

Community Services Block Grant

Report to Congress

Fiscal Year 2015

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Office of Community Services

Table of Contents

Contents

Executive Summary	3
Introduction.....	7
Definitions.....	9
The FY 2015 CSBG Network.....	12
State Use of CSBG Funds.....	12
CAA Accomplishments	15
Description of How CSBG Funds Were Spent across States by Eligible Entities	19
Participants of CAA Programs.....	24
CSBG Training, Technical Assistance, and Related Activities	30
Results Oriented Management and Accountability	34
National Performance Goals and Indicators	35
National Performance Outcomes	36
National Performance Targets and Trends	52
Tribal Uses of Direct CSBG Funds	58
CSBG Administration and Fiscal Integrity.....	61
Conclusion	63
Appendix A: FY 2015 CSBG State Assessments.....	66
Appendix B: FY 2015 CSBG Data.....	84
Appendix C: FY 2015 Training and Technical Assistance	164

Executive Summary

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) is authorized at 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. § 9903. It is administered by the Office of Community Services (OCS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

The fiscal year (FY) 2015 CSBG Report to Congress, which includes the CSBG Performance Measurement Report, is mandated at Sections 678E(b)(2) and 678B(c) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9917(b)(2) & 9914(c). Both reports are required to be submitted together to the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions and the House Committee on Education and the Workforce by Section 678B(c) of the CSBG Act.

The FY 2015 data for the CSBG Report to Congress was gathered by the Community Services Block Grant Information System (CSBG IS) survey, administered by the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCS). 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.¹ In addition, data were included on Tribal Uses of Direct CSBG Funds.

HHS conducted evaluations of state compliance among all states during the reporting period through: (1) a state-by-state survey, and (2) in-depth state assessments on the use of CSBG funds in the states of the District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi and Virginia. Unless otherwise specified, data provided span the period of FY 2015 only.

The Appendices of the report provide more extensive information on the FY 2015 State Assessments and data pertaining to CSBG uses of funds, services, and client characteristics.

Community Services Block Grant Mission and Purpose

The CSBG mission is to provide assistance to states and local communities, working through a network of Community Action Agencies (CAA) and other neighborhood-based organizations, for 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 eligible entities

¹ The 50 states, along with the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, are henceforth referenced as “states” throughout this report. Under the provisions of the CSBG Act, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are subject to comparable requirements to states, while small territories, such as U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands, are managed according to separate requirements.

including 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.

Fiscal Year 2015 State CSBG Funding

In FY 2015, Congress appropriated \$674 million for the Community Services Block Grant. Of this amount, \$654 million was allocated to states, \$5.8 million was allocated to tribes, and \$3.6 million was allocated to U.S. territories. In addition, \$10.6 million was reserved for federal training and technical assistance expenditures.

During FY 2015, \$646.2 million was expended by states, including nearly \$143.7 million carried over from FY 2014.² States allocated over 92 percent of these funds to eligible entities, totaling over \$566 million. The remainder was allocated for state administrative expenses and discretionary funding.

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 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 eligible entities who administer CSBG at the community level.

The remaining funds may be used at the state's discretion for programs that help to 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.

CSBG Performance Measurement

States and eligible entities receiving CSBG funds work to achieve 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.

² States and eligible entities may expend CSBG funds during the fiscal year in which funds are appropriated and the subsequent fiscal year. CSBG-IS reports include actual state and eligible entity expenditures during the state fiscal year and may include carry-over funds from the prior fiscal year.

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.

To enable greater aggregation and national reporting of the most universal and significant CSBG results among states and CAAs, 12 common categories, or indicators, of CAA performance were identified from FYs 2001 to 2003 data. From FYs 2004 to 2008, the 12 National Performance Indicators (NPIs) measured the impact of CSBG Network programs and activities on families and communities. Beginning in FY 2009, the number of indicators was expanded to 16, with an additional indicator added to capture the impacts of the Recovery Act Funding. This NPI has been removed to reflect the end of the Recovery Act Funding, and the total NPI count is at 15 for FY 2014. The NPIs are related to the six national performance goals in that they measure incremental progress toward achieving each of the larger goals. The 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

6.5 – Service Counts

Fiscal Year 2015 CSBG Highlights of Accomplishments and Performance Outcomes

CSBG eligible entities provide services with both CSBG funds and funds from other sources. All states measured and reported on outcomes regarding individuals served using CSBG funds and the impact on the community, either using the HHS Secretary's Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) System or a local or state adaptation of the system as allowed in the CSBG Act. 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 the state reporting year³:

- 165,530 unemployed low-income people obtained a job as a result of community action.
- 513,321 low-income participants obtained health care services for themselves or a family member in support of employment stability.
- 384,307 low-income families in CAA tax preparation programs qualified for a federal or state tax credit. (The expected total amount of tax credits was \$444,711,840.00).⁴
- 17,285 low-income people completed Adult Basic Education (ABE) or General Educational Development (GED) coursework and received a certificate or diploma.
- 1,673,138 low-income participants obtained food assistance in support of employment stability.
- Volunteers provided a little over 41.1 million hours of support. If valued at the Independent Sector wage, which adjusts for skill levels of nonprofit volunteers, the volunteers' time was worth nearly \$1 billion.
- Over 15.6 million individuals were served by local CSBG eligible entities.
- CSBG eligible entities provided services to over 1.2 million families headed by single mothers.

³ States and eligible entities may expend CSBG funds during the fiscal year in which funds are appropriated and the subsequent fiscal year. CSBG-IS reports include actual state and eligible entity expenditures during the state fiscal year and may include carry-over funds from the prior fiscal year.

⁴ Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) sites can only determine what the refund is based on the forms that are filed. The IRS may take some of the refund if certain debts are owed by the individual.

Federal Monitoring and Oversight

The CSBG Act requires the HHS Secretary annually to conduct fiscal year evaluations 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 August 20, 2015, OCS published Information Memorandum 142 outlining the monitoring schedule for fiscal year 2015. A copy of the Information Memorandum was provided to each CSBG state agency.⁵ The selection of states to be monitored was based on several criteria, including risk-based issues. Examples of criteria include:

- States that have never been reviewed by OCS or significant time has elapsed since the State was last reviewed were given a high priority;
- 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; and
- OCS analyzed single audit results as reported in accordance with OMB single audit requirements.

In FY 2015, OCS conducted on-site reviews of the use of CSBG funds by the states of the District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi and Virginia. South Carolina is listed on the FY 2015 SA monitoring schedule. However, the South Carolina SA was postponed.

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 eligible entities in accordance with the CSBG Act. In states where non-compliance issues were found, states were required to implement corrective action plans to address the findings.

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,

⁵ A copy of Information Memorandum 142 can be found at:
http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocs/im_142_csbg_monitoring_schedule_fy2015.pdf

local 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 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. § 9903. It is administered by the Office of Community Services (OCS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

This report complies with Sections 678E(b)(2) and 678B(c) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9917(b)(2) & 9914(c). The CSBG Act requires that the HHS Secretary submit together annually to Congress the report required at Section 678E(b)(2) on the CSBG statistical database (CSBG Report) and the report required at Section 678B(c) on the results of fiscal year 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 eligible entities, as collected and submitted by the states.” 42 U.S.C. § 9917(b)(2)(E). This report provides the information required for FY 2015.

The FY 2015 data for the CSBG Report were gathered by the Community Services Block Grant Information System (CSBG IS) survey administered by the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP). 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.

In addition, HHS conducted evaluations of state compliance among all states during the reporting period through: (1) a state-by-state survey, and (2) in-depth state assessments on the use of CSBG funds in the states of the District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi and Virginia. Unless otherwise specified, data provided span the period of FY 2015 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 eligible entities in the state;
- A description of how funds were spent by the state and eligible entities, including a breakdown of funds spent on:
 - Administrative costs, and
 - Delivery of local services by eligible entities;
- Information on the number of entities eligible for funds, including:
 - The number of low-income persons served, and
 - Demographic data on low-income populations served by eligible entities;
- A comparison of the planned and actual uses of the funds by each state;
- A summary describing training and technical assistance offered by the state to help correct deficiencies during the year covered by the report;
- A summary of states' performance outcomes of Community Action as collected and submitted by the states; and
- Results of fiscal year evaluations conducted in several states on the use of CSBG funds (State Assessments).

Definitions

These definitions are drawn from the CSBG Act, from Information Memoranda issued by OCS, and from published works by the National Association for State Community Services Programs. 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' Information Memorandum 37 guides the CSBG state administrators and eligible entities in their classification of administrative and direct costs.⁶

⁶ IM 37 is available at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/im-no-37-definition-and-allowability-of-direct-and-administrative-cost>.

Community Action Agencies (CAAs)

CAAs are local private nonprofit 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 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.”⁷ Each CAA focuses their poverty reduction efforts on a specific community.

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)

The Community Services Block Grant (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 or the Community Services Block Grant Act of 1981 (CSBG Act), as amended by the Coats Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998. CSBG, 42 U.S.C. § 9903. CSBG funds are allocated to the states and other jurisdictions (including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, tribes, and territories) based on a statutory formula.

Community Services Block Grant 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. The National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP) administered the FY 2015 survey.

Community Services Block Grant Network

The Community Services Block Grant 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 network includes OCS; local CSBG-eligible entities; state CSBG lead agencies; state Community Action Agency Associations; national associations; and related organizations that collaborate and participate with CSBG-eligible entities in their efforts on behalf of low-income people.

⁷OEO Instruction 6320-1: <http://www.cencomfut.com/Opinions/1-OEOInstruction6320-1.pdf>

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 Results Oriented Management and Accountability (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 eligible entities; and 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 eligible entities and other organizations to address needs identified by state agencies.

Grants to Eligible Entities

The CSBG Act requires that not less than 90 percent of state block grant funds be allocated to local eligible entities.

Local 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 “Community Action Agencies” (CAAs). In addition to CAAs, types of 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.

National Performance Indicators (NPIs)

The NPIs are related to the six national Community Action goals on page 5 of this document. The NPIs measure incremental progress toward achieving each of the larger goals, which require specific steps along the way to success.

Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA)

ROMA was created in 1994 by the Monitoring and Assessment Task Force, a task force of federal, state, and local community action officials, as 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. The 1998 CSBG reauthorization requires CAAs 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 CAAs’ work toward promoting self-sufficiency, family stability, and community revitalization.

The FY 2015 CSBG Network

CSBG funds are used to reduce the causes of poverty in low-income communities through a nationwide network referred to as the CSBG Network. The CSBG Network includes OCS (Federal); the states through which CSBG is administered; national partners such as NASCSP; and local organizations.

Local organizations carry out their missions by creating, coordinating, and delivering a broad array of programs and services to their communities. In FY 2015, 1026 CSBG eligible entities provided services in 99 percent of U.S. counties. For the purposes of this report, the designation “CAA” will be used to refer to all local organizations within the CSBG Network. CSBG is a key resource for many CAAs and often funds cross-cutting programmatic and administrative needs. 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: Local Organizations by Type

Category of Eligible Entity	Number of Entities Reported	Number of States**
Community Action Agencies	907	52
Limited Purpose Agencies	16	8
Migrant and/or Seasonal Farm Worker Organizations	6	10
Local Government Agencies	79	29
Tribes and Tribal Organizations	16	4
Others	2	2
TOTAL	1026	

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

State Use of CSBG Funds

In FY 2015, Congress appropriated \$674 million for the Community Services Block Grant. Of this amount, \$654 million was allocated to states, \$5.8 million was allocated to tribes, and \$3.6 million was allocated to U.S. territories. In addition, \$10.6 million was reserved for federal

training and technical assistance expenditures.^{8,9} For the CAAs that received this funding through the state awards, the CSBG IS provided them an opportunity to report on their funding level and efforts.

During FY 2015, \$646.2 million was expended by states, including nearly \$143.7 million carried over from FY 2014. States allocated over 92 percent of these funds to eligible entities, totaling over \$596.5 million. The remainder was allocated for state administrative expenses and discretionary funding. Table 2 provides an allocation breakdown.

Table 2: Federal CSBG Funds Allocated By State

Use of Funds	Amount Allocated*	Number of States	Percentage of Funding Allocated
Grants to Local Eligible Entities	\$596,463,883	52	92.30%
State Administrative Costs	\$26,123,813	52	4.04%
Discretionary Projects	\$23,638,610	44	3.66%
Total Expended in FY 2015**	\$646,226,307	52***	100%
Carried Forward to FY 2016	\$140,411,277	42	

* Expended funding may differ from allocated funding based on carryover and differing fiscal years and contracts based on state variances.

** This includes funds carried over from FY 2014.

***Includes 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. This is an unduplicated count of states in FY 2015.

Each state receives a yearly CSBG allocation, but by statute, has a two-year period over which to spend the allocation. Therefore, the total amount of CSBG funding that each state has access to on a yearly basis includes a yearly allocation, plus carryover from the prior year, and minus any funding the state decides to carry forward into the second year period. At the state level, per the statute, the state is obligated to allocate 90 percent of the yearly Congressional

⁸ Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, FY 2015 3rd Quarter Allocations. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-dear-colleague-letter-fy-2015-3rd-quarter-allocations>

⁹ 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 CSBG 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.

allocation to local agencies. 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 CAA or to an organization that is not a CAA. Each agency therefore, has CSBG funding that may have been carried over from the prior 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. As an added complication, each state runs a state fiscal year, which may or may not align with the federal fiscal year. These factors combine to create a funding environment in which allocations and expenditures are unlikely to match precisely. State fiscal years, additional sources of federal, state, local, and private funding, and additional state-wide breakdowns of funding can be found in Appendix B.

Grants to Local Eligible Entities

The CSBG statute requires not less than 90 percent of the state block grant to be allocated to local eligible entities. States allocated over \$596 million, or 92 percent, to the 1,026 CAAs, as shown in Table 2. These funds supported direct services to low-income individuals and communities as well as the management, infrastructure, and operations of the CAAs. The block grant-funded local personnel 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 CAAs to work effectively.

State Administrative Costs

No state may spend more than five percent¹⁰ of the block grant 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 CAAs. It also helps states coordinate and establish linkages between and among governmental and other social services programs to assure the delivery of services to low-income people and avoid duplication of services. As Table 2 shows, states collectively used 4.02 percent for their administrative expenditures.

The block grant funded all or part of 561 state positions, and 206.61 full-time state employees (FTEs). Just as the local agencies administer a number of federal and state programs in conjunction with CSBG, so do the state CSBG offices. Altogether, state CSBG offices administered an average of four programs per state, in addition to CSBG.

¹⁰ 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.” 42 U.S.C. § 9907(b)(2). Under current minimum allotments all States are permitted to spend more than \$55,000.

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 44 states accounted for 3.66 percent of CSBG expenditures, or \$23.6 million. These expenditures included:

- Statewide initiatives, such as programs that address a particular need and involve state-level planning, research, information dissemination, coalition building, and/or intra-state coordination;
- Grants awarded to CAAs through a process that support exemplary competitive or demonstration programs to eliminate one or more causes of poverty;
- Training and technical assistance to local agencies; and
- Expansion to new geographic areas.

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

CAA Accomplishments

Nationwide Resources

In FY 2015, CAAs administered financial resources totaling \$12.9 billion, including \$636.9 million for CSBG, as detailed in Appendix 23. Although CSBG is a small part of the total resources managed by CAAs, as CAAs receive funding from Federal, local, state and private sources of funding, CSBG's flexibility allows them to fund staff, infrastructure, innovative programs, and 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 nearly \$1.5 billion. Additionally, non-CSBG volunteers contributed an additional \$298 million in value, bringing all total resources to over \$13.8 billion¹¹.

¹¹ The value of volunteer hours can be estimated using the 2015 federal minimum wage of \$7.25 an hour. Calculated in this way, the 41.1 million volunteer hours recorded by agencies in FY 2015, valued at \$298.2 million, brought the network's non-federal resources to over \$4.9 billion. This is a conservative estimate, however, to value

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 (State, Local, and Private*) as Compared to CSBG

FUNDING SOURCE	ALLOCATION	LEVERAGING RATIO PER \$1 OF CSBG*
CSBG	\$636,900,106	\$1.00**
Other Federal Programs ¹²	\$8,343,043,839	\$13.10
Non-Federal Sources (see breakdown in italics below)***	\$4,603,945,795	\$7.70
<i>State Sources</i>	<i>\$1,660,020,617</i>	<i>\$2.61</i>
<i>Local Sources</i>	<i>\$1,454,460,352</i>	<i>\$2.28</i>
<i>Private Sources</i>	<i>\$1,489,464,827</i>	<i>\$2.34</i>
<i>Value of Volunteer hours</i>	<i>\$298,229,569</i>	<i>\$0.47</i>
Total All Resources	\$13,882,119,309	\$20.80

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

**This amount not included in leveraging totals below.

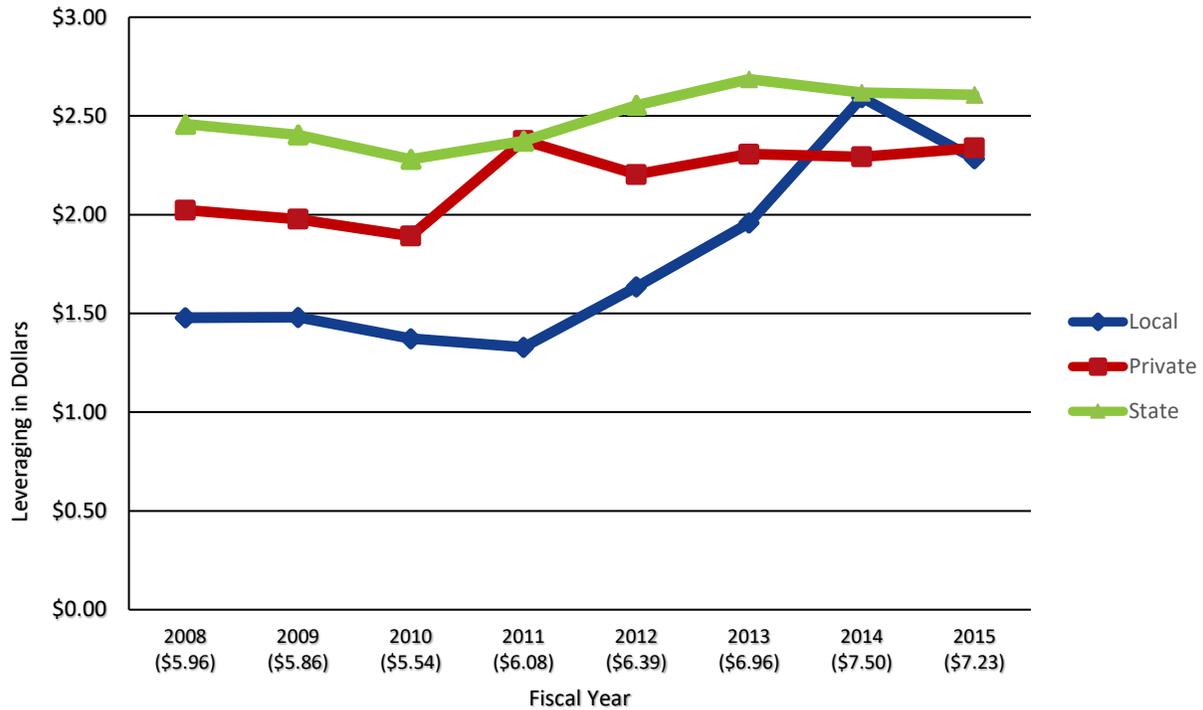
*** Includes value of state, local, and private sources as well as volunteer hours.

A major function of staff funded by CSBG is developing resources to meet community needs. The high leveraging ratio reflects CAAs' progress towards this goal. CAAs 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 reports from CAAs and other eligible entities, the allocated non-federal sources of funds matched local CSBG dollars by a ratio of \$7.23 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 \$7.70. In FY 2015, the "leveraging" ratio of CSBG to non-federal funding demonstrate the efficacy and targeted focus of CAAs to strengthen local, state, and private partnerships for maximum impact. Figure 1 shows the non-federal resources leveraged by CSBG funds for FY 2015 as well as the leveraging trends since 2008.

donations of time and skill at the minimum wage. CAAs 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 2015 was \$ 23.056 —see VALUE OF VOLUNTEER TIME (2015), <http://www.independentsector.org/>. Using this more realistic figure would mean that CAAs received volunteer support worth approximately \$1 billion.

¹² These Federal programs are listed within Appendix 23 and include Weatherization, LIHEAP, and Head Start.

Figure 1: Non-Federal Leveraging per CSBG Dollar (\$1.00) in FY 2015

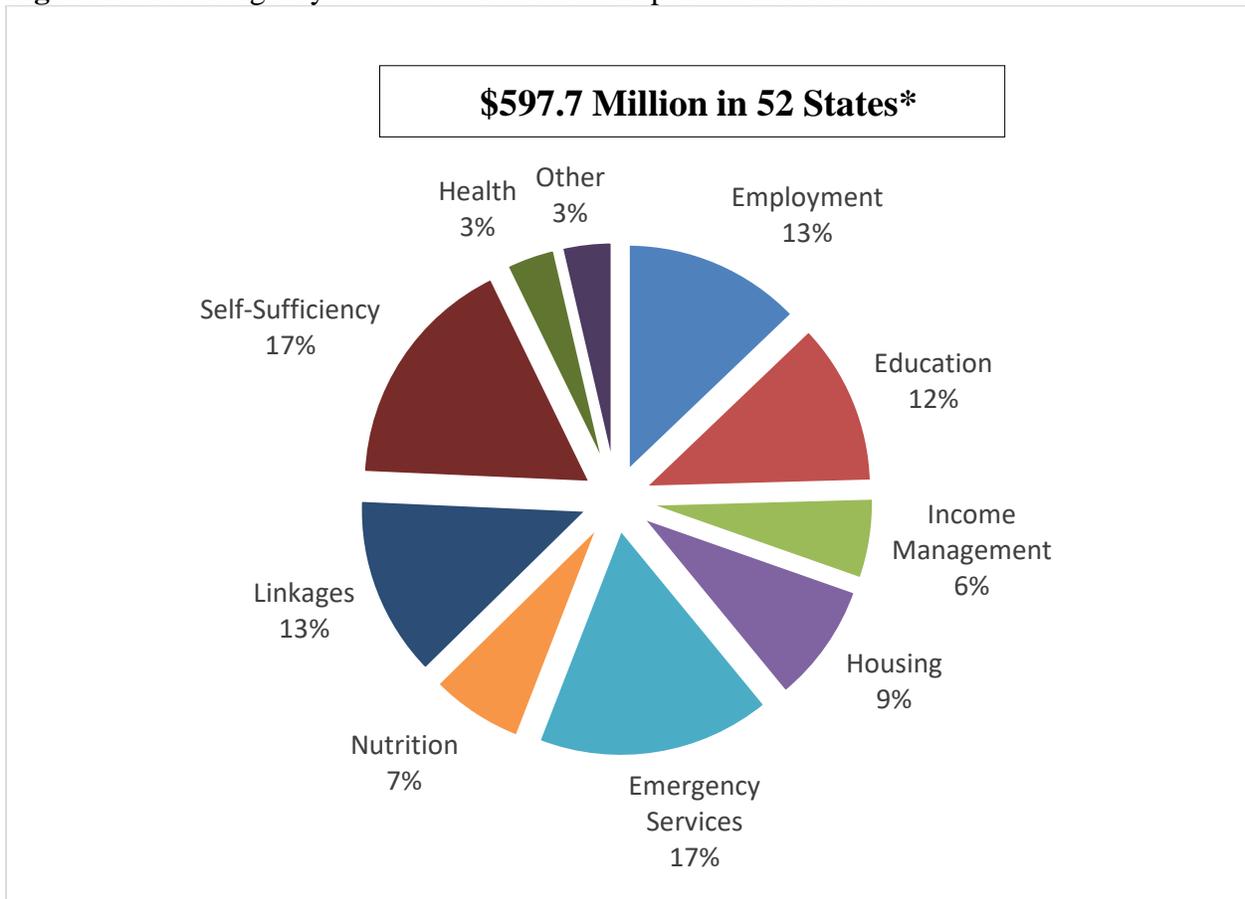


The CAA Approach

CAAs typically draw upon resources from many limited-purpose programs to support individual participants and families striving to increase their economic security. CAA programs can fill gaps in community supports or coordinate existing facilities and services. CAAs also mobilize initiatives that benefit entire communities, such as responses to predatory lending or a local business closure. Typically, CAAs 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 CAAs to coordinate national and state programs to meet local needs. Although most CAAs manage multiple programs that are classified by the group served (such as the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; Crime Victims Assistance Program; or Emergency Services to the Homeless), CAA projects are classified by the conditions causing poverty that the CSBG statute identifies as major barriers to economic security.

Figure 2 shows how CAAs expended CSBG funds among these categories¹³. A project in any one category might further multiple CAA 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 CAAs vary in their methods for recording expenditures.

Figure 2: Local Agency Uses of CSBG Funds Expended in FY 2015



*The 580.1 million spent on direct delivery of local services represents all CSBG funds expended by CAAs during FY 2014, including carryover from the prior 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.

¹³ While CAAs 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 carry over and carry forward funding. These factors cause a variation between states' and CAAs' reported CSBG expenditures.

Description of How CSBG Funds Were Spent across States by Eligible Entities

Detailed in Appendix B, and summarized below, is a breakdown of CAA spending by program services category. The largest categories of CSBG expenditures for CSBG funds were self-sufficiency programs (17.1 percent) and emergency services (16.8 percent). Uses of CSBG funds are reflected in the data tables contained in this report.

Employment Programs

In FY 2015, states reported spending approximately \$76.8 million in CSBG funds to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment. These services include:

- 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, résumé 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, and developing new employment opportunities in the community;
- Vocational training for high school students and the creation of internships and summer jobs; and
- Other specialized adult employment training.

Education Programs

In FY 2015, states reported spending approximately \$70 million in CSBG funds to provide education services. Services supported include:

- Adult education, including courses in English as a Second Language (ESL) and General Education Development (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; and/or
- Computer-based courses to help train participants for the modern-day workforce.

Income Management Programs

In FY 2015, states reported spending approximately \$34.8 million in CSBG funds on income management programs. Services supported include:

- 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; and/or
- Assistance for the elderly with claims for medical and other benefits.

Housing Programs

In FY 2015, states reported spending approximately \$51.9 million in CSBG funds for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environment of low-income individuals and families. Services supported include:

- 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; and/or
- Rural housing and infrastructure development.

Emergency Services Programs

In FY 2015, CAAs reported spending approximately \$100.6 million in CSBG funds for emergency services to manage many kinds of crises, including:

- 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; and/or
- Natural disaster response and assistance.

Nutrition Programs

In FY 2015, states reported spending approximately \$40.3 million in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs. Services supported include:

- 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 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) commodities and other food supplies;
- Administering the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) nutrition program;
- Preparing and delivering meals, especially to the homebound elderly;
- Providing meals in group settings; and/or
- Initiating self-help projects, such as community gardens, community canneries, and food buying groups.

Linkages

In FY 2015, states reported spending approximately \$78 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., link 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 and programs that bring services to the participants, such as mobile clinics or recreational programs, and management of continuum-of-care initiatives;

- The removal of barriers, such as transportation problems, that hinder low-income individuals' abilities to access their jobs or other necessary activities; and/or
- Support for other groups of low-income community residents who are working for the same goals as the eligible entity.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

In FY 2015, states reported spending approximately \$102 million in CSBG funds on self-sufficiency programs. These programs 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 and self-sufficiency for low-wage workers and their families, as well as those unable to work, such as some seniors and many individuals living with disabilities. CAAs partner with many organizations that also aim to help families and individuals become more self-sufficient. CAAs 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 analyze their economic, social, medical, and educational goals. After the family develops a formal plan, dedicated CAA 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:

- An assessment of the issues facing the family or family members and the resources the family brings to address these issues;
- A written plan for becoming more financially independent and self-supporting; and/or
- Identifying resources to help the participant implement the plan (i.e. 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 FY 2015, states reported spending approximately \$21.3 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:

- Recruitment of uninsured children to a state insurance group, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), 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; and/or
- Transportation to health care facilities and medical appointments.

Other Programs

In FY 2015, states reported spending approximately \$21.7 million in CSBG funds on CSBG-funded programs that could not be placed in any of the other nine statutory service categories. The majority of services reported centered on eligible entity capacity-building, with the goal of increasing performance management and outcomes, as well as innovative programs or pilot projects designed to address needs in the 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 FY 2015, as part of the previously mentioned \$597.7 million¹⁴ CSBG funds spent on direct delivery of local services, states reported spending approximately \$46.3 million on programs serving youth, and approximately \$56 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:

- Recreational facilities and programs;
- Educational services;
- Health services and prevention of risky behavior;
- Delinquency prevention; and
- Employment and mentoring projects.

¹⁴ This amount represents all CSBG funds expended by CAAs during FY 2015, including carryover from the prior 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 4.

Seniors' programs help 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; and
- Home delivery of meals to ensure adequate nutrition.

Participants of CAA Programs

In FY 2015, CAAs in every state reported information about the participants in their programs and projects. Over 15.6 million individuals and 6.5 million families participated in CAA programs. The CSBG IS Survey captured various demographic data for 76 percent of individuals and 81 percent of the families of this population.¹⁵ The CSBG Network serves a heterogeneous group of low-income Americans who live in a wide variety of communities. However, typical CAA program participants were white, had incomes below the Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG), and were members of families that relied on either a worker's wages or retirement income.

The 15.6 million individuals served by CAAs represent nearly 33.4 percent of the 46.7 million Americans in poverty according to the most recent Census data.¹⁶ According to the most recent U.S. Census American Community Survey data, over 20 percent of the U.S. population had incomes below 125 percent of the poverty threshold and seven percent had an income below 50 percent of the poverty threshold.¹⁷

¹⁵ It is important to note that individuals and families may self-report or report partial demographic data points to Community Action Agencies 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.

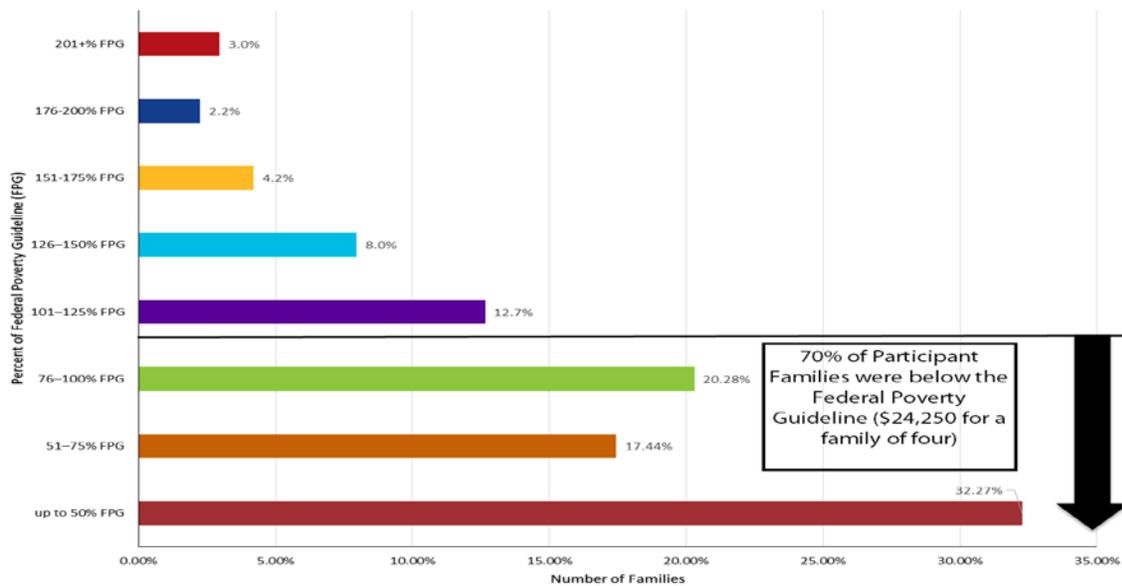
¹⁶ "2015 Highlights" <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-256.html>

¹⁷ Bishaw, and Fontenot. September 2014. American Community Survey Briefs.

<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2014/acs/acsbr13-01.pdf>

Out of the approximately 4.6 million families reporting their poverty status to CAAs, 70 percent were at or below the FPG, \$24,250 for a family of four. More than 2.3 million families, nearly 50 percent, were “severely poor,” with incomes at or below 50 percent of the FPG, or below \$12,125 for a family of four.¹⁸ Figure 3 shows the proportion of families with incomes at or below percentages of the FPG.

Figure 3: Poverty Status of FY 2015 CAA Program Participant Families¹⁹



Income Sources

Families have the ability to report all sources of income, not just the primary source to CAAs. Only 11 percent of the families served by CAAs, approximately 602,000 families, reported zero income. This is a decrease by over 90,000 families reporting no income in FY 2014. Income can come from a combination of wages, government assistance²⁰, 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.

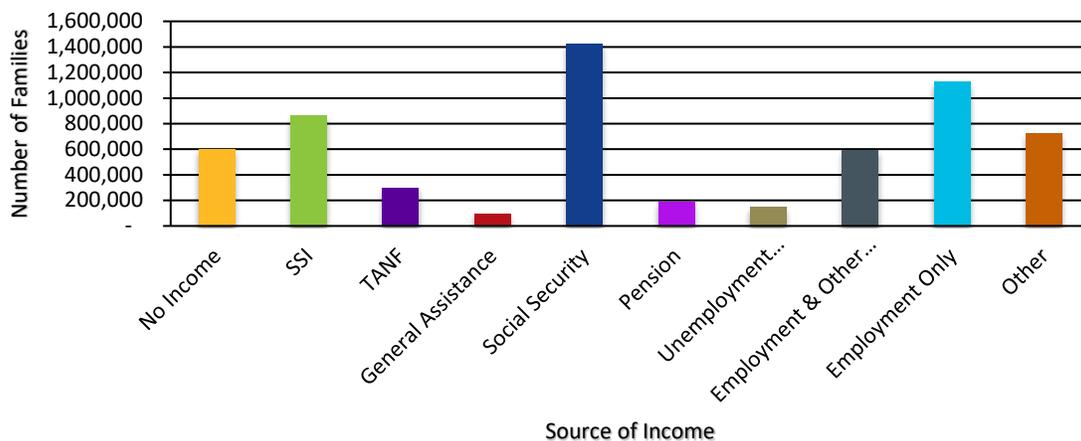
¹⁸ “2015 Poverty Guidelines” <https://aspe.hhs.gov/2015-poverty-guidelines>

¹⁹ Includes income levels reported for all CAA 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.

