- 4.1 – Expanding opportunities through community-wide partnerships
- 5.1 – Agency development
- 6.1 – Independent living
- 6.2 – Emergency assistance
- 6.3 – Child and family development
- 6.4 – Family supports (seniors, disabled, and caregivers)
- 6.5 – Service counts

Moreover, while establishing common definitions for reporting family, community, and agency improvement outcomes, the CSBG IS NPIs enable states and eligible entities to convey broad family and community outcomes. These outcomes are the result of the strategic use of a variety of change mechanisms, including service provision and program coordination, both within each agency and with partnering organizations in the broader community.

Beginning in FFY 2018 states will collect the new set of NPIs in the State CSBG Annual Report. The new NPIs are organized by community NPIs (CNPIs) and individual and family level national performance indicators (FNPIs). The State CSBG Annual Report NPIs are organized by six core domains and one unique additional domain that organize the work of eligible entities. CSBG domains are as follows:

- (1) Employment
- (2) Education and cognitive development
- (3) Income and asset building

- (4) Housing
- (5) Health and social/behavioral development
- (6) Civic engagement and community involvement
- (7) Outcomes and services across multiple domains

Each domain includes its own set of CSBG Annual Report NPIs. The NPIs will be reported in FFY 2018.

# National Performance Outcomes

The outcomes in this report represent some of the most common activities among eligible entities as categorized by the CSBG IS NPIs. The purpose of CSBG allows agencies that receive funding to participate in a broad range of activities to meet the unique needs of their communities. Each eligible entity captured outcome data specific to its individual goals and priorities. It should be noted that not all agencies participated in the activities that generated outcomes for every CSBG IS NPI, nor do these indicators represent all of the outcomes achieved by agencies.

During FFY 2017, states and eligible entities reported outcomes in support of the CSBG IS NPIs. In order to tell a more complete story, narratives about the CSBG IS NPI outcome achievements and successes are included along with the national data. These narratives, written and submitted by states and eligible entities, represent a cross-section of the impact that eligible entities make every day in local communities through innovative strategies and with the support of CSBG funding.

## National Performance Data

The CSBG Act provides funds to strengthen community capabilities for planning and coordinating funds related to the elimination of poverty, and to organize a range of services to have a measurable and potentially major impact on the causes of poverty in the community. CSBG-eligible entities organize and operate all programs, services, and activities with the aim of reducing factors contributing to poverty in their specific communities.

According to IM 49, “OCS [Office of Community Services] believes that the six national ROMA [Results Oriented Management and Accountability] goals reflect a number of important concepts that transcend CSBG as a stand-alone program. The goals convey the unique strengths that the broader concept of community action brings to the Nation’s anti-poverty efforts:

- (1) Focusing our efforts on client/community/organizational change, not particular programs or services. As such, the original six ROMA goals provide a basis for being results-oriented, as opposed to process-based or program-specific for plans, activities, and reports.
- (2) Understanding the interdependence of programs, clients, and community. The goals recognize that client improvements aggregate to, and reinforce community improvements, and that strong and well-administered programs support both.
- (3) Recognizing that CSBG does not exist as an individual program. The goals presume that community action is most successful when activities supported by a number of funding sources are organized around client and community outcomes, both within an agency and with other service providers.”<sup>39</sup>

<sup>39</sup> IM 49 - A copy can be found here <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/im-no-49-program-challenges-responsibilities-and-strategies-fy-2001-2003>.

In light of the CSBG Act and the direction to “report...client and community outcomes that capture the contribution of all entity programs, services, and activities to the achievement of those outcomes,” the following outcomes reflect the work of the entire Network, including activities funded by CSBG and all other sources.

## 1.1: Employment

The following employment outcomes were achieved for people served by the CSBG Network:

- 173,775** Unemployed low-income people obtained a job.
- 71,690** Unemployed low-income people obtained a job and maintained it for at least 90 days.
- 52,220** Low-income people with jobs obtained an increase in income and/or benefits.
- 38,947** Low-income people achieved “living wage” employment and/or benefits.<sup>40</sup>

**Figure 7:** Eligible Entity Program Participants Obtaining Employment: 2013—2017



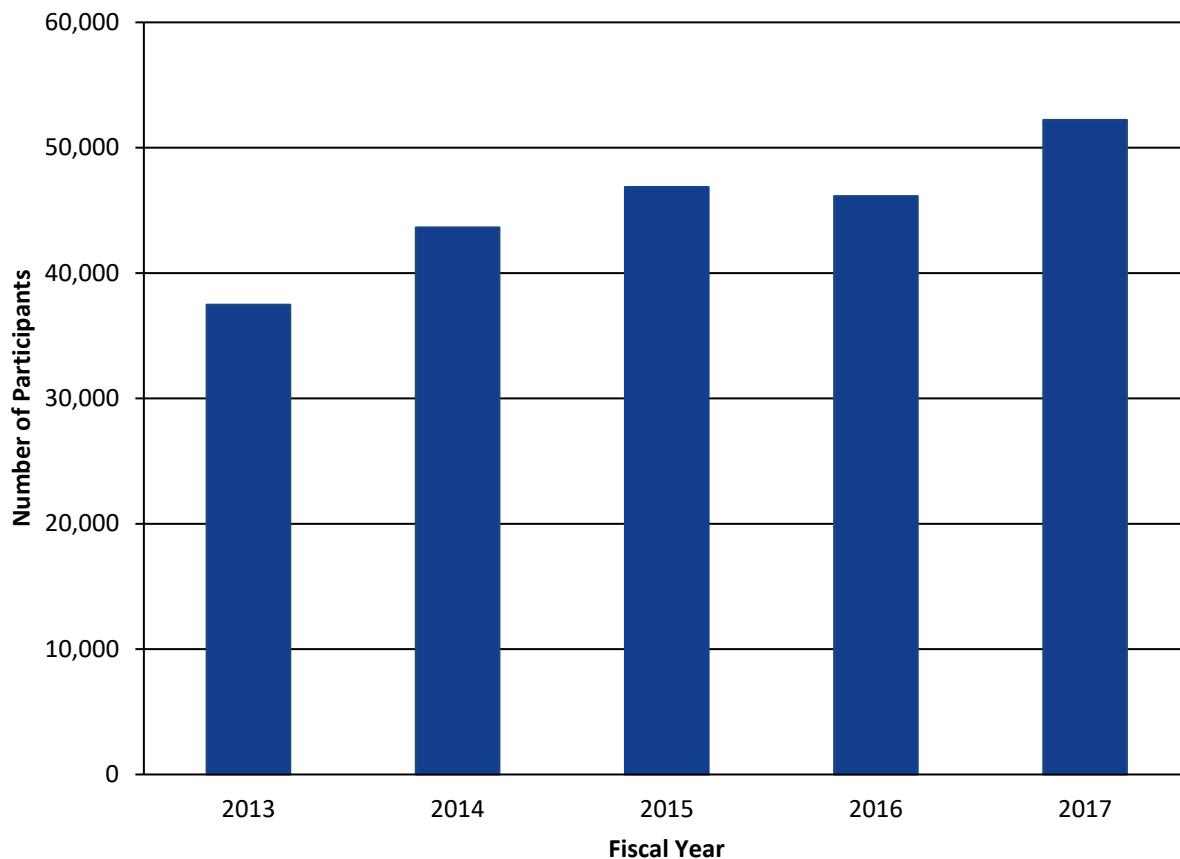
<sup>40</sup> There is no definitive national “living wage.” As a result, each eligible entity must define what constitutes a “living wage” and appropriate benefits in their service area.

Figure 7 shows the number of eligible entity program participants who gained employment as a result of CSBG Network initiatives over the last 5 years as reported by the eligible entities.

Across the country in 2017, the average unemployed American was out of work for 25 weeks.

<sup>41</sup> While the share of American adults with jobs has hovered between 59.9 percent and 60.2 percent over 2017,<sup>42</sup> data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows the unemployment rate trending downward, from 4.7 percent in January 2016 to 4.1 percent by December of 2017.<sup>43</sup> Reflecting this decreasing unemployment rate, the number of program participants gaining employment in FFY 2017 increased from the previous year's employment outcomes.

**Figure 8:** Eligible Entity Program Participants Increasing Their Income from Employment: 2013—2017



<sup>41</sup> Bureau of Labor and Statistics, “HOUSEHOLD DATA ANNUAL AVERAGES: 30. Unemployed total and full-time workers by duration of unemployment.” January 31, 2019. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/aa2017/cpsaat30.pdf>.

<sup>42</sup> Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey. Data extracted January 31, 2019 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. <https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LNS12300000>.

<sup>43</sup> Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey. Data extracted January 31, 2019 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. <http://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LNS14000000>.

Figure 8 provides trend information for the number of eligible-entity program participants who experienced an increase in income and/or benefits from employment as a result of eligible entity interventions over the past 5 years as reported by eligible entities.<sup>44</sup> The Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that the majority of growth occurred in the agricultural and service providing sectors, which have lower wage and benefits associated with than other sectors, and therefore, not all jobs obtained by program participants resulted in income or benefit increases. As demonstrated in Figure 8, the number of individuals experiencing greater income from employment increased by 13 percent from FFY 2016.

## 1.2: Employment Supports

The CSBG Network provided services that reduced or eliminated barriers to initial or continuous employment:

### Job Skills

**187,128** Low-income people obtained skills/competencies required for employment.

### Education

**13,109** Low-income people completed adult basic education (ABE) or General Educational Development (GED) coursework and received a certificate or diploma.

**14,538** Low-income people completed postsecondary education and obtained a certificate or diploma.

### Care for Children

**306,463** Low-income people enrolled school-aged children in before and after school programs.

**203,627** Low-income people obtained child care for pre-school children or dependents.

### Transportation

**168,028** Low-income people gained access to reliable transportation and/or a driver's license.

### Health Care

**425,445** Low-income people obtained health care services for themselves or a family member.

<sup>44</sup> "Industry employment and output projections to 2022" Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
<https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2013/article/industry-employment-and-output-projections-to-2022.htm>

## **Housing**

**180,515** Low-income people obtained safe and affordable housing.

## **Food and Nutrition**

**2,622,879** Low-income people obtained food assistance.

## **Energy Security**

**1,778,315** Low-income people obtained non-emergency LIHEAP energy assistance.

**57,394** Low-income people obtained nonemergency weatherization assistance.

**207,151** Low-income people obtained other nonemergency energy assistance.

CSBG IS NPI 1.2 illustrates the breadth of supports provided to low-income people who are able to work. However, the CSBG Network also provides similar supports to people who are unable to work, such as some seniors, caregivers, and adults with disabilities. CSBG IS NPI 6.4 captures the outcomes of family supports provided to those individuals.

## **1.3: Economic Asset Enhancement**

The CSBG Network helped low-income families increase their nonemployment financial assets:

### **Tax Credits**

**360,909** Low-income families in eligible entity tax preparation programs qualified for federal or state tax credits.

**\$449,158,379** *anticipated total tax credits.*

### **Child Support Payments**

**9,099** Low-income families were helped to obtain court-ordered child support payments.

**\$23,558,342** *anticipated total payments.*

### **Utility Savings**

**358,720** Low-income families enrolled in telephone lifeline programs and/or received energy bill discounts.

**\$93,967,323** *anticipated total savings.*

## 1.3 Economic Asset Utilization

The CSBG Network helped low-income families gain financial management skills that enabled them to better use their resources and achieve their asset goals:

### Maintain a Family Budget

**61,955** Low-income families demonstrated the ability to complete and maintain a budget for over 90 days.

### Open Individual Development Accounts or Other Savings

**13,983** Low-income families opened individual development accounts (IDAs) or other savings accounts.

### Increase Savings

**8,585** Low-income families increased their savings through IDAs or other savings accounts.

**\$31,063,551** *total savings amount.*

### Capitalize Small Business

**435** Low-income families began small businesses with accumulated savings.

**\$564,041** *in savings used.*

### Enroll in Higher Education

**1,550** Low-income families pursued postsecondary education with accumulated savings.

**\$1,027,549** *in savings used.*

### Purchase a Home

**1,038** Low-income families purchased a home with accumulated savings.

**\$4,934,222** *in savings used.*

### Purchase Other Assets

**743** Low-income families purchased other assets with accumulated savings.

**\$567,382** *in savings used.*

## 2.1 Community Improvement and Revitalization

The CSBG Network increased and preserved community opportunities and resources for low-income people through programs, partnerships, and advocacy<sup>45</sup>:

### **Saved or Created Jobs**

**28,482** Jobs created or saved from reduction or elimination in the community.

### **Living Wage Jobs**

**7,360** Accessible “living wage” jobs created or preserved in the community.

### **New Housing**

**18,509** Safe and affordable housing units created in the community.

### **Improved or Preserved Housing**

**128,339** Existing housing units improved or preserved through construction, weatherization, or rehabilitation.

### **Healthcare Services**

**166,754** Accessible safe and affordable healthcare services/facilities for low-income people created or saved from reduction or elimination.

### **Child Care and Child Development**

**129,504** Child care or child development placement opportunities for low-income children created or saved from reduction or elimination.

### **Youth Programs**

**117,251** Before- or after-school program placement opportunities for low-income families created or saved from reduction or elimination.

<sup>45</sup> CSBG funds cannot be used to support lobbying activities. The NPIs are outcomes from all activities of a Community Action Agency and many of the agencies typically receive funding from multiple (federal, state, local, and private) sources, not just CSBG. Many of these sources will allow for advocacy activities. In addition, the outcomes reported in NPI 2.1 and NPI 2.2 describe the alliances, partnerships, and relationships developed by the CAA to improve the quality of life and assets of the community and may not indicate lobbying efforts, but rather an increasing awareness and education of the public that influences public policy.

## **Transportation**

- 2,219,087** Transportation opportunities for low-income people (public transportation routes, rides, carpool arrangements, car purchase, and maintenance) created, expanded, or saved from elimination.

## **Educational Opportunities**

- 114,229** Educational and training placement opportunities for low-income people created, expanded, or saved from elimination (including literacy, job training, ABE/GED programs, and postsecondary education).

## **2.2 Community Quality of Life and Assets**

CSBG Network initiatives and advocacy improved the quality of life and assets in low-income neighborhoods:

### **Public Policy**

- 189,198** Community assets (i.e., low- and moderate-income housing, jobs, education and training opportunities, bus rides, and medical appointments) preserved or increased as a result of eligible entity advocacy for changes in laws, regulations, or public policies.

### **Community Facilities**

- 210,814** Community facilities created, expanded, or saved from reduction or elimination as a result of eligible entity initiatives.

### **Community Services**

- 91,037** Community services created, expanded, or saved from reduction or elimination as a result of eligible entity initiatives.

### **Commercial Services**

- 22,018** Commercial services within low-income communities created, expanded, or saved from elimination as a result of eligible entity initiatives.

### **Quality-of-Life Resources**

- 114,897** Neighborhood quality-of-life resources (i.e., parks, youth sports teams, recreation centers, special police foot patrols, and volunteer neighborhood watch programs) created, expanded, or preserved as a result of eligible entity initiatives.

## 2.3 Community Engagement

The CSBG Network mobilized individuals to work together for community improvement:

- 757,998** Community members mobilized by eligible entities to participate in community revitalization and anti-poverty initiatives.
- 41,038,091** Volunteer hours donated to eligible entities.

## 3.1 Community Enhancement through Maximum Feasible Participation

The CSBG Network mobilized low-income individuals to work together for community improvement:

- 23,439,993** Volunteer hours donated by low-income individuals to eligible entities.

Many people with low incomes empowered by the CSBG Network are invested not only in their own success, but also that of their community and their peers. To capture the impact and dedication of low-income program participants, CSBG IS NPI 3.1 was added in FFY 2009. Based on the total number of volunteer hours reported in CSBG IS NPI 2.3, 63 percent of total volunteered time was donated by low-income individuals.

Taken together, CSBG IS NPI 2.3 and CSBG IS NPI 3.1 assist in capturing the unique structure of the Community Action tripartite board. The three-part community board consists of one-third elected public officials and at least one-third voluntary representatives of the low-income community, with the balance drawn from leaders in the private sector including businesses, faith-based groups, and civic organizations. Examples of other volunteer sources include Head Start parents, foster grandparents, interns, and other unpaid individuals and community groups.

## 3.2 Community Empowerment Through Maximum Feasible Participation

The CSBG Network empowered low-income individuals to engage in activities that promoted their own well-being and that of their community:

### Community Decision-Making

- 51,530** Low-income people participated in formal community organizations, government, boards, or councils that provide input to decision-making and policy setting as a result of eligible entity efforts.

### Community Business Ownership

- 1,891** Low-income people acquired businesses in their communities as a result of eligible entity assistance.

## **Homeownership in the Community**

**3,981** Low-income people purchased a home in their community as a result of eligible entity assistance.

## **Community Involvement**

**243,042** Low-income people engaged in nongovernance community activities or groups created or supported by eligible entities.

## **4.1 Expanding Opportunities Through Community-Wide Partnerships**

**197,666** Organizational Partnerships formed within the CSBG Network to promote family and community outcomes.

These partnerships included:

**45,874** Nonprofits

**19,768** Faith-based organizations

**15,828** Local governments

**7,510** State governments

**3,945** Federal government

**49,637** For-profit business or corporations

**10,872** Consortiums/collaborations

**5,671** Housing consortiums/collaborations

**10,093** School districts

**5,738** Institutions of postsecondary education/training

**4,971** Financial/banking institutions

**13,292** Health service institutions

**4,467** Statewide associations or collaborations

For many years the CSBG IS Survey has reflected the outcomes of partnerships between eligible entities and other organizations in the community, including faith-based organizations. Beginning in FFY 2009, NPI 4.1 expanded to show a more comprehensive view of these

partnerships to include not only the types of organizations eligible entities partner with, but also the number of partnerships within each organization type. The numbers above represent the number of partnerships the eligible entities created.

## **5.1 Agency Development**

The CSBG Network worked to expand agency capacity to achieve results:

### **Certified Trainers in Local Eligible Entities**

<b>551</b>	Certified Community Action Professionals (CCAP)
<b>562</b>	Nationally certified ROMA trainers
<b>7,644</b>	Family development–certified staff
<b>17,670</b>	Child development–certified staff

### **Training Participation**

<b>128,213</b>	Staff attending trainings
<b>15,799</b>	Board members attending trainings
<b>3,119,657</b>	Hours of staff in trainings
<b>109,993</b>	Hours of board members in trainings

Eligible entities continue to invest in their staff and boards in order to improve their capacity to best serve the low-income families in their communities. In FFY 2009, CSBG IS NPI 5.1 was added to capture this information. The CCAP and ROMA certifications are only two of a number of professional development opportunities that the agencies within the CSBG Network offer their workforce. However, the investment of staff time and agency funding in securing these credentials reflects their value to the organizations. These certifications demonstrate the commitment of the candidates in the process to bring the highest standards of performance and excellence to the challenges facing their agencies.

## **6.1 Independent Living**

The CSBG Network assisted vulnerable individuals in maintaining an independent living situation:

### **Senior Citizens**

<b>1,733,655</b>	Senior citizens received services and maintained an independent living situation as a result of services.
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## **Individuals with Disabilities**

- 1,347,780** Individuals with disabilities received services and maintained an independent living situation as a result of services.
- 95,818** Of those individuals were 17 years old and younger.
- 352,851** Of those individuals were between 18 and 54 years old.
- 569,802** Of those individuals were 55 years old and older.

## **6.2 Emergency Assistance**

The CSBG Network administered emergency services that helped individuals obtain and maintain self-sufficiency:

### **Individuals Receiving Emergency Services**

- 5,682,660** Individuals received emergency food
- 2,177,625** Individuals received emergency fuel or utility payments
- 174,937** Individuals received emergency rent or mortgage assistance
- 48,543** Individuals received emergency car or home repair
- 122,950** Individuals received emergency temporary shelter
- 67,599** Individuals received emergency medical care
- 68,371** Individuals received emergency protection from violence
- 65,077** Individuals received emergency legal assistance
- 347,511** Individuals received emergency transportation
- 35,433** Individuals received disaster relief
- 265,592** Individuals received emergency clothing

## **6.3 Child and Family Development**

The CSBG Network helped infants, children, youth, parents, and other adults achieve developmental and enrichment goals:

### **Infants and Children**

- 484,691** Infants and children obtained age-appropriate immunizations, medical care, and dental care.
- 1,871,621** Infants and children received adequate nutrition, assisting in their growth and development.
- 418,456** Infants and children participated in preschool activities, assisting in developing school readiness skills.
- 361,687** Children who participated in preschool activities became developmentally ready to enter kindergarten or first grade.

### **Youth**

- 243,856** Youth experienced improved health and physical development.
- 164,280** Youth experienced improved social and emotional development.
- 120,605** Youth avoided risk-taking behavior for a defined period of time.
- 59,148** Youth reduced involvement with the criminal justice system.
- 216,513** Youth increased their academic, athletic, or social skills by participating in before- or after-school programs.

### **Parents and Other Adults**

- 250,809** Parents and/or other adults learned and exhibited improved parenting skills.
- 247,281** Parents and/or other adults learned and exhibited improved family functioning skills.

## **6.4 Family Supports**

The CSBG Network provided services that reduced or eliminated barriers to family stability:

### **Care for Children**

**40,665** Participants enrolled children in before- or after-school programs.

**66,584** Participants obtained care for a child or other dependent.

### **Transportation**

**514,834** Participants obtained access to reliable transportation and/or a driver's license.

### **Health Care**

**201,567** Participants obtained healthcare services for themselves or a family member.

### **Housing**

**137,648** Participants obtained safe and affordable housing.

### **Food and Nutrition**

**1,781,806** Participants obtained food assistance.

### **Energy Security**

**1,379,491** Participants obtained non-emergency LIHEAP energy assistance.

**40,617** Participants obtained non-emergency weatherization assistance.

**177,124** Participants obtained other non-emergency energy assistance.

Just as the CSBG Network provides supportive services to reduce the barriers to self-sufficiency facing low-income people who are able to work, it also provides support services to those who are unable to work due to age or disability. Thus, NPI 6.4 captures the outcomes of family supports provided to those individuals.

## 6.5 Service Counts

The CSBG Network helped low-income individuals and families meet basic household needs and improve economic security:

### Services Provided

**20,462,571** Food boxes were provided.

**300,018,934** Pounds of food were provided.

**1,900,413** Units of clothing were provided.

**18,906,910** Rides were provided.

**9,070,391** Information and referral calls were made.

Eligible entities that meet the needs of low-income families through the provision of services and resources report those services in CSBG IS NPI 6.5. Unlike the other CSBG IS NPIs, where outcome indicators are mostly measured in the number of unduplicated individuals or families impacted, CSBG IS NPI 6.5 measures services. While the previous CSBG IS NPIs measure unduplicated families or individuals and outcomes as a result of services, this CSBG IS NPI is a report of the unduplicated count of services.

## Outcomes Summary

The outcomes documented above demonstrate the CSBG Network's widespread impact on the nation's most vulnerable individuals, families, and communities. Eligible entities use the ROMA performance management cycle to analyze and improve their programs and results. In all, the CSBG Network leveraged a wide range of funding streams, partnerships, services, and strategies to achieve over 32.2 million various outcomes for participants and communities where people with low incomes live, resulting in movement toward stability and self-sufficiency in millions of lives.

While some participants may have received a single service in only one key area to improve their self-sufficiency, many others received multiple and bundled services that allowed them to obtain one or more outcomes. For example, someone coming to an eligible entity in need of employment may need additional education to secure a job but transportation and childcare are essential to ensuring they maintain it.

Employment-related initiatives were a major part of eligible entities' efforts to address high unemployment. The CSBG Network assisted clients with finding and maintaining employment and increasing wages or benefits. Grantees report that as a result of eligible entity involvement, over 173,700 unemployed individuals obtained jobs, and nearly 52,000 individuals saw an increase in their employment income and benefits. Eligible entities supported these outcomes, for example, by partnering with local businesses to provide job training and certifications and

by subsidizing positions that would have been eliminated without CSBG Network involvement.

In addition to direct job provision and services, eligible entities also work to reduce or remove challenges facing job seekers. Eligible entities provided many services that remove barriers to employment, such as education attainment; safe and reliable housing; access to safe, quality childcare; reduced utility and energy costs; and access to reliable transportation. For example, the CSBG Network helped over 168,000 people secure reliable transportation, over 203,000 people to obtain safe, quality, and affordable childcare, and an additional 306,000 people to enroll their children in before- and after-school programs.

Both children and adults benefit from the educational opportunities provided by the CSBG Network. Eligible entities make education more accessible to low-income individuals through adult basic education (ABE) or general education credentials (GED) courses, college scholarships, skills training, and a multitude of options and support services based on local need. Over 187,000 people obtained skills required for employment, and over 13,100 individuals obtained ABE/GED credentials. An additional 14,538 jobseekers completed post-secondary education programs and obtained certificates or diplomas as a result of CSBG Network assistance. As well as supporting parents in enrolling their children in before and after-school programs, eligible entities were instrumental in assisting more than 418,000 children to develop necessary school readiness skills through participation in pre-school activities.

The CSBG Network made health care more accessible, with over 425,000 low-income individuals obtaining health care services for themselves or a family member. Eligible entities also helped infants and children improve and maintain their health – over 484,000 infants and children received necessary immunizations, medical care, and dental care, and over 1.8 million infants and children received adequate nutrition, which assisted in their growth and development.

The CSBG Network provided both emergency and non-emergency energy services to eligible entities participants. Approximately 3.6 million low-income individuals improved the health, safety, and energy efficiency of their homes through WAP, LIHEAP, and other energy programs. For example, over 98,000 low-income families obtained WAP services for their homes. Low-income individuals' homes were made more energy efficient to decrease utility payments and also positively impact the environment. Additionally, in order to avoid crisis, eligible entity staff helped over 2.1 million individuals obtain emergency fuel or utility payments.

# National Performance Targets and Trends

In addition to CSBG's performance measurement initiative, the Executive Office of the President, OMB established a government-wide initiative to use performance targets and outcome measures to assess the program efficiency and effectiveness of all federally funded domestic assistance programs. As a result, beginning in FFY 2004, OCS began to develop and report CSBG performance targets, or anticipated levels of result achievement. This section of the FFY 2017 report represents the 13<sup>th</sup> year of collecting performance targets based on the CSBG IS Survey NPIs.

The nature and scope of national eligible-entity outcome reporting was incorporated into the CSBG IS NPIs. OCS collects baseline information concerning eligible-entity performance targets to which future years' performances may be compared. This information serves as a means to gauge the effectiveness and efficiency of eligible-entity program activities. This section provides target performance levels for the following four NPIs:

- 1.1 – Employment
- 1.3 – Economic asset enhancement and utilization
- 6.2 – Emergency assistance
- 6.3 – Child and family development

Section 678E of the CSBG statute, 42 U.S.C. 9917, requires agencies to measure their performance and achievement in carrying out their goals. Eligible entities set targets for the number of participants they expect to achieve specific goals and then collect data on the number of participants who actually achieve those goals.

As the data accrue, agencies relate their abilities to predict performance outcomes by dividing the number of participants achieving the goal by the number expected to achieve the goal. The resulting percentage generally assesses eligible entities' knowledge of their programs as well as the success of their participants.

Trends indicate that agencies' abilities to set targets remain high as the anticipated and actual numbers converge. Tables 4 through 7 reveal performance outcomes for the four indicators.

