

Community Services Block Grant
Report to Congress
Fiscal Year 2016



ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN & FAMILIES
Office of Community Services

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	2
Introduction.....	8
Definitions	10
The FFY 2016 CSBG Network.....	14
State Use of CSBG Funds.....	15
Eligible Entities Accomplishments.....	18
Description of How CSBG Funds Were Spent across States by Eligible Entities.....	22
Participants of Eligible Entity Programs.....	28
CSBG Training, Technical Assistance, and Related Activities.....	34
Results-Oriented Management and Accountability.....	38
National Performance Outcomes.....	42
National Performance Targets and Trends.....	60
Tribal Uses of Direct CSBG Funds.....	66
CSBG Administration and Fiscal Integrity.....	69
Conclusion.....	72
Appendix A: FFY 2016 CSBG State Assessments.....	74
Appendix B: FFY 2016 CSBG Data.....	83
Appendix C: FFY 2016 Training and Technical Assistance.....	131

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 federal fiscal year (FFY) 2016 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 sections 678B(c) of the CSBG Act.

The FFY 2016 data for the CSBG Report to Congress was gathered by the CSBG Information System (CSBG IS) Survey and Module 1 of the new State CSBG Annual Report. 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.

The New State CSBG Annual Report

FFY 2016 marks the first year of the phased transition from the CSBG IS to the new State CSBG Annual Report. OCS received Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for a State CSBG Annual Report on January 12, 2017, allowing states to report FFY 2016 state-level data in Module 1. The State CSBG Annual Report is the CSBG Network's most recent comprehensive revision of CSBG data collection and reporting since the first CSBG IS, developed in 1983. OCS and the CSBG Network—composed of CSBG-eligible entities, state CSBG lead agencies, state Community Action Associations, national partners, and others—have participated in a multiyear effort to update the State CSBG Annual Report. The State CSBG Annual Report was designed to complement Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Next Generation and support and complete the CSBG Performance Management Framework. In addition to the State CSBG Annual Report and ROMA Next Generation, the new Performance Management Framework includes local, state, and federal standards, and a national Community Action Theory of Change. The information in the State CSBG Annual Report will be used at local, state, federal, and national levels to improve performance, track results from year to year, and maintain accountability for critical activities

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

and outcomes at each level of the CSBG Network.

The State CSBG Annual Report builds upon Community Action’s 50-year history of serving individuals, families, and communities across the United States. Analysis of current CSBG data collection and reporting, consultation from multiple working groups, two public comment periods, and countless listening sessions and interactions with the CSBG Network have led to the final, OMB-approved State CSBG Annual Report that will replace the CSBG IS in totality by FFY 2018.

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

Module 1 of the State CSBG Annual Report (which is focused on state administration) is the only data that will be reported in this FFY 2016 congressional report. This first iteration of Module 1 data covers FFY 2016 and was submitted by state offices April 7, 2017. While the data in Module 1 is similar to that of the data that has been reported in the CSBG IS, there are enough differences between the two data sources that the data cannot be compared to previous years’ data. Year 1 of the State CSBG Annual Report is considered a baseline year. Subsequent years will elicit opportunity for year-to-year comparison and, eventually, trend analysis.

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

Unless otherwise specified, data provided in this report span the period of FFY 2016 only. The Appendices of this report provide more extensive information on the FFY 2016 state assessments (SAs) and data pertaining to CSBG uses of funds, services, and client characteristics reported from the CSBG IS and Module 1 of the State CSBG Annual Report.

Community Services Block Grant Mission and Purpose

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

Federal Fiscal Year 2016 State CSBG Funding

In FFY 2016, the final funding level was \$715 million for CSBG. Of this amount, \$663.6 million was allocated to states, \$6.4 million was allocated to tribes, and \$33.7 million was allocated to U.S. territories (including Puerto Rico). In addition, approximately \$11.3 million was reserved for federal training and technical assistance expenditures.

During FFY 2016, states reported obligations totaling over \$619 million to eligible entities. The remainder was allocated for state administrative expenses and discretionary funding or carried over into the subsequent fiscal year.²

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

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

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

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

As noted previously, the new National Performance Indicators (NPIs) will not be reported until

² States and eligible entities may expend CSBG funds during the fiscal year in which funds are appropriated and the subsequent fiscal year.

FFY 2018. Since the state-level data points have changed, state-level data in this report cannot be compared to previous years' data. The NPIs reported in this report are still submitted through the CSBG IS process. Under the CSBG IS, states and CSBG-eligible entities receiving CSBG funds work to achieve the original six national performance goals (as detailed on page 111).

Moving forward, and as directed in OCS's Information Memorandum (IM) 152,³ the network will move from the original six national goals to three. The following NPIs under the new goals (as detailed on page 39) will not be reported on until FFY 2018.

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

Beginning in FFY 2018, states will begin collecting and reporting on the new set of NPIs in the State CSBG Annual Report (as detailed on page 40). The new NPIs are organized by Community NPIs (or CNPIs) and Family NPIs (or FNPIs) within six core domains and one unique additional domain. Each domain includes its own set of new NPIs.

FFY 2016 CSBG Highlights of Accomplishments and Performance Outcomes

Eligible entities provide services with both CSBG funds and other funding sources. All states measured and reported on outcomes regarding individuals served using CSBG funds and the impact on the community, 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. CSBG IS NPIs were used for reporting data on family, community, and agency improvement outcomes as well as CSBG performance targets.

The following are examples of the people served, achievements, and services provided by these entities using CSBG and other funding sources during FFY 2016 (October 1, 2015, to September 30, 2016):

- 167,817 unemployed, low-income people obtained a job as a result of community action.
- 396,756 low-income participants obtained healthcare services for themselves or a family member in support of employment stability.
- 371,468 low-income families in CAA tax preparation programs qualified for a federal or

³ IM 152 is available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-im-152-annual-report>.

state tax credit. (The expected total amount of tax credits was \$459,277,981.08.)⁴

- 14,215 low-income people completed adult basic education (ABE) or General Educational Development (GED) coursework and received a certificate or diploma.
- 1,585,511 low-income participants obtained food assistance in support of employment stability.
- Volunteers provided a little over 44 million hours of support. The volunteers' time was worth a minimum of \$319 million (based on the federal minimum wage). If valued at the independent sector wage, which adjusts for skill levels of nonprofit volunteers, this time was worth almost \$1 billion.
- Over 15 million individuals were served by local CSBG-eligible entities.
- CSBG-eligible entities provided services to over 1.1 million families headed by single mothers.

Federal Monitoring and Oversight

The CSBG Act requires the HHS Secretary annually to conduct fiscal year assessments of the use of funds received by the states. Accordingly, OCS conducts 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 sections 678B of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9914.

On February 25, 2016, OCS published IM 145,⁵ outlining the monitoring schedule for FFY 2016. A copy of the IM was provided to each CSBG state agency. OCS conducted onsite reviews of the use of CSBG funds by the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, New York, South Carolina, and Texas. 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.
- OCS analyzed single-audit results as reported in accordance with OMB single-audit requirements.

The SAs are tools for monitoring program integrity and for targeting CSBG discretionary training and technical assistance funds. They are a key component of ongoing program integrity and accountability efforts in CSBG. For example, the SAs showed that states generally conducted monitoring of the CSBG-eligible entities in accordance with the CSBG

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.

⁵ IM 145 is available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csb-g-im-145-monitoring-schedule-fy-2016>.

Act. In states where noncompliance issues were found, states were required to implement corrective action plans to address the findings. The appendices of this report provide more extensive information on the FFY 2016 SAs.

Introduction

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

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

CSBG is authorized at sections 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 sections 678E(b)(2) on the CSBG statistical database (CSBG IS Report) and the report required at sections 678B(c) on the results of fiscal year (FY) evaluations conducted in several states on the use of CSBG funds (CSBG state assessments). In addition, section 678E(b)(2)(E) of the CSBG Act requires the Secretary to include in the annual report “a summary of each state’s performance results and the results for the CSBG Eligible Entities, as collected and submitted by the states.” 42 U.S.C. § 9917(b)(2)(E). This report provides the information required for FFY 2016.

The FFY 2016 data for the CSBG Report were gathered by the CSBG IS Survey administered by the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP) and Module 1 of the new State CSBG Annual Report. The states provided information about the level and uses of CSBG funds, their activities, and the number and characteristics of families and individuals participating in CSBG-supported activities via the CSBG IS. They also provided state-level information on the state administration of CSBG via Module 1 of the State CSBG Annual Report.

In addition, HHS conducted evaluations of state compliance among all states during the reporting period through a state-by-state survey and in-depth state assessments on the use of CSBG funds in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, New York, South Carolina, and

Texas. Unless otherwise specified, data provided span the period of FFY 2016 only.

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

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

Definitions

These definitions are drawn from the Community Service Block Grant of 1981 (CSBG Act), Information Memoranda (IM) issued by the Office of Community Services (OCS), and published works by the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP). These definitions remain standard and consistent across all programs, entities, and publications as related to the Community Services Block Grant (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' IM 37⁶ guides the CSBG state administrators and eligible entities in their classification of administrative and direct costs.

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 CSBG-eligible entity, is governed by a tripartite board composed of representatives of the low-income neighborhoods being served, elected local officials, and key community resources, such as business and commerce, faith-based organizations, other service providers, and community groups. All CAAs work “to stimulate a better focusing of all available local, state, private, and federal resources upon the goal of enabling low-income families, and low-income individuals of all ages, in rural and urban areas, to attain the skills, knowledge, and motivation to secure the opportunities needed for them to become self-sufficient.”⁷ Each CAA focuses their poverty reduction efforts on a specific community.

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)

CSBG provides federal funds to states, territories, and tribes for distribution to agencies to

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>.

⁷ OEO Instruction 6320-1 is available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1p3cOhxd3jIVI6C12yyLkTGHHKwXU-v0W/view>.

support a wide range of community-based activities to reduce poverty. CSBG is authorized under title II, section 674 of the CSBG Act, as amended by the Coats Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998, 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. NASCSP administered the FFY 2016 survey.

Community Services Block Grant Network

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

Direct Program Costs

Direct program costs can be identified with delivery of a particular project, service, or activity intended to achieve an objective of the grant. For CSBG, those purposes and eligible activities are specified in the CSBG Act and reflected in the national 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 CSBG-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 services provided by CSBG-eligible entities and other organizations to address needs identified by state agencies.

CSBG-Eligible Entities

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

be allocated to local CSBG-eligible entities.

National Performance Indicators (NPIs)

The NPIs are related to the six national 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 service to low-income people are achieved.
- Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.
- Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive systems.

The NPIs measure incremental progress toward achieving each of these larger goals, which require specific steps along the way to success. There are 12 common categories, or indicators, of eligible entity performance that were identified from federal fiscal years (FFYs) 2001 to 2003 data. From FFYs 2004 to 2008, the 12 NPIs from the CSBG IS measured the reach and impact of CSBG Network programs and activities for families and communities. Beginning in FFY 2009, the number of indicators was expanded to 16, including an indicator added to capture the impacts of the Recovery Act funding. This Recovery Act NPI was removed to reflect the end of the Recovery Act funding, and the total CSBG IS NPI count is currently at 15 for FFYs 2014–2016. The CSBG IS NPIs are related to the six national performance goals in that they measure incremental progress toward achieving each of the larger goals. The CSBG IS NPIs cover the following outcome areas:

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

State CSBG Annual Report

The new State CSBG Annual Report actualizes the new Performance Management Framework. As part of the new Performance Management Framework, a new State CSBG Annual Report was developed to better tell the story of the impact the CSBG Network has in communities across the country. In 2012, OCS awarded a cooperative agreement to NASCSP to assist OCS in developing the State CSBG Annual Report, moving from the CSBG IS to a new reporting format. Through frequent and multiple communications with the CSBG Network, including listening sessions, presentations, and webinars, the CSBG Network informed the development of the State CSBG Annual Report. In 2016, OCS, in partnership with NASCSP, invited the CSBG Network to provide feedback on content for the State CSBG Annual Report forms through a formal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) clearance process. OMB granted approval for the State CSBG Annual Report on January 12, 2017. Since January 2017, the CSBG Network has worked to implement the State CSBG Annual Report and collect and report on new data points.

Results-Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA)

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

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

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

In the new era of ROMA expressed through ROMA Next Generation, ROMA itself has not changed, but a greater emphasis on data evaluation and analysis has been placed on the network.

The FFY 2016 CSBG Network

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funds are used to reduce the causes of poverty in low-income communities through a nationwide network referred to as the CSBG Network. As referenced in the national Community Action Theory of Change, the CSBG Network includes: OCS (federal), the states through which CSBG is administered, state associations, the Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia (RPICs), local organizations, and national partners such as National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP), National Community Action Partnership (NCAP), Community Action Program Legal Services, Inc. (CAPLAW), the Association of Certified ROMA Trainers (ANCRT), and the National Community Action Foundation (NCAF).

Local organizations carry out their missions by creating, coordinating, and delivering a broad array of programs, initiatives, and services to their communities. According to Module 1 of the new State CSBG Annual Report, in federal fiscal year (FFY) 2016, 1,005 CSBG-eligible entities provided services across the United States to low-income families, individuals, and vulnerable communities. For the purposes of this report, the term “eligible entity” is used to refer to all local organizations within the CSBG Network. Table 1 shows the number of CSBG-funded eligible entities, by type, in the nation. State-specific details can be found in Appendix B.

Table 1: Local Organizations by Type

Category of Eligible Entity	Number of Entities Reported	Number of States**
Community Action Agencies (CAAs)	836	52
Limited Purpose Agencies	6	6
Migrant and/or Seasonal Farm Worker Organizations	8	6
Local Government Agencies	142	21
Tribes and Tribal Organizations	12	2
Others	1	1
TOTAL	1,005	

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

State Use of CSBG Funds

In federal fiscal year (FFY) 2016, Congress appropriated \$715 million for the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG). Of this amount, \$663.6 million was allocated to states (including the District of Columbia), \$6.4 million was allocated to tribes, and \$33.7 million was allocated to U.S. territories (including Puerto Rico). In addition, approximately \$11.3 million was reserved for federal training and technical assistance expenditures.^{8 9} For the eligible entities that received this funding through the state awards, CSBG IS Survey provided them an opportunity to report on their funding level and efforts.

During FFY 2016, states reported obligations totaling over \$676.6 million¹⁰, of which 91 percent (approximately \$619 million) was obligated directly to CSBG-eligible entities. The remainder was allocated for state administrative expenses and discretionary funding. Approximately \$110 million was held for carryover into the next FFY. Table 2 provides a breakdown of funding obligated contractually by the states.

Table 2: Federal CSBG Funds Obligated by State

Use of Funds	Amount Obligated*	Number of States	Percentage of Funding Obligated
Grants to Local Eligible Entities	\$619,073,786	52	91.49%
State Administrative Costs	\$29,370,415	52	4.34%
Discretionary Projects	\$28,171,855	44	4.16%
Total Obligated in FFY 2016*	\$676,616,056	52	100%
Carried Forward to FFY 2017	\$109,925,656.00	40	

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

⁸ Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services, *FFY2016 4th Quarter Allocations* (August 2, 2016). <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-dear-colleague-letter-fy-2016-4th-quarter-allocations-update-0>.

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.

¹⁰ The amount obligated includes carryover CSBG funds from FY 2015.

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

Additionally, each state operates based on a state fiscal year, which may or may not align with the federal fiscal year. FFY 2016 marks the first reporting year where all states are reporting CSBG funds based on the federal fiscal year, regardless of their state fiscal year. These factors combine to create a funding environment in which allocations, obligations, 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.

At the state level, per the statute, the state is mandated to allocate 90 percent of the yearly congressional 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 CSBG--eligible entity. Each eligible entity, therefore, has CSBG funding that may have been carried over from the previous year, the current state allocation, and any discretionary funding, as well as other federal, state, local, and private sources of funding, which also vary by year.

Grants to Local CSBG-Eligible Entities

The CSBG statute requires that no less than 90 percent of the state block grant be allocated to local CSBG-eligible entities. States obligated over \$619 million, or 91.49 percent, to the 1,005 eligible entities, 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 eligible entities. These local agencies coordinate multiple programs, fill gaps in services, manage systems to avoid duplication, and improve the continuity of services and activities for participants. CSBG-funded staff was also assigned to build local partnerships for reducing poverty. In addition, CSBG covered indirect expenses associated with the space, equipment, materials, and services needed for the eligible entities to work effectively.

State Administrative Costs

No state may spend more than 5 percent¹¹ 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 eligible entities. It also helps states coordinate and establish linkages between and among governmental and other social services programs to assure the delivery of services

¹¹ Section 675C(b)(2) of the CSBG Act specifies that “No State may spend more than the greater of \$55,000, or 5 percent, of the grant received ... for administrative expenses, including monitoring activities.” Under current minimum allotments all states exceed the \$55,000 allowable threshold.

to low-income people and avoid duplication of services. As Table 2 shows, states collectively used 4.34 percent for their administrative expenditures.

The block grant funded all or part of 559 state positions and 237.5 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, predominately Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants. Altogether, state CSBG offices administered an average of five grants per state, in addition to CSBG.

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

Discretionary Projects

The remaining funds may be used at the state's discretion for programs that help accomplish the statutory purposes of the block grant. Discretionary project funding by 47 states accounted for 4.16 percent of CSBG expenditures, or \$28.1 million. These expenditures included:

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

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

Eligible Entities Accomplishments

Nationwide Resources

In federal fiscal year (FFY) 2016, eligible entities administered financial resources totaling \$13.8 billion, including \$668.6 million for Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), as detailed in Appendix B. While federal programs, predominantly those of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), provided nearly three-quarters of non-CSBG funding allocations, private partners contributed nearly \$1.5 billion. Additionally, volunteers contributed an additional \$319 million in value, bringing all total resources to over \$14.1 billion.¹²

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*
CSBG¹³	\$668,664,307	\$1.00**
Other Federal Programs ¹⁴	\$8,349,181,605	\$12.49
Non-Federal Sources	\$5,151,397,180	\$7.70
<i>State Sources</i>	<i>\$1,717,937,537</i>	<i>\$2.57</i>
<i>Local Sources</i>	<i>\$1,609,132,398</i>	<i>\$2.41</i>
<i>Private Sources</i>	<i>\$1,504,790,621</i>	<i>\$2.25</i>
<i>Value of Volunteer hours</i>	<i>\$319,536,623</i>	<i>\$0.48</i>
Total All Resources	\$14,169,243,092	\$20.19

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

¹² The value of volunteer hours can be estimated using the 2016 federal minimum wage of \$7.25 an hour. Calculated in this way, the 44 million volunteer hours recorded by agencies in FY 2016, valued at \$319.5 million, brought the network's non-federal resources to over \$5.1 billion. This is a conservative estimate, however, to value donations of time and skill at the minimum wage. Eligible entities organize help offered by medical professionals, CPAs, attorneys, teachers, retired executives, printers, and builders, as well as homemakers and low-wage workers in the community. Research by the independent sector estimates that the average value of volunteer hours in 2016 was \$24.14 per hour (see Independent Sector, "Value of Volunteer Time" [2016], <https://www.independentsector.org/resource/the-value-of-volunteer-time/>). Using this more realistic figure would mean that eligible entities received volunteer support worth over \$1 billion.

¹³ CSBG allocations as reported by eligible entities may include funds received from the state during the fiscal year or obligated in the previous fiscal year.

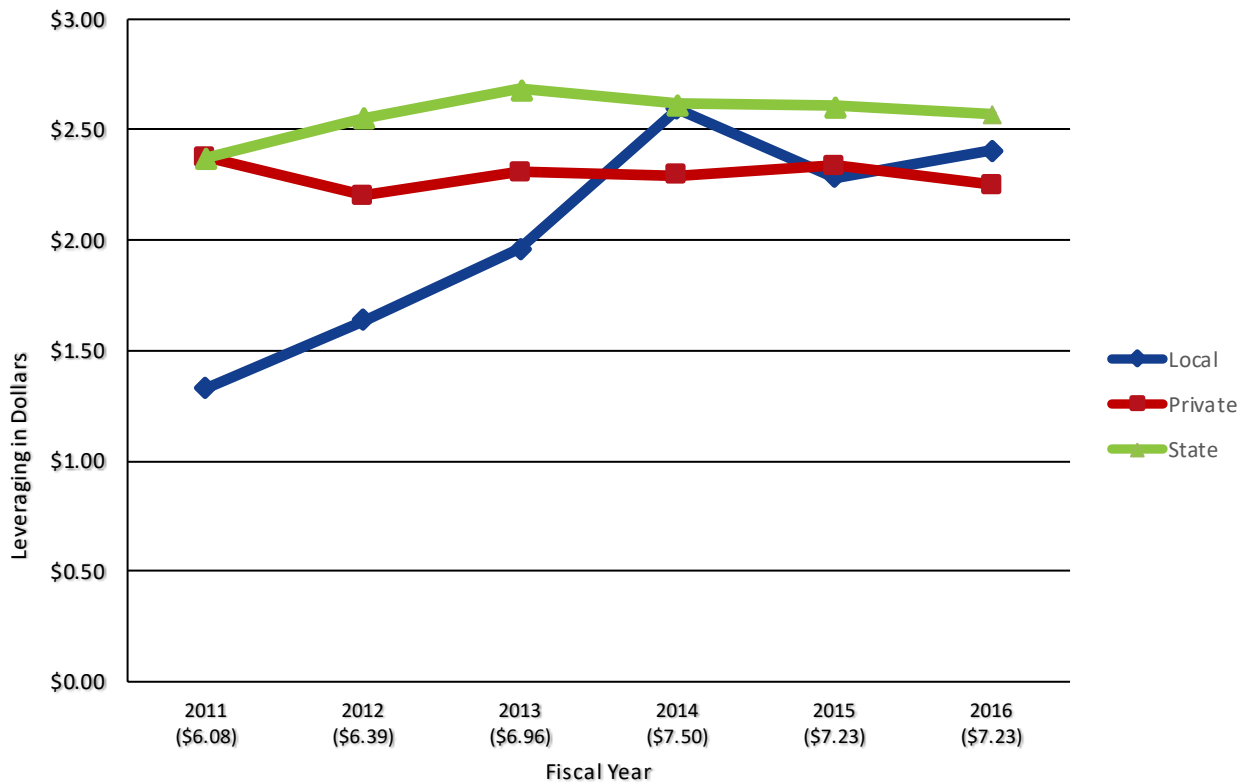
¹⁴ These federal programs are listed under Appendix B within Table B-22 and include Weatherization, LIHEAP, and Head Start.

**This amount not included in leveraging totals below.

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

Altogether, based on reports from CSBG-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 FFY 2016, the "leveraging" ratio of CSBG to non-federal funding demonstrates the efficacy and targeted focus of eligible entities to strengthen local, state, and private partnerships for maximum impact. Figure 1 shows the non-federal resources leveraged by CSBG funds for FFY 2016 as well as the leveraging trends since 2011.

Figure 1: Non-Federal Leveraging per CSBG Dollar (\$1.00) in FFY 2016



The Eligible Entity Approach

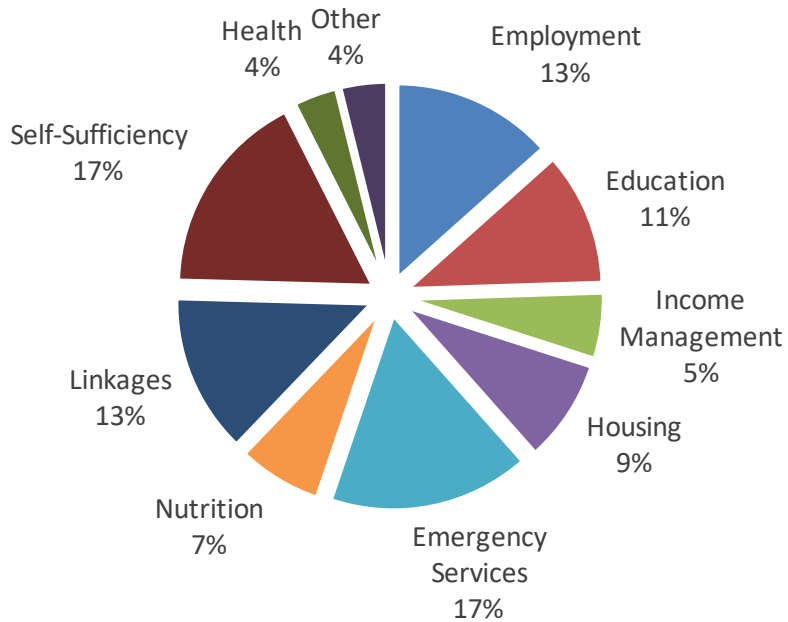
Eligible entities typically draw upon resources from many limited-purpose programs to support individual participants and families striving to increase their economic security. Eligible entities' programs can fill gaps in community supports or coordinate existing facilities and services. Eligible entities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

Figure 2 shows how eligible entities expended CSBG funds among these categories.¹⁵ A project in any one category might further multiple eligible entity goals, and many projects fall into more than one of these categories. To ensure unduplicated figures, funds are only reported under the primary category. The expenditures include agencies' CSBG funds and any discretionary funds, as well as any funds carried forward from the previous year and expended during the reporting period. States and eligible entities vary in their methods for recording expenditures.

¹⁵ While eligible entities may have expended funds prior to the end of the reporting period, they may not have requested reimbursement from the state within the time frame. Agency funding may also include carryover and carry forward funding. These factors cause a variation between states' and eligible entities' reported CSBG expenditures.

Figure 2: Local Agency Uses of CSBG Funds Expended in FFY 2016

\$617 Million in 52 States*



*The \$617 million spent on direct delivery of local services represents all CSBG funds expended by eligible entities during FFY 2016, including carryover from the previous year. Full CSBG expenditure amounts by category can be found in Appendix B.

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

Detailed in Appendix B and summarized below is a breakdown of eligible entities' spending by program services category. The largest categories of Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) expenditures for CSBG funds were self-sufficiency programs (17.1 percent) and emergency services (16.7 percent). Uses of CSBG funds are reflected in the data tables contained in this report.

Employment Programs

In federal fiscal year (FFY) 2016, states reported spending approximately \$82.6 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, childcare, and the purchase of uniforms or work clothing.
- Skills training, job application assistance, resume writing, and job placement.
- On-the-job training and opportunities for work.
- Job development, including finding employers willing to recruit through the agency, facilitating interviews, creating job banks, providing counseling to employees, and developing new employment opportunities in the community.
- Vocational training for high school students and the creation of internships and summer jobs.
- Other specialized adult employment training.

Education Programs

In FFY 2016, states reported spending approximately \$68.4 million in CSBG funds to provide education services. Services supported include:

- Adult education, including courses in English as a Second Language (ESL) and General Educational Development (GED) preparation with flexible scheduling for working students.
- Supplemental support to improve the educational quality of Head Start programs.
- Childcare classes, providing both child development instruction and support for working parents or home childcare providers.
- Alternative opportunities for school dropouts and those at risk of dropping out.
- Scholarships for college or technical school.
- Guidance about adult education opportunities in the community.
- Programs to enhance academic achievement of students in Grades K–12, while

- combating drug or alcohol use and preventing violence.
- Computer-based courses to help train participants for the modern-day workforce.

Income Management Programs

In FFY 2016, states reported spending approximately \$33.7 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.
- Assistance for the elderly with claims for medical and other benefits.

Housing Programs

In FFY 2016, states reported spending approximately \$52.3 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.
- Rural housing and infrastructure development.

Emergency Services Programs

In FFY 2016, eligible entities reported spending approximately \$103.3 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.
- Natural disaster response and assistance.

Nutrition Programs

In FFY 2016, states reported spending approximately \$42.9 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 WIC nutrition program.
- Preparing and delivering meals, especially to the homebound elderly.
- Providing meals in group settings.
- Initiating self-help projects, such as community gardens, community canneries, and food-buying groups.

Linkages

In FFY 2016, states reported spending approximately \$81.8 million in CSBG funds on linkage initiatives. The term “linkages” describes funding for a unique local institutional role. It refers to the activities that bring together (i.e., links by mobilizing and coordinating) community members or groups and, often, government and commercial organizations that serve many communities. Linking a variety of local services, programs, and concerned citizens is a way to combat community-wide causes and conditions of poverty. Linkages also can be observable connections, such as medical transportation, integrated databases of community resources, communications systems, or support and facilities for new community-based initiatives. Linkage programs can involve a variety of local activities that CSBG supports, including:

- Coordination among programs, facilities, and shared resources through information systems, communications systems, and shared procedures.
- Community needs assessments, followed by community planning, organization, and advocacy to meet these needs.
- Collective impact projects to create community changes, such as reducing crime or partnering with businesses in low-income neighborhoods in order to plan long-term development.
- Efforts to establish links between resources, such as transportation and medical care. This includes programs that bring services to the participants, such as mobile 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.
- Support for other groups of low-income community residents who are working for the same goals as the CSBG-eligible entity.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

In FFY 2016, states reported spending approximately \$105.6 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 for low-wage workers and their families, as well as those unable to work, such as some seniors and many individuals living with disabilities. Eligible entities partner with many organizations that also aim to help families and individuals become more self-sufficient. Eligible entities created formal family development and self-sufficiency programs that offer participants a continuum of services to assist them in gaining or increasing economic security.

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

Examples of services supported include:

- 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.
- Identifying resources to help the participant implement the plan (e.g., clothing, bus passes, emergency food assistance, career counseling, family guidance counseling, referrals to the Social Security Administration for disability benefits, assistance with locating possible jobs, assistance in finding long-term housing, assistance in expunging minor criminal offenses in eligible states, etc.).

Health Programs

In FFY 2016, states reported spending approximately \$22.1 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), or Medicaid.
- Recruitment of volunteer medical personnel to assist uninsured low-income families.
- Prenatal care, maternal health, and infant health screenings.

- Assistance with pharmaceutical donation programs.
- Health-related information for all ages, including Medicare/Medicaid enrollment and claims filing and other outreach and enrollment for greater healthcare access.
- Immunization.
- Periodic screening for serious health problems, such as tuberculosis, breast cancer, HIV infection, and mental health disorders.
- Health screening of all children.
- Treatment for substance abuse.
- Other health services, including dental care, mental health, health insurance advocacy, CPR training, and education about wellness, obesity, and first aid.
- Transportation to healthcare facilities and medical appointments.

Other Programs

In FFY 2016, states reported spending approximately \$23.7 million in CSBG funds on CSBG-funded programs that could not be placed in any of the other nine statutory service categories. Most of the services reported centered on CSBG-eligible entity capacity building, with the goal of increasing performance management and outcomes, as well as innovative programs or pilot projects designed to address needs in local communities.

Proportion of Funds for Youth and Seniors (Tracked Separately)

In addition to tracking expenditures by the service categories reported above, CSBG funds are tracked by the proportion of the funds devoted to programs for youth and seniors. In FFY 2016, as part of the previously mentioned \$617 million¹⁶ in CSBG funds spent on direct delivery of local services, states reported spending approximately \$49.8 million on programs serving youth, and approximately \$55.7 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.

¹⁶ This amount represents all CSBG funds expended by eligible entities during FFY 2016, including carryover from the previous year. All dollar amounts for CSBG expenditure categories listed are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand. 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 15.

- Delinquency prevention.
- Employment and mentoring projects.

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.
- Home delivery of meals to ensure adequate nutrition.

Participants of Eligible Entity Programs

In federal fiscal year (FFY) 2016, eligible entities in every state reported information about the participants in their programs and projects. Over 15 million individuals and 6.2 million families, participated in eligible entity services and strategies. The Community Services Block Grant Information System (CSBG IS) Survey captured various demographic data for 77 percent of individuals and 84 percent of the families of this population.¹⁷ The CSBG Network serves a diverse group of people with low incomes who live in a wide variety of communities. However, typical eligible entity program participants were white, had incomes below the federal poverty line, and were members of families that relied mostly on a worker's wages.

The 15 million individuals served by eligible entities represent 38.9 percent of the 40.6 million Americans who lived in poverty, according to recent Census data.¹⁸ According to 2016 American Community Survey data, 17.9 percent of the U.S. population had incomes below 125 percent of the poverty threshold and 6.2 percent had an income below 50 percent of the poverty threshold.¹⁹

Out of the approximately 4.5 million families reporting their income to eligible entities, 70 percent had incomes below the poverty threshold. (The HHS poverty guideline approximates this benchmark as \$24,300 for a family of four in 2016.²⁰) More than 1.5 million families, over 33 percent, were “deeply poor,” with incomes below 50 percent of the poverty threshold, an amount benchmarked by HHS poverty guidelines as below \$12,150 for a family of four in 2016.²¹ Figure 3 shows the proportion of families with incomes at or below percentages of the poverty threshold.