²⁰ Government assistance includes TANF and unemployment insurance.

- Only 11 percent of families reported zero income.
- Over 47 percent of participant families reporting one or more sources of income indicated that some or all of their income comes from employment.
- Approximately 88 percent of participant families include a worker, an unemployed job-seeker, or a retired worker as contributing to their income sources.
- Approximately 1.1 million low-wage participant families relied solely on their wages for income.
- CAAs served nearly 1.6 million families living on retirement income from Social Security or pensions.
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) provided income to less than eight percent of the families served by CAAs.

Figure 4: Sources of Income for FY 2015 CAA Program Participant Families²¹



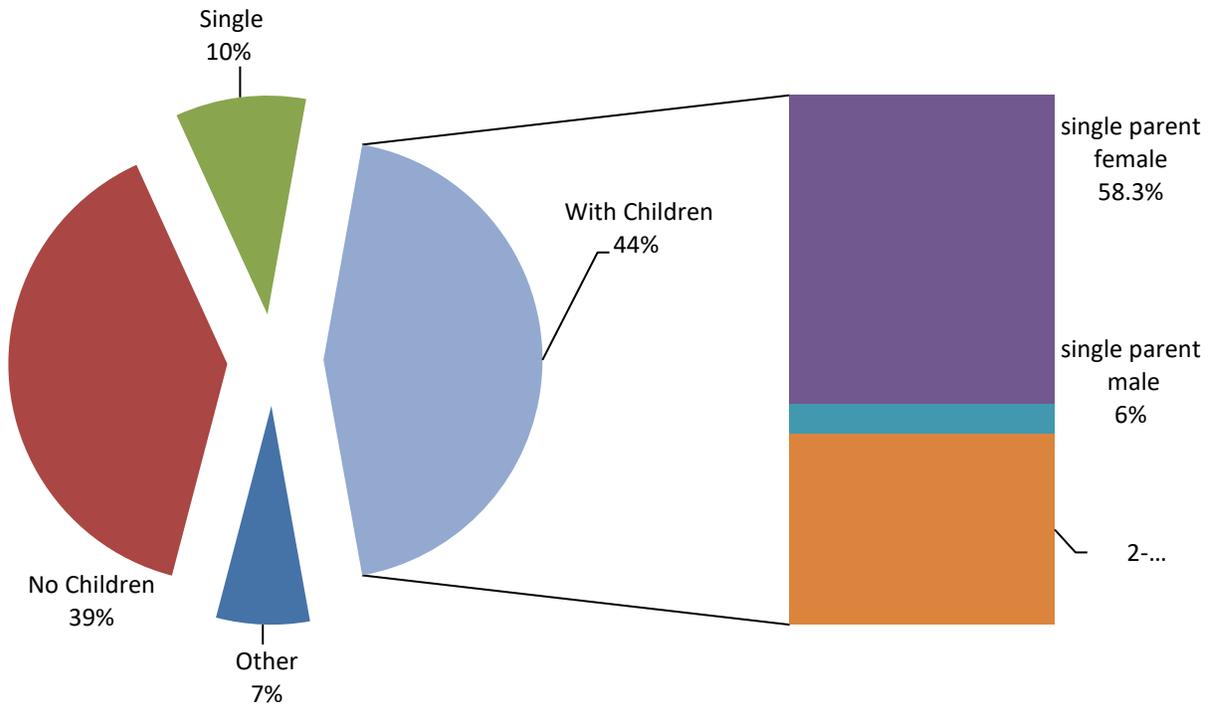
Family Structure of Participants

Nearly 49 percent of participants in CAAs programs were either single or co-inhabiting as two adults without children. “Other” includes families composed of children living with grandparents, or other extended family. Over 64 percent of all CAA program participants’ households reporting children were single parent families (with either a male-headed household or female-headed household). As shown in Figure 5, of the 44 percent of participating families whose immediate families included children:

²¹ See figure 4 for full list of income sources. Note that General Assistance is a state income supplement program, not a federal source of assistance.

- 35.9 percent had both parents present.
- 58.3 percent were headed by a single mother.
- 6 percent were headed by a single father.

Figure 5: Family Composition of FY 2015 CAA Program Participants*



*Family composition of those reporting children

CAAs served over 1.7 million two-person and three-person families and nearly 42,000 families with 8 or more members. The average family size of the participants who were surveyed was 2.41 members per family.

Race and Ethnicity of Participants

CAA program participants are ethnically diverse. Of the 15.6 million individuals served, over 10.2 million reported their race or ethnicity data to Community Action Agencies. Ethnicity

data indicated that nearly 19 percent self-identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino.²² In 18 states, 20 percent or more of the participants self-identified as Hispanic or Latino. The following racial breakdown reflects participants' voluntarily provided responses:

- 56.78 percent White.
- 25.79 percent African-American.
- 1.65 percent American Indian or Alaska Native.
- 2.28 percent Asian.
- 4.41 percent multi-racial.
- 0.38 percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.
- 8.71 percent of another race or declined to disclose.

Children in CAA Programs

The Census Bureau reports that the poverty rate for children under 18 is over 21 percent²³. Reflecting this fact, children aged 17 and under made up more than 37 percent of all individuals served. Over 4 million children under the age of 17 were served by CAA programs across the nation. Additionally, as Figure 6 shows, approximately 1.4 million, 13 percent of all CAA program participants, were 5 years of age or younger.

Seniors in CAA Programs

Nearly 2.4 million people, over 21 percent of CAA program participants reporting age, were 55 years or older, and over 8 percent of the participants in that age group were 70 years or older. This is an increase from last year and reflects the aging trend in the national demographics²⁴. CAAs helped these older participants maintain their independence and remain engaged in their communities.

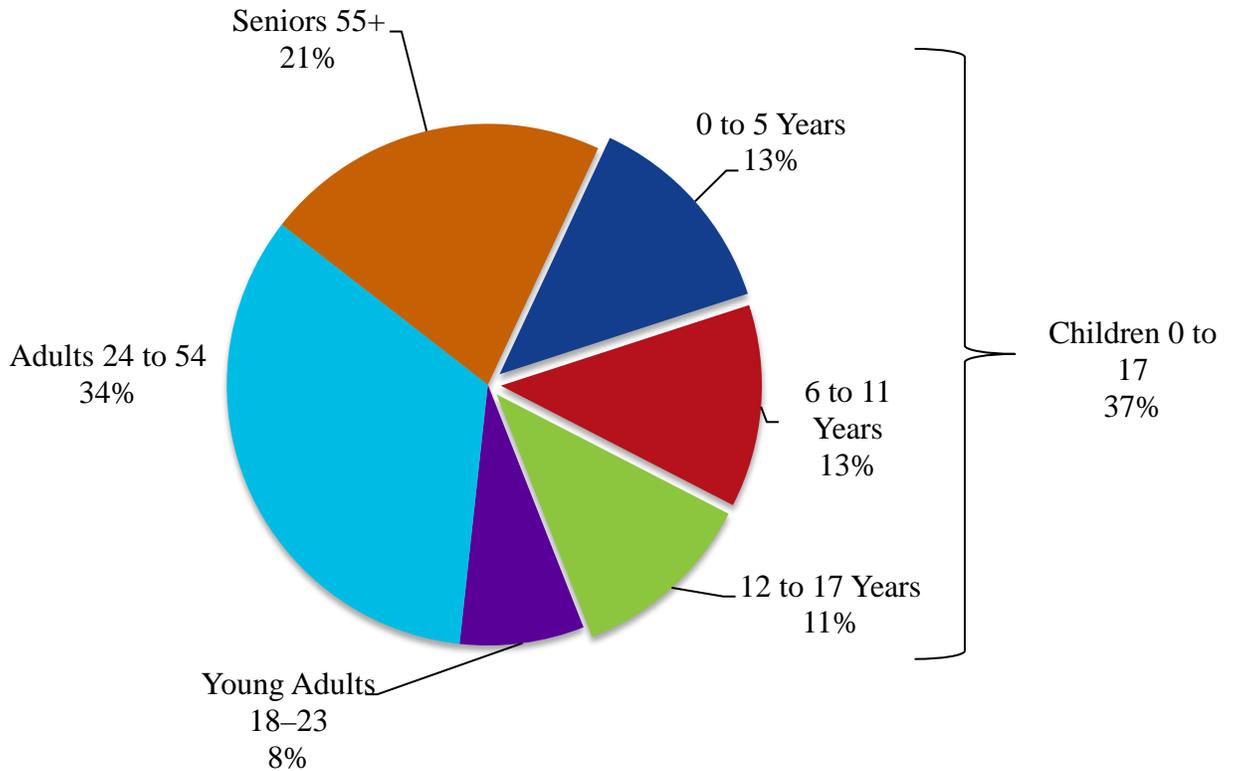
²² It is important to note that Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic identity, and may include individuals who identify as White, African-American, only by ethnicity and not by a racial group at all, or who self-identify as multi-racial or other. Given the racial diversity present in this ethnic group, these 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.

²³ Census 2015 Highlights” <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-252.html>

²⁴ 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 FY 2015 CAA Program Participants



Barriers to Self-Sufficiency

CAA program participants face barriers to achieving economic security. For instance, CAA program participants reported the following barriers:

- **Health Risks:** Health insurance data offered by nearly 9 million participants indicated that 27 percent were without medical insurance. Research has found that lack of health insurance is correlated with future critical hardships for families.²⁵
- **Disabilities:** Disability data collected from over 9.6 million participants indicated that 19 percent of the CAA program participants had a disability. Recent data from the

²⁵ Boushey, Heather. "Staying employed after welfare: Work supports and job quality vital to employment tenure and wage growth." 2002. www.epi.org/publications/entry/briefingpapers_bp128.

Current Population Survey shows that among working-age adults with disabilities, only 17.1 percent were employed.²⁶

- **Lack of Education:** Thirty-three percent of adult participants older than 24 reporting their educational attainment lacked a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, and 45 percent of CAA program participants reported high school diploma or a GED as their highest educational attainment.
- **Homelessness:** Housing data offered by fewer than 5 million participants indicated that 3.6 percent were homeless. This number rises to 10 percent when including clients who report living with friends and family for an extended period of time.

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

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 the Department of Health and Human Services 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 FY 2015 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 citizens 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; and

²⁶ Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Persons with a Disability: Labor Force Characteristics Summary." June 16, 2015. <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/disabl.nr0.htm>

- 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 award was made to support a two-year cooperative agreement to the National Association of Community Action Agencies, also known as the Community Action Partnership (CAP), 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 Family 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. In addition, CAP received a supplemental award and an extension of time for a LCRC grant funded in FY 2013. The supplement was awarded to support OCS' involvement in the White House Rural Council's Rural Integration Models for Parents and Children to Thrive (IMPACT) initiative. Funds under this supplement are used for the development of a new learning cluster focused on alleviating child poverty in rural communities and expanding access to two generation service delivery approaches. Funds are also used to support the selection process for a Rural IMPACT pilot project with ten communities in the U.S.

More information about the LCRC is available at:

http://www.communityactionpartnership.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=116.

Performance Management System Development and Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting for the Community Services Block Grant

A continuation award was made to support a three-year cooperative agreement to the National Association for State Community Services Programs ([NASCS](#)), 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 transition to an improved performance management system and 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, improve transparency by developing a publicly accessible website with CSBG data. 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 FY 2004. More information about this cooperative agreement and activities accomplished through this cooperative agreement can be found at: <http://nascsp.org/ROMA/919/ROMA-Next-Generation.aspx?iHt=17>.

Legal Training and Technical Assistance Center

A continuation award was made to support a cooperative agreement with Community Action Program Legal Services Inc. (CAPLAW), located in Boston, Massachusetts. CAPLAW is implementing a national training and technical assistance (T/TA) strategy to help 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. CAPLAW 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 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 is available at: <http://www.capl原因.org>.

Organizational Standards Center of Excellence

A continuation award was made to the National Association of Community Action Agencies, also known as the Community Action Partnership (CAP), located in the District of Columbia. The purpose of the award is to support a Center of Excellence (COE) focused on an enhanced ongoing state, regional and national training and technical assistance strategy for the implementation of organizational standards in the CSBG Network. The 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 either the standards developed by the Organizational Standards Center of Excellence or an alternative, OCS-approved set of standards.

An element of this cooperative agreement is collaboration with CSBG stakeholders to help ensure all eligible entities have the capacity to achieve high-quality organizational performance and provide high-quality services. More information about the Organizational Standards is available at: <http://www.communityactionpartnership.com/>.

Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia

Continuation awards were made to eleven Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia (RPIC) grantees across the ten ACF federal regions.²⁷ The RPIC grantees were 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 CAA associations and CSBG-eligible entities in analyzing community needs assessment data and documenting outcomes, and assist in the development 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. 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 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, human resource management, financial operations, consumer input and involvement, community engagement, and governance.

State and Eligible Entity Technical Assistance Services

A new 17-month cooperative agreement was awarded to the National Association of Community Action Agencies, also known as the Community Action Partnership (CAP), 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.

²⁷ A listing of the States in each of the 10 ACF Federal regions is available at the following weblink: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/oro/regional-offices>. The 11 grantees are listed in Appendix C, page 167. Although the RPIC grants are not administered through ACF regional offices, OCS has organized the RPIC technical assistance grants to be consistent with ACF Federal Regions. In Federal Region IV, awards were made for two separate services areas. One service area is Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi and the second service area is North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky.

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 upon principles contained in the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, ROMA provides a framework for continuous growth and improvement among local CAAs 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, and 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.

Local CAAs 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 a strategy 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 low-income people and the community.
- Organize and implement programs, services, and activities, such as advocacy, within the agency and among partnering organizations, to achieve anticipated results.

Results Oriented Accountability Principles

- Develop and implement strategies to measure and record improvements in the condition of low-income people and the communities in which they live that result from CSBG Network intervention.
- Use information about outcomes, or results, among agency tripartite boards and staff to determine overall effectiveness; inform annual and long-range planning; and support agency advocacy, funding, and community partnership activities.
- Encourage state CSBG offices and state CAA associations to work in coordination to advance ROMA performance-based concepts among eligible entities through ongoing training and technical assistance.

National Performance Goals and Indicators

From 2001 to 2003, OCS worked with national, state, and local CAA officials to identify the results and performance targets that best reflected the multi-faceted work of CAAs. 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 National Performance Indicators (NPIs), used to organize and report outcomes, and the identification of four performance indicators for which target information is collected.

National Performance Goals

States and CAAs receiving CSBG funds work to achieve 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.

National Performance Indicators

To enable greater aggregation and national reporting of the most universal and significant CSBG results among states and CAAs, 12 common categories, or indicators, of CAA performance were identified from fiscal years 2001 to 2003 data. The NPIs are related to the six national performance goals in that they measure incremental progress toward achieving each of the larger goals. The 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 NPIs enable states and CAAs 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.

National Performance Outcomes

The outcomes in this report represent some of the most common activities among CAAs as categorized by the 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 CAA 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 NPI, nor do these indicators represent all of the outcomes achieved by agencies.

During FY 2015, states and CAAs reported outcomes in support of the NPIs. In order to tell a more complete story, narratives about NPI outcome achievements and successes are included along with the national data. These narratives, written and submitted by states and CAAs, represent a cross-section of the impact that CAAs make every day in local communities through innovative strategies and with the support of CSBG funding.

National Performance Data

The Community Services Block Grant 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. CAAs organize and operate all programs, services, and activities with the aim of reducing factors contributing to poverty in their specific communities.

According to Information Memorandum (IM) 49, “OCS believes that the six national ROMA 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 goals provide a basis for results-oriented, as opposed to process-based or program-specific 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 underpin both.
3. Recognizing that CSBG does not succeed 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.”²⁸

In light of the Act and the direction to “report...client and community outcomes and 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 CSBG Network achieved employment outcomes:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 165,530 | Unemployed low-income people obtained a job. |
| 76,967 | Unemployed low-income people obtained a job and maintained it for at least 90 days. |
| 46,863 | Low-income people with jobs obtained an increase in income and/or benefits. |
| 29,394 | Low-income people achieved “living wage” employment and/or benefits ²⁹ . |

²⁸ A copy of IM 49 can be found here: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/im-no-49-program-challenges-responsibilities-and-strategies-fy-2001-2003>

²⁹ There is no definitive national “living wage.” As a result, each CAA must define what constitutes a “living wage” and appropriate benefits in their service area.

Figure 7: CAA Program Participants Obtaining Employment: 2011-2015

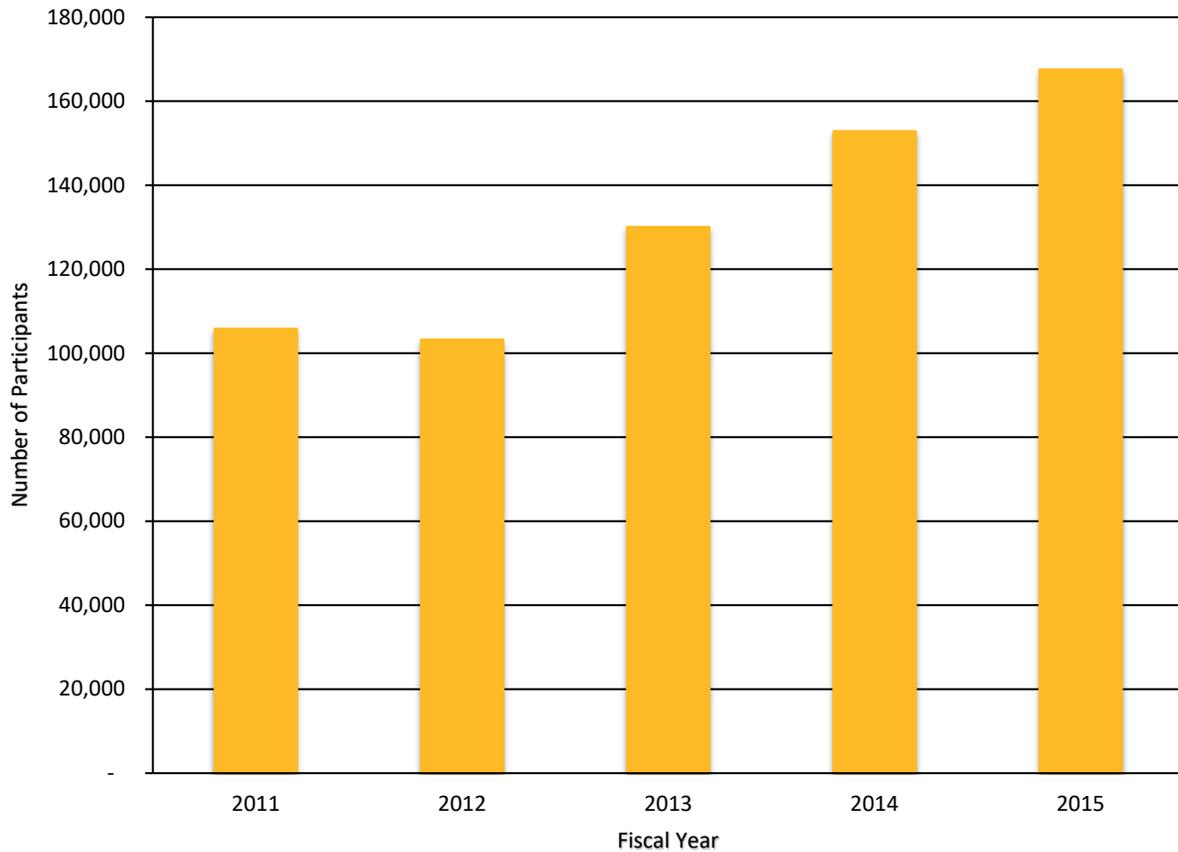


Figure 7 shows the number of CAA program participants who gained employment as a result of CAA initiatives over the last five years. Across the country in July 2015, the average unemployed American was out of work for 28.3 weeks.³⁰ While the share of American adults with jobs has hovered between 59.3 percent and 59.5 percent over 2014³¹, data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows the unemployment rate trending downward, from 5.7 percent in January 2015 to 5 percent by December of 2015.³² Reflecting this decreasing unemployment

³⁰ Bureau of Labor and Statistics, “Unemployed Persons by Duration of Unemployment.” August 5, 2016.

<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t12.htm>.

³¹ Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey. Data extracted August 27, 2016 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. <http://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LNS12300000>

³² Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey. Data extracted August 27, 2016 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. <http://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LNS14000000>

rate, the number of program participants gaining employment in FY 2015 increased by 10 percent from the previous year's employment outcomes.

Figure 8: CAA Program Participants Increasing Their Income from Employment: 2011-2015

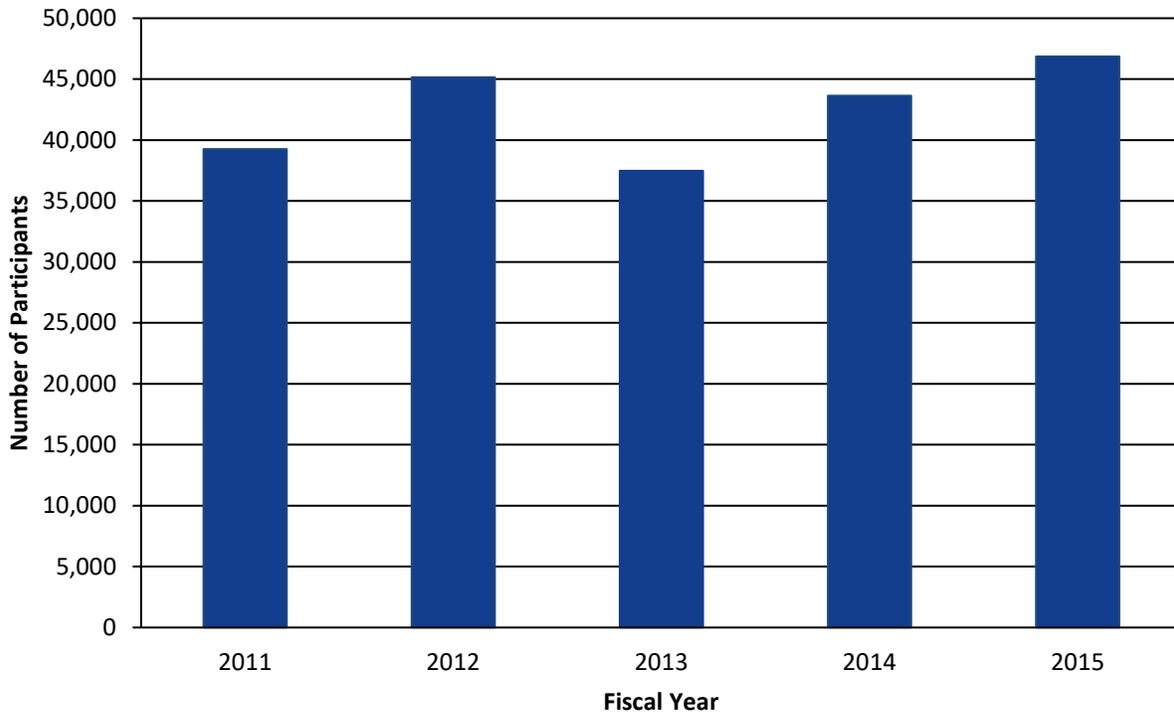


Figure 8 provides trend information for the number of CAA program participants who experienced an increase in income and/or benefits from employment as a result of CAA interventions over the past five years. The Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that the majority of growth occurred in the agricultural and service-providing sectors, which have lower wage and benefits associated with employment in these sectors over others sectors, and therefore, not all jobs obtained by program participants resulted in income or benefit increases.³³ However, as demonstrated in Figure 8, the number of individuals experiencing greater income from employment increased by seven percent from FY 2014. Evidence from the Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests this increase is directly related to the growth sectors for jobs.

³³ “Industry employment and output projections to 2022” Bureau of Labor Statistics. <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.nr0.htm>

1.2: Employment Supports

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

Job Skills

243,675 Low-income people obtained skills/competencies required for employment.

Education

17,285 Low-income people completed Adult Basic Education (ABE) or General Educational Development (GED) coursework and received a certificate or diploma.

15,488 Low-income people completed postsecondary education and obtained a certificate or diploma.

Care for Children

273,361 Low-income people enrolled school-aged children in before and after school programs.

224,356 Low-income people obtained child care for pre-school children or dependents.

Transportation

147,318 Low-income people gained access to reliable transportation and/or a driver's license.

Health Care

513,321 Low-income people obtained health care services for themselves or a family member.

Housing

219,699 Low-income people obtained safe and affordable housing.

Food and Nutrition

1,673,138 Low-income people obtained food assistance.

Energy Security

2,100,835	Low-income people obtained non-emergency Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) energy assistance.
70,099	Low-income people obtained non-emergency Weatherization assistance.
189,077	Low-income people obtained other non-emergency energy assistance.

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. 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 non-employment financial assets:

Tax Credits

384,307	Low-income families in CAA tax preparation programs qualified for federal or state tax credits.
\$444,711,840	<i>anticipated total tax credits.</i>

Child Support Payments

8,390	Low-income families were helped to obtain court-ordered child support payments.
\$24,447,564	<i>anticipated total payments.</i>

Utility Savings

423,720	Low-income families enrolled in telephone lifeline programs and/or received energy bill discounts.
\$97,242,211	<i>anticipated total savings.</i>

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

64,949	Low-income families demonstrated the ability to complete and maintain a budget for over 90 days.
---------------	--

Open Individual Development Accounts or Other Savings

6,939 Low-income families opened Individual Development Accounts (IDA) or other savings accounts.

Increase Savings

8,330 Low-income families increased their savings through IDA or other savings accounts.

\$5,858,570 *total savings amount.*

Capitalize Small Business

553 Low-income families began small businesses with accumulated savings.

\$657,996 *in savings used.*

Enroll in Higher Education

1,019 Low-income families pursued post-secondary education with accumulated savings.

\$894,526 *in savings used.*

Purchase a Home

1,228 Low-income families purchased a home with accumulated savings.

\$3,882,416 *in savings used.*

Purchase Other Assets

1,238 Low-income families purchased other assets with accumulated savings.

\$437,441 *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 advocacy³⁴:

Saved or Created Jobs

26,612 Jobs created or saved from reduction or elimination in the community.

Living Wage Jobs

7,588 Accessible “living wage” jobs created or preserved in the community.

New Housing

19,168 Safe and affordable housing units created in the community.

Improved or Preserved Housing

128,823 Existing housing units improved or preserved through construction, weatherization, or rehabilitation.

Health Care Services

270,614 Accessible safe and affordable health care services/facilities for low-income people created or saved from reduction or elimination.

Child Care and Child Development

145,782 Child care or child development placement opportunities for low-income children created or saved from reduction or elimination.

³⁴ CSBG does not 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.

Youth Programs

134,924 Before or after school program placement opportunities for low-income families created or saved from reduction or elimination.

Transportation

2,150,197 Transportation opportunities for low-income people (public transportation routes, rides, carpool arrangements, car purchase, and maintenance) created, expanded, or saved from elimination.

Educational Opportunities

141,344 Educational and training placement opportunities for low-income people created, expanded, or saved from elimination (including literacy, job training, ABE/GED, 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

211,540 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 CAA advocacy for changes in laws, regulations, or public policies.

Community Facilities

193,941 Community facilities created, expanded, or saved from reduction or elimination as a result of CAA initiatives.

Community Services

149,637 Community services created, expanded, or saved from reduction or elimination as a result of CAA initiatives.

Commercial Services

28,630 Commercial services within low-income communities created, expanded, or saved from elimination as a result of CAA initiatives.

Quality-of-Life Resources

296,111 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 CAA initiatives.

2.3 Community Engagement

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

757,329 Community members mobilized by CAAs to participate in community revitalization and anti-poverty initiatives.

41,135,113 Volunteer hours donated to CAAs.

3.1 Community Enhancement through Maximum Feasible Participation

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

23,766,197 Volunteer hours donated by low-income individuals to CAAs

Many low-income people empowered by the CSBG Network are invested not only in their own success, but that of their community and their peers. To capture the impact and dedication of low-income program participants, NPI 3.1 was added in FY 2009. Based on the total number of volunteer hours reported in NPI 2.3, 58 percent of total volunteered time was donated by low-income individuals.

Taken together, NPI 2.3 and 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

61,652 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 CAA efforts.

Community Business Ownership

1,928 Low-income people acquired businesses in their communities as a result of CAA assistance.

Homeownership in the Community

4,304 Low-income people purchased a home in their community as a result of CAA assistance.

Community Involvement

330,974 Low-income people engaged in non-governance community activities or groups created or supported by CAAs.

4.1 Expanding Opportunities through Community-Wide Partnerships

195,646 Organizations worked with the CSBG Network to promote family and community outcomes.

These organizations included:

45,448	Nonprofits
20,321	Faith-Based Organizations
15,095	Local Governments
7,104	State Governments
3,748	Federal Government
47,008	For-Profit Business or Corporations
9,689	Consortiums/Collaborations
5,299	Housing Consortiums/Collaborations
9,664	School Districts

5,783	Institutions of Postsecondary Education/Training
4,937	Financial/Banking Institutions
13,282	Health Service Institutions
4,381	Statewide Associations or Collaborations

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

5.1 Agency Development

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

Certified Trainers in Local CAAs

507	Certified Community Action Professionals (CCAP)
357	Nationally Certified ROMA Trainers
4,331	Family Development Trainers
16,459	Child Development Trainers

Training Participation

124,346	Staff attending trainings
14,523	Board members attending trainings
3,110,932	Hours of staff in trainings
117,183	Hours of Board members in trainings

CAAs 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 FY 2009, 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 Network agencies 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

1,853,810 Senior citizens received services and maintained an independent living situation as a result of services.

Individuals with Disabilities

121,833 Individuals with disabilities received services and maintained an independent living situation as a result of services.

403,224 Of those individuals were 17 years old and younger.

403,224 Of those individuals were between 18 and 54 years old.

600,818 Of those individuals were 55 years old and older.

*The total includes the sum of the individual age categories, plus individuals whose age data were not collected.

6.2 Emergency Assistance

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

Individuals Receiving Emergency Services

6,093,893 Emergency Food

2,638,022 Emergency Fuel or Utility Payments

178,865 Emergency Rent or Mortgage Assistance

46,249 Emergency Car or Home Repair

126,354 Emergency Temporary Shelter

81,165 Emergency Medical Care

67,394 Emergency Protection from Violence

47,885 Emergency Legal Assistance

299,987	Emergency Transportation
22,956	Disaster Relief
286,950	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

507,394	Infants and children obtained age-appropriate immunizations, medical, and dental care.
2,260,856	Infants and children received adequate nutrition, assisting in their growth and development.
487,311	Infants and children participated in pre-school activities, assisting in developing school readiness skills.
281,055	Children who participated in pre-school activities became developmentally ready to enter kindergarten or first grade.

Youth

252,147	Youth experienced improved health and physical development.
129,302	Youth experienced improved social and emotional development.
97,192	Youth avoided risk-taking behavior for a defined period of time.
38,493	Youth reduced involvement with the criminal justice system.
151,246	Youth increased their academic, athletic, or social skills by participating in before or after school programs.

Parents and Other Adults

235,393	Parents and/or other adults learned and exhibited improved parenting skills.
----------------	--

234,114 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

48,923 Participants enrolled children in before or after school programs.

59,258 Participants obtained care for a child or other dependent.

Transportation

440,099 Participants obtained access to reliable transportation and/or a driver's license.

Health Care

205,378 Participants obtained health care services for themselves or family member.

Housing

123,427 Participants obtained safe and affordable housing.

Food and Nutrition

1,286,146 Participants obtained food assistance.

Energy Security

1,344,602 Participants obtained non-emergency Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) energy assistance.

47,947 Participants obtained non-emergency Weatherization assistance.

188,007 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

19,917,924	Food Boxes
297,465,604	Pounds of Food
1,784,958	Units of Clothing
18,418,903	Rides Provided
8,847,749	Information and Referral Calls

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

Outcomes Summary

The outcomes documented above demonstrate the CSBG Network's impact on individuals, families, and communities. CAAs 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 million outcomes for participants and communities with low incomes, 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. For example, someone coming to a CAA 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 CAAs' efforts to address high unemployment. The CSBG Network assisted clients with finding and maintaining employment and increasing wages or benefits. As a result of CAA involvement, over 167,500 unemployed individuals obtained jobs and nearly 50,000 individuals saw an increase in their employment income and benefits. CAAs supported these outcomes by, for example, 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, CAAs also work to reduce or remove challenges facing job seekers. CAAs 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, to help support the efforts of low-income jobseekers access and maintain employment, the CSBG Network helped nearly 150,000 people secure reliable transportation, nearly 280,000 people obtained safe, quality, and affordable childcare, and an additional 270,000 people were able to enroll their children in before and after-school programs.

Both children and adults benefit from the educational opportunities provided by the CSBG Network. CAAs 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 243,000 people obtained skills required for employment, and an over 17,000 individuals obtained ABE/GED credentials. An additional 15,488 jobseekers completed post-secondary education programs and obtained certificates or diplomas as a result of CSBG Network assistance. As well as supporting parents enrolling their children in before and after-school programs, CAAs were also instrumental in assisting more than 487,000 children to develop necessary school readiness skills through participation in pre-school activities.

The CSBG Network made health care more accessible, with over 700,000 low-income individuals obtaining health care services for themselves or family member. CAAs also helped infants and children improve and maintain their health: over 507,000 infants and children received necessary immunizations, medical care, and dental care and over 2.2 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 CAA participants. Approximately 3.9 million low-income individuals improved the health, safety, and energy efficiency of their homes through the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and other energy programs. For example, over 118,000 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, CAA staff helped over 2.6 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, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has 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 FY 2004 OCS began to develop and report CSBG performance targets, or anticipated levels of

result achievement. This section of the FY 2015 report represents the eleventh year of collecting performance targets based on the NPIs.