## NPI 1.1

Table 4 shows performance measures for CSBG IS NPI 1.1: The number and percentage of low-income participants in Community Action employment initiatives who obtain a job or become self-employed. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for Employment in FFY 2017, with 951 eligible entities reporting outcomes under this indicator. Eligible entities achieved their performance targets by at least 88.8 percent. As noted earlier in the report, based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics,<sup>46</sup> given the types of jobs available

<sup>46</sup> "Industry employment and output projections to 2022" Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
<https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2013/article/industry-employment-and-output-projections-to-2022.htm>

by sector, there are more jobs available that do not offer immediate gains in movement toward or achievement of a “living wage” job or benefits.

**Table 4:** National Performance Indicator 1.1—Employment

Performance Measure	Number Enrolled in Program	Expected to Achieve Outcome (Target)	Achieving Outcome	Achieving Target
Unemployed and obtained a job	264,778	175,384	173,775	99.08%
Employed and maintained a job for at least 90 days	125,015	75,108	71,690	95.45%
Employed and obtained an increase in employment income and/or benefits	102,488	55,834	52,220	93.53%
Achieved “living wage” employment and/or benefits	68,992	43,861	38,947	88.80%

## NPI 1.3

Table 5 shows performance measures for CSBG IS NPI 1.3: The number and percentage of low-income households that achieved an increase in financial assets and/or financial skills as a result of Community Action assistance. This table depicts how agencies set and achieved their outcome goals for economic asset enhancement and utilization in FFY 2017, with 950 eligible entities reporting outcomes under this indicator. The NPI tracking of the percent of purchase of and saving for homes typically results in lower targeting numbers in comparison to the other indicators. Evidence from Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) suggests low-income families “face significant barriers to sustainable homeownership,”<sup>47</sup> and the purchase of and saving for homes by eligible entity participants typically results in lower numbers in comparison to the other indicators. Additionally, the number of eligible entity participants purchasing a home has been on a steady decline since FFY 2010, reflecting the falling homeownership rates reported in the U.S. Census.<sup>48 49</sup> Research suggests that the

<sup>47</sup> Goodman, Laurie, Alanna McCargo, Bing Bai, Edward Golding, and Sarah Strochak. “Barriers to Accessing Homeownership Down Payment, Credit, and Affordability - 2018.” Urban Institute. September 21, 2018. Accessed April 23, 2019. <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/barriers-accessing-homeownership-down-payment-credit-and-affordability-2018>.

<sup>48</sup> Callis, R.R.& Kresin, M. US Census Bureau, Social, Economic and Housing Statistics Division. U.S. Department of Commerce. October 27, 2015. “Residential Vacancies and Homeownership in the Third Quarter 2015.” <https://www.census.gov/housing/hvs/files/qtr315/currenthvspotpress.pdf>.

<sup>49</sup> Goodman, Laurie; Pendall, Rolf & Zhu, Jun. June 8, 2015. Urban Institute. “Headship and Homeownership: What Does the Future Hold?” <http://www.urban.org/research/publication/headship-and-homeownership-what-does-future-hold>.

decreasing homeownership rates can be linked to the rising number of renters.<sup>50</sup> It is also important to note that many of these indicators and associated outcomes may take periods of longer than 1 year to achieve, and many of the individuals enrolled continue to work toward achievement of outcomes over program years.

**Table 5:** National Performance Indicator 1.3—Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization

Performance Measure	Number Enrolled	Expected to Achieve Outcome (Target)	Achieving Outcome	Achieving Target
Identified and received federal/state tax credits	396,687	341,023	360,909	105.83%
Received court-ordered child support	18,323	8,739	9,099	104.12%
Received telephone and energy discounts	404,452	351,406	358,720	102.08%
Developed/ maintained family budget for 90 days	82,825	63,133	61,955	98.13%
Opened Individual Development Account (IDA)	20,567	10,785	13,983	129.65%
Increased savings through IDA or other savings accounts	15,458	9,441	8,585	90.93%
Used IDA to capitalize a business	2,467	439	435	99.09%
Used IDA to pursue higher education	3,424	877	1,550	176.74%
Used IDA to purchase a home	3,792	1,122	1,038	92.51%
Used IDA to purchase other assets	1,508	780	743	95.26%

<sup>50</sup> Joint Center for Housing Studies. “America’s Rental Housing: Evolving Markets and Needs.” December 9, 2013. <http://www.jchs.harvard.edu/americas-rental-housing>

## NPI 6.2

Table 6 shows performance measures for CSBG IS NPI 6.2: The number of low-income individuals served by Community Action who sought emergency assistance and the number of those individuals for whom assistance was provided. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for Emergency Assistance in FFY 2017, with 985 eligible entities reporting outcomes for this indicator. Eligible entities measure both the number of individuals seeking assistance and those who receive service, since emergency needs are often unpredictable, fluctuate during natural disasters or economic circumstances, and may exceed the funding and resources projected by an agency. One measure, emergency rent or mortgage assistance, was met 68 percent of the time, indicating an ongoing need for housing assistance in low-income communities across the nation, and a lack of targeted funding. Similarly, eligible entities saw a spike in need for emergency transportation, and were only able to meet the need a little over 86 percent of the time.

**Table 6:** National Performance Indicator 6.2 — Emergency Assistance

Performance Measure	Emergency Service	Individuals Seeking Service	Individuals Receiving Service	Emergency Needs Met
Strengthened families and other vulnerable populations via emergency assistance	Emergency food	5,005,220	5,682,660	113.53%
	Emergency fuel or utility payments	2,591,789	2,177,625	84.02%
	Emergency rent or mortgage Assistance	256,782	174,937	68.13%
	Emergency car or home repair	64,753	48,543	74.97%
	Emergency temporary shelter	156,836	123,009	78.43%
	Emergency medical care	88,307	67,599	76.55%
	Emergency protection from violence	73,505	68,371	93.02%
	Emergency legal assistance	73,499	65,077	88.54%
	Emergency transportation	402,667	347,511	86.30%
	Disaster relief	39,376	35,433	89.99%
	Emergency clothing	276,369	265,592	96.10%

## NPI 6.3

Table 7 shows performance measures for CSBG IS NPI 6.3: The number and percentage of all infants, children, youth, parents, and other adults participating in developmental or enrichment programs who achieve program goals. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for child and family development, with 966 eligible entities reporting outcomes for this indicator. Eligible entities were able to exceed their targets for most of the measures in this indicator.

**Table 7: National Performance Indicator 6.3 — Child and Family Development**

Performance Measure	Enrolled	Expected to Achieve Outcome (Target)	Achieving Outcome	Achieving Target
<b>Infants and Children</b>				
Improved immunization, medical, dental care	523,147	483,181	487,586	100.91%
Improved Nutrition (physical health)	1,867,262	1,631,279	1,871,621	114.73%
Achieved school readiness skills	424,117	385,524	418,456	108.54%
Improved developmental readiness for kindergarten or first grade	417,521	454,362	361,687	79.60%
<b>Youth</b>				
Improved health and physical development	267,833	221,827	243,856	109.93%
Improved social and emotional development	173,734	153,089	164,280	107.31%
Avoided risk-taking behaviors	135,974	115,493	120,605	104.43%
Reduced involvement with the criminal justice	72,991	58,137	59,148	101.74%
Increased academic, athletic, and social skills	220,942	208,454	216,513	103.87%
<b>Adults</b>				
Improved parenting skills	284,602	239,645	250,809	104.66%
Improved family functioning skills	275,003	236,151	247,281	104.71%

## Targeting Summary

It is important to reiterate that many of these indicators and associated outcomes may take periods of longer than 1 year to achieve, and many of the individuals enrolled in programs or receiving services continue to work toward achievement of outcomes over program years. Additionally, the effects of the economy and environment are variables outside of the agency's control and affect targeting projections. Eligible entities are able to use trend data and the ROMA cycle to modify and situate their programs and services in anticipation and modify and respond to changes in the communities in which they operate to achieve relatively high percentages of their projected outcomes.

# Tribal Uses of Direct CSBG Funds

## Overview

CSBG provides American Indian and Alaska Native tribes with funds to lessen poverty in Native American communities by providing a range of services and activities to low-income families and individuals. Native American recipients of CSBG funding are among the most vulnerable populations in the country, with 39 percent of Native American families who reside on reservations living in poverty, according to 2010 U.S. Census Data.

Tribes and tribal organizations interested in direct CSBG funding submit a plan and application to OCS annually or biennially (as determined by the tribe or tribal organization) for review and acceptance. Some tribal governments chose to receive CSBG funding through the state rather than directly from OCS, especially in states where supplemental state funds are made available. OCS directly funded grant amounts to tribal organizations, and tribal organizations are determined based on each state's and tribe's poverty populations. In FFY 2017:

- Sixty-five tribal grantees chose to receive direct CSBG funding.
  - Of the tribal grantees, fifty-six were tribes and 9 were tribal organizations, some serving multiple tribes, received a combined \$6,278,251 in direct funding.
- Tribes across 25 states received direct CSBG funding.

## Core CSBG Services: Addressing Barriers to Economic Security in Tribal Communities

Native American tribes and tribal organizations receiving direct CSBG funds provide services addressing employment, education, housing, nutrition, emergency assistance, substance abuse, energy, and healthcare services to low-income Native American elders, adults, families, adolescents, and young children. CSBG funds may also be used to complement other federal ACF programs, such as Assets for Independence, Head Start, and LIHEAP.

Of the 65 tribal grantees funded with FFY 2017, services included:

- **Employment programs**, including support for job placement, vocational and skills training, job development, and eliminating barriers to work were funded with CSBG funds by 59 of the 65 tribal grantees.
- **Education programs**, including adult education, literacy programs, scholarships, Head Start enhancement, child development programs, and anti-drug education were funded with CSBG funds by 51 of the 65 tribal grantees.
- **Income management services**, including assistance with budgeting, tax preparation and tax credit information, and medical and other benefit claims assistance for elders were supported with CSBG funds by 12 of the 65 tribal grantees.

- **Housing programs**, including homeownership counseling and loan assistance, counseling/advocacy in landlord/tenant relations and fair housing concerns, housing assistance, shelters and services for the homeless, and home repair and rehabilitation were supported with CSBG funds by 45 of the 65 tribal grantees.
- **Emergency services programs**, including temporary housing; rent or mortgage assistance; cash assistance/short-term loans; energy or utility assistance; emergency food; clothing and medical services; and disaster response were supported with CSBG funds by 59 of the 65 tribal grantees.
- **Nutrition programs**, including organizing; operating and assisting food banks; counseling and public education regarding nutrition and food preparation; community gardening, water, and food production programs; preparing and delivering meals, especially to homebound elders; and providing meals were supported with CSBG funds by 50 of the 65 tribal grantees.
- **Support for improved service linkages**, including eligibility coordination, interagency partnerships, tribal/state partnerships, and public/private partnerships were supported with CSBG funds by 57 of the 65 tribal grantees.
- **Self-sufficiency programs** that offer a continuum of services to assist families in becoming more financially independent, including assessing family needs and resources, developing a plan of support, and identifying resources were supported with CSBG funds by all 65 tribal grantees.
- **Health programs**, including diabetes and other health education and treatment, emergency medical services, and transportation to medical services for elders were supported with CSBG funds by 46 of the 65 tribal grantees.

## Emergency Services: Prioritizing Vulnerable, Low-Income Tribal Members in Crisis

Given the severe economic crisis affecting tribal communities across the country, tribal grantees report the central importance of emergency services in meeting the basic self-sufficiency needs of low-income tribal members. Emergency services include temporary housing, rent or mortgage assistance, cash assistance and short-term loans, energy or utility assistance, as well as emergency food, clothing, and medical services. In FFY 2017, the majority of tribal grantees prioritized the provision of emergency assistance with CSBG funding.

## National CSBG Performance Goals Toward Success in Tribal Communities

Tribal CSBG grantees invest funds based on critical local needs and report on the services provided as part of the submission of CSBG tribal plans. As summarized below, tribes invest funds in a variety of activities consistent with the national CSBG performance goals.

*Goal 1: Low-income people become more self-sufficient.*

- One hundred percent (65 tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds in specific programs, services, and activities that result in greater self-sufficiency for low-income people, including employment services, education and training, financial management, and reducing barriers to work.

*Goal 2: The conditions in which low-income people live are improved.*

- Eighty percent (52 tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds in specific programs, services, and activities that improve tribal communities, including community improvement and revitalization, increased community quality of life assets, community engagement and volunteerism.

*Goal 3: Low-income people own a stake in their community.*

- Fifty-four percent (35 tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds in specific programs, services, and activities that increased community engagement and participation, including community decision-making activities, community outreach and communication, and support for home and business ownership.

*Goal 4: Partnerships among supporters and providers of services to low-income people are achieved.*

- Eighty percent (52 tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds in specific programs, services, and activities that facilitate interagency, tribal/state, and public/private partnerships.

*Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.*

- Seventy-five percent (49 tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds to increase their capacity to serve their most needy families and achieve results.

*Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.*

- One hundred percent (65 tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds in strengthening family and other supportive environments to help vulnerable populations achieve their potential.

## Conclusion

CSBG provides the infrastructure and resources for state administrators and local leaders to create planned and coordinated interventions to ensure economic opportunity for all Americans. The effort of the CSBG Network helps move low-income families toward self-sufficiency, and revitalizes communities through a coordinated approach at the federal, state, and local levels and provides a range of services and opportunities for individuals and families with low incomes.<sup>51</sup>

CSBG funds programs that address the primary causes of poverty, such as a lack of affordable housing, inadequate access to health care, and too few job opportunities. CSBG helps Americans with low incomes obtain employment, increase their education, access early childhood programs, and maintain their independence. According to research from the University of Michigan and Columbia University, social factors are just as critical to people's well-being and life expectancy as health factors. The negative impact of poverty, such as lack of social support and income inequality, can lead to adverse health outcomes and death in the same way as harmful behaviors like cigarette smoking.<sup>52</sup>

The CSBG IS Survey NPIs are tools for setting priorities and monitoring progress toward the broader goal of ending poverty. Even with the decrease in funding from the ending of the Recovery Act funding and the rising number of individuals seeking assistance from the CSBG Network because of the state of the economy, the CSBG Network was able to respond to the increased need in reducing the barriers to family self-sufficiency and community revitalization. Current data, which is collected annually from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, measures the impact of states in eliminating barriers to family self-sufficiency and community revitalization. Across family- and community-level domains ranging from health and housing to employment and education, eligible entities eliminated 32.2 million conditions of poverty that create barriers to economic security among individuals and families with low incomes and the communities where they live.

The NPIs track outcomes from emergency services as well as outcomes from more comprehensive and coordinated services, such as employment initiatives, early childhood programs, and continuing education programs, such as skills training programs and matched savings for enrollment in higher education. While emergency services play a significant role in helping people through crises, early evidence suggests that clients who receive coordinated or "bundled" services are three to four times more likely to achieve a major economic outcome, such as staying employed, earning a vocational certification or associate degree, or buying a car, than clients receiving only one type of service.<sup>53</sup>

While the numbers of the emergency services that eligible entities provided decreased 3 percent

<sup>51</sup> *Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998*, 105th Cong., Public Law 105-285 (October 22, 1998). <https://www.congress.gov/105/plaws/publ285/PLAW-105publ285.pdf>

<sup>52</sup> Galea, Sandro et al. "Estimated Deaths Attributable to Social Factors in the United States." *American Journal of Public Health* 101, no. 8 (2011).

<sup>53</sup> LISC. The Power of Integrated Services. <https://www.lisc.org/our-resources/resource/power-integrated-services/>

over the last 5 years, eligible entities are focusing on bundling services, applying intergenerational approaches to alleviating poverty, and providing services to both job seekers and those who are unable to work, such as children and youth, those living with disabilities, and vulnerable seniors. The CSBG Network responded to the national child poverty levels and the increased aging population, and provided services to over 3.9 million children under the age of 17 and over 2.3 million seniors over the age of 55 in FFY 2017. The increase of services provided to those who are unable to work is reflective of the high child poverty rate and the aging population across the United States, and indicative of rising needs for support targeted at youth, seniors, and those living with disabilities.

Aside from direct employment, education is another major factor in becoming economically secure. During FFY 2017, more than 14,500 people completed college as a result of CSBG Network assistance, and over 13,000 people obtained an adult basic education (ABE) or General Education Development (GED) certification, or another certification, while more than 187,000 participants obtained skills and competencies required for employment.

CSBG works to reduce dependence on other federal safety net services and increase the number of people contributing to the economy by focusing on helping people build capacities through a range of human development interventions. Therefore, eligible entities across the nation are placing increased emphasis on providing coordinated services and long-term stability and self-sufficiency of individuals, families, and communities, as well as essential emergency services.

The CSBG Network continued to face difficult conditions in FFY 2017. The recovering economy, funding cuts, and high, long-term unemployment created a demand for services that strained many agencies. However, this anti-poverty network of over 1,000 local agencies expanded economic security for vulnerable populations and created employment opportunities for low-wage workers. The coordinated services provided by CSBG go beyond short-term interventions and strengthen long-term economic security for individuals, communities, and the nation. Based on annual reports from eligible entities, every dollar invested in CSBG leveraged \$20.19 of other federal, state, local, and private funds and CSBG's flexibility allows eligible entities to fund innovative programs and activities not supported by other resources.

## **Appendix A: FFY 2017 CSBG State Assessments**

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## CSBG State Assessments

The CSBG Act requires that each state designate a lead agency to administer CSBG. Further, the CSBG Act requires the Secretary to conduct evaluations in several states each FFY regarding the use of CSBG funds. In compliance with the CSBG Act, state assessments (SAs) are conducted to examine the implementation, performance, compliance, and outcomes of a state's CSBG and to certify that the state is adhering to the provisions of the CSBG Act, in accordance with sections 678B and 676(b) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 9914.

On March 15, 2017, OCS issued IM 153 to inform state CSBG lead agencies of the CSBG SA schedule for FFY 2017. During the SAs, federal staff conducts assessments of the state level and also validates information through visits to selected CSBG-eligible entities in the state. In accordance with the CSBG Act, the SAs examine the states' assurances pursuant to section 676, 42 U.S.C. 9908, including the following:

1. Activities designed to assist and coordinate services to low-income families and individuals, including those receiving assistance under the TANF program, the elderly, homeless, migrant and seasonal workers, and youth.
2. Coordination of service delivery to ensure linkages among services, such as to employment and training activities, with LIHEAP, faith-based and other community-based charitable organizations, and other social services programs.
3. Innovative approaches for community and neighborhood-based service provision.
4. Ability to provide emergency food and nutrition to populations served.
5. Adherence to statutory procedures governing the termination and reduction of funding for the local CSBG-eligible entity administering the program.
6. Adequate and appropriate composition of tripartite boards.
7. Appropriate fiscal and programmatic procedures to include a Community Action Plan from the CSBG-eligible entities that identifies how the needs of communities will be met with CSBG funds.
8. Participation in the performance measurement system, the ROMA initiative.

The SAs also examine fiscal and governance issues of the CSBG-eligible entities that provide CSBG-funded services in local communities as well as the state's oversight procedures for the CSBG-eligible entities. Fiscal and governance issues examined include:

1. Methodology for distribution and disbursement of CSBG funds to the CSBG-eligible entities.
2. Fiscal controls and accounting procedures.

3. State administrative expenses.
4. Mandatory public hearings conducted by the state legislature.
5. General procedures for governing the administration of CSBG, including tripartite board governance, nondiscrimination provisions, and political activities prohibitions.

The SAs, conducted by OCS, follow a standard monitoring protocol for administrative, programmatic, and fiscal compliance with CSBG requirements. To assure consistency in all aspects of its monitoring protocol, OCS reviewers assess data from the most recent year in which a full record of all financial, administrative, and programmatic data are available.

In FFY 2017 OCS conducted onsite SA reviews of the use of FFY 2015 through FFY 2016 CSBG funds by the states of Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, North Carolina, and Tennessee. The SAs help OCS to assure the smooth operation of the CSBG at the state and local levels.

## **State of Connecticut State Assessment Summary**

OCS conducted a limited scope follow-up review of the state of Connecticut from May 8 – May 11, 2017 to address specific findings reported in the original FFY 2013 monitoring report. OCS followed up on the five corrective actions reported in the final FFY 2013 CSBG monitoring report. This review found that management has fully implemented all five recommendations from the original report.

OCS submitted a final follow-up report of the original findings, corrective actions implemented, and the status at the time of the report to the state of Connecticut. OCS posted a copy of the State of Connecticut's original SA and follow-up report on the following website:  
<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessments>.

### **Program Operations**

The Governor of Connecticut has designated the Connecticut Department of Social Services (CT DSS), as the lead agency for administration of CSBG. DT CSS provides CSBG funding, technical assistance, and support to 13 CSBG-eligible entities. The CSBG-eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include financial empowerment and microbusiness development.

CT DSS allocated approximately 92 percent of funds to its CSBG-eligible entities.

### **CSBG-Eligible Entities' Monitoring and Assessments**

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full onsite monitoring reviews at least once every 3 years for each CSBG-eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the CSBG-eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the onsite visit. CT DSS performed the required monitoring and follow-up reviews of its 13 eligible entities. The OCS monitoring team visited the following three eligible entities during the Connecticut state assessment: (1) New Opportunities, Inc., (2) Community Action Agency of New Haven, and (3) Community Renewal Team.

## **State of Florida State Assessment Summary**

OCS conducted an onsite SA of the state of Florida from July 17 to July 21, 2017. OCS reviewed documented procedures and practices for fiscal, program, and administrative operations of FFY 2015. The SA team also interviewed Florida's state officials responsible for administering CSBG. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review identified areas for improvement in the administrative, financial, and program areas of Florida's CSBG.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The state's response was incorporated into the final SA report. OCS posted a copy of the State of Florida's SA on the following website: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessments>.

### **Program Operations**

The Governor of Florida designated the Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) as the appropriate lead agency for the administration of CSBG. In Florida, CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 27 CSBG-eligible entities. The CSBG-eligible entities provide an array of services according to the community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment, and training, as well as transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, domestic violence prevention services, financial empowerment, and microbusiness development.

DEO allocated approximately 96 percent of funds to its CSBG-eligible entities.

### **CSBG-Eligible Entities' Monitoring and Assessments**

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full onsite monitoring reviews at least once every 3 years for each CSBG-eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the CSBG-eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the onsite visit. DEO performed the required monitoring and follow-up reviews of its 27 eligible entities. The OCS SA team visited the following three eligible entities during the Florida state assessment: (1) Orange County, Community Action Division/Housing Community Development, (2) Osceola County Council on Aging, Inc., and (3) Tri-County Community Council.

## **State of Louisiana State Assessment Summary**

OCS conducted an onsite SA of the state of Louisiana from April 24 to April 28, 2017. The SA team reviewed documented procedures and practices for fiscal, program, and administrative operations of FFY 2015. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review identified procedural weaknesses in the administrative, and program areas of Louisiana's CSBG.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The state's response was incorporated into the final SA report. OCS posted a copy of the State of Louisiana SA on the following website: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessments>.

### **Program Operations**

The Governor of Louisiana has designated the Louisiana Workforce Commission (LWC) as the lead agency to administer CSBG. The Louisiana CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 42 CSBG-eligible entities. The CSBG-eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include money management and microbusiness development.

LWC allocated approximately 90 percent of funds to its CSBG-eligible entities.

### **CSBG-Eligible Entities' Monitoring and Assessments**

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full onsite monitoring reviews at least once every 3 years for each CSBG-eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the CSBG-eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the onsite visit. LWC performed the required monitoring and follow-up reviews. The OCS SA team visited the following two eligible entities during the Louisiana state assessment: (1) SMILE CAA, and (2) Calcasieu Parish Police Jury.

## **State of Michigan State Assessment Summary**

OCS conducted an onsite SA of the state of Michigan from August 7 to August 11, 2017. The SA team reviewed documented procedures and practices for fiscal, program, and administrative operations of FFY 2015. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review identified procedural weaknesses in the administrative, and program areas of Michigan's CSBG.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The state's response was incorporated into the final SA report. OCS posted a copy of the State of Michigan SA on the following website: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessments>.

### **Program Operations**

The Governor of Michigan designated the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) as the lead agency to administer CSBG. The Michigan CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 49 CSBG-eligible entities. The CSBG-eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include financial empowerment and microbusiness development.

MDHHS allocated approximately 90 percent of funds to its CSBG-eligible entities.

### **CSBG-Eligible Entities' Monitoring and Assessments**

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full onsite monitoring reviews at least once every 3 years for each CSBG-eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the CSBG-eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the onsite visit. MDHHS performed the required monitoring and follow-up reviews. The OCS SA team visited the following four eligible entities during the Michigan state assessment: (1) Human Development Commission, (2) Muskegon-Oceana Community Action Partnership, Inc., and (3) Wayne-Metropolitan Community Action Agency.

## **State of North Carolina State Assessment Summary**

OCS conducted an onsite SA of the state of North Carolina from May 22 to May 26, 2017. The SA team reviewed documented procedures and practices for fiscal, program, and administrative operations of FFY 2015. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review identified procedural weaknesses in the administrative, and program areas of North Carolina's CSBG.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The state's response was incorporated into the final SA report. OCS posted a copy of the State of North Carolina SA on the following website: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessments>.

### **Program Operations**

The Governor of North Carolina has designated the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) as the lead agency to administer CSBG. The North Carolina CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 14 CSBG-eligible entities. The CSBG-eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include financial empowerment and microbusiness development.

OEO allocated approximately 90 percent of funds to its CSBG-eligible entities.

### **CSBG-Eligible Entities' Monitoring and Assessments**

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full onsite monitoring reviews at least once every 3 years for each CSBG-eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the CSBG-eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the onsite visit. OEO performed the required monitoring and follow-up reviews. The OCS SA team visited the following three eligible entities during the North Carolina state assessment: (1) Franklin-Vance-Warren Opportunity, Inc., (2) Johnston-Lee-Harnett Community Action, and (3) Passage Home, Inc.

## **State of Tennessee State Assessment Summary**

OCS conducted an onsite SA of the state of Tennessee from May 14 to May 19, 2017. The SA team reviewed documented procedures and practices for fiscal, program, and administrative operations of FFY 2015. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review identified procedural weaknesses in the administrative, and program areas of Tennessee's CSBG.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The state's response was incorporated into the final SA report. OCS posted a copy of the State of Tennessee SA on the following website: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessments>.

### **Program Operations**

The Governor of Tennessee has designated the Tennessee Department of Human Services (DHS) as the lead agency to administer CSBG. The Tennessee CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 20 CSBG-eligible entities. The CSBG-eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include financial empowerment and microbusiness development.

DHS allocated 95 percent of funds to its CSBG-eligible entities.

### **CSBG-Eligible Entities' Monitoring and Assessments**

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full onsite monitoring reviews at least once every 3 years for each CSBG-eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the CSBG-eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the onsite visit. DHS performed the required monitoring and follow-up reviews. The OCS SA team visited the following three eligible entities during the Tennessee state assessment: (1) Mid-Cumberland Community Action Agency, (2) Upper Cumberland Community Human Resource Agency, and (3) Southwest Human Resource Agency.

