

Community Services Block Grant

Report to Congress

Fiscal Year 2012

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Office of Community Services

Table of Contents

Contents

Executive Summary	3
Introduction.....	7
Definitions	9
The FY 2012 CSBG Network.....	12
State Use of CSBG Funds	13
CAA Accomplishments	15
Description of How Regularly Appropriated CSBG Funds Were Spent by States and Eligible Entities	19
Participants of CAA Programs	25
CSBG Training, Technical Assistance, and Related Activities	32
Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA)	36
National Performance Goals and Indicators	37
National Performance Outcomes.....	39
National Performance Targets and Trends	53
Tribal Uses of Direct CSBG Funds	59
CSBG Administration and Fiscal Integrity.....	62
Conclusion	64
Appendix A: FY 2012 CSBG State Assessments	66
Appendix B: FY 2012 CSBG Data.....	93
Appendix C: FY 2012 Training and Technical Assistance.....	136

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

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 CSBG Report to Congress, which includes the CSBG Program Performance Measurement Report, is mandated at Sections 678E(b)(2) and 678B(c) of the CSBG Act. Both reports are required to be submitted together to the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions and the House Committee on Education and the Workforce by Section 678B(c) of the CSBG Act.

The FY 2012 data for the CSBG Report to Congress were gathered by the Community Services Block Grant Information System (CSBG IS) survey, administered by the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP). The states, 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 on tribal uses of direct CSBG funds are included in this report as the result of new technical assistance efforts conducted in 2012.

HHS conducted evaluations of state compliance among all states, during the reporting period through: 1) a state-by-state survey, and 2) in-depth state assessments on the use of CSBG funds in the states of Alabama, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Washington, and Wisconsin.

The Appendices of the report provide more extensive information on the FY 2012 State Assessments and data pertaining to CSBG uses of funds, services, and client characteristics. Unless otherwise specified, data provided span the period of FY 2012 only.

Community Services Block Grant Mission and Purpose

The CSBG mission is to provide assistance to states and local communities, working through a network of Community Action Agencies (CAA) and other neighborhood-based organizations, for the reduction of poverty, the revitalization of low-income communities, and the empowerment of low-income families and individuals in rural and urban areas to become fully self-sufficient. CSBG is administered at the state level and distributed to eligible entities including CAAs, migrant and seasonal farmworker organizations, or other organizations designated by the states. This allows administrators to tailor their anti-poverty efforts to address area-specific problems and capitalize on the unique resources in their states. State CSBG administrators coordinate with other federal, state, and local programs improving efficiency, access, and results for low-income individuals and communities. Administration at the state level also provides robust accountability and oversight of CSBG and the tracking of metrics such as employment, education, housing, and health.

CSBG's results-driven approach allows CAAs to strategically target the root causes of poverty at the local level and measure progress toward the broad goal of ending poverty. CSBG gives local leaders the tools they need to address

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

today's economic concerns, to provide services to low-income individuals, and to create a better future for struggling Americans and vulnerable communities.

Fiscal Year 2012 State CSBG Funding

In FY 2012, Congress appropriated \$677.4 million for the Community Services Block Grant. Of those funds, \$666.7 million were allocated to states, tribes and territories. During FY 2012, nearly \$625.3 million was expended by states, including \$127 million carried over from FY 2011. Eligible entities expended 92 percent of these funds totaling nearly \$575 million.

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

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

CSBG Performance Measurement

States and eligible entities receiving CSBG funds work to achieve six national performance goals:

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

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

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

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

Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.

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

To enable greater aggregation and national reporting of the most universal and significant CSBG results among states and CAAs, 12 common categories, or indicators, of CAA performance were identified from FYs 2001 to 2003 data. From FYs 2004 to 2008, the 12 National Performance Indicators (NPIs) measured the impact of CSBG Network programs and activities on families and communities. Beginning in FY 2009, the number of indicators was expanded to 16. The NPIs are related to the six national performance goals in that they measure incremental progress toward achieving each of the larger goals. The NPIs cover the following outcome areas:

1.1 – Employment

1.2 – Employment Supports

1.3 – Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization

2.1 – Community Improvement and Revitalization

- 2.2 – Community Quality of Life and Assets
- 2.3 – Community Engagement
- 2.4 – Employment Growth from ARRA Funds
- 3.1 – Civic Investment
- 3.2 – Community Empowerment through Maximum Feasible Participation
- 4.1 – Expanding Opportunities through Community-Wide Partnerships
- 5.1 – Agency Development
- 6.1 – Independent Living
- 6.2 – Emergency Assistance
- 6.3 – Child and Family Development
- 6.4 – Family Supports
- 6.5 – Service Counts

Fiscal Year 2012 CSBG Highlights of Accomplishments and Performance Outcomes

CSBG eligible entities provide services with both CSBG funds and funds from other sources. The following are examples of the services provided by these entities using CSBG 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 Secretary’s Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) System or a local or state adaptation of the system as allowed in the CSBG Act.
- Over 16 million individuals were served by local CSBG eligible entities.
- NPIs were used for reporting data on family, community, and agency improvement outcomes as well as CSBG performance targets.
- Volunteers provided 44.3 million hours of support, the equivalent of 21,298 full-time employees’ annual labor. If valued at the Independent Sector wage, which adjusts for skill levels of, nonprofit volunteers, the volunteers’ time was worth nearly \$1 billion.
- CSBG eligible entities provided services to more than 1.4 million families headed by single mothers.
- 468,429 low-income participants were connected to health care services for themselves or a family member in support of employment stability.
- 2,163,413 low-income participants obtained food assistance in support of employment stability.
- 365,642 low-income families in CAA tax preparation programs qualified for a federal or state tax credit. (The expected total amount of tax credits was \$539,808,099².)

² 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.

- 8,127 low-income families were helped to obtain child support payments. (The expected total amount of payments was \$22,928,144.)
- 9,284 low-income families opened new Individual Development Accounts or other savings accounts.

Federal Monitoring and Oversight

The CSBG Act requires the HHS Secretary annually to conduct fiscal year evaluations of the use of funds received by the states. Accordingly, OCS conducts State Assessments (SAs) to examine the implementation, performance, compliance, and outcomes of a state's CSBG program to certify that the state is adhering to the provisions set forth in Sections 687B and 676(b) of the CSBG Act.

On August 25, 2010, OCS published Information Memorandum 117 outlining a three-year monitoring schedule for Fiscal Years 2011 through 2013. A copy of the Information Memorandum was provided to each CSBG state agency. The selection of states to be monitored was based on several criteria, including risk-based issues. Examples of criteria include evidence of past problems among eligible entities, poverty indicators, number of clients served in a state, complexity of the state's monitoring efforts compared to the state's physical size, and states that have been late in the submission of their CSBG state plans or Information Survey data. In FY 2012, OCS conducted on-site reviews of the use of CSBG funds by the states of Alabama, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Washington, and Wisconsin.

A copy of Information Memorandum 117 can be found at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/no-117-three-year-csbg-monitoring-schedule-ffy-2011-ffy-2013>. It is a priority of HHS to ensure the integrity and continuous improvement of CSBG. The SAs are effective tools for monitoring program integrity and for targeting CSBG discretionary training and technical assistance funds. They are a key component of ongoing program integrity and accountability efforts in CSBG. For example, the SAs showed that states generally conducted monitoring of the eligible entities in accordance with the CSBG Act. In states where non-compliance issues were found, states were required to implement corrective action plans to address the findings.

Introduction

CSBG supports a state-administered, 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 entities must meet the following statutory requirements:

- Be governed by 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 report the effectiveness of its anti-poverty strategy.
- Develop strategies for achieving the goals of increasing economic opportunity and security for their communities and low-income residents.
- Mobilize and coordinate resources and partnerships to achieve these goals.

CSBG is authorized at Section 674 of the Community Services Block Grant Act of 1981 (CSBG Act), as amended by the Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-285). 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. The CSBG Act requires that the Secretary submit together annually to the Congress the report required at Section 678E(b)(2) on the CSBG statistical database (CSBG Report) and the report required at Section 678B(c) on the results of fiscal year evaluations conducted in several states on the use of CSBG funds (CSBG State Assessments). In addition, Section 678E(b)(2)(E) of the CSBG Act requires the Secretary to include in the annual report “a summary of each State’s performance results and the results for the eligible entities submitted by the States.” This report provides the information required for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012.

The FY 2012 data for the CSBG Report were gathered by the Community Services Block Grant Information System (CSBG IS) survey, administered by the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP). The states provided information about the level and uses of CSBG funds, their activities, and the number and characteristics of families and individuals participating in CSBG programs.

In addition, HHS conducted evaluations of state compliance among all states during the reporting period through: 1) a State-by-State survey, and 2) State Assessments of six state CSBG agencies on their use of CSBG funds. The results of the State Assessments conducted in the states of Alabama, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Washington, and Wisconsin are provided in Appendix A of this report.

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

- A summary of the planned uses of funds by each state and the eligible entities in the state;
- A description of how funds were spent by the state and eligible entities, including a breakdown of funds spent on:
 - Administrative costs, and
 - Delivery of local services by eligible entities;

- Information on the number of entities eligible for funds, including:
 - The number of low-income persons served, and
 - Demographic data on low-income populations served by eligible entities;
- A comparison of the planned and actual uses of the funds by each state;
- A summary describing training and technical assistance offered by the state to help correct deficiencies during the year covered by the report;
- A summary of states' performance outcomes of Community Action as collected and submitted by the states; and
- Results of fiscal year evaluations conducted in several states on the use of CSBG funds (State Assessments).