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

- National Performance Indicator 1.1 – Employment
- National Performance Indicator 1.3 – Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization
- National Performance Indicator 6.2 – Emergency Assistance
- National Performance Indicator 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. CAAs 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 CAAs' 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 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 FY 2015, with 919 CAAs reporting outcomes under this indicator. CAAs achieved their performance targets by at least 92 percent. As noted earlier in the report, based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics³⁵, given the types of jobs available by sector, there are more jobs available that do not offer immediate gains in movement towards or achievement of a "living wage" job or benefits.

³⁵ "Industry employment and output projections to 2022" Bureau of Labor Statistics.
<http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2013/article/industry-employment-and-output-projections-to-2022-1.htm>

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	266,772	167,584	165,530	98.77%
Employed and maintained a job for at least 90 days	142,683	73,546	76,967	104.65%
Employed and obtained an increase in employment income and/or benefits	100,109	50,742	46,863	92.36%
Achieved “living wage” employment and/or benefits	62,118	31,869	29,394	92.23%

NPI 1.3

Table 5 shows performance measures for NPI 1.3: The number and percentage of low-income households that achieve 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 FY 2015, with 896 CAAs reporting outcomes under this indicator. The NPI tracking the percent of purchase of and saving for homes typically results in lower targeting numbers in comparison to the other indicators. Evidence from HUD suggests low-income families “face significant barriers to sustainable homeownership,”³⁶ and the purchase of and saving for homes by CAA participants typically results in lower numbers in comparison to the other indicators. Additionally, the number of CAA participants purchasing a home has been on a steady decline since FY 2010, reflecting the falling homeownership rates reported in the U.S. Census.^{37,38} Research suggests that the

³⁶ Housing and Urban Development. Fall 2012. Paths to Homeownership for Low-Income and Minority Households. <http://www.huduser.gov/portal/periodicals/em/fall12/highlight1.html>

³⁷ 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.” <http://www.census.gov/housing/hvs/files/currenthvspress.pdf>

³⁸ 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 rate can be linked to the rising number of renters.³⁹ It is also important to note that many of these indicators and associated outcomes may take periods of longer than one year to achieve, and many of the individuals enrolled continue to work towards 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	442,839	352,697	384,307	108.96%
Received court-ordered child support	28,069	9,248	8,390	90.72%
Received telephone and energy discounts	481,635	411,556	423,720	102.96%
Developed/ maintained family budget for 90 days	92,429	68,370	64,949	95%
Opened Individual Development Account (IDA)	17,176	7,782	6,939	89.1%
Increased savings through IDA or other savings accounts	16,826	8,721	8,330	95.5%
Used IDA to capitalize a business	2,290	583	552	94.85%
Used IDA to pursue higher education	3,413	1,190	1,019	85.63%
Used IDA to purchase a home	3,874	1,238	1,228	99.19%
Used IDA to purchase other assets	2,762	1,461	1,238	84.74%

NPI 6.2

Table 6 shows performance measures for 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 FY 2015, with 1,000 CAAs reporting outcomes for this indicator. CAAs measure both the number of individuals seeking assistance and those who receive service, since emergency needs are often unpredictable, fluctuate during

³⁹ Joint Center for Housing Studies. "America's Rental Housing: Evolving Markets and Needs". December 9, 2013. <http://www.jchs.harvard.edu/americas-rental-housing>

natural disasters or economic circumstances, and may exceed the funding and resources projected by an agency. One measure, emergency rent or mortgage assistance, was only met 61 percent of the time. This percentage has not changed much over the past several years and rarely rises above 65 percent, indicating a chronic need for housing assistance in low-income communities across the nation, and a lack of targeted funding. Similarly, CAAs saw a spike in need for car and home repair services, and were only able to meet the need less than 75 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	6,225,150	6,093,893	97.89%
	Emergency Fuel or Utility Payments	2,936,978	2,638,022	89.82%
	Emergency Rent or Mortgage Assistance	290,186	178,865	61.64%
	Emergency Car or Home Repair	61,296	46,249	75.45%
	Emergency Temporary Shelter	166,365	126,354	75.95%
	Emergency Medical Care	91,148	81,165	89.05%
	Emergency Protection from Violence	70,111	67,394	96.12%
	Emergency Legal Assistance	61,421	47,885	77.96%
	Emergency Transportation	342,800	299,987	87.51%
	Disaster Relief	23,784	22,956	96.52%
	Emergency Clothing	296,904	286,950	96.65%

NPI 6.3

Table 7 shows performance measures for 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 946 CAAs reporting outcomes for this indicator. CAAs 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
Infants and Children				
Improved immunization, medical, dental care	539,691	491,150	507,394	103.31%
Improved nutrition (physical health)	2,208,771	1,598,884	2,260,856	141.40%
Achieved school readiness skills	521,268	421,463	487,311	115.62%
Improved developmental readiness for kindergarten or first grade	392,491	467,675	281,055	60.1%
Youth				
Improved health and physical development	286,077	269,398	252,147	93.6%
Improved social and emotional development	157,425	125,339	129,302	103.16%
Avoided risk-taking behaviors	123,680	103,331	97,192	94.06
Reduced involvement with the criminal justice system	58,560	46,175	38,493	83.36%
Increased academic, athletic, and social skills	168,347	143,589	151,246	105.33%
Adults				
Improved parenting skills	289,035	218,432	235,393	107.76%
Improved family functioning skills	227,565	229,968	234,114	105%

Targeting Summary

It is important to reiterate that many of these indicators and associated outcomes may take periods of longer than one year to achieve, and many of the individuals enrolled in programs or receiving services continue to work towards achievement of outcomes over program years. Additionally, the effects of recession and continued economic instability are variables outside of agency's control, and affect targeting projections. CAAs 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

The CSBG program provides American Indian and Alaskan 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 model plan and application information to OCS annually or biannually (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 the Office of Community Services (OCS), especially in states where supplemental state funds are made available. OCS direct funded grant amounts to tribal and tribal organizations are determined based on each state's and tribe's poverty populations. In FY 2015:

- 61 tribes and tribal organizations chose to receive direct CSBG funding.
- A combined \$5,750,397 in direct funding was awarded to 54 tribes and seven tribal organizations, some serving multiple tribes.
- Tribes living across 23 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 health care services to low-income Native American elders, adults, families, adolescents and young children. CSBG funds may also be used to complement other Federal Administration for Children and Families programs, such as Assets for Independence, Head Start, and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

Services funded with FY 2015 direct tribal funding 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 58 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 42 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 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 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 47 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 47 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 48 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 61 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 39 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/short-term loans, energy or utility

assistance, as well as emergency food, clothing and medical services. In FY2015, 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.

- 100 percent (61 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.

- 80 percent (49 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.

- 54 percent (33 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.

- 79 percent (48 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.

- 75 percent (46 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.

- 100 percent (61 tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds in strengthening family and other supportive environments to help vulnerable populations achieve their potential.

CSBG Administration and Fiscal Integrity

In FY 2014, the HHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) issued a report titled: *The Office Of Community Services Did Not Fully Comply With Federal Monitoring And Reporting Requirements For The Community Services Block Grant Program*. OIG found that OCS had a backlog of State Assessment reports and that OCS did not issue timely CSBG Reports to Congress. The OIG report is available at: www.oig.hhs.gov.

OCS has taken significant steps to improve administration of the CSBG. Specifically, all delayed State Assessments (SAs) cited in the report have been issued and policies and procedures have been improved to ensure expeditious monitoring and report processing in the future.

OCS has restructured its monitoring to improve management, accountability, and outcomes of state and local agencies in the provision of CSBG services. OCS oversight and training and technical assistance (T&TA) were improved by additional training of federal staff and contract auditors. These staff and auditors monitor state programs and provide T&TA to improve state financial oversight of local agencies receiving CSBG funds.

OCS has worked with the CSBG Network to develop a comprehensive strategic plan for providing T&TA to state and local CSBG-funded entities that focuses on Program Leadership; Program Integrity (administrative and fiscal controls); and Program Accountability (data collection and reporting).

OCS awarded technical assistance (TA) grants to associations with appropriate community services programmatic, administrative, and fiscal control experience, to help troubled CSBG grantees improve their allocation and control of funds, oversight of local agencies and compliance with Office of Management and Budget and Internal Revenue Service requirements.

On August 20, 2015, OCS issued IM 142 outlining the CSBG SA schedule for FY 2015. A copy of the Information Memorandum was provided to each CSBG state agency.⁴⁰

Over the past several years, OCS and the CSBG Network have collaborated to create a new Performance Management Framework for CSBG. The purpose is to increase effectiveness, accountability, and generate more results for people and communities served by the CSBG. The primary elements of the Framework are Organizational Standards for CSBG eligible entities, Federal and State Accountability Measures, and Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Next Generation.

To fully implement the Framework, OCS is seeking OMB approval for an updated CSBG Annual Report to collect critical state performance management information on the progress states and eligibility entities are making meeting the Organizational Standards and State Accountability Measures. In 2015, OCS published IM 138, State Establishment of Organizational Standards for CSBG Eligible Entities,⁴¹ and IM 144, State and Federal Accountability Measures and Data Collection Modernization⁴². These IMs describe the central role of the CSBG Annual Report and Model State Plan (MSP) as vehicles for the reporting and implementation of performance management efforts. In addition, a streamlined and automated MSP was developed in 2015. States used the automated system to submit their FY 2016 State Plans. Once the CSBG Annual Report is approved, the automated MSP will link to the administrative section of the Annual Report. This automated format is intended to generate better data for the network to use for performance management, oversight, and continuous improvement.

Federal CSBG staff is required by law to conduct annual reviews of select states each year called State Assessments (SAs). The SAs are conducted using improved assessment methodologies and tools that more thoroughly and clearly explore the administrative, programmatic, and fiscal health of CSBG programs.

Guidance to States on Statutory Monitoring Responsibilities

On October 6, 2006, to clarify on-site evaluation requirements, OCS issued Information Memorandum 97 to advise state CSBG authorities of their statutory obligation to monitor local agencies; encourage states to make special efforts to conduct monitoring and to provide TA among those agencies that are scheduled for initial or follow-up Head Start Program Review

⁴⁰ A copy of Information Memorandum 142 can be found at:

http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocs/im_142_csbg_monitoring_schedule_fy2015.pdf

⁴¹ Information Memorandum 138 can be found at: [im_138_csbg_organizational_standards_fy_2015.pdf](#)

⁴² Information Memorandum 144 can be found at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-im-144-state-and-federal-accountability-measures-and-data-collection-modernization>

Instrument for Systems Monitoring reviews; and further clarify the statutory obligations of state CSBG lead agencies to monitor all local entities receiving CSBG funding within a three-year period⁴³.

On May 1, 2012, OCS issued Information Memorandum 116 to provide additional guidance on statutory and regulatory requirements for terminating organizational eligibility or otherwise reducing the share of funding allocated to any CSBG-eligible entity.⁴⁴ A step-by-step description outlined necessary actions and considerations for terminating or reducing funds to a CSBG-eligible entity for cause. States were encouraged to review internal monitoring, corrective action, and hearing procedures to assure compliance with the CSBG Act and applicable regulations cited in this memorandum.

Summary

Since the issuance of the 2014 HHS OIG Report, OCS staff and management have made significant strides in restructuring the monitoring and reporting components of CSBG in a way that improves program administration, accountability, and outcomes.

OCS did not wait to receive the HHS OIG's June 2014 final report to begin making positive changes. Prior to and since the report was issued OCS has taken significant steps, as outlined above, to improve internal operations and comply with the recommendations in the report.

OCS is working closely with the CSBG Network and with the HHS OIG to ensure appropriate oversight of CSBG. During FY 2015, federal CSBG staff conducted SAs in five states: the District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi and Virginia.

Conclusion

CSBG is an infrastructure that provides a vehicle 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 rebuilds thriving 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.⁴⁵

⁴³ Information Memorandum 97 can be found at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/im-no-97-guidance-on-the-csbg-requirement-to-monitor-eligible-entities>

⁴⁴ Information Memorandum 116 can be found at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/no-116-corrective-action-termination-or-reduction-of-funding>.

⁴⁵ CSBG Act. <https://www.congress.gov/105/plaws/publ285/PLAW-105publ285.pdf>

CSBG funds programs that address the leading causes of poverty, such as a lack of affordable housing, inadequate access to health care, and too few job opportunities. CSBG helps low-income Americans 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 that a behavior like cigarette smoking may.⁴⁶

The CSBG National Performance Indicators (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 as a result 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 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, CAAs eliminated 32.3 million conditions of poverty that create barriers to economic security among low-income individuals, families, and communities.

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 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's degree, or buying a car, than clients receiving only one type of service.^{47,48}

While the numbers of emergency services CAAs provide decreased 29 percent over the last four years, the number of non-emergency services has increased dramatically, as CAAs focus 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

⁴⁶ Galea, Sandro et al. "Estimated Deaths Attributable to Social Factors in the United States." *American Journal of Public Health* 101, no. 8 (2011).

⁴⁷ LISC. What is Integrated Service Delivery?

http://www.lisc.org/isd/about_integrated_services_delivery/what_is_isd.php

⁴⁸ LISC. Why Integrated Service Delivery? http://www.lisc.org/isd/about_integrated_services_delivery/why_isd.php

youth, those living with disabilities and vulnerable seniors. The CSBG Network responded to the national child poverty levels and the increased aging population,^{49,50} and provided services to over 4 million children under the age of 17 and over 2.4 million seniors over the age of 55 in FY 2015. The increase of services provided to those who are unable to work is reflective of the high child poverty 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 FY 2015, more than 15,000 people completed college as a result of CSBG Network assistance, and over 17,000 people obtained an ABE/GED or a certification, while more than 243,000 participants obtained skills and competencies required for employment.

CSBG works to reduce dependence on other federal safety net services and increases the number of residents contributing to the economy by focusing on the most vulnerable populations. Therefore, CAAs 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 FY 2015. The recovering economy, funding cuts, and high, long-term unemployment created a straining demand for services. However, this anti-poverty network of over 1,000 state-managed 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 CAAs and other eligible entities, every dollar invested in CSBG leveraged \$20.80 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.

⁴⁹ Census 2015 Highlights” <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-252.html>

⁵⁰ US Census. “An Aging World: 2015.”

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

Appendix A: FY 2015 CSBG State Assessments

APPENDIX A TABLE OF CONTENTS

District of Columbia	69
State of Georgia	72
State of Idaho	90
State of Mississippi	78
State of Virginia	81

CSBG State Assessments (SAs)

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 fiscal year regarding the use of CSBG funds. In compliance with the CSBG Act, 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 August 20, 2015, OCS issued Information Memorandum 142 to inform State CSBG lead agencies of the CSBG SA schedule for FY 2015. During the SAs, federal staff conducts assessment of the state level and also validate information through visits to selected 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 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (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 the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (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 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 eligible entities that identifies how the needs of communities will be met with CSBG funds; and
8. Participation in the performance measurement system, the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) initiative.

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

1. Methodology for distribution and disbursement of CSBG funds to the eligible entities;
2. Fiscal controls and accounting procedures;
3. State administrative expenses;
4. Mandatory public hearings conducted by the state Legislature; and
5. General procedures for governing the administration of CSBG, including Tripartite Board governance, non-discrimination 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 FY 2015, OCS conducted on-site State Assessment reviews of the use of FY 2013 through FY 2014 CSBG funds by the states of Georgia, Idaho, Virginia, District of Columbia, and Mississippi. The SAs help OCS to assure the smooth operation of the CSBG at the state and local levels.

District of Columbia State Assessment Summary

From March 23 to March 27, 2015, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the District of Columbia. The SA team reviewed documented procedures and practices for fiscal, program, and administrative operations from FY 2013 through FY 2014. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review identified a procedural requirement within the District of Columbia that needed strengthening.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of finding and recommendation to the District of Columbia. DC's response was incorporated into the final SA report.

A copy of the DC SA will be made available when the final report is released on the following website: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/programs/csbg>.

Program Operations

The Mayor of the District of Columbia has designated the Department of Human Services (DHS) as the lead agency for administration of CSBG. The DHS provides CSBG funding, technical assistance, and support to one eligible entity that serve 8 wards. The eligible entity provides 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 micro-business development.

DHS allocated 90 percent of funds to be expended among 10 program areas for FY 2013, with the agency expending a total of \$10,775,883 in CSBG funds. From that funding allocation, a total of \$848,093 served the youth (ages 12-18), and a total of \$560,017 was used to serve seniors (aged 55 and over). The following table below illustrates the actual amounts expended for each program area.

FY 2013 CSBG Use of Funds: District of Columbia

Programs	Amount Expended	Program Goals for Low-Income Families and Individuals
Employment	\$2,396,206	Low-income participants who obtain employment and maintain employment, or become self-employed.
Education	\$2,588,523	Educational services provided for children and adults.

Programs	Amount Expended	Program Goals for Low-Income Families and Individuals
Housing	\$696,050	Housing services provided to improve living environment.
Emergency Service	\$909,168	Services provided for emergency services and crisis intervention.
Nutrition	\$742,522	Nutrition services provided to low-income individuals and families.
Health	\$401,805	Health care services made accessible to low-income families and individuals.
Self-Sufficiency	\$1,009,169	Services provided to assist low-income in gaining or increasing economic security.
Linkages	\$1,123,273	Activities that “Link” community members, groups, government, and commercial organizations that serve low-income communities.
Income Management	\$909,167	Income management services provide to low-income families and individuals.
Other	\$0	
Total FY 2013 Expenditures	\$10,775,883	

**Source: 2013 CBSG IS Survey data

Eligible Entities’ Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each 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 eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the on-site visit. The OCS SA team visited the United Planning Organization, the District of Columbia’s only eligible entity.

United Planning Organization (UPO)

UPO, the designated community action agency for Washington, DC, was established in December 10, 1962 to plan, coordinate, and implement human services programs for low-income residents. UPO provides residents with valuable resources with the mission of uniting people through the power of opportunity. In FY 2013, the CSBG allocation from DHS to UPO totaled \$10,006,567, in addition to the carryover funding available to UPO from the prior year’s allocation. Three major services are:

- **Housing Assistance** – UPO provides assistance to individuals who want to rent, buy or already own a home. This assistance is accomplished through the following:
 - *The Lead Safe Program* which identifies and controls lead-based paint hazards in eligible single and multi-family properties;
 - *The Home Improvement and Weatherization services* that provides energy

- efficient measures for qualified low-income District of Columbia residents;
- *The Foreclosure prevention* service that provides foreclosure prevention counseling free of charge to borrowers in distress; and
- *The Rental Assistance Program*
- **Job Training & Placement** provides occupational training focused on entry to mid-level career opportunities, skill and job-readiness training, job placement, and assistance services. This service is accomplished through the following:
 - *The UPO Workforce Institute* that offers educational and occupational training to eligible D.C. lower income residents, and to the general public under a published tuition rate;
 - *The Building Careers Academy* which is an all-inclusive facility that teaches students skills in the areas of construction and weatherization; and
 - *Training Courses* that are state-certified courses designed to prepare low-income D.C. residents with valuable workforce skills.

Children, Youth and Family Programs that serve low-income individuals and families to help them make progress toward the goal of self-sufficiency, through securing viable employment, affordable housing, or receiving education.

State of Georgia

State Assessment Summary

From April 20 to April 24, 2015, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the State of Georgia. OCS reviewed documented procedures and practices for fiscal, program, and administrative operations from FY 2013 through FY 2014. The SA team also interviewed Georgia 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 Georgia'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.

A copy of the Georgia SA will be made available when the final report is released on the following website: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/programs/csbg>.

Program Operations

The Governor of Georgia designated the Georgia Department of Human Services, Division of Family and Children Services (DFCS) as the appropriate lead agency for the administration of CSBG. In Georgia, CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 24 eligible entities serving 159 counties. The 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.

Georgia reported providing services to 343,666 low-income individuals in 142,271 families. The chart below describes the services provided in FY 2013 to address conditions of poverty.

FY 2013 CSBG Use of Funds: Georgia

Programs	Amount Expended	Program Goals for Low-Income Families and Individuals
Employment	\$1,523,110	Low-income participants who obtain employment and maintain employment, or become self-employed.
Education	\$837,867	Educational services provided for children and adults.
Income Management	\$421,012	Income management services provide to low-income families and individuals.
Housing	\$2,740,390	Housing services provided to improve the living environment.
Emergency Service	\$3,884,940	Services provided for emergencies and crisis intervention.
Nutrition	\$1,552,680	Nutrition services provided to low-income families and individuals.
Health	\$383,269	Health care services made accessible to low-income families and individuals.
Self-Sufficiency	\$3,414,302	Services provided to assist low-income in gaining or increasing economic security.
Linkages	\$1,221,924	Activities that “link” community members, groups, government, and commercial organizations that serve low-income communities.
Other	\$596,855	
Total Expenditures	\$16,576,349	

**Source: 2013 CSBG IS Survey data

Eligible Entities’ Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each 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 eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the on-site visit. The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities:

Central Savannah River Area Economic Opportunity (CSRA)

CSRA is a nonprofit agency that serves low-income individuals in 13 counties in Augusta GA. One highlighted program is the Homeownership Planning and Education Organization (HOPE). The HOPE program consists of four distinct services: Home Buyer Education Workshops and One-on-One Pre-Purchase Counseling, Foreclosure Intervention Counseling, Financial Literacy Counseling and Individual Development Accounts.

CSBG funds provide the majority of salary support, and allow CSRA to leverage funds from other sources. While CSRA partners with other federal, state, and local funding sources, CSBG is the foundational financial support on which all other financial support is leveraged. The continued support of CSBG has allowed CSRA to leverage funds from the Assets for Independence Program on the federal level, from the Georgia Department of Community Affairs on the state level, and from various financial institutions on the local level.

Fulton Atlanta Community Action Authority (FACCA)

FACAA serves low-income individuals and families in Atlanta and Fulton County. One highlighted program is “The Academy 4 Life” a life skills curriculum focused on empowering individuals to achieve economic self-sufficiency. The Academy 4 Life Saturday School - works closely with the state to provide customers life skills classes and counseling on various topics such as employment, financial management and personal development and strengthening of families. FACAA also offers certificates for course completion in Adult Basic Education/GED Preparation, Be Your Own Boss Entrepreneurial Training, Financial Literacy Education, Construction Skills Training and Employment Search Assistance.

FACAA seeks to inform community groups, legislators and social policy makers about the current needs, problems or accomplishments of low-income citizens. The ultimate aim is to demonstrate that all citizens are important and can play a role in making a community active and viable.

Partnership for Community Action (PCA)

PCA serves low-income families and individuals in DeKalb, Gwinnett, and Rockdale counties. Services provided include the DeKalb Neighborhood Leadership Institute for Emerging Community Leaders, the Open Doors Housing Program that promotes financial self-sufficiency, and the Intergenerational Connection Program that matches senior citizens with junior and senior high school students to help bridge the generation gap and provide support services.

State of Idaho

State Assessment Summary

From September 21 to September 25, 2015, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the State of Idaho. The SA team reviewed documented procedures and practices for fiscal, program, and administrative operations from FY 2013 through FY 2014. 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 Idaho's CSBG.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The state's response will be incorporated into the final SA report. A copy of the Idaho SA will be made available when the final report is released on the following website:

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/programs/csbg>.

Program Operations

The Governor has designated the Department of Health and Welfare (DHW) as the lead agency to administer CSBG. The Idaho CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 7 eligible entities serving 44 counties. The 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 micro-business development.

Idaho reported providing services to 136,449 low-income individuals in 56,694 families. The chart below describes the services that which addressed conditions of poverty. This chart is based on FY 2013 data, which was the most recent complete data set at the time of the State assessment.

FY 2013 CSBG Use of Funds: Idaho

Programs	Amount Expended	Program Goals for Low-Income Families and Individuals
Employment	\$116,885	Low-income participants who obtain employment and maintain employment, or become self-employed.
Education	\$114,209	Educational services provided for children and adults.
Income Management	\$150,375	Income management services provide to low-income families and individuals.
Housing	\$242,797	Housing services provided to improve the living environment.
Emergency Service	\$442,966	Services provided for emergencies and crisis intervention.
Nutrition	\$950,177	Nutrition services provided to low-income families and individuals.
Health	\$53,541	Health care services made accessible to low-income families and individuals.
Self-Sufficiency	\$641,042	Services provided to assist low-income in gaining or increasing economic security.
Linkages	\$482,275	Activities that “link” community members, groups, government, and commercial organizations that serve low-income communities.
Other	\$37,962	
Total Expenditures	\$3,232,229	

**Source: 2013 CSBG IS Survey data

Eligible Entities’ Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each 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 eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the on-site visit. The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities:

Western Idaho Community Action Partnership (WICAP)

WICAP serves seven counties within the State of Idaho.; CSBG allows WICAP to assist the customer with emergency services, financial budgeting, parenting skills, employment, and education.

Emergency food is available at WICAP. Eligibility is based on immediate need. A food box is made up of a variety of food to give the customer a three-day supply based on the number in the household.

A produce gleaning project is available in some counties. The largest project is in Canyon County. The staff works with the local farmers to glean produce left in their fields or orchards after harvest has been completed. An organized team goes out into the fields to gather the produce. The produce is then split among others who cannot do the physical work.

EL-ADA Community Action Partnership

EL-ADA works to assist low-income individuals and families to acquire useful skills and knowledge, gain access to new opportunities and achieve economic self-sufficiency.

EL-ADA's Housing Education and Leasing Partnership (HELP) provides renter education, housing navigation and landlord liaison services. These services are designed to remove housing barriers and build bridges to success for motivated renters and participating housing providers. The goal of HELP is to increase the availability of both private and non-profit owned rental housing for persons who have diverse needs and multiple barriers to housing success.

State of Mississippi

State Assessment Summary

From August 24 to August 28, 2015, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the State of Mississippi regarding activities implemented with FY 2013 and 2014 CSBG funds. A review of information collected during various interviews and documentation received during the review identified areas for improvement in the administrative and program areas of Mississippi's CSBG.

OCS has prepared a draft SA report of findings and recommendations. The state will be provided a copy of the draft report and an opportunity to comment on the findings as well as provide corrective action activities and plans.

A copy of the Mississippi SA will be made available upon release of the final report on the following website: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/programs/csbg>.

Program Operations

The Governor has designated the Mississippi Department of Human Services, Division of Community Services as the lead agency to administer the CSBG. The Mississippi CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 18 eligible entities. The 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 micro-business development.

Mississippi reported providing services to low-income individuals in families to 100 percent of Mississippi counties.

FY 2013 CSBG Use of Funds: Mississippi

Program Category	Amount Expended	Program Goals for Low-Income Families and Individuals
Employment	\$1,066,629	Low-income participants who obtain employment and maintain employment, or become self-employed.
Education	\$ 948,340	Educational services provided for children and adults.
Housing	\$1,707,846	Housing services provided to improve living environment.

Program Category	Amount Expended	Program Goals for Low-Income Families and Individuals
Emergency Service	\$ 464,623	Services provided for emergency services and crisis intervention.
Nutrition	\$ 142,528	Nutrition services provided to low-income individuals and families.
Health	\$ 419,476	Health care services made accessible to low-income families and individuals.
Self-Sufficiency	\$1,134,372	Services provided to assist low-income in gaining or increasing economic security.
Linkages	\$2,892,157	Activities that “Link” community members, groups, government, and commercial organizations that serve low-income communities.
Income Management	\$ 602,929	Income management services provide to low-income families and individuals.
Other	\$ 232,998	
Total FY 2013 Expenditures	\$ 9,611,899	

****Source:** 2013 CSBG IS Survey Data

Eligible Entities’ Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each 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 eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the on-site visit. The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities:

Hinds County Human Resource Agency

Hinds County Human Resource Agency (HCHRA) is the designated Community Action Agency for Hinds County, Mississippi, established as a non-profit entity on November 10, 1975. CSBG funds are used to offer an array of supportive services to low-income individuals. HCHRA provides an array of supportive services such as early childhood education and development, housing and meals, home energy assistance, job skills training, and public transportation programs. Additionally, HCHRA operates thirteen (13) Head Start Centers, all located throughout Hinds County. For FY 2014, the CSBG allocation totaled \$848, 810.

Gulf Coast Community Action Agency

Gulf Coast Community Action Agency (GCCAA) is a non-profit organization designated as a Community Action Agency (CAA) throughout Hancock, Harrison, George, Greene and Stone Counties. GCCAA inception date began in 1969, a variety of programs are offered through

supportive services activities such as case management, emergency food and shelter program services, nutrition, early childhood programs, along with budget management and tax preparation classes. Other federal grant awards are made available to GCCAA through FEMA and HUD. GCCAA also provides approximately seven (7) Head Start programs throughout Harrison County, Mississippi. In FY 2014, the CSBG allocation totaled \$613,769.

Pearl River Valley Opportunities, Inc.

Pearl River Valley Opportunities, Inc. (PRVO) is a non-profit Community Action Agency. PRVO was established on August 27, 1965 to provide assistance to low-income individuals. PRVO offers the following supportive services through an array of federal programs such as CSBG and LIHEAP. Currently, PRVO has more than 400 employees and operates in over thirteen (13) counties in Mississippi. For FY 2014, the CSBG allocation totaled \$1,120,010.

State of Virginia

State Assessment Summary

From May 18 to May 21, 2015, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the State of Virginia. The SA team reviewed documented procedures and practices for fiscal, program and administrative operations from FY 2013 through FY 2014. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during the review determined that the state of Virginia was not in full compliance with the CSBG Act. The SA team found that many of the eligible entities were not in compliance with federal and state requirements governing Tripartite Boards.

A copy of the Virginia SA will be made available when the final report is released on the following website: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/programs/csbg>.

Program Operations

The Governor has designated the Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS) as the lead agency for administration of CSBG. The VDSS CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 28 local and three statewide agencies. The 31 agencies provide an array of services 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 micro-business development.

Virginia reported providing services to 153,292 low-income individuals in 80,834 families. The chart below describes the services provided in FY 2013 which addressed conditions of poverty.

FY 2013 CSBG Use of Funds: Virginia

Programs	Amount Expended	Program Goals for Low-income families and individuals
Employment	\$702,670	Low-income participants who obtain employment and maintain employment, or become self-employed.
Education	\$1,279,094	Educational services provided for children and adults.
Income Management	\$370,147	Income management services provide to low-income families and individuals.
Housing	\$1,014,554	Housing services provided to improve the living environment.
Emergency Service	\$2,787,272	Services provided for emergencies and crisis intervention.

Programs	Amount Expended	Program Goals for Low-income families and individuals
Nutrition	\$373,109	Nutrition services provided to low-income families and individuals.
Health	\$220,087	Health care services made accessible to low-income families and individuals.
Self-Sufficiency	\$297,213	Services provided to assist low-income in gaining or increasing economic security.
Linkages	\$1,534,500	Activities that “link” community members, groups, government, and commercial organizations that serve low-income communities.
Other	\$212,555	
Total Expenditures	\$8,791,201	

**Source: 2013 CBSG IS Survey data

Eligible Entities’ Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each 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 eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the on-site visit. The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities:

Fairfax Department of Family Services

Fairfax Department of Family Services is a nonprofit agency that serves low-income individuals in counties in Virginia. The following services are provided:

- **Food for others (FFO)** provides food to needy residents throughout Fairfax county. FFO obtains and distributes free food to the hungry of Northern Virginia and supports food programs of other community-based organizations. Activities include the provision of emergency food distributions each month to 130 low-income families; the provision of supplementary food 3-5 nights each week for 150-low income families; and the provision of bulk food distributions to support 22 other Fairfax County community-based organizations in their feeding of needy families and individuals.
- **ACE Foundation** – Education for Independence (EFI) is a workforce development program that provides education, job training, counseling and support leading to employment and increased marketability, self-sufficiency and independence of low-income single parents with custody of their children, single pregnant women and displaced homemakers (widowed, separated, divorced) residing in Fairfax County.

Capital Area Partnership Uplifting People (CAPUP)

CAPUP is a nonprofit agency that serves low-income individuals in 14 counties in Virginia. The following services are provided:

- **Cars-to-Work Program** has provided over 300 welfare-to-work consumers with donated cars. People donate their old vehicles and receive a federal income tax deduction. Cars-to-work staff provides free pick up or towing and documentation of the cars. The cars go to persons referred by the Department of Social Services who have secured employment, insurance, and a driving license.
- **Emergency Services** aide's low income citizens with rent and mortgage assistance, utility assistance, emergency food and clothing, transportation, medical assistance, and other services necessary to help prevent homelessness, hunger, or suffering.
- **Employment Services** provides career counseling, coaching and job seeker services. Free job searches and resume writing assistance is also available. Employment services goals focus on helping clients obtain and maintain employment.
- **Virginia CARES Inc.** is a statewide re-entry program for adult prisoners and ex-prisoners released from Virginia state institutions. State responsible ex-offenders released from local jails are also served by Virginia CARES Inc. Virginia CARES helps in making a successful transition from prison to the community. Virginia CARES assist ex-offenders with transportation, identification cards, work clothing, temporary housing, food, education, job training and jobs. In addition, clients are provided with life skill training in selected correctional institutions. Case management, counseling and group activities are also provided.

STEPS Inc.

STEPS Inc. is a newly designated eligible entity serving six counties under community action services, and 11 counties for non-CSBG related services. STEPS Inc. was officially designated by the State of Virginia on December 1, 2014. STEPS provided employment services programs for clients with development disabilities and seniors prior to becoming a CAA. Employment related services continue to be one primary focus of the entity. CSBG supported services include job training for long term unemployed, workforce development, education, emergency services and, economic development.

Services under CSBG include:

- Job training for long term unemployed, workforce development, education, emergency services and economic development.