# Appendix B: FFY 2017 CSBG Data

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## Overview of Appendix Tables

The tables in Appendix B represent the second year that states reported state-level data in Module 1 of the state CSBG Annual Report to OCS. Tables B-1 through B-10 have changed in title and in content from prior Reports to Congress, as the type of data collected in Module 1 varies from the data that was collected in the CSBG IS Survey.

CSBG state lead agencies are not required to collect demographic data for all individuals and families due, therefore, the total for each category may be less than the total number of clients served as shown in Table B-12. Due to this, the totals shown in Tables B-13 through B-21 may not equal the total shown in Table B-12.

TABLE B-1: SOURCES OF ALL CSBG FUNDS ALLOCATED

State	FY 2017 CSBG Funds Allocated to Eligible Entity	Prior Year Carryover (from FY16)	Funds to be Carried Over to next Fiscal Year (into FY18)
Alabama	\$12,280,135	\$5,457,380	\$5,466,318
Alaska	\$2,534,669	\$126,215	\$50,125
Arizona	\$5,185,224	\$441,444	\$3,357,560
Arkansas	\$8,601,744	\$835,930	\$781,288
California	\$57,112,700	\$0	\$2,312,994
Colorado	\$5,943,108	\$321,417	\$267,111
Connecticut	\$7,116,676	\$2,214,364	\$2,404,317
Delaware	\$3,406,996	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$10,978,155	\$482,178	\$65,412
Florida	\$32,903,737	\$17,141,102	\$1,490,656
Georgia	\$15,082,519	\$6,280,082	\$2,793,138
Hawaii	\$3,307,317	\$1,002,742	\$1,619,469
Idaho	\$3,304,209	\$889,478	\$751,792
Illinois	\$30,178,704	\$12,266,966	\$12,198,729
Indiana	\$11,013,794	\$2,060,505	\$2,171,396
Iowa	\$7,329,043	\$2,886,849	\$2,796,720
Kansas	\$5,181,987	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	\$11,546,191	\$1,118,507	\$702,613
Louisiana	\$15,289,462	\$9,829,399	\$9,979,129
Maine	\$3,329,006	\$0	\$0
Maryland	\$8,711,308	\$4,509	\$4,509
Massachusetts	\$15,731,454	\$42,606	\$30,037
Michigan	\$23,306,388	\$4,501,295	\$2,107,551
Minnesota	\$6,625,711	\$694,352	\$424,433
Mississippi	\$10,188,134	\$0	\$50,000
Missouri	\$22,080,666	\$4,107,431	\$3,825,144
Montana	\$3,039,341	\$170,682	\$72,235
Nebraska	\$4,425,271	\$462,019	\$245,848
Nevada	\$3,695,908	\$1,627,052	\$1,771,619
New Hampshire	\$3,165,542	\$234,916	\$141,773
New Jersey	\$17,392,342	\$1,084,807	\$10,437,494
New Mexico	\$3,509,054	\$815,791	\$188,831
New York	\$55,594,955	\$12,322,668	\$4,588,467
North Carolina	\$22,570,980	\$16,453,619	\$18,040,175
North Dakota	\$3,436,825	\$571,954	\$692,336
Ohio	\$32,027,827	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	\$7,496,867	\$466,333	\$539,945
Oregon	\$5,062,051	\$203,221	\$186,579
Pennsylvania	\$26,878,531	\$776,096	\$486,860
Puerto Rico	\$1,631,464	\$1,485,582	\$1,485,582
Rhode Island	\$3,557,797	\$97,098	\$322,591
South Carolina	\$9,754,391	\$512,827	\$728,430
South Dakota	\$2,796,146	\$2,877,715	\$2,885,626
Tennessee	\$12,027,091	\$4,124	\$1,607,356
Texas	\$30,542,228	\$4,364,327	\$5,478,324
Utah	\$3,232,043	\$151,513	\$128,346
Vermont	\$3,305,030	\$410,142	\$225,306
Virginia	\$10,408,130	\$2,013,208	\$2,150,748
Washington	\$7,153,407	\$1,411	\$1
West Virginia	\$7,107,071	\$326,191	\$420,239
Wisconsin	\$8,058,186	\$145,574	\$32,685
Wyoming	\$3,002,595	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$629,140,110</b>	<b>\$120,283,621</b>	<b>\$108,507,837</b>

TABLE B-2: USES OF CSBG FUNDS

State	CSBG Resources Obligated to EE	CSBG Resources Obligated to Discretionary	CSBG Resources Obligated to State Admin	All Federal CSBG Resources Obligated in FFY 2017
Alabama	\$12,280,135	\$0	\$781,885	\$13,062,020
Alaska	\$2,509,516	\$0	\$108,431	\$2,617,947
Arizona	\$5,189,761	\$259,055	\$362,862	\$5,811,678
Arkansas	\$7,820,456	\$441,000	\$479,589	\$8,741,045
California	\$56,114,890	\$1,322,097	\$3,144,736	\$60,581,723
Colorado	\$5,943,108	\$306,348	\$306,348	\$6,555,804
Connecticut	\$7,529,900	\$388,956	\$634,800	\$8,553,656
Delaware	\$3,406,996	\$242,326	\$107,593	\$3,756,915
Dist. of Columbia	\$10,978,155	\$579,476	\$514,063	\$12,071,694
Florida	\$32,903,737	\$700,000	\$549,736	\$34,153,473
Georgia	\$15,082,519	\$423,444	\$675,956	\$16,181,919
Hawaii	\$2,719,849	\$149,925	\$179,550	\$3,049,324
Idaho	\$3,304,209	\$150,000	\$180,800	\$3,635,009
Illinois	\$34,985,621	\$987,766	\$1,694,796	\$37,668,183
Indiana	\$9,264,752	\$457,748	\$293,498	\$10,015,998
Iowa	\$7,382,462	\$0	\$385,167	\$7,767,629
Kansas	\$5,228,442	\$241,433	\$287,888	\$5,757,763
Kentucky	\$12,768,964	\$0	\$292,291	\$13,061,255
Louisiana	\$14,979,549	\$298,404	\$879,069	\$16,157,022
Maine	\$3,228,727	\$10,000	\$37,671	\$3,276,398
Maryland	\$8,711,308	\$483,962	\$483,961	\$9,679,231
Massachusetts	\$15,731,454	\$886,539	\$873,970	\$17,491,963
Michigan	\$28,010,679	\$1,368,206	\$1,294,799	\$30,673,684
Minnesota	\$6,625,711	\$319,000	\$425,283	\$7,369,994
Mississippi	\$10,097,611	\$560,978	\$560,978	\$11,219,567
Missouri	\$21,310,083	\$1,677,281	\$225,000	\$23,212,364
Montana	\$3,039,341	\$267,299	\$168,852	\$3,475,492
Nebraska	\$4,425,271	\$462,019	\$245,848	\$5,133,138
Nevada	\$3,433,404	\$146,385	\$168,391	\$3,748,180
New Hampshire	\$3,307,316	\$183,740	\$183,739	\$3,674,795
New Jersey	\$17,392,344	\$966,241	\$966,241	\$19,324,826
New Mexico	\$3,509,054	\$76,480	\$195,121	\$3,780,655
New York	\$55,594,955	\$3,088,606	\$2,540,768	\$61,224,329
North Carolina	\$22,570,980	\$544,751	\$544,751	\$23,660,482
North Dakota	\$2,946,349	\$101,676	\$174,692	\$3,222,717
Ohio	\$24,443,224	\$1,266,431	\$1,237,381	\$26,947,036
Oklahoma	\$7,496,867	\$309,152	\$372,867	\$8,178,886
Oregon	\$5,062,051	\$274,500	\$255,808	\$5,592,359
Pennsylvania	\$26,872,531	\$1,051,696	\$1,493,252	\$29,417,479
Puerto Rico	\$1,630,975	\$1,485,582	\$1,485,582	\$4,602,139
Rhode Island	\$3,557,797	\$202,699	\$55,693	\$3,816,189
South Carolina	\$9,754,391	\$355,445	\$541,938	\$10,651,774
South Dakota	\$2,991,804	\$154,190	\$105,029	\$3,251,023
Tennessee	\$12,027,091	\$0	\$261,721	\$12,288,812
Texas	\$40,648,299	\$1,168,746	\$1,528,881	\$43,345,926
Utah	\$3,232,043	\$154,765	\$165,749	\$3,552,557
Vermont	\$3,620,987	\$155,672	\$183,613	\$3,960,272
Virginia	\$12,351,483	\$648,081	\$545,400	\$13,544,964
Washington	\$7,523,303	\$418,421	\$418,421	\$8,360,145
West Virginia	\$7,107,071	\$380,987	\$314,639	\$7,802,697
Wisconsin	\$8,058,186	\$424,434	\$157,200	\$8,639,820
Wyoming	\$3,002,595	\$163,400	\$175,950	\$3,341,945
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$639,708,306</b>	<b>\$26,705,342</b>	<b>\$30,248,247</b>	<b>\$696,661,895</b>

TABLE B-3: STATE REPORTING PERIODS

State	Reporting Period Start Date	Reporting Period End Date
Alabama	10/01/16	09/30/17
Alaska	10/01/16	09/30/17
Arizona	07/01/16	06/30/17
Arkansas	10/01/16	09/30/17
California	01/01/16	12/31/17
Colorado	01/06/16	06/30/17
Connecticut	10/01/16	09/30/17
Delaware	01/01/17	12/31/17
Dist. of Columbia	10/01/16	09/30/17
Florida	10/01/16	09/30/17
Georgia	10/01/16	09/30/17
Hawaii	10/01/16	09/30/17
Idaho	01/01/17	12/31/17
Illinois	01/01/17	12/31/17
Indiana	01/01/17	12/31/17
Iowa	10/01/16	09/30/17
Kansas	10/01/16	09/30/17
Kentucky	10/01/16	09/30/17
Louisiana	10/01/16	09/30/17
Maine	10/01/16	09/30/17
Maryland	10/01/16	09/30/17
Massachusetts	10/01/16	09/30/17
Michigan	10/01/16	09/30/17
Minnesota	10/01/16	09/30/17
Mississippi	01/01/17	12/31/17
Missouri	10/01/16	09/30/17
Montana	01/01/17	12/31/17
Nebraska	10/01/16	09/30/17
Nevada	07/01/16	06/30/17
New Hampshire	10/01/16	09/30/17
New Jersey	10/01/16	09/30/17
New Mexico	10/01/16	09/30/17
New York	10/01/16	09/30/17
North Carolina	07/01/16	06/30/17
North Dakota	01/01/17	12/31/17
Ohio	01/01/17	12/31/17
Oklahoma	01/01/17	12/31/17
Oregon	01/01/17	12/31/17
Pennsylvania	01/01/17	12/31/17
Puerto Rico	10/01/16	09/30/17
Rhode Island	10/01/16	09/30/17
South Carolina	01/01/17	12/31/17
South Dakota	10/01/16	09/30/17
Tennessee	07/01/16	06/30/17
Texas	01/01/17	12/31/17
Utah	10/01/16	09/30/17
Vermont	10/01/16	09/30/17
Virginia	07/01/16	06/30/17
Washington	10/01/16	09/30/17
West Virginia	01/01/17	12/31/17
Wisconsin	01/01/17	12/31/17
Wyoming	10/01/16	09/30/17

TABLE B-4: ENTITIES RECEIVING CSBG FUNDS FROM THE 90% ALLOTMENT<sup>54</sup>

Grantee Name	CAAs*	Local Government	Local Government (also a CAA)	Limited Purpose Agency	Migrant or Seasonal Farmworker Organization	Migrant or Seasonal Farmworker Organization (also CAA)	Tribal Entity	Other	TOTAL # of EEs**
Alabama	20			1					21
Alaska	1								1
Arizona	3	6			1		2		12
Arkansas	16								16
California	50				3		3	2	58
Colorado	4	29							33
Connecticut	11			1					12
Delaware	1								1
Dist. of Columbia	1								1
Florida	14	12			1				27
Georgia	20	4							24
Hawaii	4								4
Idaho	6				1				7
Illinois	25	12							37
Indiana	21	1							22
Iowa	16	1							17
Kansas	7	1							8
Kentucky	22	1							23
Louisiana	21	21							42
Maine	10								10
Maryland	14	3							17
Massachusetts	23								23
Michigan	23	6							29
Minnesota	26						9		35
Mississippi	18								18
Missouri	18	1							19
Montana	9		1						10
Nebraska	9								9
Nevada	5	7							12
New Hampshire	5								5
New Jersey	18	5		1	1				25
New Mexico	5					1			6
New York	46	2			1				49
North Carolina	34	1							35
North Dakota	7								7
Ohio	48								48
Oklahoma	19								19
Oregon	13	4			1				18
Pennsylvania	33	9		2					44
Puerto Rico	2	2							4
Rhode Island	8								8
South Carolina	14								14
South Dakota	4								4
Tennessee	9	10		1					20
Texas	34	9							43
Utah	4	5							9
Vermont	5								5
Virginia	28								28
Washington	25	3		1	1				30
West Virginia	16								16
Wisconsin	16			1	1				18
Wyoming	5	9						1	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1018</b>

\*CAA = community action agency

\*\* EE = eligible entities

<sup>54</sup> The service area of some CSBG-eligible entities spans two states; thus, those entities are reflected twice in this table.

**TABLE B-5: PURPOSE AND USE OF DISCRETIONARY FUNDS**  
**(Actual Amount Obligated)**

State	T/TA to CSBG-eligible entities	Coordination of State-operated Programs and/or Local Programs	Statewide Coordination and Communication Among CSBG-eligible entities	Analysis of Distribution of CSBG Funds	Asset-Building Programs	Innovative Programs	State Charity Tax Credits	Other Activities	Total Actual Obligated for Discretionary Funding
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$99,002	\$0	\$106,730	\$0	\$0	\$53,323	\$0.00	\$0	\$259,055
Arkansas	\$253,000	\$70,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$0	\$0.00	\$114,000	\$441,000
California	\$655,127	\$500,915	\$0	\$0	\$58,055	\$0	\$0.00	\$108,000	\$1,322,097
Colorado	\$123,029	\$0	\$69,388	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$113,931	\$306,348
Connecticut	\$204,374	\$77,791	\$77,791	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$29,000	\$388,956
Delaware	\$46,583	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$142,592	\$0.00	\$53,151.00	\$242,326
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$579,476	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0	\$579,476
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$700,000	\$700,000
Georgia	\$5,527	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$417,917	\$0.00	\$0	\$423,444
Hawaii	\$50,958	\$42,648	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,035	\$0.00	\$13,284	\$149,925
Idaho	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0	\$150,000
Illinois	\$455,587	\$53,988	\$75,518	\$0	\$200,673	\$202,000	\$0.00	\$0	\$987,766
Indiana	\$180,548	\$168,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0.00	\$8,400	\$457,748
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0	\$0
Kansas	\$26,234	\$14,700	\$16,475	\$0	\$0	\$31,102	\$0.00	\$152,922	\$241,433
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	\$159,504	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$138,900	\$298,404
Maine	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0	\$10,000
Maryland	\$6,000	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$110,500	\$267,462	\$0.00	\$0	\$483,962
Massachusetts	\$100,000	\$25,000	\$357,500	\$0	\$120,000	\$209,039	\$0.00	\$75,000	\$886,539
Michigan	\$240,000	\$0	\$0	\$358,206	\$325,000	\$351,000	\$0.00	\$94,000	\$1,368,206
Minnesota	\$219,000	\$19,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$44,000	\$0.00	\$37,000	\$319,000
Mississippi	\$348,450	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$162,528	\$0.00	\$50,000	\$560,978
Missouri	\$680,297	\$0	\$234,984	\$0	\$0	\$762,000	\$0.00	\$0	\$1,677,281
Montana	\$9,085	\$136,859	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$72,841	\$0.00	\$48,514	\$267,299
Nebraska	\$22,880	\$49,940	\$140,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$249,199	\$462,019
Nevada	\$84,850	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$61,535	\$0.00	\$0	\$146,385
New Hampshire	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$183,740	\$0.00	\$0	\$183,740
New Jersey	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$966,241	\$0.00	\$0	\$966,241
New Mexico	\$65,049	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$11,431	\$76,480
New York	\$369,631	\$75,000	\$37,500	\$0	\$0	\$2,197,615	\$0.00	\$408,860	\$3,088,606
North Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$544,751	\$0.00	\$0	\$544,751
North Dakota	\$1	\$0	\$81,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$0.00	\$18,175	\$101,676
Ohio	\$89,600	\$0	\$671,641	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$505,190	\$1,266,431
Oklahoma	\$48,876	\$0	\$33,933	\$0	\$90,000	\$0	\$0.00	\$136,343	\$309,152
Oregon	\$106,000	\$22,500	\$44,900	\$0	\$0	\$42,600	\$0.00	\$58,500	\$274,500
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$250,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$480,669	\$0.00	\$321,027	\$1,051,696
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$1,485,582	\$1,485,582
Rhode Island	\$2,300	\$0	\$83,243	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$117,156	\$202,699
South Carolina	\$100,600	\$254,845	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0	\$355,445
South Dakota	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$152,190	\$154,190
Tennessee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0	\$0
Texas	\$179,996	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$988,750	\$1,168,746
Utah	\$100,265	\$9,500	\$6,000	\$0	\$0	\$39,000	\$0.00	\$0	\$154,765
Vermont	\$43,712	\$0	\$1,100	\$0	\$40,460	\$42,000	\$0.00	\$28,400	\$155,672
Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$648,081	\$0.00	\$0	\$648,081
Washington	\$164,225	\$0	\$153,735	\$0	\$30,000	\$61,238	\$0.00	\$9,223	\$418,421
West Virginia	\$172,007	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$65,500	\$0.00	\$43,480	\$380,987
Wisconsin	\$66,000	\$0	\$32,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$326,434	\$424,434
Wyoming	\$73,400	\$0	\$20,000	\$11,000	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$59,000	\$163,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,563,697</b>	<b>\$2,550,962</b>	<b>\$2,393,438</b>	<b>\$369,206</b>	<b>\$978,688</b>	<b>\$8,194,309</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$6,655,042</b>	<b>\$26,705,342</b>

TABLE B-6: TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING DISCRETIONARY DOLLARS

State	CSBG-eligible entities	Number of CSBG-eligible entities <sup>55</sup>	Other Community-Based Orgs	State Association	Regional T/TA** Provider	Nat'l T/TA Provider	Individual Consultant	Tribes/Tribal Orgs	Other	No Discretionary
Alabama	No									X
Alaska	No									X
Arizona	Yes	3		X						
Arkansas	Yes	10	X	X						
California	Yes	5	X	X	X				X	
Colorado	Yes	11		X						
Connecticut	No			X	X		X			
Delaware	Yes	1	X	X	X	X	X			
Dist. of Columbia	Yes	1								
Florida	Yes	2		X		X	X			
Georgia	Yes	3		X						
Hawaii	Yes	4	X			X				
Idaho	Yes	7		X						
Illinois	Yes	36		X		X				
Indiana	No		X	X						
Iowa	No									X
Kansas	Yes	3		X		X	X			
Kentucky	No									X
Louisiana	No			X		X	X		X	
Maine	Yes	10								
Maryland	Yes	7		X					X	
Massachusetts	Yes	2	X	X						
Michigan	Yes	17		X					X	
Minnesota	Yes	2	X	X			X	X		
Mississippi	Yes	6								
Missouri	No		X	X					X	
Montana	Yes	6	X	X		X				
Nebraska	Yes	9	X	X						
Nevada	Yes	5								
New Hampshire	Yes	5								
New Jersey	Yes	3	X			X	X			
New Mexico	Yes	2		X						
New York	No			X					X	
North Carolina	No									X
North Dakota	Yes	7	X	X						
Ohio	Yes	3		X						
Oklahoma	Yes	18		X		X				
Oregon	Yes	18		X		X				
Pennsylvania	Yes	11		X						
Puerto Rico	No		X							
Rhode Island	No			X						
South Carolina	Yes	14		X		X	X			
South Dakota	Yes	4								
Tennessee	No									X
Texas	Yes	30	X			X			X	
Utah	Yes	1		X					X	
Vermont	Yes	4	X	X			X			
Virginia	No									X
Washington	Yes	5	X	X	X	X		X	X	
West Virginia	Yes	16	X	X					X	
Wisconsin	No			X					X	
Wyoming	Yes	7		X						
<b>Total</b>		<b>298</b>								

\*\*T/TA = Training/technical assistance

<sup>55</sup> The column "Number of CSBG-eligible entities" refers to the number of entities in each state who received CSBG discretionary dollars; not all CSBG-eligible entities receive discretionary dollars.

TABLE B-7: DISTRIBUTION FORMULA

State	Distribution Formula
Alabama	Formula Alone
Alaska	Other, describe
Arizona	Formula with Variables
Arkansas	Hold Harmless + Formula
California	Base + Formula
Colorado	Formula with Variables
Connecticut	Base + Formula
Delaware	Other, describe
Dist. of Columbia	Historic
Florida	Formula Alone
Georgia	Base + Formula
Hawaii	Base + Formula
Idaho	Base + Formula
Illinois	Formula Alone
Indiana	Formula with Variables
Iowa	Other, describe
Kansas	Other, describe
Kentucky	Historic
Louisiana	Base + Formula
Maine	Historic
Maryland	Base + Formula
Massachusetts	Historic
Michigan	Base + Formula
Minnesota	Base + Formula
Mississippi	Formula Alone
Missouri	Base + Formula
Montana	Base + Formula
Nebraska	Base + Formula
Nevada	Base + Formula
New Hampshire	Historic
New Jersey	Hold Harmless + Formula
New Mexico	Base + Formula
New York	Base + Formula
North Carolina	Base + Formula
North Dakota	Base + Formula
Ohio	Base + Formula
Oklahoma	Base + Formula
Oregon	Base + Formula
Pennsylvania	Base + Formula
Puerto Rico	Formula Alone
Rhode Island	Base + Formula
South Carolina	Formula Alone
South Dakota	Formula Alone
Tennessee	Formula Alone
Texas	Base + Formula
Utah	Base + Formula
Vermont	Other, describe
Virginia	Formula Alone
Washington	Base + Formula
West Virginia	Base + Formula
Wisconsin	Formula with Variables
Wyoming	Formula with Variables

TABLE B-8: ADMINISTRATIVE LOCATION OF STATE CSBG OFFICES

State	Location of State CSBG Office
Alabama	Community Affairs Department
Alaska	Other - Commerce, Community, and Economic Development
Arizona	Human Services Department
Arkansas	Community Services Department
California	Human Services Department
Colorado	Other - Department of Local Affairs
Connecticut	Social Services Department
Delaware	Community Services Department
Dist. of Columbia	Human Services Department
Florida	Other - Economic Development
Georgia	Human Services Department
Hawaii	Other - Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Idaho	Other - Department of Health and Welfare
Illinois	Community Affairs Department
Indiana	Community Services Department
Iowa	Other - Department of Human Rights
Kansas	Other - Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC).
Kentucky	Governor's Office
Louisiana	Other - Division of Administration
Maine	Human Services Department
Maryland	Other - Office of the Secretary of Housing and Community Development
Massachusetts	Other - Executive Office of Housing and Economic Development
Michigan	Human Services Department
Minnesota	Human Services Department
Mississippi	Human Services Department
Missouri	Social Services Department
Montana	Social Services Department
Nebraska	Other - Department of Health and Human Services
Nevada	Human Services Department
New Hampshire	Human Services Department
New Jersey	Community Affairs Department
New Mexico	Human Services Department
New York	Other - Division of Community Services
North Carolina	Human Services Department
North Dakota	Community Services Department
Ohio	Community Services Department
Oklahoma	Community Affairs Department
Oregon	Other - Low-Income Housing; Finance and Anti-Poverty Services
Pennsylvania	Community Affairs Department
Puerto Rico	Governor's Office
Rhode Island	Human Services Department
South Carolina	Other - Department of Administration
South Dakota	Social Services Department
Tennessee	Human Services Department
Texas	Community Affairs Department
Utah	Other - Department of Workforce Services
Vermont	Human Services Department
Virginia	Human Services Department
Washington	Community Services Department
West Virginia	Other - Department of Commerce
Wisconsin	Human Services Department
Wyoming	Other - Department of Health

TABLE B-9: LEAD AGENCY

State	Administrator's Department or Office
Alabama	Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
Alaska	Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development
Arizona	Arizona Department of Economic Security
Arkansas	Department of Human Services
California	The California Department of Community Services and Development (CSD)
Colorado	Colorado Department of Local Affairs
Connecticut	Department of Social Services
Delaware	Office of Community Services (OCS)
Dist. of Columbia	Government of the District of Columbia
Florida	Florida Department of Economic Opportunity
Georgia	Georgia Division of Family and Children Services (DFCS)
Hawaii	Office of Community Services (Hawaii OCS)
Idaho	Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Illinois	Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
Indiana	Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority
Iowa	Iowa Department of Human Rights
Kansas	Kansas Housing Resources Corporation
Kentucky	Cabinet for Health and Family Services
Louisiana	Louisiana Workforce Commission
Maine	Department of Health and Human Services
Maryland	Department of Housing and Community Development
Massachusetts	Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD)
Michigan	Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
Minnesota	Minnesota Department of Human Services
Mississippi	Mississippi Department of Human Services
Missouri	Missouri Department of Social Services
Montana	Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services
Nebraska	Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
Nevada	Nevada Department of Health and Human Services.
New Hampshire	Department of Health and Human Services
New Jersey	New Jersey Department of Community Affairs
New Mexico	New Mexico Human Services Department (HSD)
New York	New York State Department of State
North Carolina	North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services
North Dakota	North Dakota Department of Commerce
Ohio	Ohio Development Services Agency
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Department of Commerce
Oregon	Oregon Housing and Community Services
Pennsylvania	Department of Community and Economic Development
Puerto Rico	Socioeconomic and Community Development Office
Rhode Island	Rhode Island Department of Human Services
South Carolina	South Carolina
South Dakota	South Dakota Department of Social Services
Tennessee	Tennessee Department of Human Services
Texas	Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs
Utah	Housing and Community Development Division, State Community Services Office
Vermont	Vermont Agency of Human Services
Virginia	Virginia Department of Social Services
Washington	Washington State Department of Commerce
West Virginia	West Virginia Development Office
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Department of Children and Families
Wyoming	Wyoming Department of Health (WDH)

TABLE B-10: OTHER GRANTS MANAGED BY STATE CSBG ADMINISTRATORS

State	Weatherization	LIHEAP	Number of Other Additional Programs <sup>56</sup>
Alabama	Yes	Yes	2
Alaska			2
Arizona		Yes	0
Arkansas		Yes	3
California	Yes	Yes	4
Colorado			9
Connecticut		Yes	0
Delaware		Yes	0
Dist. of Columbia			0
Florida	Yes	Yes	2
Georgia		Yes	0
Hawaii	Yes		0
Idaho	Yes	Yes	2
Illinois	Yes	Yes	0
Indiana	Yes	Yes	3
Iowa	Yes	Yes	1
Kansas	Yes		3
Kentucky		Yes	2
Louisiana			1
Maine			0
Maryland	Yes		3
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	0
Michigan	Yes		0
Minnesota			3
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	0
Missouri		Yes	3
Montana	Yes	Yes	11
Nebraska		Yes	11
Nevada			1
New Hampshire			0
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	7
New Mexico		Yes	0
New York			0
North Carolina		Yes	18
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	1
Ohio	Yes	Yes	2
Oklahoma	Yes		9
Oregon	Yes	Yes	4
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	1
Puerto Rico			6
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	5
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	1
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	1
Tennessee			4
Texas	Yes	Yes	6
Utah		Yes	4
Vermont	Yes		4
Virginia			0
Washington	Yes	Yes	7
West Virginia	Yes		6
Wisconsin			30
Wyoming			0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>182</b>

<sup>56</sup> Additional other programs include federal grants such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), TANF, and Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).