¹⁷ It is important to note that individuals and families may self-report or report partial demographic data points to eligible entities depending on the enrollment process or program in question. Therefore, the demographic totals are equal to or less than the total number of individuals and families served, and are based on totals as reported around one or more characteristics for each unduplicated person or family.

¹⁸ Jessica L. Semega, Kayla R. Fontenot, and Melissa A. Kollar, “Income and Poverty in the United States: 2016, Highlights” (Report number P60-259, September 12, 2017).

<https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2017/demo/p60-259.html>

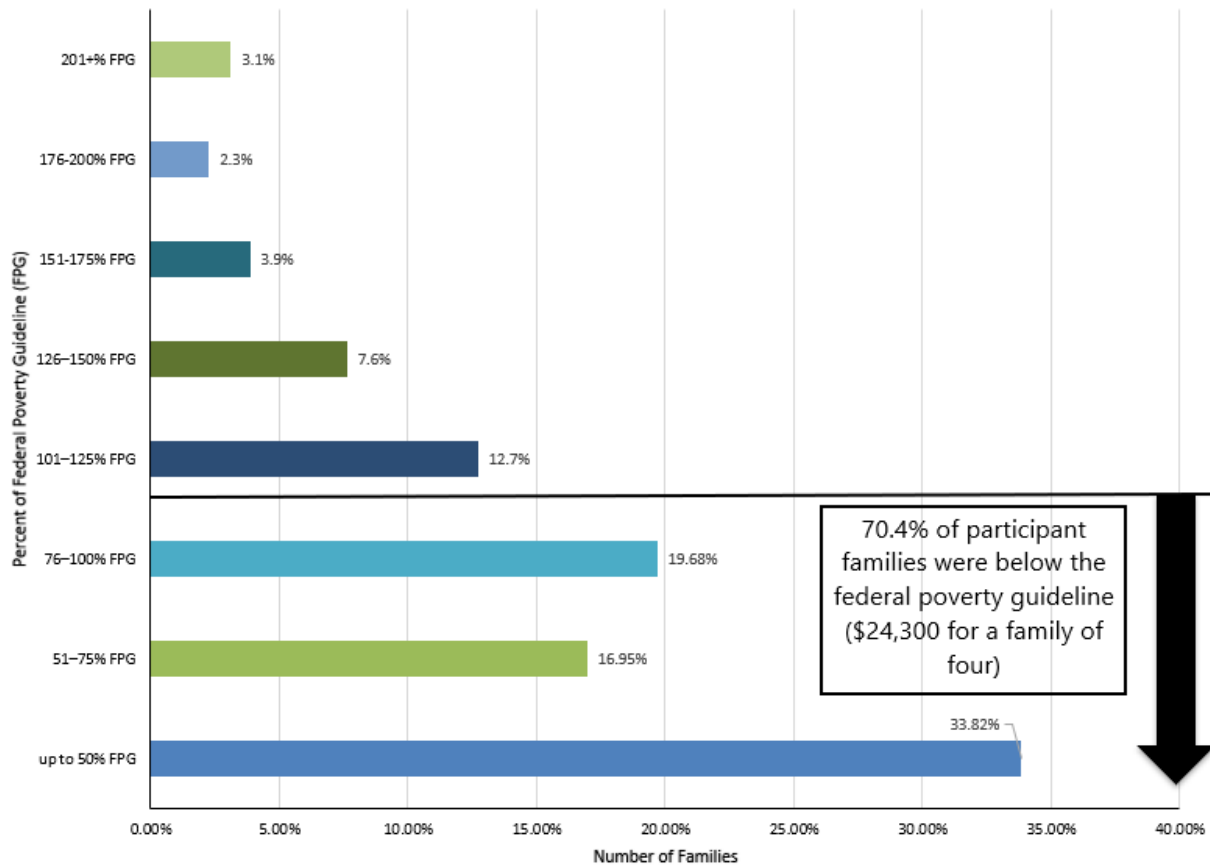
¹⁹ Alemayehu Bishaw and Craig Benson. “Poverty 2016 and 2017.” *American Community Survey Briefs*, Report number ACSBR/17-02. U.S. Census Bureau (September 2018).

<https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2018/acs/acsbr17-02.html>

²⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, “U.S. Federal Poverty Guidelines Use to Determine Financial Eligibility for Certain Federal Programs” (January 8, 2020), <https://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-guidelines>. Official poverty thresholds published by the Census Bureau differ by family size and age.

²¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, “Prior HHS Poverty Guidelines and Federal Register References,” <https://aspe.hhs.gov/prior-hhs-poverty-guidelines-and-federal-register-references>.

Figure 3: Poverty Status of FFY 2016 CAA Program Participant Families²²



Income Sources

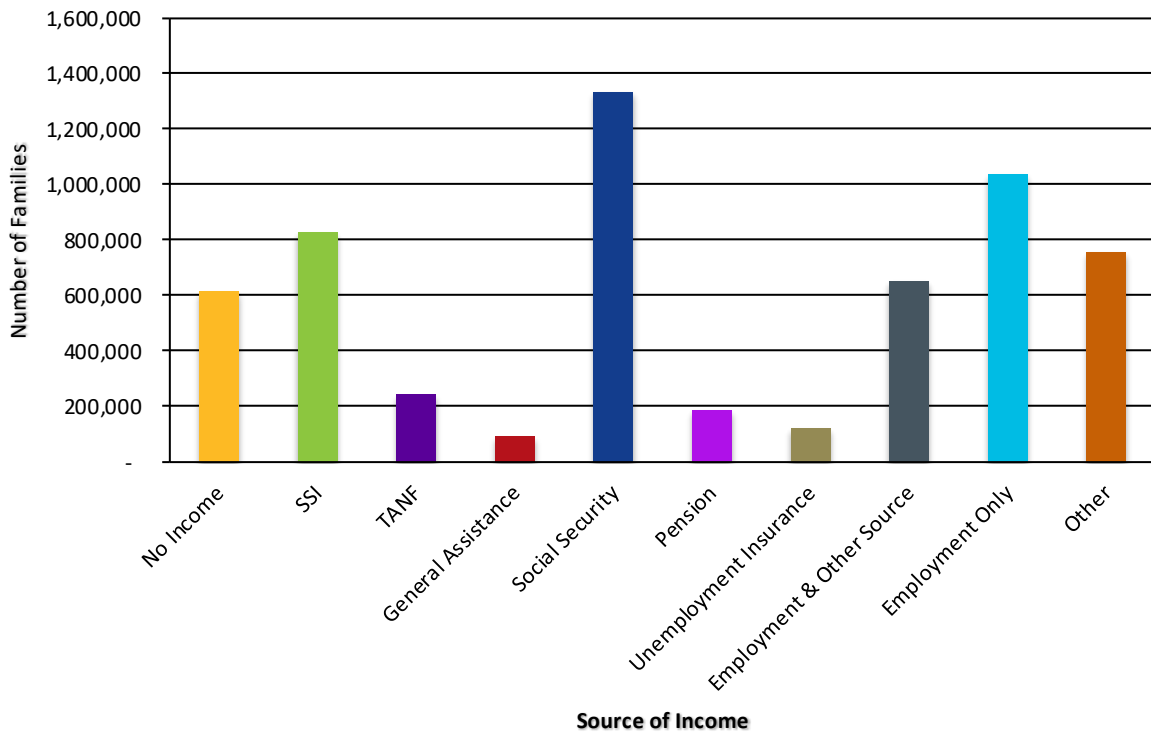
Families have the ability to report all sources of income, not just the primary source, to eligible entities. Only 14 percent of the families who reported income to eligible entities, approximately 616,681 of those families, reported zero income. This is an increase of over 14,000 families reporting no income in FFY 2015. While most families report having a source of income, this increase in families with no income underscores the ups and downs that families with low incomes face in making ends meet. CSBG grantees report that many low-income households experience significant instability in their monthly incomes. Income can come from a combination of wages, government assistance,²³ 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.

²² Includes income levels reported for all eligible-entity program participants, including individuals and families served with funds leveraged from other federal, state, and local funding sources. Income eligibility levels for other funding sources may differ from the CSBG income eligibility limit of 125 percent of the federal poverty level set for CSBG.

²³ Government assistance includes TANF and unemployment insurance.

- Fourteen percent of families reported zero income.
- Over 47.7 percent of participant families who reported one or more sources of income indicated that some or all their income came from employment.
- Approximately 88 percent of participant families included a worker, an unemployed job seeker, or a retired worker as contributing to their income sources.
- Approximately 1 million low-wage participant families relied solely on their wages for income.
- Eligible entities served 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 8 percent of the families served by eligible entities.

Figure 4: Sources of Income for FFY 2016 Eligible Entity Program Participant Families²⁴



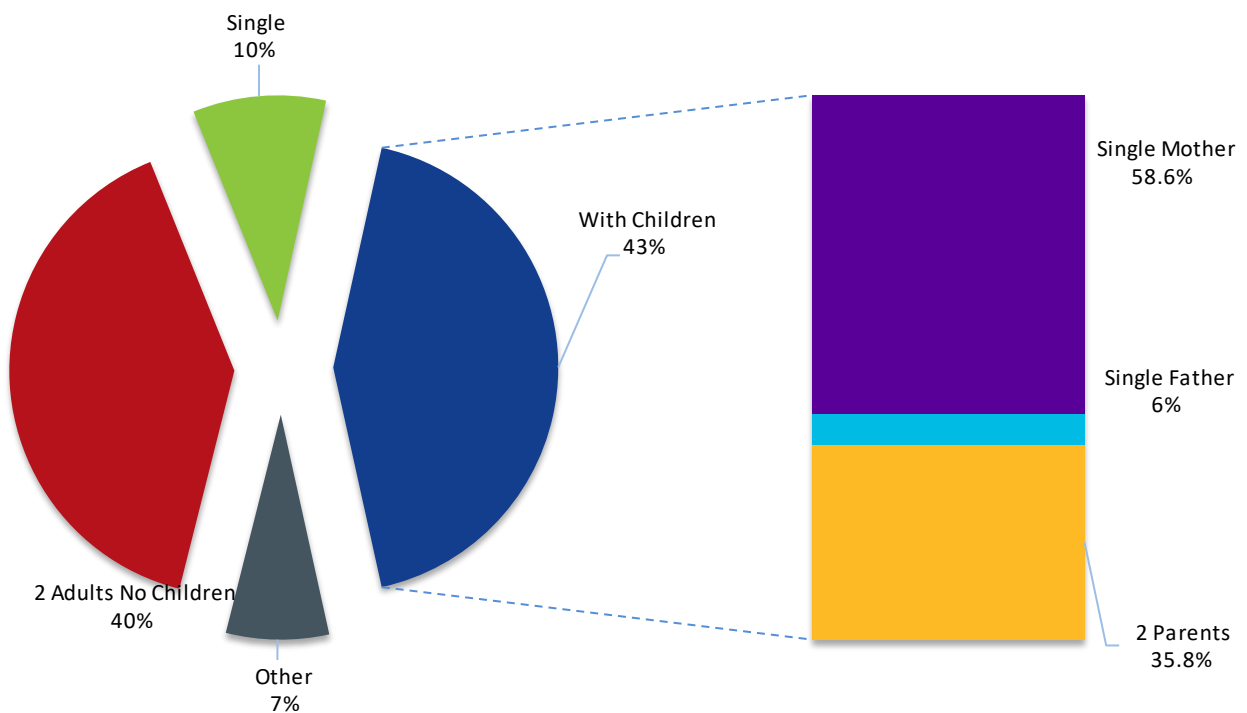
²⁴ Note: SSI refers to Supplemental Security Income. TANF refers to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. General Assistance is a state income supplement program, not a federal source of assistance.

Family Structure of Participants

Fifty percent of participants in eligible entity programs were either single or cohabiting as two adults without children. “Other” includes families composed of children living with grandparents, or other extended family. Over 64 percent of all eligible entity program participants’ households who reported having children were single-parent families (with either a male-headed household or female-headed household). As shown in Figure 5, of the 43 percent of participating families whose immediate families included children:

- 35.8 percent had both parents present.
- 58.6 percent were headed by a single mother.
- 6 percent were headed by a single father.

Figure 5: Family Composition of FFY 2016 Eligible Entity Program Participants*



*Family composition of those reporting children

Eligible entities served over 1.7 million two-person and three-person families and over 42,000 families with eight or more members. The average family size of the participants who were surveyed was 2.4 members per family.

Race and Ethnicity of Participants

Eligible entity program participants are ethnically diverse. Of the 15 million individuals served, over 9.8 million reported their race or ethnicity data to eligible entities. Ethnicity data indicated that over 19 percent of the individuals served self-identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino.²⁵ In 18 states,²⁶ 20 percent or more of the participants self-identified as Hispanic or Latino. The following racial breakdown reflects participants' voluntarily provided responses:

- 56.35 percent White
- 26.58 percent African American
- 1.65 percent American Indian or Alaska Native
- 2.56 percent Asian
- 3.61 percent multiracial
- 0.43 percent Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- 8.8 percent of another race or declined to disclose

Children in Eligible Entity Programs

The Census Bureau reports that the poverty rate for children under 18 is 18 percent.²⁷ Reflecting this fact, children ages 17 and under made up more than 37 percent of all individuals served. Over 3.9 million children under the age of 17 were served by eligible entity programs across the nation. Additionally, as Figure 6 shows, approximately 1.4 million, 13 percent of all eligible entity program participants, were 5 years of age or younger.

Seniors in Eligible Entity Programs

More than 2.3 million people, or over 21 percent of eligible entity program participants reporting age, were 55 years or older, and over 8.4 percent of the participants in that age group were 70 years or older. This is an increase from FFY 2015 and reflects the aging trend in national demographics.²⁸ Eligible entities helped these older participants maintain their independence and remain engaged in their communities.

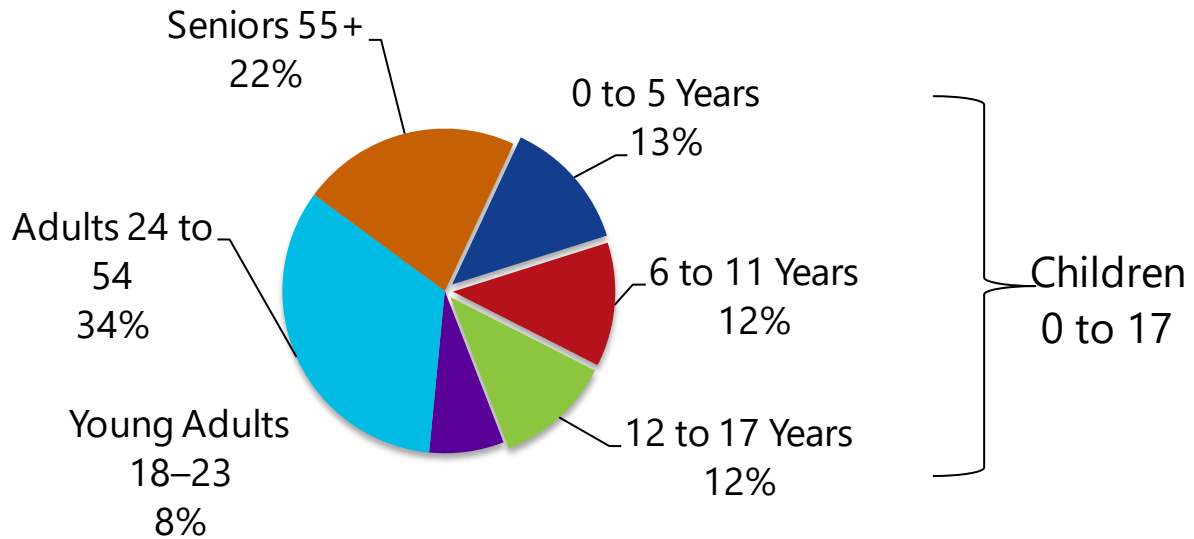
²⁵ It is important to note that Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic identity and may include individuals who identify as White, African-American, only by ethnicity and not by a racial group at all, or who self-identify as multiracial or other. Given the racial diversity present in this ethnic group, these 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.

²⁶ This includes Puerto Rico.

²⁷ Jessica L. Semega, Kayla R. Fontenot, and Melissa A. Kollar, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2016*, *Current Population Reports* (Report number P60-259, September 12, 2017).
<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2017/demo/P60-259.pdf>.

²⁸ Wan He, Daniel Goodkind, and Paul Kowal, *An Aging World: 2015* (March 2016).
<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2016/demo/p95-16-1.pdf>.

Figure 6: Age Groups of FFY 2016 Eligible Entity Program Participants



Barriers to Self-Sufficiency

Most eligible entity program participants face many barriers to achieving economic security. For instance, eligible entity program participants reported the following barriers:

- **Health risks:** Health insurance data offered by over 8.4 million participants indicated that 23.5 percent were without medical insurance. This represents a decrease of over 4 percent from FFY 2015 client data.
- **Disabilities:** Disability data collected from over 9.1 million participants indicated that 20 percent of the eligible entity program participants had a disability. Recent data from the Current Population Survey shows that among working-age adults with disabilities, only 17.9 percent were employed.²⁹
- **Lack of education:** Thirty-three percent of adult participants older than 24 who reported their educational attainment lacked a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, and 45 percent of eligible entity program participants reported high school diploma or a GED as their highest educational attainment.
- **Homelessness:** Housing data provided by nearly 4.4 million participants indicated that 3.6 percent were homeless. This rises to 10 percent when including clients who reported living with friends and family for an extended period.

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

²⁹ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Persons with a Disability: Labor Force Characteristics Summary” (June 21, 2015). <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/disabl.nr0.htm>.

CSBG Training, Technical Assistance, and Related Activities

Section 674(b)(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act of 1981 (CSBG Act), 42 U.S.C. § 9903(b)(2), permits the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to reserve 1.5 percent of appropriated CSBG funds for training, technical assistance, planning, evaluation, performance measurement, monitoring, and reporting and data collection activities. The CSBG Act requires that at least 50 percent of these funds be distributed to CSBG-eligible entities, local organizations, or state associations with demonstrated expertise serving low-income populations.

To carry out the above purposes and activities, the Office of Community Services (OCS) used federal fiscal year (FFY) 2016 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 developments and data collection, analysis, and reporting
- Legal issues and compliance
- Organizational standards
- Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia
- State and eligible entity technical assistance services

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

Learning Communities Resource Center

A continuation of an award was made to support a 22-year cooperative agreement to the National Association of Community Action Agencies, also known as the Community Action Partnership (NCAP), located in the District of Columbia. Funds under this award are used to expand the work of the CSBG Training and Technical Assistance (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. More information about this cooperative agreement and related activities is available at <https://www.communityactionpartnership.com/>.

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

A continuation award was made to support a 33-year cooperative agreement to the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP), 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, and improve transparency by developing a publicly accessible website with CSBG data.

The grantee developed and implemented the new State CSBG Annual Report that received Office of Management and Budget (OMB) clearance January 12, 2017. More specifically, the implementation of the Module 1 for FFY 2016 state-level data marks significant achievement and progress of the network.

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

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 T/TA strategy to help CSBG-eligible entities address legal issues. The strategy is focused on organizational stability and support, education and training, knowledge management, and promoting exemplary legal practices and policies. This cooperative agreement is funded to provide direct T/TA as well as to create an enhanced infrastructure to

help OCS address the long-term legal assistance needs of CSBG-eligible entities. The cooperative agreement requires CAPLAW to work with other CSBG stakeholders to assure that CSBG-eligible entities have access to updated information on how to address legal aspects related to the implementation of organizational standards in the CSBG Network and to assist state CSBG lead agencies in adopting organizational standards. More information about this cooperative agreement and related activities is available at <http://www.caplaw.org>.

Organizational Standards Center of Excellence

A new award was made to the NCAP, 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 T/TA strategy for the implementation of organizational standards in the CSBG Network. The Organizational Standards COE is working to increase accountability and organizational performance by assisting state CSBG lead agencies and local CSBG-eligible entities in setting, implementing, and meeting organizational standards in the areas of consumer input and involvement, community engagement, community assessment, leadership, board governance, strategic planning, human resources, financial operations, and data analysis. A state may implement the standards developed by the Organizational Standards COE, a modified version of the standards, or an alternative, OCS-approved set of standards.

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

Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia

New awards were made to 11 Regional Performance and Innovation Consortium (RPIC) grantees across the 10 Administration of Children and Families (ACF) federal regions.³⁰ The RPIC grantees are funded to serve as geographic T/TA focal points and lead the development of a comprehensive and integrated system of T/TA activities among CSBG state associations with the central mission of ensuring that all CSBG-eligible entities are able to meet the organizational standards and utilize evidence-based and evidence-informed service approaches to address identified needs of low-income people.

³⁰ A listing of the states in each of the 10 ACF federal regions is available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/oro/regional-offices>. The 11 grantees are listed in Appendix C. 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 service areas. One service area is Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and the second service area is North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

The awards enable the RPICs to disseminate T/TA information, coordinate T/TA efforts, assist state associations and CSBG-eligible entities in analyzing community needs assessment data and documenting outcomes, and assist in the development service plans. RPIC grantees work in partnership with OCS and other established national CSBG-funded centers that focus on organizational standards, Results-Oriented Management and Accountability (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 CSBG-eligible entities. The RPICs are required to help assure that all CSBG-eligible entities within each region are able to meet high-quality organizational standards in the areas of leadership, community assessment, human resource management, financial operations, consumer input and involvement, community engagement, financial operations and data analysis, strategic planning, and board governance.

State and Eligible Entity Technical Assistance Services

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

Results-Oriented Management and Accountability

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

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

Information Memorandum (IM) 152³¹ outlines the new State CSBG Annual Report and the role of ROMA Next Generation in the new performance management framework. The IM places an enhanced emphasis on analysis and evaluation under ROMA Next Generation. This evaluation and analysis are actualized through the State CSBG Annual Report that will replace the CSBG IS Survey beginning in federal fiscal year (FFY) 2018.

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

Results-Oriented Management Principles

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

Results-Oriented Accountability Principles

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

³¹ IM 152 is available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-im-152-annual-report>.

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 promote new funding and community partnership activities.
- Encourage state CSBG offices and state associations to work in coordination to advance ROMA performance-based concepts among CSBG-eligible entities through ongoing training and technical assistance.

National Performance Goals and Indicators

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

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

National Performance Goals

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

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

Moving forward, and as directed in OCS's IM 152,³² under ROMA Next Generation of the new

³² IM 152 is available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-im-152-annual-report>.

Performance Management Framework, the network will move from the six national goals to three. States and eligible entities will report on the new NPIs based on the following three national performance goals starting with FFY 2018.

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

National Performance Indicators

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

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

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

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

follows:

- (1) Employment
- (2) Education and cognitive development
- (3) Income and asset building
- (4) Housing
- (5) Health and social/social behavioral development
- (6) Civic engagement and community involvement
- (7) Outcomes and services across multiple domains

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

National Performance Outcomes

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

During federal fiscal year (FFY) 2016, states and eligible entities reported outcomes in support of the CSBG IS NPIs. In order to tell a more complete story, narratives about the CSBG IS NPI outcome achievements and successes are included along with the national data. These narratives, written and submitted by states and eligible entities, represent a cross-section of the impact that eligible entities make every day in local communities through innovative strategies and with the support of CSBG funding.

National Performance Data

The Community Services Block Grant Act of 1981 (CSBG Act) provides funds to strengthen community capabilities for planning and coordinating funds related to the elimination of poverty, and to organize a range of services to have a measurable and potentially major impact on the causes of poverty in the community. Eligible entities organize and operate all programs, services, and activities with the aim of reducing factors contributing to poverty in their specific communities.

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

- (1) Focusing our efforts on client/community/organizational change, not particular programs or services. As such, the original six ROMA goals provide a basis for 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 support 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.”³³

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

1.1: Employment

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

- 167,817** Unemployed low-income people obtained a job.
- 71,230** Unemployed low-income people obtained a job and maintained it for at least 90 days.
- 46,143** Low-income people with jobs obtained an increase in income and/or benefits.
- 26,825** Low-income people achieved “living wage” employment and/or benefits.³⁴

³³ IM 49 is available at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/im-no-49-program-challenges-responsibilities-and-strategies-fy-2001-2003>.

³⁴ There is no definitive national “living wage.” As a result, each eligible entity must define what constitutes a living wage and appropriate benefits in their service area.

Figure 7: Eligible Entity Program Participants Obtaining Employment: 2012–2016

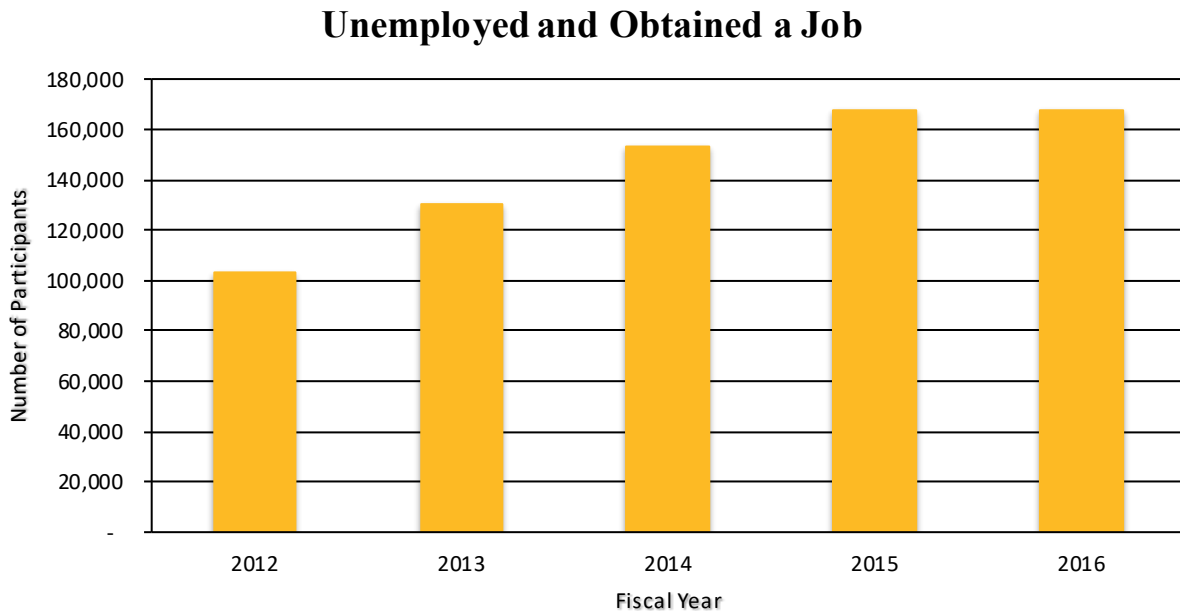


Figure 7 shows the number of eligible entity program participants who gained employment as a result of CSBG Network initiatives over the last 5 years as reported by the eligible entities. Across the country in November 2016, the average unemployed American was out of work for 26.2 weeks.³⁵ While the share of American adults with jobs has hovered between 59.6 percent and 59.9 percent over 2016, data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows the unemployment rate trending downward, from 4.9 percent in January 2016 to 4.7 percent by December of 2016.³⁶ Reflecting this decreasing unemployment rate, the number of program participants gaining employment in FFY 2016 increased from the previous year’s employment outcomes.

³⁵ U.S. Bureau of Labor and Statistics, “Table A-2: Unemployed Persons by Duration of Unemployment” (Economic News Release, August 5, 2016). <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t12.htm>.

³⁶ Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey. Data extracted January 2, 2018 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. <http://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LNS14000000>.

Figure 8: Eligible Entity Program Participants Increasing Their Income from Employment: 2012–2016

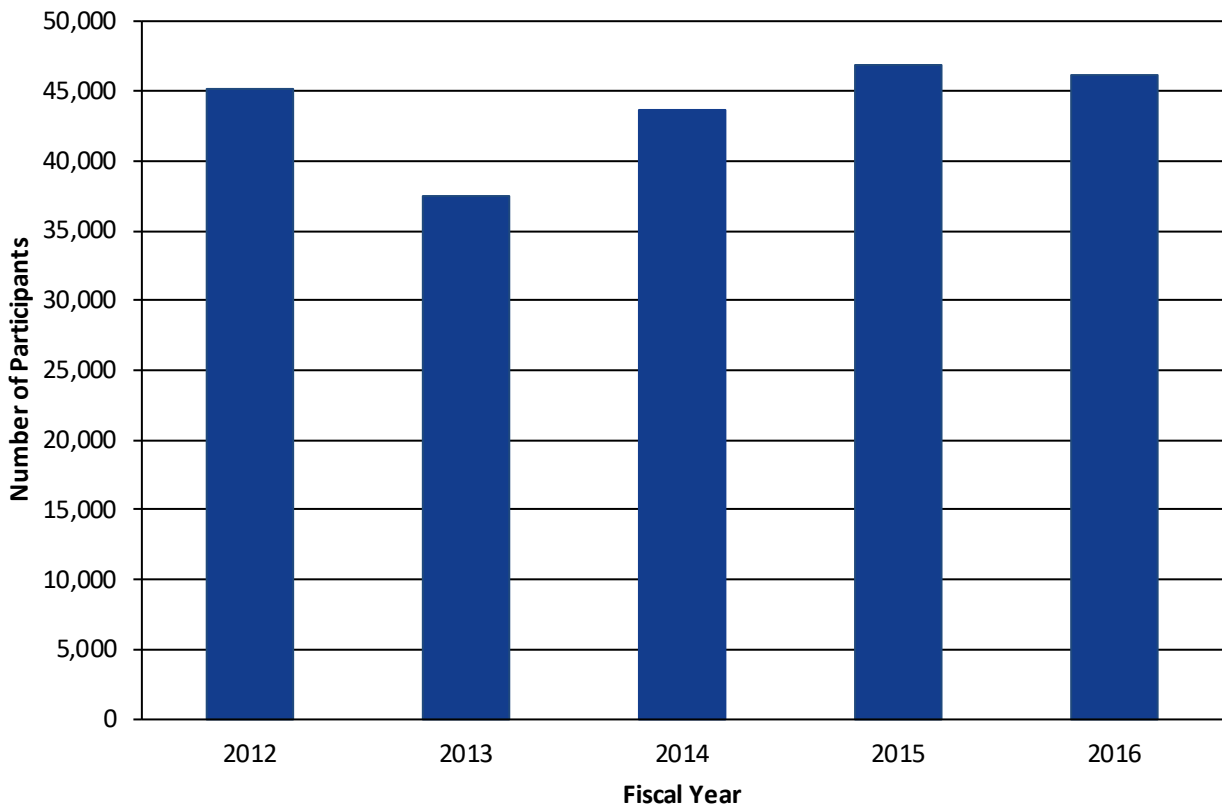


Figure 8 provides trend information for the number of eligible-entity program participants who experienced an increase in income and/or benefits from employment as a result of eligible-entity interventions over the past 5 years as reported by eligible entities. The Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that the majority of growth occurred in the agricultural and service-providing sectors, which have lower wage and benefits associated with than other than sectors, and therefore, not all jobs obtained by program participants resulted in income or benefit increases.³⁷ As demonstrated in Figure 8, the number of individuals experiencing greater income from employment decreased by 2 percent from FFY 2015.

³⁷ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Industry Employment and Output Projections to 2022.” <https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2013/article/pdf/industry-employment-and-output-projections-to-2022.pdf>.

1.2: Employment Supports

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

Job Skills

225,625 Low-income people obtained skills/competencies required for employment.

Education

14,215 Low-income people completed adult basic education (ABE) or General Educational Development (GED) coursework and received a certificate or diploma.

16,032 Low-income people completed postsecondary education and obtained a certificate or diploma.

Care for Children

245,578 Low-income people enrolled school-aged children in before- and after-school programs.

216,095 Low-income people obtained childcare for preschool children or dependents.

Transportation

423,799 Low-income people gained access to reliable transportation and/or a driver's license.

Health Care

396,756 Low-income people obtained healthcare services for themselves or a family member.

Housing

191,401 Low-income people obtained safe and affordable housing.