Appendix B: FY 2015 CSBG Data

APPENDIX B TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX TABLE 1: SOURCES OF CSBG FUNDS EXPENDED IN FY 2014.....	86
APPENDIX TABLE 2: USES OF CSBG FUNDS	88
APPENDIX TABLE 3: STATE REPORTING PERIODS	90
APPENDIX TABLE 4: ENTITIES RECEIVING CSBG FUNDS FROM THE 90% ALLOTMENT.....	92
APPENDIX TABLE 5: ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING DISCRETIONARY FUNDS.....	94
APPENDIX TABLE 6: PURPOSE OF GIVING DISCRETIONARY FUNDS	96
APPENDIX TABLE 7: SUBSTATE ALLOCATION METHOD AND JURISDICTIONS SERVED....	98
APPENDIX TABLE 8: ADMINISTRATIVE LOCATION OF STATE CSBG OFFICES	100
APPENDIX TABLE 9: DEPARTMENT OF STATE CSBG ADMINISTRATOR	102
APPENDIX TABLE 10: OTHER PROGRAMS DIRECTED BY STATE CSBG ADMINISTRATORS	104
APPENDIX TABLE 11: PROVISIONS OF STATE CSBG STATUTES IN EFFECT	106
APPENDIX TABLE 12: STATE CSBG PERSONNEL	108
APPENDIX TABLE 13: INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES SERVED	110
APPENDIX TABLE 14: RACE/ETHNICITY (BY NUMBER OF PERSONS).....	112
APPENDIX TABLE 15: AGE (BY NUMBER OF PERSONS).....	114
APPENDIX TABLE 16: EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOLING (BY NUMBER OF PERSONS 24 YEARS OLD AND OLDER).....	116
APPENDIX TABLE 17: OTHER CHARACTERISTICS (BY NUMBER OF PERSONS)	118
APPENDIX TABLE 18: FAMILY STRUCTURE (BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES).....	120
APPENDIX TABLE 19: FAMILY SIZE (BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES)	122
APPENDIX TABLE 20-1: SOURCE OF INCOME (BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES)	124
APPENDIX TABLE 20-2: SOURCE OF INCOME (BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES)	126
APPENDIX TABLE 21: FAMILY INCOME (BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES)	128
APPENDIX TABLE 22: FAMILY HOUSING (BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES).....	130
APPENDIX TABLE 23-1: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING.....	131
APPENDIX TABLE 23-2: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING.....	134
APPENDIX TABLE 23-3: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING.....	136
APPENDIX TABLE 23-4: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING.....	138
APPENDIX TABLE 23-5: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING.....	140
APPENDIX TABLE 23-6: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING.....	142

APPENDIX TABLE 23-7: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING.....	144
APPENDIX TABLE 24-2: STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING.....	148
APPENDIX TABLE 24-3: STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING.....	150
APPENDIX TABLE 25: LOCAL PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING	152
APPENDIX TABLE 26: PRIVATE SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING	154
APPENDIX TABLE 27: TOTAL NON-CSBG SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING.....	156
APPENDIX TABLE 28-1: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON PROGRAMS, BY CATEGORY	158
APPENDIX TABLE 28-2: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON PROGRAMS, BY CATEGORY	160
APPENDIX TABLE 29: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON YOUTH AND SENIORS PROGRAMS	162

APPENDIX TABLE 1: SOURCES OF CSBG FUNDS EXPENDED IN FY 2015

State	FY 2015 CSBG Funds Expended	Carryover from FY 2014 Expended	All Federal CSBG Resources Expended in FY 2015	State Appropriated FY 2015 CSBG Funds	Total CSBG Resources Expended
Alabama	\$7,634,882	\$4,485,409	\$12,120,291	\$250,000	\$12,370,291
Alaska	\$2,072,957	\$246,588	\$2,319,545	\$0	\$2,319,545
Arizona	\$5,669,455	\$510,512	\$6,179,967	\$0	\$6,179,967
Arkansas	\$8,690,544	\$592,379	\$9,282,922	\$0	\$9,282,922
California	\$59,802,390	\$0	\$59,802,390	\$7,500,000	\$67,302,390
Colorado	\$486,645	\$5,623,072	\$6,109,717	\$0	\$6,109,717
Connecticut	\$5,959,725	\$1,618,672	\$7,578,397	\$3,200,904	\$10,779,301
Delaware	\$1,851,329	\$1,261,447	\$3,112,776	\$0	\$3,112,776
Dist. of Columbia	\$11,019,697	\$636,383	\$11,656,080	\$0	\$11,656,080
Florida	\$8,639,872	\$11,092,751	\$19,732,623	\$0	\$19,732,623
Georgia	\$17,140,011	\$0	\$17,140,011	\$0	\$17,140,011
Hawaii	\$2,595,861	\$925,729	\$3,521,590	\$0	\$3,521,590
Idaho	\$2,625,687	\$1,085,752	\$3,711,439	\$0	\$3,711,439
Illinois	\$20,451,686	\$10,536,400	\$30,988,086	\$0	\$30,988,086
Indiana	\$5,393,390	\$4,176,134	\$9,569,524	\$0	\$9,569,524
Iowa	\$4,111,454	\$3,145,879	\$7,257,333	\$0	\$7,257,333
Kansas	\$1,659,799	\$3,766,679	\$5,426,478	\$0	\$5,426,478
Kentucky	\$3,762,300	\$6,714,677	\$10,476,977	\$104,268	\$10,581,245
Louisiana	\$5,866,999	\$8,732,994	\$14,599,993	\$0	\$14,599,993
Maine	\$3,395,808	\$5,000	\$3,400,808	\$0	\$3,400,808
Maryland	\$9,020,904	\$182,431	\$9,203,335	\$77,282	\$9,280,617
Massachusetts	\$15,911,785	\$107,169	\$16,018,954	\$0	\$16,018,954
Michigan	\$17,047,110	\$4,033,068	\$21,080,178	\$0	\$21,080,178
Minnesota	\$7,034,396	\$822,471	\$7,856,867	\$3,928,000	\$11,784,867
Mississippi	\$10,667,937	\$0	\$10,667,937	\$0	\$10,667,937
Missouri	\$4,537,398	\$15,045,901	\$19,583,299	\$0	\$19,583,299
Montana	\$1,564,133	\$1,489,770	\$3,053,903	\$0	\$3,053,903
Nebraska	\$4,586,053	\$339,522	\$4,925,575	\$0	\$4,925,575
Nevada	\$1,935,182	\$1,558,220	\$3,493,402	\$0	\$3,493,402
New Hampshire	\$3,309,779	\$240,326	\$3,550,105	\$0	\$3,550,105
New Jersey	\$6,939,283	\$12,980,119	\$19,919,402	\$0	\$19,919,402
New Mexico	\$3,230,883	\$414,217	\$3,645,100	\$0	\$3,645,100
New York	\$44,691,051	\$10,869,201	\$55,560,252	\$0	\$55,560,252
North Carolina	\$20,780,730	\$0	\$20,780,730	\$0	\$20,780,730
North Dakota	\$2,879,554	\$361,398	\$3,240,952	\$0	\$3,240,952
Ohio	\$25,728,886	\$0	\$25,728,886	\$110,640	\$25,839,526
Oklahoma	\$5,402,376	\$2,472,922	\$7,875,298	\$504,850	\$8,380,148
Oregon	\$3,605,760	\$1,402,598	\$5,008,358	\$0	\$5,008,358
Pennsylvania	\$28,396,668	\$0	\$28,396,668	\$0	\$28,396,668
Puerto Rico	\$28,255,963	\$0	\$28,255,963	\$0	\$28,255,963
Rhode Island	\$2,516,325	\$985,764	\$3,502,089	\$520,000	\$4,022,089
South Carolina	\$11,637,904	\$0	\$11,637,904	\$0	\$11,637,904
South Dakota	\$93,786	\$2,746,247	\$2,840,033	\$0	\$2,840,033
Tennessee	\$10,158,299	\$1,396,131	\$11,554,430	\$0	\$11,554,430
Texas	\$20,637,338	\$9,400,467	\$30,037,805	\$0	\$30,037,805
Utah	\$2,081,146	\$1,432,108	\$3,513,254	\$0	\$3,513,254
Vermont	\$3,258,841	\$292,781	\$3,551,622	\$0	\$3,551,622
Virginia	\$7,869,174	\$3,247,150	\$11,116,324	\$1,000,000	\$12,116,324
Washington	\$2,713,746	\$5,058,538	\$7,772,284	\$1,062,802	\$8,835,086

State	FY 2015 CSBG Funds Expended	Carryover from FY 2014 Expended	All Federal CSBG Resources Expended in FY 2015	State Appropriated FY 2015 CSBG Funds	Total CSBG Resources Expended
West Virginia	\$6,423,820	\$1,520,132	\$7,943,952	\$0	\$7,943,952
Wisconsin	\$7,797,199	\$191,735	\$7,988,934	\$0	\$7,988,934
Wyoming	\$2,935,563	\$0	\$2,935,563	\$0	\$2,935,563
Total	\$502,479,463	\$143,746,844	\$646,226,307	\$18,258,746	\$664,485,053
Count	52	43	52	11	52

APPENDIX TABLE 2: USES OF CSBG FUNDS

State	Eligible Entities		State Administration		Discretionary		Total Federal CSBG Resources Expended (Actual)	Funds to be Carried Over to FY 2015
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual		
Alabama	\$16,160,585	\$11,557,752	\$637,717	\$562,539	\$0	\$0	\$12,120,291	\$4,664,657
Alaska	\$2,372,987	\$2,184,411	\$124,894	\$135,134	\$0	\$0	\$2,319,545	\$126,215
Arizona	\$4,900,606	\$5,779,725	\$271,386	\$161,682	\$271,386	\$238,560	\$6,179,967	\$558,342
Arkansas	\$8,208,172	\$8,399,446	\$456,010	\$456,010	\$456,010	\$427,466	\$9,282,922	\$541,585
California	\$53,822,151	\$53,822,151	\$2,990,120	\$2,990,120	\$2,990,119	\$2,990,119	\$59,802,390	\$0
Colorado	\$5,243,143	\$5,558,938	\$291,285	\$207,459	\$291,285	\$343,320	\$6,109,717	\$5,339,068
Connecticut	\$7,786,725	\$6,863,847	\$391,634	\$284,998	\$460,404	\$429,552	\$7,578,397	\$2,117,641
Delaware	\$3,196,724	\$2,918,962	\$177,596	\$118,939	\$177,596	\$74,875	\$3,112,776	\$1,851,329
Dist. of Columbia	\$9,917,728	\$10,554,110	\$550,985	\$550,985	\$550,985	\$550,985	\$11,656,080	\$500,000
Florida	\$18,324,293	\$19,261,901	\$974,696	\$456,073	\$194,939	\$14,649	\$19,732,623	\$8,640,225
Georgia	\$16,093,576	\$16,237,905	\$894,088	\$902,106	\$897,088	\$0	\$17,140,011	\$0
Hawaii	\$3,196,724	\$3,320,419	\$177,596	\$149,359	\$177,596	\$51,812	\$3,521,590	\$956,054
Idaho	\$3,187,786	\$3,367,400	\$150,000	\$128,576	\$175,672	\$215,463	\$3,711,439	\$890,745
Illinois	\$38,882,131	\$28,524,981	\$1,905,282	\$794,323	\$2,325,409	\$1,668,782	\$30,988,086	\$11,232,342
Indiana	\$12,047,925	\$8,933,227	\$1,204,859	\$228,967	\$689,501	\$407,330	\$9,569,524	\$4,372,761
Iowa	\$6,968,696	\$6,968,557	\$290,362	\$288,776	\$0	\$0	\$7,257,333	\$3,147,604
Kansas	\$5,839,109	\$4,739,009	\$287,308	\$335,775	\$377,598	\$351,693	\$5,426,478	\$3,842,522
Kentucky	\$10,898,946	\$10,188,035	\$408,556	\$288,942	\$0	\$0	\$10,476,977	\$7,545,203
Louisiana	\$14,860,875	\$13,933,059	\$787,305	\$666,933	\$97,900	\$0	\$14,599,993	\$8,651,194
Maine	\$3,273,098	\$3,273,098	\$177,246	\$127,466	\$126,000	\$244	\$3,400,808	\$10,600
Maryland	\$8,283,001	\$8,283,001	\$460,167	\$460,167	\$460,167	\$460,167	\$9,203,335	\$0
Massachusetts	\$14,758,805	\$14,755,201	\$830,999	\$499,302	\$938,168	\$764,451	\$16,018,954	\$509,018
Michigan	\$22,160,487	\$18,761,056	\$1,231,138	\$1,231,138	\$1,231,138	\$1,087,984	\$21,080,178	\$4,315,260
Minnesota	\$7,264,175	\$7,264,175	\$856,902	\$344,998	\$659,420	\$247,694	\$7,856,867	\$606,684
Mississippi	\$9,515,805	\$9,601,143	\$528,656	\$533,397	\$528,656	\$533,397	\$10,667,937	\$0
Missouri	\$23,299,426	\$18,693,811	\$225,000	\$106,997	\$971,258	\$782,491	\$19,583,299	\$14,022,766
Montana	\$2,937,709	\$2,729,735	\$163,206	\$184,270	\$163,206	\$139,898	\$3,053,903	\$1,699,988
Nebraska	\$4,207,696	\$4,400,421	\$233,760	\$135,162	\$233,760	\$389,992	\$4,925,575	\$1,549,647
Nevada	\$3,499,118	\$3,153,062	\$179,791	\$177,319	\$171,788	\$163,021	\$3,493,402	\$1,616,733
New Hampshire	\$3,196,724	\$3,195,587	\$177,895	\$177,624	\$177,896	\$176,894	\$3,550,105	\$242,736
New Jersey	\$17,544,389	\$17,544,389	\$962,653	\$962,653	\$1,412,360	\$1,412,360	\$19,919,402	\$11,435,407
New Mexico	\$3,280,402	\$3,509,045	\$182,245	\$105,455	\$182,244	\$30,600	\$3,645,100	\$368,271
New York	\$52,391,849	\$53,398,367	\$2,910,658	\$1,580,022	\$2,910,661	\$581,863	\$55,560,252	\$5,514,163
North Carolina	\$22,402,724	\$19,782,752	\$1,244,596	\$598,838	\$1,244,596	\$399,140	\$20,780,730	\$0
North Dakota	\$3,063,361	\$2,936,618	\$245,310	\$138,696	\$261,054	\$165,638	\$3,240,952	\$328,773
Ohio	\$25,363,785	\$23,293,091	\$1,268,189	\$1,268,189	\$1,500,000	\$1,167,606	\$25,728,886	\$0
Oklahoma	\$7,000,000	\$7,048,230	\$400,000	\$409,491	\$350,000	\$417,577	\$7,875,298	\$2,469,667
Oregon	\$4,516,405	\$4,516,405	\$231,793	\$231,793	\$260,160	\$260,160	\$5,008,358	\$1,742,202
Pennsylvania	\$25,557,002	\$25,557,002	\$1,419,883	\$1,419,833	\$1,419,833	\$1,419,833	\$28,396,668	\$0
Puerto Rico	\$25,430,367	\$25,430,367	\$1,412,798	\$1,412,798	\$1,412,798	\$1,412,798	\$28,255,963	\$0
Rhode Island	\$3,307,387	\$3,216,718	\$183,743	\$101,628	\$183,743	\$183,743	\$3,502,089	\$851,950
South Carolina	\$9,192,833	\$10,492,675	\$510,713	\$515,293	\$510,713	\$629,936	\$11,637,904	\$0
South Dakota	\$2,765,743	\$2,752,398	\$89,481	\$87,635	\$0	\$0	\$2,840,033	\$2,852,339
Tennessee	\$13,251,389	\$10,933,770	\$697,442	\$620,660	\$0	\$0	\$11,554,430	\$2,561,730
Texas	\$37,781,404	\$28,024,289	\$1,819,179	\$1,176,745	\$2,424,289	\$836,772	\$30,037,805	\$11,629,959
Utah	\$3,123,966	\$3,157,567	\$173,553	\$174,299	\$173,554	\$181,388	\$3,513,254	\$1,389,927
Vermont	\$3,165,541	\$3,196,724	\$175,864	\$152,040	\$177,596	\$202,858	\$3,551,622	\$165,490
Virginia	\$12,890,101	\$10,107,605	\$535,000	\$473,000	\$535,000	\$535,719	\$11,116,324	\$2,900,957

Washington	\$11,484,735	\$6,993,135	\$749,056	\$380,109	\$772,981	\$399,040	\$7,772,284	\$5,234,488
West Virginia	\$7,699,534	\$7,187,085	\$631,180	\$371,297	\$697,907	\$385,569	\$7,943,952	\$1,084,668
Wisconsin	\$7,787,379	\$7,455,336	\$157,200	\$125,598	\$408,000	\$408,000	\$7,988,934	\$330,367
Wyoming	\$3,174,336	\$2,706,189	\$175,864	\$132,203	\$167,070	\$97,171	\$2,935,563	\$0
Total	\$646,479,556	\$596,463,883.8	\$34,212,839	\$26,123,813	\$32,799,503	\$23,638,610	\$646,226,307	\$140,411,277
Non-Zero Count	52	52	52	52	46	44	52	42

APPENDIX TABLE 3: STATE REPORTING PERIODS

State	Reporting Period	
	From	To
Alabama	10/01/14	09/30/15
Alaska	10/01/14	09/30/15
Arizona	07/01/14	06/30/15
Arkansas	10/01/14	09/30/15
California	01/01/15	12/31/15
Colorado	07/01/14	06/30/15
Connecticut	10/01/14	09/30/15
Delaware	01/01/15	12/31/15
Dist. of Columbia	10/01/15	09/30/16
Florida	10/01/14	09/30/15
Georgia	10/01/14	09/30/15
Hawaii	10/01/14	09/30/15
Idaho	01/01/15	12/31/15
Illinois	01/01/15	12/31/15
Indiana	01/01/15	12/31/15
Iowa	10/01/14	09/30/15
Kansas	10/01/14	09/30/15
Kentucky	10/01/14	09/30/15
Louisiana	10/01/14	09/30/15
Maine	10/01/14	09/30/15
Maryland	10/01/14	09/30/15
Massachusetts	10/01/14	09/30/15
Michigan	10/01/14	09/30/15
Minnesota	10/01/14	09/30/15
Mississippi	01/01/15	12/31/15
Missouri	10/01/14	09/30/15
Montana	01/01/15	12/31/15
Nebraska	10/01/14	09/30/15
Nevada	07/01/14	06/30/15
New Hampshire	10/01/14	09/30/15
New Jersey	10/01/14	09/30/15
New Mexico	10/01/14	09/30/15
New York	10/01/14	09/30/15
North Carolina	07/01/14	06/30/15
North Dakota	01/01/15	12/31/15
Ohio	01/01/15	12/31/15
Oklahoma	01/01/15	12/31/15
Oregon	01/01/15	12/31/15
Pennsylvania	01/01/15	12/31/15
Puerto Rico	10/01/14	09/30/15
Rhode Island	10/01/14	09/30/15
South Carolina	01/01/15	12/31/15
South Dakota	10/01/14	09/30/15
Tennessee	07/01/14	06/30/15
Texas	01/01/15	12/31/15
Utah	10/01/14	09/30/15
Vermont	10/01/14	09/30/15
Virginia	07/01/14	06/30/15
Washington	10/01/14	09/30/15

State	Reporting Period	
	From	To
West Virginia	01/01/15	12/31/15
Wisconsin	01/01/15	12/31/15
Wyoming	10/01/14	09/30/15
Count	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 4: ENTITIES RECEIVING CSBG FUNDS FROM THE 90% ALLOTMENT

State	CAAs	LPAs	Farmworker/ Migrant Orgs.	Farmworker Orgs. also CAAs	Tribal Orgs.	Local Government	Local Gov't also CAAs	"Others" by Statute	"Others" also CAAs	Unduplicated Number of Eligible Entities
Alabama	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Alaska	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arizona	11	0	1	0	0	8	8	0	0	12
Arkansas	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
California	53	4	4	4	3	23	23	0	0	60
Colorado	4	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	35
Connecticut	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Delaware	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Dist. of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Florida	15	0	1	1	0	12	0	0	0	27
Georgia	20	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	24
Hawaii	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Idaho	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Illinois	36	0	1	0	0	11	11	0	0	37
Indiana	21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	22
Iowa	18	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	18
Kansas	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
Kentucky	22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	23
Louisiana	42	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	0	42
Maine	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Maryland	14	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	17
Massachusetts	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Michigan	29	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	29
Minnesota	25	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	34
Mississippi	17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	18
Missouri	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Montana	10	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	10
Nebraska	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Nevada	12	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	12
New Hampshire	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
New Jersey	23	2	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	25
New Mexico	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
New York	46	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	52
North Carolina	35	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	35
North Dakota	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Ohio	48	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	49
Oklahoma	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Oregon	17	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	18
Pennsylvania	41	2	0	0	0	11	10	0	0	44
Puerto Rico	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Rhode Island	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
South Carolina	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
South Dakota	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tennessee	16	4	0	0	0	4	4	6	6	20
Texas	35	0	0	0	0	9	2	0	0	42
Utah	9	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	9
Vermont	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Virginia	28	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	28
Washington	26	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	30

State	CAAs	LPAs	Farmworker/ Migrant Orgs.	Farmworker Orgs. also CAAs	Tribal Orgs.	Local Government	Local Gov't also CAAs	"Others" by Statute	"Others" also CAAs	Unduplicated Number of Eligible Entities
West Virginia	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Wisconsin	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Wyoming	5	0	0	0	1	10	1	2	0	17
Total	907	16	13	7	16	196	117	9	7	1026
Count	52	8	10	4	4	29	17	3	2	52

APPENDIX TABLE 5: ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING DISCRETIONARY FUNDS

State	Indian Tribes or Tribal Organizations	Migrant or Farmworker Organizations	State Subgrantee Associations	Eligible Entities	Other Organizations	Total Funds
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$159,160	\$79,400	\$0	\$238,560
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$231,866	\$35,600	\$160,000	\$427,466
California	\$75,000	\$442,537	\$175,000	\$1,636,071	\$661,511	\$2,990,119
Colorado	\$0	\$0	\$139,419	\$58,834	\$145,067	\$343,320
Connecticut	\$0	\$0	\$214,045	\$150,000	\$65,507	\$429,552
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$74,875	\$74,875
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$550,985	\$0	\$550,985
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$9,649	\$14,649
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$49,331	\$2,481	\$51,812
Idaho	\$0	\$5,337	\$34,551	\$175,575	\$0	\$215,463
Illinois	\$0	\$0	\$687,085	\$305,565	\$676,132	\$1,668,782
Indiana	\$0	\$0	\$239,243	\$150,000	\$18,087	\$407,330
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$311,067	\$40,626	\$351,693
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maine	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$244	\$244
Maryland	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$242,210	\$167,957	\$460,167
Massachusetts	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$167,385	\$547,066	\$764,451
Michigan	\$89,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$798,984	\$0	\$1,087,984
Minnesota	\$40,000	\$0	\$165,000	\$37,694	\$5,000	\$247,694
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$533,397	\$0	\$533,397
Missouri	\$97,889	\$0	\$684,602	\$0	\$0	\$782,491
Montana	\$0	\$0	\$51,410	\$13,624	\$74,864	\$139,898
Nebraska	\$0	\$0	\$166,830	\$146,095	\$77,067	\$389,992
Nevada	\$0	\$0	\$61,855	\$101,166	\$0	\$163,021
New Hampshire	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$176,894	\$0	\$176,894
New Jersey	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$242,569	\$1,169,791	\$1,412,360
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,600	\$0	\$30,600
New York	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$581,863	\$0	\$581,863
North Carolina	\$49,982	\$133,200	\$0	\$0	\$215,958	\$399,140
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$165,638	\$0	\$0	\$165,638
Ohio	\$0	\$0	\$957,218	\$210,388	\$0	\$1,167,606
Oklahoma	\$0	\$0	\$195,967	\$216,110	\$5,500	\$417,577
Oregon	\$0	\$3,306	\$191,961	\$52,893	\$12,000	\$260,160
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,419,833	\$0	\$1,419,833
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,412,798	\$1,412,798
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$183,743	\$0	\$0	\$183,743
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$130,243	\$442,735	\$56,958	\$629,936
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas	\$73,323	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$763,449	\$836,772
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$75,277	\$0	\$106,111	\$181,388
Vermont	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$63,979	\$138,879	\$202,858
Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$535,719	\$0	\$535,719
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$319,457	\$72,409	\$7,174	\$399,040
West Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$68,000	\$216,815	\$100,754	\$385,569
Wisconsin	\$310,000	\$0	\$98,000	\$0	\$0	\$408,000

State	Indian Tribes or Tribal Organizations	Migrant or Farmworker Organizations	State Subgrantee Associations	Eligible Entities	Other Organizations	Total Funds
Wyoming				\$70,773	\$26,398	\$97,171
Total	\$735,194	\$584,380	\$5,695,569	\$9,881,563	\$6,741,903	\$23,638,609
Count	7	4	26	34	28	44

APPENDIX TABLE 6: PURPOSE OF GIVING DISCRETIONARY FUNDS

State	Awards to Agencies for Expansion	Competitive Grants for Exemplary Programs	Training or Technical Assistance for Agencies	Statewide Programs	General Support	Other Purpose	Total Funds
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$0	\$79,400	\$100,000	\$55,000	\$4,160	\$0	\$238,560
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$231,866	\$160,000	\$35,600	\$0	\$427,466
California	\$0	\$1,183,296	\$403,750	\$0	\$432,761	\$970,312	\$2,990,119
Colorado	\$0	\$0	\$139,419	\$0	\$58,834	\$145,067	\$343,320
Connecticut	\$0	\$150,000	\$269,234	\$9,409	\$0	\$909	\$429,552
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$74,875	\$74,875
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$550,985	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$550,985
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,649	\$14,649
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	\$0	\$0	\$49,331	\$0	\$2,481	\$0	\$51,812
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$34,551	\$0	\$180,912	\$0	\$215,463
Illinois	\$0	\$651,548	\$100,565	\$916,669	\$0	\$0	\$1,668,782
Indiana	\$0	\$150,000	\$239,243	\$18,087	\$0	\$0	\$407,330
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$27	\$40,599	\$311,067	\$0	\$351,693
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maine	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$244	\$244
Maryland	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$167,957	\$242,210	\$0	\$460,167
Massachusetts	\$0	\$645,651	\$50,000	\$68,800	\$0	\$0	\$764,451
Michigan	\$0	\$0	\$200,000	\$798,984	\$0	\$89,000	\$1,087,984
Minnesota	\$0	\$0	\$120,000	\$122,694	\$5,000	\$0	\$247,694
Mississippi	\$0	\$378,497	\$154,900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$533,397
Missouri	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$684,602	\$97,889	\$782,491
Montana	\$0	\$0	\$29,727	\$96,547	\$13,624	\$0	\$139,898
Nebraska	\$0	\$0	\$146,095	\$243,897	\$0	\$0	\$389,992
Nevada	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$61,855	\$101,166	\$0	\$163,021
New Hampshire	\$176,894	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$176,894
New Jersey	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$175,000	\$1,237,360	\$0	\$1,412,360
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$30,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,600
New York	\$0	\$581,863	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$581,863
North Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,937	\$287,203	\$0	\$399,140
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$165,638	\$0	\$165,638
Ohio	\$0	\$1,167,606	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,167,606
Oklahoma	\$0	\$89,555	\$17,127	\$81,281	\$104,948	\$124,666	\$417,577
Oregon	\$0	\$0	\$72,180	\$0	\$187,980	\$0	\$260,160
Pennsylvania	\$1,419,833	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,419,833
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,412,798	\$1,412,798
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$183,743	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$183,743
South Carolina	\$0	\$75,000	\$0	\$444,978	\$53,000	\$56,958	\$629,936
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas	\$0	\$0	\$136,078	\$22,158	\$76,104	\$602,432	\$836,772
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$75,277	\$6,598	\$99,513	\$0	\$181,388
Vermont	\$0	\$74,167	\$41,034	\$0	\$66,657	\$21,000	\$202,858
Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$535,719	\$0	\$0	\$535,719
Washington	\$20,000	\$0	\$319,457	\$2,409	\$0	\$57,174	\$399,040
West Virginia	\$30,970	\$0	\$82,628	\$0	\$216,862	\$55,109	\$385,569

State	Awards to Agencies for Expansion	Competitive Grants for Exemplary Programs	Training or Technical Assistance for Agencies	Statewide Programs	General Support	Other Purpose	Total Funds
Wisconsin	\$0	\$0	\$98,000	\$0	\$0	\$310,000	\$408,000
Wyoming	\$0	\$0	\$76,171	\$21,000	\$0	\$0	\$97,171
Total	\$1,647,697	\$5,226,583	\$4,001,988	\$4,161,577	\$4,567,682	\$4,033,082	\$23,638,609
Count	4	12	29	22	22	16	44

APPENDIX TABLE 7: SUBSTATE ALLOCATION METHOD AND JURISDICTIONS SERVED

State	Substate Allocation Method	Percent of State's Counties Receiving CSBG Services
Alabama	Formula Alone	100.00%
Alaska	Historic	100.00%
Arizona	Formula with Variables	100.00%
Arkansas	Hold Harmless + Formula	100.00%
California	Base + Formula	100.00%
Colorado	Formula with Variables	97.00%
Connecticut	Base + Formula	100.00%
Delaware	90% of funds go to sole eligible entity in Delaware- First State	100.00%
Dist. of Columbia	Historic	100.00%
Florida	Base + Formula	98.00%
Georgia	Base + Formula	100.00%
Hawaii	Base + Formula	100.00%
Idaho	Base + Formula	100.00%
Illinois	Formula Alone	100.00%
Indiana	Base + Formula	100.00%
Iowa	Formula + Floor	100.00%
Kansas	Formula Alone	100.00%
Kentucky	Historic	100.00%
Louisiana	Base + Formula	100.00%
Maine	Historic	
Maryland	Hold Harmless + Formula	100.00%
Massachusetts	Historic	100.00%
Michigan	Base + Formula	100.00%
Minnesota	Base + Formula	100.00%
Mississippi	Formula Alone	100.00%
Missouri	Base + Formula	100.00%
Montana	Base + Formula	100.00%
Nebraska	Base + Formula	100.00%
Nevada	Base + Formula	100.00%
New Hampshire	Historic	100.00%
New Jersey	Hold Harmless + Formula	100.00%
New Mexico	Base + Formula	100.00%
New York	Base + Formula	100.00%
North Carolina	Base + Formula	97.00%
North Dakota	Base + Formula	100.00%
Ohio	Base + Formula	100.00%
Oklahoma	Base + Formula	100.00%
Oregon	Base + Formula	100.00%
Pennsylvania	Base + Formula	10000.00%
Puerto Rico	Formula Alone	100.00%
Rhode Island	Base + Formula	100.00%
South Carolina	Formula Alone	100.00%
South Dakota	XXXXXXXXXX	100.00%
Tennessee	Formula Alone	100.00%
Texas	Standard base/ minorities/poverty population/population density	100.00%
Utah	Base + Formula	100.00%
Vermont	Base + Formula	100.00%
Virginia	Formula Alone	90.00%

State	Substate Allocation Method	Percent of State's Counties Receiving CSBG Services
Washington	Base + Formula	100.00%
West Virginia	Base + Formula	100.00%
Wisconsin	Formula with Variables	96.00%
Wyoming	Formula with Variables	100.00%
Count	52	51

APPENDIX TABLE 8: ADMINISTRATIVE LOCATION OF STATE CSBG OFFICES

State	Location of State CSBG Office	Reorganized in FY 2014
Alabama	Community Affairs Department	
Alaska	Commerce, Community and Economic Development	
Arizona	Human Services Department	
Arkansas	Human Services Department	
California	Community Services Department	
Colorado	Department of Local Affairs	
Connecticut	Social Services Department	
Delaware	Social Services Department	
Dist. of Columbia	Human Services Department	
Florida	Workforce Department	X
Georgia	Governor's Office	
Hawaii	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	X
Idaho	Department of Health and Welfare	
Illinois	Commerce and Economic Opportunity	X
Indiana	Lt. Governor's Office	
Iowa	Department of Human Rights	
Kansas	Housing Department (Kansas Housing Resources Corporation)	
Kentucky	Community Services Department	
Louisiana	Louisiana Workforce Commission	
Maine	Human Services Department	
Maryland	XXXXXXXXXX	
Massachusetts	Community Services Department	
Michigan	Human Services Department	X
Minnesota	Human Services Department	
Mississippi	Human Services Department	
Missouri	Social Services Department	
Montana	Human Services Department	
Nebraska	NE Dept of Health & Human Services	
Nevada	Human Services Department	
New Hampshire	Human Services Department	
New Jersey	Community Affairs Department	X
New Mexico	Human Services Department	
New York	Department of State	
North Carolina	Human Services Department	
North Dakota	Community Services Department	
Ohio	Ohio Development Services Agency	
Oklahoma	Community Affairs Department	
Oregon	Part of housing finance agency	X
Pennsylvania	Community Affairs Department	
Puerto Rico	Department of the Families, Administration for Children and Families	
Rhode Island	Human Services Department	
South Carolina	Department of Administration (DOA)	X
South Dakota	Social Services Department	
Tennessee	Human Services Department	
Texas	Community Affairs Department	
Utah	Community Services Department	
Vermont	Human Services Department	
Virginia	Social Services Department	
Washington	Community Services Department	
West Virginia	Commerce	
Wisconsin	Department of Children and Families	

State	Location of State CSBG Office	Reorganized in FY 2014
Wyoming	Department of Health	
Count	52	7