Definitions

These definitions are drawn from the CSBG Act, from Information Memoranda issued by OCS, and from published works by the National Association for State Community Services Programs. These definitions remain standard and consistent across all programs, entities, and publications as related to CSBG. This section is meant to provide definitions for common terms and acronyms within the CSBG network.

Administrative Costs

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

OCS' Information Memorandum 37 guides the CSBG state administrators and eligible entities in their classification of administrative and direct costs. IM 37 is available at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/im-no-37-definition-and-allowability-of-direct-and-administrative-cost>.

Community Action Agencies (CAAs)

CAAs are local private nonprofit and public organizations that carry out the Community Action Program, which was founded by the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act to fight poverty in the United States. Each CAA, also referred to as a local eligible entity, is governed by a tripartite board composed of representatives of the low-income neighborhoods being served, elected local officials, and key community resources, such as business and commerce, faith-based organizations, other service providers, and community groups.

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)

CSBG is authorized under 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). The Office of Community Services (OCS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) administers the block grant. CSBG funds are allocated to the states and other jurisdictions (including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, tribes, and territories) through a formula. The CSBG formula determines each jurisdiction's funding level based on poverty population.

Community Services Block Grant Information System (CSBG IS)

The CSBG IS collects information about the level and uses of CSBG funds, their activities, and the number and characteristics of families and individuals served by CSBG eligible entities from the states. The National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP) administered the FY 2012 survey.

Community Services Block Grant Network

The Community Services Block Grant supports a state-administered, nationwide network of local organizations whose purpose is to reduce the causes of poverty in the low-income communities they serve. The network includes

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

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 authorizing Act and reflected in the national Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) performance measures. Direct program costs are incurred for the service delivery and management components within a particular program or project.

Discretionary Projects

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

Grants to Eligible Entities

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

Local Eligible Entities

The CSBG Act requires states to allocate block grant funds to “designated” local agencies, defined as “eligible entities,” and commonly referred to as “Community Action Agencies” (CAAs).

National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCS)

NASCS is the national association charged with advocating and enhancing the leadership role of states in preventing and reducing poverty. NASCS’s vision encompasses the empowerment of low-income families to reach self-sufficiency in its broadest context, by helping states attain full utilization of their resources and implement an extensive array of services to these families in urban, suburban, and rural communities.

National Performance Indicators (NPIs)

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

Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA)

ROMA was created in 1994 by the Monitoring and Assessment Task Force, a task force of federal, State, and local community action officials, as a performance-based initiative designed to preserve the anti-poverty focus of community action and to promote greater effectiveness among state and local agencies receiving CSBG funds. The 1998 CSBG reauthorization requires CAAs to implement ROMA or an alternative system for measuring

performance and results. ROMA is a management and evaluation strategy that measures and reports the performance outcomes of CAAs work toward promoting self-sufficiency, family stability, and community revitalization.

The FY 2012 CSBG Network

CSBG supports a state-administered, nationwide network of local organizations whose purpose is to reduce the causes of poverty in the low-income communities they serve.

To be eligible for CSBG funding, local entities must meet the following statutory requirements:

- Be governed by 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 report 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.

Eligible entities, primarily CAAs, carry out their missions by creating, coordinating, and delivering a broad array of programs and services to their communities. In FY 2012, 1,045 CSBG eligible entities with multiple locations provided services in 99 percent of U.S. counties. CSBG is a unique block grant in that it establishes across CAAs a specific mission and vision, overarching goals and an institutional framework. For the purposes of this report, the designation “CAA” will 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	Unduplicated Count of Entities*	Number of States**
Community Action Agencies	919	919	52
Limited Purpose Agencies	17	17	9
Migrant and/or Seasonal Farm Worker Organizations	11	5	8
Local Government Agencies	196	84	30
Tribes and Tribal Organizations	17	17	4
Others	7	3	3
TOTAL		1,045	

*The unduplicated number shows the number of entities not designated as CAAs and not counted as such in the first row.

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

State Use of CSBG Funds

In FY 2012, Congress appropriated \$677.4 million for the CSBG Act.^{3,4,5} States were allocated \$658.1 million and tribes and territories were allocated nearly \$8.6 million. This allocation includes tribes that received funding directly from OCS. Notably, while some tribes received funding as a sub recipient of the state, others received funding directly from OCS. In addition, the CSBG Act provides for community economic development and rural facilities grants that were funded at \$10.7 million.⁶ Some CAAs received these grants, which are separate from their regularly appropriated CSBG allocations. For the CAAs that received this funding, the CSBG IS provided them an opportunity to report on their funding level and efforts. OCS also produces a separate report on community economic development and rural facilities grants.

Grants to Local Eligible Entities

The CSBG statute requires not less than 90 percent of the state block grant to be allocated to local eligible entities. States expended \$574.9 million, or 92 percent, to the 1,045 CAAs, as shown in Table 2. These funds supported direct services to low-income individuals and communities as well as the management, infrastructure and operations of the CAAs. The block grant-funded local personnel coordinate multiple programs, fill gaps in services, manage systems to avoid duplication, and improve the continuity of services and activities for participants. CSBG-funded staff was also assigned to build local partnerships for reducing poverty. In addition, CSBG covered indirect expenses associated with the space, equipment, materials, and services needed for the CAAs to work effectively.

Table 2: Federal CSBG Funds Expended by States

Use of Funds	Amount Expended*	Number of States	Percentage of Funding Expended
Grants to Local Eligible Entities	\$574,932,100	52	92.0%
State Administrative Costs	\$24,700,700	52	3.9%
Discretionary Projects	\$25,632,200	47	4.1%
Total Expended in FY 2012***	\$625,265,000	52**	100%
Carried Forward to FY 2013	\$146,084,000	45	

*All dollar figures in this in this table are rounded to the nearest hundred.

**Includes 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. This is an unduplicated count of states reporting CSBG expenditures in FY 2012.

*** This includes funds carried over from FY 2011.

³ACF, Grant Awards FY 2012. <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/grants-awards-allotments-to-states-and-tribes-2012>

⁴ NASCSP. 2013 CSBG Annual Report. http://www.nascsp.org/data/files/csbg_publications/annual_reports/reports/2013report-report-noappendix-final.pdf

⁵ Community Services Block Grants (CSBG): Background and Funding, Congressional Research Service.

<https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL32872.pdf>

⁶ These grants are covered in more detail in the separate report to Congress on CSBG discretionary activities. The report for FY 2012 can be found at: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocs/ced_and_rcd_fy_2012_report_to_congress.pdf

State Administrative Costs

No state may spend more than the greater of \$55,000, or 5 percent of the block grant for state administrative costs. This administrative allotment provides states with the resources necessary to maintain strong oversight of CSBG through fiscal reporting, data collection and analysis, and ongoing assessments of CAAs. It also helps states coordinate and establish linkages between and among governmental and other social services programs to assure the effective delivery of services to low-income people and avoid duplication of services. As Table 2 shows, states collectively used 3.9 percent for their administrative expenditures.

The block grant funded all or part of 547 state positions, the equivalent of 186.8 full-time state employees (FTEs). Just as the local agencies administer a number of federal and state programs in conjunction with CSBG, so do the state CSBG offices. Altogether, state CSBG offices administered 259 programs 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 4.1 percent of CSBG expenditures, or \$25.6 million. These expenditures included:

- Statewide initiatives, such as programs that address a particular need and involve state-level planning, research, information dissemination, coalition building, and/or intra-state coordination
- Grants awarded to CAAs through a vigorous process that support exemplary competitive or demonstration programs 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.

CAA Accomplishments

Nationwide Resources

In FY 2012, CAAs were allocated financial resources totaling \$14.5 billion, including \$610.5 million in CSBG funding. Although CSBG is a small part of the total resources managed by CAAs, as CAAs receive funding from federal, local, state, and private sources of funding, CSBG's flexibility allows them to fund staff, infrastructure, innovative programs, and activities not supported by other resources. While federal programs, predominantly those of HHS, provided more than three-quarters of non-CSBG, regularly appropriated funding allocations, private partners contributed over \$1.3 billion. Among Recovery Act programs, where such funding had been carried over from any remaining FY 2011 funding on a state-by-state basis, the Department of Energy provided the largest share of funding at \$513 million. Volunteers contributed an additional \$322 million in value, bringing total resources to \$14.5 billion.