Food and Nutrition

1,585,511 Low-income people obtained food assistance.

Energy Security

- 1,916,846** Low-income people obtained nonemergency Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) energy assistance.
- 60,009** Low-income people obtained nonemergency Weatherization assistance.
- 201,234** Low-income people obtained other nonemergency energy assistance.

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

1.3: Economic Asset Enhancement

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

Tax Credits

- 371,468** Low-income families in eligible-entity tax preparation programs qualified for federal or state tax credits.
- \$459,277,981** *anticipated total tax credits.*

Child Support Payments

- 9,608** Low-income families were helped to obtain court-ordered child support payments.
- \$24,839,912** *anticipated total payments.*

Utility Savings

- 386,242** Low-income families enrolled in telephone lifeline programs and/or received energy bill discounts.
- \$123,594,568** *anticipated total savings.*

1.3 Economic Asset Utilization

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

Maintain a Family Budget

62,049 Low-income families demonstrated the ability to complete and maintain a budget for over 90 days.

Open Individual Development Accounts or Other Savings

14,390 Low-income families opened individual development accounts (IDAs) or other savings accounts.

Increase Savings

8,553 Low-income families increased their savings through IDAs or other savings accounts.

\$11,524,659 *total savings amount.*

Capitalize Small Business

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

\$646,752 *in savings used.*

Enroll in Higher Education

1,107 Low-income families pursued postsecondary education with accumulated savings.

\$841,457 *in savings used.*

Purchase a Home

1,012 Low-income families purchased a home with accumulated savings.

\$6,444,365 *in savings used.*

Purchase Other Assets

1,038 Low-income families purchased other assets with accumulated savings.
\$724,570 *in savings used.*

2.1 Community Improvement and Revitalization

The CSBG Network increased and preserved community opportunities and resources for low-income people through programs, partnerships, and advocacy:³⁸

Saved or Created Jobs

24,937 Jobs created or saved from reduction or elimination in the community.

Living Wage Jobs

8,532 Accessible “living wage” jobs created or preserved in the community.

New Housing

25,347 Safe and affordable housing units created in the community.

Improved or Preserved Housing

116,208 Existing housing units improved or preserved through construction, weatherization, or rehabilitation.

Healthcare Services

216,176 Accessible safe and affordable healthcare services/facilities for low-income people created or saved from reduction or elimination.

³⁸ CSBG does not support lobbying activities. The NPIs are outcomes from all activities of an eligible entity 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 eligible entity 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.

Child Care and Child Development

127,900 Child care or child development placement opportunities for low-income children created or saved from reduction or elimination.

Youth Programs

129,241 Before- or after-school program placement opportunities for low-income families created or saved from reduction or elimination.

Transportation

2,396,477 Transportation opportunities for low-income people (public transportation routes, rides, carpool arrangements, car purchase, and maintenance) created, expanded, or saved from elimination.

Educational Opportunities

142,760 Educational and training placement opportunities for low-income people created, expanded, or saved from elimination (including literacy, job training, ABE/GED programs, and postsecondary education).

2.2 Community Quality of Life and Assets

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

Public Policy

188,338 Community assets (i.e., low- and moderate-income housing, jobs, education and training opportunities, bus rides, and medical appointments) preserved or increased as a result of eligible-entity advocacy for changes in laws, regulations, or public policies.

Community Facilities

213,473 Community facilities created, expanded, or saved from reduction or elimination as a result of eligible-entity initiatives.

Community Services

112,451 Community services created, expanded, or saved from reduction or elimination as a result of eligible entity initiatives.

Commercial Services

25,261 Commercial services within low-income communities created, expanded, or saved from elimination as a result of eligible-entity initiatives.

Quality-of-Life Resources

113,748 Neighborhood quality-of-life resources (i.e., parks, youth sports teams, recreation centers, special police foot patrols, and volunteer neighborhood watch programs) created, expanded, or preserved as a result of eligible-entity initiatives.

2.3 Community Engagement

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

784,647 Community members mobilized by eligible entities to participate in community revitalization and anti-poverty initiatives.

44,074,017 Volunteer hours donated to eligible entities.

3.1 Community Enhancement through Maximum Feasible Participation

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

27,826,975 Volunteer hours donated by low-income individuals to eligible entities.

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

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

3.2 Community Empowerment Through Maximum Feasible Participation

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

Community Decision-Making

209,142 Low-income people participated in formal community organizations, government, boards, or councils that provide input to decision-making and policy setting as a result of eligible-entity efforts.

Community Business Ownership

1,675 Low-income people acquired businesses in their communities as a result of eligible-entity assistance.

Homeownership in the Community

4,368 Low-income people purchased a home in their community as a result of eligible-entity assistance.

Community Involvement

250,097 Low-income people engaged in non-governance community activities or groups created or supported by eligible entities.

4.1 Expanding Opportunities Through Community-Wide Partnerships

202,952 Organizational Partnerships formed within the CSBG Network to promote family and community outcomes.

These partnerships included:

47,896 Nonprofits
20,386 Faith-based organizations
15,889 Local government
7,471 State government
4,025 Federal government

48,871	For-profit businesses or corporations
10,500	Consortiums/collaborations
5,593	Housing consortiums/collaborations
10,201	School districts
6,001	Institutions of postsecondary education/training
4,948	Financial/banking institutions
13,030	Health service institutions
4,687	Statewide associations or collaborations

For many years the CSBG IS Survey has reflected the outcomes of partnerships between eligible entities and other organizations in the community, including faith-based organizations. Beginning in FFY 2009, NPI 4.1 expanded to show a more comprehensive view of these partnerships to include not only the types of organizations eligible entities partner with but also the number of partnerships within each organization type. The numbers above represent the number of partnerships the eligible entities created.

5.1 Agency Development

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

Certified Trainers in Local Eligible Entities

507	Certified Community Action Professionals (CCAP)
390	Nationally certified ROMA trainers
4,415	Family development–certified staffs
17,159	Child development–certified staff

Training Participation

123,531	Staff attending trainings
14,836	Board members attending trainings
3,391,419	Hours of staff in trainings

105,846 Hours of board members in trainings

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

6.1 Independent Living

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

Senior Citizens

1,766,538 Senior citizens received services and maintained an independent living situation as a result of services.

Individuals with Disabilities

1,066,574 Individuals with disabilities received services and maintained an independent living situation as a result of services.³⁹

110,887 Of those individuals were 17 years old and younger.

362,257 Of those individuals were between 18 and 54 years old.

593,430 Of those individuals were 55 years old and older.

6.2 Emergency Assistance

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

³⁹ The total includes the sum of the individual age categories, plus individuals whose age data were not collected.

Individuals Receiving Emergency Services

6,472,368	Individuals received emergency food.
2,460,921	Individuals received emergency fuel or utility payments.
183,244	Individuals received emergency renter or mortgage assistance.
46,414	Individuals received emergency car or home repair.
131,821	Individuals received emergency temporary shelter.
68,895	Individuals received emergency medical care.
76,924	Individuals received emergency protection from violence.
47,075	Individuals received emergency legal assistance.
175,829	Individuals received emergency transportation.
18,159	Individuals received disaster relief.
272,304	Individuals received emergency clothing.

6.3 Child and Family Development

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

Infants and Children

487,586	Infants and children obtained age-appropriate immunizations, medical care, and dental care.
1,727,655	Infants and children received adequate nutrition, assisting in their growth and development.
400,395	Infants and children participated in preschool activities, assisting in developing school readiness skills.
365,080	Children who participated in preschool activities became developmentally ready to enter kindergarten or first grade.

Youth

241,485	Youth experienced improved health and physical development.
153,307	Youth experienced improved social and emotional development.
105,444	Youth avoided risk-taking behavior for a defined period of time.
47,675	Youth reduced involvement with the criminal justice system.
186,273	Youth increased their academic, athletic, or social skills by participating in before- or after-school programs.

Parents and Other Adults

247,142	Parents and/or other adults learned and exhibited improved parenting skills.
246,381	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

52,394	Participants enrolled children in before- or after-school programs.
60,006	Participants obtained care for a child or other dependent.

Transportation

456,505	Participants obtained access to reliable transportation and/or a driver's license.
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Health Care

233,065	Participants obtained healthcare services for themselves or a family member.
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Housing

148,150	Participants obtained safe and affordable housing.
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Food and Nutrition

1,515,187 Participants obtained food assistance.

Energy Security

1,355,221 Participants obtained non-emergency Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) energy assistance.

35,379 Participants obtained non-emergency Weatherization assistance.

154,790 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

24,432,801 Food boxes were provided.

294,345,345 Pounds of food were provided.

1,658,121 Units of clothing were provided.

18,503,493 Rides were provided.

9,022,378 Information and referral calls were made.

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

Outcomes Summary

The outcomes documented above demonstrate the CSBG Network's widespread impact on the nation's most vulnerable individuals, families, and communities. Eligible entities use the ROMA performance management cycle to analyze and improve their programs and results. In all, the CSBG Network leveraged a wide range of funding streams, partnerships, services, and strategies to achieve over 32.5 million various outcomes for participants and communities where people with low incomes live, resulting in movement toward stability and self-sufficiency in millions of lives.

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

Employment-related initiatives were a major part of eligible entities' efforts to address high unemployment. The CSBG Network assisted clients with finding and maintaining employment and increasing wages or benefits. Grantees reported that as a result of eligible-entity involvement, over 167,800 unemployed individuals obtained jobs, and nearly 46,000 individuals saw an increase in their employment income and benefits. Eligible entities supported these outcomes, for example, by partnering with local businesses to provide job training and certifications and by subsidizing positions that would have been eliminated without CSBG Network involvement.

In addition to direct job provision and services, eligible entities also work to reduce or remove challenges facing job seekers. Eligible entities provided many services that remove barriers to employment, such as education attainment; safe and reliable housing; access to safe, quality child care; 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 423,799 people secure reliable transportation, nearly 216,095 people obtained safe, quality, and affordable childcare, and an additional 245,000 people could enroll their children in before- and after-school programs.

Both children and adults benefit from the educational opportunities provided by the CSBG Network. Eligible entities make education more accessible to low-income individuals through adult basic education (ABE) or General Educational Development (GED) courses, college scholarships, skills training, and a multitude of options and support services based on local need. Over 225,000 people obtained skills required for employment, and over 14,000 individuals obtained ABE/GED credentials. An additional 16,032 jobseekers completed postsecondary education programs and obtained certificates or diplomas as a result of CSBG Network assistance. In addition to supporting parents enrolling their children in before- and after-school programs, eligible entities were also instrumental in assisting more than 400,000 children to develop necessary school readiness skills through participation in pre-school activities.

The CSBG Network made health care more accessible, with over 396,000 low-income individuals obtaining healthcare services for themselves or family member. Eligible entities also helped infants and children improve and maintain their health: over 487,000 infants and children received necessary immunizations, medical care, and dental care, and over 1.7 million infants and children received adequate nutrition, which assisted in their growth and development.

The CSBG Network provided both emergency and non-emergency energy services to eligible-entity participants. Approximately 3.7 million low-income individuals improved the health, safety, and energy efficiency of their homes through the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), LIHEAP, and other energy programs. For example, over 95,000 low-income families obtained WAP services for their homes. Low-income individuals' homes were made more energy efficient to decrease utility payments and also positively impact the environment. Additionally, in order to avoid crisis, eligible entities' staff helped over 2.4 million individuals obtain emergency fuel or utility payments.

National Performance Targets and Trends

In addition to the Community Services Block Grant's (CSBG) performance measurement initiative, the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), established a government-wide initiative to use performance targets and outcome measures to assess the program efficiency and effectiveness of all federally funded domestic assistance programs. As a result, beginning in federal fiscal year (FFY) 2004, the Office of Community Services (OCS) began to develop and report CSBG performance targets, or anticipated levels of result achievement. This section of the FFY 2016 report represents the 12th year of collecting performance targets based on the CSBG Information System (CSBG IS) Survey National Performance Indicators (NPIs).

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

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

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

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

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

NPI 1.1

Table 4 shows performance measures for CSBG IS NPI 1.1: The number and percentage of low-income participants in Community Action employment initiatives who obtain a job or become self-employed. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for employment in FFY 2016, with 943 eligible entities reporting outcomes under this indicator. Eligible entities achieved their performance targets by at least 91 percent. As noted earlier in

the report, based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics,⁴⁰ given the types of jobs available by sector, there are more jobs available that do not offer immediate gains in movement toward or achievement of a “living wage” job or benefits.

Table 4: National Performance Indicator 1.1—Employment

Performance Measure	Number Enrolled in Program	Expected to Achieve Outcome (Target)	Achieving Outcome	Achieving Target
Unemployed and obtained a job	268,641	168,825	167,817	99.40%
Employed and maintained a job for at least 90 days	122,942	73,352	71,230	97.11%
Employed and obtained an increase in employment income and/or benefits	94,963	49,578	46,143	93.07%
Achieved “living wage” employment and/or benefits	57,969	29,282	26,825	91.61%

NPI 1.3

Table 5 shows performance measures for CSBG IS NPI 1.3: The number and percentage of low-income households that achieved an increase in financial assets and/or financial skills as a result of Community Action assistance. This table depicts how agencies set and achieved their outcome goals for economic asset enhancement and utilization in FFY 2016, with 930 eligible entities reporting outcomes under this indicator. The NPI tracking of the percent of purchase of and saving for homes typically results in lower targeting numbers in comparison to the other indicators. Evidence from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) suggests low-income families “face significant barriers to sustainable homeownership,”⁴¹ and the purchase of and saving for homes by eligible-entities’ participants typically results in lower numbers in comparison to the other indicators. Additionally, the number of eligible-entity participants purchasing a home has been on a steady decline since FFY 2010, reflecting the

⁴⁰ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Industry employment and output projections to 2022.” <https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2013/article/pdf/industry-employment-and-output-projections-to-2022.pdf>.

⁴¹ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, “Paths to Homeownership for Low-Income and Minority Households,” *Evidence Matters* (Fall 2012). <http://www.huduser.gov/portal/periodicals/em/fall12/highlight1.html>.

falling homeownership rates reported in the U.S. Census.^{42 43} Research suggests that the decreasing homeownership rate can be linked to the rising number of renters.⁴⁴ It is also important to note that many of these indicators and associated outcomes may take periods of longer than 1 year to achieve, and many of the individuals enrolled continue to work toward achievement of outcomes over program years.

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

Performance Measure	Number Enrolled	Expected to Achieve Outcome (Target)	Achieving Outcome	Achieving Target
Identified and received federal/states tax credits	431,195	339,096	371,468	109109.55 %
Received court-ordered child support	20,043	8,975	9,608	107.05%
Received telephone and energy discounts	420,023	391,578	386,242	98.64%
Developed/maintained family budget for 90 days	86,854	64,344	62,049	96.43%
Opened Individual Development Account (IDA)	23,707	15,079	14,390	95.43%
Increased savings through IDA or other savings accounts	14,884	9,073	8,553	94.27%
Used IDA to capitalize a business	2,524	610	525	86.07%
Used IDA to pursue higher education	3,470	1,020	1,107	108.533%
Used IDA to purchase a home	4,184	1,081	1,012	93.62%
Used IDA to purchase other assets	2,217	1,026	1,038	101.17%

⁴² Callis, R.R., & Kresin, M. “Residential Vacancies and Homeownership in the Third Quarter 2015.” U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Social, Economic and Housing Statistics Division (October 27, 2015). <https://www.census.gov/housing/hvs/files/qtr315/currenthvspress.pdf>

⁴³ Laurie Goodman, Rolf Pendall, & Jun Zhu, “Headship and Homeownership: What Does the Future Hold?” Urban Institute (June 8, 2015). <http://www.urban.org/research/publication/headship-and-homeownership-what-does-future-hold>.

⁴⁴ Joint Center for Housing Studies, “America's Rental Housing: Evolving Markets and Needs” (December 9, 2013). <https://www.jchs.harvard.edu/research-areas/reports/americas-rental-housing-evolving-markets-and-needs>.

NPI 6.2

Table 6 shows performance measures for CSBG IS NPI 6.2: The number of low-income individuals served by Community Action who sought emergency assistance and the number of those individuals for whom assistance was provided. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for emergency assistance in FFY 2016, with 995 eligible entities reporting outcomes for this indicator. Eligible entities measure both the number of individuals seeking assistance and those who receive service, since emergency needs are often unpredictable, fluctuate during natural disasters or economic circumstances, and may exceed the funding and resources projected by an agency. One measure, emergency rent or mortgage assistance, was met 71 percent of the time, indicating an ongoing need for housing assistance in low-income communities across the nation, and a lack of targeted funding. Similarly, eligible entities saw a spike in need for car and home repair services and were only able to meet the need less than 79 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	6,562,641	6,472,368	98.62%
	Emergency fuel or utility payments	2,699,680	2,460,921	91.1717%
	Emergency rent or mortgage assistance	257,075	183,244	71.28%
	Emergency car or home repair	58,610	46,414	79.19%
	Emergency temporary shelters	158,331	131,821	83.266%
	Emergency medical care	75,944	68,895	90.722%
	Emergency protection from violence	81,178	76,924	94.7676%
	Emergency legal assistance	57,254	47,075	82.22%
	Emergency transportation	285,748	175,829	61.53%
	Disaster relief	19,679	18,159	92.288%
	Emergency clothing	280,471	272,304	97.099%

NPI 6.3

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

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

Performance Measure	Enrolled	Expected to Achieve Outcome (Target)	Achieving Outcome	Achieving Target
Infants and Children				
Improved immunization, medical, dental care	523,147	483,181	487,586	100.91%
Improved nutrition (physical health)	1,607,692	1,592,395	1,727,655	108.49%
Achieved school readiness skills	425,402	376,291	400,395	106.41%
Improved developmental readiness for kindergarten or first grade	469,120	457,618	365,080	79.78%
Youth				
Improved health and physical development	234,216	227,077	241,485	106.34%
Improved social and emotional development	177,850	133,450	153,307	114.88%
Avoided risk-taking behaviors	129,595	84,522	105,444	124.75%
Reduced involvement with the criminal justice system	69,618	41,755	47,675	114.18%
Increased academic, athletic, and social skills	203,489	159,913	186,273	116.48%
Adults				
Improved parenting skills	293,654	237,175	247,142	104.2%
Improved family functioning skills	290,399	238,047	246,381	103.5%

Targeting Summary

It is important to reiterate that many of these indicators and associated outcomes may take periods of longer than 1 year to achieve, and many of the individuals enrolled in programs or receiving services continue to work toward achievement of outcomes over program years. Additionally, the effects of the economy and environment are variables outside of the agency's control and affect targeting projections. Eligible entities are able to use trend data and the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (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 Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) provides American Indian and Alaska Native tribes with funds to lessen poverty in Native American communities by providing a range of services and activities to low-income families and individuals. Native American recipients of CSBG funding are among the most vulnerable populations in the country, with 39 percent of Native American families who reside on reservations living in poverty, according to 2010 U.S. Census Data.

Tribes and tribal organizations interested in direct CSBG funding submit a model plan and application information to the Office of Community Services (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 OCS, especially in states where supplemental state funds are made available. OCS directly funded grant amounts to tribal organizations, and tribal organizations are determined based on each state's and tribe's poverty population. In federal fiscal year (FFY) 2016:

- Sixty-four tribes and tribal organizations chose to receive direct CSBG funding.
- A combined \$6,362,537 in direct funding was awarded to 55 tribes and 9 tribal organizations, some serving multiple tribes.
- Tribes living across 25 states received direct CSBG funding.

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

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

Services funded with FFY 2016 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 to 57 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 to 49 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 to 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 to 44 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 to 51 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 to 45 tribal grantees.
- **Support for improved service linkages**, including eligibility coordination, interagency partnerships, tribal/state partnerships, and public/private partnerships were supported with CSBG funds to 58 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 to 64 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 to 47 tribal grantees.

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

Given the severe economic crisis affecting tribal communities across the country, tribal grantees report the central importance of emergency services in meeting the basic self-sufficiency needs of low-income tribal members. Emergency services include temporary housing, rent or mortgage assistance, cash assistance and short-term loans, energy or utility assistance, as well as emergency food, clothing, and medical services. In FFY 2016, the majority of tribal grantees prioritized the provision of emergency assistance with CSBG funding.

National CSBG Performance Goals Toward Success in Tribal Communities

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

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

- One hundred percent (64 tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds in specific programs, services, and activities that result in greater self-sufficiency for low-income people, including employment services, education and training, financial management, and reducing barriers to work.

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

- Eighty percent (51 tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds in specific programs, services, and activities that improve tribal communities, including community improvement and revitalization, increased community quality-of-life assets, community engagement, and volunteerism.

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

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

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

- Eighty percent (51 tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds in specific programs, services, and activities that facilitate interagency, tribal/states, and public/private partnerships.

Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.

- Seventy-five percent (48 tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds to increase their capacity to serve their most needy families and achieve results.

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

- One hundred percent (64 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 federal fiscal year (FFY) 2014, the Department of Health and Human Services (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 the Office of Community Services (OCS) had a backlog of state assessments (SA) reports and that OCS did not issue a timely Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) Congressional Report. The OIG report is available at www.oig.hhs.gov.

OCS has taken significant steps to improve administration of the CSBG. Specifically, all delayed 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 not only cleared its full backlog of SA reports, but also 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 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 (OMB) and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requirements.

On February 25, 2016, OCS issued Information Memorandum (IM) 145 outlining the CSBG SA schedule for FFY 2016. A copy of the IM was provided to each CSBG state agency.⁴⁵

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 and accountability, and generate more results for people and communities served by CSBG. The primary elements of the Performance Management Framework are organizational standards for CSBG-eligible entities, federal and state accountability measures, and Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Next Generation.

⁴⁵ IM 145 is available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-im-145-monitoring-schedule-fy-2016>.

In 2015, OCS published IM 138, *State Establishment of Organizational Standards for CSBG Eligible Entities*,⁴⁶ and IM 144, *State and Federal Accountability Measures and Data Collection Modernization*.⁴⁷ These IMs describe the central role of the State CSBG Annual Report and CSBG State Plan as vehicles for the reporting and implementation of performance management efforts. In addition, a streamlined and automated CSBG State Plan was developed in 2015. States used the automated system to submit their FFY 2016 State Plans. On January 12, 2017, the State CSBG Annual Report was approved by OMB. IM 152,⁴⁸ allowed for data submission of Module 1 for FFY 2016 through the On-Line Data Collection system (OLDC) where the CSBG State Plan is reported. This automated format of the CSBG State Plan and Module 1 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 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.

Guidance to States on Statutory Monitoring Responsibilities

On October 6, 2006, to clarify onsite evaluation requirements, OCS issued IM 97 to advise state CSBG authorities of their statutory obligation to monitor local agencies,, encourage states to make special efforts to conduct monitoring, to provide TA among those agencies that are scheduled for initial or follow-up Head Start Program Review Instrument for Systems Monitoring reviews,, and to further clarify the statutory obligations of state CSBG lead agencies to monitor all local CSBG-eligible entities receiving CSBG funding within a 33-year period.⁴⁹

On May 1, 2012, OCS issued IM 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.⁵⁰ 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 IM 116.

⁴⁶ IM 138 is available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-im-138-state-establishment-of-organizational-standards-for-csbg-eligible-entities>.

⁴⁷ IM 144 is available at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-im-144-state-and-federal-accountability-measures-and-data-collection-modernization>.

⁴⁸ IM 152 is available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-im-152-annual-report>.

⁴⁹ IM 97 is available at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/im-no-97-guidance-on-the-csbg-requirement-to-monitor-eligible-entities>.

⁵⁰ IM 116 is available at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/no-116-corrective-action-termination-or-reduction-of-funding>.

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 FFY 2016, federal CSBG staff conducted SAs in six states: Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, New York, South Carolina, and Texas.

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.⁵¹

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 Americans with low incomes obtain employment, increase their education, access early childhood programs, and maintain their independence. According to research from the University of Michigan and Columbia University, social factors are just as critical to people's well-being and life expectancy as health factors. The negative impact of poverty, such as lack of social support and income inequality, can lead to adverse health outcomes and death in the same way as harmful behaviors like cigarette smoking.⁵²

The Community Services Block Grant Information Systems (CSBG IS) Survey National Performance Indicators (NPIs) are tools for setting priorities and monitoring progress toward the broader goal of ending poverty. Current data, which is collected annually from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, measures the impact of states in eliminating barriers to family self-sufficiency and community revitalization. Across family- and community-level domains ranging from health and housing to employment and education, eligible entities eliminated 32.5 million conditions of poverty that create barriers to economic security among individuals and families with low incomes and the communities where they live.

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

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

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

⁵³ An Integrated Approach to Fostering Family Economic Success. Annie E. Casey, January 2010. <https://www.aecf.org/resources/an-integrated-approach-to-fostering-family-economic-success/>

While the numbers of the emergency services that eligible entities provided decreased 7 percent over the last 5 years, eligible entities are focusing on bundling services, applying intergenerational approaches to alleviating poverty, and providing services to both job seekers and those who are unable to work, such as children and youth, those living with disabilities, and vulnerable seniors. The CSBG Network responded to the national child poverty levels and the increased aging population,^{54 55} and provided services to over 3.9 million children under the age of 17 and over 2.3 million seniors over the age of 55 in federal fiscal year (FFY) 2016.

Aside from direct employment, education is another major factor in becoming economically secure. During FFY 2016, more than 16,000 people completed college as a result of CSBG Network assistance, and over 14,000 people obtained an adult basic education (ABE) or General Education Development (GED) certification, or another certification, while more than 225,000 participants obtained skills and competencies required for employment.

CSBG works to reduce dependence on other federal safety net services and increases the number of people contributing to the economy by focusing on the most vulnerable populations. Therefore, eligible entities across the nation are placing increased emphasis on providing coordinated services and long-term stability and self-sufficiency of individuals, families, and communities, as well as essential emergency services.

The CSBG Network continued to face difficult conditions in FFY 2016. The recovering economy, funding cuts, and high, long-term unemployment created a demand for services that strained many agencies. However, this anti-poverty network of over 1,000 local agencies expanded economic security for vulnerable populations and created employment opportunities for low-wage workers. Based on annual reports from eligible entities, every dollar invested in CSBG leveraged \$20.19 of other federal, state, local, and private funds and CSBG's flexibility allows eligible entities to fund innovative programs and activities not supported by other resources.

⁵⁴ Jessica L. Semega, Kayla R. Fontenot, and Melissa A. Kollar, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2016, Current Population Reports* (Report number P60-259, September 12, 2017).

<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2017/demo/P60-259.pdf>

⁵⁵ Wan He, Daniel Goodkind, and Paul Kowal, *An Aging World: 2015* (March 2016).

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

Appendix A: FFY 2016 CSBG State Assessments

Table of Contents

State of Alabama.....	77
State of Arkansas.....	788
State of Indiana.....	799
State of New York.....	80
State of South Carolina.....	81
State of Texas.....	82

CSBG State Assessments

The Community Services Block Grant (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 federal fiscal year (FFY) regarding the use of CSBG funds. In compliance with the CSBG Act, state assessments (SAs) are conducted to examine the implementation, performance, compliance, and outcomes of a state's CSBG and to certify that the state is adhering to the provisions of the CSBG Act, in accordance with sections 678B and 676(b) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9914.

On February 25, 2016, the Office of Community Services (OCS) issued Information Memorandum (IM) 145 to inform state CSBG lead agencies of the CSBG SA schedule for FFY 2016. During the SAs, federal staff conducts assessments of the state level and validates information through visits to selected CSBG-eligible entities in the state. In accordance with the CSBG Act, the SAs examine the states' assurances pursuant to section 676, 42 U.S.C. § 9908, including the following:

1. Activities designed to assist and coordinate services to low-income families and individuals, including those receiving assistance under the 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 CSBG-eligible entity administering the program.
6. Adequate and appropriate composition of tripartite boards.
7. Appropriate fiscal and programmatic procedures to include a Community Action Plan from the CSBG-eligible entities that identifies how the needs of communities will be met with CSBG funds.
8. Participation in the performance measurement system, the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) initiative.

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

1. Methodology for distribution and disbursement of CSBG funds to the CSBG-eligible entities.
2. Fiscal controls and accounting procedures.
3. State administrative expenses.
4. Mandatory public hearings conducted by the state legislature.
5. General procedures for governing the administration of CSBG, including tripartite board governance, nondiscrimination provisions, and political activities prohibitions.

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

In FFY 2016, OCS conducted onsite SASA reviews of the use of FFY 2014 through FFY 2015 CSBG funds by the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, New York, South Carolina, and Texas. The SAs help OCS to assure the smooth operation of the CSBG at the state and local levels.

State of Alabama State Assessment Summary

From September 19 to September 23, 2016, the Office of Community Services (OCS) conducted an onsite state assessment (SA) in the State of Alabama. The SA team reviewed documented procedures and practices for fiscal, program, and administrative operations of FFY 2014. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review identified a procedural requirement within the State of Alabama that needed strengthening.

OCS submitted a final SA report of findings and recommendations to the State of Alabama. OCS incorporated the State of Alabama's response into the final SA report. OCS posted a copy of the State of Alabama SA on the following website:

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessments>.

Program Operations

The Governor of Alabama has designated the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA) as the lead agency for administration of CSBG. ADECA provides CSBG funding, technical assistance, and support to 21 CSBG-eligible entities. The CSBG-eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include financial empowerment and microbusiness development.

ADECA allocated approximately 95 percent of funds to its CSBG-eligible entities. ADECA reported providing services to 227,399 individuals with low income in 105,378 families.

CSBG-Eligible Entities' Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full onsite monitoring reviews at least once every 3 years for each CSBG-eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the CSBG-eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the onsite visit. ADECA performed the required monitoring and follow-up reviews of its 21 eligible entities. The OCS SA team visited four eligible entities during the Alabama SA: (1) Macon Russell Community Action Agency, (2) Community Services Programs of West Alabama, (3) Community Action Agency of Talladega, and (4) Eleventh Area of Alabama Opportunity Action Committee.

State of Arkansas State Assessment Summary

From August 29 to September 2, 2016, an onsite state assessment (SA) was conducted in the State of Arkansas. OCS reviewed documented procedures and practices for fiscal, program, and administrative operations of FFY 2014. The SA team also interviewed Arkansas 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 Arkansas's CSBG.

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

Program Operations

The Governor of Arkansas designated the Arkansas Department of Human Services, Office of Community Services (AOCS) as the appropriate lead agency for the administration of CSBG. In Arkansas, CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 16 CSBG-eligible entities. The CSBG-eligible entities provide an array of services according to the community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment, and training, as well as transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, domestic violence prevention services, financial empowerment, and microbusiness development.

AOCS allocated approximately 90 percent of funds to its CSBG-eligible entities. AOCS reported providing services to 215,838 individuals with low incomes in 122,464 families.

CSBG-Eligible Entities' Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full onsite monitoring reviews at least once every 3 years for each CSBG-eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the CSBG-eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the onsite visit. AOCS performed the required monitoring and follow-up reviews of its 16 eligible entities. The OCS SA team visited three eligible entities during the Arkansas SA: (1) Arkansas River Valley Area Council, Inc., (2) Community Action Program for Central Arkansas, Inc., and (3) Southwest Arkansas Development Council, Inc.

State of Indiana State Assessment Summary

From July 18 to July 22, 2016, an onsite state assessment (SA) was conducted in the State of Indiana. The SA team reviewed documented procedures and practices for fiscal, program, and administrative operations of FFY 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 Indiana's CSBG.

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

Program Operations

The Governor has designated the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority (IHDCA) as the lead agency to administer CSBG. The Indiana CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 23 CSBG-eligible entities. The CSBG-eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include money management and microbusiness development.

IHDCA allocated approximately 90 percent of funds to its CSBG-eligible entities. IHDCA reported providing services to 663,769 individuals with low incomes in 248,891 families.

CSBG-Eligible Entities' Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full onsite monitoring reviews at least once every 3 years for each CSBG-eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the CSBG-eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the onsite visit. IHDCA performed the required monitoring and follow-up reviews. The OCS SA team visited three eligible entities during the Indiana SA: (1) Community and Family Services, (2) Community Action of Greater Indianapolis, and (3) Ohio Valley Opportunities.

State of New York State Assessment Summary

From March 28 to April 1, 2016, an onsite state assessment (SA) was conducted in the State of New York. The SA team reviewed documented procedures and practices for fiscal, program, and administrative operations of FFY 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 New York's CSBG.