APPENDIX TABLE 9: DEPARTMENT OF STATE CSBG ADMINISTRATOR

State	Administrator's Department or Office
Alabama	Community and Economic Development Division
Alaska	Community and Regional Affairs
Arizona	Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES), Division of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS), Community
Arkansas	
California	
Colorado	Division of Local Government
Connecticut	Division of Integrated Services, Office of Community Services
Delaware	Division of State Service Centers, Office of Community Services
Dist. of Columbia	Family Services Administration
Florida	Division of Community Development
Georgia	Division of Family and Children Services
Hawaii	Office of Community Services
Idaho	Division of Welfare
Illinois	Officer of Energy Assistance
Indiana	Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority
Iowa	Division of Community Action Agencies (DCAA)
Kansas	Housing with Supportive Services
Kentucky	Cabinet for Health and Family Services/Department for Community Based Services
Louisiana	Office of Workforce Development
Maine	Office of Child and Family Services
Maryland	Division of Neighborhood Revitalization
Massachusetts	Division of Community Services, Community Services Unit
Michigan	Bureau of Community Action and Economic Opportunity
Minnesota	Office of Economic Opportunity
Mississippi	Division of Community Services
Missouri	Family Support Division, Community Support Unit
Montana	Human & Community Services Division, Intergovernmental Human Services Bureau
Nebraska	2. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Children and Family Services, Economic Assistance Unit
Nevada	
New Hampshire	
New Jersey	Department of Housing and Community Resources, Office of Community Services
New Mexico	Income Support Division/Work and Family Support Bureau
New York	Division of Community Services
North Carolina	Division of Social Services, Office of Economic Opportunity
North Dakota	Department of Commerce - Division of Community Services
Ohio	Office of Community Assistance
Oklahoma	
Oregon	Housing Stabilization Division
Pennsylvania	Center for Community Services
Puerto Rico	Assistant for Prevencion Services
Rhode Island	Division of Community Services
South Carolina	Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO)
South Dakota	Division of Economic Assistance
Tennessee	Community & Social Services
Texas	Community Affairs Division
Utah	Department of Work Force Services - Housing and Community Development Division -State Community Services
Vermont	Office of Economic Opportunity
Virginia	Office on Volunteerism and Community Service
Washington	Community Services and Housing Division
West Virginia	WV Office of Economic Opportunity

State	Administrator's Department or Office
Wisconsin	Division of Family and Economic Security, Bureau of Working Families
Wyoming	Public Health Division, Rural & Frontier Health Unit, Community Services Programs
Count	52

APPENDIX TABLE 10: OTHER PROGRAMS DIRECTED BY STATE CSBG ADMINISTRATORS

State	DOE/WAP	LIHEAP	LIHEAP Energy Conservation	USDA Program	HUD Programs	Other Homeless Programs	Head Start Programs	Number of Other Additional Programs	Total Number of Programs Directed by CSBG Administrators in Addition to CSBG
Alabama								0	0
Alaska					X			2	3
Arizona		X			X			4	6
Arkansas		X	X	X	X			0	4
California	X	X	X					0	3
Colorado					X	X		9	11
Connecticut		X	X					7	9
Delaware								4	4
Dist. of Columbia								0	0
Florida	X	X			X			0	3
Georgia		X	X					0	2
Hawaii								0	0
Idaho	X	X	X	X				0	4
Illinois	X	X	X		X			0	4
Indiana		X						0	1
Iowa	X	X	X					2	5
Kansas	X				X			1	3
Kentucky								0	0
Louisiana								3	3
Maine						X	X	0	2
Maryland						X		0	1
Massachusetts		X						1	2
Michigan	X							0	1
Minnesota				X	X			9	11
Mississippi	X	X						0	2
Missouri		X			X	X		1	4
Montana	X	X	X	X	X			3	8
Nebraska					X	X		4	6
Nevada								0	0
New Hampshire								0	0
New Jersey								4	4
New Mexico		X	X	X				9	12
New York								0	0
North Carolina		X		X				17	19
North Dakota					X			0	1
Ohio	X		X					3	5
Oklahoma	X	X			X		X	5	9
Oregon	X	X	X		X				4
Pennsylvania	X	X	X					2	5
Puerto Rico								0	0
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X				4	8
South Carolina	X	X	X		X			0	4
South Dakota	X	X		X				2	5
Tennessee				X				0	1
Texas	X	X	X		X	X		2	7
Utah					X	X		6	8
Vermont	X				X			2	4
Virginia								0	0

State	DOE/WAP	LIHEAP	LIHEAP Energy Conservation	USDA Program	HUD Programs	Other Homeless Programs	Head Start Programs	Number of Other Additional Programs	Total Number of Programs Directed by CSBG Administrators in Addition to CSBG
Washington	X	X	X		X	X		0	5
West Virginia								0	0
Wisconsin								1	1
Wyoming								0	0
Total	19	24	16	9	19	8	2	107	204

APPENDIX TABLE 11: PROVISIONS OF STATE CSBG STATUTES IN EFFECT

State	State CSBG Statute in Current FY	CAAs Grand-fathered	Allocate 90% Specified	CSBG Match Required	Designation Allowed	De-Designation Specified	Re-Designation Process	State Agency Designated	Other Provisions of State Statute
Alabama	X	X	X		X				
Alaska									
Arizona									N/A
Arkansas					X			X	
California	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Colorado									
Connecticut		X	X		X	X	X	X	
Delaware									
Dist. of Columbia									
Florida	X							X	
Georgia									N/A
Hawaii									
Idaho	X		X		X	X		X	
Illinois	X		X		X	X	X	X	
Indiana	X	X			X				
Iowa	X	X			X		X	X	Establishes a
Kansas									
Kentucky	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Louisiana									
Maine	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	The federal
Maryland	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Massachusetts	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Michigan	X	X			X	X	X	X	
Minnesota	X		X		X	X	X		
Mississippi									
Missouri	X	X	X					X	Tri-Partite
Montana	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Nebraska									
Nevada	X							X	
New Hampshire									
New Jersey	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
New Mexico	X	X	X		X	X		X	The state
New York	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
North Carolina	X	X	X		X	X	X		
North Dakota	X	X	X					X	
Ohio	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Oklahoma	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Oregon	X								
Pennsylvania		X	X		X	X	X	X	
Puerto Rico									
Rhode Island									
South Carolina	X								
South Dakota									
Tennessee									
Texas	X								
Utah	X	X						X	
Vermont	X				X	X			
Virginia	X							X	Virginia
Washington	X								
West Virginia									

State	State CSBG Statute in Current FY	CAAs Grand-fathered	Allocate 90% Specified	CSBG Match Required	Designation Allowed	De-Designation Specified	Re-Designation Process	State Agency Designated	Other Provisions of State Statute
Wisconsin	X	X			X	X	X		
Wyoming									
Total	31	22	20	2	24	20	18	23	0

APPENDIX TABLE 12: STATE CSBG PERSONNEL

State	Number of Positions	Number of FTEs	Number of ROMA trainers	Number of CCAPs
Alabama	7	4.19	0	0
Alaska	3	1.5	0	0
Arizona	8	1.78	0	0
Arkansas	4	0	1	0
California	78	26	4	0
Colorado	6	1.75	1	0
Connecticut	2	1.75	1	0
Delaware	4	1.75	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	4	4	0	0
Florida	16	7	1	1
Georgia	8	2	0	0
Hawaii	10	2	1	0
Idaho	2	0.14	1	0
Illinois	4	3	0	0
Indiana	18	7	1	0
Iowa	5	2	0	0
Kansas	18	3.48	2	1
Kentucky	8	1	0	0
Louisiana	19	9	1	0
Maine	1	1	1	1
Maryland	6	1	1	0
Massachusetts	4	3.75	0	0
Michigan	11	6	1	0
Minnesota	6	5.75	1	1
Mississippi	10	0	0	0
Missouri	4	3	0	0
Montana	8	0.75	0	0
Nebraska	1	1	0	0
Nevada	4	1.26	1	0
New Hampshire	2	1.6	0	0
New Jersey	21	4	2	0
New Mexico	5	2	0	0
New York	39	20.35	3	2
North Carolina	8	8	4	0
North Dakota	1	1.2	0	0
Ohio	22	9	0	0
Oklahoma	13	3.2	2	0
Oregon	17	2	0	0
Pennsylvania	25	3.62	1	0
Puerto Rico	11	0	3	0
Rhode Island	2	1	0	0
South Carolina	16	15	5	0
South Dakota	2	1	0	0
Tennessee	32	7	0	0
Texas	28	7	3	0
Utah	6	2.5	0	0
Vermont	3	1.5	0	0
Virginia	5	5	1	0
Washington	8	2.58	1	0
West Virginia	12	3.96	3	0

State	Number of Positions	Number of FTEs	Number of ROMA trainers	Number of CCAPs
Wisconsin	2	1.25	2	0
Wyoming	2	1	0	0
Total	561	206.61	49	6

APPENDIX TABLE 13: INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES SERVED

State	Characteristics of Persons				Characteristics of Families	
	Obtained	Not Obtained	Males	Females	Obtained	Not Obtained
Alabama	166,661	19,507	56,716	109,772	86,840	6,864
Alaska	4,841	3,075	2,073	2,303	2,634	-
Arizona	153,864	78,353	66,031	86,168	52,851	8,189
Arkansas	194,699	8,050	70,847	121,844	106,402	4,077
California	835,596	945,362	278,774	383,141	469,832	345,000
Colorado	37,899	11,998	13,834	17,487	25,103	2,528
Connecticut	357,585	-	149,287	208,063	147,073	-
Delaware	10,494	-	4,527	5,967	5,204	-
Dist. of Columbia	53,711	4,945	23,426	30,285	28,259	2,107
Florida	347,269	131,480	125,945	194,062	152,330	103,200
Georgia	263,948	34,146	57,527	123,396	118,010	2,862
Hawaii	35,720	6,540	13,458	19,601	23,154	2,289
Idaho	160,224	-	70,992	82,506	62,175	-
Illinois	639,895	391,017	220,790	316,318	262,139	36,952
Indiana	501,088	193,193	196,878	288,160	218,359	19,123
Iowa	325,483	-	144,293	181,161	122,965	-
Kansas	17,542	2,292	7,436	10,106	7,513	1,713
Kentucky	331,531	-	140,159	189,346	149,391	-
Louisiana	220,571	21,673	76,862	143,704	126,441	14,468
Maine	124,478	73,811	53,710	70,569	64,172	24,328
Maryland	193,819	27,634	71,816	95,155	88,635	9,799
Massachusetts	605,409	19,733	233,895	345,977	317,821	2,842
Michigan	157,279	5,586	65,964	90,433	75,418	4,968
Minnesota	478,024	36,554	199,626	271,290	189,921	11,341
Mississippi	109,689	3,386	36,966	72,708	53,464	3,295
Missouri	239,150	13,661	96,917	141,744	113,327	6,299
Montana	79,438	-	34,756	44,280	40,511	-
Nebraska	65,905	16,000	27,403	33,750	31,002	1,540
Nevada	19,965	9,057	8,104	10,161	9,215	4,075
New Hampshire	90,765	-	40,318	50,424	40,357	-
New Jersey	290,241	46,741	96,619	169,919	188,491	16,111
New Mexico	64,442	28,450	18,098	19,269	17,808	16,885
New York	552,921	152,588	252,276	300,645	152,064	70,932
North Carolina	113,449	4,664	40,380	67,186	61,445	4,432
North Dakota	10,995	274	5,134	5,861	9,487	124
Ohio	702,531	10,808	293,153	400,689	282,783	6,866
Oklahoma	78,630	5,867	34,166	42,051	41,508	7,984
Oregon	427,263	254,074	183,638	234,631	185,533	32,647
Pennsylvania	578,050	308,959	155,822	228,024	228,453	116,530
Puerto Rico	79,224	-	34,200	45,024	39,749	-
Rhode Island	147,212	6,954	71,729	75,152	80,020	3,065
South Carolina	143,335	32,968	46,356	91,518	59,871	16,782
South Dakota	23,221	17,425	10,536	12,662	9,804	5,692
Tennessee	353,212	19,892	136,605	212,503	160,691	12,770
Texas	318,260	399,440	132,649	185,611	128,844	184,318
Utah	140,276	55,843	33,550	47,283	71,589	1,581
Vermont	49,600	-	22,968	26,550	21,991	-
Virginia	151,507	12,132	49,653	69,021	56,299	21,602
Washington	476,583	318,197	192,831	238,533	203,029	66,792
West Virginia	105,166	-	43,790	60,644	37,259	-

State	Characteristics of Persons		Males	Females	Characteristics of Families	
	Obtained	Not Obtained			Obtained	Not Obtained
Wisconsin	242,203	44,559	84,367	120,018	95,937	23,830
Wyoming	26,806	3,794	11,414	14,283	20,476	216
Total	11,897,669	3,780,682	4,539,264	6,406,958	5,343,649	1,227,018
Count	52	42	52	52	52	41

APPENDIX TABLE 14: RACE/ETHNICITY (BY NUMBER OF PERSONS)

State	Ethnicity			Race							
	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Total	African American	White	Asian	American Indian and Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	Multi-Race	Other	Total
Alabama	1,826	157,266	159,092	115,252	47,204	489	629	71	2,604	309	166,558
Alaska	219	3,893	4,112	120	968	327	2,151	54	392	122	4,134
Arizona	77,320	76,086	153,406	21,869	80,285	1,523	6,558	631	8,143	11,525	130,534
Arkansas	15,814	170,769	186,583	51,204	120,820	725	1,182	1,687	2,060	14,372	192,050
California	337,078	321,212	658,290	64,237	254,487	45,528	24,013	2,758	22,212	176,592	589,827
Colorado	12,470	22,783	35,253	2,292	25,398	188	664	263	1,466	1,661	31,932
Connecticut	118,510	236,683	355,193	77,547	137,726	4,252	1,085	640	35,213	85,997	342,460
Delaware	1,178	9,316	10,494	4,854	2,682	29	104	20	1,627	1,178	10,494
D.C.	1,844	51,867	53,711	50,708	336	146	152	99	1,746	524	53,711
Florida	64,524	243,963	308,487	169,204	118,094	867	383	283	4,785	21,738	315,354
Georgia	4,289	144,140	148,429	93,989	44,065	786	83	27	2,013	2,922	143,885
Hawaii	4,251	18,719	22,970	288	3,623	5,033	65	6,472	3,944	4,467	23,892
Idaho	32,451	115,312	147,763	2,154	113,854	919	2,324	324	4,078	29,602	153,255
Illinois	75,769	461,311	537,080	225,640	209,832	16,362	846	122	5,984	78,311	537,097
Indiana	27,079	462,328	489,407	91,882	355,919	945	1,629	107	21,964	9,635	482,081
Iowa	31,712	277,052	308,764	35,869	245,476	4,722	3,104	984	14,378	9,726	314,259
Kansas	2,225	14,009	16,234	2,113	11,728	119	447	41	1,266	313	16,027
Kentucky	7,269	315,955	323,224	53,533	252,825	789	296	136	5,922	9,877	323,378
Louisiana	5,770	210,913	216,683	149,189	60,560	1,155	695	56	2,874	4,294	218,823
Maine	544	18,073	18,617	1,005	16,284	148	399	45	900	136	18,917
Maryland	16,449	152,035	168,484	74,987	72,652	3,146	567	172	8,436	2,483	162,443
Massachusetts	153,556	402,209	555,765	70,002	302,336	32,383	1,945	978	39,778	91,910	539,332
Michigan	9,625	140,726	150,351	32,681	112,623	1,150	1,482	134	5,033	3,382	156,485
Minnesota	43,163	360,147	403,310	81,695	286,461	28,591	24,730	655	4,396	11,086	437,614
Mississippi	636	109,053	109,689	88,385	18,662	162	421	26	1,401	435	109,492
Missouri	4,486	199,784	204,270	65,500	136,177	358	649	226	4,616	3,487	211,013
Montana	3,877	65,856	69,733	859	56,249	206	10,611	153	1,728	-	69,806
Nebraska	14,784	45,645	60,429	3,394	51,570	495	1,933	135	1,258	756	59,541
Nevada	4,722	12,167	16,889	1,540	11,476	216	641	157	658	824	15,512
New Hampshire	3,258	62,295	65,553	1,890	64,720	520	86	9	69	1,703	68,997
New Jersey	131,746	124,212	255,958	57,426	145,375	4,995	2,398	805	8,466	32,089	251,554
New Mexico	28,254	25,035	53,289	1,768	37,301	85	11,291	84	311	2,171	53,011
New York	128,416	396,428	524,844	147,377	212,954	24,054	4,174	899	77,141	60,313	526,912
North Carolina	7,869	95,728	103,597	55,101	37,080	241	3,270	108	2,152	3,157	101,109
North Dakota	550	10,086	10,636	482	8,037	39	1,649	22	406	139	10,774
Ohio	19,398	660,303	679,701	198,606	438,033	1,627	640	-	11,101	13,860	663,867
Oklahoma	10,494	65,188	75,682	10,824	46,567	884	9,198	244	3,165	4,960	75,842
Oregon	92,704	312,982	405,686	24,893	291,096	7,348	8,971	4,121	16,262	42,718	395,409
Pennsylvania	27,218	273,049	300,267	58,718	210,875	1,750	685	232	10,346	20,708	303,314
Puerto Rico	78,604	620	79,224	83	3,494	-	5	1	47,411	28,230	79,224
Rhode Island	30,227	111,155	141,382	11,905	83,641	7,168	1,678	1,474	4,578	13,834	124,278
South Carolina	3,069	134,517	137,586	108,577	25,098	113	224	21	2,785	1,139	137,957
South Dakota	938	22,248	23,186	411	12,047	115	9,429	10	628	219	22,859
Tennessee	7,396	333,140	340,536	123,219	199,040	1,071	860	150	6,164	11,173	341,677
Texas	180,794	137,466	318,260	73,127	214,575	820	4,119	-	4,528	21,048	318,217
Utah	33,142	56,246	89,388	3,189	71,295	1,728	2,681	3,203	1,788	14,037	97,921
Vermont	799	47,229	48,028	1,885	39,116	1,104	618	35	4,608	641	48,007
Virginia	14,000	89,282	103,282	42,462	51,059	1,289	469	118	4,821	9,549	109,767
Washington	83,538	270,355	353,893	46,912	230,490	21,455	12,096	9,422	21,635	22,841	364,851
West Virginia	1,888	102,413	104,301	7,240	92,117	174	186	203	2,956	1,363	104,239
Wisconsin	22,874	141,518	164,392	27,028	119,188	4,095	2,556	279	7,209	4,256	164,611
Wyoming	4,121	21,187	25,308	707	18,779	286	1,791	152	1,620	1,947	25,282

State	Ethnicity			Race							
	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Total	African American	White	Asian	American Indian and Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	Multi-Race	Other	Total
Total	1,984,737	8,311,954	10,296,691	2,635,822	5,802,349	232,720	168,862	39,048	451,025	889,759	10,219,585
Count	52	52	52	52	52	51	52	50	52	51	52

APPENDIX TABLE 15: AGE (BY NUMBER OF PERSONS)

State	0-5	6-11	12-17	18-23	24-44	45-54	55-69	70 and Older
Alabama	16,607	21,597	19,616	9,880	33,426	17,776	29,756	18,003
Alaska	1,731	344	738	247	761	351	412	257
Arizona	23,102	23,580	20,386	11,937	35,841	13,125	15,060	9,054
Arkansas	20,816	17,698	12,488	11,634	44,373	21,333	34,412	22,923
California	137,288	67,565	59,952	55,502	167,742	73,896	88,227	68,617
Colorado	2,484	3,200	3,206	1,943	7,306	3,312	8,067	2,373
Connecticut	35,825	46,088	40,520	30,467	85,948	41,211	40,843	35,688
Delaware	1,029	1,188	1,279	1,243	2,304	1,428	1,234	466
Dist. of Columbia	3,498	2,987	3,683	6,365	21,132	8,279	7,004	763
Florida	56,109	45,908	36,943	21,950	74,611	27,887	39,252	19,061
Georgia	25,097	20,749	19,987	11,950	33,924	16,647	28,570	27,749
Hawaii	4,583	3,734	4,117	2,015	8,202	3,223	4,975	3,274
Idaho	21,865	21,520	18,087	13,007	41,909	16,391	17,934	9,043
Illinois	60,089	62,825	58,966	34,818	113,731	57,195	86,895	63,346
Indiana	70,853	61,375	59,052	31,333	106,922	55,470	70,290	43,634
Iowa	46,994	47,536	37,454	24,959	83,177	29,417	32,262	19,867
Kansas	3,900	2,376	1,599	926	4,337	1,446	1,349	489
Kentucky	35,989	41,357	36,500	21,520	81,199	42,735	49,127	22,830
Louisiana	25,008	25,830	20,261	21,141	37,461	25,614	35,345	29,865
Maine	20,246	11,261	9,307	8,486	26,199	13,605	19,884	15,266
Maryland	16,959	20,033	15,025	13,414	46,935	28,825	25,958	14,037
Massachusetts	73,821	59,238	54,863	48,828	146,954	64,514	71,405	55,114
Michigan	16,406	16,586	14,698	10,345	33,573	15,904	27,659	22,108
Minnesota	55,262	61,192	53,829	35,522	106,150	42,337	52,273	42,128
Mississippi	10,694	14,180	12,560	8,366	20,203	11,931	18,068	13,663
Missouri	23,480	33,438	28,504	17,422	61,289	27,571	32,767	14,659
Montana	9,341	9,406	7,643	4,948	19,541	7,610	11,871	8,858
Nebraska	12,056	7,091	5,341	4,523	14,987	4,217	6,859	5,526
Nevada	2,496	2,532	1,783	1,423	5,436	2,202	2,383	946
New Hampshire	6,954	8,883	8,617	6,490	20,949	11,099	15,066	12,024
New Jersey	45,767	23,850	20,654	23,601	72,979	30,376	28,436	18,474
New Mexico	10,319	5,915	3,070	2,155	6,094	3,637	15,465	4,875
New York	52,746	115,173	149,434	60,805	87,337	34,799	32,649	19,978
North Carolina	21,006	10,251	8,823	10,685	20,574	10,812	11,879	9,304
North Dakota	804	383	278	651	3,870	1,666	2,031	1,294
Ohio	85,081	96,360	89,257	59,563	178,536	77,307	85,345	30,909
Oklahoma	19,826	8,390	4,473	4,341	18,856	6,442	9,229	5,838
Oregon	49,286	64,875	57,444	29,633	104,163	41,009	41,372	21,868
Pennsylvania	50,307	32,176	26,048	30,670	85,649	35,813	43,472	25,025
Puerto Rico	2,545	8,468	9,815	8,219	15,953	11,078	10,368	12,778
Rhode Island	13,478	15,715	15,163	12,377	37,363	17,522	18,115	15,500
South Carolina	22,991	18,682	15,328	9,412	33,751	12,790	16,976	7,952
South Dakota	2,719	3,597	2,987	1,758	5,153	2,233	2,977	1,754
Tennessee	34,382	41,176	38,179	22,632	71,019	40,827	64,490	39,505
Texas	38,725	48,295	45,603	18,421	63,002	31,670	47,765	24,779
Utah	18,749	14,756	11,179	10,477	27,249	12,339	19,164	3,897
Vermont	4,263	5,104	4,529	4,376	14,820	6,294	6,752	3,091
Virginia	14,556	10,338	9,738	8,688	27,247	12,265	14,463	12,257
Washington	60,023	56,700	46,282	29,494	111,359	46,130	54,642	33,237
West Virginia	17,080	13,430	7,909	7,510	30,557	9,591	12,427	6,590

State	0-5	6-11	12-17	18-23	24-44	45-54	55-69	70 and Older
Wisconsin	26,110	23,749	22,703	16,188	49,707	20,198	26,096	11,246
Wyoming	3,360	2,871	2,941	2,369	7,221	3,058	2,532	1,132
Total	1,434,705	1,381,551	1,258,841	846,629	2,558,981	1,154,407	1,441,852	912,914
Count	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 16: EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOLING (BY NUMBER OF PERSONS 24 YEARS OLD AND OLDER)

State	0-8 Years	9-12, Non-Graduates	High School Graduate/GED	12+ Some Postsecondary	2 or 4 Year College Graduates
Alabama	495	42,481	40,518	3,520	9,856
Alaska	85	217	858	29	126
Arizona	8,436	15,281	25,043	15,082	6,904
Arkansas	10,930	21,063	54,413	10,409	5,809
California	65,706	52,340	78,282	31,947	18,651
Colorado	1,456	2,432	5,722	2,231	1,772
Connecticut	12,268	33,373	93,520	22,638	16,973
Delaware	629	1,343	2,319	722	405
Dist. of Columbia	1,787	9,861	18,477	3,571	3,482
Florida	10,332	30,126	66,159	14,075	11,188
Georgia	4,979	19,660	32,830	9,889	3,872
Hawaii	1,962	4,187	7,997	1,313	839
Idaho	5,537	12,071	28,592	6,361	7,420
Illinois	4,401	15,652	30,663	13,180	5,850
Indiana	28,114	62,449	129,244	17,536	24,789
Iowa	3,491	31,448	82,301	27,011	17,436
Kansas	417	1,197	3,169	1,349	810
Kentucky	26,054	54,028	79,518	17,111	13,130
Louisiana	15,270	30,191	54,659	17,564	7,615
Maine	4,856	8,488	31,466	4,564	10,240
Maryland	4,246	11,160	43,726	8,242	3,979
Massachusetts	31,789	51,404	120,032	47,384	35,134
Michigan	318	24,122	38,514	9,383	15,212
Minnesota	28,487	23,957	91,639	28,740	26,010
Mississippi	7,419	19,643	22,979	6,430	6,226
Missouri	6,402	25,037	55,807	13,843	4,617
Montana	1,743	6,326	24,498	4,148	3,291
Nebraska	2,038	4,395	12,451	5,072	2,754
Nevada	602	1,513	4,429	1,944	757
New Hampshire	3,987	6,052	18,590	7,027	2,780
New Jersey	18,743	23,716	48,677	8,876	6,144
New Mexico	1,250	3,058	5,679	1,279	833
New York	12,743	30,368	56,932	17,771	12,324
North Carolina	2,043	7,083	13,707	4,128	3,890
North Dakota	507	1,356	3,566	1,523	1,645
Ohio	12,080	93,427	180,809	50,384	20,461
Oklahoma	1,372	5,990	16,945	4,441	2,837
Oregon	13,747	28,019	53,096	23,399	14,340
Pennsylvania	17,196	23,108	72,588	19,433	13,870
Puerto Rico	13,078	12,070	6,419	6,504	12,089
Rhode Island	8,630	19,654	19,606	9,157	5,398
South Carolina	848	23,000	33,813	7,971	6,646
South Dakota	3,515	2,740	3,239	1,090	716
Tennessee	25,454	45,938	89,404	15,927	11,074
Texas	37,137	36,847	61,079	20,452	11,701
Utah	2,395	12,698	16,346	3,610	3,084
Vermont	2,080	6,521	14,198	3,770	2,158
Virginia	6,663	11,288	20,501	5,243	3,296
Washington	21,653	26,280	61,335	27,028	24,051

State	0-8 Years	9-12, Non-Graduates	High School Graduate/GED	12+ Some Postsecondary	2 or 4 Year College Graduates
West Virginia	2,092	8,991	23,045	7,156	3,100
Wisconsin	4,890	10,270	24,843	8,201	6,983
Wyoming	380	1,681	4,563	1,120	945
Total	502,732	1,055,600	2,128,805	600,778	435,512
Count	52	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 17: OTHER CHARACTERISTICS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS)

State	Answered Yes to Possessing Health	Answered No to Possessing Health Insurance	Answered Yes to Being Disabled	Answered No to Being Disabled
Alabama	153,392	13,269	46,434	120,227
Alaska	2,620	935	584	3,391
Arizona	107,631	25,780	32,317	116,133
Arkansas	111,518	64,822	55,841	118,726
California	297,774	163,347	88,975	431,046
Colorado	21,823	5,304	7,180	20,027
Connecticut	289,646	33,854	33,084	290,017
Delaware	4,910	5,232	1,016	9,126
Dist. of Columbia	33,479	20,232	377	53,334
Florida	114,076	151,928	45,702	251,969
Georgia	79,963	71,449	32,838	156,711
Hawaii	14,045	2,560	6,872	15,745
Idaho	91,807	35,970	28,927	102,386
Illinois	76,082	214,706	87,891	436,690
Indiana	280,533	196,856	105,623	375,131
Iowa	269,715	45,806	61,078	245,632
Kansas	10,472	4,476	2,108	13,049
Kentucky	263,672	59,706	76,022	210,602
Louisiana	142,508	66,704	67,829	140,932
Maine	92,546	14,226	18,359	85,551
Maryland	98,808	47,912	25,832	112,925
Massachusetts	455,939	38,269	77,940	398,435
Michigan	149,661	7,618	25,466	131,813
Minnesota	86,532	33,674	73,996	324,352
Mississippi	70,403	39,286	37,952	71,737
Missouri	126,836	51,854	58,815	179,156
Montana	52,378	17,149	13,321	58,437
Nebraska	39,768	14,385	9,690	41,690
Nevada	13,041	6,606	3,052	15,486
New Hampshire	65,710	11,972	24,192	54,357
New Jersey	88,711	47,319	7,343	119,328
New Mexico	18,821	2,446	5,746	24,744
New York	253,295	234,362	46,406	449,276
North Carolina	36,188	25,126	10,547	51,374
North Dakota	8,072	2,879	2,500	8,495
Ohio	593,457	95,185	102,056	600,475
Oklahoma	48,290	25,358	8,577	65,880
Oregon	235,509	57,362	68,196	287,768
Pennsylvania	181,720	51,112	58,999	206,189
Puerto Rico	76,789	2,381	13,903	65,021
Rhode Island	95,888	24,693	12,253	75,624
South Carolina	124,120	12,803	20,277	117,419
South Dakota	12,238	8,242	2,730	20,115
Tennessee	268,939	61,753	119,748	223,329
Texas	192,849	125,411	71,215	247,045
Utah	24,772	39,349	11,519	67,042
Vermont	40,907	6,140	9,509	37,488
Virginia	56,332	35,496	18,252	77,370
Washington	232,201	70,453	79,977	250,556
West Virginia	99,166	3,935	8,114	83,331

State	Answered Yes to Possessing Health	Answered No to Possessing Health Insurance	Answered Yes to Being Disabled	Answered No to Being Disabled
Wisconsin	87,890	19,085	28,813	121,045
Wyoming	6,242	8,936	1,612	13,685
Total	6,399,684	2,425,713	1,857,605	7,797,412
Count	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 18: FAMILY STRUCTURE (BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES)

State	Headed by Single Parent		Two Parent Household	Single Person	Two Adults, No Children	Other
	Female Parent	Male Parent				
Alabama	24,020	955	3,122	47,681	5,969	5,085
Alaska	482	47	1,103	877	119	6
Arizona	15,340	1,559	11,737	13,430	6,545	3,832
Arkansas	22,677	1,583	12,112	48,182	12,708	2,767
California	66,889	10,351	74,109	109,686	35,233	23,091
Colorado	2,194	518	2,018	11,485	1,718	616
Connecticut	43,263	2,949	20,676	53,537	14,458	9,574
Delaware	1,494	126	664	2,482	358	80
DC	5,915	1,723	549	18,968	1,104	0
Florida	55,876	2,075	17,778	36,110	9,614	5,299
Georgia	25,439	749	6,331	38,324	5,477	1,120
Hawaii	2,917	481	4,786	12,182	1,133	571
Idaho	12,706	2,297	11,345	24,571	8,185	3,071
Illinois	18,159	1,312	7,350	134,825	6,077	85,730
Indiana	52,756	4,773	26,794	88,696	21,139	13,169
Iowa	29,436	2,974	27,642	44,863	15,849	2,125
Kansas	2,287	233	1,607	2,288	473	295
Kentucky	35,804	3,345	21,818	67,241	15,315	5,677
Louisiana	52,722	4,546	13,311	42,762	10,161	2,639
Maine	1,982	308	1,823	13,891	1,673	277
Maryland	27,430	2,787	11,236	26,148	5,682	4,813
Massachusetts	80,161	8,458	40,477	89,092	25,437	13,477
Michigan	11,567	1,261	7,083	36,202	13,115	5,960
Minnesota	28,906	3,703	30,245	67,613	22,459	5,489
Mississippi	17,220	1,522	4,327	25,532	4,129	43
Missouri	29,666	2,373	13,348	41,192	6,752	3,299
Montana	7,785	989	5,152	20,933	4,698	823
Nebraska	5,722	778	6,669	10,392	2,786	1,538
Nevada	1,730	263	1,754	3,233	1,016	628
New Hampshire	7,014	1,201	7,972	16,148	4,387	2,648
New Jersey	55,715	2,181	28,651	41,145	13,556	14,581
New Mexico	2,928	368	2,813	8,258	1,745	914
New York	38,196	4,691	31,174	40,279	13,951	10,757
North Carolina	15,674	1,983	7,493	14,434	2,463	946
North Dakota	1,822	243	1,468	4,537	946	470
Ohio	86,061	7,609	43,300	101,041	26,362	14,836
Oklahoma	9,386	740	9,501	11,851	4,051	2,505
Oregon	35,335	4,813	44,235	58,671	16,582	6,952
Pennsylvania	39,535	5,163	28,861	58,288	14,191	9,573
Puerto Rico	13,576	4,754	7,110	5,070	6,760	2,479
Rhode Island	14,974	2,026	9,139	30,404	5,188	13,825
South Carolina	22,322	1,626	3,714	21,991	4,837	4,347
South Dakota	2,320	289	1,414	4,495	802	474
Tennessee	36,396	2,803	22,057	70,567	19,134	1,891
Texas	36,854	2,240	16,391	49,651	16,156	7,552
Utah	11,001	786	18,293	12,575	3,209	3,813
Vermont	4,772	812	3,166	9,331	2,421	1,349
Virginia	17,596	1,515	8,562	18,947	4,125	3,601
Washington	41,342	4,803	38,683	73,489	17,984	10,263
West Virginia	8,349	795	6,583	11,771	4,728	4,412

State	Headed by Single Parent		Two Parent Household	Single Person	Two Adults, No Children	Other
	Female Parent	Male Parent				
Wisconsin	21,406	2,676	14,780	26,739	6,447	2,630
Wyoming	2,209	283	2,072	5,214	982	543
Total	1,207,328	119,438	744,398	1,827,314	450,389	322,455
Count	52	52	52	52	52	51