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

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

FUNDING SOURCE	ALLOCATION	LEVERAGING RATIO PER \$1 OF CSBG*	
CSBG Regularly Appropriated	\$610,505,091		\$1.00**
Non-CSBG Recovery Act	\$627,961,204	\$1.03	
Federal Regularly Appropriated	\$9,034,426,649	\$14.80	
Total Federal Sources without CSBG	\$9,662,387,853		\$15.83
Total Federal Sources with CSBG	\$10,272,892,944		
State	\$1,559,158,303	\$2.55	
Local	\$997,661,635	\$1.63	
Private	\$1,345,336,295	\$2.20	
Value of Volunteer Hours	\$321,771,769	\$0.53	
Total Non-Federal Sources	\$4,223,928,003		\$6.91
TOTAL ALL RESOURCES	\$14,496,820,947		\$22.74

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

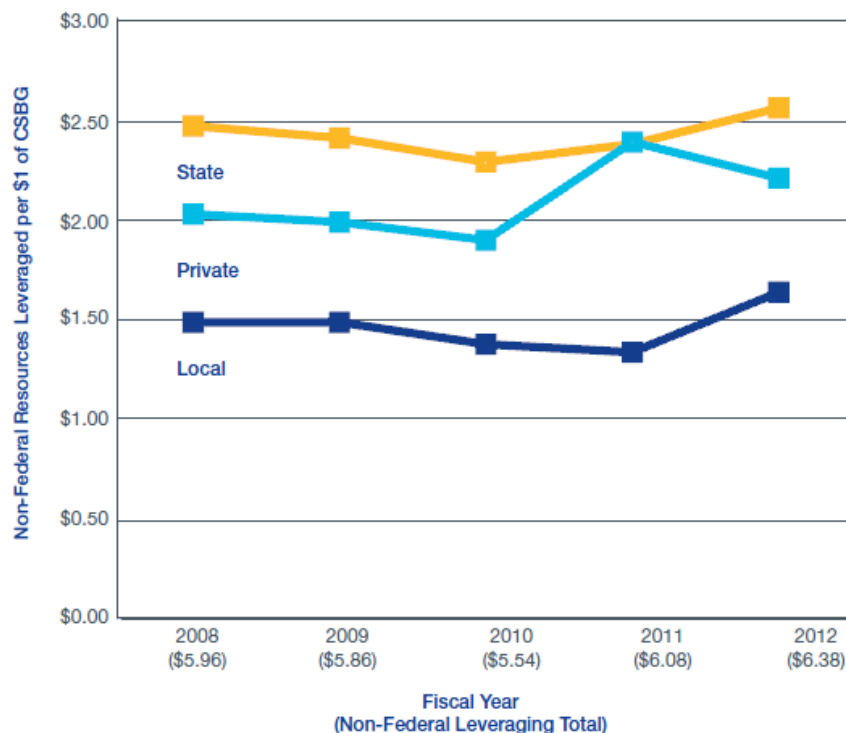
**This amount not included in totals below.

Altogether, the allocated non-federal, regularly appropriated sources of funds matched local CSBG dollars by a ratio of \$6.38 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 \$6.91.⁷ In FY 2012, the “leveraging” ratio of CSBG to non-federal funding, an important indicator of CAAs’ efficacy, was 9 percent higher than 2007 and 10 percent higher than last year. Figure 1 shows the non-federal resources leveraged by CSBG funds.

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

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



The CAA Approach

CAAs typically draw upon resources from many limited-purpose programs to support individual participants and families striving to increase their economic security. CAA programs can fill gaps in community supports or coordinate existing facilities and services.

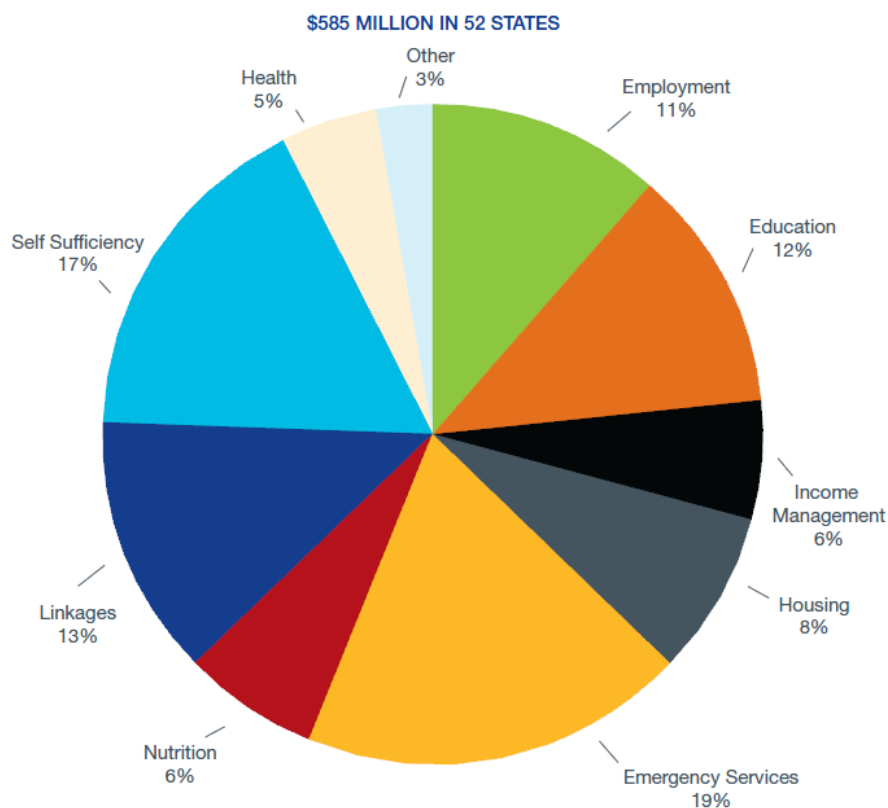
⁷ The value of volunteer hours can be estimated using the Federal minimum wage of \$7.25 an hour. Calculated in this way, the 44.3 million volunteer hours recorded by agencies in FY 2012 are valued at \$321,771,769, bringing the network’s resources to \$14,496,820,947. This is a conservative estimate, however, to value donations of time and skill at the minimum wage. CAAs organize help offered by medical professionals, CPAs, attorneys, teachers, retired executives, printers, and builders, as well as homemakers and low-wage workers in the community. Research by the Independent Sector estimates that the average value of volunteer hours in 2012 was \$ 22.19 —see VALUE OF VOLUNTEER TIME (Washington, DC, 2012), www.independentsector.org/volunteer_time. Using this more realistic figure would mean that CAAs received volunteer support worth \$982,624,409.

CAAs also mobilize initiatives that benefit entire communities, such as effective responses to predatory lending or a local business closure. Typically, CAAs must develop the investment partnerships or coalitions that support community improvement.

The staff, facilities, and equipment needed for this work often are supported by CSBG. The block grant funding permits CAAs to coordinate national and state programs to meet local needs. Although most CAAs manage multiple programs that are classified by the group served (such as the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; Crime Victims Assistance Program; or Emergency Services to the Homeless), CAA projects are classified by the conditions causing poverty that the CSBG statute identifies as major barriers to economic security.

Figure 2 shows how CAAs expended regularly appropriated CSBG funds among these categories in the states.⁸ A project in any one category might further multiple CAA goals and many projects fall into more than one of these categories. To ensure unduplicated figures, funds are only reported under the primary category. The expenditures include agencies' regularly appropriated CSBG funds and any discretionary funds, as well as any funds carried forward from the previous year and expended during the reporting period. States and CAAs vary in their methods for recording expenditures.

Figure 2: Local Agency Uses of CSBG Funds in FY 2012



⁸ While CAAs may have expended funds prior to the end of the reporting period, they may not have requested reimbursement from the state within the timeframe. This causes a variation between states' and CAAs' reported CSBG expenditures.

Unique Initiatives

While some categories are easy to understand, such as employment, education, income management, health, housing, nutrition, and emergency services, other types of initiatives have a broader scope. Further explanations of these efforts are below.

Linkages

The term “linkages” describes funding for a unique local institutional role. It refers to the activities that bring together—i.e., link by mobilizing and coordinating—community members or groups and, often, government and commercial organizations that serve many communities. Linking a variety of local services, programs, and concerned citizens is a way to combat community-wide causes and conditions of poverty. CAAs categorized 12.9 percent of their CSBG expenditures, a little over \$75 million, as linkages expenditures.

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.

Self-Sufficiency Initiatives

All activities funded by CSBG support the goals of increasing economic security and self-sufficiency for low-wage workers and their families, as well as those unable to work, such as some seniors and many individuals living with disabilities. CAAs partner with many organizations that also aim to help families and individuals become more self-sufficient. CAAs created formal family development and self-sufficiency programs that offer participants a continuum of services to assist them in gaining or increasing economic security.

Self-sufficiency programs provide trained staff to help families analyze their economic, social, medical, and educational goals. After the family develops a formal plan, dedicated CAA members identify and coordinate supportive services to help the family members attain their goals over an extended period of engagement. Nearly 17 percent of CSBG funds, over \$98 million, were used for self-sufficiency initiatives.

Youth and Senior Expenditures

Within the service categories, CAAs reported spending nearly \$42 million in CSBG funds on programs serving youth, and approximately \$52 million in CSBG funds on programs serving seniors. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to youth from ages 12 to 18, or persons over 55 years of age. Examples of youth programs include recreational facilities and programs, educational services, health services, prevention of risky behavior, 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. Expenditures made by each state for programs serving youth and seniors can be found in Appendix B.

Recovery Act Initiatives

CAAs worked diligently to achieve three immediate goals of the Recovery Act: creating new jobs and saving existing ones, spurring economic activity and investing in long-term growth, and fostering unprecedented levels of accountability and transparency in government spending. Among the states with July-June reporting periods, agencies finalized any remaining non-CSBG Recovery Act expenditures during the timeframe of this report.

Description of How Regularly Appropriated CSBG Funds Were Spent by States and Eligible Entities

Reflected in Appendix B, and summarized below, is a breakdown of state spending by program services category. A comparison of planned and actual uses of funds is provided later in Appendix B. The largest categories of CSBG expenditures for regularly appropriated CSBG funds were emergency services (19 percent) and self-sufficiency programs (17 percent). Uses of CSBG funds are reflected in the data tables contained in this report.