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

Program Operations

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

NYDOS allocated approximately 90 percent of funds to its CSBG-eligible entities. NYDOS reported providing services to 789,976 individuals with low incomes in 214,568 families.

CSBG-Eligible Entities' Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full onsite monitoring reviews at least once every 3 years for each CSBG-eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the CSBG-eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the onsite visit. NYDOS performed the required monitoring and follow-up reviews. The OCS SA team visited four eligible entities during the New York SA: (1) New York City Department of Youth and Community Development, (2) Fulmont Community Action Agency, (3) Community Action Commission to Help the Economy, and (4) Westchester Community Opportunity. The OCS SA team also visited the Poospatuck Indian Nation.

State of South Carolina State Assessment Summary

From May 16 to May 20, 2016, an onsite state assessment (SA) was conducted in the State of South Carolina. The SA team reviewed documented procedures and practices for fiscal, program, and administrative operations of FFY 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 South Carolina's CSBG.

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

Program Operations

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

OEO allocated approximately 90 percent of funds to its CSBG-eligible entities. OEO reported providing services to 190,099 individuals with low incomes in 84,424 families.

CSBG-Eligible Entities' Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full onsite monitoring reviews at least once every 3 years for each CSBG-eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the CSBG-eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the onsite visit. OEO performed the required monitoring and follow-up reviews. The OCS SA team visited four eligible entities during the South Carolina SA: (1) Pee Dee Community Action Agency, (2) Aiken-Barnwell County, (3) Wateree Community Actions, Inc., and (4) Darlington County Community Action Agency.

State of Texas

State Assessment Summary

From February 29 to March 4, 2016, an onsite state assessment (SA) was conducted in the State of Texas. The SA team reviewed documented procedures and practices for fiscal, program, and administrative operations of FFY 2014 through FFY 2015. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review identified procedural weaknesses in the administrative and program areas of Texas's CSBG.

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

Program Operations

The Governor has designated the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (TDHCA) as the lead agency to administer CSBG. The Texas CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 43 CSBG-eligible entities. The CSBG-eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include financial empowerment and microbusiness development.

TDHCA allocated 97 percent of funds to its CSBG-eligible entities. TDHCA reported providing services to 640,929 individuals with low incomes in 267,731 families.

CSBG-Eligible Entities' Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full onsite monitoring reviews at least once every 3 years for each CSBG-eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the CSBG-eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the onsite visit. TDHCA performed the required monitoring and follow-up reviews. The OCS SA team visited three eligible entities during the Texas SA: (1) Brazos Valley Community Action, (2) Williamson County-Burnet County Opportunities, Inc., and (3) Gulf Coast Community Action Council, Inc.

Appendix B: FFY 2016 CSBG Data

Table of Contents

TABLE B-1: CSBG FUNDS OBLIGATED IN FFY 2016	86
TABLE B-2: USES OF CSBG FUNDS	88
TABLE B-3: STATE REPORTING PERIODS	90
TABLE B-4: ENTITIES RECEIVING CSBG FUNDS FROM THE 90% ALLOTMENT	91
TABLE B-5: PURPOSE AND USE OF DISCRETIONARY FUNDS	93
TABLE B-6: TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING DISCRETIONARY DOLLARS	95
TABLE B-7: DISTRIBUTION FORMULA	97
TABLE B-8: ADMINISTRATIVE LOCATION OF STATE CSBG OFFICES	98
TABLE B-9: LEAD AGENCY	99
TABLE B-10: OTHER GRANTS MANAGED BY STATE CSBG ADMINISTRATORS	100
TABLE B-11: STATE CSBG PERSONNEL—POSITIONS AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTEs)	101
TABLE B-12: INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES SERVED	102
TABLE B-13: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS—RACE AND ETHNICITY	104
TABLE B-14: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS—AGE	106
TABLE B-15: EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOLING (AGE 24 YEARS AND OLDER)	107
TABLE B-16: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS (OTHER CHARACTERISTICS)	108
TABLE B-17: CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS (FAMILY STRUCTURE)	109
TABLE B-18: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS (FAMILY SIZE)	110
TABLE B-19: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS (SOURCES OF INCOME)	111
TABLE B-19 (CONT.): CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS (SOURCES OF INCOME)	112
TABLE B-20: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS (FAMILY INCOME LEVEL)	113
TABLE B-21: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS (FAMILY HOUSING)	114
TABLE B-22-1: NON-CSBG FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING	115
TABLE B-22-2: NON-CSBG FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING	116
TABLE B-22-3: NON-CSBG FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING	117
TABLE B-22-4: NON-CSBG FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING	118
TABLE B-22-5: NON-CSBG FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING	119
TABLE B-22-6: NON-CSBG FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING	120
TABLE B-22-7: NON-CSBG SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING	121
TABLE B-23-1: STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING	122
TABLE B-23-2: STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING	123
TABLE B-23-3: STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING	124
TABLE B-24: LOCAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING	125
TABLE B-25: PRIVATE SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING	126
TABLE B-26: TOTAL NON-CSBG SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING	127

TABLE B-27-1: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON PROGRAMS, BY CATEGORY	128
TABLE B-27-2: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON PROGRAMS, BY CATEGORY	129
TABLE B-28: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON YOUTH AND SENIORS PROGRAMS	130

Overview of Appendix Tables

The Appendix B tables in this report represent the first year that states reported state-level data in Module 1 of the new Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Annual Report to the Office of Community Services (OCS). Appendix Tables B1–TB1–B10 have greatly changed in title and in content. This is because the type of data collected in Module 1 varies from the state-level data that was collected in the CSBG Information System (CSBG IS) Survey.

TABLE B-1: CSBG FUNDS OBLIGATED IN FFY 2016

State	CSBG Resources Obligated to Eligible Entities	CSBG Resources Obligated to Discretionary	CSBG Resources Obligated to State Admin	All Federal CSBG Resources Obligated in FY 2016
Alabama	\$12,398,932	\$0	\$727,759	\$13,126,691
Alaska	\$2,069,815	\$0	\$126,124	\$2,195,939
Arizona	\$5,144,539	\$108,489	\$217,599	\$5,470,627
Arkansas	\$8,709,998	\$488,000	\$483,888	\$9,681,886
California	\$57,122,700	\$3,172,927	\$3,172,928	\$63,468,555
Colorado	\$5,512,893	\$309,094	\$309,094	\$6,131,081
Connecticut	\$7,804,969	\$383,851	\$408,305	\$8,597,125
Delaware	\$3,203,116	\$207,788	\$141,010	\$3,551,914
Dist. of Columbia	\$10,674,075	\$500,000	\$584,670	\$11,758,745
Florida	\$24,427,461	\$119,502	\$568,374	\$25,115,337
Georgia	\$10,820,508	\$392,375	\$955,460	\$12,168,343
Hawaii	\$4,349,237	\$96,849	\$187,846	\$4,633,932
Idaho	\$3,448,239	\$11,457	\$150,000	\$3,609,696
Illinois	\$27,729,920	\$1,482,101	\$1,279,719	\$30,491,740
Indiana	\$10,616,437	\$434,548	\$510,698	\$11,561,683
Iowa	\$7,628,947	\$0	\$335,733	\$7,964,680
Kansas	\$5,228,441	\$290,469	\$290,469	\$5,809,379
Kentucky	\$11,779,481	\$0	\$292,622	\$12,072,103
Louisiana	\$14,911,020	\$102,604	\$876,269	\$15,889,893
Maine	\$3,345,883	\$112,000	\$99,000	\$3,556,883
Maryland	\$8,789,405	\$488,000	\$77,417	\$9,354,822
Massachusetts	\$15,971,223	\$988,000	\$881,804	\$17,841,027
Michigan	\$28,102,451	\$787,901	\$1,306,407	\$30,196,759
Minnesota	\$7,708,288	\$563,888	\$428,238	\$8,700,414
Mississippi	\$10,773,016	\$566,007	\$558,807	\$11,897,830
Missouri	\$22,871,644	\$1,099,886	\$225,000	\$24,196,530
Montana	\$3,107,262	\$172,624	\$172,625	\$3,452,511
Nebraska	\$4,509,142	\$253,852	\$150,495	\$4,913,489
Nevada	\$3,176,726	\$170,500	\$165,426	\$3,512,652
New Hampshire	\$3,165,542	\$175,864	\$175,863	\$3,517,269
New Jersey	\$17,548,267	\$974,900	\$974,903	\$19,498,070
New Mexico	\$3,177,576	\$82,200	\$195,121	\$3,454,897
New York	\$55,594,955	\$3,088,608	\$3,088,609	\$61,772,172
North Carolina	\$23,249,030	\$544,751	\$1,299,303	\$25,093,084
North Dakota	\$2,810,694	\$180,788	\$148,171	\$3,139,653
Ohio	\$23,753,919	\$1,219,179	\$1,248,473	\$26,221,571
Oklahoma	\$9,693,022	\$477,304	\$358,771	\$10,529,097
Oregon	\$5,107,436	\$274,500	\$249,444	\$5,631,380
Pennsylvania	\$26,728,819	\$1,011,399	\$1,365,092	\$29,105,310
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$1,412,798	\$141,279	\$1,554,077
Rhode Island	\$3,876,846	\$155,428	\$190,000	\$4,222,274
South Carolina	\$9,842,341	\$517,921	\$546,797	\$10,907,059
South Dakota	\$2,851,256	\$148,653	\$144,653	\$3,144,562
Tennessee	\$13,387,800	\$0	\$261,721	\$13,649,521
Texas	\$30,816,032	\$2,326,741	\$1,300,464	\$34,443,237
Utah	\$3,304,268	\$214,130	\$72,289	\$3,590,687
Vermont	\$3,378,887	\$181,195	\$181,195	\$3,741,277
Virginia	\$12,970,092	\$561,531	\$560,083	\$14,091,706

State	CSBG Resources Obligated to Eligible Entities	CSBG Resources Obligated to Discretionary	CSBG Resources Obligated to State Admin	All Federal CSBG Resources Obligated in FY 2016
Washington	\$7,592,165	\$421,707	\$421,708	\$8,435,580
West Virginia	\$7,170,785	\$390,400	\$429,541	\$7,990,726
Wisconsin	\$8,058,186	\$444,434	\$157,200	\$8,659,820
Wyoming	\$3,060,100	\$64,712	\$175,949	\$3,300,761
Total	\$619,073,786	\$28,171,855.0	\$29,370,415	\$676,616,056

TABLE B-2: USES OF CSBG FUNDS

State	CSBG Resources Obligated to Eligible Entities	CSBG Resources Obligated to Discretionary	CSBG Resources Obligated to State Admin	All Federal CSBG Resources Obligated in FFY 2016
Alabama	\$12,398,932	\$0	\$727,759	\$13,126,691
Alaska	\$2,069,815	\$0	\$126,124	\$2,195,939
Arizona	\$5,144,539	\$108,489	\$217,599	\$5,470,627
Arkansas	\$8,709,998	\$488,000	\$483,888	\$9,681,886
California	\$57,122,700	\$3,172,927	\$3,172,928	\$63,468,555
Colorado	\$5,512,893	\$309,094	\$309,094	\$6,131,081
Connecticut	\$7,804,969	\$383,851	\$408,305	\$8,597,125
Delaware	\$3,203,116	\$207,788	\$141,010	\$3,551,914
Dist. of Columbia	\$10,674,075	\$500,000	\$584,670	\$11,758,745
Florida	\$24,427,461	\$119,502	\$568,374	\$25,115,337
Georgia	\$10,820,508	\$392,375	\$955,460	\$12,168,343
Hawaii	\$4,349,237	\$96,849	\$187,846	\$4,633,932
Idaho	\$3,448,239	\$11,457	\$150,000	\$3,609,696
Illinois	\$27,729,920	\$1,482,101	\$1,279,719	\$30,491,740
Indiana	\$10,616,437	\$434,548	\$510,698	\$11,561,683
Iowa	\$7,628,947	\$0	\$335,733	\$7,964,680
Kansas	\$5,228,441	\$290,469	\$290,469	\$5,809,379
Kentucky	\$11,779,481	\$0	\$292,622	\$12,072,103
Louisiana	\$14,911,020	\$102,604	\$876,269	\$15,889,893
Maine	\$3,345,883	\$112,000	\$99,000	\$3,556,883
Maryland	\$8,789,405	\$488,000	\$77,417	\$9,354,822
Massachusetts	\$15,971,223	\$988,000	\$881,804	\$17,841,027
Michigan	\$28,102,451	\$787,901	\$1,306,407	\$30,196,759
Minnesota	\$7,708,288	\$563,888	\$428,238	\$8,700,414
Mississippi	\$10,773,016	\$566,007	\$558,807	\$11,897,830
Missouri	\$22,871,644	\$1,099,886	\$225,000	\$24,196,530
Montana	\$3,107,262	\$172,624	\$172,625	\$3,452,511
Nebraska	\$4,509,142	\$253,852	\$150,495	\$4,913,489
Nevada	\$3,176,726	\$170,500	\$165,426	\$3,512,652
New Hampshire	\$3,165,542	\$175,864	\$175,863	\$3,517,269
New Jersey	\$17,548,267	\$974,900	\$974,903	\$19,498,070
New Mexico	\$3,177,576	\$82,200	\$195,121	\$3,454,897
New York	\$55,594,955	\$3,088,608	\$3,088,609	\$61,772,172
North Carolina	\$23,249,030	\$544,751	\$1,299,303	\$25,093,084
North Dakota	\$2,810,694	\$180,788	\$148,171	\$3,139,653
Ohio	\$23,753,919	\$1,219,179	\$1,248,473	\$26,221,571
Oklahoma	\$9,693,022	\$477,304	\$358,771	\$10,529,097
Oregon	\$5,107,436	\$274,500	\$249,444	\$5,631,380
Pennsylvania	\$26,728,819	\$1,011,399	\$1,365,092	\$29,105,310
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$1,412,798	\$141,279	\$1,554,077
Rhode Island	\$3,876,846	\$155,428	\$190,000	\$4,222,274
South Carolina	\$9,842,341	\$517,921	\$546,797	\$10,907,059
South Dakota	\$2,851,256	\$148,653	\$144,653	\$3,144,562
Tennessee	\$13,387,800	\$0	\$261,721	\$13,649,521
Texas	\$30,816,032	\$2,326,741	\$1,300,464	\$34,443,237
Utah	\$3,304,268	\$214,130	\$72,289	\$3,590,687
Vermont	\$3,378,887	\$181,195	\$181,195	\$3,741,277
Virginia	\$12,970,092	\$561,531	\$560,083	\$14,091,706
Washington	\$7,592,165	\$421,707	\$421,708	\$8,435,580

State	CSBG Resources Obligated to Eligible Entities	CSBG Resources Obligated to Discretionary	CSBG Resources Obligated to State Admin	All Federal CSBG Resources Obligated in FFY 2016
West Virginia	\$7,170,785	\$390,400	\$429,541	\$7,990,726
Wisconsin	\$8,058,186	\$444,434	\$157,200	\$8,659,820
Wyoming	\$3,060,100	\$64,712	\$175,949	\$3,300,761
Total	\$619,073,786	\$28,171,855.0	\$29,370,415	\$676,616,056

TABLE B-3: STATE REPORTING PERIODS

State	Reporting Period	
	From	To
Alabama	10/01/15	09/30/16
Alaska	10/01/15	09/30/16
Arizona	07/01/15	06/30/16
Arkansas	10/01/15	09/30/16
California	01/01/16	12/31/16
Colorado	07/01/15	06/30/16
Connecticut	10/01/15	09/30/16
Delaware	01/01/16	12/31/16
Dist. of Columbia	10/01/15	09/30/16
Florida	10/01/15	09/30/16
Georgia	10/01/15	09/30/16
Hawaii	10/01/15	09/30/16
Idaho	01/01/16	12/31/16
Illinois	01/01/16	12/31/16
Indiana	01/01/16	12/31/16
Iowa	10/01/15	09/30/16
Kansas	10/01/15	09/30/16
Kentucky	10/01/15	09/30/16
Louisiana	10/01/15	09/30/16
Maine	10/01/15	09/30/16
Maryland	10/01/15	09/30/16
Massachusetts	10/01/15	09/30/16
Michigan	10/01/15	09/30/16
Minnesota	10/01/15	09/30/16
Mississippi	01/01/16	12/31/16
Missouri	10/01/15	09/30/16
Montana	01/01/16	12/31/16
Nebraska	10/01/15	09/30/16
Nevada	07/01/15	06/30/16
New Hampshire	10/01/15	09/30/16
New Jersey	10/01/15	09/30/16
New Mexico	10/01/15	09/30/16
New York	10/01/15	09/30/16
North Carolina	07/01/15	06/30/16
North Dakota	01/01/16	12/31/16
Ohio	01/01/16	12/31/16
Oklahoma	01/01/16	12/31/16
Oregon	01/01/16	12/31/16
Pennsylvania	01/01/16	12/31/16
Puerto Rico	10/01/15	09/30/16
Rhode Island	10/01/15	09/30/16
South Carolina	01/01/16	12/31/16
South Dakota	10/01/15	09/30/16
Tennessee	07/01/15	06/30/16
Texas	01/01/16	12/31/16
Utah	10/01/15	09/30/16
Vermont	10/01/15	09/30/16
Virginia	07/01/15	06/30/16
Washington	10/01/15	09/30/16
West Virginia	01/01/16	12/31/16
Wisconsin	01/01/16	12/31/16
Wyoming	10/01/15	09/30/16
Count	52	52

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

Grantee Name	CAAs*	Local Government	Local Government (also a CAA)	Limited Purpose Agency	Migrant or Seasonal Farmworker Organization	Migrant or Seasonal Farmworker Organization (also CAA)	Tribal Entity	Other	TOTAL # of EEs**
Alabama	20			1					21
Alaska	1								1
Arizona	11			1					12
Arkansas	16								16
California	51				3	1	3		5858
Colorado	4	27							31
Connecticut	11			1					12
Delaware	1								1
Dist. of Columbia	1								1
Florida	15	11			1				27
Georgia	20	4							24
Hawaii	4								4
Idaho	6	1							7
Illinois	25	12							37
Indiana	21	1							22
Iowa	16	1							17
Kansas	7	1							8
Kentucky	22	1							23
Louisiana	21	21							42
Maine	10								10
Maryland	17								17
Massachusetts	23								23
Michigan	23	6							29
Minnesota	26						9		35
Mississippi	17								17
Missouri	19								19
Montana	9		1						1010
Nebraska	9								9
Nevada	5	7							12
New Hampshire	5								5
New Jersey	17	6	1	1					2525
New Mexico	5					1			66
New York	46	2			1				49
North Carolina	33	1							34
North Dakota	7								7
Ohio	48								48
Oklahoma	19								19
Oregon	10	4			1				15
Pennsylvania	41	2				11	10		6464
Puerto Rico	4								4
Rhode Island	8								8
South Carolina	14								14
South Dakota	4								4
Tennessee	10	10							20
Texas	32	9							41
Utah	4	5							9
Vermont	5								5
Virginia	28								28
Washington	25	3		1	1				30
West Virginia	16								16

Grantee Name	CAAs*	Local Government	Local Government (also a CAA)	Limited Purpose Agency	Migrant or Seasonal Farmworker Organization	Migrant or Seasonal Farmworker Organization (also CAA)	Tribal Entity	Other	TOTAL # of EEs**
Wisconsin	16			1	1				18
Wyoming	5	9						1	15
Total	833	144	2	6	8	13	22	1	1029

* CAA = community action agency

** EE = eligible entity

TABLE B-5: PURPOSE AND USE OF DISCRETIONARY FUNDS

	Training/Technical Assistance to CSBG-Eligible Entities	Coordination of State-Operated Programs and/or Local Programs	Statewide Coordination and Communication Among CSBG-Eligible Entities	Analysis of Distribution of CSBG Funds	Asset-Building Programs	Innovative Programs	State Charity Tax Credits	Other Activities	Total Actual Obligated for Discretionary Funding
State									
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$14,040	\$0	\$42,337	\$0	\$0	\$52,112	\$0.00	\$0	\$108,489
Arkansas	\$250,000	\$70,000	\$0	\$0	\$9,000	\$18,000	\$0.00	\$141,000	\$488,000
California	\$664,431	\$2,361,461	\$0	\$0	\$51,998	\$0	\$0.00	\$95,037	\$3,172,927
Colorado	\$174,019	\$0	\$66,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$69,075	\$309,094
Connecticut	\$297,805	\$38,389	\$46,852	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$805	\$383,851
Delaware	\$22,674	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$185,114	\$0.00	\$0	\$207,788
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500,000	\$0.00	\$0	\$500,000
Florida	\$23,052	\$14,925	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$80,925	\$119,502
Georgia	\$33,922	\$0	\$13,461	\$0	\$0	\$344,992	\$0.00	\$0	\$392,375
Hawaii	\$89,216	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$0.00	\$4,633	\$96,849
Idaho	\$0	\$11,457	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0	\$11,457
Illinois	\$738,355	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$538,746	\$205,000	\$0.00	\$0	\$1,482,101
Indiana	\$158,670	\$161,201	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$114,677	\$0.00	\$0	\$434,548
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0	\$0
Kansas	\$95,460	\$40,000	\$17,780	\$0	\$0	\$35,197	\$0.00	\$102,032	\$290,469
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	\$77,604	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$0.00	\$0	\$102,604
Maine	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$100,000	\$112,000
Maryland	\$83,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$140,000	\$265,000	\$0.00	\$0	\$488,000
Massachusetts	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$588,000	\$0.00	\$0	\$988,000
Michigan	\$217,709	\$0	\$0	\$49,989	\$184,872	\$259,253	\$0.00	\$76,078	\$787,901
Minnesota	\$374,481	\$53,815	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$135,592	\$0.00	\$0	\$563,888
Mississippi	\$179,962	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$386,045	\$0.00	\$0	\$566,007
Missouri	\$742,002	\$7,500	\$12,500	\$0	\$2,500	\$112,152	\$0.00	\$223,232	\$1,099,886
Montana	\$4,345	\$71,836	\$12,218	\$0	\$0	\$14,156	\$0.00	\$70,069	\$172,624
Nebraska	\$8,700	\$49,524	\$180,628	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$0.00	\$0	\$253,852
Nevada	\$67,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$103,500	\$0.00	\$0	\$170,500
New Hampshire	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$175,864	\$0.00	\$0	\$175,864
New Jersey	\$91,874	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$883,026	\$0.00	\$0	\$974,900
New Mexico	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$22,200	\$82,200
New York	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,882,700	\$0.00	\$205,908	\$3,088,608
North Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$544,751	\$544,751
North Dakota	\$24,902	\$0	\$145,886	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0.00	\$0	\$180,788
Ohio	\$40,539	\$176,230	\$315,418	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$686,992	\$1,219,179
Oklahoma	\$67,286	\$0	\$60,111	\$0	\$85,900	\$69,293	\$0.00	\$194,714	\$477,304
Oregon	\$118,600	\$77,400	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$58,500	\$274,500
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$160,000	\$0	\$29,500	\$0	\$821,899	\$0.00	\$0	\$1,011,399
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$1,412,798	\$1,412,798
Rhode Island	\$84,942	\$0	\$62,986	\$7,500	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0	\$155,428
South Carolina	\$90,600	\$370,363	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$56,958	\$517,921
South Dakota	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$146,653	\$148,653
Tennessee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0	\$0

	Training/Technical Assistance to CSBG-Eligible Entities	Coordination of State-Operated Programs and/or Local Programs	Statewide Coordination and Communication Among CSBG-Eligible Entities	Analysis of Distribution of CSBG Funds	Asset-Building Programs	Innovative Programs	State Charity Tax Credits	Other Activities	Total Actual Obligated for Discretionary Funding
State									
Texas	\$103,702	\$0	\$78,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$2,145,039	\$2,326,741
Utah	\$142,230	\$1,400	\$5,500	\$0	\$0	\$65,000	\$0.00	\$0	\$214,130
Vermont	\$45,905	\$0	\$1,100	\$0	\$30,000	\$44,920	\$0.00	\$59,270	\$181,195
Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$561,531	\$0.00	\$0	\$561,531
Washington	\$317,960	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$73,747	\$0.00	\$30,000	\$421,707
West Virginia	\$160,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$80,400	\$0.00	\$50,000	\$390,400
Wisconsin	\$66,000	\$0	\$32,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$346,434	\$444,434
Wyoming	\$60,884	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$3,828	\$64,712
Total	\$6,005,871	\$3,715,501	\$1,363,377	\$86,989	\$1,043,016	\$9,030,170	\$0	\$6,926,931	\$28,171,855

TABLE B-6: TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING DISCRETIONARY DOLLARS

State	CSBG-Eligible Entities	Number of CSBG-Eligible Entities	Other Community-Based Orgs	State CA* Association	Regional T/TA** Provider	Nat'l T/TA Provider	Individual Consultant	Tribes/Tribal Orgs	Other	No Discretionary
Alabama	No	0								X
Alaska	No	0								X
Arizona	Yes	2		X						
Arkansas	Yes	8	X	X						
California	Yes	57		X	X				Non-eligible entity	
Colorado	Yes	18		X						
Connecticut	No	0		X			X			
Delaware	Yes	1	X				X			
Dist. of Columbia	Yes	1								
Florida	Yes	2		X		X	X			
Georgia	Yes	3		X			X			
Hawaii	Yes	4	X			X				
Idaho	Yes	7		X						
Illinois	Yes	37		X						
Indiana	Yes	3	X	X						
Iowa	No	0								X
Kansas	Yes	8	X	X		X	X			
Kentucky	No	0								X
Louisiana	No	0		X		X	X			
Maine	Yes	1		X		X				
Maryland	Yes	8	X	X						
Massachusetts	Yes	2	X	X						
Michigan	Yes	23		X				X	Software vendor	
Minnesota	Yes	5	X	X		X	X			
Mississippi	Yes	9					X			
Missouri	Yes	3	X	X						
Montana	Yes	2	X	X		X				
Nebraska	No	0	X	X		X				
Nevada	Yes	6		X						
New Hampshire	Yes	5								
New Jersey	No	0		X	X	X	X		Non-eligible entity	
New Mexico	Yes	6		X						
New York	Yes	49		X				X		
North Carolina	No	0							Non-eligible entity	
North Dakota	Yes	7	X	X					Non-eligible entity	
Ohio	Yes	5		X						
Oklahoma	Yes	19		X		X				
Oregon	Yes	9		X		X				
Pennsylvania	Yes	15		X						
Puerto Rico	No	0							Non-eligible entity	
Rhode Island	No	0		X						
South Carolina	Yes	13		X						
South Dakota	Yes	4								
Tennessee	No	0								Direct (Pass-through 95% of Funds)
Texas	Yes	32				X	X	X		
Utah	No	0	X	X					Non-eligible entity	
Vermont	Yes	4	X	X			X			
Virginia	No	0	X							
Washington	Yes	4		X						

State	CSBG-Eligible Entities	Number of CSBG-Eligible Entities	Other Community-Based Orgs	State CA*	Regional T/TA**	Nat'l T/TA Provider	Individual Consultant	Tribes/Tribal Orgs	Other	No Discretionary
West Virginia	Yes	16	X	X					Software vendor	
Wisconsin	No	0		X				X		
Wyoming	Yes	3					X			
Total		401								

*CA = Community Action

**T/TA = Training/technical assistance

TABLE B-7: DISTRIBUTION FORMULA

State	Distribution Formula
Alabama	Formula Alone
Alaska	Other, describe
Arizona	Formula with Variables
Arkansas	Hold Harmless + Formula
California	Base + Formula
Colorado	Formula with Variables
Connecticut	Base + Formula
Delaware	Other, describe
Dist. of Columbia	Historic
Florida	Formula Alone
Georgia	Base + Formula
Hawaii	Base + Formula
Idaho	Base + Formula
Illinois	Formula Alone
Indiana	Formula with Variables
Iowa	Other, describe
Kansas	Other, describe
Kentucky	Historic
Louisiana	Base + Formula
Maine	Historic
Maryland	Base + Formula
Massachusetts	Historic
Michigan	Base + Formula
Minnesota	Base + Formula
Mississippi	Formula Alone
Missouri	Base + Formula
Montana	Base + Formula
Nebraska	Base + Formula
Nevada	Base + Formula
New Hampshire	Historic
New Jersey	Hold Harmless + Formula
New Mexico	Base + Formula
New York	Base + Formula
North Carolina	Base + Formula
North Dakota	Base + Formula
Ohio	Base + Formula
Oklahoma	Base + Formula
Oregon	Base + Formula
Pennsylvania	Base + Formula
Puerto Rico	Formula Alone
Rhode Island	Base + Formula
South Carolina	Formula Alone
South Dakota	Formula Alone
Tennessee	Formula Alone
Texas	Base + Formula
Utah	Base + Formula
Vermont	Other, describe
Virginia	Formula Alone
Washington	Base + Formula
West Virginia	Base + Formula
Wisconsin	Formula with Variables
Wyoming	Formula with Variables
Count	52

TABLE B-8: ADMINISTRATIVE LOCATION OF STATE CSBG OFFICES

State	Location of State CSBG Office
Alabama	Community Affairs Department
Alaska	Other - Commerce, Community, and Economic Development
Arizona	Human Services Department
Arkansas	Community Services Department
California	Human Services Department
Colorado	Other - Department of Local Affairs
Connecticut	Social Services Department
Delaware	Social Services Department
Dist. of Columbia	Human Services Department
Florida	Other - Economic Development
Georgia	Human Services Department
Hawaii	Other - Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Idaho	Other -Department of Health and Welfare
Illinois	Governor's Office
Indiana	Community Services Department
Iowa	Other - Department of Human Rights
Kansas	Other - Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC)
Kentucky	Community Services Department
Louisiana	Other - Division of Administration
Maine	Human Services Department
Maryland	Other - Office of the Secretary of Housing and Community Development
Massachusetts	Other - Executive Office of Housing and Economic Development
Michigan	Human Services Department
Minnesota	Human Services Department
Mississippi	Human Services Department
Missouri	Human Services Department
Montana	Social Services Department
Nebraska	Other - Division of Community Services
Nevada	Human Services Department
New Hampshire	Human Services Department
New Jersey	Community Affairs Department
New Mexico	Human Services Department
New York	Other - Division of Community Services
North Carolina	Human Services Department
North Dakota	Community Services Department
Ohio	Community Services Department
Oklahoma	Community Affairs Department
Oregon	Other - Low-Income Housing; Finance and Anti-Poverty Services
Pennsylvania	Other - Community and Economic Development
Puerto Rico	Other - The Department of the Family
Rhode Island	Human Services Department
South Carolina	Community Services Department
South Dakota	Social Services Department
Tennessee	Human Services Department
Texas	Community Affairs Department
Utah	Other - Department of Workforce Services
Vermont	Human Services Department
Virginia	Social Services Department
Washington	Community Services Department
West Virginia	Other - Department of Commerce
Wisconsin	Human Services Department
Wyoming	Other - Department of Health
Count	52

TABLE B-9: LEAD AGENCY

State	Administrator's Department or Office
Alabama	Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
Alaska	Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development
Arizona	Department of Economic Security
Arkansas	Department of Human Services
California	The California Department of Community Services and Development (CSD)
Colorado	Colorado Department of Local Affairs
Connecticut	Department of Social Services
Delaware	The State of Delaware's Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), Division of State Service Centers (DSSC)
Dist. of Columbia	Government of the District of Columbia
Florida	Florida Department of Economic Opportunity
Georgia	Georgia Division of Family and Children Services (DFCS)
Hawaii	State of Hawaii, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Office of Community Services (Hawaii OCS)
Idaho	Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Illinois	Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
Indiana	Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority
Iowa	Department of Human Rights
Kansas	Kansas Housing Resources Corporation
Kentucky	Cabinet for Health and Family Services
Louisiana	Louisiana Workforce Commission
Maine	State of Maine, Department of Health and Human Services
Maryland	Department of Housing and Community Development
Massachusetts	Executive Office of Housing and Economic Development, Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD)
Michigan	Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
Minnesota	Minnesota Department of Human Services
Mississippi	Mississippi Department of Human Services
Missouri	Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services
Montana	Missouri Department of Social Services
Nebraska	Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
Nevada	Nevada Department of Health and Human Services
New Hampshire	Department of Health and Human Services
New Jersey	New Jersey Department of Community Affairs
New Mexico	New Mexico Human Services Department (HSD)
New York	New York State Department of State
North Carolina	North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services
North Dakota	North Dakota Department of Commerce
Ohio	Ohio Development Services Agency
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Department of Commerce
Oregon	Oregon Housing and Community Services
Pennsylvania	Department of Community and Economic Development
Puerto Rico	Administration for Families and Children of the Puerto Rico Department of the Family
Rhode Island	Rhode Island Department of Human Services
South Carolina	South Carolina
South Dakota	South Dakota Department of Social Services
Tennessee	Tennessee Department of Human Services
Texas	Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs
Utah	State Community Services Office
Vermont	Vermont Agency of Human Services
Virginia	Virginia Department of Social Services
Washington	Washington State Department of Commerce
West Virginia	West Virginia Office of Economic Opportunity
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Department of Children and Families
Wyoming	Wyoming Department of Health (WDH)
Count	52