APPENDIX TABLE 19: FAMILY SIZE (BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES)

State	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	8 or more
Alabama	47,720	16,593	11,344	6,752	2,801	1,060	342	228
Alaska	595	356	437	392	264	166	91	133
Arizona	15,015	10,826	7,983	7,343	5,628	3,101	1,485	1,469
Arkansas	56,248	20,442	12,541	7,572	4,326	1,695	698	320
California	130,742	75,578	64,181	63,626	47,563	23,410	10,917	7,817
Colorado	11,483	2,793	1,636	1,272	781	378	122	107
Connecticut	59,327	32,481	23,716	16,873	8,726	3,691	1,292	896
Delaware	2,482	1,052	705	501	322	92	26	24
Dist. of Columbia	18,968	4,742	1,316	780	746	242	173	101
Florida	35,869	24,373	19,639	27,678	12,548	5,181	1,803	1,105
Georgia	38,356	14,686	9,324	6,387	3,449	1,568	801	271
Hawaii	12,166	2,634	2,464	2,550	1,808	878	364	290
Idaho	24,571	11,943	8,134	7,167	5,136	2,928	1,317	979
Illinois	132,563	48,899	32,418	23,773	13,441	6,103	2,353	1,455
Indiana	89,410	46,546	30,967	22,668	11,950	4,912	1,798	1,126
Iowa	45,448	27,321	19,130	14,761	9,290	4,261	1,650	1,072
Kansas	2,527	1,336	1,154	1,040	677	351	136	95
Kentucky	67,511	33,015	21,940	14,873	7,247	2,840	1,029	605
Louisiana	44,729	27,203	24,377	16,415	7,741	3,174	1,381	999
Maine	25,962	13,599	8,262	6,063	3,089	1,217	474	376
Maryland	29,394	18,364	15,271	8,006	4,453	1,979	693	367
Massachusetts	103,155	66,231	48,880	34,852	16,429	6,091	2,009	1,246
Michigan	38,212	16,206	8,240	6,313	3,774	1,598	659	416
Minnesota	72,412	34,374	23,081	19,141	12,692	7,080	3,049	2,964
Mississippi	25,542	9,872	7,799	5,430	2,622	1,180	466	546
Missouri	61,536	17,004	13,429	10,583	6,424	2,584	1,088	679
Montana	20,933	8,470	4,696	3,288	1,796	833	284	211
Nebraska	11,661	5,292	3,534	3,183	1,966	903	358	217
Nevada	3,198	1,849	1,282	1,094	667	320	107	77
New Hampshire	16,439	9,889	5,497	4,400	2,739	874	305	176
New Jersey	41,608	42,595	34,515	17,916	8,097	3,964	1,433	422
New Mexico	8,281	3,339	2,048	1,697	1,012	478	131	108
New York	49,120	28,823	24,671	19,656	11,039	5,599	2,099	1,837
North Carolina	14,877	11,799	8,875	6,381	2,993	1,154	467	255
North Dakota	4,540	1,775	1,193	912	536	281	142	108
Ohio	111,051	64,613	45,222	32,550	17,344	7,415	2,783	1,705
Oklahoma	13,690	7,091	5,490	4,926	2,966	1,408	495	290
Oregon	59,790	29,268	20,070	17,083	10,884	5,543	2,205	1,841
Pennsylvania	63,767	35,083	30,313	21,381	11,295	5,256	1,892	1,224
Puerto Rico	6,931	14,762	7,790	6,191	2,880	854	217	124
Rhode Island	32,192	16,745	10,747	7,543	3,590	1,517	589	270
South Carolina	22,100	11,423	11,596	6,960	2,924	1,252	453	242
South Dakota	4,527	1,727	1,168	983	654	362	205	178
Tennessee	75,156	36,604	21,248	14,797	7,445	3,148	1,275	738
Texas	49,651	28,133	19,132	14,870	9,527	4,567	1,741	1,223
Utah	13,447	7,489	5,484	4,823	3,736	4,171	859	693
Vermont	9,995	4,907	3,076	2,092	1,091	507	167	110
Virginia	21,116	10,526	8,808	6,714	3,754	1,661	725	452
Washington	83,938	31,356	23,575	19,974	12,466	6,585	2,949	2,585
West Virginia	12,908	8,960	6,300	4,934	2,583	961	322	216

State	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	8 or more
Wisconsin	29,729	17,452	13,825	10,827	6,337	3,023	1,145	874
Wyoming	5,484	3,286	1,512	1,174	642	319	106	55
Total	1,978,072	1,021,725	740,035	569,160	324,890	150,715	59,670	41,917
Count	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 20-1: SOURCE OF INCOME (BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES)

State	Unduplicated # of Families Reporting Zero Income	Unduplicated # of Families Reporting Income	TANF	SSI	Social Security	Pension
Alabama	8,154	77,494	1,689	23,013	44,573	2,620
Alaska	294	2,084	323	209	262	5
Arizona	13,410	39,431	2,457	7,796	10,751	838
Arkansas	12,831	92,091	4,185	23,223	40,310	1,209
California	55,091	273,199	42,267	61,196	58,245	7,233
Colorado	3,470	14,382	593	1,860	3,524	767
Connecticut	16,920	122,340	5,718	19,447	36,398	9,823
Delaware	1,164	3,559	282	606	881	155
D.C.	1,372	13,602	8,079	3,007	1,622	217
Florida	12,964	110,152	7,606	24,916	36,358	3,821
Georgia	18,898	85,291	1,054	15,933	46,690	3,554
Hawaii	871	17,437	5,596	1,992	4,713	493
Idaho	16,426	45,749	428	9,037	16,076	1,392
Illinois	29,741	230,516	8,344	64,769	125,95	6,291
Indiana	23,765	164,774	4,969	33,701	73,979	7,519
Iowa	7,660	107,023	5,966	18,268	40,447	5,633
Kansas	1,418	3,150	180	591	739	59
Kentucky	5,629	142,214	5,806	46,540	58,593	4,227
Louisiana	30,517	92,497	3,290	35,427	42,511	12,643
Maine	8,108	46,925	3,834	13,153	21,806	2,363
Maryland	17,321	59,598	4,814	10,224	18,751	3,530
Massachusetts	22,393	243,236	26,179	43,848	90,576	22,941
Michigan	6,052	62,360	301	12,580	33,865	7,191
Minnesota	20,024	139,717	11,061	19,206	31,162	6,691
Mississippi	8,232	45,232	1,783	18,595	22,344	2,208
Missouri	5,432	107,822	8,400	35,540	66,963	1,094
Montana	2,975	37,536	1,526	8,676	19,891	1,751
Nebraska	5,617	18,228	1,312	3,141	7,339	1,468
Nevada	3,341	4,315	270	673	846	52
New Hampshire	1,444	35,504	851	4,659	19,444	3,509
New Jersey	7,490	134,375	22,064	7,168	21,261	5,615
New Mexico	2,289	14,824	531	2,159	2,754	158
New York	25,594	103,480	16,787	18,675	20,647	4,367
North Carolina	7,704	30,502	1,547	5,553	7,156	1,110
North Dakota	2,454	7,033	152	1,542	2,078	109
Ohio	11,329	269,627	12,994	57,427	80,490	15,075
Oklahoma	7,100	31,449	683	3,593	6,272	1,536
Oregon	28,659	104,523	15,282	21,247	35,974	3,631
Pennsylvania	18,198	146,473	14,893	26,536	26,974	6,440
Puerto Rico	7,734	32,015	1,729	250	14,202	4,885
Rhode Island	22,262	32,637	3,361	5,940	13,870	3,302
South Carolina	2,954	53,956	1,996	10,587	21,736	1,186
South Dakota	1,968	7,831	334	1,181	2,473	131
Tennessee	16,889	133,155	5,560	34,832	70,466	5,508
Texas	19,586	109,258	2,219	35,301	50,762	2,717
Utah	6,060	40,546	399	4,300	5,823	433
Vermont	3,692	18,272	2,347	5,749	4,496	487
Virginia	10,199	42,479	3,971	7,281	10,920	2,729
Washington	21,201	133,763	13,955	34,640	32,044	3,343
West Virginia	5,949	27,903	1,284	5,214	8,052	2,247
Wisconsin	9,012	66,634	7,641	12,595	13,669	3,869

State	Unduplicated # of Families Reporting Zero Income	Unduplicated # of Families Reporting Income	TANF	SSI	Social Security	Pension
Wyoming	2,440	6,717	106	958	794	166
Total	602,297	3,984,910	298,998	864,554	1,428,5	190,341
Count	52	52	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 20-2: SOURCE OF INCOME (BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES)

State	General Assistance	Unemployment Insurance	Employment + Any Previous Sources	Employment Only	Other
Alabama	28	1,028	3,816	13,037	7,703
Alaska	95	72	1,154	58	329
Arizona	48	3,008	8,716	10,568	16,876
Arkansas	3,572	2,366	4,982	13,394	20,803
California	12,659	10,716	28,686	71,865	50,879
Colorado	417	239	1,165	2,640	6,150
Connecticut	2,604	11,236	49,718	50,110	18,285
Delaware	188	197	622	1,308	685
Dist. of Columbia	165	995	170	552	177
Florida	3,639	5,392	13,277	33,574	14,812
Georgia	652	2,150	3,460	26,435	19,824
Hawaii	397	290	3,224	5,121	5,581
Idaho	16	629	4,538	11,951	13,774
Illinois	546	8,107	33,444	67,473	41,972
Indiana	3,932	4,867	33,962	63,501	8,139
Iowa	216	4,464	16,175	37,088	11,813
Kansas	107	67	341	1,130	555
Kentucky	0	1,742	7,275	22,013	13,001
Louisiana	5,605	4,414	10,799	19,425	7,318
Maine	1,060	3,052	7,735	3,029	2,297
Maryland	2,067	3,141	8,129	21,395	14,985
Massachusetts	4,840	8,973	41,662	64,659	65,369
Michigan	1,377	1,483	7,902	14,255	9,223
Minnesota	3,490	4,009	25,738	43,463	41,262
Mississippi	5,205	1,992	3,330	8,652	2,706
Missouri	0	2,447	1,961	38,178	30,108
Montana	76	1,635	12,557	2,270	4,694
Nebraska	357	858	8,124	10,001	6,005
Nevada	27	48	388	1,533	709
New Hampshire	437	997	6,711	6,247	8,071
New Jersey	11,618	4,652	42,225	54,215	13,270
New Mexico	154	218	1,383	3,916	5,075
New York	8,666	4,298	14,047	33,226	19,771
North Carolina	0	2,732	5,922	11,269	4,849
North Dakota	82	106	433	3,189	727
Ohio	0	6,324	63,519	52,424	66,130
Oklahoma	2,236	537	435	20,065	4,079
Oregon	3,257	6,642	16,589	32,238	35,054
Pennsylvania	5,453	6,723	24,915	51,387	18,019
Puerto Rico	1,605	1,840	990	6,037	1,993
Rhode Island	368	3,654	5,669	12,564	6,763
South Carolina	50	2,345	4,716	12,823	11,489
South Dakota	161	73	807	2,551	507
Tennessee	512	1,920	6,421	24,742	15,502
Texas	1,791	1,823	16,393	22,353	17,307
Utah	316	801	1,746	25,136	4,806
Vermont	558	2,008	2,405	4,586	4,480
Virginia	2,598	1,983	8,832	16,144	6,700
Washington	4,486	4,747	17,618	39,327	30,224
West Virginia	112	888	4,146	9,799	5,254

State	General Assistance	Unemployment Insurance	Employment + Any Previous Sources	Employment Only	Other
Wisconsin	677	4,106	6,524	20,616	12,842
Wyoming	56	182	647	4,439	393
Total	98,578	149,216	596,143	1,127,971	729,339
Count	48	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 21: FAMILY INCOME (BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES)

State	As Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines							
	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	22,022	18,669	23,789	14,056	6,988	952	169	195
Alaska	984	253	259	228	130	96	77	303
Arizona	18,235	13,541	12,330	4,268	2,667	849	533	337
Arkansas	28,628	23,677	25,239	15,436	4,658	2,174	934	1,133
California	108,441	47,805	67,359	23,164	31,182	17,054	5,066	4,310
Colorado	6,092	1,652	3,541	2,276	695	353	196	435
Connecticut	27,694	17,581	19,569	16,903	14,345	12,178	9,214	19,511
Delaware	1,523	651	482	530	844	86	36	55
Dist. of Columbia	26,525	724	330	299	102	101	96	82
Florida	44,965	35,821	24,106	12,785	8,282	1,601	583	822
Georgia	24,701	15,044	22,169	12,619	6,214	2,806	671	976
Hawaii	2,017	1,040	6,504	2,493	2,379	611	88	184
Idaho	25,269	8,243	12,626	7,363	3,758	851	482	3,583
Illinois	72,294	55,115	61,141	41,609	28,231	1,259	636	985
Indiana	48,575	41,516	47,860	35,401	24,054	7,656	889	1,093
Iowa	36,680	18,378	22,913	19,569	14,906	5,529	2,139	2,379
Kansas	2,215	1,065	1,100	535	158	79	27	13
Kentucky	49,552	38,133	37,244	18,370	3,068	797	395	392
Louisiana	46,967	28,812	22,294	14,314	5,692	2,808	1,731	1,222
Maine	15,319	6,349	12,286	9,571	7,715	4,049	1,768	1,998
Maryland	28,021	12,155	10,516	7,927	7,592	7,714	2,715	2,308
Massachusetts	78,677	27,699	49,105	34,790	29,604	24,135	19,913	36,050
Michigan	22,069	11,573	14,456	11,079	6,695	3,326	2,055	4,165
Minnesota	59,154	20,036	23,890	19,946	16,940	14,087	15,284	6,232
Mississippi	18,952	17,453	10,064	4,257	2,442	138	130	28
Missouri	39,612	29,025	21,773	13,400	4,885	1,965	1,023	1,642
Montana	7,292	7,204	10,798	7,351	4,474	2,512	722	14
Nebraska	8,127	4,757	4,862	3,793	1,878	785	494	662
Nevada	5,540	915	994	670	415	242	151	285
New Hampshire	3,274	4,570	7,176	6,517	6,125	4,508	3,621	414
New Jersey	24,271	20,799	36,788	26,373	13,704	8,261	8,648	7,060
New Mexico	6,826	3,072	3,379	1,720	756	389	306	632
New York	50,967	18,192	23,177	17,307	6,564	5,216	3,013	5,242
North Carolina	14,150	8,896	10,134	3,058	1,769	866	592	330
North Dakota	3,623	1,349	1,441	1,363	721	365	232	382
Ohio	95,336	61,433	51,485	35,678	23,860	10,580	2,145	2,166
Oklahoma	15,273	5,375	5,339	3,351	1,944	1,597	1,062	3,554
Oregon	52,813	20,678	29,807	15,708	11,349	10,067	1,234	1,371
Pennsylvania	53,670	20,867	28,153	20,471	12,615	6,027	4,250	8,873
Puerto Rico	26,229	7,476	4,443	1,601	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	32,460	6,796	8,347	5,767	4,317	11,596	2,707	3,276
South Carolina	16,659	12,622	14,800	8,471	4,330	230	117	83
South Dakota	3,642	1,524	1,686	1,272	667	222	269	517
Tennessee	47,966	29,923	41,973	24,976	10,825	1,959	692	617
Texas	43,362	27,699	34,519	17,495	3,104	1,265	626	774
Utah	22,921	3,554	5,216	2,816	5,603	547	271	362
Vermont	6,918	3,090	4,160	3,419	1,625	1,128	556	917
Virginia	21,205	8,896	9,833	6,222	1,918	2,742	633	1,015
Washington	60,631	29,590	35,373	20,085	10,393	2,992	1,395	4,867

As Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines								
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
West Virginia	14,316	5,254	4,569	3,556	2,025	1,323	907	2,328
Wisconsin	12,490	6,745	13,499	7,988	6,307	7,014	2,706	1,421
Wyoming	2,339	1,431	2,708	1,165	616	405	291	525
Total	1,507,483	814,717	947,604	591,381	372,130	196,092	104,490	138,120
Count	52	52	52	52	51	51	51	51

APPENDIX TABLE 22: FAMILY HOUSING (BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES)

State	Own	Rent	Homeless	Other
Alabama	36,366	49,508	319	261
Alaska	877	733	426	389
Arizona	17,922	31,590	1,257	2,061
Arkansas	31,588	54,682	447	6,272
California	39,093	180,101	29,086	15,924
Colorado	3,236	7,796	1,807	1,474
Connecticut	36,074	97,593	2,951	2,161
Delaware	1,663	1,800	803	903
Dist. of Columbia	808	11,954	4,658	10,839
Florida	21,193	87,021	1,765	4,837
Georgia	31,977	53,912	1,596	4,431
Hawaii	1,711	15,797	517	1,454
Idaho	9,827	16,540	543	9,311
Illinois	75,793	153,246	7,826	22,992
Indiana	71,064	129,285	1,440	1,341
Iowa	44,107	69,895	1,498	6,966
Kansas	1,327	4,741	457	583
Kentucky	49,526	79,624	1,010	3,275
Louisiana	39,853	73,076	1,803	8,970
Maine	26,915	14,326	107	10,279
Maryland	22,856	49,052	4,902	4,563
Massachusetts	71,098	149,584	10,252	22,719
Michigan	30,790	36,424	1,801	3,273
Minnesota	70,182	88,812	3,226	2,949
Mississippi	25,517	26,743	460	348
Missouri	27,401	80,945	1,023	2,819
Montana	10,547	16,968	1,167	395
Nebraska	6,784	16,691	891	2,085
Nevada	1,347	4,725	658	1,438
New Hampshire	15,371	20,551	581	166
New Jersey	17,746	115,058	3,441	6,774
New Mexico	3,469	6,313	133	2,097
New York	23,058	96,139	6,218	10,664
North Carolina	8,696	24,001	1,675	1,464
North Dakota	2,720	5,392	1,022	285
Ohio	116,025	166,658	0	0
Oklahoma	10,097	20,580	1,417	4,924
Oregon	25,270	82,144	19,983	9,663
Pennsylvania	33,469	87,341	7,139	16,363
Puerto Rico	24,188	7,649	121	7,791
Rhode Island	12,768	40,006	1,388	11,634
South Carolina	19,769	36,341	438	490
South Dakota	2,950	5,822	704	268
Tennessee	53,341	94,185	1,476	9,673
Texas	52,292	71,086	544	4,922
Utah	5,477	23,174	3,009	3,239
Vermont	4,659	13,924	2,160	774
Virginia	10,475	30,655	3,535	5,349
Washington	30,373	105,200	13,820	7,024
West Virginia	13,952	13,285	1,540	2,897
Wisconsin	20,942	46,619	4,065	2,852
Wyoming	809	6,112	1,476	828

State	Own	Rent	Homeless	Other
Total	1,315,358	2,721,399	160,581	265,453
Count	52	52	51	51

APPENDIX TABLE 23-1: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Weatherization DOE	LIHEAP Fuel Assistance HHS	LIHEAP Weatherization HHS	Head Start-HHS
Alabama	\$1,783,607	\$41,181,356	\$862,451	\$77,325,698
Alaska	\$617,657	\$0	\$0	\$5,192,212
Arizona	\$355,544	\$16,202,555	\$1,471,586	\$41,533,011
Arkansas	\$4,133,739	\$21,599,476	\$5,925,562	\$31,501,410
California	\$2,463,495	\$43,591,957	\$44,793,153	\$162,476,703
Colorado	\$277,765	\$6,700,375	\$372,875	\$3,566,700
Connecticut	\$2,307,352	\$77,075,122	\$46,587	\$25,778,771
Delaware	\$0	\$334,054	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$324,038	\$0	\$129,511	\$1,387,650
Florida	\$886,826	\$50,636,097	\$5,750,844	\$92,555,874
Georgia	\$2,892,285	\$53,150,712	\$1,576,475	\$127,093,307
Hawaii	\$124,301	\$222,969	\$46,354	\$14,514,129
Idaho	\$1,308,454	\$2,838,554	\$3,985,718	\$13,820,551
Illinois	\$12,250,583	\$117,716,941	\$17,466,552	\$180,448,014
Indiana	\$4,818,853	\$48,157,712	\$8,523,986	\$38,547,798
Iowa	\$3,001,054	\$44,082,143	\$13,607,508	\$36,604,463
Kansas	\$688,924	\$0	\$2,231,994	\$10,632,133
Kentucky	\$3,234,082	\$40,820,682	\$4,891,548	\$83,627,025
Louisiana	\$2,695,540	\$35,297,139	\$4,287,655	\$84,336,181
Maine	\$2,091,863	\$3,215,212	\$4,749,279	\$17,527,142
Maryland	\$2,149,442	\$20,905,101	\$0	\$26,261,059
Massachusetts	\$5,480,417	\$121,162,222	\$6,922,878	\$75,573,558
Michigan	\$14,035,542	\$0	\$7,246,878	\$94,595,543
Minnesota	\$7,159,852	\$66,356,513	\$6,542,641	\$63,928,747
Mississippi	\$1,147,406	\$20,191,114	\$4,113,196	\$55,099,628
Missouri	\$4,349,889	\$27,945,212	\$5,629,828	\$58,691,867
Montana	\$1,954,396	\$3,419,279	\$4,326,215	\$9,852,002
Nebraska	\$1,793,445	\$946	\$2,585,669	\$17,784,341
Nevada	\$168,673	\$0	\$151,512	\$5,279,204
New Hampshire	\$1,243,163	\$25,395,395	\$545,609	\$13,147,870
New Jersey	\$3,100,603	\$9,689,906	\$6,887,869	\$57,763,739
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,857,981
New York	\$12,119,126	\$13,552,431	\$200,000	\$164,361,296
North Carolina	\$3,142,949	\$458,694	\$12,440,885	\$81,030,031
North Dakota	\$3,060,647	\$1,215,855	\$1,806,240	\$5,437,171
Ohio	\$8,232,037	\$57,481,658	\$15,199,205	\$138,912,194
Oklahoma	\$2,056,806	\$0	\$1,587,880	\$66,368,009
Oregon	\$2,874,623	\$29,853,199	\$5,699,841	\$14,762,920
Pennsylvania	\$4,672,114	\$3,367,669	\$13,489,465	\$70,582,179
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$3,531,152	\$16,931,706	\$7,670,378	\$5,565,834
South Carolina	\$1,550,239	\$29,821,814	\$5,316,258	\$73,368,204
South Dakota	\$1,824,367	\$152,851	\$331,067	\$1,891,346
Tennessee	\$1,166,941	\$56,878,023	\$976,507	\$72,813,325
Texas	\$3,860,526	\$74,570,205	\$11,553,837	\$110,624,387
Utah	\$1,241,143	\$3,465,799	\$1,523,908	\$17,657,563
Vermont	\$914,365	\$2,835,158	\$2,872,761	\$5,653,354
Virginia	\$1,788,264	\$183,642	\$8,302,137	\$37,876,723
Washington	\$2,719,539	\$36,945,296	\$6,402,533	\$9,222,812
West Virginia	\$3,073,775	\$41,059	\$3,658,656	\$28,834,650
Wisconsin	\$7,688,524	\$2,878,664	\$8,096,915	\$17,546,829
Wyoming	\$167,928	\$0	\$296,147	\$1,563,318

State	Weatherization DOE	LIHEAP Fuel Assistance HHS	LIHEAP Weatherization HHS	Head Start- HHS
Total	154,523,854	1,228,522,467	273,096,553	2,466,376,457
Count	49	43	47	50

APPENDIX TABLE 23-2: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Early Head Start-HHS	Older Americans Act HHS	Social Services Block Grant HHS	Medicare/Medicaid HHS	Assets for Independence	TANF HHS
Alabama	\$10,898,688	\$94,344	\$0	\$937,094	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$1,134,379	\$55,591	\$121,931	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$6,670,082	\$5,741,738	\$2,643,044	\$59,015	\$0	\$4,004,288
Arkansas	\$9,832,564	\$1,287,719	\$441,438	\$5,565,508	\$18,824	\$279,568
California	\$33,984,146	\$6,139,073	\$3,500,000	\$11,986,840	\$776,998	\$393,258,795
Colorado	\$0	\$5,484,632	\$23,036,944	\$3,362,341	\$0	\$25,616,357
Connecticut	\$2,527,907	\$4,122,067	\$2,531,539	\$258,151	\$29,779	\$90,397
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$7,308,328	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$160,619
Florida	\$12,882,656	\$6,608,723	\$0	\$325,873	\$0	\$747,799
Georgia	\$19,263,519	\$4,179,158	\$12,584	\$209,776	\$0	\$440,930
Hawaii	\$0	\$1,239,031	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$215,515
Idaho	\$2,031,090	\$1,130,892	\$0	\$556,013	\$0	\$338,813
Illinois	\$18,119,236	\$15,003,430	\$15,168	\$169,686	\$8,500	\$103,997
Indiana	\$7,126,621	\$7,464,904	\$3,037,142	\$6,819,576	\$307,704	\$453,581
Iowa	\$11,587,607	\$81,712	\$6,385	\$3,524,993	\$0	\$2,620,856
Kansas	\$3,784,668	\$4,606	\$0	\$14,496	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	\$12,653,895	\$4,292,677	\$691,155	\$3,018,681	\$0	\$2,149,393
Louisiana	\$7,794,187	\$173,832	\$0	\$265,522	\$172,500	\$0
Maine	\$9,089,124	\$0	\$1,199,202	\$37,086,344	\$60,937	\$2,217
Maryland	\$3,728,126	\$874,453	\$0	\$6,339,676	\$10,020	\$0
Massachusetts	\$12,053,078	\$394,209	\$12,812	\$4,063,691	\$60,283	\$11,048,634
Michigan	\$32,534,198	\$9,269,604	\$0	\$217,900	\$273,408	\$4,552,177
Minnesota	\$16,502,776	\$3,519,905	\$177,954	\$2,932,919	\$155,743	\$9,521,278
Mississippi	\$6,753,147	\$933,874	\$557,770	\$1,146,536	\$0	\$1,034,356
Missouri	\$12,887,762	\$179,604	\$0	\$1,712,341	\$16,750	\$3,196,433
Montana	\$1,635,844	\$1,671,040	\$0	\$520,601	\$15,840	\$3,395,731
Nebraska	\$6,668,893	\$206,363	\$79,416	\$1,575,197	\$0	\$0
Nevada	\$50,552	\$206,336	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	\$4,404,994	\$1,563,953	\$912,496	\$1,474,978	\$0	\$4,002,910
New Jersey	\$14,197,423	\$866,592	\$1,366,978	\$19,423,996	\$468,711	\$677,290
New Mexico	\$2,072,420	\$231,148	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	\$0	\$587,575	\$611,784	\$2,940,404	\$13,882	\$17,473,757
North Carolina	\$17,436,594	\$1,718,234	\$0	\$6,015	\$2,000	\$5,000
North Dakota	\$2,305,274	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$44,947	\$0
Ohio	\$23,083,779	\$2,517,746	\$115,763	\$19,957,404	\$27,739	\$8,775,057
Oklahoma	\$15,737,786	\$1,675,324	\$460,512	\$5,307,382	\$60,000	\$420,769
Oregon	\$5,560,524	\$2,834,931	\$565,487	\$1,323,095	\$0	\$426,894
Pennsylvania	\$11,701,967	\$8,678,147	\$2,571,589	\$10,343,123	\$46,798	\$13,962,784
Puerto Rico	\$14,042,818	\$2,400,437	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$929,880
Rhode Island	\$1,628,155	\$939,199	\$473,128	\$755,122	\$0	\$793,188
South Carolina	\$12,655,859	\$0	\$279,554	\$8,202	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$2,226,687	\$828,774	\$0	\$0	\$3,455	\$0
Tennessee	\$15,819,197	\$15,213,270	\$1,187,167	\$1,923,062	\$36,154	\$68,754
Texas	\$29,768,350	\$12,419,386	\$866,991	\$20,942,624	\$0	\$111,642
Utah	\$937,789	\$1,254,835	\$381,844	\$347,273	\$0	\$1,590,740
Vermont	\$2,846,541	\$0	\$94,079	\$574,725	\$128,326	\$89,942
Virginia	\$8,456,456	\$2,686,748	\$0	\$1,451,150	\$0	\$144,053
Washington	\$4,900,529	\$2,497,759	\$0	\$4,311,816	\$0	\$3,571,381
West Virginia	\$5,273,505	\$1,014,070	\$0	\$7,890,459	\$0	\$24,000

State	Early Head Start-HHS	Older Americans Act HHS	Social Services Block Grant HHS	Medicare/Medicaid HHS	Assets for Independence	TANF HHS
Wisconsin	\$2,683,633	\$499,195	\$354,595	\$512,032	\$0	\$13,842,409
Wyoming	\$1,242,083	\$862,489	\$882,946	\$7,594,474	\$197,350	\$531,043
Total	\$468,485,435	\$141,649,328	\$49,189,397	\$199,756,105	\$2,936,648	\$530,673,227
Count	48	46	31	43	24	40

APPENDIX TABLE 23-3: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Child Care Development Block Grant HHS	Other HHS Resources	WIC-USDA	All USDA Non-Food Programs	Other USDA Food Programs	Community Development Block Grant HUD
Alabama	\$0	\$685,012	\$0	\$0	\$10,436,439	\$3,664,440
Alaska	\$0	\$330,703	\$0	\$369,855	\$357,044	\$1,021,017
Arizona	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$60,058	\$1,402,526	\$1,436,042
Arkansas	\$1,394,308	\$1,142,968	\$0	\$227,874	\$6,874,129	\$24,955
California	\$15,873,367	\$65,106,281	\$33,383,686	\$2,032,568	\$235,150,596	\$11,057,961
Colorado	\$10,006,367	\$45,329,023	\$531,889	\$113,102	\$75,143,164	\$5,263,587
Connecticut	\$3,353,140	\$2,429,787	\$4,457,208	\$157,641	\$5,280,745	\$147,610
Delaware	\$0	\$350,345	\$0	\$0	\$6,720	\$61,028
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$214,890	\$30,107
Florida	\$0	\$652,682	\$0	\$2,497,232	\$4,708,197	\$4,672,386
Georgia	\$0	\$140,839	\$0	\$764,109	\$8,665,399	\$4,082,018
Hawaii	\$0	\$292,678	\$0	\$735,422	\$1,595,929	\$149,118
Idaho	\$0	\$1,104,343	\$0	\$793,867	\$1,625,346	\$3,818
Illinois	\$0	\$18,162,805	\$8,504,168	\$329,559	\$3,634,642	\$37,031,539
Indiana	\$1,275,152	\$2,437,653	\$6,485,872	\$0	\$2,773,828	\$1,096,899
Iowa	\$4,379,580	\$7,940,902	\$22,229,450	\$0	\$9,694,179	\$252,532
Kansas	\$598,615	\$237,573	\$0	\$0	\$2,166,726	\$733,966
Kentucky	\$239,386	\$7,130,387	\$0	\$220,290	\$5,746,862	\$1,125,076
Louisiana	\$0	\$4,550,068	\$173,990	\$0	\$14,270,466	\$139,166
Maine	\$0	\$5,635,996	\$8,679,816	\$569,169	\$2,559,043	\$2,070,689
Maryland	\$0	\$2,039,940	\$0	\$312,671	\$2,665,751	\$1,129,714
Massachusetts	\$68,495,836	\$8,608,103	\$25,880,147	\$312,059	\$5,498,382	\$354,021
Michigan	\$0	\$1,456,447	\$1,928,057	\$1,266,719	\$18,173,457	\$7,040,078
Minnesota	\$5,240,410	\$37,107,943	\$4,156,930	\$1,718,744	\$7,293,533	\$10,754,500
Mississippi	\$0	\$20,936	\$0	\$308,654	\$9,893,947	\$0
Missouri	\$0	\$2,585,652	\$1,184,572	\$1,164,978	\$5,348,177	\$19,682
Montana	\$1,053,396	\$1,178,884	\$60,802	\$905,838	\$2,094,553	\$134,920
Nebraska	\$56,599	\$5,270,538	\$7,620,267	\$51,876	\$2,874,802	\$0
Nevada	\$0	\$313,432	\$1,603,980	\$0	\$300,237	\$80,058
New Hampshire	\$1,171,493	\$751,316	\$7,017,356	\$123,470	\$3,516,411	\$284,529
New Jersey	\$1,805,776	\$11,867,700	\$27,975,576	\$364,162	\$4,558,297	\$3,808,535
New Mexico	\$0	\$4,375	\$0	\$1,301,111	\$13,764,602	\$0
New York	\$2,313,421	\$7,985,090	\$14,958,198	\$815,943	\$12,258,663	\$8,198,089
North Carolina	\$109,325	\$428,685	\$0	\$48,749	\$8,312,730	\$137,276
North Dakota	\$0	\$387,752	\$447,766	\$0	\$2,407,523	\$225,874
Ohio	\$480,037	\$12,934,252	\$4,143,017	\$2,471,283	\$10,564,387	\$3,748,342
Oklahoma	\$146,762	\$4,892,580	\$0	\$3,376,855	\$12,843,821	\$748,644
Oregon	\$1,605,637	\$5,011,835	\$0	\$71,427	\$9,104,119	\$1,195,489
Pennsylvania	\$24,515,931	\$4,647,843	\$24,490,197	\$54,953	\$9,525,978	\$3,986,679
Puerto Rico	\$851,563	\$2,334,437	\$1,588,302	\$21,050	\$326,530	\$3,459,782
Rhode Island	\$0	\$6,544,585	\$3,405,107	\$0	\$1,023,116	\$299,805
South Carolina	\$172,871	\$38,000	\$0	\$419,480	\$11,622,417	\$15,000
South Dakota	\$33,587	\$504,318	\$0	\$804,232	\$869,114	\$0
Tennessee	\$1,076,898	\$2,982,295	\$0	\$3,468,681	\$9,590,403	\$1,659,019
Texas	\$34,320,192	\$39,820,452	\$13,621,351	\$547,569	\$11,410,163	\$87,891,526
Utah	\$434,401	\$1,529,686	\$0	\$236,294	\$2,835,810	\$1,081,009
Vermont	\$93,406	\$356,270	\$0	\$118,002	\$2,164,958	\$1,476,505
Virginia	\$36,660	\$2,549,984	\$0	\$848,936	\$2,798,830	\$1,547,775
Washington	\$3,059,381	\$2,830,424	\$2,233,914	\$332,740	\$7,206,834	\$7,590,525
West Virginia	\$3,559,161	\$2,562,331	\$0	\$8,001	\$1,598,262	\$0