Emergency Services Programs

In FY 2012, states reported spending approximately \$111 million in regularly appropriated CSBG funds for emergency services to manage many kinds of crises, including:

- Emergency temporary housing;
- Rental or mortgage assistance and intervention with landlords;
- Cash assistance/short term loans;
- Energy crisis assistance and utility shut-off prevention;
- Emergency food, clothing, and furniture;
- Crisis intervention in response to child or spousal abuse;
- Emergency heating system repair;
- Crisis intervention telephone hotlines;
- Linkages with other services and organizations to assemble a combination of short-term resources and longer-term support; and/or
- Natural disaster response and assistance

Self-Sufficiency Programs

In FY 2012, states reported spending approximately \$99 million in regularly appropriated CSBG funds on self-sufficiency programs. These programs offer a continuum of services to assist families in becoming more financially independent. Services supported include:

- An assessment of the issues facing the family or family members and the resources the family brings to address these issues;
- A written plan for becoming more financially independent and self-supporting; and/or
- Identifying resources to help the participant implement the plan (i.e. clothing, bus passes, emergency food assistance, career counseling, family guidance counseling, referrals to the Social Security Administration for disability benefits, assistance with locating possible jobs, assistance in finding long-term housing, etc.).

Employment Programs

In FY 2012, states reported spending approximately \$67 million in regularly appropriated CSBG funds to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment. These services include:

- Support for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program recipients who are preparing to transition to self-sufficiency or former TANF recipients who need additional support to find or maintain employment;
- Support for job retention, including counseling, training, and supportive services, such as transportation, child care, and the purchase of uniforms or work clothing;
- Skills training, job application assistance, résumé writing, and job placement;
- On-the-job training and opportunities for work;
- Job development, including finding employers willing to recruit through the agency, facilitating interviews, creating job banks, providing counseling to employees, and developing new employment opportunities in the community;
- Vocational training for high school students and the creation of internships and summer jobs; and
- Other specialized adult employment training.

Education Programs

In FY 2012, states reported spending approximately \$70 million in regularly appropriated CSBG funds to provide education services. Services supported include:

- Adult education, including courses in English as a Second Language (ESL) and General Education Development (GED) preparation with flexible scheduling for working students;
- Supplemental support to improve the educational quality of Head Start programs;
- Child care classes, providing both child development instruction and support for working parents or home child care providers;
- Alternative opportunities for school dropouts and those at risk of dropping out;
- Scholarships for college or technical school;
- Guidance about adult education opportunities in the community;
- Programs to enhance academic achievement of students in grades K–12, while combating drug or alcohol use and preventing violence; and/or
- Computer-based courses to help train participants for the modern-day workforce.

Income Management Programs

In FY 2012, states reported spending approximately \$34 million in CSBG in regularly appropriated CSBG funds on income management programs in FY 2012. Services supported include:

- Development of household assets, including savings;
- Assistance with budgeting techniques;
- Consumer credit counseling;
- Business development support;
- Homeownership assistance;
- Energy conservation and energy consumer education programs, including weatherization;
- Tax counseling and tax preparation assistance; and/or
- Assistance for the elderly with claims for medical and other benefits.

Housing Programs

In FY 2012, states reported spending approximately \$47 million in regularly appropriated CSBG funds for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environment of low-income individuals and families. Services supported include:

- Homeownership counseling and loan assistance;
- Affordable housing development and construction;
- Counseling and advocacy about landlord/tenant relations and fair housing concerns;
- Assistance in locating affordable housing and applying for rent subsidies and other housing assistance;
- Transitional shelters and services for the homeless;
- Home repair and rehabilitation services;
- Support for management of group homes; and/or
- Rural housing and infrastructure development.

Nutrition Programs

In FY 2012, states reported spending approximately \$39 million in regularly appropriated CSBG funds to support nutrition programs. Services supported include:

- Organizing and operating food banks;
- Assisting food banks of faith-based and civic organization partners with food supplies and/or management support;
- Counseling regarding family and children's nutrition and food preparation;

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

Linkages

In FY 2012, states reported spending approximately \$75 million in regularly appropriated CSBG funds on linkage 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 businesses with low-income neighborhoods in order to plan long-term development;
- Efforts to establish links between resources, such as transportation and medical care and programs that bring services to the participants, such as mobile clinics or recreational programs, and management of continuum-of-care initiatives;
- The removal of barriers, such as transportation problems, that hinder low-income individuals' abilities to access their jobs or other necessary activities; and/or
- Support for other groups of low-income community residents who are working for the same goals as the eligible entity.

Health Programs

In FY 2012, states reported spending approximately \$27 million in regularly appropriated 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;
- 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, health insurance advocacy, CPR training, and education about wellness, obesity, and first aid; and/or
- Transportation to health care facilities and medical appointments.

Other Programs

In FY 2012, states reported spending approximately \$16 million in regularly appropriated CSBG funds on CSBG-funded programs that could not be placed in any of the other nine statutory service categories. The majority of services reported centered on eligible entity capacity building with the goal of increasing performance management and outcomes.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

In FY 2012, as part of the previously mentioned \$585 million⁹ regularly appropriated CSBG funds spent on direct delivery of local services, states reported spending approximately \$42 million on programs serving youth, and approximately \$53 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. The \$585 million is tracked by service category but also tracked by the proportion of the funds devoted to programs for youth and seniors.

Appendix B provides the expenditures made by each State for programs serving youth and seniors. Youth programs supported include:

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

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;

⁹ This amount represents all CSBG funds expended by CAAs during FY 2012. All dollar amounts for CSBG expenditure categories listed on pages 22-27 are rounded to the nearest million. Full CSBG expenditure amounts by category can be found in Appendix B.

- Group meals and recreational activities;
- Special arrangements for transportation and coordination with other resources;
- Case management and family support coordination; and
- Home delivery of meals to ensure adequate nutrition.

Participants of CAA Programs

In FY 2012, CAAs in every state reported information about the participants in their programs and projects. Over 16 million individuals, who were members of 6.9 million families, participated in CAA programs. The CSBG IS Survey captured demographics of 82 percent of individuals and 85 percent of the families of this population.

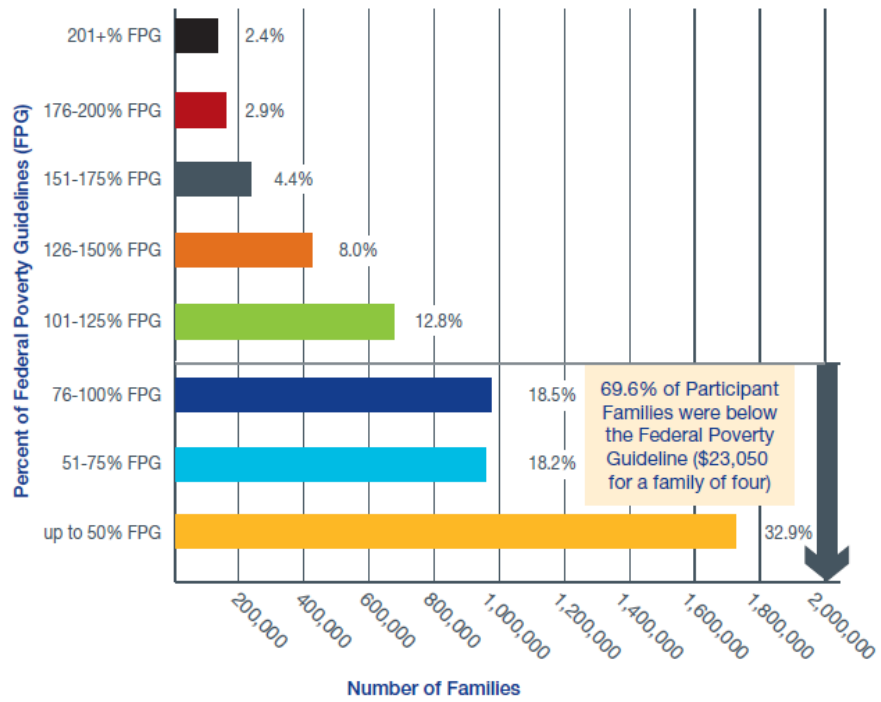
The CSBG Network serves a heterogeneous group of low-income Americans who live in a wide variety of communities. However, typical CAA program participants were White, had incomes below the Federal Poverty Guideline (FPG), and were members of families that relied on income from one or more members of the family who were employed, or had retirement income.

Individuals and families aided by CAAs face poverty and economic insecurity in varying degrees. Out of the 5.3 million families reporting their poverty status to CAAs, 69.5 percent were at or below the FPG, \$19,090 for a family of three. More than two million families (32.9 percent) were “severely poor,” with incomes at or below 50 percent of the FPG, or below \$9,545 for a family of three. Figure 3 shows the proportion of families with incomes at or below percentages of the FPG. Only 18 percent of all participant families had incomes higher than 125 percent of the FPG. For CSBG Recovery Act funds, CAAs could serve families up to 200 percent of the FPG. Only 17.7 percent of all participant families had incomes higher than 125 percent of FPG. Only 2.4 percent of all participant families had incomes higher than 200 percent of FPG. Many families with incomes twice as high as the official poverty level are still struggling. In fact, one in five families below 200 percent FPG has zero or negative net worth excluding home equity¹⁰. CAAs served about 20 percent of all those who were in poverty, and at least 1.6 million others with slightly higher incomes.