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

State	Weatherization	LIHEAP	Number of Other Additional Programs
Alabama	Yes	Yes	2
Alaska			3
Arizona		Yes	
Arkansas		Yes	2
California	Yes	Yes	3
Colorado			2
Connecticut		Yes	
Delaware		Yes	
Dist. of Columbia			
Florida	Yes	Yes	2
Georgia		Yes	
Hawaii	Yes		
Idaho	Yes	Yes	2
Illinois	Yes	Yes	
Indiana	Yes	Yes	3
Iowa	Yes	Yes	1
Kansas	Yes		3
Kentucky		Yes	2
Louisiana			5+
Maine			1
Maryland	Yes		3
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	
Michigan	Yes		
Minnesota			4
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	
Missouri		Yes	3
Montana	Yes	Yes	11
Nebraska		Yes	11
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	7
New Mexico		Yes	1
New York			
North Carolina		Yes	15+
North Dakota			1
Ohio	Yes	Yes	
Oklahoma	Yes		9
Oregon	Yes	Yes	2
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	
Puerto Rico	Yes	Yes	14
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	3+
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	1
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	30+
Tennessee			
Texas	Yes	Yes	4
Utah		Yes	6
Vermont	Yes		4
Virginia			1
Washington	Yes	Yes	7
West Virginia	Yes		
Wisconsin			30+
Wyoming			1
Total	27	31	116+

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

State	Planned State Staff Positions	Actual State Staff Funded	Planned State FTEs	Actual State FTEs	Total Staff & FTEs
Alabama	5	7	4	4.6	11.6
Alaska	4	3	1	1	4
Arizona	10	5	4	2	7
Arkansas	5	5	5	5	10
California	72	80.9	12	24.7	105.6
Colorado	8	8	2	2	10
Connecticut	0	3	0	2.5	5.5
Delaware	4	4	1	1	5
Dist. of Columbia	5	5	4	4	9
Florida	8	8	8	8	16
Georgia	13	9	13	9	18
Hawaii	4	7	2	2	9
Idaho	2	2	1	1	3
Illinois	8	5	8	2	7
Indiana	20	20	8	8	28
Iowa	5	5	2	2	7
Kansas	17	17	1	3.6	20.6
Kentucky	9	9	1	1	10
Louisiana	17	21	7	11	32
Maine	1	1	1	1	2
Maryland	0	8	0	3	11
Massachusetts	0	7	0	4	11
Michigan	11	13	6	7	20
Minnesota	5	8	3	3.8	11.8
Mississippi	10	5	1	0	5
Missouri	4	4	2	2	6
Montana	10	10	1	1	11
Nebraska	1	1	1	1	2
Nevada	3	4	1	1.1	5.1
New Hampshire	2	1	2	1	2
New Jersey	19	21	4	6	27
New Mexico	5	5	2	2	7
New York	45	43	25	19	62
North Carolina	9	9	9	9	18
North Dakota	3	3	1	2	5
Ohio	22	23	9	8.5	31.5
Oklahoma	13	12	3	3	15
Oregon	0	15	0	2.5	17.5
Pennsylvania	13	12	1	1	13
Puerto Rico	13	3	6	10	13
Rhode Island	3	4	1	2	6
South Carolina	18	14	18	13	27
South Dakota	2	2	1	1	3
Tennessee	33	28	7	2	30
Texas	28	41	7	12	53
Utah	0	10	0	3.4	13.4
Vermont	3	3	2	2	5
Virginia	0	6	0	5	11
Washington	0	3	0	7	10
West Virginia	13	12	5	5.8	17.8
Wisconsin	2	2	1	1	3
Wyoming	2	2	1	1	3
Total	509	559	205	238	796

TABLE B-12: INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES SERVED

State	Characteristics of Persons:		Characteristics of Families:		Males	Females
	Obtained ⁵⁶	Not Obtained ⁵⁷	Obtained ⁵⁸	Not Obtained ⁵⁹		
Alabama	159,449	25,174	84,155	7,359	53,977	105,358
Alaska	3,562	2,961	2,078	0	1,313	1,472
Arizona	186,162	144,658	50,465	8,513	63,075	82,375
Arkansas	195,649	4,734	103,749	3,914	72,749	119,252
California	886,758	1,009,159	456,736	235,474	295,465	378,635
Colorado	32,710	13,867	20,949	6,435	13,572	17,494
Connecticut	313,534	0	132,351	0	129,205	183,354
Delaware	8,830	0	5,061	0	3,694	5,136
Dist. of Columbia	50,752	5,492	24,292	2,347	22,590	28,162
Florida	342,960	69,459	154,359	45,934	138,220	197,640
Georgia	174,621	72,726	97,019	0	49,724	101,089
Hawaii	37,237	8,132	15,890	2,648	16,041	19,945
Idaho	136,137	2,620	53,648	-0	58,268	67,768
Illinois	670,095	414,957	321,092	28,789	276,882	393,213
Indiana	481,616	192,844	194,108	18,232	189,554	284,555
Iowa	298,965	0	117,795	0	132,602	166,183
Kansas	16,359	3,118	6,881	1,507	6,844	9,434
Kentucky	312,068	0	143,498	0	131,060	179,615
Louisiana	233,765	19,541	141,092	10,967	72,769	160,996
Maine	123,090	2,181	65,497	507	49,946	71,103
Maryland	189,019	42,040	86,212	13,933	68,715	103,627
Massachusetts	572,752	21,987	294,240	38,666	211,239	341,274
Michigan	160,018	8,359	76,797	6,741	66,860	92,415
Minnesota	447,553	55,457	182,326	20,097	193,294	244,804
Mississippi	128,501	4,811	47,023	4,078	44,067	84,434
Missouri	205,090	10,620	99,443	4,823	81,359	113,725
Montana	80,870	0	40,832	-0	35,285	45,211
Nebraska	64,859	18,193	27,509	1,191	26,816	32,002
Nevada	16,676	1,843	8,971	1,096	6,288	8,936
New Hampshire	83,652	0	39,235	0	35,777	45,799
New Jersey	1,088,706	85,194	917,597	27,293	112,384	172,351
New Mexico	69,984	25,530	16,397	12,293	18,933	21,083
New York	572,564	113,712	227,276	266,726	256,824	307,879
North Carolina	98,483	13,010	50,911	10,421	29,200	53,854
North Dakota	11,956	223	10,361	98	5,145	6,811
Ohio	664,075	4,836	270,048	967	275,759	377,437
Oklahoma	86,469	8,766	45,937	3,718	37,927	47,100
Oregon	364,463	177,647	145,647	29,260	163,696	191,150
Pennsylvania	600,446	364,068	222,299	111,366	162,935	228,714
Puerto Rico	73,030	0	38,355	0	31,164	41,866
Rhode Island	166,381	8,328	83,078	5,349	75,345	90,726
South Carolina	137,253	44,523	58,417	24,059	44,766	88,075
South Dakota	26,515	11,467	11,187	6,583	11,961	14,552
Tennessee	322,603	19,945	145,507	13,734	120,441	189,529
Texas	273,502	237,075	110,818	68,691	113,040	160,462
Utah	141,029	22,390	70,138	1,617	39,455	49,181

⁵⁶ Total unduplicated number of persons about whom one or more characteristics were obtained.

⁵⁷ Total unduplicated number of persons about whom no characteristics were obtained.

⁵⁸ Total unduplicated number of families about whom one or more characteristics were obtained.

⁵⁹ Total unduplicated number of families about whom no characteristics were obtained.

State	Characteristics of Persons:		Characteristics of Families:		Males	Females
	Obtained ⁵⁶	Not Obtained ⁵⁷	Obtained ⁵⁸	Not Obtained ⁵⁹		
Vermont	43,679	159	22,145	32	19,311	22,273
Virginia	113,118	14,290	63,884	14,292	45,471	63,452
Washington	464,598	216,951	185,560	45,940	214,348	245,708
West Virginia	108,194	3,429	44,244	2	44,692	63,085
Wisconsin	170,522	42,263	74,592	44,489	60,815	78,500
Wyoming	25,293	6,656	15,962	1,787	10,125	13,066
Total	12,236,172	3,575,395	5,923,663	1,151,968	4,440,987	6,211,860

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

State	Ethnicity			Race							
	Hispanic	Not Hispanic or Latino	Total	African American	White	Asian	American Indian and Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Multi-Race	Other	Total
Alabama	1,765	156,172	157,937	110,904	44,545	521	526	47	2,558	291	159,392
Alaska	137	2,445	2,582	109	606	70	1,415	27	327	145	2,699
Arizona	72,699	72,148	144,847	20,073	80,013	1,451	6,453	490	6,298	9,898	124,676
Arkansas	14,521	174,046	188,567	44,516	123,038	827	1,172	1,901	2,119	18,609	192,182
California	315,244	314,849	630,093	56,226	261,053	46,856	17,853	2,796	25,974	156,613	567,371
Colorado	7,632	21,504	29,136	2,534	21,972	186	708	202	980	1,631	28,213
Connecticut	109,267	200,875	310,142	69,155	118,296	3,887	1,087	472	26,159	79,699	298,755
Delaware	2,065	6,736	8,801	4,072	2,385	16	76	6	181	2,065	8,801
Dist. of Columbia	2,109	48,643	50,752	48,985	547	178	94	94	135	719	50,752
Florida	71,879	235,997	307,876	177,097	120,531	1,097	314	277	5,518	17,422	322,256
Georgia	4,041	129,269	133,310	87,164	39,154	806	76	42	1,798	2,020	131,060
Hawaii	2,673	15,203	17,876	346	3,085	2,869	101	7,092	3,095	4,842	21,430
Idaho	23,465	96,964	120,429	2,155	93,152	663	2,147	261	3,061	21,183	122,622
Illinois	94,323	575,772	670,095	298,511	236,969	25,141	834	132	3,392	103,756	668,735
Indiana	25,538	408,193	433,731	77,086	330,652	1,377	3,199	2,337	20,063	9,809	444,523
Iowa	26,765	272,085	298,850	35,419	224,095	5,621	2,840	1,052	13,071	8,269	290,367
Kansas	2,797	12,963	15,760	2,277	11,626	111	463	58	1,013	451	15,999
Kentucky	7,070	296,453	303,523	51,614	235,727	811	40	809	5,998	9,565	304,564
Louisiana	8,975	221,460	230,435	157,591	63,446	1,889	1,450	141	3,040	3,222	230,779
Maine	1,460	23,660	25,120	3,415	22,567	504	664	62	1,185	145	28,542
Maryland	14,297	149,775	164,072	78,419	70,135	2,093	666	461	5,039	2,081	158,894
Massachusetts	156,205	369,929	526,134	67,650	281,042	32,246	1,954	956	50,514	76,423	510,785
Michigan	9,293	144,422	153,715	38,595	109,153	966	1,423	153	5,456	3,652	159,398
Minnesota	39,963	355,479	395,442	77,493	273,881	27,080	23,679	720	6,896	12,012	421,761
Mississippi	4,466	123,982	128,448	109,117	17,786	122	233	24	944	222	128,448
Missouri	4,120	196,235	200,355	36,529	121,571	2,299	348	362	1,914	36,150	199,173
Montana	4,077	67,607	71,684	953	57,301	222	11,415	168	1,939	0	71,998
Nebraska	13,343	44,410	57,753	3,303	47,840	494	2,021	255	1,582	646	56,141
Nevada	4,319	10,412	14,731	1,624	9,701	271	444	196	575	1,046	13,857
New Hampshire	3,105	58,117	61,222	1,795	57,119	520	69	6	48	3,879	63,436
New Jersey	129,777	116,905	246,682	65,342	138,053	6,418	1,923	776	7,960	34,703	255,175
New Mexico	34,550	22,548	57,098	944	33,163	99	11,675	14	264	1,013	47,172
New York	133,872	396,037	529,909	151,277	197,907	35,128	4,048	1,748	11,505	68,250	469,863
North Carolina	8,077	79,598	87,675	46,181	27,543	366	3,932	67	1,733	3,492	83,314
North Dakota	533	11,218	11,751	605	8,743	96	1,781	82	400	148	11,855
Ohio	19,669	617,948	637,617	190,081	421,703	2,010	1,180	0	10,807	14,184	639,965
Oklahoma	12,577	73,110	85,687	10,680	55,252	645	10,551	161	2,997	5,682	85,968
Oregon	84,632	258,301	342,933	8,926	276,642	3,079	7,548	3,426	12,766	26,751	339,138
Pennsylvania	30,983	280,091	311,074	59,473	205,820	2,150	778	212	10,682	19,385	298,500
Puerto Rico	72,456	574	73,030	194	2,509	0	5	1	37,371	32,950	73,030
Rhode Island	34,215	129,793	164,008	15,156	96,597	9,860	2,435	2,479	5,856	11,102	143,485
South Carolina	2,750	129,967	132,717	106,244	22,072	160	249	33	2,645	1,418	132,821
South Dakota	1,061	25,417	26,478	591	13,380	147	11,074	21	607	427	26,247
Tennessee	7,862	293,671	301,533	112,876	169,089	815	654	102	5,356	8,783	297,675
Texas	150,685	110,302	260,987	66,929	196,102	976	771	35	3,931	4,748	273,492
Utah	32,942	65,096	98,038	3,775	74,706	1,752	2,641	2,777	1,241	10,774	97,666
Vermont	790	34,340	35,130	1,837	33,212	763	443	39	442	1,464	38,200
Virginia	13,715	82,118	95,833	38,530	50,916	1,450	257	131	4,393	9,108	104,785
Washington	84,512	280,098	364,610	48,321	239,820	21,967	12,863	8,406	24,939	20,069	376,385
West Virginia	1,969	105,732	107,701	7,199	95,445	178	217	175	3,100	1,160	107,474

State	Ethnicity			Race							
	Hispanic	Not Hispanic or Latino	Total	African American	White	Asian	American Indian and Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Multi-Race	Other	Total
Wisconsin	14,594	117,502	132,096	16,236	103,787	2,741	2,287	232	5,016	3,178	133,477
Wyoming	3,293	16,382	19,675	627	14,846	315	1,439	116	837	1,313	19,493
Total	1,923,127	8,052,553	9,975,680	2,616,751	5,556,295	252,309	162,515	42,632	355,720	866,567	9,852,789

TABLE B-14: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS—AGE

State	0-5 Years	6-11 Years	12-17 Years	18-23 Years	24-44 Years	45-54 Years	55-69 Years	70+ Years
Alabama	16,006	20,602	18,669	8,807	31,582	16,297	29,628	17,858
Alaska	1,656	207	459	139	374	201	310	191
Arizona	21,866	22,985	19,086	10,695	34,264	12,111	15,199	9,242
Arkansas	23,190	17,844	16,198	12,044	42,240	20,739	30,281	18,026
California	136,718	82,197	74,172	57,544	169,376	66,289	89,939	82,139
Colorado	2,470	3,094	2,376	1,737	7,577	3,634	8,594	2,210
Connecticut	31,457	38,370	34,784	28,956	72,226	35,135	38,442	31,883
Delaware	0	0	0	580	1,920	795	970	603
Dist. of Columbia	3,689	3,061	2,807	4,304	20,939	7,478	7,511	963
Florida	55,965	48,516	36,477	21,372	87,833	30,125	38,672	20,563
Georgia	23,497	19,429	17,335	10,817	25,867	14,857	26,545	26,768
Hawaii	5,243	4,971	4,692	2,111	6,495	3,091	5,299	3,810
Idaho	17,229	17,909	15,026	10,984	35,249	14,092	16,801	7,996
Illinois	73,979	83,229	77,059	42,693	144,422	79,742	105,433	63,446
Indiana	71,355	60,443	55,250	28,103	103,191	48,581	67,348	40,418
Iowa	46,025	43,314	33,608	20,723	75,609	26,803	32,072	18,451
Kansas	3,730	2,155	1,406	992	5,032	1,235	1,277	353
Kentucky	34,166	37,173	33,149	19,860	76,195	39,885	48,267	21,668
Louisiana	24,103	24,073	20,211	24,110	45,627	33,315	36,041	25,774
Maine	23,492	10,025	8,091	5,787	25,246	13,387	20,474	14,715
Maryland	21,356	20,719	15,632	14,393	44,396	28,245	23,478	13,814
Massachusetts	73,773	53,990	53,411	46,243	138,720	59,262	70,302	54,535
Michigan	16,921	17,051	15,167	10,378	33,702	16,040	28,939	21,820
Minnesota	53,171	60,103	53,005	31,921	98,659	40,803	56,921	47,032
Mississippi	10,158	18,519	15,037	10,910	26,209	13,679	21,192	12,408
Missouri	21,258	28,000	23,097	14,728	50,688	22,585	29,323	12,978
Montana	9,256	9,750	8,027	4,999	20,274	7,675	12,191	8,523
Nebraska	10,576	6,765	5,649	4,347	13,655	4,899	6,559	5,450
Nevada	2,082	1,858	1,216	1,001	4,507	1,717	2,183	963
N. Hampshire	5,768	7,761	7,352	5,602	17,109	10,627	14,785	11,149
New Jersey	50,984	28,998	25,555	22,944	75,238	28,085	29,784	20,450
New Mexico	9,240	5,759	3,646	1,872	5,565	3,151	15,498	5,724
New York	42,994	106,468	175,804	60,352	84,672	33,619	31,212	21,695
North Carolina	20,289	8,740	6,970	9,723	21,172	7,202	9,690	5,362
North Dakota	735	482	303	718	4,395	1,819	2,206	1,298
Ohio	79,204	89,574	83,239	53,773	163,215	72,608	86,776	31,568
Oklahoma	20,335	8,962	5,289	5,296	22,033	7,127	9,604	7,373
Oregon	41,395	44,654	41,224	24,005	92,772	37,694	43,765	20,101
Pennsylvania	64,329	32,103	24,533	27,737	84,295	33,746	44,416	26,480
Puerto Rico	2,235	6,954	8,723	7,105	14,822	10,961	10,229	12,001
Rhode Island	14,412	17,474	16,840	13,608	42,118	19,056	21,104	17,876
South Carolina	20,277	17,446	14,454	9,090	33,118	12,325	16,605	8,548
South Dakota	3,030	4,110	3,474	1,892	6,283	2,419	3,343	1,933
Tennessee	33,325	36,529	33,547	18,833	60,778	35,643	64,102	36,639
Texas	33,152	41,298	40,077	16,029	53,611	26,421	40,950	21,964
Utah	22,102	15,955	14,779	10,500	28,785	12,838	14,419	3,053
Vermont	3,924	3,902	3,466	3,628	13,940	5,649	5,666	1,880
Virginia	13,281	9,317	9,630	8,061	27,379	12,209	15,365	8,162
Washington	56,505	51,456	43,486	25,841	133,920	43,628	60,490	34,992
West Virginia	17,018	14,420	8,126	7,532	31,639	9,987	12,823	6,497
Wisconsin	24,994	16,740	15,557	11,959	35,524	15,538	21,211	9,688
Wyoming	2,322	1,933	2,001	2,027	5,888	2,354	2,435	2,244
Total	1,416,237	1,327,387	1,249,171	799,405	2,500,345	1,107,403	1,446,669	901,277

TABLE B-15: EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOLING (AGE 24 YEARS AND OLDER)

State	Grades 0-8*	Grades 9-12 Non-Graduates	High School Graduate/GED	Some Postsecondary	2- or 4-Year College Graduates
Alabama	477	40,580	39,379	3,566	9,477
Alaska	192	212	440	69	81
Arizona	6,960	11,714	18,756	11,737	5,834
Arkansas	8,707	16,382	51,232	7,933	4,191
California	75,846	47,079	76,324	31,426	19,607
Colorado	522	2,209	6,366	2,832	1,828
Connecticut	15,236	28,504	77,881	20,049	14,268
Delaware	714	1,076	1,092	729	402
Dist. of Columbia	2,267	11,183	18,091	2,821	2,528
Florida	12,238	28,527	65,132	14,601	12,009
Georgia	4,509	19,222	33,031	9,186	4,048
Hawaii	2,717	2,302	5,709	1,154	1,405
Idaho	3,602	8,685	23,803	6,023	3,773
Illinois	4,895	15,346	27,602	11,719	5,426
Indiana	25,303	55,606	122,419	16,804	21,142
Iowa	3,215	27,562	76,824	25,618	17,073
Kansas	598	1,421	3,104	1,703	826
Kentucky	23,641	49,949	77,721	16,142	12,744
Louisiana	12,499	34,111	58,337	21,135	10,186
Maine	4,834	8,298	30,568	4,658	10,398
Maryland	4,687	10,638	46,082	12,238	8,301
Massachusetts	31,059	47,459	113,621	47,389	36,569
Michigan	325	24,707	38,844	9,935	15,742
Minnesota	26,579	21,598	81,838	21,451	28,015
Mississippi	8,130	25,940	24,507	7,239	7,672
Missouri	33,390	22,018	40,987	11,845	2,351
Montana	1,730	6,777	25,503	4,436	3,471
Nebraska	1,720	3,796	11,772	5,505	3,132
Nevada	578	1,310	3,755	1,701	596
New Hampshire	3,689	5,524	17,499	6,435	2,574
New Jersey	20,020	25,918	48,448	9,274	6,402
New Mexico	1,236	2,190	4,519	1,147	488
New York	21,444	30,594	57,584	17,236	14,078
North Carolina	2,061	5,811	15,033	5,136	3,087
North Dakota	510	1,405	3,783	1,826	2,074
Ohio	11,886	91,247	171,735	46,237	19,209
Oklahoma	2,184	7,144	21,163	5,204	2,845
Oregon	11,570	25,346	45,244	18,977	12,558
Pennsylvania	9,611	23,500	73,376	18,157	13,933
Puerto Rico	12,413	12,184	6,280	5,731	11,333
Rhode Island	10,140	23,173	24,954	13,077	5,604
South Carolina	734	21,811	34,432	7,748	5,894
South Dakota	3,709	2,910	4,429	1,320	943
Tennessee	24,306	40,055	80,655	14,439	9,917
Texas	30,300	31,394	54,020	16,889	10,194
Utah	1,145	9,980	13,930	3,299	3,038
Vermont	1,928	3,740	10,139	3,210	1,861
Virginia	6,977	10,400	20,232	5,775	4,087
Washington	21,234	25,602	61,424	27,115	25,977
West Virginia	1,922	8,552	23,512	7,431	3,272
Wisconsin	3,183	6,201	18,938	5,394	3,971
Wyoming	300	1,459	4,942	1,183	844
Total	519,672	990,351	2,016,991	573,884	427,278

*Grade 0 refers to any schooling prior to 1st grade.

**TABLE B-16: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS
(OTHER CHARACTERISTICS)**

State	Answered "Yes" to Possessing Health Insurance	Answered "No" to Possessing Health Insurance	Answered "Yes" to Being Disabled	Answered "No" to Being Disabled
Alabama	146,803	12,646	46,343	113,106
Alaska	1,987	419	519	1,954
Arizona	102,521	22,351	31,968	109,511
Arkansas	107,109	50,819	56,140	114,885
California	323,698	163,353	82,280	411,054
Colorado	21,819	4,247	5,615	20,562
Connecticut	269,400	21,390	32,327	257,944
Delaware	5,216	3,182	1,935	5,895
Dist. of Columbia	45,597	5,155	1,078	49,674
Florida	116,953	153,054	44,005	266,667
Georgia	75,232	47,879	31,786	113,693
Hawaii	8,257	1,785	6,894	22,034
Idaho	75,636	27,995	26,611	80,499
Illinois	96,399	249,407	100,379	569,705
Indiana	276,549	137,431	98,652	334,572
Iowa	256,146	30,541	57,388	225,135
Kansas	10,952	4,433	2,203	12,852
Kentucky	257,553	44,602	71,261	193,205
Louisiana	170,157	56,280	59,557	143,105
Maine	82,685	10,507	20,580	68,419
Maryland	104,628	36,994	25,884	116,455
Massachusetts	449,608	27,300	73,340	388,084
Michigan	153,814	6,204	26,745	133,273
Minnesota	168,976	36,139	75,115	257,486
Mississippi	66,605	61,672	40,155	88,122
Missouri	112,549	87,431	51,546	148,395
Montana	58,378	13,949	13,856	60,677
Nebraska	38,147	14,151	8,100	39,922
Nevada	9,347	5,898	1,831	14,845
New Hampshire	53,122	7,976	18,371	52,176
New Jersey	123,406	49,474	7,164	169,834
New Mexico	15,526	2,186	5,646	18,400
New York	256,783	46,255	45,347	267,352
North Carolina	37,995	22,748	12,639	51,464
North Dakota	9,067	2,832	2,601	9,354
Ohio	571,175	76,378	102,477	557,705
Oklahoma	54,759	26,312	10,769	74,001
Oregon	199,397	55,891	65,864	231,432
Pennsylvania	187,929	46,642	53,707	236,886
Puerto Rico	71,946	1,083	13,837	59,192
Rhode Island	114,367	28,355	16,468	115,867
South Carolina	120,129	10,161	21,168	105,826
South Dakota	15,723	7,934	3,311	22,873
Tennessee	242,428	43,490	113,134	186,473
Texas	183,626	88,955	66,699	205,882
Utah	41,822	26,905	13,388	75,208
Vermont	26,406	5,529	9,980	29,106
Virginia	56,045	33,805	18,200	71,409
Washington	290,686	43,701	73,081	267,628
West Virginia	102,608	3,436	8,007	83,839
Wisconsin	71,826	12,901	22,172	101,285
Wyoming	7,951	8,283	2,293	9,201
Total	6,467,443	1,988,446	1,800,416	7,364,123

**TABLE B-17: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS
(FAMILY STRUCTURE)**

State	Headed by Single Parent		Two-Parent Household	Single Person	Two Adults, No Children	Other
	Female Parent	Male Parent				
Alabama	22,866	898	2,827	47,027	5,676	4,853
Alaska	406	106	809	499	127	65
Arizona	13,705	1,418	10,645	13,178	6,584	3,632
Arkansas	20,698	1,673	13,454	47,864	14,014	3,171
California	59,746	7,791	66,604	117,741	27,659	16,314
Colorado	2,396	474	1,930	11,590	1,510	559
Connecticut	38,043	2,804	17,413	51,094	12,807	7,814
Delaware	1,176	94	559	2,655	263	28
Dist. of Columbia	6,023	1,830	898	14,739	802	0
Florida	48,508	2,112	21,431	50,935	10,693	4,343
Georgia	23,080	729	4,601	38,436	4,997	1,034
Hawaii	2,431	211	3,833	4,672	1,244	1,085
Idaho	10,301	1,860	8,766	21,843	7,429	3,104
Illinois	16,424	1,520	7,115	82,430	6,159	56,404
Indiana	42,897	3,415	21,766	80,985	20,424	14,114
Iowa	26,862	2,757	25,330	44,548	15,115	2,254
Kansas	2,262	266	1,741	1,830	473	180
Kentucky	34,910	3,252	21,066	64,396	14,480	4,976
Louisiana	57,450	4,014	12,268	48,401	10,359	2,092
Maine	1,103	271	1,493	22,613	293	103
Maryland	27,872	2,613	10,870	27,086	5,862	3,483
Massachusetts	72,399	7,544	43,023	85,611	23,681	17,077
Michigan	12,142	1,420	6,945	36,419	13,268	6,417
Minnesota	24,990	4,552	26,911	64,456	14,531	4,841
Mississippi	12,889	526	2,108	23,462	2,862	4,264
Missouri	21,999	1,933	11,362	34,291	5,673	19,850
Montana	8,138	1,098	5,115	20,928	4,535	1,018
Nebraska	5,000	598	5,431	10,320	2,005	1,699
Nevada	1,748	221	1,821	2,826	825	468
New Hampshire	4,564	833	7,274	16,103	3,908	3,871
New Jersey	52,491	2,019	25,961	39,407	11,212	15,832
New Mexico	2,824	334	2,847	6,437	1,557	878
New York	39,250	4,817	31,210	46,145	13,704	19,755
North Carolina	19,517	1,609	7,045	9,250	2,627	1,079
North Dakota	2,007	282	1,592	4,971	995	514
Ohio	80,858	7,303	39,154	100,804	25,188	13,970
Oklahoma	10,087	861	9,911	14,663	4,372	1,991
Oregon	25,155	4,067	28,654	54,112	14,986	5,556
Pennsylvania	47,156	4,605	31,785	53,338	14,895	13,751
Puerto Rico	11,566	3,902	6,483	6,442	6,953	3,009
Rhode Island	14,532	1,914	9,440	29,080	5,316	21,910
South Carolina	21,447	1,094	3,729	22,181	4,585	4,497
South Dakota	2,421	328	1,745	5,276	961	456
Tennessee	30,653	1,796	20,209	68,471	18,805	1,595
Texas	31,398	1,891	13,786	42,738	13,567	7,438
Utah	7,019	841	9,798	11,491	3,832	1,590
Vermont	3,814	486	3,155	8,972	2,198	1,802
Virginia	17,714	1,800	8,548	20,495	4,539	3,719
Washington	36,345	4,318	32,262	71,445	17,983	9,095
West Virginia	8,430	831	6,724	11,508	4,863	4,262
Wisconsin	11,860	1,704	12,006	23,137	4,935	2,211
Wyoming	1,834	232	1,744	4,939	564	303
Total	1,101,406	105,867	673,197	1,744,280	416,895	324,326