TABLE B-11: STATE CSBG PERSONNEL – POSITIONS AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTEs)

State	Planned State Staff Positions	Actual State Staff Positions Funded	Planned State FTEs	Actual State FTEs
Alabama	5	6	4	3.1
Alaska	4	2	1	1
Arizona	8	8	2	2.1
Arkansas	5	5	5	5
California	72	80.9	12	24
Colorado	8	7	2	2.5
Connecticut		3	0	2.5
Delaware	4	4	1	1.8
Dist. of Columbia	5	4	4	4
Florida	8	8	8	8
Georgia	7	9	7	9
Hawaii	4	7	2	2
Idaho	2	2	1	1
Illinois	8	7	8	7
Indiana	29	29	1	1
Iowa	5	5	2	2.1
Kansas	16	16	2	2.5
Kentucky	9	6	1	1
Louisiana	17	17	7	7
Maine	1	1	1	1
Maryland	9	8	4	3.5
Massachusetts	7	8	4	3.9
Michigan	11	13	6	6
Minnesota	5	5	3	3
Mississippi	10	5	1	0
Missouri	4	4	2	3
Montana	10	10	1	1
Nebraska	1	1.5	1	1.5
Nevada	3	1.1	1	1.1
New Hampshire	2	1	2	2.5
New Jersey	19	16	4	6
New Mexico	5	5	2	2
New York	43	43	23	19
North Carolina	9	9	9	7
North Dakota	3	3	1	1
Ohio	22	22	9	9
Oklahoma	13	16	3	2.7
Oregon	17	18	2	2.5
Pennsylvania	13	11	1	1
Puerto Rico	13	4	5	7
Rhode Island	3	1	1	0.5
South Carolina	18	15	18	14
South Dakota	2	2	1	1
Tennessee	33	28	7	4
Texas	28	28	7	14
Utah	5	10	3	3.4
Vermont	3	3	2	2
Virginia		6		4
Washington	8	7	2	3
West Virginia	13	11	5	3.3
Wisconsin	2	2	1	1.3
Wyoming	2	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>544.5</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>221.8</b>

TABLE B-12: INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES SERVED<sup>57</sup>

State	Characteristics of Persons:		Characteristics of Families:		Males	Females
	Obtained <sup>58</sup>	Not Obtained <sup>59</sup>	Obtained <sup>60</sup>	Not Obtained <sup>61</sup>		
Alabama	155,524	8,304	82,809	3,507	52,286	103,128
Alaska	4,174	1,160	1,768	0	1,742	2,045
Arizona	137,476	198,715	49,134	8,127	58,299	78,059
Arkansas	176,149	263,002	111,185	17,001	63,427	106,866
California	998,051	1,094,687	478,265	289,925	314,119	424,282
Colorado	34,144	6,657	17,214	2,312	11,729	15,507
Connecticut	293,840	0	125,720	0	120,002	173,217
Delaware	10,514	47	5,690	13	4,174	5,907
Dist. of Columbia	52,152	5,969	26,044	2,221	21,958	29,194
Florida	334,190	64,368	145,091	36,338	125,585	198,485
Georgia	209,899	14,872	113,138	2,691	53,703	96,572
Hawaii	37,817	8,736	16,772	3,175	16,473	20,343
Idaho	147,084	0	57,645	0	64,960	75,805
Illinois	733,731	639,746	349,814	23,130	296,592	420,726
Indiana	449,110	170,033	184,372	26,005	176,986	268,438
Iowa	301,206	0	120,813	0	131,857	167,872
Kansas	18,813	2,623	7,272	2,238	7,605	10,717
Kentucky	316,571	0	152,197	0	131,474	184,837
Louisiana	232,555	22,522	136,291	19,686	80,934	151,154
Maine	108,381	2,190	52,980	55	43,043	57,907
Maryland	217,323	56,842	93,236	40,741	81,087	117,678
Massachusetts	569,245	17,745	315,141	9,368	209,361	337,407
Michigan	181,143	4,880	86,029	4,880	75,700	104,659
Minnesota	380,240	36,100	152,569	11,044	154,807	199,948
Mississippi	152,228	2,804	46,573	1,913	53,971	98,216
Missouri	260,403	4,499	78,233	11,320	74,965	107,500
Montana	80,463	0	40,675	0	35,280	44,696
Nebraska	68,099	16,486	24,570	1,495	28,249	32,089
Nevada	14,666	1,728	6,894	786	5,559	7,667
New Hampshire	86,284	0	33,283	0	36,487	47,874
New Jersey	291,441	87,688	154,840	14,136	113,821	175,141
New Mexico	66,876	35,452	16,583	14,054	17,908	19,514
New York	576,666	127,740	427,189	86,182	257,281	313,061
North Carolina	84,507	21,552	43,582	9,696	28,682	49,567
North Dakota	19,624	43	9,623	121	8,926	9,698
Ohio	591,750	2,756	248,499	736	243,848	339,512
Oklahoma	78,634	9,292	43,822	3,159	33,901	43,742
Oregon	370,081	56,242	163,693	31,242	147,946	175,809
Pennsylvania	470,276	316,622	215,125	105,288	147,137	213,095
Puerto Rico	41,439	11,545	26,851	0	16,405	25,034
Rhode Island	170,457	2,631	84,064	1,015	86,862	79,125
South Carolina	144,146	44,730	61,676	22,374	47,633	96,495
South Dakota	24,977	10,720	10,599	7,341	11,214	13,762
Tennessee	377,336	19,708	152,255	14,126	132,196	204,513
Texas	262,832	241,009	108,673	102,099	105,748	157,084
Utah	154,989	35,185	61,000	9,503	40,696	53,002
Vermont	40,763	1,078	24,593	0	17,370	21,101
Virginia	91,019	3,865	51,611	4,837	38,673	54,499
Washington	508,872	169,395	176,660	42,890	210,119	270,440
West Virginia	102,470	3,252	35,949	1,037	42,270	59,948
Wisconsin	161,745	81,825	74,963	24,086	59,724	78,877
Wyoming	24,284	4,739	15,132	1,399	9,976	13,651
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,416,659</b>	<b>3,931,784</b>	<b>5,318,399</b>	<b>1,013,292</b>	<b>4,350,750</b>	<b>6,155,465</b>

<sup>57</sup> CSBG-eligible entities are not required to collect demographic data for all clients served, and therefore, the total for each demographic category may be less than the total number of persons and families served.

<sup>58</sup> Total unduplicated number of persons about whom one or more characteristics were obtained.

<sup>59</sup> Total unduplicated number of persons about whom no characteristics were obtained.

<sup>60</sup> Total unduplicated number of families about whom one or more characteristics were obtained.

<sup>61</sup> Total unduplicated number of families about whom no characteristics were obtained.

TABLE B-13: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS – RACE AND ETHNICITY

State	Ethnicity			Race							
	Hispanic	Not Hispanic or Latino	Total <sup>62</sup>	African American	White	Asian	American Indian and Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Multi-Race	Other	Total
Alabama	1,984	152,392	154,376	109,310	42,270	373	526	27	2,688	239	155,433
Alaska	159	2,481	2,640	101	619	120	1,604	50	327	70	2,891
Arizona	66,573	70,596	137,169	20,819	74,671	1,371	5,937	460	6,328	9,346	118,932
Arkansas	14,237	146,328	160,565	44,934	105,159	1,138	1,251	2,669	2,199	14,352	171,702
California	377,086	319,428	696,514	85,171	261,139	55,560	23,696	4,090	31,899	183,843	645,398
Colorado	8,184	20,207	28,391	2,403	19,729	219	669	158	651	1,889	25,718
Connecticut	106,020	184,883	290,903	62,547	115,549	3,378	1,163	398	18,503	89,780	291,318
Delaware	2,101	7,987	10,088	4,785	2,643	33	83	8	207	2,040	9,799
Dist. of Columbia	1,958	49,194	51,152	49,231	437	122	92	151	212	907	51,152
Florida	69,184	225,650	294,834	177,616	109,850	1,049	383	229	6,384	17,807	313,318
Georgia	3,300	140,434	143,734	89,970	41,303	726	79	614	1,459	2,241	136,392
Hawaii	5,799	26,807	32,606	509	3,688	6,990	147	13,248	5,807	5,046	35,435
Idaho	27,675	106,115	133,790	2,369	103,981	860	2,198	298	2,531	23,237	135,474
Illinois	98,014	617,051	715,065	322,088	249,713	28,333	1,067	286	5,561	107,266	714,314
Indiana	26,507	398,312	424,819	84,424	316,124	1,856	2,103	216	22,006	10,693	437,422
Iowa	27,923	272,002	299,925	37,527	219,181	5,982	2,726	1,051	13,768	13,818	294,053
Kansas	2,729	15,039	17,768	2,837	13,107	137	486	58	1,162	446	18,233
Kentucky	7,117	282,827	289,944	54,297	239,104	546	30	810	6,502	8,878	310,167
Louisiana	8,135	220,256	228,391	154,520	57,436	2,638	876	85	4,718	8,221	228,494
Maine	992	27,026	28,018	2,329	26,732	359	521	79	1,280	235	31,535
Maryland	14,511	173,270	187,781	90,904	83,243	5,886	863	460	14,551	5,520	201,427
Massachusetts	150,242	366,789	517,031	67,319	274,163	32,449	1,839	1,060	48,943	84,173	509,946
Michigan	10,353	163,330	173,683	46,752	117,812	1,352	1,462	223	6,396	6,398	180,395
Minnesota	34,093	289,492	323,585	60,418	240,176	9,737	11,135	843	8,093	14,062	344,464
Mississippi	1,258	149,177	150,435	132,428	18,501	170	279	36	964	42	152,420
Missouri	3,763	174,955	178,718	50,212	101,537	215	488	167	1,457	24,640	178,716
Montana	4,004	65,246	69,250	899	55,317	207	11,191	185	2,103	0	69,902
Nebraska	15,171	45,227	60,398	3,932	47,742	338	2,149	216	2,384	602	57,363
Nevada	3,541	10,001	13,542	1,415	8,902	183	394	142	583	656	12,275
New Hampshire	3,321	62,730	66,051	1,954	62,215	664	75	9	61	2,884	67,862
New Jersey	133,693	133,612	267,305	65,627	154,328	5,867	2,712	936	8,290	30,085	267,845
New Mexico	31,084	25,754	56,838	884	36,081	39	12,895	29	463	2,126	52,517
New York	139,856	410,241	550,097	150,542	205,944	29,007	4,987	1,036	11,916	143,588	547,020
North Carolina	6,704	66,035	72,739	38,621	27,879	393	944	107	1,793	1,896	71,633
North Dakota	1,075	18,501	19,576	1,632	12,945	180	3,603	58	756	413	19,587
Ohio	17,939	551,094	569,033	171,694	374,857	1,879	1,131	0	10,846	12,770	573,177
Oklahoma	11,306	66,552	77,858	9,955	49,803	660	9,207	165	3,017	4,385	77,192
Oregon	78,984	241,412	320,396	8,838	260,786	2,970	6,732	3,171	13,515	23,418	319,430
Pennsylvania	30,780	264,882	295,662	56,175	193,736	2,785	666	342	9,713	18,536	281,953
Puerto Rico	41,359	80	41,439	122	255	0	0	0	28,766	11,990	41,133
Rhode Island	54,678	105,120	159,798	15,786	95,569	5,244	1,105	2,119	6,191	21,364	147,378
South Carolina	3,161	140,566	143,727	111,394	21,985	130	286	51	3,365	5,304	142,515
South Dakota	1,057	23,769	24,826	571	12,338	144	10,360	21	763	469	24,666
Tennessee	9,509	314,124	323,633	113,820	189,511	1,338	1,404	145	6,258	8,797	321,273
Texas	142,979	119,853	262,832	70,864	180,949	1,215	566	343	4,161	4,734	262,832
Utah	36,598	68,064	104,662	4,920	80,256	2,211	2,887	2,073	2,112	15,017	109,476
Vermont	805	33,084	33,889	1,793	29,453	931	324	35	1,487	1,470	35,493
Virginia	5,149	83,719	88,868	38,001	42,688	844	405	71	3,060	4,113	89,182
Washington	130,387	284,974	415,361	59,865	256,117	24,944	15,592	7,723	26,767	22,482	413,490
West Virginia	1,922	100,291	102,213	6,410	90,785	155	193	139	3,332	881	101,895
Wisconsin	14,247	121,159	135,406	15,712	106,765	2,701	1,848	181	5,588	8,318	141,113
Wyoming	2,812	17,476	20,288	374	18,620	81	1,035	66	555	1,216	21,947
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,992,018</b>	<b>7,975,594</b>	<b>9,967,612</b>	<b>2,707,620</b>	<b>5,453,693</b>	<b>246,709</b>	<b>154,394</b>	<b>47,137</b>	<b>372,441</b>	<b>982,703</b>	<b>9,964,697</b>

<sup>62</sup> The totals for ethnicity and race may be different as programs are not required to collect data for either ethnicity and/or race. Additionally, CSBG-eligible entities are not required to collect demographic data for all clients served, and therefore, the total for each demographic category may be less than the total number of persons and families served shown in Table B-12.

TABLE B-14: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS – AGE<sup>63</sup>

State	0-5 Years	6-11 Years	12-17 Years	18-23	24-44 Years	45-54 Years	55-69	70+ Years
Alabama	16,305	20,189	17,995	8,066	30,388	15,216	29,442	17,923
Alaska	1,550	234	695	165	370	180	251	144
Arizona	19,118	20,235	18,185	9,903	31,135	11,286	15,112	9,519
Arkansas	21,406	14,205	10,393	8,944	37,392	17,882	34,154	18,715
California	148,002	83,719	85,362	57,945	176,414	70,309	98,737	80,603
Colorado	1,976	2,704	1,897	1,512	6,746	3,239	4,195	4,912
Connecticut	26,806	35,584	34,146	24,821	69,494	32,761	39,310	30,865
Delaware	919	1,164	965	550	2,947	1,252	1,490	837
Dist. of Columbia	4,137	3,613	3,493	3,791	20,775	6,848	7,642	853
Florida	56,008	47,335	36,808	19,680	79,338	26,689	36,151	23,559
Georgia	21,415	18,855	18,279	9,924	30,379	16,374	28,579	27,791
Hawaii	5,116	5,176	4,856	2,092	7,055	3,971	5,154	3,654
Idaho	18,639	19,492	16,867	11,693	37,762	14,473	18,779	9,097
Illinois	77,964	88,833	81,646	47,591	152,568	77,411	142,825	64,796
Indiana	67,545	55,123	49,225	24,141	93,571	46,813	70,156	41,481
Iowa	46,948	43,970	34,588	19,391	76,456	26,524	33,350	18,249
Kansas	4,407	2,508	1,572	1,470	5,259	1,478	1,616	378
Kentucky	33,867	36,704	32,454	20,714	81,101	39,382	49,807	22,356
Louisiana	24,253	23,507	23,646	26,338	45,007	31,169	35,956	22,380
Maine	19,700	9,627	7,326	4,636	19,715	10,157	19,426	14,863
Maryland	20,315	33,834	20,999	14,784	49,117	23,785	27,717	18,788
Massachusetts	70,224	51,612	52,237	44,953	138,237	57,747	70,308	55,776
Michigan	19,881	19,885	17,496	11,541	38,350	17,205	32,694	24,091
Minnesota	42,716	46,547	42,026	29,101	79,946	31,314	49,670	41,690
Mississippi	12,266	22,000	19,202	13,588	34,035	14,395	24,390	12,157
Missouri	23,366	28,603	23,999	12,091	45,019	17,984	23,184	8,140
Montana	9,210	9,452	7,963	5,137	20,323	7,280	12,287	8,654
Nebraska	11,816	7,335	5,797	4,459	14,286	4,894	5,944	5,525
Nevada	2,102	1,504	1,075	961	4,154	1,452	2,177	984
New Hampshire	5,937	9,102	7,808	7,421	18,019	11,024	15,645	11,101
New Jersey	51,835	28,887	27,945	26,646	78,601	32,146	34,604	25,501
New Mexico	9,898	6,114	3,240	1,623	4,952	2,437	13,961	3,984
New York	51,780	119,689	156,310	65,014	84,290	32,742	34,594	21,771
North Carolina	19,883	7,722	5,584	7,086	16,462	6,149	8,420	5,445
North Dakota	2,955	2,308	1,707	1,360	5,648	2,023	2,416	1,207
Ohio	70,525	79,842	74,387	43,863	141,108	64,176	82,772	30,821
Oklahoma	19,956	7,172	4,604	4,539	18,884	6,290	8,907	7,783
Oregon	38,571	41,296	38,328	22,211	83,382	34,586	43,015	20,052
Pennsylvania	61,684	29,107	22,039	24,027	74,270	29,307	56,906	25,230
Puerto Rico	1,513	4,025	3,518	3,672	8,662	5,224	6,895	7,930
Rhode Island	18,479	16,722	16,986	15,234	45,531	19,207	22,759	14,225
South Carolina	25,308	18,473	14,987	9,588	33,909	12,016	18,636	11,207
South Dakota	2,915	3,793	3,303	1,747	5,910	2,180	3,164	1,923
Tennessee	33,080	42,139	40,064	22,204	68,361	39,017	59,627	40,800
Texas	30,890	37,853	37,497	15,226	51,053	25,205	41,719	23,389
Utah	21,074	16,466	14,046	11,402	33,132	12,538	14,650	3,270
Vermont	3,205	3,113	2,772	3,002	12,532	5,275	4,758	4,067
Virginia	12,434	8,965	8,930	7,266	23,532	9,626	11,327	7,955
Washington	54,758	52,451	45,252	27,382	118,590	71,190	48,973	27,732
West Virginia	16,244	13,108	8,028	6,831	29,498	9,243	12,834	6,653
Wisconsin	16,572	15,969	14,738	11,883	36,096	16,834	23,407	11,453
Wyoming	2,109	2,016	2,188	2,511	6,776	2,413	2,329	2,566
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,399,582</b>	<b>1,319,881</b>	<b>1,225,453</b>	<b>781,720</b>	<b>2,426,537</b>	<b>1,080,318</b>	<b>1,492,821</b>	<b>904,845</b>

<sup>63</sup> CSBG-eligible entities are not required to collect demographic data for all clients served, and therefore, the total for each demographic category may be less than the total number of persons and families served shown in Table B-12.

TABLE B-15: EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOLING (AGE 24 YEARS AND OLDER)<sup>64</sup>

State	Grades 0-8*	Grades 9-12 Non-Graduates	High School Graduate/GED	Some Postsecondary	2- or 4-Year College Graduates
Alabama	377	39,049	39,320	3,569	9,241
Alaska	20	110	312	124	38
Arizona	7,868	13,246	23,621	14,630	6,367
Arkansas	4,520	11,858	43,973	7,439	4,182
California	80,163	51,160	87,810	34,509	19,512
Colorado	818	2,645	6,074	2,671	1,770
Connecticut	9,624	29,347	78,234	21,030	14,719
Delaware	758	1,154	2,547	742	395
Dist. of	1,485	12,854	17,517	2,540	1,722
Florida	15,665	29,304	62,076	14,440	12,499
Georgia	4,367	18,786	32,499	9,390	4,214
Hawaii	2,786	2,787	8,812	2,302	2,088
Idaho	5,918	10,374	29,309	7,849	4,361
Illinois	8,011	20,731	40,031	17,148	7,710
Indiana	23,623	50,041	110,481	15,971	20,794
Iowa	2,925	27,590	75,479	26,235	17,946
Kansas	539	1,201	3,551	1,660	917
Kentucky	22,447	50,232	82,803	19,317	12,744
Louisiana	16,689	31,122	60,892	17,359	6,289
Maine	4,599	7,195	26,619	3,937	8,659
Maryland	5,373	13,677	46,657	16,333	11,779
Massachusetts	31,791	47,218	110,200	43,162	34,379
Michigan	313	27,494	43,219	10,835	18,304
Minnesota	19,225	20,905	74,137	19,854	24,844
Mississippi	9,841	34,758	24,089	7,266	8,656
Missouri	19,178	19,108	40,924	10,011	1,973
Montana	1,662	6,441	24,598	4,322	3,274
Nebraska	1,712	4,114	11,561	5,205	2,984
Nevada	413	1,012	3,587	1,721	620
New Hampshire	5,049	6,129	17,833	6,495	2,592
New Jersey	21,167	26,004	45,987	10,992	6,191
New Mexico	1,011	2,011	4,969	1,351	567
New York	12,503	30,222	56,557	17,505	14,935
North Carolina	2,582	5,564	14,343	4,635	3,532
North Dakota	608	1,695	5,331	1,977	1,533
Ohio	10,905	82,449	154,598	41,912	17,540
Oklahoma	1,972	5,729	18,635	4,249	2,689
Oregon	10,386	22,918	43,237	18,185	11,343
Pennsylvania	9,893	21,108	70,540	16,878	12,386
Puerto Rico	7,065	7,398	5,744	4,131	4,341
Rhode Island	8,342	19,537	26,522	11,505	8,864
South Carolina	2,439	22,260	35,941	7,954	5,855
South Dakota	3,371	2,639	4,381	1,249	955
Tennessee	21,710	41,664	91,458	17,335	11,280
Texas	28,493	29,843	55,493	16,861	10,676
Utah	2,170	7,259	14,461	4,631	4,255
Vermont	1,541	3,497	8,296	3,133	1,833
Virginia	6,946	9,867	19,789	5,628	3,585
Washington	21,528	25,536	62,573	26,922	26,017
West Virginia	1,826	7,879	22,172	6,955	3,258
Wisconsin	2,736	6,334	24,308	6,773	4,264
Wyoming	191	1,358	3,524	860	536
<b>Total</b>	<b>487,144</b>	<b>974,413</b>	<b>2,017,624</b>	<b>579,687</b>	<b>422,007</b>

\*Grade 0 refers to any schooling prior to 1<sup>st</sup> grade

<sup>64</sup> CSBG-eligible entities are not required to collect demographic data for all clients served, and therefore, the total for each demographic category may be less than the total number of persons and families served shown in Table B-12.

TABLE B-16: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS  
(OTHER CHARACTERISTICS)<sup>65</sup>

State	Answered “Yes” to Possessing Health Insurance	Answered “No” to Possessing Health Insurance	Answered “Yes” to Being Disabled	Answered “No” to Being Disabled
Alabama	143,450	12,074	45,629	109,895
Alaska	2,064	345	464	2,007
Arizona	98,820	20,092	29,661	104,957
Arkansas	89,646	43,592	56,624	100,574
California	342,875	104,636	78,256	378,775
Colorado	15,305	3,553	6,658	12,427
Connecticut	267,340	13,061	33,473	247,374
Delaware	5,199	3,551	1,647	7,935
Dist. of Columbia	46,190	4,962	747	50,405
Florida	125,222	149,643	47,789	253,492
Georgia	77,759	61,664	32,105	128,916
Hawaii	30,628	3,536	5,607	28,193
Idaho	91,582	31,543	29,757	96,100
Illinois	124,093	130,694	110,503	481,378
Indiana	256,972	114,438	90,126	319,489
Iowa	260,655	26,542	58,678	242,528
Kansas	10,893	4,179	1,960	12,839
Kentucky	273,920	38,265	68,820	197,102
Louisiana	171,044	53,018	59,499	165,358
Maine	67,262	10,133	19,566	54,427
Maryland	110,682	40,819	29,744	146,623
Massachusetts	440,810	26,332	72,476	381,220
Michigan	175,833	5,310	28,901	152,242
Minnesota	148,897	55,161	61,892	215,151
Mississippi	74,183	78,045	40,727	111,501
Missouri	99,856	78,925	37,329	141,943
Montana	59,811	10,152	13,454	58,883
Nebraska	40,070	14,064	8,842	39,706
Nevada	10,480	3,785	2,061	12,605
New Hampshire	57,703	11,499	18,343	55,664
New Jersey	123,521	64,525	7,600	162,846
New Mexico	19,699	1,721	4,514	21,803
New York	272,538	48,366	45,488	266,633
North Carolina	34,912	13,285	8,920	37,836
North Dakota	14,811	4,783	2,964	16,633
Ohio	520,447	57,070	95,234	492,399
Oklahoma	48,602	19,706	9,785	62,615
Oregon	206,922	37,947	60,207	226,763
Pennsylvania	175,172	41,200	48,052	207,977
Puerto Rico	39,434	2,005	7,024	34,415
Rhode Island	128,124	20,050	16,563	125,906
South Carolina	123,620	13,550	24,733	95,291
South Dakota	14,367	7,007	3,198	21,533
Tennessee	229,387	44,101	122,774	197,450
Texas	181,954	78,076	74,722	188,110
Utah	30,715	21,487	10,189	51,396
Vermont	25,293	3,782	9,385	28,139
Virginia	50,850	21,451	10,528	53,062
Washington	281,415	39,176	91,615	298,460
West Virginia	98,412	3,176	9,415	91,963
Wisconsin	83,263	23,903	23,282	103,032
Wyoming	5,120	7,571	2,035	11,323
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,427,822</b>	<b>1,727,551</b>	<b>1,779,565</b>	<b>7,105,294</b>

<sup>65</sup> CSBG-eligible entities are not required to collect demographic data for all clients served, and therefore, the total for each demographic category may be less than the total number of persons and families served shown in Table B-12.