State	Child Care Development Block Grant HHS	Other HHS Resources	WIC- USDA	All USDA Non-Food Programs	Other USDA Food Programs	Community Development Block Grant HUD
Wisconsin	\$1,043,967	\$2,590,162	\$1,468,031	\$999,627	\$9,955,678	\$886,130
Wyoming	\$71,063	\$1,472,629	\$84,516	\$149,783	\$151,500	\$52,773
Total	\$188,867,689	\$337,273,921	\$228,314,165	\$31,494,633	\$594,859,855	\$221,870,231
Count	32	51	27	42	52	47

APPENDIX TABLE 23-4: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	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	\$269,867	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,337	\$450,555
Arizona	\$343,211	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,666,685	\$170,923
Arkansas	\$337,347	\$1,761,840	\$170,923	\$0	\$138,947	\$0
California	\$12,276,238	\$520,713	\$411,563	\$0	\$1,004,854	\$1,794,248
Colorado	\$776,627	\$43,620	\$250,029	\$0	\$359,667	\$210,919
Connecticut	\$348,232	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$83,792	\$2,239,271
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,000
Dist. of Columbia	\$46,442	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$1,960,000	\$499,489	\$561,936	\$0	\$736,813	\$0
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$908,615	\$0	\$1,156,170	\$2,632,204
Hawaii	\$34,002	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26,318	\$43,658
Idaho	\$582,537	\$551,579	\$0	\$0	\$42,358	\$390,886
Illinois	\$6,238,894	\$0	\$1,024,992	\$0	\$9,397,725	\$19,548,370
Indiana	\$21,287,256	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$373,456	\$0
Iowa	\$37,078	\$0	\$1,285,673	\$0	\$442,758	\$124,292
Kansas	\$3,294,575	\$23,903	\$830,463	\$0	\$122,996	\$629,506
Kentucky	\$1,253,786	\$0	\$1,311,108	\$0	\$398,114	\$5,695,431
Louisiana	\$11,338,549	\$0	\$11,503	\$0	\$647,898	\$262,960
Maine	\$0	\$41,253	\$0	\$0	\$13,086	\$0
Maryland	\$3,944,352	\$0	\$156,250	\$0	\$609,150	\$1,174,052
Massachusetts	\$24,847,244	\$0	\$269,428	\$0	\$867,618	\$2,030,869
Michigan	\$90,496	\$0	\$441,652	\$0	\$1,850,287	\$2,786,388
Minnesota	\$1,115,314	\$1,284	\$0	\$0	\$831,081	\$1,262,825
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$39,500	\$0	\$119,655	\$1,009,300
Missouri	\$47,655,120	\$1,990,271	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$422,457
Montana	\$1,389,750	\$230,993	\$69,805	\$125,083	\$548,957	\$293,539
Nebraska	\$223,686	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$494,331	\$1,360,233
Nevada	\$0	\$0	\$56,740	\$0	\$137,093	\$334,119
New Hampshire	\$1,472,101	\$5,938,925	\$2,340	\$875,537	\$686,457	\$1,311,041
New Jersey	\$636,814	\$0	\$525,651	\$0	\$1,180,278	\$5,609,370
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	\$12,227,299	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$727,463	\$0
North Carolina	\$30,723,968	\$770,843	\$108,790	\$0	\$281,435	\$528,644
North Dakota	\$16,153	\$0	\$118,544	\$0	\$75,585	\$31,612
Ohio	\$8,579,227	\$0	\$445,098	\$0	\$399,363	\$1,427,828
Oklahoma	\$125,055	\$0	\$1,025,000	\$0	\$734,184	\$272,175
Oregon	\$1,735,864	\$0	\$1,416,541	\$0	\$1,527,385	\$4,811,506
Pennsylvania	\$427,694	\$4,192,234	\$736,925	\$0	\$3,398,514	\$6,086,322
Puerto Rico	\$15,427,040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$377,568	\$520,312
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$62,079	\$240,102
South Carolina	\$0	\$242,831	\$0	\$0	\$500,278	\$834,444
South Dakota	\$306,531	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$92,088	\$534,317
Tennessee	\$4,587,891	\$8,389,688	\$0	\$0	\$327,252	\$336,286
Texas	\$14,557,197	\$51,827	\$484,310	\$0	\$2,436,009	\$447,049
Utah	\$2,603,155	\$0	\$155,800	\$0	\$158,276	\$339,865
Vermont	\$84,830	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$130,258	\$246,123
Virginia	\$1,153,929	\$575,713	\$0	\$8,651	\$110,356	\$32,326
Washington	\$2,760,514	\$211,153	\$643,843	\$0	\$1,614,687	\$7,128,038
West Virginia	\$469,023	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$223,958	\$388,366

State	HUD Section 8	HUD Section 202	HUD Home Tenant Based Assistance	HUD HOPE for Homeowners Program	HUD Emergency Solutions Grant	HUD Continuum of Care
Wisconsin	\$4,761,105	\$150,472	\$569,159	\$0	\$1,967,585	\$4,486,354
Wyoming	\$302,469	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$122,056	\$166,843
Total	\$242,378,596	\$26,188,631	\$14,032,181	\$1,009,271	\$39,477,125	\$80,657,930
Count	42	19	28	3	48	44

APPENDIX TABLE 23-5: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Other HUD (Incl Homeless)	Workforce Investment Act	Employment and Training DOL	Other DOL Programs	Corporation for National and Community Service	FEMA
Alabama	\$80,297	\$42,988	\$463,715	\$0	\$814,959	\$285,833
Alaska	\$544,455	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$569,665	\$0
Arizona	\$591,717	\$5,297,269	\$2,178,286	\$0	\$77,278	\$243,619
Arkansas	\$892,372	\$1,989,621	\$403,079	\$0	\$30,457	\$41,803
California	\$2,952,281	\$47,618,743	\$7,300,080	\$1,282,788	\$1,070,278	\$586,451
Colorado	\$2,809,274	\$5,197,767	\$216,405	\$2,202,633	\$385,652	\$185,710
Connecticut	\$1,794,947	\$7,183,832	\$565,240	\$58,059	\$1,239,215	\$65,064
Delaware	\$192,652	\$0	\$523,190	\$0	\$324,414	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$96,196	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$707,306	\$0
Florida	\$1,740,987	\$184,899	\$663,000	\$594,000	\$1,084,356	\$241,886
Georgia	\$172,991	\$277,167	\$145,637	\$0	\$671,476	\$704,008
Hawaii	\$45,815	\$0	\$273,103	\$0	\$104,069	\$559
Idaho	\$262,556	\$1,042,300	\$221,211	\$0	\$124,565	\$59,429
Illinois	\$10,125,345	\$21,773,705	\$521,823	\$0	\$1,523,011	\$278,842
Indiana	\$716,779	\$3,470,115	\$1,048,600	\$0	\$1,308,809	\$46,835
Iowa	\$1,251,473	\$551,831	\$701,539	\$0	\$17,692	\$79,962
Kansas	\$0	\$4,433,276	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,903
Kentucky	\$2,522,066	\$9,713,178	\$2,556,366	\$473,832	\$2,612,681	\$164,461
Louisiana	\$2,079,688	\$1,697,095	\$893,874	\$256,573	\$1,076,832	\$167,760
Maine	\$1,126,370	\$2,237,848	\$0	\$0	\$998,288	\$14,258
Maryland	\$1,424,262	\$9,000	\$0	\$0	\$627,007	\$68,031
Massachusetts	\$25,872,952	\$1,311,810	\$2,025,785	\$274,433	\$1,814,615	\$553,516
Michigan	\$3,523,967	\$7,332,505	\$5,120,816	\$47,611	\$1,560,054	\$344,532
Minnesota	\$2,718,449	\$1,605,267	\$1,543,136	\$0	\$687,473	\$262,157
Mississippi	\$4,900	\$1,887,133	\$154,384	\$0	\$811,973	\$105,179
Missouri	\$7,633,254	\$1,120,724	\$32,703	\$0	\$776,009	\$181,801
Montana	\$1,870,038	\$1,580,583	\$341,482	\$0	\$1,317,917	\$103,940
Nebraska	\$312,993	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$902,574	\$42,256
Nevada	\$9,000	\$2,199,662	\$562,786	\$0	\$0	\$3,304
New Hampshire	\$849,448	\$5,707,155	\$735,010	\$0	\$536,018	\$37,560
New Jersey	\$2,195,026	\$2,359,481	\$737,713	\$37,750	\$564,827	\$117,188
New Mexico	\$0	\$1,301,991	\$989,833	\$0	\$230,203	\$71,664
New York	\$21,836,752	\$24,736,375	\$2,888,188	\$3,806,232	\$3,129,365	\$166,137
North Carolina	\$779,654	\$4,238,242	\$0	\$6,636	\$1,782,354	\$56,179
North Dakota	\$1,187,305	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$41,506
Ohio	\$3,026,656	\$4,421,081	\$4,596,026	\$6,904	\$465,441	\$342,777
Oklahoma	\$2,949,468	\$648,970	\$957,163	\$0	\$1,204,957	\$180,792
Oregon	\$2,676,234	\$5,386,517	\$8,504	\$7,000	\$606,236	\$497,583
Pennsylvania	\$20,013,560	\$7,787,128	\$11,185,183	\$110,266	\$3,969,286	\$441,458
Puerto Rico	\$1,682,099	\$2,143,761	\$830,660	\$0	\$1,635,719	\$3,000
Rhode Island	\$459,251	\$2,609,910	\$223,791	\$0	\$656,315	\$64,285
South Carolina	\$287,260	\$1,529,575	\$0	\$0	\$946,497	\$30,986
South Dakota	\$523,308	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,952
Tennessee	\$1,373,079	\$10,699,137	\$1,699,727	\$304,247	\$2,750,636	\$129,142
Texas	\$12,306,674	\$1,411,692	\$4,876,909	\$0	\$1,369,771	\$381,653
Utah	\$361,796	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$496,116	\$163,155
Vermont	\$105,712	\$0	\$18,594	\$0	\$0	\$115,744
Virginia	\$803,041	\$0	\$3,525,170	\$80,000	\$277,009	\$19,508
Washington	\$3,569,314	\$3,671,403	\$3,842,123	\$22,372	\$900,149	\$152,816
West Virginia	\$1,857,806	\$1,095,358	\$1,168,409	\$58,647	\$406,809	\$72,332

State	Other HUD (Incl Homeless)	Workforce Investment Act	Employment and Training DOL	Other DOL Programs	Corporation for National and Community Service	FEMA
Wisconsin	\$4,989,357	\$3,034,605	\$2,110,015	\$481,712	\$1,113,554	\$124,944
Wyoming	\$3,503,889	\$0	\$19,018	\$0	\$12,395	\$8,135
Total	\$160,704,765	\$212,540,700	\$68,868,276	\$10,111,695	\$46,292,280	\$8,087,595
Count	50	41	41	19	47	49

APPENDIX TABLE 23-6: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Department of Transportation	Department of Education	Department of Justice	Department of Treasury	Other Federal Sources
Alabama	\$135,088	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$665,924
Alaska	\$0	\$1,252,504	\$311,819	\$0	\$1,018,814
Arizona	\$560,700	\$0	\$122,874	\$269,350	\$0
Arkansas	\$4,371,935	\$0	\$0	\$213,663	\$31,676
California	\$402,354	\$16,774,280	\$1,225,112	\$1,315,345	\$9,712,421
Colorado	\$2,918,520	\$0	\$377,495	\$0	\$4,269,594
Connecticut	\$63,209	\$824,455	\$474,833	\$54,791	\$809,384
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$1,386,193	\$0	\$1,918,199	\$0	\$984,979
Georgia	\$2,373,537	\$401,425	\$81,000	\$0	\$1,027,598
Hawaii	\$154,628	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$531,477	\$0	\$0	\$892,919
Illinois	\$1,811,249	\$1,384,871	\$497,833	\$194,786	\$1,725,456
Indiana	\$67,529	\$362,633	\$18,228	\$101,099	\$1,438,320
Iowa	\$753,519	\$168,706	\$0	\$91,487	\$1,271,954
Kansas	\$232,538	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$107,826
Kentucky	\$34,140,148	\$0	\$78,651	\$36,551	\$1,287,906
Louisiana	\$2,987,628	\$1,612,526	\$0	\$935,430	\$494,498
Maine	\$4,017,781	\$6,869	\$388,415	\$315,042	\$1,763,225
Maryland	\$2,611,043	\$645,073	\$0	\$102,800	\$408,930
Massachusetts	\$538,523	\$1,213,816	\$172,139	\$62,045	\$1,086,979
Michigan	\$97,301	\$2,103,968	\$69,026	\$313,125	\$3,163,682
Minnesota	\$15,313,086	\$3,935,549	\$5,194,880	\$261,670	\$30,026,207
Mississippi	\$2,025,639	\$0	\$0	\$41,500	\$341,550
Missouri	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$142,068	\$977,195
Montana	\$1,234,744	\$659,917	\$87,936	\$36,033	\$110,124
Nebraska	\$1,123,511	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$581,351
Nevada	\$242,411	\$202,784	\$129,143	\$0	\$126,757
New Hampshire	\$1,129,804	\$232,329	\$81,621	\$0	\$403,694
New Jersey	\$360,000	\$6,739	\$342,640	\$0	\$1,406,219
New Mexico	\$0	\$203,176	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	\$1,674,290	\$2,296,360	\$3,046,171	\$70,530	\$10,349,917
North Carolina	\$1,048,181	\$189,508	\$308,744	\$2,369	\$1,133,461
North Dakota	\$0	\$16	\$0	\$4,842	\$430,816
Ohio	\$7,636,875	\$1,255,375	\$282,476	\$103,322	\$5,061,460
Oklahoma	\$5,206,403	\$0	\$446,300	\$0	\$3,922,201
Oregon	\$2,439,907	\$1,331,811	\$901,669	\$27,353	\$4,399,753
Pennsylvania	\$1,368,598	\$1,738,060	\$1,148,861	\$64,390	\$4,381,575
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$306,626	\$307,277	\$11,800	\$543,333
Rhode Island	\$7,855	\$761,727	\$41,650	\$27,750	\$127,490
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$505,128	\$0	\$0	\$2,320,677	\$941,352
Tennessee	\$18,625,152	\$5,602,912	\$0	\$642,344	\$6,344,100
Texas	\$11,525,744	\$3,302,373	\$2,529,659	\$116,520	\$2,378,896
Utah	\$490,128	\$10,585	\$224,304	\$13,320	\$176,769
Vermont	\$0	\$44,653	\$370,748	\$74,323	\$89,985
Virginia	\$2,086,003	\$0	\$254,022	\$486,940	\$2,757,914
Washington	\$888,455	\$4,578,066	\$735,774	\$0	\$9,170,712
West Virginia	\$383,280	\$46,768	\$44,491	\$59,285	\$2,312,298
Wisconsin	\$1,407,908	\$293,781	\$576,280	\$366,069	\$742,180

State	Department of Transportation	Department of Education	Department of Justice	Department of Treasury	Other Federal Sources
Wyoming	\$848,618	\$1,935,592	\$1,587,181	\$0	\$1,222,875
Total	\$137,195,143	\$56,217,310	\$24,377,450	\$8,882,618	\$122,622,270
Count	42	35	34	34	46

APPENDIX TABLE 23-7: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Total Non-CSBG Federal Sources	Total Non-CSBG Federal Sources, Adjusted*	CSBG
Alabama	\$150,631,801	\$150,631,801	\$11,684,556
Alaska	\$13,352,538	\$13,352,538	\$2,184,412
Arizona	\$93,106,399	\$93,106,399	\$5,614,815
Arkansas	\$100,633,706	\$100,633,706	\$8,208,170
California	\$1,171,823,368	\$1,169,512,016	\$56,746,579
Colorado	\$225,009,033	\$225,009,033	\$5,274,036
Connecticut	\$146,398,128	\$145,591,848	\$7,152,351
Delaware	\$1,804,403	\$1,804,403	\$3,165,543
Dist. of Columbia	\$10,405,087	\$10,405,087	\$10,365,307
Florida	\$195,481,926	\$195,481,926	\$21,439,137
Georgia	\$233,022,940	\$233,022,940	\$17,839,942
Hawaii	\$19,817,598	\$19,817,598	\$3,276,724
Idaho	\$34,239,273	\$34,239,273	\$3,306,601
Illinois	\$505,011,722	\$505,011,722	\$28,848,521
Indiana	\$169,566,939	\$169,557,901	\$10,633,838
Iowa	\$166,391,328	\$166,391,328	\$6,968,696
Kansas	\$30,770,687	\$30,770,687	\$5,056,864
Kentucky	\$232,085,418	\$232,085,418	\$10,898,946
Louisiana	\$178,619,061	\$178,619,061	\$14,744,583
Maine	\$105,458,469	\$105,458,469	\$3,188,051
Maryland	\$78,195,902	\$78,195,902	\$7,942,659
Massachusetts	\$408,862,101	\$396,415,979	\$15,067,420
Michigan	\$221,435,418	\$220,453,313	\$27,251,130
Minnesota	\$307,828,766	\$307,597,730	\$6,313,159
Mississippi	\$107,741,277	\$107,741,277	\$9,871,939
Missouri	\$185,844,350	\$185,844,350	\$18,797,219
Montana	\$42,220,183	\$41,812,671	\$2,929,643
Nebraska	\$51,609,287	\$51,609,287	\$4,288,117
Nevada	\$12,157,783	\$12,157,783	\$3,269,671
New Hampshire	\$85,554,983	\$85,554,983	\$3,729,861
New Jersey	\$180,902,849	\$175,542,973	\$17,776,769
New Mexico	\$36,028,504	\$36,028,504	\$3,509,045
New York	\$345,344,738	\$345,344,738	\$53,792,958
North Carolina	\$167,236,175	\$167,236,175	\$21,401,332
North Dakota	\$19,245,428	\$19,245,428	\$3,081,230
Ohio	\$346,693,810	\$345,190,866	\$25,363,785
Oklahoma	\$133,355,797	\$133,355,797	\$7,290,246
Oregon	\$108,663,883	\$108,663,883	\$4,604,539
Pennsylvania	\$273,687,470	\$273,687,470	\$26,878,178
Puerto Rico	\$49,743,994	\$49,743,994	\$25,430,367
Rhode Island	\$54,842,680	\$54,842,680	\$3,216,718
South Carolina	\$139,639,769	\$139,639,769	\$10,935,411
South Dakota	\$14,729,151	\$14,729,151	\$2,752,398
Tennessee	\$246,671,290	\$246,671,290	\$13,585,623
Texas	\$510,505,483	\$510,505,483	\$36,725,981
Utah	\$39,711,364	\$39,691,364	\$3,123,966
Vermont	\$21,499,362	\$21,499,362	\$3,420,678
Virginia	\$80,841,940	\$80,841,940	\$9,642,986
Washington	\$133,714,903	\$123,301,203	\$11,484,735
West Virginia	\$66,124,758	\$66,124,758	\$6,637,499
Wisconsin	\$98,221,471	\$98,221,471	\$7,598,487

State	Total Non-CSBG Federal Sources	Total Non-CSBG Federal Sources, Adjusted*	CSBG
Wyoming	\$25,049,113	\$25,049,113	\$2,588,685
Total	\$8,377,533,804	\$8,343,043,839	\$636,900,106
Count	52	52	52

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

APPENDIX TABLE 24-1: STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	State Appropriated CSBG Funds	Housing and Homeless Programs	Nutrition Programs	Daycare and Early Childhood Programs	Energy Programs	Health Programs
Alabama	\$224,993	\$0	\$48,846	\$4,054,004	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$2,230,054	\$0	\$13,648	\$9,308,979	\$43,138
Arizona	\$0	\$8,546	\$61,493	\$0	\$361,378	\$15,000
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$1,352,600	\$4,143,281	\$0	\$0
California	\$7,500,000	\$2,939,182	\$173,033,992	\$44,551,470	\$11,437,110	\$4,815,331
Colorado	\$0	\$35,375	\$1,022,652	\$1,568,407	\$580,568	\$1,931,380
Connecticut	\$3,492,905	\$4,292,112	\$428,646	\$15,856,389	\$141,368	\$297,743
Delaware	\$0	\$167,576		\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$2,798,415	\$0	\$2,066,942	\$0	\$2,311,812
Florida	\$0	\$8,573,991	\$1,200,444	\$4,109,539	\$0	\$0
Georgia	\$0	\$94,264	\$2,835,559	\$1,764,559	\$556,484	\$176,496
Hawaii	\$0	\$672,054	\$242,419	\$0	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Illinois	\$1	\$9,599,898	\$1,544,054	\$28,079,341	\$53,872,477	\$0
Indiana	\$0	\$4,021,096	\$360,440	\$299,930	\$2,913,357	\$3,362,356
Iowa	\$0	\$1,443,248	\$52,661	\$9,216,474	\$0	\$2,106,137
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$947,972	\$0	\$80,597
Kentucky	\$104,268	\$1,016,661	\$424,449	\$1,253,609	\$2,599	\$7,013,105
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$1,344,450	\$0	\$0	\$545
Maine	\$0	\$1,801,943	\$323,111	\$1,029,921	\$929,057	\$1,713,020
Maryland	\$2,075,318	\$2,748,964	\$216,816	\$1,324,242	\$10,582,849	\$6,284,432
Massachusetts	\$0	\$33,671,996	\$1,625,439	\$80,654,754	\$716,350	\$3,189,097
Michigan	\$0	\$3,175,112	\$3,497,381	\$7,367,865	\$18,864,499	\$11,959,770
Minnesota	\$3,928,000	\$13,913,261	\$1,081,264	\$1,103,159	\$662,590	\$3,473,446
Mississippi	\$145,959	\$624,022	\$789,021	\$11,839	\$0	\$0
Missouri	\$0	\$1,120,452	\$0	\$1,098,598	\$193,809	\$186,621
Montana	\$0	\$0	\$415,204	\$107,311	\$806,242	\$0
Nebraska	\$0	\$1,300,853	\$117,034	\$52,693	\$192,316	\$971,752
Nevada	\$0	\$190,891	\$497,117	\$20,871,061	\$1,153,042	\$160,979
New Hampshire	\$0	\$1,147,311	\$343,922	\$1,093,955	\$14,514	\$452,868
New Jersey	\$0	\$3,730,397	\$2,204,068	\$22,292,746	\$0	\$8,636,238
New Mexico	\$0	\$89,854	\$682,132	\$1,305,976	\$0	\$0
New York	\$0	\$4,361,420	\$2,543,848	\$5,535,652	\$5,778,804	\$22,130,996
North Carolina	\$0	\$1,586,377	\$817,497	\$6,904,303	\$502,004	\$0
North Dakota	\$0	\$231,274	\$0	\$63,941	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$110,640	\$3,273,375	\$2,058,097	\$1,672,856	\$2,428,195	\$882,513
Oklahoma	\$504,851	\$8,556,715	\$899,654	\$10,405,552	\$0	\$3,427,173
Oregon	\$0	\$7,156,768	\$790,154	\$704,670	\$25,010,714	\$725,355
Pennsylvania	\$75,233	\$10,352,214	\$3,620,016	\$8,648,689	\$0	\$5,312,588
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$30,735	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$520,000	\$1,409,007	\$9,736	\$1,498,815	\$139,826	\$12,706,008
South Carolina	\$0	\$332,258	\$161,169	\$605,487	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$479,470	\$192,796	\$31,453	\$199,318	\$0
Tennessee	\$116,032	\$397,422	\$1,402,171	\$452,875	\$0	\$114,326
Texas	\$0	\$425,239	\$372,473	\$7,725,755	\$750,000	\$8,167,525
Utah	\$0	\$93,500	\$791,379	\$122,628	\$104,144	\$0
Vermont	\$0	\$3,532,617	\$117,167	\$704,812	\$9,182,715	\$139,524
Virginia	\$1,000,000	\$1,984,123	\$585,005	\$364,401	\$43,903	\$172,579
Washington	\$1,735,183	\$17,853,012	\$1,908,708	\$12,388,749	\$1,708,636	\$3,876,605
West Virginia	\$0	\$1,100,610	\$171,296	\$420,683	\$71,030	\$1,276,023

State	State Appropriated CSBG Funds	Housing and Homeless Programs	Nutrition Programs	Daycare and Early Childhood Programs	Energy Programs	Health Programs
Wisconsin	\$0	\$1,267,554	\$8,303	\$649,770	\$21,351,648	\$1,680,853
Wyoming	\$151,208	\$27,600	\$40,039	\$11,649	\$147,988	\$9,668,109
Total	\$21,684,592	\$165,828,083	\$212,265,457	\$315,152,424	\$180,708,512	\$129,462,041
Count	\$224,993	\$0	\$48,846	\$4,054,004	\$0	\$0

APPENDIX TABLE 24-2: STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Youth Development Programs	Employment and Training Programs	Head Start Program	Senior Programs
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$80,100	\$222,055
Alaska	\$0	\$133,402	\$2,637,572	\$554,280
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$91,243	\$2,011,813
Arkansas	\$12,843	\$0	\$1,701,944	\$914,339
California	\$277,122	\$3,977,169	\$266,767	\$412,240
Colorado	\$0	\$275,354	\$0	\$6,479,206
Connecticut	\$1,814,376	\$2,247,654	\$3,130,271	\$437,907
Delaware	\$0	\$204,652	\$0	\$51,510
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$1,051,820	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,377,489
Georgia	\$2,544	\$406,635	\$5,532,659	\$163,165
Hawaii	\$220,079	\$87,768	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$827,234
Illinois	\$0	\$0	\$1,395,240	\$14,838,421
Indiana	\$3,777	\$584,444	\$0	\$7,520,653
Iowa	\$281,039	\$0	\$0	\$23,122
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$1,007,017	\$0
Kentucky	\$28,430	\$0	\$68,048	\$3,352,171
Louisiana	\$338,972	\$83,843	\$0	\$3,968
Maine	\$8,529	\$35,870	\$1,920,409	\$1,239,593
Maryland	\$377,574	\$0	\$1,040,541	\$1,014,869
Massachusetts	\$1,247,901	\$1,698,327	\$7,297,125	\$2,549,800
Michigan	\$472,290	\$2,212,875	\$4,031,478	\$3,656,926
Minnesota	\$1,059,061	\$1,946,967	\$14,534,074	\$629,119
Mississippi	\$372,923	\$0	\$254,169	\$603,091
Missouri	\$2,107	\$0	\$2,520,696	\$1,154,123
Montana	\$71,843	\$71,481	\$0	\$1,091,476
Nebraska	\$49,023	\$3,000	\$0	\$40,909
Nevada	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,268
New Hampshire	\$0	\$966,672	\$0	\$222,978
New Jersey	\$2,126,222	\$2,562,004	\$420,134	\$45,000
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$820,971
New York	\$6,874,766	\$573,851	\$0	\$751,256
North Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$518,005	\$634,275
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000
Ohio	\$0	\$1,218,404	\$656,063	\$396,896
Oklahoma	\$14,369	\$1,591,593	\$2,067,991	\$1,160,838
Oregon	\$1,035,991	\$2,103,299	\$17,066,083	\$2,385,277
Pennsylvania	\$825,510	\$4,102,594	\$12,331,600	\$13,293,453
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$1,460,525	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$1,206,659	\$1,931,506	\$672,483	\$52,804
South Carolina	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$8,056	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	\$2,272,502	\$97,279	\$0	\$1,138,666
Texas	\$946	\$0	\$0	\$1,681,050
Utah	\$0	\$69,900	\$0	\$364,112
Vermont	\$68,204	\$703,478	\$111,280	\$0
Virginia	\$105,287	\$108,596	\$17,900	\$114,840
Washington	\$0	\$359,119	\$0	\$912,628
West Virginia	\$1,028,031	\$0	\$0	\$2,345,519
Wisconsin	\$801,403	\$503,797	\$691,928	\$170,753

State	Youth Development Programs	Employment and Training Programs	Head Start Program	Senior Programs
Wyoming	\$104,878	\$93,193	\$0	\$714,785
Total	\$23,117,202	\$33,475,128	\$82,062,819	\$81,384,847
Count	32	33	27	45

APPENDIX TABLE 24-3: 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
Alabama	\$0	\$532,362	\$0	\$53,000	\$29,457	\$5,244,817
Alaska	\$0	\$325,781	\$2,859	\$0	\$187,782	\$15,437,495
Arizona	\$469	\$0	\$14,155	\$0	\$0	\$2,564,097
Arkansas	\$6,995,981	\$549,980	\$0	\$0	\$161,356	\$15,832,324
California	\$4,545	\$8,445,427	\$416,560	\$978,482	\$33,207,875	\$292,263,272
Colorado	\$4,373,866	\$0	\$0	\$90,675	\$19,978,399	\$36,335,882
Connecticut	\$0	\$1,156,774	\$7,753	\$1,778,716	\$5,634,136	\$40,716,750
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$423,738
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$682,686	\$8,911,675
Florida	\$3,106,880	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$232,424	\$21,600,767
Georgia	\$724,755	\$494,384	\$0	\$117,490	\$1,188,298	\$14,057,293
Hawaii	\$16,698	\$278,666	\$0	\$0	\$3,970,552	\$5,488,236
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$210,065	\$1,037,299
Illinois	\$1,955,743	\$72,825	\$0	\$0	\$10,557,490	\$121,915,490
Indiana	\$13,457	\$338,269	\$141,766	\$0	\$3,545,903	\$23,105,448
Iowa	\$459,302	\$44,335	\$0	\$2,047,481	\$463,550	\$16,137,349
Kansas	\$93,015	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,128,601
Kentucky	\$28,765,337	\$32,158	\$0	\$832,924	\$1,951,112	\$44,844,871
Louisiana	\$77,843	\$68,787	\$0	\$0	\$139,732	\$2,058,140
Maine	\$6,069,814	\$502,998	\$350,425	\$238,262	\$2,637,624	\$18,800,576
Maryland	\$1,513,072	\$546,672	\$634,798	\$870,488	\$2,064,417	\$31,295,051
Massachusetts	\$3,581,647	\$3,134,303	\$133,274	\$1,590,296	\$3,053,592	\$144,143,901
Michigan	\$1,389,823	\$3,197,685	\$8,074	\$0	\$174,387	\$60,008,165
Minnesota	\$6,966,347	\$3,847,401	\$234,026	\$90,500	\$12,639,394	\$66,108,609
Mississippi	\$76,341	\$230,380	\$0	\$0	\$316,841	\$3,424,586
Missouri	\$17,088	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$196,824	\$6,490,318
Montana	\$26,477	\$116,285	\$0	\$0	\$267,765	\$2,974,084
Nebraska	\$313,779	\$1,313,978	\$0	\$225,460	\$44,180	\$4,624,977
Nevada	\$111,159	\$297,344	\$5,072	\$237,497	\$81,984	\$23,614,414
New Hampshire	\$32,237	\$163,900	\$104,621	\$0	\$443,794	\$4,986,772
New Jersey	\$0	\$0	\$605,105	\$1,101,108	\$10,091,485	\$53,814,507
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,898,933
New York	\$1,423,455	\$10,341,204	\$2,419,277	\$1,167,563	\$3,912,631	\$67,814,723
North Carolina	\$987,445	\$628,883	\$37,500	\$427,057	\$391,770	\$13,435,116
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$191,834	\$488,049
Ohio	\$1,153,225	\$427,676	\$827,178	\$430,404	\$2,927,805	\$18,463,327
Oklahoma	\$7,481,732	\$3,108,670	\$0	\$0	\$4,616,955	\$43,836,094
Oregon	\$1,268,428	\$4,690,111	\$246,047	\$294,909	\$1,094,727	\$64,572,534
Pennsylvania	\$9,318,326	\$5,844,814	\$1,027,867	\$1,503,958	\$10,607,194	\$86,864,056
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$21,410	\$0	\$0	\$1,512,670
Rhode Island	\$0	\$1,132,348	\$0	\$1,128,634	\$3,579,405	\$25,987,231
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$229,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,339,914
South Dakota	\$114,683	\$0	\$250,000	\$0	\$105,376	\$1,381,152
Tennessee	\$5,734,937	\$862,477	\$0	\$0	\$4,605,948	\$17,194,635
Texas	\$20,591,012	\$2,067,690	\$50,865	\$0	\$10,449,626	\$52,282,181
Utah	\$29,686	\$18,097	\$100,000	\$34,648	\$63,018	\$1,791,113
Vermont	\$60,089	\$9,400	\$62,367	\$124,895	\$472,040	\$15,288,588
Virginia	\$1,195,487	\$1,043,457	\$65,699	\$0	\$1,628,846	\$8,430,123
Washington	\$35,600,249	\$2,624,614	\$72,222	\$94,370	\$8,506,282	\$87,640,377
West Virginia	\$357,689	\$418,072	\$712,277	\$174,432	\$130,944	\$8,206,605
Wisconsin	\$228,088	\$170,800	\$91,109	\$393,508	\$1,294,598	\$29,304,112

State	Transportation Programs	Education Programs	Community, Rural and Economic Development Programs	Family Development Programs	Other State Programs	Total State Sources
Wyoming	\$94,794	\$3,227,302	\$16,742	\$5,189,764	\$1,411,531	\$20,899,582
Total	\$152,325,000	\$62,306,310	\$8,888,048	\$21,216,521	\$170,143,635	\$1,660,020,617
Count	40	38	29	26	46	52