**TABLE B-18: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS
(FAMILY SIZE)**

State	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	8 or More
Alabama	47,273	15,647	10,674	6,351	2,677	987	342	204
Alaska	567	321	398	333	198	118	65	76
Arizona	14,274	10,404	7,272	6,710	5,039	2,862	1,354	1,516
Arkansas	48,788	20,584	12,982	8,901	4,594	2,090	1,376	1,277
California	131,099	78,750	64,606	63,950	46,696	24,819	10,795	7,683
Colorado	11,634	2,668	1,490	1,104	598	302	117	104
Connecticut	56,692	27,887	20,390	14,561	7,635	3,136	1,174	787
Delaware	2,655	809	578	629	224	108	38	20
Dist. of Columbia	17,980	921	3,851	1,071	209	140	68	52
Florida	51,091	25,642	21,406	22,273	14,144	5,436	1,989	1,496
Georgia	38,438	15,219	8,326	5,694	2,962	1,409	735	231
Hawaii	4,789	2,626	2,090	2,198	1,525	906	375	424
Idaho	21,843	10,416	6,616	5,815	4,167	2,448	1,104	894
Illinois	159,674	61,422	41,582	29,906	16,538	7,595	2,784	1,664
Indiana	81,013	39,470	25,994	18,438	8,910	4,188	1,599	870
Iowa	45,093	25,524	17,512	13,976	8,501	4,156	1,597	1,044
Kansas	2,116	1,282	1,209	1,004	670	342	154	91
Kentucky	64,496	30,697	19,849	13,433	6,672	2,604	913	568
Louisiana	49,282	30,605	26,288	21,432	8,343	2,842	1,171	814
Maine	32,861	13,069	7,565	5,499	2,966	1,235	480	425
Maryland	25,723	18,865	14,540	7,638	4,350	2,001	633	347
Massachusetts	105,237	63,144	48,425	35,061	16,523	6,283	2,151	1,321
Michigan	39,160	16,230	8,411	6,387	3,802	1,744	653	410
Minnesota	78,095	32,052	21,758	17,880	11,995	6,678	3,020	2,864
Mississippi	23,444	8,820	6,524	4,510	1,788	950	209	778
Missouri	53,478	13,814	11,533	8,865	5,245	2,310	876	570
Montana	20,928	8,548	4,828	3,277	1,883	827	345	196
Nebraska	12,084	4,792	3,361	2,609	1,718	811	323	228
Nevada	2,858	1,633	1,243	1,102	667	325	103	89
New Hampshire	16,809	9,023	4,548	3,796	1,950	1,226	227	161
New Jersey	43,986	46,223	34,428	18,033	9,209	4,180	1,629	634
New Mexico	6,621	3,035	1,879	1,647	1,059	425	152	121
New York	46,867	33,049	26,657	20,669	11,457	6,129	2,403	2,505
North Carolina	9,348	12,430	9,553	6,682	3,066	1,119	495	288
North Dakota	5,003	1,863	1,300	1,003	641	314	139	98
Ohio	110,734	60,404	41,735	29,546	16,151	6,924	2,633	1,583
Oklahoma	14,807	7,560	5,567	5,390	3,200	1,521	542	314
Oregon	55,244	27,091	17,117	14,324	9,403	4,745	1,768	1,053
Pennsylvania	58,476	35,161	26,801	21,471	11,598	5,445	2,081	1,571
Puerto Rico	6,444	15,331	7,193	5,857	2,482	727	206	115
Rhode Island	31,118	17,920	11,552	8,364	3,899	1,647	533	276
South Carolina	22,324	10,984	10,924	6,735	2,812	1,118	376	213
South Dakota	5,391	1,870	1,254	1,116	738	405	229	184
Tennessee	69,921	30,926	17,490	12,123	6,375	2,706	1,080	722
Texas	42,738	24,515	16,261	12,772	8,101	3,931	1,515	985
Utah	14,074	5,883	4,185	3,612	2,576	1,220	472	371
Vermont	9,364	4,338	2,826	1,964	1,069	442	142	105
Virginia	23,008	11,410	9,047	6,313	3,479	1,486	571	419
Washington	78,515	32,111	21,657	18,207	11,995	6,275	2,911	2,493
West Virginia	12,760	9,459	6,577	4,934	2,404	939	364	205
Wisconsin	26,897	13,214	8,933	7,569	4,440	2,272	808	602
Wyoming	5,508	3,287	950	768	413	170	53	26
Total	1,958,622	998,948	709,735	543,502	309,756	145,018	57,872	42,087

TABLE B-19: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS
(SOURCES OF INCOME)

State	Unduplicated Number of Families Reporting No Income	Unduplicated Number of Families Reporting Income	TANF	SSI	Social Security	Pension
Alabama	7,708	75,376	1,366	22,291	44,074	2,537
Alaska	357	1,644	198	171	212	1
Arizona	11,401	38,233	1,811	7,042	10,831	913
Arkansas	10,870	89,059	4,328	25,169	35,821	2,025
California	41,869	218,665	34,009	54,308	53,524	5,120
Colorado	3,488	13,939	943	1,404	3,687	760
Connecticut	18,341	108,866	5,591	19,059	35,132	9,095
Delaware	1,751	3,033	168	618	795	130
Dist. of Columbia	540	18,997	8,912	5,633	1,715	256
Florida	14,899	116,475	6,240	27,348	31,387	3,046
Georgia	12,117	80,001	1,191	13,731	44,787	3,241
Hawaii	716	12,398	1,591	2,597	3,882	622
Idaho	12,476	40,827	422	9,160	14,669	1,358
Illinois	64,949	255,631	8,852	71,046	131,182	7,420
Indiana	27,158	144,776	3,338	33,393	81,066	7,565
Iowa	9,105	99,188	4,578	17,177	39,293	5,434
Kansas	805	4,761	717	671	553	237
Kentucky	5,289	132,582	4,770	43,045	54,993	3,897
Louisiana	27,465	110,455	4,771	43,781	51,600	14,683
Maine	10,473	42,627	1,384	8,194	23,051	2,262
Maryland	13,613	61,184	4,517	14,179	18,417	3,120
Massachusetts	27,283	225,804	22,358	43,944	87,198	22,691
Michigan	6,140	62,677	252	12,711	34,052	6,945
Minnesota	16,453	138,492	10,816	24,006	36,951	8,780
Mississippi	6,157	40,866	918	15,603	20,326	1,406
Missouri	3,612	95,826	2,759	10,721	10,092	1,022
Montana	3,281	37,551	1,753	8,465	19,786	1,717
Nebraska	3,392	18,783	741	2,477	7,864	558
Nevada	3,288	4,826	180	588	967	490
New Hampshire	1,849	31,918	723	4,209	17,824	3,270
New Jersey	9,251	137,751	21,303	6,204	20,581	5,997
New Mexico	2,249	13,911	431	1,523	1,782	114
New York	23,261	114,478	12,478	20,237	20,068	4,307
North Carolina	7,153	31,721	2,109	6,181	6,281	1,667
North Dakota	2,771	7,590	160	1,637	2,107	173
Ohio	9,543	259,110	10,301	48,004	73,408	12,680
Oklahoma	9,613	31,858	643	3,924	7,137	1,722
Oregon	27,996	91,476	8,530	16,899	28,597	3,187
Pennsylvania	25,844	133,281	13,127	25,977	23,204	5,863
Puerto Rico	9,576	28,779	1,644	136	13,284	5,123
Rhode Island	21,783	50,261	3,529	10,308	14,454	3,655
South Carolina	2,355	53,040	1,947	10,854	22,676	1,142
South Dakota	2,384	8,287	282	1,315	2,688	158
Tennessee	14,160	121,059	4,247	36,397	66,718	5,086
Texas	19,203	91,592	1,590	30,077	45,726	2,409
Utah	9,788	23,622	344	4,315	4,984	416
Vermont	8,612	12,607	1,593	4,808	2,483	319
Virginia	10,243	43,692	4,621	7,194	10,864	2,423
Washington	18,617	138,458	12,504	34,172	33,137	3,661
West Virginia	6,372	28,167	1,207	5,078	7,819	2,209
Wisconsin	8,378	46,145	950	9,609	11,755	3,464
Wyoming	1,200	5,139	36	830	759	107
Total	617,197	3,797,484	243,773	828,420	1,336,243	186,483

TABLE B-19 (CONT.): CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS
(SOURCES OF INCOME)

State	General Assistance	Unemployment Insurance	Employment + Any Previous Sources	Employment Only	Other
Alabama	40	947	3,699	12,550	7,224
Alaska	98	37	869	60	650
Arizona	36	2,388	7,730	11,208	15,525
Arkansas	372	2,625	6,660	13,978	21,489
California	11,117	9,082	30,296	59,232	45,146
Colorado	417	338	787	3,141	6,190
Connecticut	2,518	9,523	56,331	46,366	16,865
Delaware	132	96	229	968	693
Dist. of Columbia	153	1,005	988	665	210
Florida	3,956	1,902	10,589	37,555	21,929
Georgia	629	1,622	8,537	19,218	16,761
Hawaii	186	198	3,393	3,570	1,419
Idaho	38	425	4,447	9,737	18,357
Illinois	614	7,314	39,731	75,224	104,184
Indiana	7,077	4,427	50,313	60,048	17,599
Iowa	342	3,446	13,823	34,445	9,913
Kansas	259	118	472	1,962	557
Kentucky	0	1,533	6,381	20,159	11,965
Louisiana	6,032	5,685	15,547	24,956	7,655
Maine	774	929	7,720	5,768	2,254
Maryland	2,355	4,323	10,565	20,740	8,386
Massachusetts	6,679	7,849	52,088	55,184	65,836
Michigan	1,210	1,290	7,501	14,741	8,475
Minnesota	4,064	3,682	23,039	44,111	32,917
Mississippi	3,235	1,147	2,506	7,895	2,034
Missouri	0	489	24,702	17,332	35,184
Montana	36	1,351	12,258	2,203	1,079
Nebraska	49	367	3,490	8,684	7,895
Nevada	121	132	597	2,150	666
New Hampshire	361	641	6,255	6,223	7,096
New Jersey	11,802	4,693	40,971	50,309	17,521
New Mexico	140	318	1,242	3,209	5,985
New York	6,388	3,500	16,560	41,751	21,712
North Carolina	406	1,739	7,597	12,169	4,687
North Dakota	110	122	507	3,550	782
Ohio	0	4,213	55,430	31,495	59,815
Oklahoma	1,730	559	547	20,513	3,706
Oregon	955	3,337	16,640	27,555	17,658
Pennsylvania	4,126	6,359	20,742	47,312	15,182
Puerto Rico	1,324	1,188	887	5,883	1,821
Rhode Island	2,342	4,289	10,325	14,151	14,213
South Carolina	142	2,086	4,270	12,118	9,355
South Dakota	78	67	815	2,847	1,382
Tennessee	977	2,163	8,259	24,097	10,362
Texas	2,622	1,568	15,236	19,422	13,133
Utah	229	649	3,572	10,278	3,984
Vermont	285	453	2,168	3,279	4,337
Virginia	2,098	2,443	9,419	16,209	8,998
Washington	4,372	3,820	17,556	36,812	33,291
West Virginia	117	811	4,074	10,298	5,242
Wisconsin	359	2,440	3,915	21,126	6,871
Wyoming	79	112	460	3,626	416
Total	93,581	121,840	652,735	1,038,082	756,606

**TABLE B-20: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS
(FAMILY INCOME LEVEL BY FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL)**

State	Up to 50%	51% to 75%	76% to 100%	101% to 125%	126% to 150%	151% to 175%	176% to 200%	201% and over
Alabama	20,431	23,076	19,044	13,574	6,649	1,060	153	168
Alaska	951	198	207	178	101	84	61	211
Arizona	17,611	11,479	11,428	4,318	2,729	887	576	316
Arkansas	26,479	16,738	19,461	20,111	3,396	2,230	748	6,002
California	113,136	49,002	64,417	26,008	31,902	11,342	5,253	7,333
Colorado	5,915	1,432	3,152	2,586	719	364	206	429
Connecticut	27,416	16,703	17,799	15,294	12,556	10,248	7,863	16,563
Delaware	2,361	560	506	412	140	225	133	676
Dist. of Columbia	22,869	590	281	226	98	69	39	120
Florida	55,276	27,293	28,253	14,404	7,261	1,220	569	665
Georgia	20,936	16,374	21,793	11,057	6,507	2,846	690	806
Hawaii	2,838	1,928	1,930	1,426	670	223	143	314
Idaho	20,851	7,800	12,327	7,124	3,341	775	304	781
Illinois	160,848	48,405	51,045	32,884	26,716	1,079	473	894
Indiana	43,677	35,808	41,381	31,098	21,402	8,497	948	1,403
Iowa	37,415	17,481	20,366	17,621	13,417	6,839	1,977	2,416
Kansas	2,209	1,122	1,357	838	339	130	36	45
Kentucky	45,730	35,352	34,945	17,326	3,161	689	348	357
Louisiana	43,088	28,053	29,793	28,090	4,577	2,930	1,902	2,095
Maine	16,746	4,903	11,005	8,352	6,641	4,336	1,393	1,860
Maryland	27,401	12,139	11,108	9,430	6,505	5,167	3,098	1,932
Massachusetts	56,251	22,288	43,058	32,305	27,189	23,644	19,418	39,094
Michigan	22,727	12,451	13,870	11,149	6,893	3,491	2,202	4,014
Minnesota	56,578	18,793	21,465	18,026	14,940	10,954	12,784	4,956
Mississippi	16,239	14,161	9,897	4,213	2,260	195	33	25
Missouri	40,576	24,421	17,831	11,432	2,979	1,050	451	702
Montana	7,806	7,453	10,527	7,167	4,583	2,406	730	69
Nebraska	7,659	4,028	4,846	3,661	1,593	689	455	885
Nevada	5,847	722	822	566	366	203	143	302
New Hampshire	3,213	3,395	5,945	5,687	5,197	3,947	2,631	1,721
New Jersey	25,130	20,825	35,700	22,100	12,697	9,199	9,356	3,969
New Mexico	5,969	2,440	2,873	1,627	593	420	261	676
New York	54,987	20,249	21,820	17,477	7,391	5,800	3,529	6,655
North Carolina	17,687	8,976	9,434	3,304	1,919	1,149	758	568
North Dakota	4,129	1,338	1,549	1,478	758	382	300	423
Ohio	90,296	60,104	50,189	33,835	22,214	9,538	1,823	2,049
Oklahoma	16,248	5,948	5,939	3,561	2,130	1,765	1,105	4,245
Oregon	47,092	18,489	26,970	14,621	10,283	9,383	1,512	738
Pennsylvania	56,078	22,839	25,664	19,550	10,724	6,344	3,236	8,195
Puerto Rico	25,255	5,620	6,504	918	46	7	5	0
Rhode Island	31,056	9,060	11,158	7,898	5,895	4,565	3,383	4,636
South Carolina	15,429	13,251	14,889	7,954	4,463	273	89	44
South Dakota	4,463	1,642	1,774	1,405	644	304	282	673
Tennessee	38,867	28,154	38,513	21,272	10,023	1,510	294	371
Texas	35,626	23,484	29,183	14,934	5,011	1,285	596	699
Utah	13,968	4,987	6,086	3,831	2,099	913	404	532
Vermont	8,752	2,646	3,925	2,008	1,207	1,040	478	606
Virginia	22,338	9,902	10,285	7,715	2,076	1,749	595	1,232
Washington	57,370	30,004	36,593	21,312	11,132	3,639	2,119	2,182
West Virginia	15,123	5,920	7,529	3,720	3,002	1,382	3,045	3,542
Wisconsin	12,885	5,913	12,230	7,353	5,646	5,875	3,171	1,576
Wyoming	1,530	1,583	2,446	1,007	619	236	171	519
Total	1,531,358	767,522	891,112	575,443	345,399	174,577	102,272	141,284

**TABLE B-21: CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS
(FAMILY HOUSING)**

State	Own	Rent	Homeless	Other
Alabama	34,518	48,737	208	308
Alaska	634	507	523	264
Arizona	13,432	32,963	1,081	2,932
Arkansas	30,436	57,416	2,387	3,255
California	28,637	172,542	25,591	17,731
Colorado	2,711	6,379	2,248	1,385
Connecticut	29,403	88,527	2,218	2,218
Delaware	1,475	1,947	932	508
Dist. of Columbia	494	11,313	3,648	8,837
Florida	21,312	92,766	1,686	7,933
Georgia	26,328	34,644	2,286	4,617
Hawaii	2,025	10,162	847	1,433
Idaho	12,402	24,988	784	7,856
Illinois	88,464	191,807	6,222	32,669
Indiana	63,022	110,393	1,652	4,192
Iowa	41,075	66,282	1,313	8,921
Kansas	959	4,791	351	603
Kentucky	49,996	84,504	880	3,924
Louisiana	44,449	83,540	2,467	9,044
Maine	23,120	12,566	316	12,887
Maryland	20,700	48,521	3,937	4,415
Massachusetts	65,260	149,544	12,034	26,066
Michigan	31,297	36,388	1,991	3,419
Minnesota	65,936	84,295	2,214	8,472
Mississippi	20,949	25,160	213	393
Missouri	23,725	73,644	238	1,795
Montana	10,889	17,644	1,012	569
Nebraska	6,705	14,422	1,001	1,620
Nevada	1,411	4,301	535	1,512
New Hampshire	14,131	18,979	550	113
New Jersey	16,175	107,600	3,777	6,362
New Mexico	2,898	5,655	83	1,104
New York	21,760	96,780	5,474	8,448
North Carolina	9,739	24,435	2,257	1,584
North Dakota	2,929	5,987	1,271	120
Ohio	112,293	155,940	1,815	0
Oklahoma	10,933	22,249	1,615	5,406
Oregon	25,488	69,242	17,882	9,033
Pennsylvania	31,783	77,384	7,137	21,094
Puerto Rico	24,119	6,677	152	7,407
Rhode Island	15,574	44,560	1,725	8,180
South Carolina	19,055	35,377	393	649
South Dakota	2,920	6,770	812	600
Tennessee	43,385	86,660	1,438	7,818
Texas	45,096	63,223	520	1,979
Utah	4,941	19,501	3,643	1,655
Vermont	3,186	11,902	2,166	3,303
Virginia	10,681	31,751	2,885	5,326
Washington	31,631	102,902	14,512	7,225
West Virginia	15,237	14,657	1,704	3,025
Wisconsin	16,169	31,269	4,053	3,321
Wyoming	745	4,308	1,771	500
Total	1,242,632	2,634,501	158,450	284,030

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

State	Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)			
	Weatherization DOE	LIHEAP Fuel Assistance	LIHEAP Weatherization	Head Start-HHS
Alabama	\$1,784,528	\$40,671,883	\$1,254,558	\$76,662,908
Alaska	\$550,279	\$0	\$0	\$5,211,507
Arizona	\$445,985	\$15,019,074	\$1,307,024	\$44,699,528
Arkansas	\$6,377,667	\$21,997,995	\$1,234,238	\$29,405,542
California	\$3,414,868	\$53,102,508	\$48,306,097	\$158,266,918
Colorado	\$339,768	\$5,376,092	\$160,852	\$4,151,905
Connecticut	\$1,777,458	\$73,715,854	\$0	\$27,225,198
Delaware	\$0	\$258,238	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$176,614	\$0	\$990,114	\$1,040,867
Florida	\$981,747	\$54,364,680	\$5,295,420	\$88,228,255
Georgia	\$3,026,368	\$46,986,088	\$8,643,414	\$106,676,448
Hawaii	\$200,298	\$250,487	\$50,764	\$14,858,073
Idaho	\$1,385,067	\$2,656,069	\$4,118,446	\$14,357,121
Illinois	\$12,790,696	\$97,315,849	\$22,535,287	\$170,567,221
Indiana	\$4,761,088	\$47,387,958	\$9,390,887	\$38,815,967
Iowa	\$3,115,972	\$46,506,342	\$11,284,256	\$37,121,680
Kansas	\$817,696	\$0	\$1,930,968	\$10,781,199
Kentucky	\$3,486,075	\$39,277,498	\$4,378,221	\$84,828,728
Louisiana	\$2,728,148	\$33,599,464	\$4,944,512	\$88,778,100
Maine	\$2,303,851	\$2,818,429	\$6,492,898	\$17,793,251
Maryland	\$2,135,718	\$21,146,186	\$141,135	\$26,314,311
Massachusetts	\$5,727,710	\$113,231,488	\$7,757,170	\$74,642,986
Michigan	\$12,743,650	\$12,223,451	\$6,512,522	\$95,549,296
Minnesota	\$7,153,533	\$61,479,401	\$6,009,981	\$63,794,672
Mississippi	\$2,167,610	\$19,717,336	\$3,553,144	\$51,141,365
Missouri	\$4,292,560	\$26,660,911	\$5,957,093	\$59,021,726
Montana	\$2,100,095	\$3,857,750	\$4,478,278	\$9,376,924
Nebraska	\$1,891,262	\$1,228	\$2,306,216	\$17,937,206
Nevada	\$193,093	\$0	\$152,789	\$4,823,634
New Hampshire	\$1,085,964	\$21,386,428	\$790,763	\$11,460,824
New Jersey	\$4,374,773	\$5,653,985	\$5,184,481	\$60,211,762
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,685,617
New York	\$12,006,823	\$7,773,372	\$7,384,252	\$152,772,742
North Carolina	\$2,435,789	\$474,281	\$12,029,999	\$88,264,403
North Dakota	\$2,477,461	\$1,273,495	\$3,074,142	\$5,881,720
Ohio	\$7,654,682	\$54,752,345	\$14,831,122	\$140,116,738
Oklahoma	\$2,172,420	\$0	\$2,009,634	\$69,568,478
Oregon	\$2,965,080	\$28,496,779	\$5,620,710	\$13,072,082
Pennsylvania	\$4,360,373	\$1,016,151	\$13,668,884	\$68,461,605
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$785,779	\$20,984,658	\$5,003,531	\$7,452,040
South Carolina	\$3,040,749	\$30,353,054	\$3,398,633	\$69,572,395
South Dakota	\$1,557,057	\$0	\$561,678	\$1,803,462
Tennessee	\$2,302,965	\$46,422,653	\$613,722	\$72,719,484
Texas	\$3,539,654	\$64,520,114	\$10,955,983	\$106,347,689
Utah	\$1,357,366	\$3,110,180	\$1,379,549	\$17,874,168
Vermont	\$909,659	\$995,165	\$660,598	\$7,408,696
Virginia	\$1,342,110	\$297,322	\$5,073,745	\$41,927,086
Washington	\$3,178,217	\$38,949,783	\$5,996,174	\$10,797,446
West Virginia	\$3,562,032	\$45,526	\$3,511,862	\$29,844,639
Wisconsin	\$7,497,388	\$1,641,391	\$7,045,990	\$16,602,040
Wyoming	\$104,803	\$1,381	\$308,896	\$2,660,608
Total	\$157,580,551	\$1,167,770,322	\$278,290,631	\$2,432,578,258

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

State	HHS					
	Early Head Start-HHS	Older Americans Act	Social Services Block Grant	Medicare/Medicaid	Assets for Independence	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
Alabama	\$11,502,062	\$86,497	\$0	\$773,523	\$0	\$110,000
Alaska	\$1,154,300	\$60,889	\$83,451	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$12,207,581	\$6,041,268	\$2,760,680	\$113,890	\$293,207	\$3,789,358
Arkansas	\$12,445,792	\$1,244,980	\$376,494	\$5,401,740	\$97,621	\$80,966
California	\$49,282,331	\$6,769,751	\$1,401,900	\$14,037,651	\$591,570	\$371,958,399
Colorado	\$0	\$2,629,197	\$23,655,926	\$1,473,231	\$34,257	\$19,906,054
Connecticut	\$5,153,183	\$4,318,014	\$3,059,749	\$260,293	\$28,525	\$65,763
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$7,860,480	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$113,375
Florida	\$15,529,743	\$6,257,684	\$0	\$237,559	\$0	\$944,834
Georgia	\$18,200,956	\$3,049,854	\$153,860	\$37,085	\$0	\$931,764
Hawaii	\$0	\$1,478,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$126,420
Idaho	\$3,030,829	\$1,196,744	\$0	\$334,202	\$30,000	\$360,435
Illinois	\$37,099,787	\$17,974,451	\$18,043	\$432,162	\$15,614	\$113,007
Indiana	\$6,417,576	\$7,383,951	\$3,099,856	\$7,186,544	\$255,308	\$981,935
Iowa	\$12,268,282	\$61,577	\$694	\$3,202,194	\$0	\$2,490,633
Kansas	\$3,710,455	\$6,398	\$0	\$17,175	\$0	\$6,677
Kentucky	\$15,660,469	\$4,614,058	\$731,929	\$3,446,882	\$0	\$1,815,308
Louisiana	\$8,152,719	\$252,594	\$0	\$240,126	\$18,556	\$0
Maine	\$9,282,306	\$0	\$1,094,462	\$37,323,391	\$46,795	\$1,943,399
Maryland	\$4,627,344	\$897,662	\$0	\$5,827,970	\$6,039	\$107,500
Massachusetts	\$13,972,055	\$403,678	\$50,727	\$4,175,545	\$19,113	\$17,798,402
Michigan	\$37,037,625	\$9,333,925	\$0	\$279,681	\$262,383	\$1,687,214
Minnesota	\$19,653,147	\$3,569,844	\$160,686	\$3,369,133	\$239,076	\$9,279,250
Mississippi	\$8,049,743	\$775,100	\$512,411	\$1,037,308	\$0	\$773,585
Missouri	\$14,562,580	\$245,419	\$0	\$1,473,453	\$14,141	\$2,738,593
Montana	\$1,741,071	\$1,838,187	\$0	\$38,137	\$33,644	\$3,086,184
Nebraska	\$9,894,553	\$234,702	\$62,707	\$1,341,014	\$44,352	\$0
Nevada	\$916,712	\$393,526	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	\$4,998,089	\$1,757,836	\$777,022	\$629,045	\$0	\$3,741,337
New Jersey	\$18,929,274	\$1,010,862	\$887,881	\$20,460,936	\$0	\$268,382
New Mexico	\$2,093,681	\$246,323	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	\$19,909,223	\$974,711	\$477,850	\$6,379,319	\$50,874	\$19,411,630
North Carolina	\$30,081,941	\$1,973,874	\$3,872	\$5,533	\$0	\$9,000
North Dakota	\$2,410,866	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,878	\$0
Ohio	\$29,948,539	\$2,251,567	\$217,245	\$15,099,643	\$32,681	\$10,016,891
Oklahoma	\$16,254,059	\$2,136,633	\$499,702	\$3,789,277	\$120,376	\$476,162
Oregon	\$6,580,483	\$2,548,638	\$483,633	\$259,689	\$0	\$586,154
Pennsylvania	\$14,545,736	\$9,604,271	\$2,791,446	\$11,367,532	\$41,536	\$17,095,530
Puerto Rico	\$14,043,111	\$1,812,132	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,273,740
Rhode Island	\$2,384,657	\$1,262,494	\$0	\$1,315,162	\$0	\$799,348
South Carolina	\$12,652,374	\$0	\$302,594	\$7,615	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$2,242,001	\$812,002	\$0	\$0	\$22,779	\$0
Tennessee	\$19,464,926	\$15,195,152	\$1,203,842	\$1,696,925	\$17,060	\$80,525
Texas	\$30,764,455	\$11,572,455	\$928,506	\$22,275,294	\$0	\$198,427
Utah	\$954,263	\$1,329,578	\$426,477	\$413,115	\$0	\$1,642,388
Vermont	\$5,102,081	\$0	\$0	\$633,152	\$82,309	\$113,157
Virginia	\$8,868,248	\$2,704,401	\$0	\$1,419,142	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$3,679,859	\$2,128,467	\$0	\$5,789,753	\$0	\$3,475,728
West Virginia	\$6,543,534	\$1,048,811	\$0	\$7,310,359	\$0	\$19,640
Wisconsin	\$3,643,800	\$514,849	\$300,866	\$770,673	\$0	\$11,317,802
Wyoming	\$466,850	\$829,072	\$53,710	\$6,055,015	\$320,024	\$574,007
Total	\$595,975,731	\$142,832,779	\$46,578,219	\$197,737,067	\$2,740,719	\$512,308,904

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

State	HHS	Department of Agriculture (USDA)				Dept. of Housing (HUD)
	Child Care Development Block Grant HHS	Other HHS Resources	WIC	All USDA Non-Food Programs	Other USDA Food Programs	Community Development Block Grant
Alabama	\$0	\$144,518	\$0	\$46,055	\$10,337,999	\$1,310,773
Alaska	\$0	\$163,818	\$0	\$212,356	\$430,907	\$1,189,258
Arizona	\$0	\$238,055	\$0	\$0	\$1,798,508	\$1,141,360
Arkansas	\$526,623	\$1,332,359	\$0	\$269,140	\$6,649,713	\$0
California	\$14,358,704	\$66,413,202	\$32,476,598	\$1,879,122	\$231,806,740	\$9,271,086
Colorado	\$13,692,707	\$44,778,043	\$443,068	\$29,922	\$70,017,826	\$3,751,087
Connecticut	\$4,040,755	\$2,604,346	\$3,930,815	\$98,220	\$5,472,033	\$125,072
Delaware	\$0	\$358,947	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$204,828	\$0
Florida	\$0	\$1,843,117	\$0	\$17,232	\$5,714,371	\$5,509,656
Georgia	\$9,934	\$257,578	\$0	\$26,667	\$9,878,817	\$4,203,261
Hawaii	\$0	\$201,585	\$0	\$127,855	\$1,555,168	\$70,451
Idaho	\$0	\$1,026,739	\$0	\$800,929	\$1,290,015	\$8,393
Illinois	\$0	\$2,134,015	\$8,421,150	\$551,000	\$4,172,620	\$36,334,376
Indiana	\$1,617,645	\$2,145,695	\$7,117,719	\$0	\$2,835,421	\$706,645
Iowa	\$3,966,954	\$6,755,646	\$21,275,156	\$0	\$10,003,886	\$328,709
Kansas	\$616,463	\$293,640	\$0	\$0	\$2,274,116	\$522,346
Kentucky	\$241,723	\$6,691,071	\$0	\$108,465	\$5,928,042	\$2,942,193
Louisiana	\$0	\$4,602,618	\$168,294	\$0	\$13,862,462	\$1,080,312
Maine	\$0	\$6,130,668	\$9,711,402	\$733,145	\$2,994,539	\$1,773,533
Maryland	\$0	\$2,645,623	\$0	\$890,594	\$2,804,897	\$2,241,895
Massachusetts	\$63,391,170	\$6,797,466	\$20,696,379	\$335,238	\$6,759,937	\$511,548
Michigan	\$0	\$889,980	\$999,988	\$58,265	\$18,606,788	\$5,039,436
Minnesota	\$3,483,952	\$28,879,860	\$4,250,939	\$675,555	\$7,428,319	\$9,609,848
Mississippi	\$0	\$21,450	\$0	\$45,000	\$7,143,753	\$0
Missouri	\$0	\$2,572,542	\$1,180,868	\$1,039,140	\$5,450,725	\$441,165
Montana	\$1,355,947	\$1,642,188	\$63,119	\$366,679	\$1,909,138	\$120,905
Nebraska	\$41,856	\$6,595,524	\$2,813,041	\$101,354	\$3,340,417	\$0
Nevada	\$235,331	\$144,874	\$1,600,619	\$0	\$283,950	\$21,869
New Hampshire	\$1,347,628	\$752,432	\$6,775,568	\$15,663	\$3,448,714	\$1,099,459
New Jersey	\$2,557,576	\$18,618,902	\$23,275,016	\$295,785	\$5,750,347	\$7,659,643
New Mexico	\$0	\$40,475	\$0	\$1,527,791	\$13,184,781	\$0
New York	\$2,347,236	\$8,652,411	\$17,368,371	\$546,543	\$21,460,474	\$9,324,388
North Carolina	\$107,507	\$4,662,124	\$0	\$168,836	\$9,205,067	\$91,055
North Dakota	\$0	\$333,433	\$389,155	\$0	\$2,236,705	\$211,067
Ohio	\$594,862	\$16,085,738	\$4,142,680	\$1,961,452	\$11,043,265	\$3,325,723
Oklahoma	\$148,515	\$4,562,115	\$0	\$2,835,321	\$12,765,811	\$792,458
Oregon	\$1,656,610	\$2,316,327	\$0	\$124,219	\$9,994,457	\$1,108,874
Pennsylvania	\$26,040,823	\$6,083,332	\$24,196,173	\$259,236	\$10,517,481	\$3,509,745
Puerto Rico	\$791,681	\$2,857,289	\$1,688,302	\$91,770	\$237,778	\$2,963,834
Rhode Island	\$0	\$8,430,961	\$3,399,203	\$0	\$1,079,169	\$269,977
South Carolina	\$172,871	\$66,017	\$0	\$489,725	\$10,970,343	\$0
South Dakota	\$59,412	\$485,131	\$0	\$706,167	\$964,873	\$0
Tennessee	\$1,629,737	\$2,514,552	\$0	\$3,530,344	\$9,147,022	\$2,081,584
Texas	\$32,317,396	\$39,183,171	\$13,187,577	\$551,239	\$9,476,905	\$40,387,523
Utah	\$483,212	\$1,934,880	\$0	\$306,897	\$2,368,983	\$999,235
Vermont	\$96,373	\$281,547	\$0	\$468,001	\$2,278,875	\$129,004
Virginia	\$56,026	\$1,851,584	\$0	\$559,151	\$3,798,613	\$1,558,364
Washington	\$339,515	\$3,080,276	\$2,137,034	\$1,285,191	\$8,887,561	\$9,317,407
West Virginia	\$3,574,235	\$2,931,510	\$0	\$0	\$1,655,596	\$0
Wisconsin	\$1,061,104	\$1,867,105	\$1,372,403	\$769,224	\$11,244,895	\$1,066,722
Wyoming	\$0	\$2,669,963	\$72,012	\$84,378	\$185,458	\$72,886
Total	\$182,962,083	\$328,566,440	\$213,152,649	\$24,988,866	\$602,859,108	\$174,224,124