¹⁰ McKernan, Signe-Mary and Caroline Ratcliffe. “Asset Building for Today’s Stability and Tomorrow’s Security.” 2009. www.urban.org/url.cfm?ID=1001374

Figure 3: Poverty Status of CAA Program Participant Families

5.3 MILLION FAMILIES IN 52 STATES

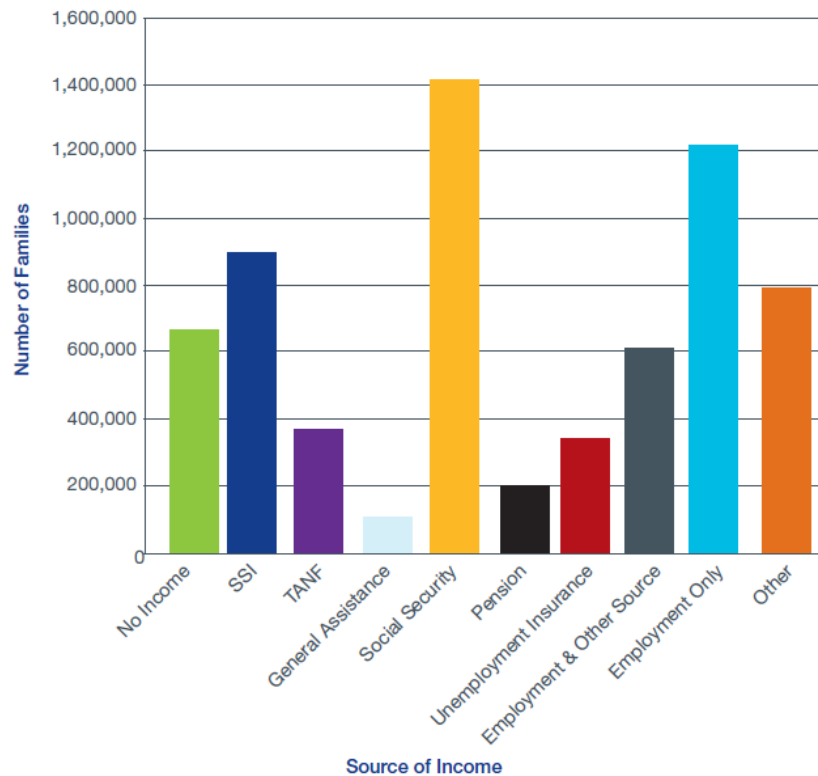


Income Sources

Low-income households experience significantly greater instability in their monthly incomes than high-income households. Income sources are wages, government assistance,¹¹ social security, pension, and other types of resources. Families have the ability to report all sources of income, not just the primary source. In addition, 666,177 families that came to their CAAs reported zero income. The following statistics outline key income trends of families in the CSBG Network who reported one or more sources of income.

- Over 87 percent of participant families reporting one or more sources of income, or 3.8 million families, included a worker, an unemployed job-seeker, or a retired worker.
- Over 1.2 million low-wage participant families relied solely on their wages for income.
- CAAs served 1.6 million families living on retirement income from Social Security or pensions. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) provided income to less than nine percent of the families served by CAAs.

Figure 4: Sources of Income for CAA Program Participant Families



¹¹ See figure 4 for full list of income sources. Government assistance includes TANF and unemployment insurance.

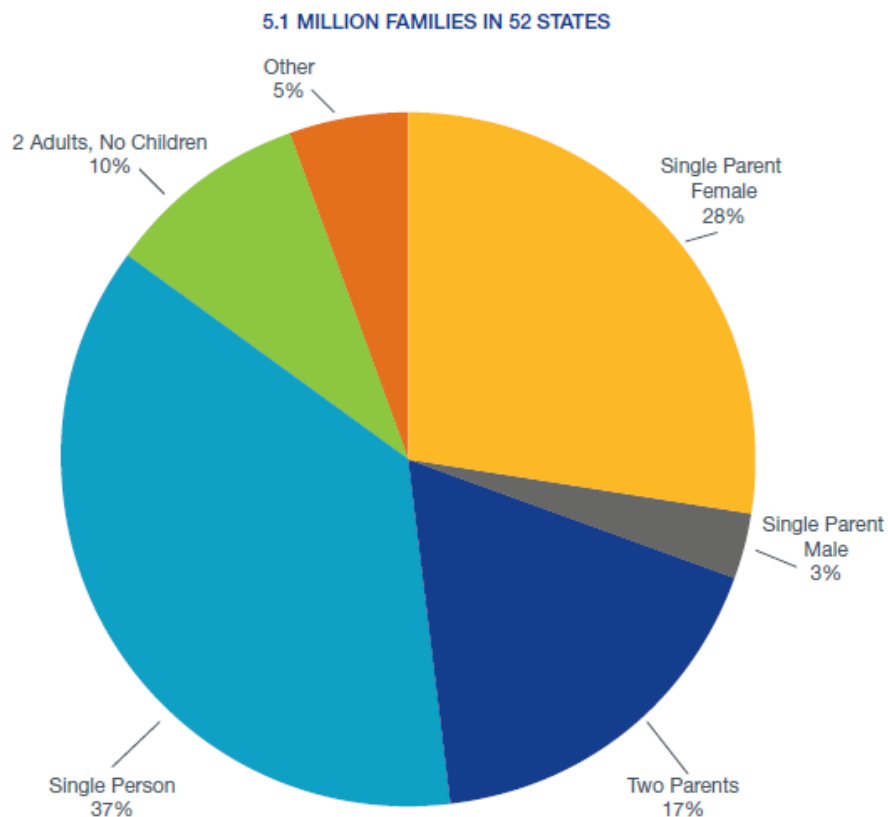
Family Structure of Participants

Over one-third of all families reporting family composition were people who lived alone. Individuals living alone are disproportionately likely to be poor.¹² Per the most recent year with Census data available, they made up only 17.7 percent of the entire U.S. population, but 26.8 percent of the U.S. population living in poverty.¹³

Figure 5 illustrates that at least 50 percent of participating families included children, of which:

- 36.2 percent had both parents present
- 57.4 percent were headed by a single mother
- 6.4 percent were headed by a single father
- “Other” includes families composed of children living with grandparents, or other extended family

Figure 5: Family Composition of CAA Program Participants



Single parent families have the highest poverty rate of all family types,¹⁴ and 64 percent of all CAA program participants' households with children were of this type. CAAs served more than 2 million two- and three-person

¹² U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2010*, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2011.

¹³ Ibid. Numbers were taken from the Census Bureau's count of unrelated individuals.

¹⁴ Ibid

families and more than 51,000 families with eight or more members. The average family size of the participants who were surveyed was 2.5 members per family.

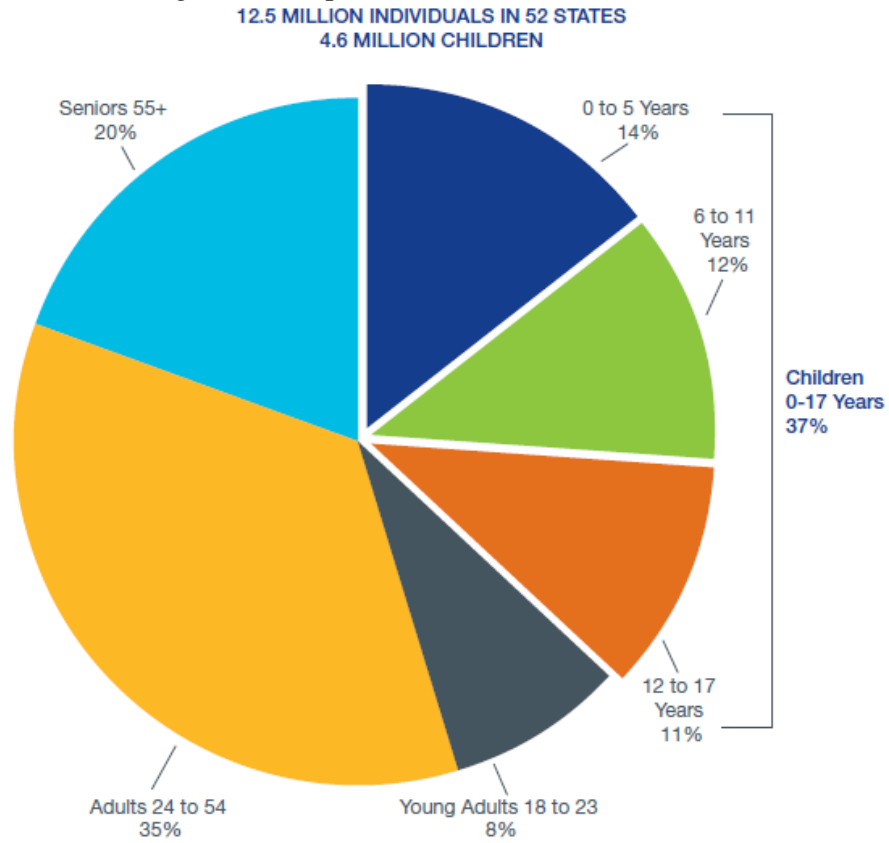
Race and Ethnicity of Participants

CAA program participants are ethnically and racially diverse. Ethnicity data offered by over 11.4 million individuals indicated that nearly 18 percent identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino. In 16 States, 20 percent or more of the participants self-identified as Hispanic or Latino. It is important to note that Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic identity, and may include individuals who identify as White, African-American, only by ethnicity and not by a racial group at all, or who self-identify as multi-racial or other. Given the racial diversity present in this ethnic group, these responses are not aggregated with racial data, presented below, which includes the racial self-identification of some, but not all, individuals who also reported a Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

Participants' survey responses reflect the following racial breakdown:

- 59.4 percent White
- 25.8 percent African-American
- 1.7 percent American Indian or Alaska Native
- 1.9 percent Asian
- 4.1 percent multi-racial
- 0.4 percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
- 6.7 percent of another race

Figure 6: Age Groups of CAA Program Participants



Children in CAA Programs

The participants in CAA programs included nearly 5.6 million children and adults under age 24. In fact, children age 17 and under made up 37 percent of all individuals served. Nearly two million children, or 14 percent of all CAA program participants, were five years of age or younger, as Figure 6 shows.

Seniors in CAA Programs

Nearly 20 percent of CAA program participants reporting age, or over 2.3 million people, were 55 years or older, and nearly 40 percent of the participants in that age group were 70 years or older. CAAs helped these older participants maintain their independence and remain engaged in their communities.