APPENDIX TABLE 25: LOCAL PROGRAM 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	\$459,258	\$309,546	\$392,491	\$2,314,738	\$3,476,033
Alaska	\$130,277	\$0	\$391,986	\$0	\$522,263
Arizona	\$17,806,511	\$2,650,888	\$0	\$4,163,653	\$24,621,052
Arkansas	\$10,800	\$264,763	\$701,924	\$17,610	\$995,097
California	\$15,769,956	\$37,226,426	\$9,543,267	\$1,451,338	\$63,990,987
Colorado	\$33,619,533	\$3,124,708	\$2,782,391	\$601,637	\$40,128,269
Connecticut	\$255,578	\$156,734	\$867,200	\$1,567,684	\$2,847,196
Delaware	\$10,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,400
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$687,348	\$0	\$687,348
Florida	\$47,759,250	\$3,526,756	\$1,565,473	\$1,142,512	\$53,993,991
Georgia	\$461,175	\$3,126,047	\$46,500	\$2,569,392	\$6,203,114
Hawaii	\$9,709,061	\$626,608	\$1,241,972	\$2,190,458	\$13,768,099
Idaho	\$57,449	\$158,964	\$0	\$4,154	\$220,567
Illinois	\$67,887,900	\$1,881,906	\$1,050,576	\$4,570,819	\$75,391,201
Indiana	\$160,828	\$206,525	\$3,116,959	\$267,879	\$3,752,191
Iowa	\$713,788	\$670,788	\$530,870	\$1,354,814	\$3,270,260
Kansas	\$0	\$296,011	\$0	\$764,674	\$1,060,685
Kentucky	\$1,677,909	\$1,197,753	\$2,872,312	\$1,110,356	\$6,858,330
Louisiana	\$3,730,848	\$3,148,435	\$1,074,869	\$4,079,177	\$12,033,329
Maine	\$353,423	\$198,978	\$260,154	\$0	\$812,556
Maryland	\$11,691,152	\$2,290,449	\$3,659,923	\$3,994,834	\$21,636,358
Massachusetts	\$603,434	\$394,995	\$2,708,438	\$870,651	\$4,577,518
Michigan	\$1,509,146	\$11,438,602	\$6,717,355	\$3,485,666	\$23,150,769
Minnesota	\$42,776,952	\$4,769,432	\$6,143,822	\$779,157	\$54,469,363
Mississippi	\$1,287,944	\$380,312	\$564,460	\$3,014,822	\$5,247,538
Missouri	\$256,017	\$14,000	\$0	\$234,127	\$504,144
Montana	\$307,482	\$1,523,412	\$9,489	\$580,601	\$2,420,984
Nebraska	\$317,787	\$226,980	\$494,697	\$54,000	\$1,093,464
Nevada	\$184,997	\$4,643,230	\$312,271	\$30,000	\$5,170,498
New Hampshire	\$1,197,732	\$514,377	\$122,997	\$893,507	\$2,728,613
New Jersey	\$1,725,620	\$5,588,659	\$505,229	\$460,078	\$8,279,586
New Mexico	\$62,875	\$0	\$33,995	\$2,196,890	\$2,293,760
New York	\$35,193,056	\$0	\$345,191,155	\$3,046,317	\$383,430,528
North Carolina	\$550,412	\$1,883,496	\$663,436	\$5,079,880	\$8,177,224
North Dakota	\$0	\$16,098	\$0	\$0	\$16,098
Ohio	\$2,603,083	\$2,702,529	\$7,677,802	\$2,131,871	\$15,115,286
Oklahoma	\$935,885	\$551,855	\$797,954	\$963,697	\$3,249,391
Oregon	\$16,700,178	\$5,919,837	\$1,214,447	\$883,741	\$24,718,202
Pennsylvania	\$2,467,338	\$5,869,984	\$2,176,175	\$942,473	\$11,455,970
Puerto Rico	\$137,100,053	\$497,726	\$581,420	\$215,252,572	\$353,431,772
Rhode Island	\$465,955	\$85,795	\$3,690,400	\$850,811	\$5,092,961
South Carolina	\$257,217	\$75,000	\$77,809	\$9,837,144	\$10,247,170
South Dakota	\$42,077	\$173,304	\$242,309	\$31,200	\$488,890
Tennessee	\$7,112,448	\$2,408,787	\$8,806,896	\$5,188,289	\$23,516,419
Texas	\$60,311,910	\$4,622,694	\$190,804	\$16,586,156	\$81,711,564
Utah	\$123,644	\$420,256	\$729,160	\$637,207	\$1,910,267
Vermont	\$123,924	\$61,062	\$62,745	\$0	\$247,731
Virginia	\$5,301,177	\$1,535,608	\$2,740,558	\$1,317,345	\$10,894,688
Washington	\$14,696,550	\$32,138,265	\$12,072,041	\$90,967	\$58,997,823
West Virginia	\$361,856	\$7,433	\$2,116,916	\$3,070,576	\$5,556,781
Wisconsin	\$176,774	\$1,096,110	\$3,980,819	\$84,006	\$5,337,709

State	Local Government Unrestricted Funds	Local Government Restricted Funds	Value of Contract Services	Value of In-Kind Goods/Services	Total Local Sources
Wyoming	\$1,417,714	\$1,994,524	\$77,000	\$1,159,079	\$4,648,317
Total	\$548,436,332	\$152,616,648	\$441,488,813	\$311,918,558	\$1,454,460,352
Count	49	47	46	46	52

APPENDIX TABLE 26: 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	\$1,892,707	\$6,132,915	\$4,316,490	\$639,024	\$33,609	\$13,014,745
Alaska	\$336,648	\$0	\$0	\$1,918,207	\$0	\$2,254,855
Arizona	\$3,290,155	\$32,058	\$653,547	\$9,628	\$644,820	\$4,630,208
Arkansas	\$3,334,821	\$12,860,369	\$2,284,195	\$1,053,857	\$1,374,698	\$20,907,941
California	\$35,916,326	\$43,128,021	\$7,629,175	\$6,932,303	\$24,714,775	\$118,320,600
Colorado	\$4,557,824	\$1,469,679	\$1,198,853	\$974,422	\$137,237	\$8,338,015
Connecticut	\$10,836,928	\$2,574,863	\$706,883	\$5,212,498	\$4,566,275	\$23,897,447
Delaware	\$320,627	\$0	\$57,040	\$0	\$0	\$377,667
Dist. of Columbia	\$111,690	\$0	\$1,224,415	\$51,242	\$0	\$1,387,347
Florida	\$3,722,147	\$7,532,297	\$4,596,355	\$1,633,068	\$2,228,347	\$19,712,214
Georgia	\$6,816,583	\$4,472,057	\$8,555,577	\$153,625	\$141,828	\$20,139,671
Hawaii	\$417,300	\$327,376	\$179,205	\$2,238,412	\$189,824	\$3,352,117
Idaho	\$4,326,368	\$5,104,478	\$808,620	\$2,713,920	\$941,600	\$13,894,987
Illinois	\$7,748,775	\$4,286,657	\$7,238,337	\$4,441,118	\$462,464	\$24,177,350
Indiana	\$4,930,686	\$4,899,588	\$4,663,737	\$4,854,342	\$888,432	\$20,236,785
Iowa	\$7,432,500	\$11,208,593	\$4,630,210	\$1,760,430	\$7,284,460	\$32,316,193
Kansas	\$332,814	\$493,058	\$17,074,761	\$878,180	\$237,023	\$19,015,837
Kentucky	\$8,190,346	\$12,598,710	\$10,568,541	\$6,644,770	\$1,108,614	\$39,110,981
Louisiana	\$756,416	\$3,163,611	\$2,938,049	\$280,575	\$58,901	\$7,197,552
Maine	\$15,703,962	\$3,842,283	\$5,072,356	\$2,213,316	\$4,409,290	\$31,241,207
Maryland	\$11,462,568	\$5,176,907	\$1,276,024	\$6,138,919	\$1,280,746	\$25,335,164
Massachusetts	\$128,426,280	\$9,787,848	\$3,843,290	\$19,955,572	\$28,256,701	\$190,269,691
Michigan	\$15,362,739	\$9,813,186	\$5,369,700	\$3,696,825	\$943,439	\$35,185,889
Minnesota	\$16,001,126	\$5,051,091	\$7,035,954	\$9,361,903	\$32,029,410	\$69,479,484
Mississippi	\$883,560	\$5,104,923	\$1,177,842	\$425,483	\$242,379	\$7,834,187
Missouri	\$7,653,635	\$6,038,882	\$6,588,143	\$2,691,727	\$3,193,601	\$26,165,988
Montana	\$6,481,529	\$4,023,398	\$681,835	\$2,727,730	\$1,460,343	\$15,374,835
Nebraska	\$2,847,484	\$3,981,728	\$4,408,169	\$3,008,982	\$214,251	\$14,460,614
Nevada	\$2,323,061	\$38,791	\$131,795	\$135,957	\$9,626	\$2,639,230
New Hampshire	\$3,665,129	\$2,666,107	\$2,050,306	\$10,707,275	\$17,506,637	\$36,595,454
New Jersey	\$3,776,426	\$995,787	\$1,645,182	\$4,629,237	\$826,004	\$11,872,635
New Mexico	\$634,932	\$3,638,743	\$522,026	\$428,291	\$26,689	\$5,250,681
New York	\$13,362,519	\$24,866,526	\$17,300,984	\$11,151,778	\$4,009,102	\$70,690,909
North Carolina	\$3,746,262	\$6,156,019	\$5,495,236	\$5,329,029	\$720,421	\$21,446,967
North Dakota	\$623,963	\$827,864	\$1,035,961	\$262,917	\$111,959	\$2,862,665
Ohio	\$12,449,981	\$4,284,497	\$15,224,954	\$13,951,292	\$9,818,572	\$55,729,295
Oklahoma	\$22,599,314	\$10,871,118	\$5,006,250	\$3,543,705	\$1,990,799	\$44,011,186
Oregon	\$16,405,124	\$32,640,427	\$2,223,922	\$3,710,275	\$3,326,102	\$58,305,851
Pennsylvania	\$28,388,682	\$27,133,435	\$3,454,120	\$4,502,564	\$8,220,032	\$71,698,833
Puerto Rico	\$948,773	\$943,723	\$1,208,281	\$0	\$0	\$3,100,778
Rhode Island	\$13,518,358	\$717,820	\$255,809	\$9,794,755	\$5,757,385	\$30,044,127
South Carolina	\$1,026,774	\$2,946,026	\$4,798,122	\$77,519	\$414,439	\$9,262,880
South Dakota	\$2,391,367	\$104,352	\$14,391,824	\$2,874,466	\$219,727	\$19,981,736
Tennessee	\$3,927,399	\$9,071,586	\$4,236,562	\$7,220,398	\$1,577,006	\$26,032,951
Texas	\$7,392,201	\$12,178,001	\$2,277,743	\$6,078,841	\$6,464,029	\$34,390,817
Utah	\$6,958,038	\$10,543,227	\$183,818	\$184,398	\$473,284	\$18,342,765
Vermont	\$5,375,972	\$6,245,749	\$787,580	\$1,464,485	\$37,184	\$13,910,970
Virginia	\$3,399,033	\$2,557,057	\$1,610,992	\$1,895,655	\$273,363	\$9,736,100
Washington	\$41,175,788	\$23,671,449	\$6,709,649	\$9,403,520	\$7,136,079	\$88,096,484
West Virginia	\$895,049	\$2,274,072	\$2,711,392	\$1,655,515	\$4,619,835	\$12,155,863

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*
Wisconsin	\$7,802,745	\$5,344,874	\$1,139,981	\$11,268,376	\$1,041,563	\$26,597,539
Wyoming	\$3,670,892	\$1,050,010	\$1,217,699	\$3,111,513	\$28,429	\$9,078,543
Total	\$516,552,328	\$364,871,839	\$210,397,490	\$205,991,840	\$191,651,331	\$1,489,464,827
Count	52	49	51	50	48	52

*Adding 39,162,169 Volunteer Hours valued at \$7.25 per hour would increase the Private Resources to \$1.7 billion.

APPENDIX TABLE 27: 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	\$150,631,801	\$5,244,817	\$3,476,033	\$13,014,745	\$172,367,396
Alaska	\$13,352,538	\$15,437,495	\$522,263	\$2,254,855	\$31,567,151
Arizona	\$93,106,399	\$2,564,097	\$24,621,052	\$4,630,208	\$124,921,756
Arkansas	\$100,633,706	\$15,832,324	\$995,097	\$20,907,941	\$138,369,067
California	\$1,169,512,016	\$292,263,272	\$63,990,987	\$118,320,600	\$1,644,086,875
Colorado	\$225,009,033	\$36,335,882	\$40,128,269	\$8,338,015	\$309,811,199
Connecticut	\$145,591,848	\$40,716,750	\$2,847,196	\$23,897,447	\$213,053,240
Delaware	\$1,804,403	\$423,738	\$10,400	\$377,667	\$2,616,208
Dist. of Columbia	\$10,405,087	\$8,911,675	\$687,348	\$1,387,347	\$21,391,457
Florida	\$195,481,926	\$21,600,767	\$53,993,991	\$19,712,214	\$290,788,898
Georgia	\$233,022,940	\$14,057,293	\$6,203,114	\$20,139,671	\$273,423,018
Hawaii	\$19,817,598	\$5,488,236	\$13,768,099	\$3,352,117	\$42,426,050
Idaho	\$34,239,273	\$1,037,299	\$220,567	\$13,894,987	\$49,392,126
Illinois	\$505,011,722	\$121,915,490	\$75,391,201	\$24,177,350	\$726,495,763
Indiana	\$169,557,901	\$23,105,448	\$3,752,191	\$20,236,785	\$216,652,326
Iowa	\$166,391,328	\$16,137,349	\$3,270,260	\$32,316,193	\$218,115,130
Kansas	\$30,770,687	\$2,128,601	\$1,060,685	\$19,015,837	\$52,975,810
Kentucky	\$232,085,418	\$44,844,871	\$6,858,330	\$39,110,981	\$322,899,600
Louisiana	\$178,619,061	\$2,058,140	\$12,033,329	\$7,197,552	\$199,908,081
Maine	\$105,458,469	\$18,800,576	\$812,556	\$31,241,207	\$156,312,808
Maryland	\$78,195,902	\$31,295,051	\$21,636,358	\$25,335,164	\$156,462,475
Massachusetts	\$396,415,979	\$144,143,901	\$4,577,518	\$190,269,691	\$735,407,089
Michigan	\$220,453,313	\$60,008,165	\$23,150,769	\$35,185,889	\$338,798,135
Minnesota	\$307,597,730	\$66,108,609	\$54,469,363	\$69,479,484	\$497,655,186
Mississippi	\$107,741,277	\$3,424,586	\$5,247,538	\$7,834,187	\$124,247,588
Missouri	\$185,844,350	\$6,490,318	\$504,144	\$26,165,988	\$219,004,800
Montana	\$41,812,671	\$2,974,084	\$2,420,984	\$15,374,835	\$62,582,574
Nebraska	\$51,609,287	\$4,624,977	\$1,093,464	\$14,460,614	\$71,788,342
Nevada	\$12,157,783	\$23,614,414	\$5,170,498	\$2,639,230	\$43,581,925
New Hampshire	\$85,554,983	\$4,986,772	\$2,728,613	\$36,595,454	\$129,865,822
New Jersey	\$175,542,973	\$53,814,507	\$8,279,586	\$11,872,635	\$249,509,701
New Mexico	\$36,028,504	\$2,898,933	\$2,293,760	\$5,250,681	\$46,471,878
New York	\$345,344,738	\$67,814,723	\$383,430,528	\$70,690,909	\$867,280,898
North Carolina	\$167,236,175	\$13,435,116	\$8,177,224	\$21,446,967	\$210,295,482
North Dakota	\$19,245,428	\$488,049	\$16,098	\$2,862,665	\$22,612,240
Ohio	\$345,190,866	\$18,463,327	\$15,115,286	\$55,729,295	\$434,498,773
Oklahoma	\$133,355,797	\$43,836,094	\$3,249,391	\$44,011,186	\$224,452,467
Oregon	\$108,663,883	\$64,572,534	\$24,718,202	\$58,305,851	\$256,260,470
Pennsylvania	\$273,687,470	\$86,864,056	\$11,455,970	\$71,698,833	\$443,706,329
Puerto Rico	\$49,743,994	\$1,512,670	\$353,431,772	\$3,100,778	\$407,789,213
Rhode Island	\$54,842,680	\$25,987,231	\$5,092,961	\$30,044,127	\$115,966,999
South Carolina	\$139,639,769	\$1,339,914	\$10,247,170	\$9,262,880	\$160,489,733
South Dakota	\$14,729,151	\$1,381,152	\$488,890	\$19,981,736	\$36,580,929
Tennessee	\$246,671,290	\$17,194,635	\$23,516,419	\$26,032,951	\$313,415,294
Texas	\$510,505,483	\$52,282,181	\$81,711,564	\$34,390,817	\$678,890,044
Utah	\$39,691,364	\$1,791,113	\$1,910,267	\$18,342,765	\$61,735,509
Vermont	\$21,499,362	\$15,288,588	\$247,731	\$13,910,970	\$50,946,650
Virginia	\$80,841,940	\$8,430,123	\$10,894,688	\$9,736,100	\$109,902,851
Washington	\$123,301,203	\$87,640,377	\$58,997,823	\$88,096,484	\$358,035,887
West Virginia	\$66,124,758	\$8,206,605	\$5,556,781	\$12,155,863	\$92,044,007
Wisconsin	\$98,221,471	\$29,304,112	\$5,337,709	\$26,597,539	\$159,460,831

State	Total Non-CSBG Federal Sources Adjusted	Total State Sources	Total Local Sources	Total Private Sources*	Total Non-CSBG Sources
Wyoming	\$25,049,113	\$20,899,582	\$4,648,317	\$9,078,543	\$59,675,555
Total	\$8,343,043,839	\$1,660,020,617	\$1,454,460,352	\$1,489,464,827	\$12,946,989,634
Count	52	52	52	52	52

*Adding 39,162,169 Volunteer Hours valued at \$7.25 per hour would increase the Private Resources to \$1.7 billion.

APPENDIX TABLE 28-1: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON PROGRAMS, BY CATEGORY

State	Employment	Education	Income Management	Housing	Emergency Services	Nutrition
Alabama	\$1,072,175	\$892,751	\$733,723	\$869,035	\$2,895,418	\$886,366
Alaska	\$199,976	\$379,849	\$17,009	\$281,390	\$13,287	\$65,939
Arizona	\$16,675	\$85,518	\$107,042	\$880,265	\$3,052,691	\$201,573
Arkansas	\$989,715	\$748,473	\$1,129,709	\$437,772	\$1,397,375	\$711,968
California	\$9,205,238	\$8,785,777	\$2,407,155	\$3,793,631	\$11,201,313	\$3,955,884
Colorado	\$1,046,119	\$70,386	\$41,455	\$39,207	\$940,189	\$368,634
Connecticut	\$395,087	\$1,569,972	\$555,540	\$271,009	\$2,196,508	\$512,317
Delaware	\$255,243	\$231,725	\$0	\$127,760	\$264,936	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$3,158,427	\$3,230,358	\$437,691	\$782,038	\$437,691	\$332,879
Florida	\$3,395,523	\$3,540,370	\$520,296	\$1,809,236	\$1,643,284	\$321,330
Georgia	\$1,985,693	\$1,094,893	\$629,357	\$3,282,565	\$3,045,173	\$1,227,238
Hawaii	\$1,139,151	\$230,763	\$13,438	\$125,284	\$181,972	\$369,158
Idaho	\$125,887	\$132,838	\$161,653	\$248,093	\$381,631	\$1,003,758
Illinois	\$4,014,408	\$1,840,165	\$431,572	\$511,443	\$5,717,650	\$2,494,469
Indiana	\$752,514	\$1,029,416	\$723,363	\$1,756,755	\$633,606	\$437,628
Iowa	\$209,982	\$1,095,833	\$883,878	\$547,257	\$1,687,455	\$795,688
Kansas	\$486,544	\$130,785	\$212,256	\$824,942	\$505,204	\$671,261
Kentucky	\$1,734,702	\$984,428	\$738,372	\$1,380,312	\$1,703,734	\$930,878
Louisiana	\$1,315,047	\$1,438,923	\$1,616,836	\$1,078,352	\$3,327,027	\$1,481,150
Maine	\$300,877	\$304,410	\$173,904	\$147,485	\$276,435	\$150,198
Maryland	\$418,630	\$480,639	\$517,303	\$1,176,162	\$1,726,450	\$752,257
Massachusetts	\$1,806,080	\$1,837,741	\$814,374	\$1,352,119	\$2,100,858	\$965,702
Michigan	\$1,051,540	\$3,322,726	\$2,348,096	\$2,473,168	\$7,821,241	\$1,908,231
Minnesota	\$244,590	\$253,777	\$562,536	\$826,638	\$988,237	\$572,855
Mississippi	\$957,264	\$962,198	\$947,398	\$1,960,862	\$503,180	\$215,314
Missouri	\$1,645,524	\$2,199,561	\$1,269,177	\$1,151,178	\$2,562,810	\$956,337
Montana	\$112,709	\$190,079	\$248,603	\$609,444	\$441,599	\$119,174
Nebraska	\$1,215,330	\$218,796	\$385,675	\$312,951	\$401,664	\$272,275
Nevada	\$867,201	\$414,621	\$243,923	\$22,479	\$202,901	\$79,736
New Hampshire	\$408,573	\$519,316	\$421,549	\$517,788	\$737,178	\$319,995
New Jersey	\$867,076	\$3,491,186	\$739,156	\$2,135,017	\$3,544,529	\$1,631,779
New Mexico	\$353,098	\$423,430	\$281,236	\$269,723	\$813,144	\$611,849
New York	\$13,015,311	\$11,738,809	\$1,017,758	\$4,438,492	\$4,164,662	\$1,741,563
North Carolina	\$1,006,877	\$706,810	\$0	\$78,965	\$201,945	\$31,170
North Dakota	\$67,039	\$431,240	\$313,814	\$597,382	\$432,553	\$460,446
Ohio	\$3,753,569	\$1,076,367	\$1,078,535	\$1,005,343	\$7,424,632	\$543,076
Oklahoma	\$967,523	\$654,914	\$466,272	\$950,979	\$867,599	\$482,294
Oregon	\$55,830	\$148,418	\$74,672	\$209,330	\$808,918	\$444,355
Pennsylvania	\$3,016,243	\$2,339,935	\$2,828,219	\$2,757,242	\$2,951,326	\$2,365,534
Puerto Rico	\$5,473,174	\$849,105	\$0	\$0	\$1,296,613	\$8,967
Rhode Island	\$68,411	\$640,050	\$107,878	\$391,421	\$790,603	\$339,466
South Carolina	\$1,103,599	\$903,589	\$766,410	\$1,445,905	\$2,281,575	\$284,948
South Dakota	\$123,147	\$228,918	\$229,539	\$232,732	\$427,082	\$683,963
Tennessee	\$594,803	\$435,677	\$61,523	\$571,531	\$4,142,640	\$1,445,065
Texas	\$2,017,038	\$3,384,176	\$5,603,369	\$1,352,919	\$4,245,351	\$2,907,120
Utah	\$93,727	\$204,554	\$255,374	\$709,541	\$614,994	\$750,471
Vermont	\$248,779	\$111,809	\$123,005	\$595,345	\$926,271	\$221,800
Virginia	\$859,579	\$1,234,730	\$541,828	\$1,356,120	\$2,396,459	\$199,808
Washington	\$698,205	\$775,881	\$191,776	\$495,545	\$677,142	\$569,441
West Virginia	\$1,288,943	\$636,310	\$359,928	\$507,027	\$1,375,418	\$453,007
Wisconsin	\$546,286	\$1,226,559	\$419,373	\$1,696,961	\$561,013	\$876,983

State	Employment	Education	Income Management	Housing	Emergency Services	Nutrition
Wyoming	\$96,651	\$124,282	\$28,354	\$492,704	\$678,153	\$195,084
Total	\$76,841,331	\$69,983,838	\$34,780,902	\$51,886,845	\$100,611,317	\$40,328,380
Count	52	52	49	51	52	51

APPENDIX TABLE 28-2: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON PROGRAMS, BY CATEGORY

State	Linkages	Self-Sufficiency	Health	Other	Total
Alabama	\$3,174,517	\$715,507	\$257,266	\$0	\$11,496,757
Alaska	\$936,430	\$120,261	\$170,270	\$0	\$2,184,411
Arizona	\$308,013	\$361,137	\$21,539	\$0	\$5,034,453
Arkansas	\$1,571,345	\$772,616	\$316,854	\$161,965	\$8,237,792
California	\$4,916,524	\$6,586,874	\$1,398,797	\$3,914,890	\$56,166,083
Colorado	\$799,145	\$646,275	\$110,095	\$142,920	\$4,204,425
Connecticut	\$624,568	\$532,933	\$419,310	\$437,553	\$7,514,796
Delaware	\$658,382	\$1,371,790	\$0	\$255,707	\$3,165,543
Dist. of Columbia	\$542,503	\$856,559	\$488,749	\$0	\$10,266,895
Florida	\$713,552	\$4,953,343	\$197,266	\$2,266,411	\$19,360,611
Georgia	\$1,082,288	\$3,547,081	\$303,165	\$283,573	\$16,481,026
Hawaii	\$50,966	\$485,914	\$10,359	\$285,920	\$2,892,924
Idaho	\$605,266	\$691,898	\$85,389	\$14,159	\$3,450,572
Illinois	\$6,375,602	\$3,310,973	\$1,058,469	\$205,283	\$25,960,033
Indiana	\$982,583	\$1,922,260	\$361,349	\$104,171	\$8,703,645
Iowa	\$1,302,574	\$136,820	\$309,070	\$0	\$6,968,557
Kansas	\$955,637	\$691,285	\$273,444	\$291,736	\$5,043,094
Kentucky	\$791,278	\$1,273,373	\$780,532	\$21,299	\$10,338,908
Louisiana	\$2,321,318	\$618,112	\$516,042	\$229,671	\$13,942,478
Maine	\$470,529	\$1,229,632	\$73,343	\$162,656	\$3,289,470
Maryland	\$1,348,189	\$460,282	\$295,931	\$523,594	\$7,699,438
Massachusetts	\$3,260,894	\$596,702	\$437,840	\$1,348,030	\$14,520,338
Michigan	\$2,080,307	\$1,204,351	\$664,148	\$2,349	\$22,876,157
Minnesota	\$1,859,017	\$1,044,744	\$71,657	\$146,674	\$6,570,725
Mississippi	\$2,028,650	\$1,148,652	\$548,964	\$304,891	\$9,577,373
Missouri	\$4,004,024	\$2,667,074	\$406,717	\$1,929,518	\$18,791,921
Montana	\$778,562	\$214,247	\$31,325	\$42,439	\$2,788,181
Nebraska	\$574,465	\$980,675	\$111,503	\$12,428	\$4,485,761
Nevada	\$253,587	\$1,180,011	\$640	\$0	\$3,265,099
New Hampshire	\$437,131	\$172,164	\$190,586	\$5,581	\$3,729,861
New Jersey	\$1,644,588	\$1,577,731	\$658,552	\$531,851	\$16,821,466
New Mexico	\$400,977	\$164,833	\$190,755	\$0	\$3,509,045
New York	\$3,567,166	\$12,209,293	\$3,453,898	\$0	\$55,346,952
North Carolina	\$825,477	\$17,093,395	\$0	\$0	\$19,944,639
North Dakota	\$119,559	\$503,554	\$74,818	\$4,434	\$3,004,839
Ohio	\$278,128	\$4,209,892	\$1,303,249	\$2,620,300	\$23,293,091
Oklahoma	\$865,433	\$537,977	\$355,150	\$1,125,064	\$7,273,204
Oregon	\$1,205,503	\$1,264,130	\$161,553	\$124,107	\$4,496,816
Pennsylvania	\$4,160,464	\$3,259,319	\$1,208,144	\$387,129	\$25,273,555
Puerto Rico	\$1,928,261	\$12,166,135	\$540,218	\$3,167,891	\$25,430,363
Rhode Island	\$336,439	\$270,091	\$202,710	\$69,649	\$3,216,718
South Carolina	\$671,672	\$1,578,759	\$223,020	\$446	\$9,259,923
South Dakota	\$658,353	\$105,949	\$62,715	\$0	\$2,752,398
Tennessee	\$1,831,307	\$1,923,117	\$342,799	\$42,112	\$11,390,575
Texas	\$6,884,685	\$756,395	\$779,014	\$128,164	\$28,058,231
Utah	\$193,191	\$233,798	\$2,500	\$55,553	\$3,113,703
Vermont	\$277,416	\$534,090	\$4,876	\$252,349	\$3,295,740
Virginia	\$1,864,227	\$357,504	\$249,368	\$65,065	\$9,124,688
Washington	\$2,654,925	\$374,212	\$548,509	\$7,500	\$6,993,135
West Virginia	\$904,132	\$904,180	\$466,047	\$69,045	\$6,964,037
Wisconsin	\$718,950	\$955,685	\$423,882	\$0	\$7,425,692

State	Linkages	Self-Sufficiency	Health	Other	Total
Wyoming	\$337,099	\$670,477	\$177,982	\$0	\$2,800,787
Total	\$78,135,797	\$102,144,063	\$21,340,378	\$21,744,075	\$597,796,925
Count	52	52	50	40	52

APPENDIX TABLE 29: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON YOUTH AND SENIORS PROGRAMS

State	Youth	Seniors	Total
Alabama	\$459,707	\$1,537,708	\$1,997,415
Alaska	\$333,009	\$301,874	\$634,883
Arizona	\$68,014	\$32,396	\$100,410
Arkansas	\$618,027	\$702,348	\$1,320,374
California	\$6,176,800	\$6,374,265	\$12,551,065
Colorado	\$106,724	\$633,714	\$740,438
Connecticut	\$304,275	\$901,066	\$1,205,340
Delaware	\$231,725	\$112,415	\$344,140
Dist. of Columbia	\$433,849	\$379,770	\$813,619
Florida	\$1,326,484	\$478,400	\$1,804,884
Georgia	\$743,097	\$4,154,419	\$4,897,517
Hawaii	\$133,385	\$379,222	\$512,607
Idaho	\$289,962	\$213,837	\$503,798
Illinois	\$1,370,273	\$752,017	\$2,122,290
Indiana	\$474,901	\$640,091	\$1,114,993
Iowa	\$19,132	\$110,937	\$130,069
Kansas	\$164,868	\$76,055	\$240,924
Kentucky	\$580,183	\$1,110,190	\$1,690,373
Louisiana	\$705,488	\$1,863,221	\$2,568,709
Maine	\$466,575	\$316,886	\$783,461
Maryland	\$571,291	\$999,408	\$1,570,699
Massachusetts	\$591,731	\$183,341	\$775,072
Michigan	\$2,611,939	\$3,214,010	\$5,825,949
Minnesota	\$258,445	\$957,141	\$1,215,586
Mississippi	\$406,631	\$959,109	\$1,365,740
Missouri	\$2,875,405	\$1,530,244	\$4,405,649
Montana	\$154,870	\$238,954	\$393,824
Nebraska	\$257,162	\$457,702	\$714,864
Nevada	\$251,093	\$315,585	\$566,678
New Hampshire	\$294,668	\$971,422	\$1,266,090
New Jersey	\$1,552,142	\$960,977	\$2,513,119
New Mexico	\$216,685	\$365,905	\$582,590
New York	\$11,317,449	\$3,236,308	\$14,553,757
North Carolina	\$671,518	\$0	\$671,518
North Dakota	\$244,014	\$233,323	\$477,337
Ohio	\$859,797	\$1,025,712	\$1,885,509
Oklahoma	\$532,077	\$957,808	\$1,489,885
Oregon	\$89,643	\$55,550	\$145,193
Pennsylvania	\$1,265,587	\$1,921,242	\$3,186,829
Puerto Rico	\$886,186	\$7,887,952	\$8,774,138
Rhode Island	\$600,618	\$1,145,724	\$1,746,342
South Carolina	\$736,705	\$408,399	\$1,145,104
South Dakota	\$116,581	\$113,014	\$229,595
Tennessee	\$376,466	\$1,872,785	\$2,249,251
Texas	\$1,495,177	\$2,670,474	\$4,165,651
Utah	\$29,640	\$40,019	\$69,659
Vermont	\$315,042	\$365,734	\$680,776
Virginia	\$707,582	\$836,751	\$1,544,333
Washington	\$307,257	\$297,275	\$604,532
West Virginia	\$193,859	\$478,830	\$672,689
Wisconsin	\$338,644	\$166,926	\$505,570

State	Youth	Seniors	Total
Wyoming	\$260,839	\$304,009	\$564,847
Total	\$46,393,221	\$56,242,464	\$102,635,685
Count	52	51	52

Appendix C: FY 2015 Training and Technical Assistance

APPENDIX C TABLE OF CONTENTS

CSBG Regional Performance Innovation Consortia	165
CSBG Training and Technical Assistance.....	167

CSBG Regional Performance Innovation Consortia

	Grantee	Award Title	Total Grant Award⁵¹	Project Period	Grant Number
CA	California/Nevada Community Action Partnership	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0444
CT	Connecticut Association for Community Action, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0443
GA	Georgia Community Action Association, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0448
KS	Kansas Association of Community Action Programs, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0450
KY	Community Action Kentucky, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0439
MI	Michigan Community Action Agency Association	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0446
ND	North Dakota Community Action Partnership	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0440
NY	New York State Community Action Association, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0438

⁵¹ The total award amounts reflect the total award for the total project period.

	Grantee	Award Title	Total Grant Award⁵¹	Project Period	Grant Number
OK	Oklahoma Association of Community Action Agencies, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0442
OR	Community Action Partnership of Oregon, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0447
PA	Community Action Association of Pennsylvania	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0449

CSBG Training and Technical Assistance

State	Grantee	Award Title	Total Grant Award⁵²	Project Period	Grant/Contract Number
DC	Community Action Partnership	The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Organizational Standards Center of Excellence (COE)	\$600,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0445
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	\$850,000	9/30/2013 to 9/29/2016	90ET0436
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 (NASCSPP)	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

⁵² The total award amounts reflect the total award for the total project period.