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

State	HUD					
	HUD Section 8	HUD Section 202	HUD Home Tenant Based Assistance	HUD HOPE for Homeowners Program	HUD Emergency Solutions Grant	HUD Continuum of Care
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$291,417	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$909	\$238,460
Arizona	\$329,755	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,455,579	\$164,471
Arkansas	\$313,362	\$959,256	\$0	\$0	\$306,662	\$0
California	\$12,923,061	\$207,449	\$523,567	\$0	\$871,089	\$1,866,249
Colorado	\$1,185,451	\$61,623	\$138,105	\$0	\$394,225	\$352,452
Connecticut	\$348,079	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$381,593	\$2,443,896
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$48,840	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$2,221,000	\$564,970	\$409,949	\$0	\$852,203	\$398,523
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$961,289	\$17,118	\$1,005,960	\$2,459,389
Hawaii	\$32,470	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$56,693	\$33,644
Idaho	\$546,446	\$571,055	\$0	\$0	\$6,511	\$231,688
Illinois	\$7,080,551	\$0	\$1,047,361	\$0	\$8,180,362	\$21,109,790
Indiana	\$22,896,085	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$469,465	\$0
Iowa	\$61,777	\$0	\$982,318	\$0	\$359,525	\$124,292
Kansas	\$3,859,661	\$30,025	\$871,496	\$0	\$41,170	\$507,852
Kentucky	\$1,258,769	\$0	\$1,930,805	\$0	\$1,411,130	\$5,155,261
Louisiana	\$11,474,885	\$0	\$7,365	\$0	\$467,688	\$161,606
Maine	\$0	\$159,901	\$0	\$168,963	\$1,914	\$0
Maryland	\$3,944,249	\$156,422	\$610,038	\$0	\$474,052	\$1,727,377
Massachusetts	\$27,959,440	\$0	\$300,729	\$0	\$965,899	\$1,706,117
Michigan	\$106,347	\$0	\$669,155	\$0	\$1,921,967	\$3,300,599
Minnesota	\$1,093,443	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$596,486	\$1,398,692
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$156,543	\$964,443
Missouri	\$40,379,531	\$11,107,847	\$294,726	\$0	\$37,614	\$215,939
Montana	\$1,345,420	\$263,696	\$79,223	\$177,073	\$794,035	\$311,794
Nebraska	\$224,977	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$720,275	\$1,450,463
Nevada	\$0	\$0	\$46,000	\$0	\$142,711	\$301,692
New Hampshire	\$2,839,426	\$6,452,272	\$3,285	\$0	\$301,334	\$1,164,913
New Jersey	\$50,111,970	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,388,874	\$10,066,442
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	\$12,028,549	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$789,401	\$1,002,884
North Carolina	\$33,314,155	\$841,763	\$94,832	\$0	\$429,044	\$572,246
North Dakota	\$16,953	\$0	\$247,771	\$0	\$113,614	\$28,117
Ohio	\$9,444,660	\$69,852	\$630,836	\$0	\$361,802	\$1,275,774
Oklahoma	\$110,241	\$0	\$525,000	\$0	\$666,643	\$217,076
Oregon	\$2,078,355	\$0	\$1,649,100	\$0	\$1,395,949	\$5,004,566
Pennsylvania	\$379,852	\$3,622,813	\$797,545	\$0	\$3,737,003	\$6,490,023
Puerto Rico	\$15,866,016	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,045,097	\$0
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$67,811	\$166,513
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$474,485	\$308,055
South Dakota	\$267,581	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$53,394	\$390,709
Tennessee	\$4,624,523	\$8,153,988	\$0	\$0	\$395,284	\$351,957
Texas	\$14,120,253	\$51,827	\$466,422	\$0	\$2,532,397	\$240,999
Utah	\$2,651,043	\$0	\$162,276	\$0	\$116,965	\$380,675
Vermont	\$101,845	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$101,959	\$166,880
Virginia	\$1,308,863	\$634,096	\$15,596	\$0	\$103,586	\$224,340
Washington	\$2,501,559	\$0	\$556,927	\$0	\$1,517,699	\$7,382,029
West Virginia	\$519,913	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$355,275	\$354,345
Wisconsin	\$5,448,385	\$146,199	\$649,646	\$0	\$1,728,158	\$4,650,714
Wyoming	\$194,962	\$45,893	\$7,295	\$0	\$116,422	\$177,973
Total	\$297,562,704	\$34,100,947	\$14,678,656	\$363,154	\$40,155,872	\$87,241,916

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

State	Department of Labor (DOL)				Corporation for National and Community Service	Fed. Emerg. Mgt. Agency (FEMA)
	Other HUD (Incl. Homeless)	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act	Employment and Training DOL	Other DOL Programs		
Alabama	\$129,273	\$146,241	\$18,197	\$0	\$848,097	\$207,304
Alaska	\$396,612	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$621,203	\$0
Arizona	\$590,227	\$2,120,654	\$2,561,762	\$0	\$0	\$253,507
Arkansas	\$1,210,724	\$0	\$143,400	\$8,000	\$0	\$9,074
California	\$2,685,178	\$43,970,956	\$11,720,325	\$724,493	\$1,116,784	\$453,113
Colorado	\$1,154,111	\$3,392,275	\$65,634	\$1,391,865	\$29,240	\$93,494
Connecticut	\$1,419,073	\$7,735,649	\$734,020	\$0	\$1,272,932	\$71,435
Delaware	\$879,710	\$0	\$523,941	\$0	\$342,575	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$98,854	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$759,301	\$0
Florida	\$1,493,856	\$219,453	\$1,212,000	\$0	\$664,459	\$206,955
Georgia	\$114,616	\$445,387	\$21,712	\$0	\$649,799	\$751,331
Hawaii	\$0	\$0	\$336,586	\$0	\$109,526	\$2,234
Idaho	\$213,994	\$1,042,300	\$345,130	\$0	\$121,510	\$39,647
Illinois	\$8,752,744	\$21,538,757	\$852,268	\$1,527,000	\$1,813,537	\$136,864
Indiana	\$3,442,325	\$3,193,068	\$1,392,385	\$0	\$1,218,093	\$36,973
Iowa	\$776,013	\$680,578	\$394,186	\$0	\$21,760	\$14,579
Kansas	\$0	\$3,971,372	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,790
Kentucky	\$2,269,996	\$10,944,345	\$2,466,089	\$745,774	\$2,961,386	\$390,567
Louisiana	\$2,193,530	\$1,497,100	\$834,122	\$35,000	\$1,044,079	\$162,231
Maine	\$732,596	\$1,988,382	\$391,877	\$0	\$1,000,198	\$19,621
Maryland	\$1,033,841	\$12,000	\$0	\$7,402	\$677,250	\$47,833
Massachusetts	\$27,419,563	\$1,198,483	\$2,413,507	\$0	\$1,849,537	\$242,035
Michigan	\$5,819,852	\$161,966	\$419,625	\$49,263	\$1,608,438	\$226,298
Minnesota	\$2,562,549	\$1,854,238	\$1,563,020	\$0	\$1,622,853	\$353,583
Mississippi	\$19,500	\$1,148,408	\$151,778	\$0	\$817,975	\$1,200,768
Missouri	\$7,511,020	\$1,320,563	\$0	\$0	\$782,254	\$58,725
Montana	\$3,097,022	\$1,320,911	\$499,688	\$0	\$1,153,351	\$61,941
Nebraska	\$324,923	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$998,547	\$37,724
Nevada	\$3,000	\$2,136,639	\$504,432	\$0	\$0	\$3,304
New Hampshire	\$582,633	\$4,324,187	\$750,385	\$0	\$561,165	\$25,333
New Jersey	\$5,635,105	\$3,422,176	\$393,700	\$0	\$452,699	\$114,406
New Mexico	\$0	\$1,595,100	\$914,733	\$0	\$245,446	\$78,191
New York	\$21,552,532	\$28,159,286	\$3,952,043	\$1,036,054	\$2,948,959	\$88,980
North Carolina	\$463,015	\$4,659,572	\$2,609,522	\$822,188	\$1,803,304	\$69,999
North Dakota	\$1,230,436	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,129
Ohio	\$2,428,571	\$4,503,021	\$3,441,779	\$0	\$409,562	\$132,564
Oklahoma	\$2,843,022	\$592,873	\$969,164	\$0	\$1,406,881	\$106,792
Oregon	\$674,737	\$5,306,725	\$0	\$7,499	\$611,215	\$420,433
Pennsylvania	\$20,131,844	\$15,237,690	\$17,046,577	\$135,527	\$3,611,671	\$300,125
Puerto Rico	\$1,660,472	\$2,166,486	\$2,015,825	\$0	\$1,826,194	\$0
Rhode Island	\$1,861,143	\$3,345,020	\$22,733	\$0	\$622,611	\$74,300
South Carolina	\$281,920	\$1,446,446	\$0	\$0	\$862,304	\$11,936
South Dakota	\$530,301	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38,245
Tennessee	\$1,597,695	\$9,920,959	\$1,660,450	\$317,374	\$2,680,751	\$189,735
Texas	\$13,573,099	\$1,796,253	\$4,740,255	\$0	\$1,481,165	\$1,632,680
Utah	\$253,642	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$662,229	\$111,173
Vermont	\$82,306	\$0	\$18,733	\$0	\$41,526	\$82,186
Virginia	\$352,474	\$0	\$4,519,462	\$171,880	\$219,520	\$44,859
Washington	\$2,958,159	\$3,661,103	\$3,220,443	\$0	\$799,036	\$136,074
West Virginia	\$1,320,369	\$1,379,556	\$927,962	\$0	\$403,829	\$31,568
Wisconsin	\$3,003,596	\$3,463,760	\$1,581,752	\$786,699	\$1,110,711	\$64,041
Wyoming	\$25,571	\$0	\$3,340	\$0	\$74,960	\$6,051
Total	\$159,387,343	\$207,019,936	\$78,354,542	\$7,766,018	\$46,940,422	\$8,861,730

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

State	Department of Transportation	Department of Education	Department of Justice	Department of Treasury	Other Federal Sources
Alabama	\$132,592	\$0	\$0	\$7,250	\$590,377
Alaska	\$0	\$1,320,918	\$632,283	\$0	\$118,137
Arizona	\$541,053	\$0	\$87,642	\$60,078	\$80,683
Arkansas	\$3,847,974	\$0	\$0	\$61,470	\$137,848
California	\$1,592,623	\$16,397,632	\$1,430,625	\$841,784	\$11,345,972
Colorado	\$11,416,337	\$23,230	\$514,950	\$0	\$952,714
Connecticut	\$53,860	\$1,756,956	\$580,025	\$52,444	\$724,576
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$47,645	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$1,618,649	\$0	\$693,367	\$0	\$2,172,703
Georgia	\$1,637,252	\$420,593	\$89,180	\$0	\$1,273,970
Hawaii	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$523,616	\$0	\$0	\$1,391,455
Illinois	\$1,188,349	\$1,918,505	\$259,440	\$264,365	\$1,011,851
Indiana	\$137,377	\$240,750	\$24,081	\$28,699	\$1,391,805
Iowa	\$688,978	\$0	\$8,414	\$77,623	\$1,265,392
Kansas	\$273,088	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	\$34,379,540	\$26,328	\$376,873	\$39,074	\$1,118,760
Louisiana	\$2,473,594	\$1,469,447	\$0	\$934,522	\$413,213
Maine	\$3,419,252	\$22,796	\$437,748	\$556,471	\$1,762,476
Maryland	\$2,798,124	\$765,548	\$15,107	\$87,500	\$400,602
Massachusetts	\$533,200	\$6,396,851	\$120,999	\$75,327	\$1,112,214
Michigan	\$130,953	\$2,308,691	\$146,404	\$347,673	\$4,082,193
Minnesota	\$12,976,336	\$2,249,802	\$6,558,266	\$218,431	\$21,799,250
Mississippi	\$1,289,235	\$0	\$0	\$37,500	\$178,159
Missouri	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$172,523	\$820,000
Montana	\$1,726,105	\$1,408,575	\$77,258	\$27,200	\$152,341
Nebraska	\$1,106,670	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,473,240
Nevada	\$269,586	\$314,889	\$218,637	\$0	\$11,500
New Hampshire	\$1,152,688	\$143,988	\$90,312	\$0	\$268,573
New Jersey	\$911,598	\$203,769	\$417,168	\$0	\$1,222,046
New Mexico	\$0	\$376,798	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	\$8,066	\$1,945,247	\$3,377,005	\$1,107,045	\$12,018,491
North Carolina	\$1,395,033	\$142,452	\$27,613	\$2,481	\$1,048,319
North Dakota	\$0	\$3,298	\$0	\$0	\$724,767
Ohio	\$7,977,906	\$1,558,642	\$20,000	\$93,437	\$4,964,276
Oklahoma	\$6,145,947	\$0	\$725,790	\$127,715	\$3,949,874
Oregon	\$2,056,156	\$725,719	\$990,971	\$32,875	\$6,416,220
Pennsylvania	\$1,493,557	\$1,962,385	\$1,126,667	\$76,353	\$4,980,675
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$1,426,188	\$413,057	\$25,800	\$559,430
Rhode Island	\$14,702	\$819,521	\$74,629	\$27,750	\$8,057
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$482,835	\$0	\$0	\$20,449	\$1,096,932
Tennessee	\$14,805,077	\$1,958,371	\$14,607	\$735,638	\$917,593
Texas	\$14,003,291	\$3,436,908	\$2,048,130	\$60,368	\$5,753,788
Utah	\$502,145	\$11,004	\$224,304	\$14,020	\$151,120
Vermont	\$0	\$589,999	\$515,770	\$72,030	\$26,524
Virginia	\$2,132,118	\$0	\$241,570	\$279,472	\$1,808,410
Washington	\$460,198	\$4,465,742	\$1,045,316	\$37,949	\$10,709,944
West Virginia	\$482,668	\$55,120	\$177,327	\$63,470	\$1,581,582
Wisconsin	\$1,490,155	\$317,462	\$803,028	\$105,063	\$1,524,623
Wyoming	\$807,630	\$538,662	\$387,024	\$0	\$1,309,822
Total	\$140,552,498	\$58,246,402	\$25,039,232	\$6,771,849	\$116,822,495

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

State	Total Non-CSBG Federal Resources	Total Non-CSBG Federal Resources, Adjusted*	CSBG
Alabama	\$147,056,051	\$147,056,051	\$12,384,478
Alaska	\$12,385,287	\$12,385,287	\$2,442,382
Arizona	\$98,100,930	\$98,100,930	\$5,602,802
Arkansas	\$94,438,640	\$94,438,640	\$8,691,685
California	\$1,172,008,345	\$1,168,365,542	\$59,142,242
Colorado	\$211,605,641	\$211,605,641	\$5,548,879
Connecticut	\$149,449,816	\$146,609,224	\$8,739,621
Delaware	\$2,363,411	\$2,363,411	\$3,235,202
Dist. of Columbia	\$11,340,918	\$11,340,918	\$10,674,075
Florida	\$197,652,385	\$197,652,385	\$24,427,461
Georgia	\$211,929,690	\$211,867,353	\$17,227,551
Hawaii	\$19,490,954	\$19,490,954	\$3,805,023
Idaho	\$35,628,340	\$35,628,340	\$3,448,388
Illinois	\$487,157,022	\$487,157,022	\$30,122,096
Indiana	\$174,575,301	\$174,575,301	\$10,738,641
Iowa	\$163,837,416	\$163,837,416	\$7,396,944
Kansas	\$30,534,587	\$30,534,587	\$5,053,359
Kentucky	\$239,625,359	\$239,625,359	\$10,898,946
Louisiana	\$181,596,288	\$181,596,288	\$15,298,235
Maine	\$111,104,265	\$111,104,265	\$3,363,906
Maryland	\$82,544,218	\$82,544,218	\$8,628,378
Massachusetts	\$408,564,513	\$396,169,239	\$16,173,886
Michigan	\$222,523,628	\$221,442,716	\$28,763,352
Minnesota	\$283,884,146	\$283,727,851	\$7,708,288
Mississippi	\$100,902,114	\$91,485,710	\$11,410,927
Missouri	\$188,351,658	\$188,341,078	\$20,100,875
Montana	\$44,503,878	\$41,781,156	\$3,038,987
Nebraska	\$52,942,250	\$52,942,250	\$4,371,525
Nevada	\$12,718,787	\$12,718,787	\$3,497,846
New Hampshire	\$78,727,266	\$78,603,573	\$3,634,254
New Jersey	\$249,479,558	\$249,479,558	\$17,186,073
New Mexico	\$35,988,936	\$35,988,936	\$3,164,279
New York	\$376,854,761	\$376,854,761	\$56,746,491
North Carolina	\$197,808,819	\$197,808,819	\$23,176,465
North Dakota	\$20,694,008	\$20,694,008	\$2,977,622
Ohio	\$349,387,852	\$348,243,336	\$27,888,709
Oklahoma	\$136,517,979	\$136,517,979	\$7,721,320
Oregon	\$103,184,253	\$103,184,253	\$4,807,929
Pennsylvania	\$294,690,161	\$294,690,161	\$27,618,881
Puerto Rico	\$52,764,202	\$52,764,202	\$26,985,114
Rhode Island	\$60,271,766	\$60,271,766	\$3,797,692
South Carolina	\$134,411,516	\$134,411,516	\$11,242,694
South Dakota	\$12,095,008	\$12,095,008	\$2,876,298
Tennessee	\$226,944,492	\$226,944,492	\$14,321,518
Texas	\$452,144,223	\$452,144,223	\$35,281,753
Utah	\$39,820,887	\$39,800,887	\$3,201,127
Vermont	\$20,958,374	\$20,958,374	\$3,483,722
Virginia	\$81,512,038	\$81,512,038	\$10,195,973
Washington	\$138,494,590	\$130,280,154	\$11,728,829
West Virginia	\$67,700,729	\$67,700,729	\$7,429,238
Wisconsin	\$93,590,244	\$93,590,244	\$8,276,760
Wyoming	\$18,154,669	\$18,154,669	\$2,985,587
Total	\$8,391,012,167	\$8,349,181,605	\$668,664,307

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

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

State	State-Appropriated CSBG Funds	Housing and Homeless Programs	Nutrition Programs	Day Care and Early Childhood Programs	Energy Programs	Health Programs
Alabama	\$213,102	\$0	\$30,000	\$6,218,139	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$1,975,958	\$0	\$11,831	\$3,788,622	\$6,800
Arizona	\$0	\$8,225	\$64,368	\$0	\$518,128	\$0
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$1,560,976	\$4,217,166	\$0	\$0
California	\$7,535,761	\$1,310,417	\$172,615,375	\$50,611,814	\$11,817,191	\$6,200,616
Colorado	\$0	\$81,291	\$906,277	\$1,427,319	\$291,788	\$1,944,413
Connecticut	\$3,211,709	\$4,122,372	\$436,496	\$15,887,607	\$0	\$277,041
Delaware	\$0	\$121,063	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$2,378,095	\$0	\$2,430,852	\$0	\$2,000,006
Florida	\$0	\$7,479,503	\$1,206,143	\$3,922,204	\$194,000	\$0
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$1,437,515	\$7,304,508	\$461,013	\$209,125
Hawaii	\$551,585	\$597,939	\$86,932	\$0	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Illinois	\$7,658	\$8,580,873	\$1,809,778	\$27,479,017	\$65,893,235	\$35,000
Indiana	\$0	\$4,066,307	\$385,461	\$175,068	\$2,762,840	\$3,421,593
Iowa	\$0	\$402,834	\$52,888	\$9,085,749	\$0	\$2,062,089
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,222,899	\$128,892	\$67,500
Kentucky	\$104,268	\$1,076,706	\$389,436	\$1,401,421	\$0	\$6,617,441
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,600	\$531
Maine	\$0	\$2,454,243	\$0	\$1,142,363	\$465,908	\$2,221,017
Maryland	\$2,561,530	\$1,798,481	\$613,043	\$1,908,076	\$8,103,411	\$5,823,479
Massachusetts	\$0	\$35,142,362	\$2,807,047	\$82,924,513	\$397,306	\$4,174,781
Michigan	\$0	\$5,914,698	\$3,301,208	\$7,800,423	\$11,859,597	\$12,570,800
Minnesota	\$3,928,000	\$13,967,107	\$1,279,560	\$2,918,222	\$435,495	\$3,200,662
Mississippi	\$0	\$358,305	\$44,527	\$11,468	\$0	\$0
Missouri	\$94,341	\$1,123,650	\$8,462	\$1,521,518	\$1,505,383	\$187,493
Montana	\$0	\$1,777,988	\$406,097	\$118,225	\$948,517	\$0
Nebraska	\$0	\$828,351	\$0	\$54,026	\$30,371	\$874,026
Nevada	\$0	\$256,885	\$26,301	\$21,372,396	\$1,283,752	\$218,416
New Hampshire	\$0	\$690,348	\$381,420	\$1,557,376	\$0	\$269,180
New Jersey	\$803,990	\$3,259,305	\$2,278,205	\$20,830,541	\$57,442	\$9,527,306
New Mexico	\$0	\$94,406	\$583,740	\$1,366,097	\$0	\$0
New York	\$0	\$5,100,771	\$2,441,543	\$6,887,356	\$4,445,121	\$17,661,085
North Carolina	\$7,500	\$915,205	\$849,824	\$6,866,496	\$406,785	\$0
North Dakota	\$0	\$188,758	\$0	\$57,336	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$122,891	\$6,197,646	\$1,462,282	\$3,235,406	\$2,366,112	\$372,851
Oklahoma	\$428,117	\$9,464,812	\$853,794	\$5,515,888	\$0	\$3,000,802
Oregon	\$0	\$9,141,856	\$627,147	\$721,149	\$28,945,535	\$468,217
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$10,345,249	\$5,662,797	\$10,570,887	\$0	\$4,287,028
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$1,731	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$488,520	\$1,177,343	\$7,862	\$1,577,191	\$259,900	\$13,470,972
South Carolina	\$76,158	\$297,123	\$161,169	\$462,140	\$92,366	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$473,237	\$214,148	\$55,705	\$241,952	\$0
Tennessee	\$501,145	\$73,162	\$1,421,157	\$170,203	\$0	\$0
Texas	\$0	\$525,070	\$413,218	\$9,527,557	\$39,000	\$7,683,030
Utah	\$0	\$124,682	\$533,577	\$0	\$59,339	\$0
Vermont	\$0	\$3,184,815	\$237,715	\$828,470	\$6,192,759	\$101,347
Virginia	\$2,050,093	\$2,723,404	\$739,385	\$258,350	\$28,073	\$172,579
Washington	\$1,840,258	\$18,650,829	\$2,059,123	\$16,734,050	\$2,515,831	\$3,209,734
West Virginia	\$0	\$903,157	\$223,539	\$380,222	\$52,710	\$1,304,655
Wisconsin	\$0	\$1,269,651	\$6,563	\$1,009,976	\$22,937,224	\$1,391,644
Wyoming	\$919,974	\$112,760	\$28,300	\$14,354	\$475,555	\$7,284,702
Total	\$25,446,599	\$170,737,239	\$210,656,129	\$339,793,573	\$180,002,755	\$122,317,960

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

State	Youth Development Programs	Employment and Training Programs	Head Start Program	Senior Programs
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$80,100	\$243,910
Alaska	\$0	\$156,651	\$2,442,495	\$483,064
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$76,201	\$1,870,616
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$1,833,505	\$544,081
California	\$298,103	\$3,101,703	\$303,964	\$411,789
Colorado	\$185,500	\$0	\$0	\$6,685,050
Connecticut	\$2,855,864	\$2,473,158	\$2,990,197	\$520,800
Delaware	\$0	\$153,214	\$0	\$51,510
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$676,021	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,409,032
Georgia	\$0	\$484,715	\$332,401	\$154,702
Hawaii	\$122,664	\$44,756	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$75,000	\$42,919	\$883,601
Illinois	\$0	\$0	\$1,061,990	\$9,484,378
Indiana	\$0	\$2,259,096	\$0	\$7,938,869
Iowa	\$283,197	\$0	\$0	\$23,659
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$582,088	\$0
Kentucky	\$43,659	\$0	\$29,897	\$2,432,545
Louisiana	\$333,727	\$20,380	\$0	\$0
Maine	\$112,764	\$36,620	\$2,494,798	\$1,185,044
Maryland	\$40,000	\$0	\$946,867	\$1,114,671
Massachusetts	\$1,883,367	\$1,718,703	\$9,164,162	\$2,422,335
Michigan	\$159,200	\$511,591	\$4,705,934	\$3,631,240
Minnesota	\$1,040,321	\$2,569,621	\$17,243,154	\$544,564
Mississippi	\$100,000	\$0	\$625,208	\$215,477
Missouri	\$5,450	\$468,333	\$2,714,058	\$1,089,006
Montana	\$32,298	\$60,415	\$0	\$1,246,914
Nebraska	\$41,002	\$3,000	\$0	\$28,094
Nevada	\$20,688	\$18,991	\$0	\$74,393
New Hampshire	\$0	\$967,831	\$0	\$127,226
New Jersey	\$3,651,314	\$1,750,779	\$404,914	\$200,715
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$880,069
New York	\$6,654,266	\$594,095	\$0	\$1,089,771
North Carolina	\$176,142	\$0	\$461,267	\$475,595
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500
Ohio	\$73,571	\$967,349	\$202,967	\$366,106
Oklahoma	\$34,592	\$1,491,131	\$1,872,476	\$425,383
Oregon	\$656,470	\$2,040,198	\$18,658,753	\$1,412,517
Pennsylvania	\$439,503	\$3,739,580	\$14,929,645	\$14,221,232
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$1,081,565	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$1,063,679	\$2,131,267	\$985,097	\$37,625
South Carolina	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$2,690	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	\$1,946,605	\$73,404	\$0	\$3,013,036
Texas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,854,995
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$574,831
Vermont	\$49,279	\$764,183	\$285,221	\$0
Virginia	\$138,929	\$254,300	\$0	\$952,886
Washington	\$0	\$437,595	\$0	\$762,894
West Virginia	\$1,034,671	\$0	\$0	\$2,410,462
Wisconsin	\$784,436	\$344,135	\$853,964	\$170,753
Wyoming	\$14,500	\$189,335	\$25,000	\$394,025
Total	\$24,287,762	\$31,661,405	\$86,349,243	\$77,059,966

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

State	Transportation Programs	Education Programs	Community, Rural, and Economic Development Programs	Family Development Programs	Other State Programs	Total State Sources
Alabama	\$0	\$579,072	\$0	\$77,000	\$0	\$7,441,323
Alaska	\$0	\$301,975	\$0	\$0	\$1,189,021	\$10,356,417
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,030	\$2,556,569
Arkansas	\$6,436,285	\$238,104	\$10,500	\$0	\$184,467	\$15,025,085
California	\$0	\$10,226,811	\$1,088,613	\$1,062,308	\$39,522,657	\$306,107,123
Colorado	\$4,597,878	\$682	\$0	\$409,751	\$19,622,867	\$36,152,816
Connecticut	\$0	\$1,612,346	\$41,809	\$1,910,668	\$4,871,257	\$41,211,323
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,431,680	\$1,757,467
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,058,807	\$8,543,781
Florida	\$4,253,964	\$0	\$0	\$1,037,103	\$3,316,579	\$25,818,528
Georgia	\$946,060	\$518,340	\$127,439	\$110,594	\$1,117,228	\$13,203,640
Hawaii	\$0	\$241,658	\$0	\$0	\$2,831,936	\$4,477,470
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$231,521	\$1,233,041
Illinois	\$1,953,979	\$31,041	\$0	\$0	\$12,851,647	\$129,188,596
Indiana	\$112,090	\$207,331	\$120,464	\$0	\$3,556,491	\$25,005,608
Iowa	\$446,191	\$154,473	\$0	\$2,020,621	\$225,566	\$14,757,267
Kansas	\$109,235	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,406,992	\$3,517,607
Kentucky	\$29,833,053	\$46,820	\$0	\$795,743	\$2,098,632	\$44,869,621
Louisiana	\$0	\$59,890	\$0	\$11,000	\$0	\$427,129
Maine	\$4,560,116	\$266,071	\$104,474	\$676,542	\$2,979,207	\$18,699,168
Maryland	\$2,230,837	\$347,613	\$307,878	\$527,000	\$2,638,678	\$28,961,564
Massachusetts	\$1,190,807	\$3,049,942	\$0	\$2,096,253	\$3,708,049	\$150,679,627
Michigan	\$1,432,466	\$1,916,506	\$1,891,857	\$0	\$318,470	\$56,013,991
Minnesota	\$12,734,044	\$5,373,167	\$492,767	\$107,020	\$11,603,796	\$77,437,500
Mississippi	\$59,981	\$171,294	\$0	\$0	\$240,118	\$1,826,378
Missouri	\$14,099	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$366,743	\$9,098,534
Montana	\$26,729	\$117,004	\$0	\$0	\$541,103	\$5,275,290
Nebraska	\$325,782	\$1,390,395	\$0	\$141,438	\$80,934	\$3,797,418
Nevada	\$111,159	\$0	\$0	\$720,398	\$0	\$24,103,379
New Hampshire	\$37,616	\$144,307	\$0	\$0	\$491,632	\$4,666,936
New Jersey	\$225,000	\$0	\$652,970	\$2,068,060	\$12,097,524	\$57,808,065
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,924,312
New York	\$1,335,967	\$11,938,576	\$2,184,568	\$1,143,983	\$6,720,609	\$68,197,710
North Carolina	\$981,608	\$543,780	\$341,470	\$124,576	\$535,802	\$12,686,050
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$204,865	\$451,458
Ohio	\$1,253,784	\$550,359	\$710,742	\$128,441	\$3,738,712	\$21,749,218
Oklahoma	\$6,599,795	\$2,655,114	\$0	\$0	\$4,063,452	\$36,405,357
Oregon	\$1,603,006	\$6,831,671	\$544,126	\$316,854	\$1,933,105	\$73,900,605
Pennsylvania	\$8,080,020	\$6,147,611	\$1,048,994	\$1,533,925	\$20,384,071	\$101,390,542
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$237,821	\$240,000	\$4,522	\$1,565,639
Rhode Island	\$0	\$640,011	\$0	\$977,945	\$5,144,683	\$27,962,094
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$183,300	\$0	\$268,576	\$1,552,832
South Dakota	\$138,550	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$89,554	\$1,215,836
Tennessee	\$6,250,713	\$942,537	\$1,628,469	\$0	\$2,547,756	\$18,568,188
Texas	\$12,659,591	\$1,596,458	\$7,177	\$0	\$10,486,557	\$44,792,654
Utah	\$31,132	\$7,726	\$100,000	\$0	\$82,518	\$1,513,805
Vermont	\$5,359	\$13,307	\$0	\$124,853	\$468,731	\$12,256,038
Virginia	\$849,019	\$319,780	\$32,850	\$0	\$2,419,600	\$10,939,248
Washington	\$36,868,288	\$1,867,935	\$49,599	\$0	\$6,566,215	\$91,562,352
West Virginia	\$276,950	\$614,981	\$805,329	\$172,175	\$337,442	\$8,516,293
Wisconsin	\$237,763	\$107,395	\$73,671	\$346,861	\$1,447,160	\$30,981,195
Wyoming	\$423,653	\$3,559,671	\$14,512	\$2,208,489	\$3,123,022	\$18,787,851
Total	\$149,232,568	\$65,331,754	\$12,801,398	\$21,089,601	\$201,169,584	\$1,717,937,537