TABLE B-17: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS  
(FAMILY STRUCTURE)<sup>66</sup>

State	Single Female Parent	Single Male Parent	Two Parent Household	Single Person	Two Adults, No Children	Other
Alabama	22,715	894	2,554	46,445	5,431	4,764
Alaska	346	150	781	279	64	39
Arizona	13,102	1,341	10,009	13,398	6,742	3,286
Arkansas	17,837	1,498	10,410	45,936	11,151	5,610
California	69,963	8,995	74,877	126,986	30,552	15,459
Colorado	3,982	425	1,704	8,243	1,705	592
Connecticut	36,746	2,497	16,614	48,779	12,669	4,784
Delaware	1,356	121	670	3,113	306	52
Dist. of Columbia	5,780	1,778	787	16,903	796	0
Florida	52,940	1,808	17,815	43,418	8,721	4,299
Georgia	24,117	742	4,665	43,126	5,655	870
Hawaii	3,406	389	4,637	5,245	1,509	1,296
Idaho	11,434	1,993	9,767	23,469	7,769	3,213
Illinois	22,430	2,148	9,497	169,393	8,667	56,336
Indiana	44,039	2,891	19,008	75,295	19,625	12,687
Iowa	25,399	3,432	25,079	46,283	15,301	4,802
Kansas	2,209	200	1,884	2,125	474	240
Kentucky	41,503	3,828	21,753	65,146	14,050	5,328
Louisiana	55,126	4,657	13,483	47,354	9,959	5,250
Maine	1,092	313	1,218	13,416	36	133
Maryland	28,955	2,362	10,096	35,093	5,343	4,975
Massachusetts	66,693	6,754	41,566	83,883	22,873	19,709
Michigan	14,177	1,517	7,905	40,370	14,496	7,411
Minnesota	13,893	2,269	15,312	51,609	10,199	20,633
Mississippi	12,555	485	1,717	19,532	2,344	9,056
Missouri	23,142	1,858	9,721	26,728	4,856	10,288
Montana	7,851	1,062	5,170	20,878	4,712	1,002
Nebraska	4,600	545	4,581	8,141	2,015	1,394
Nevada	1,535	186	1,355	2,270	714	327
New Hampshire	5,459	893	6,135	16,182	4,523	3,053
New Jersey	59,193	2,112	28,788	39,705	10,818	13,511
New Mexico	2,751	298	3,390	6,399	1,392	584
New York	37,168	4,928	33,428	45,753	15,656	79,641
North Carolina	17,179	1,189	6,385	8,491	1,867	947
North Dakota	1,865	285	1,387	4,693	1,018	375
Ohio	74,655	6,535	33,598	95,797	23,296	11,907
Oklahoma	9,571	731	9,346	13,756	4,223	1,946
Oregon	23,760	3,718	26,136	56,465	15,687	6,208
Pennsylvania	40,424	4,133	26,392	54,904	13,900	8,041
Puerto Rico	6,867	1,254	4,616	8,438	4,134	1,532
Rhode Island	14,839	1,770	7,943	35,215	4,022	5,249
South Carolina	24,089	1,077	4,072	22,424	4,394	4,529
South Dakota	2,388	324	1,264	4,964	931	446
Tennessee	29,743	2,064	18,008	71,734	20,676	3,579
Texas	29,527	1,706	12,730	43,509	13,793	7,408
Utah	9,022	1,516	7,622	11,992	2,514	1,375
Vermont	3,392	529	2,962	11,540	2,594	1,399
Virginia	15,727	1,465	7,405	17,520	3,497	2,600
Washington	32,776	4,145	29,803	71,393	18,377	8,852
West Virginia	8,267	844	6,193	10,787	4,767	3,905
Wisconsin	12,526	1,959	12,863	25,064	5,799	3,755
Wyoming	2,767	382	2,696	4,323	2,629	804
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,092,878</b>	<b>100,995</b>	<b>637,797</b>	<b>1,813,904</b>	<b>409,241</b>	<b>375,481</b>

<sup>66</sup> CSBG-eligible entities are not required to collect demographic data for all clients served, and therefore, the total for each demographic category may be less than the total number of persons and families served shown in Table B-12.

TABLE B-18: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS  
(FAMILY SIZE)<sup>67</sup>

State	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	8 or More
Alabama	47,328	15,065	10,126	6,110	2,678	975	320	207
Alaska	288	287	328	310	210	116	58	78
Arizona	14,387	10,494	6,953	6,369	4,567	2,693	1,278	1,248
Arkansas	49,571	18,469	11,110	7,819	4,249	1,874	808	827
California	128,433	80,594	67,078	65,500	47,693	25,657	10,139	6,912
Colorado	8,258	3,533	1,544	1,074	723	313	123	69
Connecticut	51,617	28,218	19,779	14,105	7,179	2,842	1,117	658
Delaware	2,753	1,075	752	564	327	135	61	23
Dist. of Columbia	18,484	1,308	4,398	1,164	270	197	121	102
Florida	44,080	21,478	24,901	22,079	13,869	5,208	1,978	1,019
Georgia	38,981	19,172	10,064	5,829	2,785	1,062	373	323
Hawaii	5,608	2,821	2,454	2,220	1,785	1,012	462	385
Idaho	23,469	10,926	7,291	6,440	4,619	2,703	1,278	919
Illinois	171,862	66,319	44,562	32,283	18,023	8,681	3,375	2,452
Indiana	76,879	36,839	25,162	17,745	9,022	4,524	1,551	909
Iowa	46,457	26,336	18,074	14,311	8,630	4,273	1,618	1,103
Kansas	2,139	1,404	1,211	1,198	683	351	143	110
Kentucky	66,055	35,171	22,879	15,292	7,495	3,022	1,099	829
Louisiana	48,546	26,186	27,371	19,092	8,414	3,939	1,444	988
Maine	23,596	10,157	6,071	4,471	2,423	1,010	422	296
Maryland	36,392	20,169	15,830	9,120	5,038	2,141	736	403
Massachusetts	117,702	66,049	51,391	36,949	17,204	6,508	2,299	1,397
Michigan	43,828	17,723	9,442	7,256	4,404	2,045	782	549
Minnesota	69,421	28,087	18,061	14,653	9,653	5,198	2,345	2,055
Mississippi	19,542	8,531	6,301	4,758	1,808	1,544	242	1,793
Missouri	32,967	13,946	11,442	8,598	5,024	2,189	888	595
Montana	20,878	8,566	4,730	3,289	1,824	877	320	191
Nebraska	8,782	4,072	2,775	2,140	1,399	673	300	187
Nevada	2,301	1,481	1,036	791	487	253	77	66
New Hampshire	16,631	8,981	5,054	4,097	2,238	795	254	176
New Jersey	42,112	46,892	35,262	18,261	9,528	4,121	1,512	625
New Mexico	6,453	3,348	1,805	1,529	1,068	412	152	111
New York	49,789	42,233	40,784	39,376	23,361	11,609	5,478	7,794
North Carolina	9,512	8,173	8,768	5,793	2,903	1,041	492	255
North Dakota	5,150	1,870	965	761	506	228	79	64
Ohio	106,138	55,204	37,092	26,108	14,051	6,063	2,371	1,472
Oklahoma	14,149	6,953	5,253	4,727	2,977	1,434	505	333
Oregon	57,661	28,074	18,647	15,608	10,008	5,099	2,037	1,264
Pennsylvania	60,233	31,711	24,523	17,413	10,015	4,533	1,731	1,198
Puerto Rico	8,514	6,751	5,283	4,068	1,619	437	101	78
Rhode Island	35,642	16,438	11,636	8,826	4,458	1,945	677	411
South Carolina	23,427	11,742	11,491	7,833	2,769	1,261	503	236
South Dakota	5,098	1,830	1,192	1,048	651	399	205	176
Tennessee	73,882	31,639	19,881	13,055	7,034	3,068	1,126	766
Texas	43,509	24,252	15,439	12,079	7,525	3,531	1,465	873
Utah	12,649	6,563	6,083	4,073	2,898	1,439	597	482
Vermont	12,190	4,485	2,767	1,852	1,047	381	148	120
Virginia	20,000	10,671	7,747	5,935	2,829	1,224	500	302
Washington	76,241	30,253	21,145	17,581	11,576	6,105	2,680	2,114
West Virginia	12,602	8,835	6,148	4,525	2,303	845	303	212
Wisconsin	27,974	14,078	9,416	7,737	4,480	2,274	817	581
Wyoming	4,519	3,246	952	722	434	203	89	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,944,679</b>	<b>988,698</b>	<b>730,449</b>	<b>554,536</b>	<b>318,763</b>	<b>150,462</b>	<b>59,579</b>	<b>46,388</b>

<sup>67</sup> CSBG-eligible entities are not required to collect demographic data for all clients served, and therefore, the total for each demographic category may be less than the total number of persons and families served shown in Table B-12.

TABLE B-19: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS  
(SOURCES OF INCOME)<sup>68</sup>

State	Unduplicated Number of Families Reporting Zero Income	Unduplicated Number of Families Reporting Income	TANF	SSI	Social Security	Pension
Alabama	7,609	74,398	1,205	19,351	39,338	2,360
Alaska	195	1,477	190	119	104	5
Arizona	10,886	36,789	1,792	7,056	13,571	893
Arkansas	12,226	85,499	4,312	24,706	33,517	1,183
California	60,208	229,789	36,695	51,547	54,028	5,148
Colorado	3,533	8,567	566	2,561	5,751	1,328
Connecticut	12,534	105,370	3,983	16,694	35,316	7,758
Delaware	2,217	3,473	176	660	1,039	229
Dist. of Columbia	709	23,388	11,073	6,211	2,216	234
Florida	15,468	112,686	6,745	27,771	30,783	3,462
Georgia	14,877	84,489	775	14,988	45,862	3,259
Hawaii	988	13,416	1,443	2,048	4,078	380
Idaho	11,546	46,099	566	10,144	17,395	1,677
Illinois	45,562	300,614	7,775	90,303	147,420	6,897
Indiana	30,749	123,078	2,654	32,166	71,216	5,684
Iowa	14,980	92,306	4,053	17,215	38,073	5,475
Kansas	1,173	5,977	434	1,005	973	192
Kentucky	7,360	140,472	6,104	41,761	55,350	3,905
Louisiana	20,433	112,951	7,595	43,913	51,273	14,139
Maine	8,564	34,387	1,093	7,465	21,075	2,002
Maryland	16,600	68,560	4,670	13,790	21,325	3,494
Massachusetts	29,311	202,675	22,184	45,398	84,359	21,781
Michigan	7,047	69,187	214	14,104	36,924	7,120
Minnesota	11,072	104,754	7,691	19,856	26,571	5,800
Mississippi	6,983	37,373	1,086	13,934	19,376	1,288
Missouri	958	77,165	2,001	8,266	9,422	985
Montana	3,263	37,412	2,061	8,160	19,814	1,746
Nebraska	2,036	18,353	560	2,560	8,062	596
Nevada	2,496	4,398	165	550	1,195	213
New Hampshire	3,475	30,906	764	4,246	18,360	6,855
New Jersey	11,300	125,099	17,712	8,115	23,995	7,240
New Mexico	1,887	12,884	470	1,419	2,773	203
New York	35,869	171,280	29,192	24,195	24,273	4,912
North Carolina	6,299	26,386	1,323	4,909	5,617	1,383
North Dakota	2,847	6,776	80	1,244	1,957	142
Ohio	7,871	239,109	9,153	45,606	72,073	11,930
Oklahoma	9,869	30,384	575	3,733	7,041	1,732
Oregon	20,035	88,836	8,003	16,608	28,600	3,086
Pennsylvania	19,404	112,957	11,789	20,579	23,438	5,334
Puerto Rico	6,854	19,997	1,725	7	9,506	3,286
Rhode Island	18,743	62,349	3,430	11,838	14,010	2,798
South Carolina	3,331	55,012	1,780	10,479	22,793	1,225
South Dakota	2,388	7,984	290	1,324	2,631	189
Tennessee	25,073	107,360	4,242	37,528	66,814	5,535
Texas	20,180	86,509	1,356	29,237	45,471	2,872
Utah	12,955	18,602	279	3,548	3,880	424
Vermont	9,142	11,316	1,220	4,322	1,388	300
Virginia	8,282	39,088	3,565	6,051	8,357	2,031
Washington	19,124	128,787	10,833	33,117	35,194	3,521
West Virginia	5,896	26,759	1,163	4,992	7,844	2,156
Wisconsin	14,472	40,272	554	7,366	12,577	3,275
Wyoming	2,790	4,435	44	688	683	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>629,669</b>	<b>3,708,189</b>	<b>249,403</b>	<b>825,453</b>	<b>1,334,701</b>	<b>179,751</b>

<sup>68</sup> CSBG-eligible entities are not required to collect demographic data for all clients served, and therefore, the total for each demographic category may be less than the total number of persons and families shown served in Table B-12.

TABLE B-19 (CONT.): CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS  
(SOURCES OF INCOME)<sup>69</sup>

State	General Assistance	Unemployment Insurance	Employment + Any Previous Sources	Employment Only	Other
Alabama	28	738	3,636	12,334	12,811
Alaska	90	27	813	29	407
Arizona	38	2,132	7,187	11,777	14,753
Arkansas	195	1,302	3,848	10,892	31,741
California	10,248	10,178	28,806	59,230	43,272
Colorado	337	229	805	3,012	1,443
Connecticut	3,564	5,347	38,831	37,135	18,344
Delaware	108	117	326	1,160	900
Dist. of Columbia	266	1,545	4,620	1,045	1,045
Florida	3,944	2,143	12,297	36,478	22,514
Georgia	92	669	9,857	18,043	20,399
Hawaii	306	123	2,687	4,723	1,170
Idaho	21	620	5,969	11,954	19,023
Illinois	2,996	9,851	45,745	80,587	97,808
Indiana	6,199	3,513	43,962	55,112	18,351
Iowa	245	3,358	14,643	33,197	12,401
Kansas	251	107	382	1,868	1,343
Kentucky	38	1,318	9,926	26,298	12,165
Louisiana	4,303	6,037	12,740	21,128	5,192
Maine	702	800	5,740	2,137	1,887
Maryland	3,723	3,322	13,511	23,046	6,936
Massachusetts	7,479	6,985	56,809	54,537	66,527
Michigan	958	1,261	7,446	16,175	10,007
Minnesota	2,992	2,902	25,285	32,413	48,891
Mississippi	2,685	1,608	2,308	10,965	4,199
Missouri	4	426	28,680	21,135	37,169
Montana	72	1,187	12,177	2,387	1,197
Nebraska	52	301	3,412	8,562	4,275
Nevada	122	91	561	1,864	761
New Hampshire	261	838	4,660	5,681	5,847
New Jersey	9,821	4,830	36,363	46,037	13,679
New Mexico	156	272	1,650	2,698	3,935
New York	7,340	3,117	17,013	84,579	22,968
North Carolina	992	871	4,250	11,665	6,928
North Dakota	269	108	354	2,591	2,065
Ohio	0	3,496	50,123	25,815	54,972
Oklahoma	1,651	806	2,325	18,738	3,476
Oregon	1,233	2,564	14,527	25,822	17,273
Pennsylvania	3,572	6,231	18,081	38,888	15,762
Puerto Rico	907	455	726	3,910	1,794
Rhode Island	2,508	3,222	13,547	13,760	30,638
South Carolina	145	1,504	5,176	12,752	13,927
South Dakota	23	57	860	2,485	840
Tennessee	1,661	1,883	4,612	20,880	11,679
Texas	2,237	1,405	17,391	19,665	16,998
Utah	174	593	4,595	9,700	1,916
Vermont	215	340	2,410	3,561	1,552
Virginia	1,313	2,218	5,891	13,402	4,834
Washington	3,652	3,233	17,399	33,620	29,060
West Virginia	150	684	3,908	9,650	4,771
Wisconsin	1,440	2,125	8,985	15,320	7,398
Wyoming	127	228	398	2,394	498
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,905</b>	<b>109,317</b>	<b>638,253</b>	<b>1,022,836</b>	<b>789,741</b>

<sup>69</sup> CSBG-eligible entities are not required to collect demographic data for all clients served, and therefore, the total for each demographic category may be less than the total number of persons and families served shown in Table B-12.

TABLE B-20: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS  
(FAMILY INCOME LEVEL BY FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL)<sup>70</sup>

State	Up to 50%	51% to 75%	76% to 100%	101% to 125%	126% to 150%	151% to 175%	176% to 200%	201% and over
Alabama	19,620	22,243	19,593	13,581	6,600	951	114	107
Alaska	773	199	200	143	91	74	46	242
Arizona	17,175	10,800	10,658	4,448	2,832	1,028	663	342
Arkansas	30,299	22,544	18,720	9,483	3,382	1,427	862	2,256
California	125,818	44,874	62,778	25,794	34,033	11,107	5,728	8,135
Colorado	5,809	1,797	1,992	1,973	813	241	162	443
Connecticut	24,862	14,571	17,469	14,841	12,695	10,892	8,257	16,187
Delaware	2,361	991	858	549	335	185	239	172
Dist. of Columbia	24,552	598	539	104	78	50	36	87
Florida	49,585	27,899	25,453	14,624	8,486	1,644	776	919
Georgia	21,274	15,591	22,357	13,316	6,375	2,944	563	740
Hawaii	3,668	1,927	1,799	1,047	773	570	137	221
Idaho	20,374	8,545	13,895	8,622	4,328	785	407	689
Illinois	103,040	71,454	74,439	51,889	41,136	2,945	1,108	1,527
Indiana	37,698	35,834	39,827	30,889	20,653	2,569	1,190	1,990
Iowa	38,287	17,612	20,239	17,890	14,111	7,986	1,979	2,657
Kansas	2,794	1,170	1,148	1,000	332	183	124	75
Kentucky	50,410	42,090	32,286	18,753	4,334	1,174	608	765
Louisiana	46,923	23,095	30,901	24,218	4,475	2,253	1,179	1,507
Maine	16,657	3,937	8,994	7,396	5,271	3,424	971	1,679
Maryland	35,101	12,081	10,803	9,667	6,306	5,311	4,440	3,809
Massachusetts	69,276	23,776	47,003	33,533	30,509	24,603	19,155	41,870
Michigan	26,358	14,632	15,247	12,341	7,374	3,873	2,371	3,833
Minnesota	45,609	13,431	18,322	15,744	13,782	10,914	6,871	6,006
Mississippi	15,705	13,801	8,639	3,877	3,666	111	31	34
Missouri	31,263	19,247	14,069	9,010	2,222	566	229	402
Montana	7,743	9,364	8,374	7,003	4,629	2,435	925	73
Nebraska	5,259	3,674	4,811	3,176	1,367	642	398	745
Nevada	4,037	644	611	502	349	231	135	385
New Hampshire	2,969	3,290	6,000	5,631	5,261	4,031	2,705	1,393
New Jersey	26,257	20,352	34,220	19,956	10,490	8,129	9,318	3,564
New Mexico	6,422	3,066	2,040	1,120	555	332	235	943
New York	50,087	18,856	24,478	14,541	6,952	4,651	2,729	6,291
North Carolina	12,670	9,795	9,012	2,348	1,305	707	548	512
North Dakota	4,901	985	819	1,332	371	232	159	410
Ohio	79,875	61,224	41,163	31,290	19,956	8,562	1,584	1,651
Oklahoma	15,734	5,472	5,639	3,447	2,200	1,668	973	3,758
Oregon	51,491	20,909	27,676	15,312	11,573	9,001	3,336	802
Pennsylvania	51,726	19,907	24,796	17,830	9,538	4,919	2,897	5,642
Puerto Rico	15,500	3,941	6,492	918	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	25,184	9,104	11,993	8,849	7,083	5,741	4,479	6,022
South Carolina	17,059	13,809	15,655	8,557	4,190	341	130	41
South Dakota	4,233	1,923	1,606	1,292	494	216	236	599
Tennessee	44,157	30,283	37,796	22,467	10,273	2,640	691	855
Texas	35,196	24,702	26,537	14,024	5,382	1,328	689	815
Utah	10,385	3,449	3,126	3,043	1,749	417	217	224
Vermont	8,784	2,718	3,974	2,498	1,423	1,018	622	1,050
Virginia	19,434	7,436	7,960	5,641	2,152	2,489	1,037	1,581
Washington	56,257	29,808	34,175	20,274	10,098	2,922	1,692	2,451
West Virginia	13,742	5,854	4,641	3,771	2,113	1,341	980	2,458
Wisconsin	21,480	6,402	12,237	7,115	5,171	4,648	2,552	1,646
Wyoming	2,756	1,204	1,768	1,069	652	254	401	189
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,458,629</b>	<b>782,910</b>	<b>875,827</b>	<b>567,738</b>	<b>360,318</b>	<b>166,705</b>	<b>97,914</b>	<b>140,794</b>

<sup>70</sup> CSBG-eligible entities are not required to collect demographic data for all clients served, and therefore, the total for each demographic category may be less than the total number persons and families served shown in Table B-12.

TABLE B– 21: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS  
(FAMILY HOUSING)<sup>71</sup>

State	Own	Rent	Homeless	Other
Alabama	33,081	49,011	199	314
Alaska	529	548	293	285
Arizona	13,393	31,605	1,057	1,658
Arkansas	27,230	56,977	948	6,599
California	27,801	184,886	22,553	15,875
Colorado	5,114	7,450	2,660	1,580
Connecticut	29,123	87,962	2,019	1,326
Delaware	1,818	2,096	790	986
Dist. of Columbia	496	12,910	3,170	9,468
Florida	20,854	79,870	1,323	6,195
Georgia	32,461	49,048	3,995	5,344
Hawaii	2,947	10,953	800	1,519
Idaho	16,205	30,979	859	6,250
Illinois	90,296	211,867	10,807	31,868
Indiana	53,512	105,461	1,405	5,405
Iowa	40,925	67,258	1,243	11,295
Kansas	1,061	4,736	392	647
Kentucky	49,881	92,155	876	6,211
Louisiana	44,569	80,284	2,973	7,729
Maine	22,607	11,381	988	8,896
Maryland	24,408	50,469	4,811	8,989
Massachusetts	63,226	148,100	10,896	20,886
Michigan	34,668	41,102	2,464	3,720
Minnesota	55,856	67,900	2,533	10,492
Mississippi	28,874	24,823	129	635
Missouri	18,931	56,182	18	1,816
Montana	10,013	15,163	1,588	438
Nebraska	5,479	11,570	909	1,294
Nevada	995	3,146	437	1,289
New Hampshire	14,854	18,675	524	684
New Jersey	16,614	108,374	5,438	14,698
New Mexico	3,524	6,038	153	993
New York	21,334	102,505	12,948	77,598
North Carolina	6,520	21,286	2,044	1,005
North Dakota	2,665	5,612	853	493
Ohio	102,134	144,516	1849	0
Oklahoma	10,768	21,453	1,489	4,653
Oregon	26,468	72,773	24,341	13,067
Pennsylvania	31,500	77,168	7,543	16,272
Puerto Rico	17,383	4,681	203	4,584
Rhode Island	11,657	41,825	1,951	21,840
South Carolina	19,679	37,568	328	471
South Dakota	2,720	6,302	791	572
Tennessee	47,414	89,507	1,973	8,602
Texas	43,788	62,484	586	1,806
Utah	4,419	19,346	4,249	2,930
Vermont	3,034	10,836	1,921	6,325
Virginia	9,484	25,908	2,860	5,256
Washington	30,269	97,408	17,912	8,864
West Virginia	14,762	13,304	1,878	2,841
Wisconsin	16,894	31,636	3,293	5,312
Wyoming	839	3,971	1,020	579
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,215,076</b>	<b>2,619,068</b>	<b>179,282</b>	<b>378,454</b>

<sup>71</sup> CSBG-eligible entities are not required to collect demographic data for all clients served, and therefore, the total for each demographic category may be less than the total number of persons and families served shown in Table B-12.

TABLE B-22-1: NON-CSBG FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Weatherization DOE	Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)		
		LIHEAP Fuel Assistance	LIHEAP Weatherization	Head Start
Alabama	\$1,940,620	\$40,887,933	\$794,554	\$73,051,172
Alaska	\$568,797	\$0	\$165,428	\$5,214,891
Arizona	\$506,080	\$15,601,172	\$1,531,692	\$47,437,710
Arkansas	\$1,452,769	\$21,688,623	\$2,467,373	\$30,049,246
California	\$2,283,756	\$46,380,199	\$44,473,257	\$167,087,246
Colorado	\$2,118,058	\$2,459,086	\$0	\$4,656,929
Connecticut	\$2,424,168	\$74,121,711	\$0	\$24,849,144
Delaware	\$0	\$667,918	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$644,755	\$0	\$2,658,790	\$1,053,964
Florida	\$959,433	\$49,589,791	\$5,708,880	\$86,204,509
Georgia	\$2,820,600	\$50,464,906	\$1,799,969	\$111,360,400
Hawaii	\$240,371	\$374,622	\$37,151	\$14,815,430
Idaho	\$1,493,590	\$2,072,085	\$3,946,949	\$15,155,247
Illinois	\$9,592,589	\$111,500,359	\$21,432,107	\$173,388,312
Indiana	\$5,427,348	\$43,357,132	\$8,724,395	\$42,465,272
Iowa	\$3,158,780	\$48,473,859	\$9,049,830	\$37,552,827
Kansas	\$813,559	\$0	\$1,710,864	\$10,420,216
Kentucky	\$3,673,827	\$39,495,878	\$4,660,163	\$89,311,414
Louisiana	\$2,166,821	\$32,868,841	\$4,947,522	\$80,312,379
Maine	\$2,871,730	\$6,659,923	\$5,256,685	\$20,423,475
Maryland	\$3,569,774	\$18,004,052	\$120,000	\$22,308,018
Massachusetts	\$5,836,049	\$118,668,002	\$8,382,819	\$76,927,598
Michigan	\$13,187,166	\$7,338,362	\$6,588,884	\$98,007,484
Minnesota	\$7,276,682	\$49,654,918	\$7,294,712	\$63,051,833
Mississippi	\$2,217,747	\$21,742,618	\$3,568,464	\$45,735,559
Missouri	\$5,048,296	\$26,509,726	\$5,455,980	\$61,366,897
Montana	\$2,192,083	\$4,084,724	\$4,170,604	\$10,837,825
Nebraska	\$1,881,716	\$1,000	\$1,823,214	\$15,812,156
Nevada	\$152,574	\$0	\$141,764	\$5,622,236
New Hampshire	\$1,684,971	\$20,749,776	\$979,407	\$12,276,483
New Jersey	\$3,821,638	\$4,784,013	\$5,800,272	\$58,900,717
New Mexico				\$17,174,060
New York	\$11,992,082	\$7,821,467	\$9,599,118	\$153,115,909
North Carolina	\$2,743,827	\$410,810	\$16,184,334	\$90,101,484
North Dakota	\$2,101,382	\$1,110,412	\$4,182,969	\$5,683,328
Ohio	\$8,658,529	\$51,080,926	\$14,783,203	\$149,037,522
Oklahoma	\$2,454,856	\$0	\$1,950,123	\$69,923,223
Oregon	\$3,628,315	\$28,238,324	\$5,169,088	\$15,146,987
Pennsylvania	\$6,693,107	\$539,945	\$12,771,792	\$73,358,794
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$791,324	\$18,922,631	\$4,530,587	\$7,322,702
South Carolina	\$1,512,915	\$30,459,910	\$4,591,588	\$72,481,390
South Dakota	\$1,716,403	\$0	\$586,928	\$1,896,268
Tennessee	\$5,077,521	\$47,923,903	\$2,376,073	\$78,275,369
Texas	\$3,229,430	\$66,759,249	\$11,162,086	\$108,489,286
Utah	\$1,835,555	\$3,339,665	\$2,046,058	\$19,186,337
Vermont	\$955,613	\$1,220,050	\$1,837,383	\$9,839,778
Virginia	\$1,170,407	\$234,159	\$4,766,470	\$41,837,399
Washington	\$3,630,674	\$37,194,035	\$6,046,535	\$9,874,346
West Virginia	\$3,176,793	\$35,551	\$5,877,758	\$29,964,967
Wisconsin	\$8,878,729	\$489,456	\$6,768,682	\$17,420,800
Wyoming	\$213,071	\$0	\$456,823	\$2,762,148
<b>Total</b>	<b>162,486,880</b>	<b>1,153,981,725<sup>72</sup></b>	<b>279,379,329<sup>73</sup></b>	<b>2,478,548,686</b>

<sup>72</sup> Numbers were rounded to the nearest whole dollar, so the column totals may exceed or be less than the sum of the numbers presented here.

<sup>73</sup> Numbers were rounded to the nearest whole dollar, so the column totals may exceed or be less than the sum of the numbers presented here.