Barriers to Self-Sufficiency

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

- **Health Risks:** Health insurance data offered by over 9.6 million participants indicated that 34 percent were without medical insurance. Research has found that lack of health insurance is a strong predictor of future critical hardships for families at all income levels, but it is particularly strong for those with incomes below 200 percent Federal Poverty Guideline.¹⁵
- **Disabilities:** Disability data collected from over 10.5 million participants indicated that 19 percent of the CAA program participants were disabled. Research shows that among work-age adults with disabilities, over 65 percent are unemployed. Of these working adults, nearly one-third earn an income below the poverty level.
- **Lack of Education:** Thirty-five percent of adults older than 24 lacked a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, and only 21.6 percent undertook any postsecondary study. Research has found that adults with a bachelor's degree earn 50 percent more than high school graduates and 114 percent more than those who do not have high school diplomas.¹⁶
- **Homelessness:** Housing data offered by a little over 5 million participants indicated that 3.4 percent were homeless. Homelessness does not equate to unemployment. In fact, almost half of the homeless population works, but does not earn enough to pay for housing.¹⁷

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

¹⁵ Boushey, Heather. "Staying employed after welfare: Work supports and job quality vital to employment tenure and wage growth." 2002. http://www.epi.org/publication/briefingpapers_bp128/

¹⁶ National Center for Education Statistics. "Fast Facts." <http://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/>

¹⁷ National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty. "Homelessness and Poverty in America." www.nlchp.org/hapia.cfm

CSBG Training, Technical Assistance, and Related Activities

Sections 674(b)(2) and 678(A) of the CSBG Act permit the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to reserve 1.5 percent of appropriated CSBG funds for training, technical assistance, planning, evaluation, performance measurement, monitoring, and reporting and data collection activities. The CSBG Act requires that at least 50 percent of these funds be distributed to CSBG eligible entities, local organizations, or state associations with demonstrated expertise serving low-income populations.

To carry out the above purposes and activities, OCS used FY 2012 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. In addition, OCS funded a Performance Management Tools and Protocols contract to Urban Institute. To ensure and document the appropriate use of these funds, OCS funded activities in the following categories:

- State Performance Management Clearinghouse;
- Data Collection, Analysis and Dissemination;
- Risk Mitigation and Quality Improvement;
- Legal Issues and Compliance;
- Leadership Development;
- Organizational Standards;
- Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Next Generation
- Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia; and
- Performance Management Tools and Protocols

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

State Performance Management Clearinghouse

A continuation award was made to support a three-year cooperative agreement awarded in FY 2010 to the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP) in the District of Columbia. The goals of the cooperative agreement are to create a national clearinghouse that serves as a gateway to quality and relevant training and technical assistance (T/TA) information; develop and maintain a T/TA website populated with a database of materials to help inform decisions of state CSBG lead agencies; collect and manage information and resources that employ quality practices; facilitate custom T/TA services and referrals; disseminate relevant T/TA information throughout the CSBG Network; and promote quality practices and procedures that help maintain existing and newly acquired information. The project's core functions are designed to stimulate and strengthen accountability within CSBG. The Clearinghouse serves as a repository and distribution center and operates the website <http://nascsp.org/CSBG/812/CSBG-Clearinghouse.aspx?iHt=11>, an online library of information and resources on five major focus areas: Employment Services; Asset Development; Administrative, Program, and Financial Operations; Community Economic Development; and Risk Mitigation and Assessment.

Data Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination for the Community Services Block Grant

A continuation award was made to support a five-year cooperative agreement award in FY 2009 to the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP) located in the District of Columbia. The purpose of the agreement is to continue improvements and updates to the collection, analysis, and dissemination of CSBG data. This data collection and analysis work builds upon the data collection instruments and procedures developed in FY 2004. Key elements of the cooperative agreement include maintaining CSBG data collection, analysis, and dissemination activities; developing performance management targets and reports; annually reviewing data; and annually updating data instruments and methodologies. NASCSPP also provides data-related training and technical assistance to the local eligible entities, maintains an electronic database, and collaborates with the Information Systems Task Force (ISTF) to develop and recommend data and technology improvements for the CSBG Network.

National Risk Mitigation and Quality Improvement Training and Technical Assistance Center

A continuation award was made to support a three-year cooperative agreement awarded in FY 2010 to the National Association of Community Action Agencies (also known as Community Action Partnership (CAP)) located in the District of Columbia. This project was funded to provide state CSBG lead agencies and CSBG eligible entities training and technical assistance (T/TA) information, resources, and referrals in the areas of risk mitigation, quality improvement support, and capacity development. The project also was funded to create [a national T/TA Center](#), develop and coordinate a comprehensive National Needs Assessment that identifies the T/TA needs of the CSBG Network, a vetted [resource bank](#) of expert consultants, a [comprehensive online library](#) of curricula, tools, guides, and other resource materials, and increase [coordination](#) of workshops and training events. Outcomes include a formal T/TA request and tracking system, increased use of effective, legally sound risk mitigation practices, and capacity development procedures that help ensure accountability and sustainability. More information about this cooperative agreement is available at: <https://www.csbgtta.org/>.

Strengthening the Capacity and Ability of CSBG Eligible Entities to Address Legal Issues

A new two-year award was made to support a cooperative agreement with Community Action Program Legal Services Inc., CAPLAW, located in Boston, Massachusetts. CAPLAW is implementing a national training and technical assistance (T/TA) strategy to help eligible entities address legal issues. The strategy is focused on organizational stability and support, education and training, and promoting exemplary legal practices and policies. CAPLAW is funded to provide direct T/TA as well as to create an enhanced infrastructure to help OCS address the long-term legal assistance needs of eligible entities. The cooperative agreement requires CAPLAW to work with other CSBG stakeholders including participating in a Web-based technical assistance coordination system operated by grantees under the Risk Mitigation and Quality Improvement T/TA Center and the CSBG State Performance Management Clearinghouse to assure that all state CSBG Lead Agencies and eligible entities have access to updated national information on evidence-based and evidence-informed services approaches.

More information about this cooperative agreement is available at: <http://www.capl原因.org/resources/selfassessment.html>

http://www.capl原因.org/resources/PublicationDocuments/CAPLAW_ExemplaryLegalPractices_September2012.pdf

http://www.capl原因.org/resources/publicationdocuments/capl原因_exemplarylegalpractices_partii_september2012.pdf

Leadership Development Center of Excellence

A continuation award was made to the National Association of Community Action Agencies (also known as Community Action Partnership (CAP)) in the District of Columbia. The award was used to establish a National Leadership Development Center of Excellence to serve as a central gateway to build the long-term capacity of eligible entities. CAP established a pilot National Leadership Academy for emerging leaders from CSBG state associations and from the CSBG Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia organizations. National training conferences, on-line resources and social media, improved training resources and toolkits were used to help eligible entities meet the need for succession planning, staff retention, cross-disciplinary leadership best practices, sustainability and fund diversity. Training materials and resources were tiered to meet introductory, intermediate and advanced needs of the eligible entities.

Organizational Standards Center of Excellence

A new two-year award was made to the National Association of Community Action Agencies (also known as Community Action Partnership (CAP)) in the District of Columbia. The purpose of the award is to support a Center of Excellence (COE) focused on increasing accountability and organizational management standards by creating tools that assist states and eligible entities to set and meet high organizational standards. These standards are expected to be used across the CSBG Network in areas that include organizational leadership, human resource management, financial operations, consumer input and involvement, community engagement, and board governance. The central mission of this cooperative agreement is to collaborate with CSBG stakeholders to create and implement a set of [core national organizational standards](#) that can help ensure all eligible entities have the capacity to achieve high-quality organizational performance and provide high-quality services. The Organizational Standards Center of Excellence is collaborating with OCS, the Regional Performance and Innovative Consortia (RPICs), the ROMA Next Generation Center of Excellence, state CSBG Lead Agencies, the Urban Institute, eligible entities, and other stakeholders as appropriate to achieve the purposes of the cooperative agreement. More information about the Organizational Standards is available at: <http://www.communityactionpartnership.com/>

Results Oriented Management and Accountability Next Generation Center of Excellence

A new two-year award was made to the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP) in the District of Columbia. The purpose of the award is to support a Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Next Generation Center of Excellence (COE). [The ROMA Next Generation COE](#) is focused on developing performance management materials that ensure all eligible entities participate in ROMA Next Generation accountability efforts, reviewing and updating ROMA performance management materials including the National Performance Indicators, and updating the ROMA IS Survey data collection forms and training materials. As part of an overall CSBG management performance improvement strategy, the ROMA Next Generation COE is collaborating with OCS, the Regional Performance and Innovative Consortia (RPICs), the Organizational Standards Center of Excellence, state CSBG Lead Agencies, the Urban Institute, eligible entities, and other stakeholders as appropriate to achieve the purposes of the cooperative agreement. More information about the ROMA Next Generation COE is available at: <http://www.romal.org>.

Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia

Continuation awards were made to support the final 5 months of 17-month project periods for nine of ten Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia (RPIC) grantees initially funded in FY 2011. One of the initial ten RPIC grantees had a 12-month project period and did not receive a FY 2012 continuation award. The RPIC grantees were funded to establish and support an enhanced state, regional, and national training and technical assistance strategy for collaboration, capacity-building and exemplary practice in CSBG. They are funded to serve as fiscal agents and to partner with CSBG State Associations to provide technical assistance within their assigned Federal region. The goals are to mitigate risks associated with the use of CSBG funds, promote exemplary practices and innovative programming, measure and document performance, work with states to help ensure eligible entities meet their fiduciary responsibilities and ensure that CSBG-funded services create and strengthen sustainable economic resources in communities. The RPICs are serving as regional focal points to lead the development of a comprehensive and integrated system of training and technical assistance capacity-building activities for State Associations. They are helping to ensure the long-term capacity of State Associations, promoting sustained relationships between State Association and the corresponding state CSBG Lead Agencies, and disseminating training and technical information, including exemplary practices, to State Associations and throughout the CSBG training and technical assistance Network.

Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia

New two-year awards were made to a total of 11 Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia (RPIC) grantees across the ten Federal regions, including a new RPIC grantee funded in Federal Region IV. 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 new awards were made because it was determined that more time was needed to achieve the purposes for which the RPICs were created. The new awards enable the RPICs to coordinate T/TA and carry out information dissemination activities. Each RPIC serves as fiscal agent and collaborates with CSBG State Associations in their regions to help ensure that appropriate T/TA is provided to eligible entities. The RPICs are required to help assure that all CSBG eligible entities within each region are able to meet high-quality performance and organizational standards in the areas of leadership, human resource management, financial operations, consumer input and involvement, community engagement, and governance. In addition, RPICs are expected to work in partnership with OCS, other established national CSBG technical assistance centers that focus on performance management, risk mitigation and quality improvement, legal compliance, as well as with the ROMA Next Generation and Organizational Standards COEs.

Performance Management Tools and Protocols

A new Performance Management Tools and Protocols contract was awarded to Urban Institute (UI) in the District of Columbia. The purpose of the contract is to provide OCS expert analysis and recommendations for improvements in CSBG performance measurement and documentation of program results. Under the contract, UI reviewed the current CSBG ROMA system and National Performance Indicators, conducted an environmental scan of comparable Federal programs, convened three Working Group Sessions to facilitate coordination of national efforts to create and implement enhanced performance management tools and protocols for CSBG, recommended language for a CSBG Information Memoranda on CSBG Performance Management Expectations, and recommended approaches to strengthen the current CSBG performance management system. In accordance with the terms of the contract, UI has participated in numerous conference calls, meetings, and webinars with OCS and/or other CSBG Network stakeholders such as the ROMA Next Generation COE, the Regional Performance and Innovative Consortia

(RPICs), the Organizational Standards COE, state CSBG Lead Agencies, and eligible entities. In addition, UI has made presentations on CSBG performance management at national CSBG meetings.

Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA)

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

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

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

Results Oriented Management Principles

- Assess poverty needs and conditions within the community.
- Define a clear anti-poverty mission for the CSBG Network and a strategy to address those needs, both immediate and longer term, in the context of existing resources and opportunities in the community.
- Identify specific improvements, or results, to be achieved among low-income people and the community.
- Organize and implement programs, services, and activities, such as advocacy, within the agency and among partnering organizations, to achieve anticipated results.

Results Oriented Accountability Principles

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

National Performance Goals and Indicators

From 2001 to 2003, OCS worked with national, state, and local CAA officials to identify the results and performance targets that best reflected the multi-faceted work of CAAs. Priority was given to targets that could be collected and reported in a manner that presented an accurate indication of national impact. Results of this collaboration include the National Performance Indicators (NPIs), used to organize and report outcomes, and the identification of four performance indicators for which target information is collected.

National Performance Goals

States and CAAs receiving CSBG funds work to achieve six national performance goals:

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

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

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

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

Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.

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

National Performance Indicators

To enable greater aggregation and national reporting of the most universal and significant CSBG results among states and CAAs, 12 common categories, or indicators, of CAA performance were identified from fiscal years 2001 to 2003 data. From fiscal years 2004 to 2008, the 12 NPIs measured the results of CSBG Network programs and activities on families and communities. Beginning in FY 2009, the number of indicators was expanded to 16. The NPIs are related to the six national performance goals in that they measure incremental progress toward achieving each of the larger goals.

The NPIs cover the following outcome areas:

1.1 – Employment

1.2 – Employment Supports

1.3 – Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization

2.1 – Community Improvement and Revitalization

2.2 – Community Quality of Life and Assets

2.3 – Community Engagement

2.4 – Employment Growth from Recovery Act Funds

3.1 – Civic Investment

3.2 – Community Empowerment through Maximum Feasible Participation

4.1 – Expanding Opportunities through Community-Wide Partnerships

5.1 – Agency Development

6.1 – Independent Living

6.2 – Emergency Assistance

6.3 – Child and Family Development

6.4 – Family Supports (Seniors, Disabled, and Caregivers)

6.5 – Service Counts

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

National Performance Outcomes

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

During FY 2012, states and CAAs reported outcomes in support of the NPIs. In order to tell a more complete story, narratives about NPI outcome achievements and successes are included along with the national data. These narratives, written and submitted by states and CAAs, represent a cross-section of the impact that CAAs make every day in local communities through innovative strategies and with the support of CSBG funding.

National Performance Data

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

According to Information Memorandum 49 issued in February 2001, “OCS believes that the six national ROMA goals reflect a number of important concepts that transcend CSBG as a stand-alone program.¹⁸ The goals convey the unique strengths that the broader concept of community action brings to the Nation’s anti-poverty efforts:

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

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

¹⁸ Information Memorandum 49 can be found at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-information-memoranda>.

Figure 7: Community Action Program Participants Obtaining Employment

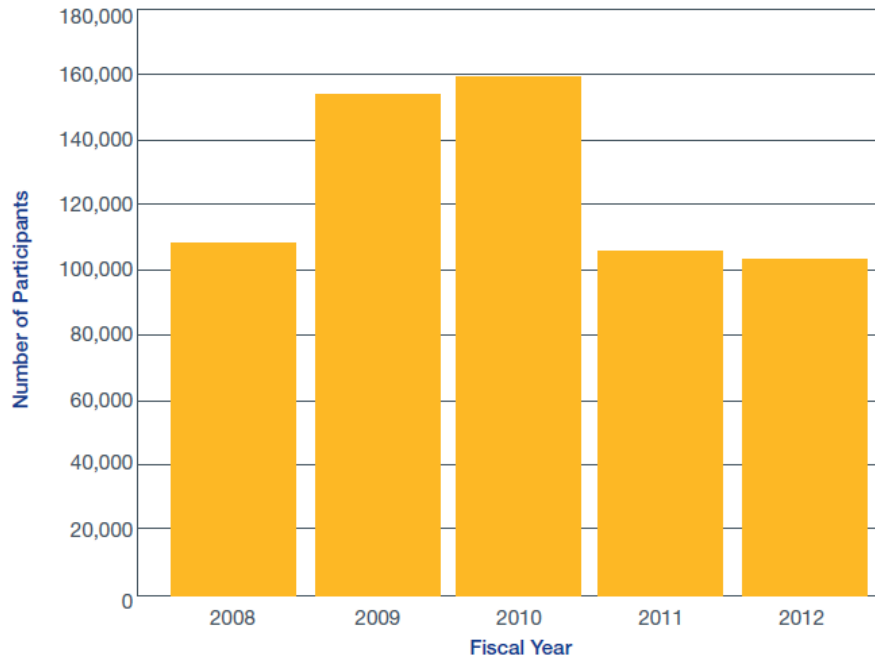


Figure 7 shows the number of CAA program participants who gained employment as a result of CAA initiatives over the last five years. The number of program participants gaining employment decreased by 2 percent over last year. This is in line with national statistics, given that the share of American adults with jobs has barely changed since 2010, hovering between 58.2 percent and 58.7 percent.^{19,20}

¹⁹ “Employment Situation Summary: The Employment Situation – April 2012” Bureau of Labor Statistics: <http://bls.gov/news.release/empsit.nr0.htm>

²⁰ Unemployment data highlighted on New York Times “Economix” blog, May 3, 2013: <http://economix.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/05/03/keeping-up-not-getting-ahead/>

Figure 8: Community Action Program Participants Increasing Their Income From Employment

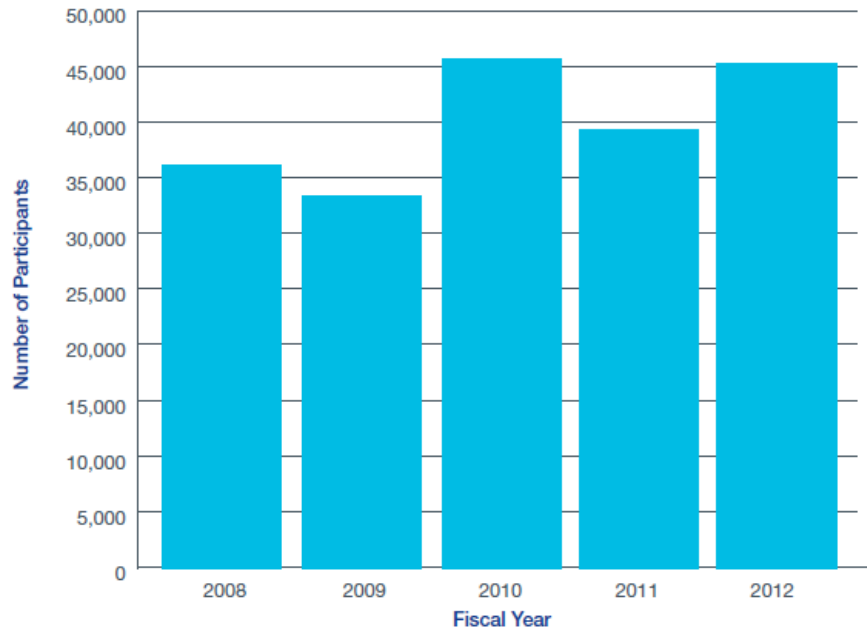


Figure 8 provides trend information for the number of CAA program participants who experienced an increase in income and/or benefits from employment as a result of CAA interventions over the past five years.