TABLE B-24: LOCAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Local Government Unrestricted Funds	Local Government Restricted Funds	Value of Contract Services	Value of In-Kind Goods/Services	Total Local Sources
Alabama	\$451,598	\$3,276,700	\$386,380	\$2,665,108	\$6,779,786
Alaska	\$91,553	\$0	\$671,501	\$0	\$763,054
Arizona	\$17,522,824	\$1,966,824	\$0	\$4,425,735	\$23,915,383
Arkansas	\$0	\$211,291	\$580,164	\$23,860	\$815,315
California	\$23,188,332	\$48,840,935	\$10,592,058	\$1,500,267	\$84,121,592
Colorado	\$32,225,199	\$3,545,381	\$936,327	\$611,440	\$37,318,347
Connecticut	\$357,956	\$296,272	\$1,311,146	\$1,187,967	\$3,153,341
Delaware	\$10,168	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,168
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$711,372	\$0	\$711,372
Florida	\$44,413,057	\$10,337,423	\$1,040,045	\$1,111,507	\$56,902,032
Georgia	\$331,650	\$767,774	\$121,794	\$4,858,597	\$6,079,814
Hawaii	\$9,913,102	\$667,210	\$1,306,999	\$69,028	\$11,956,339
Idaho	\$21,400	\$95,745	\$510,473	\$0	\$627,618
Illinois	\$69,937,864	\$1,992,152	\$1,034,088	\$4,446,326	\$77,410,429
Indiana	\$142,883	\$241,939	\$3,408,463	\$279,080	\$4,072,365
Iowa	\$820,403	\$608,403	\$566,622	\$9,538,023	\$11,533,451
Kansas	\$0	\$244,573	\$0	\$8,000	\$252,573
Kentucky	\$9,817,859	\$934,103	\$3,108,283	\$1,169,057	\$15,029,302
Louisiana	\$2,572,401	\$1,864,236	\$844,888	\$3,577,614	\$8,859,138
Maine	\$410,952	\$619,317	\$291,676	\$0	\$1,321,944
Maryland	\$13,979,423	\$2,719,155	\$3,760,384	\$2,490,365	\$22,949,327
Massachusetts	\$503,970	\$359,791	\$4,019,514	\$1,143,736	\$6,027,011
Michigan	\$2,339,780	\$9,276,964	\$5,221,350	\$5,642,871	\$22,480,965
Minnesota	\$45,977,107	\$3,721,791	\$6,116,769	\$636,070	\$56,451,737
Mississippi	\$1,311,835	\$347,018	\$633,754	\$2,785,843	\$5,078,450
Missouri	\$175,028	\$244,706	\$75,781	\$234,205	\$729,720
Montana	\$338,841	\$2,128,754	\$15,000	\$572,654	\$3,055,249
Nebraska	\$258,038	\$525,136	\$643,770	\$56,000	\$1,482,944
Nevada	\$239,333	\$4,633,310	\$703,076	\$30,000	\$5,605,719
New Hampshire	\$596,178	\$557,849	\$278,345	\$725,737	\$2,158,109
New Jersey	\$1,310,646	\$2,512,492	\$296,377	\$607,777	\$4,727,292
New Mexico	\$60,641	\$0	\$41,379	\$2,224,632	\$2,326,652
New York	\$30,644,771	\$637,416	\$426,927,288	\$2,942,677	\$461,152,152
North Carolina	\$348,074	\$2,872,427	\$1,134,689	\$5,363,516	\$9,718,706
North Dakota	\$0	\$10,001	\$0	\$0	\$10,001
Ohio	\$1,997,510	\$1,996,901	\$8,060,099	\$2,160,267	\$14,214,777
Oklahoma	\$902,489	\$448,528	\$744,461	\$1,636,967	\$3,732,444
Oregon	\$34,073,374	\$5,521,220	\$1,082,250	\$256,631	\$40,933,475
Pennsylvania	\$5,522,475	\$9,135,008	\$1,650,465	\$930,513	\$17,238,461
Puerto Rico	\$139,220,201	\$847,518	\$1,984,915	\$216,576,274	\$358,628,908
Rhode Island	\$409,638	\$120,858	\$4,338,499	\$1,245,664	\$6,114,659
South Carolina	\$266,918	\$41,030	\$93,081	\$8,351,090	\$8,752,119
South Dakota	\$16,434	\$223,361	\$272,975	\$102,580	\$615,350
Tennessee	\$7,489,631	\$2,342,441	\$8,527,526	\$5,064,489	\$23,424,087
Texas	\$63,508,184	\$10,695,545	\$956,423	\$14,525,901	\$89,686,052
Utah	\$117,849	\$228,689	\$729,160	\$423,343	\$1,499,041
Vermont	\$156,052	\$38,520	\$102,765	\$0	\$297,337
Virginia	\$5,652,915	\$2,218,204	\$2,323,097	\$1,867,509	\$12,061,725
Washington	\$13,233,551	\$34,005,594	\$13,416,790	\$493,997	\$61,149,933
West Virginia	\$603,814	\$24,589	\$2,002,988	\$3,646,604	\$6,277,995
Wisconsin	\$180,822	\$1,117,115	\$1,856,379	\$151,161	\$3,305,477
Wyoming	\$1,975,041	\$2,583,411	\$25,100	\$1,029,609	\$5,613,161
Total	\$585,639,765	\$178,645,617	\$525,456,727	\$319,390,290	\$1,609,132,398

TABLE B-25: PRIVATE SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Funds from Private Sources	Value of Donated Goods	Value of In-Kind Services	Fees Paid by Clients	Payments by Private Entities for Goods or Services	Total Private Sources*
Alabama	\$3,559,298	\$4,824,162	\$3,970,852	\$563,964	\$201,809	\$13,120,085
Alaska	\$231,536	\$0	\$0	\$2,502,689	\$0	\$2,734,225
Arizona	\$4,844,806	\$487,420	\$638,755	\$22,941	\$434,420	\$6,428,342
Arkansas	\$3,034,501	\$12,424,763	\$5,840,504	\$8,717,767	\$1,861,910	\$31,879,446
California	\$24,556,402	\$41,195,310	\$9,023,046	\$7,295,110	\$20,939,127	\$103,008,995
Colorado	\$9,194,641	\$11,796,741	\$2,012,139	\$909,450	\$224,475	\$24,137,446
Connecticut	\$10,196,809	\$2,136,860	\$906,508	\$3,678,494	\$4,548,878	\$21,467,548
Delaware	\$325,475	\$0	\$56,764	\$0	\$0	\$382,239
Dist. of Columbia	\$263,988	\$0	\$2,244,190	\$91,863	\$0	\$2,600,041
Florida	\$3,379,594	\$7,143,261	\$4,075,342	\$1,531,435	\$2,723,459	\$18,853,091
Georgia	\$1,586,204	\$2,883,143	\$4,190,881	\$162,927	\$435,232	\$9,258,387
Hawaii	\$446,945	\$373,613	\$354,665	\$2,292,913	\$270,299	\$3,738,434
Idaho	\$4,139,761	\$3,301,846	\$693,333	\$2,879,024	\$757,263	\$11,771,228
Illinois	\$11,119,622	\$8,970,985	\$9,027,202	\$2,884,662	\$519,966	\$32,522,437
Indiana	\$4,896,912	\$5,196,674	\$4,082,941	\$5,281,421	\$1,519,282	\$20,977,230
Iowa	\$7,726,668	\$3,750,471	\$3,139,109	\$1,770,896	\$7,471,134	\$23,858,278
Kansas	\$699,111	\$1,109,440	\$10,404,571	\$1,002,906	\$135,199	\$13,351,227
Kentucky	\$6,326,276	\$12,943,410	\$14,972,143	\$6,386,215	\$1,489,223	\$42,117,267
Louisiana	\$438,384	\$4,189,715	\$2,353,838	\$280,295	\$12,518	\$7,274,750
Maine	\$16,772,174	\$4,775,430	\$4,368,289	\$5,864,794	\$4,261,644	\$36,042,331
Maryland	\$10,589,300	\$5,264,581	\$1,476,753	\$8,899,613	\$2,034,877	\$28,265,124
Massachusetts	\$105,029,568	\$10,784,479	\$3,041,568	\$20,708,937	\$31,057,313	\$170,621,865
Michigan	\$12,592,236	\$10,230,127	\$5,849,800	\$3,960,474	\$800,342	\$33,432,979
Minnesota	\$14,509,220	\$4,243,519	\$5,997,758	\$10,768,397	\$36,246,962	\$71,765,857
Mississippi	\$954,455	\$639,885	\$1,107,979	\$391,848	\$243,025	\$3,337,192
Missouri	\$6,701,487	\$6,264,682	\$6,511,459	\$2,488,926	\$4,197,078	\$26,163,631
Montana	\$8,203,986	\$4,589,542	\$675,959	\$2,334,089	\$1,680,748	\$17,484,324
Nebraska	\$3,787,187	\$4,605,940	\$3,073,013	\$3,476,107	\$337,233	\$15,279,480
Nevada	\$1,116,060	\$25,000	\$3,000	\$127,709	\$0	\$1,271,769
New Hampshire	\$4,555,652	\$2,393,662	\$348,325	\$10,200,882	\$22,251,595	\$39,750,116
New Jersey	\$5,897,653	\$1,248,540	\$1,587,690	\$4,841,083	\$796,310	\$14,371,276
New Mexico	\$818,821	\$3,607,382	\$558,361	\$506,733	\$31,979	\$5,523,276
New York	\$13,954,626	\$24,929,224	\$20,682,385	\$9,672,816	\$5,123,119	\$74,362,169
North Carolina	\$4,553,198	\$6,483,542	\$5,232,514	\$6,235,305	\$2,628,093	\$25,132,652
North Dakota	\$535,351	\$977,399	\$1,443,465	\$264,635	\$95,402	\$3,316,252
Ohio	\$13,124,911	\$4,611,172	\$19,991,106	\$15,104,250	\$11,529,887	\$64,361,325
Oklahoma	\$24,419,075	\$13,254,738	\$4,668,733	\$3,547,816	\$1,561,113	\$47,451,475
Oregon	\$15,202,853	\$28,916,663	\$531,275	\$3,482,927	\$4,971,089	\$53,104,808
Pennsylvania	\$28,187,579	\$23,334,999	\$4,409,472	\$4,350,413	\$8,035,138	\$68,317,601
Puerto Rico	\$1,561,882	\$192,056	\$1,202,604	\$0	\$0	\$2,956,543
Rhode Island	\$11,474,314	\$510,060	\$232,774	\$11,949,688	\$7,513,927	\$31,680,763
South Carolina	\$732,963	\$2,906,140	\$3,678,093	\$74,627	\$409,341	\$7,801,164
South Dakota	\$2,759,256	\$361,621	\$13,260,271	\$2,922,408	\$254,075	\$19,557,631
Tennessee	\$11,870,014	\$8,687,052	\$4,275,522	\$9,467,671	\$1,501,337	\$35,801,596
Texas	\$8,459,426	\$10,783,026	\$5,012,725	\$5,908,668	\$6,872,970	\$37,036,815
Utah	\$7,450,008	\$11,690,519	\$264,598	\$245,912	\$501,891	\$20,152,928
Vermont	\$5,398,015	\$7,529,178	\$845,543	\$820,509	\$565,677	\$15,158,922
Virginia	\$4,086,489	\$1,780,252	\$3,379,294	\$1,089,405	\$1,731,109	\$12,066,549
Washington	\$39,530,573	\$19,844,171	\$7,737,340	\$8,269,999	\$8,026,899	\$83,408,981
West Virginia	\$3,429,884	\$1,768,512	\$2,436,177	\$2,082,220	\$4,217,137	\$13,933,930
Wisconsin	\$7,866,599	\$4,798,806	\$986,575	\$9,306,755	\$695,410	\$23,654,145
Wyoming	\$4,562,793	\$2,283,160	\$1,226,961	\$2,470,712	\$2,200,831	\$12,744,457
Total	\$497,654,540	\$357,042,871	\$214,084,166	\$220,091,300	\$215,917,745	\$1,504,790,621

*Adding 27,826,975 volunteer hours valued at \$7.25 per hour would increase the private resources to over \$1 billion

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

State	Total Non-CSBG Federal Sources, Adjusted	Total State Sources	Total Local Sources	Total Private Sources*	Total Non-CSBG Sources
Alabama	\$147,056,051	\$7,441,323	\$6,779,786	\$13,120,085	\$174,397,245
Alaska	\$12,385,287	\$10,356,417	\$763,054	\$2,734,225	\$26,238,983
Arizona	\$98,100,930	\$2,556,569	\$23,915,383	\$6,428,342	\$131,001,223
Arkansas	\$94,438,640	\$15,025,085	\$815,315	\$31,879,446	\$142,158,486
California	\$1,168,365,542	\$306,107,123	\$84,121,592	\$103,008,995	\$1,661,603,252
Colorado	\$211,605,641	\$36,152,816	\$37,318,347	\$24,137,446	\$309,214,250
Connecticut	\$146,609,224	\$41,211,323	\$3,153,341	\$21,467,548	\$212,441,436
Delaware	\$2,363,411	\$1,757,467	\$10,168	\$382,239	\$4,513,285
Dist. of Columbia	\$11,340,918	\$8,543,781	\$711,372	\$2,600,041	\$23,196,112
Florida	\$197,652,385	\$25,818,528	\$56,902,032	\$18,853,091	\$299,226,036
Georgia	\$211,867,353	\$13,203,640	\$6,079,814	\$9,258,387	\$240,409,194
Hawaii	\$19,490,954	\$4,477,470	\$11,956,339	\$3,738,434	\$39,663,197
Idaho	\$35,628,340	\$1,233,041	\$627,618	\$11,771,228	\$49,260,227
Illinois	\$487,157,022	\$129,188,596	\$77,410,429	\$32,522,437	\$726,278,485
Indiana	\$174,575,301	\$25,005,608	\$4,072,365	\$20,977,230	\$224,630,504
Iowa	\$163,837,416	\$14,757,267	\$11,533,451	\$23,858,278	\$213,986,412
Kansas	\$30,534,587	\$3,517,607	\$252,573	\$13,351,227	\$47,655,994
Kentucky	\$239,625,359	\$44,869,621	\$15,029,302	\$42,117,267	\$341,641,549
Louisiana	\$181,596,288	\$427,129	\$8,859,138	\$7,274,750	\$198,157,305
Maine	\$111,104,265	\$18,699,168	\$1,321,944	\$36,042,331	\$167,167,708
Maryland	\$82,544,218	\$28,961,564	\$22,949,327	\$28,265,124	\$162,720,233
Massachusetts	\$396,169,239	\$150,679,627	\$6,027,011	\$170,621,865	\$723,497,742
Michigan	\$221,442,716	\$56,013,991	\$22,480,965	\$33,432,979	\$333,370,651
Minnesota	\$283,727,851	\$77,437,500	\$56,451,737	\$71,765,857	\$489,382,946
Mississippi	\$91,485,710	\$1,826,378	\$5,078,450	\$3,337,192	\$101,727,730
Missouri	\$188,341,078	\$9,098,534	\$729,720	\$26,163,631	\$224,332,963
Montana	\$41,781,156	\$5,275,290	\$3,055,249	\$17,484,324	\$67,596,019
Nebraska	\$52,942,250	\$3,797,418	\$1,482,944	\$15,279,480	\$73,502,092
Nevada	\$12,718,787	\$24,103,379	\$5,605,719	\$1,271,769	\$43,699,654
New Hampshire	\$78,603,573	\$4,666,936	\$2,158,109	\$39,750,116	\$125,178,734
New Jersey	\$249,479,558	\$57,808,065	\$4,727,292	\$14,371,276	\$326,386,190
New Mexico	\$35,988,936	\$2,924,312	\$2,326,652	\$5,523,276	\$46,763,176
New York	\$376,854,761	\$68,197,710	\$461,152,152	\$74,362,169	\$980,566,791
North Carolina	\$197,808,819	\$12,686,050	\$9,718,706	\$25,132,652	\$245,346,227
North Dakota	\$20,694,008	\$451,458	\$10,001	\$3,316,252	\$24,471,719
Ohio	\$348,243,336	\$21,749,218	\$14,214,777	\$64,361,325	\$448,568,657
Oklahoma	\$136,517,979	\$36,405,357	\$3,732,444	\$47,451,475	\$224,107,255
Oregon	\$103,184,253	\$73,900,605	\$40,933,475	\$53,104,808	\$271,123,142
Pennsylvania	\$294,690,161	\$101,390,542	\$17,238,461	\$68,317,601	\$481,636,765
Puerto Rico	\$52,764,202	\$1,565,639	\$358,628,908	\$2,956,543	\$415,915,292
Rhode Island	\$60,271,766	\$27,962,094	\$6,114,659	\$31,680,763	\$126,029,282
South Carolina	\$134,411,516	\$1,552,832	\$8,752,119	\$7,801,164	\$152,517,631
South Dakota	\$12,095,008	\$1,215,836	\$615,350	\$19,557,631	\$33,483,825
Tennessee	\$226,944,492	\$18,568,188	\$23,424,087	\$35,801,596	\$304,738,362
Texas	\$452,144,223	\$44,792,654	\$89,686,052	\$37,036,815	\$623,659,745
Utah	\$39,800,887	\$1,513,805	\$1,499,041	\$20,152,928	\$62,966,660
Vermont	\$20,958,374	\$12,256,038	\$297,337	\$15,158,922	\$48,670,671
Virginia	\$81,512,038	\$10,939,248	\$12,061,725	\$12,066,549	\$116,579,560
Washington	\$130,280,154	\$91,562,352	\$61,149,933	\$83,408,981	\$366,401,419
West Virginia	\$67,700,729	\$8,516,293	\$6,277,995	\$13,933,930	\$96,428,947
Wisconsin	\$93,590,244	\$30,981,195	\$3,305,477	\$23,654,145	\$151,531,061
Wyoming	\$18,154,669	\$18,787,851	\$5,613,161	\$12,744,457	\$55,300,138
Total	\$8,349,181,605	\$1,717,937,537	\$1,609,132,398	\$1,504,790,621	\$13,181,042,161

*Adding 27,826,975 Volunteer Hours valued at \$7.25 per hour would increase the Private Resources to over \$1 billion

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

State	Employment	Education	Income Management	Housing	Emergency Services	Nutrition
Alabama	\$1,411,363	\$875,157	\$806,840	\$739,085	\$3,083,003	\$850,255
Alaska	\$204,692	\$262,143	\$20,644	\$370,480	\$25,220	\$45,825
Arizona	\$36,345	\$88,108	\$117,609	\$727,202	\$3,029,691	\$200,316
Arkansas	\$903,786	\$643,042	\$1,331,605	\$442,368	\$1,392,876	\$783,754
California	\$9,913,954	\$8,989,686	\$2,480,892	\$3,522,938	\$11,369,257	\$4,702,578
Colorado	\$1,544,962	\$240,825	\$25,113	\$87,898	\$1,134,820	\$463,056
Connecticut	\$592,375	\$1,818,324	\$582,593	\$257,875	\$2,644,542	\$571,791
Delaware	\$311,928	\$220,992	\$0	\$202,919	\$187,296	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$3,003,508	\$3,261,767	\$400,144	\$329,006	\$317,181	\$306,012
Florida	\$3,090,841	\$3,062,268	\$487,149	\$1,405,374	\$1,588,735	\$271,499
Georgia	\$2,129,085	\$817,856	\$407,303	\$3,288,773	\$2,695,138	\$1,223,284
Hawaii	\$1,103,883	\$274,747	\$53,095	\$143,727	\$113,164	\$644,995
Idaho	\$70,434	\$77,282	\$102,771	\$197,655	\$310,465	\$1,047,157
Illinois	\$4,357,887	\$1,987,321	\$519,858	\$661,494	\$6,577,235	\$1,917,199
Indiana	\$905,524	\$987,458	\$754,706	\$1,541,565	\$838,561	\$562,225
Iowa	\$192,875	\$1,103,311	\$1,268,362	\$478,707	\$1,855,379	\$885,608
Kansas	\$568,196	\$161,175	\$147,337	\$968,750	\$581,155	\$432,049
Kentucky	\$1,417,433	\$1,079,672	\$676,458	\$1,388,940	\$1,755,450	\$843,396
Louisiana	\$1,295,345	\$1,543,569	\$1,572,532	\$1,160,281	\$3,089,846	\$1,633,001
Maine	\$158,561	\$336,635	\$226,041	\$162,259	\$278,323	\$156,806
Maryland	\$383,833	\$520,602	\$806,626	\$1,185,160	\$1,883,423	\$1,000,544
Massachusetts	\$1,821,560	\$1,681,025	\$985,489	\$1,483,691	\$2,237,909	\$1,121,157
Michigan	\$1,081,638	\$2,685,740	\$2,659,414	\$3,047,287	\$7,646,852	\$2,268,724
Minnesota	\$287,307	\$303,918	\$550,085	\$833,780	\$1,050,967	\$472,040
Mississippi	\$1,267,716	\$843,766	\$405,082	\$2,142,794	\$403,248	\$422,623
Missouri	\$1,640,493	\$2,234,272	\$1,051,216	\$1,025,218	\$2,369,625	\$1,169,047
Montana	\$211,691	\$193,738	\$291,408	\$600,489	\$438,747	\$165,610
Nebraska	\$663,643	\$224,838	\$232,305	\$308,711	\$549,758	\$380,629
Nevada	\$983,983	\$462,598	\$342,008	\$45,251	\$205,905	\$114,458
New Hampshire	\$361,773	\$478,118	\$339,058	\$887,278	\$578,400	\$345,283
New Jersey	\$876,098	\$2,477,483	\$722,109	\$2,252,138	\$3,501,753	\$1,569,536
New Mexico	\$256,265	\$424,587	\$249,058	\$274,100	\$637,528	\$597,528
New York	\$15,771,667	\$8,518,509	\$1,013,418	\$3,912,052	\$4,562,242	\$1,992,016
North Carolina	\$941,402	\$705,889	\$0	\$80,415	\$132,817	\$40,012
North Dakota	\$59,578	\$417,786	\$263,153	\$450,668	\$334,104	\$489,203
Ohio	\$3,278,176	\$1,481,933	\$1,039,463	\$655,261	\$6,817,240	\$600,325
Oklahoma	\$986,352	\$1,179,741	\$508,690	\$1,005,001	\$850,435	\$498,049
Oregon	\$85,029	\$139,281	\$76,165	\$235,139	\$704,335	\$490,782
Pennsylvania	\$2,863,451	\$2,100,655	\$2,339,072	\$3,355,433	\$3,014,535	\$3,023,792
Puerto Rico	\$6,960,483	\$904,606	\$0	\$0	\$1,292,151	\$13,229
Rhode Island	\$74,423	\$681,359	\$104,637	\$536,049	\$998,660	\$326,894
South Carolina	\$1,231,798	\$918,204	\$793,279	\$1,121,652	\$2,592,795	\$417,867
South Dakota	\$126,751	\$232,302	\$207,588	\$261,470	\$438,381	\$633,550
Tennessee	\$567,117	\$1,009,753	\$84,965	\$163,284	\$5,049,894	\$1,380,050
Texas	\$2,511,064	\$4,875,044	\$4,911,284	\$1,646,023	\$5,022,905	\$2,352,655
Utah	\$96,250	\$227,227	\$293,001	\$951,380	\$484,852	\$729,651
Vermont	\$271,030	\$462,795	\$118,970	\$575,871	\$677,027	\$280,851
Virginia	\$1,042,091	\$1,529,248	\$342,613	\$1,772,847	\$2,485,852	\$329,163
Washington	\$663,061	\$773,076	\$179,035	\$461,116	\$787,316	\$546,135
West Virginia	\$1,191,620	\$636,042	\$364,191	\$542,143	\$1,746,641	\$417,564
Wisconsin	\$728,328	\$1,169,627	\$489,545	\$1,982,758	\$485,909	\$1,035,258
Wyoming	\$123,582	\$134,928	\$36,023	\$521,692	\$491,782	\$195,045
Total	\$82,622,229	\$68,460,030	\$33,780,002	\$52,393,447	\$103,341,329	\$42,960,075

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

State	Linkages	Self-Sufficiency	Health	Other	Total
Alabama	\$3,265,345	\$793,557	\$236,705	\$0	\$12,061,310
Alaska	\$911,348	\$87,787	\$141,676	\$0	\$2,069,815
Arizona	\$328,631	\$350,922	\$38,506	\$0	\$4,917,332
Arkansas	\$1,468,021	\$633,609	\$282,848	\$207,951	\$8,089,859
California	\$4,886,499	\$7,566,328	\$1,178,552	\$4,271,968	\$58,882,653
Colorado	\$1,106,507	\$554,397	\$259,973	\$0	\$5,417,551
Connecticut	\$828,166	\$717,429	\$281,988	\$409,259	\$8,704,343
Delaware	\$598,077	\$1,424,846	\$0	\$289,144	\$3,235,202
Dist. of Columbia	\$583,901	\$887,425	\$349,301	\$0	\$9,438,245
Florida	\$668,434	\$4,906,130	\$151,874	\$2,268,571	\$17,900,875
Georgia	\$864,045	\$3,564,869	\$352,176	\$972,880	\$16,315,409
Hawaii	\$47,908	\$484,025	\$4,326	\$80,473	\$2,950,343
Idaho	\$723,959	\$589,016	\$53,040	\$11,827	\$3,183,609
Illinois	\$5,622,283	\$3,364,597	\$1,181,768	\$206,658	\$26,396,299
Indiana	\$1,075,669	\$1,920,851	\$347,359	\$111,484	\$9,045,403
Iowa	\$1,416,690	\$86,100	\$341,915	\$0	\$7,628,947
Kansas	\$648,679	\$975,284	\$273,807	\$296,926	\$5,053,359
Kentucky	\$816,442	\$1,583,897	\$782,005	\$0	\$10,343,693
Louisiana	\$1,831,911	\$1,096,077	\$636,637	\$520,448	\$14,379,647
Maine	\$617,047	\$1,244,549	\$72,088	\$103,874	\$3,356,184
Maryland	\$1,526,252	\$500,436	\$349,044	\$510,998	\$8,666,918
Massachusetts	\$4,508,442	\$501,189	\$553,065	\$1,252,142	\$16,145,669
Michigan	\$2,501,836	\$1,612,582	\$641,771	\$0	\$24,145,844
Minnesota	\$2,420,107	\$1,016,008	\$93,956	\$102,254	\$7,130,423
Mississippi	\$1,762,101	\$1,143,109	\$713,082	\$257,130	\$9,360,653
Missouri	\$4,471,226	\$2,664,292	\$527,113	\$2,464,857	\$19,617,359
Montana	\$702,821	\$238,594	\$28,484	\$50,122	\$2,921,704
Nebraska	\$621,143	\$995,444	\$406,309	\$2,252	\$4,385,033
Nevada	\$263,515	\$1,080,128	\$0	\$0	\$3,497,846
New Hampshire	\$202,370	\$369,659	\$72,315	\$0	\$3,634,254
New Jersey	\$1,319,665	\$1,850,782	\$445,861	\$1,631,323	\$16,646,749
New Mexico	\$358,206	\$175,942	\$204,362	\$0	\$3,177,576
New York	\$3,596,514	\$12,799,036	\$3,799,109	\$95,571	\$56,060,134
North Carolina	\$773,626	\$17,188,819	\$0	\$0	\$19,862,980
North Dakota	\$129,538	\$491,572	\$111,826	\$9,896	\$2,757,325
Ohio	\$290,583	\$4,267,914	\$1,082,492	\$2,855,630	\$22,369,016
Oklahoma	\$1,061,384	\$418,393	\$412,681	\$499,126	\$7,419,852
Oregon	\$1,290,508	\$1,323,322	\$231,254	\$132,709	\$4,708,524
Pennsylvania	\$4,785,663	\$2,388,370	\$1,668,273	\$448,708	\$25,987,952
Puerto Rico	\$1,922,030	\$12,974,890	\$442,307	\$2,480,019	\$26,989,714
Rhode Island	\$367,902	\$309,965	\$202,824	\$79,208	\$3,681,921
South Carolina	\$573,922	\$1,035,911	\$313,592	\$0	\$8,999,019
South Dakota	\$781,354	\$114,500	\$75,780	\$0	\$2,871,676
Tennessee	\$2,263,039	\$2,043,073	\$332,005	\$17,558	\$12,910,738
Texas	\$7,330,888	\$1,027,690	\$757,093	\$311,993	\$30,746,638
Utah	\$190,139	\$228,331	\$2,500	\$173,068	\$3,376,398
Vermont	\$233,871	\$499,383	\$13,753	\$226,966	\$3,360,517
Virginia	\$2,261,434	\$521,821	\$235,127	\$65,769	\$10,585,965
Washington	\$3,137,185	\$350,590	\$382,773	\$77,000	\$7,357,288
West Virginia	\$852,908	\$1,046,871	\$398,298	\$70,000	\$7,266,279
Wisconsin	\$831,618	\$874,914	\$477,223	\$86,152	\$8,161,332
Wyoming	\$254,285	\$745,364	\$228,816	\$138,770	\$2,870,287
Total	\$81,895,640	\$105,630,590	\$22,169,634	\$23,790,683	\$617,043,659

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

State	Youth	Seniors	Total
Alabama	\$501,803	\$1,844,731	\$2,346,533
Alaska	\$210,143	\$310,565	\$520,708
Arizona	\$118,152	\$125,788	\$243,940
Arkansas	\$137,565	\$278,388	\$415,953
California	\$5,229,203	\$5,537,207	\$10,766,410
Colorado	\$157,812	\$737,761	\$895,573
Connecticut	\$338,283	\$1,049,800	\$1,388,083
Delaware	\$220,992	\$127,152	\$348,144
Dist. of Columbia	\$433,071	\$380,000	\$813,071
Florida	\$1,184,626	\$534,619	\$1,719,245
Georgia	\$1,146,800	\$2,997,852	\$4,144,652
Hawaii	\$123,728	\$713,354	\$837,082
Idaho	\$115,934	\$149,101	\$265,035
Illinois	\$1,427,988	\$703,898	\$2,131,886
Indiana	\$422,795	\$751,967	\$1,174,761
Iowa	\$15,143	\$164,005	\$179,148
Kansas	\$237,570	\$107,112	\$344,682
Kentucky	\$437,416	\$1,144,678	\$1,582,094
Louisiana	\$690,022	\$1,956,807	\$2,646,829
Maine	\$452,806	\$362,369	\$815,175
Maryland	\$510,019	\$1,012,551	\$1,522,570
Massachusetts	\$701,901	\$269,744	\$971,645
Michigan	\$2,241,932	\$3,025,820	\$5,267,752
Minnesota	\$321,214	\$869,966	\$1,191,180
Mississippi	\$458,316	\$941,488	\$1,399,804
Missouri	\$2,865,977	\$1,301,770	\$4,167,748
Montana	\$184,862	\$312,909	\$497,771
Nebraska	\$202,537	\$332,584	\$535,121
Nevada	\$161,892	\$276,474	\$438,366
New Hampshire	\$327,519	\$1,023,037	\$1,350,556
New Jersey	\$1,587,763	\$1,545,350	\$3,133,113
New Mexico	\$192,653	\$283,441	\$476,094
New York	\$15,591,182	\$3,652,686	\$19,243,869
North Carolina	\$698,548	\$27	\$698,575
North Dakota	\$201,130	\$187,510	\$388,640
Ohio	\$903,791	\$937,680	\$1,841,471
Oklahoma	\$444,935	\$910,160	\$1,355,095
Oregon	\$105,450	\$53,038	\$158,488
Pennsylvania	\$1,927,742	\$2,077,548	\$4,005,290
Puerto Rico	\$950,203	\$6,848,232	\$7,798,435
Rhode Island	\$505,061	\$866,868	\$1,371,930
South Carolina	\$731,620	\$505,170	\$1,236,790
South Dakota	\$332,265	\$481,257	\$813,522
Tennessee	\$442,852	\$2,178,613	\$2,621,464
Texas	\$1,720,421	\$2,909,247	\$4,629,668
Utah	\$28,341	\$43,567	\$71,908
Vermont	\$205,314	\$521,217	\$726,531
Virginia	\$714,619	\$1,088,420	\$1,803,039
Washington	\$262,159	\$295,456	\$557,615
West Virginia	\$187,496	\$535,279	\$722,774
Wisconsin	\$344,217	\$228,803	\$573,021
Wyoming	\$240,010	\$287,461	\$527,471
Total	\$49,895,791	\$55,780,529	\$105,676,319

Appendix C: FFY 2016 Training and Technical Assistance

Table of Contents

CSBG Regional Performance Innovation Consortia	132
CSBG Training and Technical Assistance	133

CSBG Regional Performance Innovation Consortia

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

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

CSBG Training and Technical Assistance

State	Grantee	Award Title	Total Grant Award*	Project Period	Grant/Contract Number
DC	Community Action Partnership	The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Organizational Standards Center of Excellence (COE)	\$1,800,000	9/30/2016 to 9/29/2019	90ET0465
DC	Community Action Partnership	State and Eligible Entity Training and Technical Assistance Services	\$400,000	9/30/2015 to 2/28/2017	90ET0453
DC	Community Action Partnership	CSBG T/TA Learning Communities Resource Center	\$1,000,000	9/30/2015 to 9/29/2017	90ET0452
DC	National Association for State Community Services Programs (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

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