TABLE B-22-2: NON-CSBG FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	HHS					
	Early Head Start-HHS	Older Americans Act	Social Services Block Grant	Medicare/ Medicaid	Assets for Independence	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
Alabama	\$10,325,818	\$36,056	\$0	\$877,460	\$0	\$100,000
Alaska	\$894,762	\$76,423	\$150,703	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$13,362,784	\$6,226,819	\$2,894,151	\$156,830	\$12,442	\$3,806,512
Arkansas	\$15,235,907	\$846,198	\$243,864	\$1,574,150	\$5,000	\$65,476
California	\$46,375,019	\$6,469,675	\$25,000	\$11,973,507	\$476,470	\$301,399,384
Colorado	\$0	\$2,109,834	\$17,874,292	\$1,000,235	\$38,630	\$13,844,884
Connecticut	\$8,571,193	\$4,227,830	\$4,360,509	\$597,674	\$93,797	\$28,296
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$8,050,077	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$115,678
Florida	\$16,539,259	\$8,630,979	\$0	\$393,880	\$0	\$1,091,735
Georgia	\$22,793,415	\$3,954,116	\$26,916	\$128,539	\$0	\$476,559
Hawaii	\$180,134	\$1,489,415	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
Idaho	\$3,400,708	\$1,289,906	\$0	\$374,990	\$30,000	\$394,883
Illinois	\$54,716,670	\$17,637,329	\$37,660	\$228,643	\$0	\$163,134
Indiana	\$7,451,107	\$7,432,707	\$2,943,489	\$6,458,123	\$586,124	\$1,124,209
Iowa	\$12,877,992	\$130,932	\$0	\$3,557,862	\$0	\$2,759,657
Kansas	\$4,085,638	\$2,905	\$0	\$19,373	\$0	\$38,427
Kentucky	\$16,366,181	\$5,239,180	\$612,698	\$3,997,026	\$0	\$1,839,128
Louisiana	\$9,636,447	\$433,704	\$0	\$252,704	\$78,503	\$0
Maine	\$8,813,935	\$0	\$1,290,294	\$36,497,438	\$49,966	\$3,151,919
Maryland	\$4,851,536	\$1,002,801	\$0	\$5,649,793	\$12,011	\$78,750
Massachusetts	\$16,311,840	\$444,100	\$0	\$4,227,676	\$35,092	\$15,694,903
Michigan	\$42,033,637	\$9,134,167	\$0	\$256,301	\$511,754	\$602,064
Minnesota	\$20,323,035	\$3,542,330	\$0	\$2,692,124	\$355,743	\$3,368,280
Mississippi	\$7,136,639	\$715,178	\$508,829	\$1,301,022	\$0	\$0
Missouri	\$25,771,991	\$184,217	\$0	\$1,269,087	\$0	\$2,457,201
Montana	\$1,776,392	\$1,971,558	\$0	\$0	\$20,206	\$3,836,145
Nebraska	\$10,895,595	\$210,336	\$2,953	\$1,098,421	\$17,354	\$3,671
Nevada	\$1,871,038	\$200,560	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	\$4,913,756	\$1,670,592	\$680,915	\$618,252	\$0	\$3,553,062
New Jersey	\$19,200,040	\$1,017,606	\$877,449	\$19,361,066	\$0	\$389,743
New Mexico	\$2,120,301	\$203,485	\$364,749			
New York	\$30,400,943	\$968,986	\$493,304	\$7,501,547	\$34,624	\$21,363,858
North Carolina	\$29,527,213	\$1,811,442	\$2,575	\$6,940	\$0	\$9,000
North Dakota	\$2,380,502	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26,008	\$0
Ohio	\$32,177,537	\$2,233,475	\$169,090	\$15,518,366	\$31,879	\$9,754,855
Oklahoma	\$18,795,231	\$2,367,631	\$447,560	\$3,628,337	\$170,000	\$266,049
Oregon	\$5,638,911	\$3,039,569	\$485,089	\$243,176	\$0	\$877,464
Pennsylvania	\$12,868,969	\$9,566,731	\$3,687,616	\$16,051,677	\$25,449	\$19,759,159
Puerto Rico	\$14,042,204	\$1,636,633	\$0	\$306	\$0	\$1,131,000
Rhode Island	\$2,739,469	\$1,504,675	\$0	\$2,725,195	\$0	\$929,287
South Carolina	\$13,869,354	\$0	\$327,338	\$13,375	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$2,293,710	\$794,061	\$0	\$0	\$29,359	\$0
Tennessee	\$16,948,338	\$12,316,195	\$1,213,344	\$1,724,744	\$16,128	\$3,367
Texas	\$29,175,090	\$15,008,439	\$970,978	\$12,134,684	\$0	\$231,510
Utah	\$936,330	\$1,559,415	\$378,902	\$171,433	\$0	\$2,733,259
Vermont	\$3,351,038	\$0	\$0	\$498,326	\$95,900	\$283,745
Virginia	\$12,338,800	\$2,049,832	\$0	\$1,027,014	\$2,400	\$986,287
Washington	\$7,147,703	\$2,720,196	\$0	\$7,046,868	\$0	\$3,357,015
West Virginia	\$6,586,626	\$1,074,252	\$0	\$8,409,096	\$0	\$21,570
Wisconsin	\$3,376,723	\$541,819	\$384,642	\$363,356	\$0	\$14,557,270
Wyoming	\$544,849	\$1,062,883	\$33,700	\$6,019,828	\$327,670	\$633,588
<b>Total<sup>74</sup></b>	<b>\$662,022,387</b>	<b>\$146,787,172</b>	<b>\$41,488,608</b>	<b>\$187,646,443</b>	<b>\$3,082,508</b>	<b>\$437,381,984</b>

<sup>74</sup> Numbers were rounded to the nearest whole dollar, so the column totals may exceed or be less than the sum of the numbers presented here.

TABLE B-22-3: NON-CSBG FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	HHS		Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)		Dept. of Housing and Urban Dev. (HUD)	
	Child Care Dev. Block Grant HHS	Other HHS Resources	WIC	All USDA Non- Food Programs	Other USDA Food Programs	Community Dev. Block Grant
Alabama	\$0	\$13,800	\$0	\$0	\$9,008,812	\$1,239,355
Alaska	\$0	\$134,399	\$0	\$161,580	\$420,044	\$2,040,283
Arizona	\$0	\$297,959	\$0	\$0	\$1,661,568	\$1,082,087
Arkansas	\$1,293,414	\$1,234,996	\$0	\$776,932	\$7,914,376	\$71,099
California	\$15,548,045	\$78,473,813	\$31,794,590	\$2,311,673	\$260,864,766	\$13,362,248
Colorado	\$11,979,455	\$35,198,807	\$513,687	\$8,344	\$33,056,245	\$2,185,324
Connecticut	\$4,272,050	\$2,627,399	\$3,993,797	\$75,490	\$5,734,944	\$93,328
Delaware	\$0	\$394,165	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$191,718	\$0
Florida	\$0	\$3,210,259	\$0	\$17,232	\$5,396,534	\$6,993,308
Georgia	\$0	\$193,528	\$3,921,216	\$1,488,237	\$8,590,343	\$403,264
Hawaii	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$66,645	\$1,507,042	\$281,827
Idaho	\$0	\$1,133,856	\$0	\$1,164,090	\$1,380,778	\$3,000
Illinois	\$0	\$1,906,516	\$8,849,626	\$99,279	\$3,955,192	\$35,063,634
Indiana	\$1,901,838	\$2,219,325	\$7,261,252	\$0	\$2,935,902	\$577,248
Iowa	\$3,815,475	\$5,281,620	\$19,298,180	\$0	\$9,498,960	\$214,839
Kansas	\$0	\$299,458	\$0	\$0	\$2,254,483	\$577,465
Kentucky	\$119,983	\$5,517,069	\$0	\$853,472	\$5,192,387	\$3,134,272
Louisiana	\$0	\$4,563,207	\$179,939	\$0	\$11,486,681	\$1,095,000
Maine	\$0	\$6,590,574	\$9,102,610	\$524,892	\$2,883,808	\$1,287,353
Maryland	\$46,902	\$2,769,258	\$0	\$746,820	\$2,247,715	\$2,091,302
Massachusetts	\$61,459,063	\$8,882,209	\$19,767,503	\$352,796	\$6,379,058	\$550,761
Michigan	\$0	\$5,265,498	\$783,537	\$309,684	\$17,631,106	\$5,578,073
Minnesota	\$3,061,757	\$23,968,583	\$3,910,470	\$839,105	\$5,905,555	\$6,974,549
Mississippi	\$0	\$22,869	\$58,244	\$25,710	\$7,311,602	\$0
Missouri	\$60,000	\$3,192,505	\$1,132,671	\$1,578,018	\$5,672,488	\$883,226
Montana	\$1,362,741	\$1,424,959	\$63,967	\$492,775	\$1,870,705	\$289,704
Nebraska	\$46,024	\$6,591,848	\$2,659,893	\$105,444	\$3,232,575	
Nevada	\$33,706,546	\$705,979	\$1,898,174	\$0	\$201,120	\$43,346
New Hampshire	\$482,362	\$1,651,669	\$6,093,473	\$9,744	\$3,516,327	\$412,103
New Jersey	\$3,949,809	\$23,735,225	\$23,861,396	\$292,710	\$5,787,317	\$8,090,559
New Mexico		\$61,150		\$38,523	\$12,363,655	
New York	\$2,289,803	\$9,821,711	\$17,819,891	\$528,388	\$16,134,235	\$10,498,840
North Carolina	\$172,863	\$1,093,702	\$0	\$170,583	\$9,811,732	\$89,250
North Dakota	\$0	\$421,612	\$385,914	\$0	\$2,093,272	\$297,172
Ohio	\$546,934	\$16,990,463	\$4,690,309	\$2,047,842	\$11,123,494	\$2,801,880
Oklahoma	\$132,086	\$5,332,828	\$0	\$3,493,941	\$13,109,474	\$738,224
Oregon	\$1,333,682	\$2,019,282	\$0	\$171,238	\$8,471,199	\$1,413,695
Pennsylvania	\$16,808,913	\$8,229,037	\$22,028,104	\$497,836	\$10,864,446	\$3,219,011
Puerto Rico	\$796,842	\$2,522,377	\$1,605,560	\$150	\$239,128	\$2,792,841
Rhode Island	\$0	\$10,568,685	\$3,267,808	\$0	\$1,000,591	\$197,913
South Carolina	\$119,411	\$84,789	\$0	\$628,989	\$11,345,304	\$0
South Dakota	\$63,065	\$478,476	\$0	\$931,965	\$976,992	\$900,000
Tennessee	\$2,495,241	\$2,505,408	\$0	\$2,990,700	\$10,038,966	\$1,714,195
Texas	\$44,911,197	\$44,301,585	\$13,603,934	\$562,830	\$8,821,883	\$27,304,645
Utah	\$496,978	\$1,416,442	\$0	\$239,171	\$2,270,639	\$1,070,368
Vermont	\$58,609	\$202,212	\$0	\$991,183	\$2,025,744	\$11,809
Virginia	\$0	\$2,126,984	\$0	\$197,475	\$4,331,673	\$1,568,164
Washington	\$220,588	\$2,459,588	\$2,177,737	\$1,658,245	\$8,380,201	\$9,829,284
West Virginia	\$5,371,045	\$3,429,626	\$0	\$0	\$1,641,302	\$6,000
Wisconsin	\$1,042,754	\$1,365,859	\$1,408,150	\$712,369	\$10,543,100	\$949,938
Wyoming	\$49,000	\$2,795,293	\$117,000	\$122,544	\$258,703	\$0
<b>Total<sup>75</sup></b>	<b>\$220,014,474</b>	<b>\$345,728,462</b>	<b>\$212,248,631</b>	<b>\$28,284,645</b>	<b>\$579,535,885</b>	<b>\$160,021,785</b>

<sup>75</sup> Numbers were rounded to the nearest whole dollar, so the column totals may exceed or be less than the sum of the numbers presented here.

TABLE B-22-4: NON-CSBG FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	HUD					
	HUD Section 8	HUD Section 202	HUD Home Tenant Based Assistance	HUD HOPE for Homeowners Program	HUD Emergency Solutions Grant	HUD Continuum of Care
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$173,000	\$378,736
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$638,699
Arizona	\$347,530	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,435,840	\$164,923
Arkansas	\$541,889	\$0	\$900	\$0	\$522,803	\$0
California	\$11,903,984	\$529,874	\$989,955	\$0	\$805,586	\$2,354,130
Colorado	\$1,043,622	\$64,031	\$183,141	\$0	\$749,011	\$4,100,949
Connecticut	\$353,195	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$359,026	\$2,650,425
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$57,708	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$2,507,087	\$599,874	\$358,646	\$0	\$865,309	\$479,291
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$1,025,443	\$0	\$929,909	\$2,651,227
Hawaii	\$30,980	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,545	\$13,073
Idaho	\$565,086	\$573,688	\$0	\$0	\$109,208	\$239,799
Illinois	\$6,973,041	\$0	\$1,358,098	\$0	\$8,232,284	\$4,350,534
Indiana	\$23,836,763	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$455,732	\$0
Iowa	\$86,330	\$0	\$450,489	\$0	\$340,336	\$140,292
Kansas	\$3,675,462	\$29,168	\$794,122	\$0	\$37,541	\$559,731
Kentucky	\$1,375,813	\$0	\$903,605	\$0	\$1,289,064	\$6,382,375
Louisiana	\$11,719,784	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$575,286	\$365,814
Maine	\$0	\$152,198	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maryland	\$3,985,231	\$334,932	\$697,732	\$52,071	\$600,827	\$1,466,832
Massachusetts	\$27,736,959	\$0	\$403,206	\$0	\$715,016	\$2,019,268
Michigan	\$106,575	\$0	\$843,289	\$0	\$2,699,927	\$3,490,377
Minnesota	\$1,127,032	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$558,684	\$1,317,896
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$279,903	\$933,665
Missouri	\$51,270,907	\$1,742,577	\$0	\$0	\$72,519	\$376,688
Montana	\$1,218,755	\$278,913	\$123,788	\$191,549	\$790,369	\$369,107
Nebraska	\$225,688	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$582,910	\$1,131,625
Nevada	\$0	\$0	\$61,840	\$0	\$99,421	\$116,791
New Hampshire	\$1,000,379	\$7,789,881	\$0	\$0	\$407,474	\$851,490
New Jersey	\$50,175,155	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,454,048	\$10,300,752
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	\$11,995,091	\$0	\$5,307	\$0	\$897,584	\$1,112,473
North Carolina	\$33,994,826	\$753,534	\$96,802	\$0	\$405,452	\$577,460
North Dakota	\$21,635	\$0	\$153,880	\$0	\$97,685	\$43,177
Ohio	\$8,359,458	\$122,132	\$501,561	\$0	\$229,874	\$1,647,316
Oklahoma	\$105,496	\$0	\$624,050	\$0	\$633,166	\$192,041
Oregon	\$1,676,788	\$0	\$1,256,595	\$0	\$1,465,002	\$5,520,573
Pennsylvania	\$362,597	\$4,164,037	\$839,058	\$0	\$3,576,176	\$6,921,377
Puerto Rico	\$16,024,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,964,497	\$0
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$132,931	\$180,486
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$391,870	\$267,107
South Dakota	\$279,707	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,841	\$348,117
Tennessee	\$4,852,409	\$8,744,790	\$0	\$0	\$320,152	\$432,704
Texas	\$13,681,200	\$0	\$547,829	\$0	\$2,808,682	\$0
Utah	\$2,637,668	\$0	\$145,893	\$0	\$88,700	\$650,881
Vermont	\$86,729	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$103,242	\$157,041
Virginia	\$770,078	\$621,923	\$0	\$25,127	\$163,034	\$308,559
Washington	\$2,666,588	\$243,944	\$919,775	\$0	\$1,868,632	\$9,099,514
West Virginia	\$521,838	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$327,647	\$283,015
Wisconsin	\$5,356,313	\$53,098	\$815,962	\$0	\$1,750,543	\$5,119,840
Wyoming	\$239,202	\$46,578	\$0	\$0	\$108,534	\$220,500
<b>Total<sup>76</sup></b>	<b>\$305,496,976</b>	<b>\$26,845,172</b>	<b>\$14,100,966</b>	<b>\$268,747</b>	<b>\$42,560,823</b>	<b>\$80,926,670</b>

<sup>76</sup> Numbers were rounded to the nearest whole dollar, so the column totals may exceed or be less than the sum of the numbers presented here.

TABLE B-22-5: NON-CSBG FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	HUD	Department of Labor (DOL)			Corporation for National and Community Service	Fed. Emerg. Mgt. Agency (FEMA)
		Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act	Employment and Training DOL	Other DOL Programs		
Alabama	\$137,260	\$133,811	\$293,060	\$0	\$755,523	\$346,156
Alaska	\$177,069	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$455,809	\$0
Arizona	\$325,942	\$2,211,718	\$2,287,845	\$0	\$0	\$314,624
Arkansas	\$270,825	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,941
California	\$2,936,419	\$45,305,845	\$10,157,528	\$854,012	\$1,109,129	\$421,606
Colorado	\$1,138,846	\$1,814,550	\$0	\$1,701,493	\$15,605	\$142,091
Connecticut	\$2,882,525	\$5,636,444	\$418,922	\$0	\$1,146,821	\$60,050
Delaware	\$977,219	\$0	\$517,787	\$0	\$314,616	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$101,211	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$727,645	\$0
Florida	\$1,557,044	\$82,938	\$824,000	\$0	\$938,542	\$305,690
Georgia	\$19,157	\$453,363	\$0	\$0	\$647,881	\$680,542
Hawaii	\$0	\$107,350	\$270,699	\$0	\$102,354	\$1,736
Idaho	\$4,864	\$1,042,300	\$345,130	\$0	\$117,986	\$54,939
Illinois	\$9,947,254	\$23,315,600	\$963,932	\$0	\$1,793,653	\$214,264
Indiana	\$1,023,748	\$1,913,489	\$860,322	\$288,009	\$964,541	\$51,908
Iowa	\$889,509	\$618,122	\$643,256	\$0	\$12,860	\$118,240
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,943
Kentucky	\$2,409,612	\$12,706,716	\$2,820,993	\$538,161	\$3,038,811	\$169,743
Louisiana	\$1,063,302	\$5,396,617	\$847,700	\$85,000	\$1,046,168	\$187,522
Maine	\$232,721	\$2,312,783	\$2,659	\$0	\$991,929	\$38,751
Maryland	\$994,971	\$54,207	\$0	\$7,407	\$639,696	\$37,530
Massachusetts	\$29,019,278	\$1,320,824	\$3,287,990	\$0	\$1,912,538	\$584,146
Michigan	\$7,109,507	\$108,719	\$0	\$43,339	\$1,639,882	\$448,095
Minnesota	\$2,973,891	\$1,673,051	\$1,017,990	\$0	\$802,761	\$158,391
Mississippi	\$15,800	\$1,259,096	\$132,105	\$0	\$758,926	\$491,930
Missouri	\$7,356,662	\$1,516,343	\$0	\$0	\$746,773	\$131,943
Montana	\$3,766,799	\$1,277,519	\$499,408	\$0	\$1,155,724	\$127,811
Nebraska	\$390,357	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$704,923	\$99,641
Nevada	\$0	\$1,537,880	\$35,180	\$0	\$0	\$3,980
New Hampshire	\$603,568	\$5,715,129	\$653,305	\$0	\$533,914	\$29,530
New Jersey	\$5,204,885	\$331,531	\$441,000	\$94,688	\$144,805	\$124,193
New Mexico		\$2,328,828	\$918,080	\$320,543	\$245,280	\$67,597
New York	\$22,597,439	\$28,218,732	\$2,778,171	\$1,226,310	\$2,693,329	\$253,306
North Carolina	\$585,733	\$4,697,904	\$2,937,297	\$0	\$1,742,462	\$62,888
North Dakota	\$1,228,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$49,298
Ohio	\$1,987,441	\$5,346,344	\$4,954,799	\$0	\$431,873	\$246,643
Oklahoma	\$2,221,120	\$523,264	\$972,583	\$0	\$1,613,396	\$254,040
Oregon	\$564,303	\$6,063,413	\$0	\$0	\$925,967	\$625,998
Pennsylvania	\$23,547,773	\$12,819,759	\$14,852,349	\$59,058	\$3,944,766	\$463,531
Puerto Rico	\$1,336,104	\$2,334,622	\$228,314	\$40,265	\$1,901,310	\$0
Rhode Island	\$1,781,734	\$2,792,087	\$0	\$0	\$430,655	\$62,300
South Carolina	\$102,333	\$1,459,659	\$0	\$0	\$862,304	\$42,941
South Dakota	\$329,323	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,816
Tennessee	\$1,520,294	\$12,449,217	\$1,541,114	\$277,852	\$2,684,246	\$437,543
Texas	\$11,728,681	\$1,704,412	\$3,350,129	\$0	\$1,327,694	\$386,832
Utah	\$211,560	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$534,046	\$112,345
Vermont	\$89,892	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$84,866
Virginia	\$1,254,923	\$3,287,708	\$2,111,089	\$0	\$546,320	\$57,867
Washington	\$2,892,270	\$3,862,733	\$3,656,423	\$78,797	\$663,309	\$348,322
West Virginia	\$920,169	\$1,166,150	\$1,888,654	\$0	\$399,046	\$203,733
Wisconsin	\$4,268,676	\$3,344,510	\$1,179,712	\$679,299	\$1,297,886	\$120,603
Wyoming	\$25,794	\$67,501	\$0	\$0	\$80,264	\$24,432
<b>Total<sup>77</sup></b>	<b>\$162,724,056</b>	<b>\$210,312,787</b>	<b>\$68,689,526</b>	<b>\$6,294,232</b>	<b>\$45,543,968</b>	<b>\$9,358,837</b>

<sup>77</sup> Numbers were rounded to the nearest whole dollar, so the column totals may exceed or be less than the sum of the numbers presented here.

TABLE B-22-6: NON-CSBG FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Department of Transportation	Department of Education	Department of Justice	Department of Treasury	Other Federal Sources
Alabama	\$133,074	\$0	\$0	\$7,612	\$784,703
Alaska	\$0	\$1,150,900	\$672,215	\$0	\$210,572
Arizona	\$966,073	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$83,773
Arkansas	\$5,399,647	\$0	\$0	\$344,978	\$110,045
California	\$1,957,467	\$13,313,758	\$1,431,911	\$816,679	\$13,232,174
Colorado	\$1,632,496	\$34,114	\$418,222	\$0	\$746,020
Connecticut	\$0	\$886,348	\$535,887	\$49,105	\$669,877
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$41,657	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$1,336,084	\$0	\$798,773	\$14,275	\$667,079
Georgia	\$2,033,800	\$520,659	\$97,357	\$0	\$1,458,184
Hawaii	\$0	\$350,000	\$500	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$561,316	\$0	\$0	\$1,413,142
Illinois	\$1,431,373	\$1,405,603	\$138,753	\$253,159	\$785,739
Indiana	\$141,750	\$416,171	\$936	\$0	\$927,615
Iowa	\$943,596	\$22,925	\$12,188	\$107,361	\$1,270,785
Kansas	\$249,543	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	\$40,945,757	\$159,420	\$346,428	\$39,483	\$1,067,957
Louisiana	\$2,684,909	\$1,273,917	\$0	\$21,144	\$509,544
Maine	\$3,281,533	\$30,408	\$664,913	\$759,771	\$1,314,001
Maryland	\$2,990,182	\$1,480,233	\$1,821	\$108,025	\$252,021
Massachusetts	\$437,520	\$3,757,497	\$174,021	\$69,215	\$1,064,356
Michigan	\$312,643	\$2,345,343	\$221,489	\$213,619	\$3,506,035
Minnesota	\$9,084,313	\$2,285,473	\$969,035	\$157,781	\$22,133,006
Mississippi	\$1,510,852	\$0	\$0	\$33,156	\$191,074
Missouri	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$220,290	\$527,097
Montana	\$1,617,652	\$1,055,214	\$113,556	\$15,400	\$80,980
Nebraska	\$1,160,225				\$1,454,545
Nevada	\$298,396	\$125,526	\$343,846	\$0	\$31,499
New Hampshire	\$1,182,411	\$51,497	\$125,278	\$6,000	\$271,259
New Jersey	\$450,000	\$483,458	\$403,166	\$0	\$848,508
New Mexico		\$600,781			\$0
New York	\$287,918	\$1,953,096	\$3,296,686	\$903,039	\$6,906,043
North Carolina	\$1,526,830	\$130,997	\$27,988	\$1,783	\$537,880
North Dakota	\$0	\$8,760	\$0	\$8,000	\$762,526
Ohio	\$7,357,350	\$1,465,416	\$0	\$94,720	\$4,878,424
Oklahoma	\$6,674,389	\$300,050	\$520,576	\$113,909	\$3,335,580
Oregon	\$3,084,425	\$628,126	\$954,679	\$73,648	\$6,205,180
Pennsylvania	\$1,214,635	\$2,841,936	\$1,484,386	\$54,379	\$4,170,219
Puerto Rico	\$13,777	\$1,172,449	\$850,481	\$0	\$768,755
Rhode Island	\$10,944	\$1,121,978	\$108,770	\$27,750	\$394,431
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$435,723	\$0	\$0	\$694,771	\$1,198,694
Tennessee	\$15,349,828	\$2,087,125	\$56,037	\$742,300	\$1,238,928
Texas	\$18,634,088	\$4,049,571	\$3,649,563	\$457,289	\$6,014,383
Utah	\$491,187	\$10,869	\$224,304	\$14,020	\$191,120
Vermont	\$0	\$457,562	\$544,587	\$78,686	\$2,312
Virginia	\$2,427,827	\$0	\$854,279	\$85,556	\$1,564,364
Washington	\$860,587	\$4,119,643	\$1,399,818	\$0	\$11,123,763
West Virginia	\$514,148	\$47,258	\$203,971	\$50,000	\$2,273,377
Wisconsin	\$884,915	\$294,482	\$1,363,786	\$106,884	\$1,549,711
Wyoming	\$752,864	\$658,979	\$621,523	\$62,374	\$1,810,802
<b>Total<sup>78</sup></b>	<b>\$142,702,731</b>	<b>\$53,658,857</b>	<b>\$23,673,385</b>	<b>\$6,806,159</b>	<b>\$110,538,083</b>

<sup>78</sup> Numbers were rounded to the nearest whole dollar, so the column totals may exceed or be less than the sum of the numbers presented here.

TABLE B-22-7: NON-CSBG SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Total Non-CSBG Federal Resources	Total Non-CSBG Federal Resources, Adjusted*	CSBG
Alabama	\$141,418,515	\$141,418,515	\$12,280,136
Alaska	\$13,132,574	\$13,132,574	\$2,509,516
Arizona	\$102,716,073	\$102,716,073	\$5,455,744
Arkansas	\$92,161,451	\$92,161,451	\$7,982,142
California	\$1,137,418,709	\$1,136,080,046	\$56,867,599
Colorado	\$140,828,001	\$140,828,001	\$6,075,810
Connecticut	\$151,719,954	\$150,161,048	\$8,911,401
Delaware	\$2,871,705	\$2,871,705	\$3,381,223
Dist. of Columbia	\$13,643,203	\$13,643,203	\$9,500,771
Florida	\$196,070,431	\$196,070,431	\$26,093,856
Georgia	\$218,939,531	\$218,899,639	\$20,935,073
Hawaii	\$20,021,874	\$20,021,874	\$3,700,407
Idaho	\$36,867,540	\$36,308,881	\$3,336,209
Illinois	\$499,734,337	\$499,734,337	\$30,712,777
Indiana	\$171,746,455	\$171,737,417	\$11,243,271
Iowa	\$161,327,102	\$161,327,102	\$7,329,043
Kansas	\$25,572,899	\$25,572,899	\$5,361,561
Kentucky	\$254,206,616	\$254,206,616	\$11,555,691
Louisiana	\$173,798,454	\$173,212,063	\$15,317,171
Maine	\$115,186,270	\$115,186,270	\$3,272,328
Maryland	\$77,202,450	\$77,202,450	\$9,200,489
Massachusetts	\$416,421,303	\$411,745,500	\$16,229,359
Michigan	\$230,316,556	\$230,316,556	\$24,728,782
Minnesota	\$246,478,981	\$246,234,668	\$7,639,799
Mississippi	\$95,950,987	\$85,988,093	\$10,015,069
Missouri	\$204,544,101	\$204,544,101	\$18,228,931
Montana	\$47,076,932	\$44,959,420	\$3,088,213
Nebraska	\$50,132,114	\$50,132,114	\$4,895,664
Nevada	\$47,197,696	\$47,197,696	\$3,568,543
New Hampshire	\$78,514,007	\$78,514,007	\$3,604,926
New Jersey	\$250,325,749	\$186,238,944	\$17,111,340
New Mexico	\$36,807,032	\$36,807,032	\$3,731,444
New York	\$385,509,230	\$384,994,521	\$56,005,391
North Carolina	\$200,215,592	\$199,262,914	\$21,286,636
North Dakota	\$21,055,780	\$21,055,780	\$3,070,070
Ohio	\$359,269,653	\$357,956,818	\$27,890,873
Oklahoma	\$140,893,223	\$140,893,223	\$7,453,475
Oregon	\$104,920,717	\$104,920,717	\$5,166,462
Pennsylvania	\$298,286,622	\$298,286,622	\$28,367,464
Puerto Rico	\$51,402,015	\$51,402,015	\$26,745,348
Rhode Island	\$61,544,933	\$61,544,933	\$3,554,756
South Carolina	\$138,560,577	\$138,560,577	\$11,389,746
South Dakota	\$14,040,219	\$14,040,219	\$2,991,804
Tennessee	\$238,354,030	\$220,671,771	\$14,860,864
Texas	\$455,007,177	\$455,007,177	\$40,718,553
Utah	\$42,993,145	\$42,973,145	\$3,005,691
Vermont	\$22,976,307	\$22,976,307	\$3,508,350
Virginia	\$86,715,718	\$86,715,718	\$10,029,127
Washington	\$145,547,130	\$138,051,979	\$11,465,129
West Virginia	\$74,393,593	\$74,393,593	\$7,326,655
Wisconsin	\$96,989,867	\$96,989,867	\$8,090,734
Wyoming	\$20,116,445	\$20,091,551	\$2,899,361
<b>Total<sup>79</sup></b>	<b>\$8,409,141,577</b>	<b>\$8,295,960,175</b>	<b>\$669,690,777</b>

\*Excludes funds duplicated under State, local and private sources.

<sup>79</sup> Numbers were rounded to the nearest whole dollar, so the column totals may exceed or be less than the sum of the numbers presented here.

TABLE B-23-1: STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	State-Appropriated CSBG Funds	Housing and Homeless Programs	Nutrition Programs	Day Care and Early Childhood Programs	Energy Programs	Health Programs
Alabama	\$212,627	\$0	\$30,000	\$6,319,202	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$3,065,686	\$0	\$12,652	\$1,739,825	\$10,317
Arizona	\$0	\$87,425	\$0	\$0	\$306,243	\$51,202
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$462,566	\$1,850,235	\$0	\$0
California	\$110,040	\$2,881,589	\$176,810,135	\$51,806,125	\$9,994,264	\$5,370,668
Colorado	\$2,187	\$283,764	\$239,415	\$609,495	\$288,063	\$162,564
Connecticut	\$2,559,732	\$3,160,326	\$383,418	\$16,430,515	\$0	\$305,802
Delaware	\$0	\$103,451	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$2,705,337	\$0	\$1,965,628	\$0	\$2,334,667
Florida	\$0	\$10,103,271	\$732,722	\$3,306,704	\$194,000	\$0
Georgia	\$363,071	\$0	\$1,589,940	\$2,512,136	\$90,390	\$116,100
Hawaii	\$571,714	\$1,521,068	\$216,827	\$0	\$211,825	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Illinois	\$0	\$9,819,455	\$2,559,639	\$85,902,701	\$75,622,128	\$16,980
Indiana	\$0	\$4,137,598	\$225,092	\$205,517	\$2,776,466	\$3,132,420
Iowa	\$0	\$681,382	\$59,314	\$8,450,922	\$0	\$1,837,675
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,211,686	\$37,108	\$77,500
Kentucky	\$104,268	\$487,426	\$372,470	\$2,066,760	\$0	\$5,052,189
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$199,771	\$0	\$1,788	\$545
Maine	\$0	\$2,608,227	\$0	\$1,474,906	\$697,553	\$1,493,265
Maryland	\$2,631,259	\$1,703,037	\$665,466	\$1,709,423	\$5,813,821	\$5,379,669
Massachusetts	\$0	\$42,248,507	\$2,635,670	\$86,271,974	\$459,081	\$3,866,782
Michigan	\$0	\$4,445,233	\$3,978,072	\$7,073,529	\$5,857,131	\$14,644,685
Minnesota	\$3,928,000	\$15,263,834	\$1,102,060	\$3,269,847	\$385,271	\$2,129,512
Mississippi	\$0	\$271,779	\$44,527	\$10,248	\$0	\$0
Missouri	\$0	\$1,547,150	\$0	\$879,993	\$1,917,460	\$292,223
Montana	\$0	\$1,415,347	\$412,596	\$64,875	\$790,716	\$0
Nebraska	\$0	\$1,116,051	\$39,656	\$77,458	\$4,920	\$546,754
Nevada	\$18,000	\$302,618	\$102,730	\$575,894	\$1,405,316	\$211,279
New Hampshire	\$0	\$765,514	\$417,490	\$1,328,161	\$11,696	\$234,081
New Jersey	\$1,041,844	\$3,528,494	\$3,776,386	\$28,623,534	\$1,095,751	\$10,006,093
New Mexico	\$0	\$63,518	\$558,644	\$1,416,850	\$0	\$0
New York	\$32,055	\$5,097,211	\$2,304,071	\$7,820,731	\$3,406,129	\$16,375,054
North Carolina	\$0	\$1,140,795	\$863,288	\$6,832,289	\$197,991	\$0
North Dakota	\$0	\$200,223	\$0	\$64,438	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$82,211	\$4,464,870	\$1,413,490	\$2,944,932	\$2,895,489	\$501,633
Oklahoma	\$381,059	\$9,426,757	\$1,008,983	\$12,169,965	\$0	\$2,752,646
Oregon	\$69,823	\$14,581,372	\$563,955	\$779,801	\$31,156,177	\$1,059,138
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$9,919,272	\$5,117,975	\$17,886,187	\$0	\$6,416,216
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$8,000	\$20,225	\$0	\$150	\$4,439
Rhode Island	\$559,958	\$932,636	\$12,053	\$1,464,549	\$204,689	\$16,931,767
South Carolina	\$0	\$354,396	\$300,123	\$266,989	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$761,621	\$209,122	\$51,723	\$243,656	\$0
Tennessee	\$580,225	\$86,312	\$1,455,818	\$375,474	\$0	\$0
Texas	\$0	\$727,272	\$531,553	\$11,996,173	\$0	\$7,976,338
Utah	\$0	\$49,924	\$543,512	\$0	\$35,670	\$0
Vermont	\$5,000	\$2,930,576	\$139,170	\$804,342	\$5,299,965	\$36,611
Virginia	\$3,178,000	\$2,187,166	\$187,440	\$289,933	\$33,410	\$132,912
Washington	\$1,697,932	\$17,456,560	\$1,718,115	\$17,967,997	\$2,706,814	\$2,766,342
West Virginia	\$0	\$827,263	\$203,879	\$385,576	\$272,574	\$1,190,136
Wisconsin	\$0	\$5,887,724	\$6,404	\$557,105	\$23,322,366	\$1,187,559
Wyoming	\$194,585	\$125,265	\$197,173	\$13,295	\$580,263	\$1,089,564
<b>Total<sup>80</sup></b>	<b>\$18,323,590</b>	<b>\$191,482,302</b>	<b>\$214,410,954</b>	<b>\$398,098,471</b>	<b>\$180,056,158</b>	<b>\$115,693,324</b>

<sup>80</sup> Numbers were rounded to the nearest whole dollar, so the column totals may exceed or be less than the sum of the numbers presented here.

TABLE B-23-2: STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Youth Development Programs	Employment and Training Programs	Head Start Program	Senior Programs
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$273,174
Alaska	\$0	\$64,474	\$2,505,988	\$437,429
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,409,192
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$878,584	\$699,189
California	\$298,876	\$3,566,310	\$328,684	\$457,085
Colorado	\$187,192	\$523,646	\$650,692	\$1,414,246
Connecticut	\$1,408,708	\$3,846,960	\$2,775,383	\$289,810
Delaware	\$0	\$108,536	\$0	\$44,347
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$146,200	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,057,030
Georgia	\$0	\$744,628	\$626,371	\$394,018
Hawaii	\$141,396	\$51,764	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$40,296	\$800,537
Illinois	\$0	\$9,000	\$1,916,422	\$13,962,754
Indiana	\$397,293	\$1,998,980	\$0	\$7,665,744
Iowa	\$251,312	\$0	\$0	\$13,811
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$478,095	\$0
Kentucky	\$56,362	\$0	\$293,197	\$3,127,843
Louisiana	\$332,243	\$424,825	\$0	\$12,528
Maine	\$289,342	\$45,140	\$2,342,569	\$1,235,328
Maryland	\$41,000	\$68,153	\$985,799	\$1,054,320
Massachusetts	\$1,497,346	\$1,997,045	\$8,806,797	\$2,327,687
Michigan	\$209,000	\$914,957	\$4,479,630	\$4,193,089
Minnesota	\$1,202,737	\$1,996,876	\$17,569,183	\$534,156
Mississippi	\$0	\$26,432	\$252,915	\$575,720
Missouri	\$3,528	\$216,878	\$2,535,922	\$936,287
Montana	\$26,021	\$45,930	\$352,990	\$1,207,774
Nebraska	\$60,046	\$5,600	\$0	\$23,810
Nevada	\$22,998	\$59,593	\$0	\$116,698
New Hampshire	\$0	\$928,739	\$0	\$120,649
New Jersey	\$3,417,197	\$1,496,595	\$404,914	\$555,011
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$910,045
New York	\$6,476,860	\$733,423	\$0	\$1,049,085
North Carolina	\$205,510	\$0	\$461,236	\$369,258
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000
Ohio	\$143,497	\$1,119,225	\$374,280	\$324,248
Oklahoma	\$75,006	\$1,438,904	\$1,788,646	\$288,736
Oregon	\$1,076,566	\$1,960,611	\$17,687,092	\$1,535,249
Pennsylvania	\$71,725	\$3,881,223	\$17,245,268	\$13,042,506
Puerto Rico	\$40	\$684,947	\$1,840	\$22,088
Rhode Island	\$791,794	\$1,383,524	\$933,273	\$37,545
South Carolina	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	\$2,238,539	\$104,307	\$0	\$3,278,385
Texas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,950,663
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$467,625
Vermont	\$10,443	\$1,018,278	\$293,874	\$0
Virginia	\$103,702	\$192,339	\$0	\$702,121
Washington	\$0	\$529,065	\$0	\$878,365
West Virginia	\$1,063,262	\$0	\$0	\$2,469,603
Wisconsin	\$618,026	\$336,558	\$751,839	\$256,165
Wyoming	\$8,467	\$29,230	\$25,000	\$523,197
<b>Total<sup>81</sup></b>	<b>\$22,738,033</b>	<b>\$32,698,895</b>	<b>\$87,786,778</b>	<b>\$76,045,150</b>

<sup>81</sup> Numbers were rounded to the nearest whole dollar, so the column totals may exceed or be less than the sum of the numbers presented here.

TABLE B-23-3: STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Transportation Programs	Education Programs	Community, Rural and Economic Development Programs	Family Development Programs	Other State Programs	Total State Sources <sup>82</sup>
Alabama	\$0	\$604,038	\$0	\$79,000	\$230,000	\$7,748,041
Alaska	\$0	\$280,995	\$0	\$0	\$857,851	\$8,975,217
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$806,534	\$2,660,596
Arkansas	\$6,086,697	\$60,825	\$0	\$0	\$162,845	\$10,200,941
California	\$0	\$11,030,809	\$366,479	\$1,506,383	\$38,825,672	\$303,353,119
Colorado	\$3,590,109	\$0	\$0	\$172,915	\$13,200,816	\$21,325,104
Connecticut	\$78,734	\$1,222,602	\$1,257	\$1,333,377	\$3,840,358	\$37,636,982
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,666,010	\$1,922,344
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,151,832
Florida	\$4,532,793	\$0	\$0	\$973,000	\$3,331,115	\$27,230,635
Georgia	\$1,314,461	\$5,394,030	\$223,643	\$47,044	\$641,884	\$14,057,715
Hawaii	\$0	\$195,001	\$27,349	\$0	\$3,933,696	\$6,870,641
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$107,534	\$948,367
Illinois	\$2,955,115	\$23,971	\$0	\$0	\$13,319,920	\$206,108,084
Indiana	\$109,214	\$228,530	\$120,201	\$0	\$3,269,141	\$24,266,197
Iowa	\$450,988	\$145,109	\$0	\$2,035,612	\$922,144	\$14,848,269
Kansas	\$106,947	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$709,161	\$2,620,497
Kentucky	\$24,812,667	\$18,810	\$0	\$1,969,216	\$911,611	\$39,272,819
Louisiana	\$143,006	\$496,191	\$0	\$11,000	\$1,736,643	\$3,358,540
Maine	\$3,734,027	\$528,219	\$180,854	\$624,674	\$2,595,849	\$17,849,952
Maryland	\$2,205,137	\$501,448	\$351,212	\$250,000	\$2,879,067	\$26,238,811
Massachusetts	\$775,017	\$2,145,488	\$421,413	\$1,952,209	\$3,936,097	\$159,341,114
Michigan	\$1,291,533	\$1,870,401	\$62,440	\$0	\$2,005,745	\$51,025,445
Minnesota	\$13,344,586	\$3,776,733	\$232,062	\$1,500	\$11,964,674	\$76,701,031
Mississippi	\$50,132	\$49,190	\$0	\$0	\$206,659	\$1,487,602
Missouri	\$20,742	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$859,264	\$9,209,448
Montana	\$78,558	\$140,613	\$0	\$0	\$485,994	\$5,021,414
Nebraska	\$404,130	\$1,259,666	\$10,095	\$194,738	\$56,700	\$3,799,624
Nevada	\$100,818	\$0	\$7,590	\$699,813	\$233,264	\$3,856,611
New Hampshire	\$91,764	\$292,695	\$0	\$0	\$741,388	\$4,932,177
New Jersey	\$225,000	\$0	\$123,750	\$8,385,542	\$9,810,325	\$72,490,436
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,204	\$2,992,261
New York	\$1,948,494	\$12,850,435	\$4,027,237	\$1,414,315	\$6,988,811	\$70,523,910
North Carolina	\$1,318,397	\$548,581	\$336,583	\$105,896	\$645,284	\$13,025,107
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$167,929	\$433,590
Ohio	\$992,918	\$479,046	\$630,511	\$8,500	\$5,075,604	\$21,450,454
Oklahoma	\$7,275,878	\$3,149,012	\$9,706	\$0	\$3,830,327	\$43,595,626
Oregon	\$1,269,950	\$7,786,837	\$12,009	\$0	\$1,724,001	\$81,262,579
Pennsylvania	\$7,267,214	\$6,153,859	\$1,121,785	\$1,289,609	\$21,435,775	\$110,848,614
Puerto Rico	\$435	\$4,913	\$16,466	\$247,055	\$910,276	\$1,920,873
Rhode Island	\$0	\$570,968	\$0	\$974,788	\$5,841,520	\$30,639,064
South Carolina	\$0	\$27,444	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$960,952
South Dakota	\$137,948	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$66,185	\$1,470,255
Tennessee	\$6,794,279	\$1,079,858	\$1,636,242	\$0	\$2,730,961	\$20,360,399
Texas	\$7,118,557	\$2,034,937	\$0	\$180,505	\$8,566,354	\$41,082,351
Utah	\$31,745	\$0	\$306,470	\$0	\$201,888	\$1,636,834
Vermont	\$13,191	\$102,361	\$0	\$173,460	\$592,514	\$11,419,784
Virginia	\$781,304	\$331,792	\$5,000	\$14,628	\$2,506,999	\$10,646,746
Washington	\$37,829,172	\$1,960,019	\$1,259,254	\$0	\$5,539,248	\$92,308,884
West Virginia	\$93,343	\$450,872	\$634,732	\$172,122	\$381,551	\$8,144,912
Wisconsin	\$325,329	\$137,342	\$134,676	\$757,366	\$1,171,295	\$35,449,754
Wyoming	\$437,270	\$4,453,429	\$0	\$1,934,028	\$2,422,059	\$12,032,825
<b>Total<sup>83</sup></b>	<b>\$140,137,598</b>	<b>\$72,387,069</b>	<b>\$12,259,017</b>	<b>\$27,508,293</b>	<b>\$195,089,746</b>	<b>\$1,784,715,379</b>

<sup>82</sup> The column “Total State Sources” includes all State Program Sources of Local Agency Funding from Tables B-23-1 through B-23-3.

<sup>83</sup> Numbers were rounded to the nearest whole dollar, so the column totals may exceed or be less than the sum of the numbers presented here.

TABLE B-24: LOCAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Local Government Unrestricted Funds	Local Government Restricted Funds	Value of Contract Services	Value of In-Kind Goods/Services	Total Local Sources
Alabama	\$459,783	\$1,688,020	\$159,215	\$4,250,000	\$6,557,018
Alaska	\$109,066	\$0	\$882,701	\$0	\$991,767
Arizona	\$18,592,006	\$1,990,858	\$0	\$4,627,328	\$25,210,192
Arkansas	\$7,350	\$17,920	\$471,049	\$296,664	\$792,983
California	\$24,177,593	\$26,468,968	\$9,631,225	\$1,568,176	\$61,845,962
Colorado	\$18,222,996	\$3,971,331	\$1,357,232	\$106,184	\$23,657,743
Connecticut	\$1,978,977	\$216,233	\$1,454,226	\$166,446	\$3,815,882
Delaware	\$10,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,400
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$717,525	\$0	\$717,525
Florida	\$46,519,228	\$10,915,467	\$1,426,015	\$751,524	\$59,612,234
Georgia	\$343,725	\$2,774,989	\$2,914,351	\$2,154,121	\$8,187,186
Hawaii	\$11,482,585	\$736,218	\$911,280	\$67,864	\$13,197,947
Idaho	\$21,550	\$131,140	\$558,659	\$0	\$711,349
Illinois	\$82,412,919	\$3,444,121	\$1,015,936	\$4,448,293	\$91,321,268
Indiana	\$139,614	\$313,063	\$3,535,814	\$301,315	\$4,289,806
Iowa	\$1,097,652	\$629,914	\$680,803	\$11,200,893	\$13,609,262
Kansas	\$0	\$282,417	\$0	\$14,648	\$297,065
Kentucky	\$10,560,467	\$962,156	\$3,305,679	\$1,411,496	\$16,239,798
Louisiana	\$636,860	\$4,176,155	\$926,529	\$5,036,639	\$10,776,183
Maine	\$543,759	\$724,408	\$248,195	\$0	\$1,516,362
Maryland	\$14,697,176	\$2,862,501	\$4,076,205	\$3,170,382	\$24,806,264
Massachusetts	\$521,437	\$353,883	\$3,193,685	\$944,422	\$5,013,427
Michigan	\$2,801,991	\$9,988,675	\$4,144,022	\$4,265,152	\$21,199,840
Minnesota	\$23,081,010	\$3,834,519	\$5,978,439	\$791,924	\$33,685,892
Mississippi	\$1,130,732	\$352,000	\$688,820	\$3,015,805	\$5,187,357
Missouri	\$150,472	\$273,364	\$27,096	\$222,352	\$673,284
Montana	\$371,203	\$1,925,904	\$0	\$666,006	\$2,963,113
Nebraska	\$281,052	\$394,683	\$598,988	\$53,000	\$1,327,723
Nevada	\$255,000	\$4,674,721	\$609,971	\$30,000	\$5,569,692
New Hampshire	\$993,911	\$617,554	\$0	\$968,707	\$2,580,172
New Jersey	\$1,323,352	\$1,151,631	\$197,185	\$418,849	\$3,091,016
New Mexico	\$20,121	\$0	\$39,342	\$2,659,482	\$2,718,945
New York	\$29,634,760	\$1,359,129	\$433,941,110	\$2,652,547	\$467,587,547
North Carolina	\$313,578	\$2,826,095	\$1,222,559	\$5,228,712	\$9,590,944
North Dakota	\$0	\$11,888	\$0	\$0	\$11,888
Ohio	\$2,095,858	\$2,453,031	\$9,458,181	\$3,937,297	\$17,944,369
Oklahoma	\$1,028,406	\$497,111	\$723,077	\$957,412	\$3,206,006
Oregon	\$29,279,054	\$4,947,615	\$970,585	\$274,368	\$35,471,622
Pennsylvania	\$5,277,581	\$6,515,002	\$3,317,206	\$900,225	\$16,010,014
Puerto Rico	\$138,212,519	\$482,233	\$1,610,656	\$217,355,356	\$357,660,764
Rhode Island	\$308,528	\$393,888	\$3,298,220	\$1,144,870	\$5,145,506
South Carolina	\$247,817	\$32,135	\$177,162	\$7,819,267	\$8,276,381
South Dakota	\$23,786	\$299,225	\$281,074	\$106,380	\$710,465
Tennessee	\$7,654,830	\$2,333,517	\$7,437,098	\$4,935,073	\$22,360,518
Texas	\$67,575,575	\$9,629,491	\$1,215,408	\$9,342,036	\$87,762,510
Utah	\$113,979	\$207,588	\$729,160	\$417,343	\$1,468,070
Vermont	\$150,773	\$25,338	\$176,818	\$0	\$352,929
Virginia	\$4,009,159	\$12,121,752	\$6,468,977	\$3,284,082	\$25,883,970
Washington	\$12,841,111	\$37,541,104	\$13,875,462	\$6,198,431	\$70,456,108
West Virginia	\$597,784	\$30,700	\$1,967,848	\$4,183,628	\$6,779,960
Wisconsin	\$189,610	\$1,124,882	\$1,581,729	\$151,871	\$3,048,092
Wyoming	\$2,074,442	\$1,571,738	\$36,100	\$1,301,531	\$4,983,812
<b>Total<sup>84</sup></b>	<b>\$564,573,137</b>	<b>\$170,276,275</b>	<b>\$538,238,615</b>	<b>\$323,798,101</b>	<b>\$1,596,886,128</b>

<sup>84</sup> Numbers were rounded to the nearest whole dollar, so the column totals may exceed or be less than the sum of the numbers presented here.

TABLE B-25: PRIVATE SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Funds from Private Sources	Value of Donated Goods	Value of In-Kind Services	Fees Paid by Clients	Payments by Private Entities for Goods or Services	Total Private Sources*
Alabama	\$2,576,008	\$6,536,782	\$5,491,463	\$546,378	\$246,364	\$15,396,994
Alaska	\$866,306	\$0	\$0	\$2,728,346	\$207,257	\$3,801,909
Arizona	\$3,433,542	\$410,100	\$76,550	\$11,796	\$193,665	\$4,125,653
Arkansas	\$2,167,307	\$11,536,154	\$2,219,915	\$2,308,901	\$2,689,771	\$20,922,048
California	\$30,043,584	\$44,342,234	\$7,676,693	\$9,291,831	\$16,714,288	\$108,068,629
Colorado	\$7,013,676	\$10,913,460	\$3,141,228	\$817,044	\$17,420	\$21,902,828
Connecticut	\$7,508,630	\$1,010,100	\$1,137,978	\$3,592,633	\$5,081,136	\$18,330,478
Delaware	\$404,218	\$0	\$62,863	\$0	\$0	\$467,081
Dist. of Columbia	\$344,966	\$0	\$2,317,527	\$83,872	\$0	\$2,746,365
Florida	\$3,062,890	\$6,203,768	\$3,417,761	\$955,869	\$3,160,271	\$16,800,559
Georgia	\$1,689,195	\$8,573,225	\$5,501,080	\$331,999	\$18,111	\$16,113,609
Hawaii	\$376,581	\$344,889	\$220,737	\$1,591,748	\$330,011	\$2,863,965
Idaho	\$3,666,912	\$3,752,211	\$719,811	\$2,820,009	\$712,728	\$11,671,671
Illinois	\$7,877,549	\$5,194,004	\$8,650,014	\$2,953,544	\$716,994	\$25,392,103
Indiana	\$5,335,644	\$4,217,356	\$4,508,104	\$4,680,823	\$1,464,938	\$20,206,864
Iowa	\$7,613,290	\$3,836,252	\$2,833,394	\$1,852,729	\$7,537,761	\$23,673,426
Kansas	\$568,838	\$1,174,192	\$8,217,860	\$1,117,086	\$124,614	\$11,202,589
Kentucky	\$4,381,689	\$15,384,968	\$15,552,569	\$6,309,218	\$2,958,986	\$44,587,430
Louisiana	\$1,054,141	\$2,849,071	\$3,048,922	\$1,757,886	\$56,646	\$8,766,666
Maine	\$17,835,374	\$6,281,620	\$5,285,123	\$5,908,965	\$3,641,812	\$38,952,894
Maryland	\$4,159,353	\$4,326,403	\$917,437	\$8,755,535	\$1,833,321	\$19,992,049
Massachusetts	\$121,607,497	\$10,070,433	\$3,563,213	\$20,708,681	\$32,306,318	\$188,256,142
Michigan	\$17,793,317	\$9,961,619	\$6,797,074	\$4,040,239	\$1,060,142	\$39,652,391
Minnesota	\$14,518,474	\$5,168,783	\$5,793,195	\$11,034,063	\$32,766,689	\$69,281,205
Mississippi	\$1,120,563	\$7,165,120	\$1,025,564	\$423,783	\$235,648	\$9,970,677
Missouri	\$7,150,280	\$6,144,925	\$4,516,574	\$2,051,669	\$3,785,719	\$23,649,167
Montana	\$8,607,408	\$4,763,254	\$728,642	\$2,297,166	\$2,007,933	\$18,404,403
Nebraska	\$3,929,516	\$4,929,763	\$2,684,383	\$3,533,060	\$447,675	\$15,524,396
Nevada	\$1,575,011	\$26,960	\$3,800	\$98,096	\$3,496	\$1,707,363
New Hampshire	\$4,844,399	\$3,120,846	\$3,484,285	\$11,019,233	\$17,844,161	\$40,312,924
New Jersey	\$5,588,297	\$532,148	\$1,370,804	\$3,655,310	\$81,722	\$11,228,281
New Mexico	\$818,296	\$4,545,851	\$555,232	\$253,121	\$19,632	\$6,192,132
New York	\$13,321,321	\$24,587,384	\$22,072,777	\$10,071,317	\$7,070,782	\$77,123,581
North Carolina	\$5,967,171	\$6,178,160	\$7,885,010	\$6,097,806	\$2,459,877	\$28,588,024
North Dakota	\$487,164	\$1,273,497	\$1,517,469	\$201,598	\$85,663	\$3,565,390
Ohio	\$11,666,125	\$4,180,363	\$20,149,510	\$16,578,695	\$9,695,435	\$62,270,127
Oklahoma	\$20,205,325	\$12,566,282	\$5,417,499	\$3,429,135	\$1,291,122	\$42,909,363
Oregon	\$16,107,419	\$30,960,203	\$712,628	\$3,387,957	\$4,506,861	\$55,675,069
Pennsylvania	\$23,935,242	\$18,784,795	\$4,430,594	\$4,292,281	\$8,912,275	\$60,355,187
Puerto Rico	\$1,443,655	\$254,237	\$2,981,592	\$0	\$940	\$4,680,423
Rhode Island	\$6,525,041	\$546,126	\$246,888	\$11,953,194	\$7,505,224	\$26,776,473
South Carolina	\$696,695	\$2,702,879	\$4,124,045	\$73,100	\$412,355	\$8,009,074
South Dakota	\$1,255,078	\$333,552	\$57,872,726	\$3,050,834	\$198,215	\$62,710,405
Tennessee	\$12,551,580	\$7,341,858	\$4,633,075	\$9,723,591	\$1,462,122	\$35,712,225
Texas	\$7,776,860	\$10,334,576	\$3,275,254	\$4,046,782	\$4,876,364	\$30,309,835
Utah	\$6,864,394	\$13,335,655	\$262,560	\$327,341	\$504,367	\$21,294,316
Vermont	\$5,675,820	\$5,735,536	\$2,762,885	\$590,719	\$987,301	\$15,752,262
Virginia	\$4,258,582	\$2,600,554	\$1,631,505	\$1,422,924	\$1,153,761	\$11,067,326
Washington	\$40,412,469	\$16,685,621	\$7,741,606	\$10,271,517	\$8,614,433	\$83,725,646
West Virginia	\$3,847,238	\$1,826,067	\$2,199,214	\$1,955,698	\$3,443,943	\$13,272,159
Wisconsin	\$8,854,491	\$5,254,104	\$1,336,280	\$10,269,586	\$601,351	\$26,315,811
Wyoming	\$3,805,533	\$1,661,236	\$838,610	\$2,639,427	\$2,087,460	\$11,032,266
<b>Total<sup>85</sup></b>	<b>\$495,189,952</b>	<b>\$360,459,173</b>	<b>\$263,611,520</b>	<b>\$217,914,131</b>	<b>\$204,135,080</b>	<b>\$1,541,309,856</b>

\*Adding 41,038,091 Volunteer Hours valued at \$7.25 per hour would increase the Private Resources by over \$297.5 million

<sup>85</sup> Numbers were rounded to the nearest whole dollar, so the row and column totals may exceed or be less than the sum of the numbers presented here.

TABLE B-26: TOTAL NON-CSBG SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Total Non-CSBG Federal Sources, Adjusted	Total State Sources	Total Local Sources	Total Private Sources*	Total Non-CSBG Sources
Alabama	\$141,418,515	\$7,748,041	\$6,557,018	\$15,396,994	\$171,120,568
Alaska	\$13,132,574	\$8,975,217	\$991,767	\$3,801,909	\$26,901,467
Arizona	\$102,716,073	\$2,660,596	\$25,210,192	\$4,125,653	\$134,712,514
Arkansas	\$92,161,451	\$10,200,941	\$792,983	\$20,922,048	\$124,077,423
California	\$1,136,080,046	\$303,353,119	\$61,845,962	\$108,068,629	\$1,609,347,755
Colorado	\$140,828,001	\$21,325,104	\$23,657,743	\$21,902,828	\$207,713,676
Connecticut	\$150,161,048	\$37,636,982	\$3,815,882	\$18,330,478	\$209,944,390
Delaware	\$2,871,705	\$1,922,344	\$10,400	\$467,081	\$5,271,530
Dist. of Columbia	\$13,643,203	\$7,151,832	\$717,525	\$2,746,365	\$24,258,925
Florida	\$196,070,431	\$27,230,635	\$59,612,234	\$16,800,559	\$299,713,859
Georgia	\$218,899,639	\$14,057,715	\$8,187,186	\$16,113,609	\$257,258,148
Hawaii	\$20,021,874	\$6,870,641	\$13,197,947	\$2,863,965	\$42,954,428
Idaho	\$36,308,881	\$948,367	\$711,349	\$11,671,671	\$49,640,269
Illinois	\$499,734,337	\$206,108,084	\$91,321,268	\$25,392,103	\$822,555,792
Indiana	\$171,737,417	\$24,266,197	\$4,289,806	\$20,206,864	\$220,500,284
Iowa	\$161,327,102	\$14,848,269	\$13,609,262	\$23,673,426	\$213,458,059
Kansas	\$25,572,899	\$2,620,497	\$297,065	\$11,202,589	\$39,693,049
Kentucky	\$254,206,616	\$39,272,819	\$16,239,798	\$44,587,430	\$354,306,663
Louisiana	\$173,212,063	\$3,358,540	\$10,776,183	\$8,766,666	\$196,113,452
Maine	\$115,186,270	\$17,849,952	\$1,516,362	\$38,952,894	\$173,505,477
Maryland	\$77,202,450	\$26,238,811	\$24,806,264	\$19,992,049	\$148,239,574
Massachusetts	\$411,745,500	\$159,341,114	\$5,013,427	\$188,256,142	\$764,356,182
Michigan	\$230,316,556	\$51,025,445	\$21,199,840	\$39,652,391	\$342,194,232
Minnesota	\$246,234,668	\$76,701,031	\$33,685,892	\$69,281,205	\$425,902,796
Mississippi	\$85,988,093	\$1,487,602	\$5,187,357	\$9,970,677	\$102,633,729
Missouri	\$204,544,101	\$9,209,448	\$673,284	\$23,649,167	\$238,076,000
Montana	\$44,959,420	\$5,021,414	\$2,963,113	\$18,404,403	\$71,348,350
Nebraska	\$50,132,114	\$3,799,624	\$1,327,723	\$15,524,396	\$70,783,857
Nevada	\$47,197,696	\$3,856,611	\$5,569,692	\$1,707,363	\$58,331,362
New Hampshire	\$78,514,007	\$4,932,177	\$2,580,172	\$40,312,924	\$126,339,280
New Jersey	\$186,238,944	\$72,490,436	\$3,091,016	\$11,228,281	\$273,048,677
New Mexico	\$36,807,032	\$2,992,261	\$2,718,945	\$6,192,132	\$48,710,370
New York	\$384,994,521	\$70,523,910	\$467,587,547	\$77,123,581	\$1,000,229,559
North Carolina	\$199,262,914	\$13,025,107	\$9,590,944	\$28,588,024	\$250,466,989
North Dakota	\$21,055,780	\$433,590	\$11,888	\$3,565,390	\$25,066,649
Ohio	\$357,956,818	\$21,450,454	\$17,944,369	\$62,270,127	\$459,621,767
Oklahoma	\$140,893,223	\$43,595,626	\$3,206,006	\$42,909,363	\$230,604,218
Oregon	\$104,920,717	\$81,262,579	\$35,471,622	\$55,675,069	\$277,329,986
Pennsylvania	\$298,286,622	\$110,848,614	\$16,010,014	\$60,355,187	\$485,500,437
Puerto Rico	\$51,402,015	\$1,920,873	\$357,660,764	\$4,680,423	\$415,664,075
Rhode Island	\$61,544,933	\$30,639,064	\$5,145,506	\$26,776,473	\$124,105,976
South Carolina	\$138,560,577	\$960,952	\$8,276,381	\$8,009,074	\$155,806,985
South Dakota	\$14,040,219	\$1,470,255	\$710,465	\$62,710,405	\$78,931,344
Tennessee	\$220,671,771	\$20,360,399	\$22,360,518	\$35,712,225	\$299,104,914
Texas	\$455,007,177	\$41,082,351	\$87,762,510	\$30,309,835	\$614,161,873
Utah	\$42,973,145	\$1,636,834	\$1,468,070	\$21,294,316	\$67,372,366
Vermont	\$22,976,307	\$11,419,784	\$352,929	\$15,752,262	\$50,501,283
Virginia	\$86,715,718	\$10,646,746	\$25,883,970	\$11,067,326	\$134,313,760
Washington	\$138,051,979	\$92,308,884	\$70,456,108	\$83,725,646	\$384,542,616
West Virginia	\$74,393,593	\$8,144,912	\$6,779,960	\$13,272,159	\$102,590,625
Wisconsin	\$96,989,867	\$35,449,754	\$3,048,092	\$26,315,811	\$161,803,525
Wyoming	\$20,091,551	\$12,032,825	\$4,983,812	\$11,032,266	\$48,140,454
<b>Total<sup>86</sup></b>	<b>\$8,295,960,175</b>	<b>\$1,784,715,379</b>	<b>\$1,596,886,128</b>	<b>\$1,541,309,856</b>	<b>\$13,218,871,538</b>

\* Adding 41,038,091 Volunteer Hours valued at \$7.25 per hour would increase the Private Resources by over \$297.5 million

<sup>86</sup> Numbers were rounded to the nearest whole dollar, so the row and column totals may exceed or be less than the sum of the numbers presented here.

TABLE B-27-1: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON PROGRAMS, BY CATEGORY

State	Employment	Education	Income Management	Housing	Emergency Services	Nutrition
Alabama	\$1,039,965	\$893,217	\$749,753	\$798,444	\$3,020,651	\$840,286
Alaska	\$231,490	\$324,395	\$18,109	\$530,291	\$36,219	\$48,251
Arizona	\$32,060	\$66,634	\$124,914	\$504,465	\$2,356,473	\$208,674
Arkansas	\$736,074	\$528,696	\$1,158,538	\$394,102	\$1,425,526	\$806,279
California	\$9,377,076	\$8,756,580	\$2,332,086	\$3,585,545	\$10,021,448	\$4,922,375
Colorado	\$1,405,428	\$202,892	\$23,164	\$161,859	\$1,240,716	\$469,820
Connecticut	\$550,001	\$2,211,206	\$541,462	\$343,544	\$2,664,928	\$592,277
Delaware	\$378,015	\$227,366	\$0	\$160,604	\$468,256	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$3,239,759	\$3,384,341	\$428,264	\$385,456	\$363,251	\$360,459
Florida	\$2,782,623	\$4,008,922	\$482,702	\$967,319	\$1,669,959	\$174,958
Georgia	\$2,216,648	\$1,268,581	\$733,536	\$3,587,929	\$2,976,119	\$1,505,469
Hawaii	\$930,627	\$102,170	\$82,209	\$134,588	\$216,502	\$855,702
Idaho	\$112,711	\$129,706	\$125,112	\$269,981	\$320,733	\$966,705
Illinois	\$4,749,333	\$1,576,995	\$611,051	\$689,785	\$7,319,510	\$2,469,151
Indiana	\$1,032,607	\$956,374	\$1,018,796	\$1,272,435	\$983,324	\$441,412
Iowa	\$170,491	\$1,068,205	\$1,176,760	\$372,945	\$1,735,629	\$913,135
Kansas	\$527,337	\$265,877	\$92,944	\$732,609	\$525,209	\$737,723
Kentucky	\$1,473,125	\$1,185,599	\$637,189	\$1,418,641	\$2,048,630	\$697,579
Louisiana	\$1,420,674	\$1,382,129	\$1,586,614	\$1,183,458	\$3,175,617	\$1,585,257
Maine	\$169,900	\$147,710	\$186,533	\$340,153	\$163,752	\$144,598
Maryland	\$359,196	\$487,679	\$733,140	\$1,410,617	\$1,918,954	\$1,021,147
Massachusetts	\$1,712,003	\$1,701,511	\$951,518	\$1,388,645	\$2,134,730	\$1,115,570
Michigan	\$932,049	\$2,846,722	\$2,830,890	\$3,014,411	\$7,440,096	\$2,088,611
Minnesota	\$248,219	\$296,843	\$518,005	\$944,363	\$1,587,612	\$488,832
Mississippi	\$1,307,648	\$814,680	\$538,003	\$1,943,317	\$467,593	\$337,168
Missouri	\$1,396,202	\$2,136,844	\$1,088,434	\$1,340,204	\$2,225,181	\$992,883
Montana	\$179,572	\$259,563	\$256,625	\$550,894	\$500,167	\$135,668
Nebraska	\$131,840	\$555,837	\$382,017	\$356,343	\$677,858	\$497,774
Nevada	\$925,673	\$430,019	\$458,155	\$44,044	\$209,574	\$94,051
New Hampshire	\$406,346	\$502,083	\$315,949	\$803,649	\$537,754	\$283,550
New Jersey	\$769,885	\$13,897,902	\$835,920	\$3,250,604	\$4,422,283	\$2,836,614
New Mexico	\$259,959	\$425,355	\$246,251	\$223,819	\$727,381	\$743,282
New York	\$13,926,088	\$9,390,679	\$1,027,291	\$4,913,854	\$4,810,073	\$1,358,232
North Carolina	\$959,412	\$694,944	\$0	\$9,529	\$146,914	\$61,479
North Dakota	\$58,615	\$443,429	\$268,343	\$468,332	\$354,201	\$551,158
Ohio	\$3,433,595	\$1,998,206	\$984,539	\$1,175,260	\$7,800,272	\$1,070,725
Oklahoma	\$969,547	\$932,548	\$488,115	\$940,714	\$861,121	\$498,929
Oregon	\$67,952	\$196,699	\$31,344	\$193,788	\$721,883	\$520,580
Pennsylvania	\$2,931,457	\$2,187,432	\$2,183,681	\$3,365,884	\$2,559,293	\$2,496,028
Puerto Rico	\$6,966,393	\$927,714	\$0	\$0	\$1,526,354	\$11,011
Rhode Island	\$93,236	\$578,993	\$94,578	\$503,633	\$999,792	\$277,395
South Carolina	\$1,792,736	\$832,830	\$754,508	\$1,147,849	\$2,859,044	\$823,577
South Dakota	\$138,255	\$235,873	\$543,067	\$379,527	\$468,837	\$529,761
Tennessee	\$561,305	\$685,123	\$95,872	\$176,251	\$5,079,791	\$1,686,414
Texas	\$2,517,418	\$4,606,793	\$4,927,516	\$1,387,200	\$5,756,871	\$3,120,465
Utah	\$113,645	\$250,576	\$250,601	\$705,480	\$510,414	\$678,656
Vermont	\$263,348	\$423,294	\$111,672	\$900,587	\$718,218	\$222,768
Virginia	\$811,028	\$1,121,967	\$462,505	\$1,886,359	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$786,374	\$756,081	\$273,633	\$367,160	\$663,154	\$618,926
West Virginia	\$1,274,680	\$657,509	\$375,973	\$497,003	\$1,758,032	\$463,410
Wisconsin	\$805,964	\$1,360,960	\$416,822	\$1,725,398	\$386,981	\$815,563
Wyoming	\$144,068	\$116,605	\$41,120	\$531,903	\$588,739	\$138,479
<b>Total<sup>87</sup></b>	<b>\$79,819,654</b>	<b>\$81,440,889</b>	<b>\$34,595,823</b>	<b>\$54,380,776</b>	<b>\$104,151,617</b>	<b>\$45,318,814</b>

<sup>87</sup> Numbers were rounded to the nearest whole dollar, so the row and column totals may exceed or be less than the sum of the numbers presented here.

TABLE B-27-2: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON PROGRAMS, BY CATEGORY

State	Linkages	Self-Sufficiency	Health	Other	Total <sup>88</sup>
Alabama	\$3,441,474	\$839,519	\$189,701	\$0	\$11,813,010
Alaska	\$1,081,253	\$85,255	\$154,253	\$0	\$2,509,516
Arizona	\$320,832	\$1,132,709	\$39,829	\$0	\$4,786,589
Arkansas	\$1,419,336	\$691,821	\$285,542	\$271,863	\$7,717,778
California	\$4,949,169	\$7,935,560	\$1,188,564	\$3,804,167	\$56,872,570
Colorado	\$1,400,418	\$469,099	\$252,704	\$0	\$5,626,100
Connecticut	\$1,060,052	\$556,561	\$194,460	\$413,611	\$9,128,100
Delaware	\$655,829	\$1,204,785	\$0	\$286,368	\$3,381,223
Dist. of Columbia	\$668,711	\$896,321	\$343,995	\$0	\$10,070,557
Florida	\$656,970	\$4,947,987	\$109,858	\$1,389,356	\$17,190,654
Georgia	\$1,050,690	\$3,771,810	\$436,514	\$1,847,291	\$19,394,587
Hawaii	\$57,956	\$575,495	\$141,533	\$234,948	\$3,331,730
Idaho	\$715,922	\$575,237	\$56,073	\$13,000	\$3,285,181
Illinois	\$5,828,001	\$3,531,108	\$1,403,631	\$206,394	\$28,384,959
Indiana	\$1,170,339	\$1,776,977	\$413,189	\$210,174	\$9,275,628
Iowa	\$1,627,340	\$129,034	\$188,923	\$0	\$7,382,462
Kansas	\$859,234	\$861,168	\$255,338	\$504,141	\$5,361,581
Kentucky	\$1,011,017	\$1,759,254	\$762,768	\$0	\$10,993,802
Louisiana	\$2,176,989	\$824,477	\$650,482	\$904,033	\$14,889,731
Maine	\$647,468	\$1,194,860	\$86,222	\$179,038	\$3,260,234
Maryland	\$1,589,607	\$521,723	\$284,078	\$585,130	\$8,911,272
Massachusetts	\$4,238,534	\$420,113	\$534,510	\$1,941,670	\$16,138,802
Michigan	\$2,343,448	\$1,476,411	\$659,304	\$102,017	\$23,733,959
Minnesota	\$3,049,784	\$974,220	\$116,125	\$132,590	\$8,356,594
Mississippi	\$1,703,329	\$1,293,180	\$633,816	\$166,519	\$9,205,254
Missouri	\$4,322,045	\$2,130,887	\$552,125	\$2,067,811	\$18,252,615
Montana	\$806,072	\$277,189	\$54,206	\$36,287	\$3,056,242
Nebraska	\$762,631	\$947,153	\$508,164	\$40,092	\$4,859,708
Nevada	\$343,640	\$1,061,298	\$0	\$0	\$3,566,454
New Hampshire	\$337,284	\$253,632	\$164,679	\$0	\$3,604,926
New Jersey	\$1,384,013	\$1,910,759	\$710,197	\$5,494,502	\$35,512,680
New Mexico	\$357,594	\$181,169	\$205,080	\$0	\$3,369,890
New York	\$3,818,196	\$11,810,026	\$3,766,863	\$54,405	\$54,875,708
North Carolina	\$762,421	\$16,625,459	\$0	\$0	\$19,260,158
North Dakota	\$126,797	\$446,775	\$113,050	\$5,000	\$2,835,698
Ohio	\$374,025	\$4,476,043	\$1,328,164	\$3,240,711	\$25,881,540
Oklahoma	\$1,309,178	\$436,897	\$491,293	\$504,114	\$7,432,456
Oregon	\$1,199,650	\$1,573,920	\$298,767	\$325,314	\$5,129,898
Pennsylvania	\$6,224,623	\$2,820,064	\$1,294,332	\$1,129,400	\$27,192,194
Puerto Rico	\$1,625,699	\$12,536,221	\$364,322	\$2,787,633	\$26,745,348
Rhode Island	\$291,214	\$303,442	\$289,154	\$123,322	\$3,554,758
South Carolina	\$583,460	\$1,137,927	\$363,169	\$0	\$10,295,100
South Dakota	\$529,109	\$74,285	\$93,090	\$0	\$2,991,804
Tennessee	\$1,951,954	\$2,300,480	\$359,683	\$131,995	\$13,028,869
Texas	\$7,176,822	\$1,350,120	\$600,083	\$2,530,620	\$33,973,908
Utah	\$145,158	\$212,660	\$2,500	\$50,540	\$2,920,231
Vermont	\$247,426	\$379,436	\$6,430	\$105,102	\$3,378,280
Virginia	\$703,641	\$0	\$600,735	\$4,130,382	\$9,716,616
Washington	\$3,225,690	\$296,210	\$638,479	\$153,300	\$7,779,007
West Virginia	\$718,450	\$1,047,242	\$338,674	\$67,611	\$7,198,584
Wisconsin	\$639,262	\$915,492	\$713,100	\$257,792	\$8,037,335
Wyoming	\$241,785	\$627,213	\$217,128	\$113,441	\$2,760,480
<b>Total<sup>89</sup></b>	<b>\$83,931,542</b>	<b>\$104,576,682</b>	<b>\$23,454,877</b>	<b>\$36,541,685</b>	<b>\$648,212,358</b>

<sup>88</sup> This is the total of all the categories shown in depicted in Tables B-27-1 and B-27-2.

<sup>89</sup> Numbers were rounded to the nearest whole dollar, so the row and column totals may exceed or be less than the sum of the numbers presented here.

TABLE B-28: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON YOUTH AND SENIORS PROGRAMS

State	Youth	Seniors	Total
Alabama	\$427,152	\$1,599,357	\$2,026,509
Alaska	\$485,961	\$276,194	\$762,155
Arizona	\$115,855	\$121,550	\$237,405
Arkansas	\$82,265	\$264,138	\$346,403
California	\$5,567,898	\$5,922,459	\$11,490,357
Colorado	\$91,352	\$746,165	\$837,517
Connecticut	\$232,133	\$1,179,120	\$1,411,253
Delaware	\$227,366	\$138,818	\$366,184
Dist. of Columbia	\$443,653	\$380,000	\$823,653
Florida	\$1,145,949	\$485,230	\$1,631,179
Georgia	\$1,222,009	\$2,946,097	\$4,168,106
Hawaii	\$191,314	\$739,123	\$930,437
Idaho	\$105,444	\$237,662	\$343,106
Illinois	\$1,288,686	\$779,779	\$2,068,464
Indiana	\$434,523	\$857,370	\$1,291,893
Iowa	\$4,875	\$198,054	\$202,929
Kansas	\$205,347	\$116,065	\$321,412
Kentucky	\$785,517	\$970,461	\$1,755,978
Louisiana	\$803,676	\$1,929,177	\$2,732,852
Maine	\$231,591	\$300,898	\$532,489
Maryland	\$470,872	\$1,012,786	\$1,483,658
Massachusetts	\$690,163	\$284,600	\$974,763
Michigan	\$2,291,258	\$3,183,460	\$5,474,718
Minnesota	\$236,305	\$741,953	\$978,258
Mississippi	\$571,251	\$676,499	\$1,247,750
Missouri	\$2,167,907	\$1,288,172	\$3,456,079
Montana	\$197,814	\$257,162	\$454,977
Nebraska	\$181,017	\$333,395	\$514,412
Nevada	\$104,237	\$234,022	\$338,259
New Hampshire	\$248,280	\$707,779	\$956,059
New Jersey	\$1,439,184	\$1,329,813	\$2,768,997
New Mexico	\$203,865	\$324,061	\$527,926
New York	\$14,116,969	\$3,705,380	\$17,822,349
North Carolina	\$687,570	\$0	\$687,570
North Dakota	\$236,268	\$183,656	\$419,923
Ohio	\$961,495	\$1,089,873	\$2,051,368
Oklahoma	\$422,251	\$1,214,566	\$1,636,817
Oregon	\$118,577	\$136,566	\$255,142
Pennsylvania	\$1,870,220	\$2,008,125	\$3,878,345
Puerto Rico	\$786,633	\$9,291,806	\$10,078,438
Rhode Island	\$613,227	\$1,213,188	\$1,826,415
South Carolina	\$761,875	\$864,881	\$1,626,757
South Dakota	\$313,556	\$497,254	\$810,810
Tennessee	\$481,212	\$3,140,687	\$3,621,899
Texas	\$2,153,326	\$3,130,770	\$5,284,097
Utah	\$35,048	\$53,199	\$88,247
Vermont	\$174,891	\$642,873	\$817,764
Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$332,867	\$394,382	\$727,249
West Virginia	\$129,607	\$498,896	\$628,503
Wisconsin	\$309,200	\$184,840	\$494,040
Wyoming	\$311,910	\$371,293	\$683,203
<b>Total<sup>90</sup></b>	<b>\$47,711,421</b>	<b>\$59,183,651</b>	<b>\$106,895,071</b>

<sup>90</sup> Numbers were rounded to the nearest whole dollar, so the row and column totals may exceed or be less than the sum of the numbers presented here.

## **Appendix C: FFY 2017 Training and Technical Assistance**

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## CSBG Regional Performance Innovation Consortia

State	Grantee	Award Title	Total Grant Award*	Project Period	Grant Number
CA	California/Nevada Community Action Partnership	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$1,200,000	9/30/2016 to 9/29/2019	90ET0455
CT	Connecticut Association for Community Action, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$1,200,000	9/30/2016 to 9/29/2019	90ET0458
GA	Georgia Community Action Association, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$1,200,000	9/30/2016 to 9/29/2019	90ET0456
KS	Kansas Association of Community Action Programs, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$1,200,000	9/30/2016 to 9/29/2019	90ET0462
KY	Community Action Kentucky, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$1,200,000	9/30/2016 to 9/29/2019	90ET0463
MN	Minnesota Community Action Partnership	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$1,200,000	9/30/2016 to 9/29/2019	90ET0464
ND	North Dakota Community Action Partnership	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$1,200,000	9/30/2016 to 9/29/2019	90ET0461
NY	New York State Community Action Association, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$1,200,000	9/30/2016 to 9/29/2019	90ET0457
OK	Oklahoma Association of Community Action Agencies, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$1,200,000	9/30/2016 to 9/29/2019	90ET0459
WA	Washington State Community Action Partnership	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$1,200,000	9/30/2016 to 9/29/2019	90ET0454
PA	Community Action Association of Pennsylvania	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$1,200,000	9/30/2016 to 9/29/2019	90ET0460

\* The total award amounts reflect the total award for the total project period.

## CSBG Training and Technical Assistance

State	Grantee	Award Title	Total Grant Award*	Project Period	Grant/Contract Number
DC	Community Action Partnership	The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Organizational Standards Center of Excellence (COE)	\$1,800,000	9/30/2016 to 9/29/2019	90ET0465
DC	Community Action Partnership	State and Eligible Entity Training and Technical Assistance Services	\$400,000	9/30/2015 to 2/28/2017	90ET0453
DC	Community Action Partnership	CSBG T/TA Learning Communities Resource Center	\$1,000,000	9/30/2015 to 9/29/2017	90ET0452
DC	National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSP)	Nationwide Performance Management System Development and Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting for the CSBG Grant Program	\$2,700,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2017	90ET0451
MA	Community Action Program Legal Services, Inc. (CAPLAW)	Strengthening the Capacity and Ability of CSBG Eligible Entities to Address Legal Issues	\$900,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2017	90ET0441

\*The total award amounts reflect the total award for the total project period.