The figure above illustrates that every year since 2008, as a result of CAA assistance, at least 33,000 low-income program participants with jobs obtained an increase in income and/or benefits from employment. The number of individuals experiencing greater income from employment increased by 25 percent from FY 2008, and increased by 15 percent from FY 2011.

1.1: Employment

The CSBG Network achieved employment outcomes:

- 103,246** Unemployed low-income people obtained a job.
- 61,719** Unemployed low-income people obtained a job and maintained it for at least 90 days.
- 45,150** Low-income people with jobs obtained an increase in income and/or benefits.
- 27,589** Low-income people achieved “living wage” employment and/or benefits²¹.

²¹ There is no definitive national “living wage.” As a result, each CAA must define what constitutes a “living wage” and appropriate benefits in their service area.

1.2: Employment Supports

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

Job Skills

173,538 Low-income people obtained skills/competencies required for employment.

Education

22,159 Low-income people completed Adult Basic Education (ABE) or General Educational Development (GED) coursework and received a certificate or diploma.

15,002 Low-income people completed postsecondary education and obtained a certificate or diploma.

Care for Children

66,968 Low-income people enrolled school-aged children in before and after school programs.

297,256 Low-income people obtained child care for pre-school children or dependents.

Transportation

123,099 Low-income people gained access to reliable transportation and/or a driver's license.

Health Care

468,429 Low-income people obtained health care services for themselves or a family member.

Housing

161,982 Low-income people obtained safe and affordable housing.

Food and Nutrition

2,163,413 Low-income people obtained food assistance.

Energy Security

1,834,389 Low-income people obtained non-emergency Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) energy assistance.

133,379 Low-income people obtained non-emergency Weatherization assistance.

173,556 Low-income people obtained other non-emergency energy assistance.

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

1.3: Economic Asset Enhancement

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

Tax Credits

365,642 Low-income families in CAA tax preparation programs qualified for federal or state tax credits.

\$539,808,099 anticipated total tax credits.

Child Support Payments

8,127 Low-income families were helped to obtain court-ordered child support payments.

\$22,928,144 anticipated total payments.

Utility Savings

521,854 Low-income families enrolled in telephone lifeline programs and/or received energy bill discounts.

\$108,507,753 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

66,766 Low-income families demonstrated the ability to complete and maintain a budget for over 90 days.

Open Individual Development Accounts or Other Savings

9,284 Low-income families opened Individual Development Accounts (IDA) or other savings accounts.

Increase Savings

8,750 Low-income families increased their savings through IDA or other savings accounts.

\$6,448,116 total savings amount.

Capitalize Small Business

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

\$4,316,090 in savings used.

Enroll in Higher Education

1,125 Low-income families pursued post-secondary education with accumulated savings.

\$1,250,931 in savings used.

Purchase a Home

1,172 Low-income families purchased a home with accumulated savings.

\$5,306,376 in savings used.

Purchase Other Assets

1,199 Low-income families purchased other assets with accumulated savings.

\$1,082,189 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 advocacy²²:

Saved or Created Jobs

14,948 Jobs created or saved from reduction or elimination in the community.

Living Wage Jobs

11,266 Accessible “living wage” jobs created or preserved in the community.

New Housing

22,473 Safe and affordable housing units created in the community.

Improved or Preserved Housing

244,929 Existing housing units improved or preserved through construction, weatherization, or rehabilitation.

Health Care Services

271,298 Accessible safe and affordable health care services/facilities for low-income people created or saved from reduction or elimination.

²² CSBG does not support lobbying activities. The NPIs are outcomes from all activities of a Community Action Agency and many of the agencies typically receive funding from multiple (federal, state, local, and private) sources, not just CSBG. Many of these sources will allow for advocacy activities. In addition, the outcomes reported in NPI 2.1 and NPI 2.2 describe the alliances, partnerships, and relationships developed by the CAA to improve the quality of life and assets of the community and may not indicate lobbying efforts, but rather an increasing awareness and education of the public that influences public policy.

Child Care and Child Development

146,642 Child care or child development placement opportunities for low-income children created or saved from reduction or elimination.

Youth Programs

87,314 Before or after school program placement opportunities for low-income families created or saved from reduction or elimination.

Transportation

2,659,341 Transportation opportunities for low-income people (public transportation routes, rides, carpool arrangements, car purchase, and maintenance) created, expanded, or saved from elimination.

Educational Opportunities

104,871 Educational and training placement opportunities for low-income people created, expanded, or saved from elimination (including literacy, job training, ABE/GED, and postsecondary education).

2.2 Community Quality of Life and Assets

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

Public Policy

207,489 Community assets (i.e. low- and moderate-income housing, jobs, education and training opportunities, bus rides, and medical appointments) preserved or increased as a result of CAA advocacy for changes in laws, regulations, or public policies.

Community Facilities

883,053 Community facilities created, expanded, or saved from reduction or elimination as a result of CAA initiatives.

Community Services

121,768 Community services created, expanded, or saved from reduction or elimination as a result of CAA initiatives.

Commercial Services

17,044 Commercial services within low-income communities created, expanded, or saved from elimination as a result of CAA initiatives.

Quality-of-Life Resources

480,373 Neighborhood quality-of-life resources (i.e. parks, youth sports teams, recreation centers, special police foot patrols, and volunteer neighborhood watch programs) created, expanded, or

preserved as a result of CAA initiatives.

2.3 Community Engagement

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

700,494 Community members mobilized by CAAs to participate in community revitalization and anti-poverty initiatives.

44,382,313 Volunteer hours donated to CAAs.

2.4 Employment Growth from Recovery Act Funds²³

The CSBG Network worked to create and save jobs in the community:

4,210 Jobs created at least in part by Recovery Act funds.

8,585 Jobs saved at least in part by Recovery Act funds.

In addition to receiving CSBG Recovery Act funds, CAAs received Recovery Act funds from many other federal sources, such as the Department of Energy and the Department of Labor, as well as other HHS programs like Head Start. These other funding sources did not follow the same requirements as the Recovery Act funding, and were not required to be liquidated by December 2010. As such, some of this funding was carried over on a state-to-state basis. This NPI captures the total number of jobs created or saved at least in part by any Recovery Act funds in the community in FY 2012.

3.1 Community Enhancement through Maximum Feasible Participation

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

25,186,536 Volunteer hours donated by low-income individuals to CAAs.

Many low-income people empowered by the CSBG Network are invested not only in their own success, but that of their community and their peers. To capture the impact and dedication of low-income program participants, NPI 3.1 was added in FY 2009. Based on the total number of volunteer hours reported in NPI 2.3, 57 percent of total volunteered time was donated by low-income individuals.

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

57,009 Low-income people participated in formal community organizations, government, boards, or councils that provide input to decision-making and policy setting as a result of CAA efforts.

²³ These data reflect counts of positions created or saved by any Recovery Act Funds, not Full Time Equivalents (FTEs), and not exclusively by CSBG Recovery Act funds.

Community Business Ownership

3,796 Low-income people acquired businesses in their communities as a result of CAA assistance.

Homeownership in the Community

3,905 Low-income people purchased a home in their community as a result of CAA assistance.

Community Involvement

282,285 Low-income people engaged in non-governance community activities or groups created or supported by CAAs.

4.1 Expanding Opportunities Through Community-Wide Partnerships

184,993 Organizations worked with the CSBG Network to promote family and community outcomes.

These organizations included:

- 41,627** Nonprofits
- 18,775** Faith-Based Organizations
- 13,960** Local Governments
- 7,028** State Governments
- 3,802** Federal Government
- 41,741** For-Profit Business or Corporations
- 9,868** Consortiums/Collaborations
- 4,651** Housing Consortiums/Collaborations
- 9,435** School Districts
- 4,919** Institutions of Postsecondary Education/Training
- 4,953** Financial/Banking Institutions
- 11,513** Health Service Institutions
- 4,285** Statewide Associations or Collaborations

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

5.1 Agency Development

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

Certified Trainers in Local CAAs

- 538** Certified Community Action Professionals (CCAP)
- 261** Nationally Certified ROMA Trainers
- 4,278** Family Development Trainers
- 10,681** Child Development Trainers

Training Participation

- 114,686** Staff attending trainings
- 14,317** Board members attending trainings
- 2,967,678** Hours of staff in trainings
- 96,281** Hours of Board members in trainings

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

6.1 Independent Living

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

Senior Citizens

- 1,981,684** Senior citizens received services and maintained an independent living situation as a result of services.

Individuals with Disabilities

- 1,300,763*** Individuals with disabilities received services and maintained an independent living situation as a result of services.
 - 115,691** Of those individuals were 17 years old and younger.
 - 372,304** Of those individuals were between 18 and 54 years old.
 - 532,413** Of those individuals were 55 years old and older.

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

6.2 Emergency Assistance

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

<u>Individuals</u>	<u>Emergency Services</u>
6,342,555	Emergency Food
2,967,118	Emergency Fuel or Utility Payments
197,888	Emergency Rent or Mortgage Assistance
44,885	Emergency Car or Home Repair
179,742	Emergency Temporary Shelter
141,031	Emergency Medical Care
57,553	Emergency Protection from Violence
48,656	Emergency Legal Assistance
392,637	Emergency Transportation
26,592	Disaster Relief
273,025	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

- 513,475** Infants and children obtained age-appropriate immunizations, medical, and dental care.
- 1,522,864** Infants and children received adequate nutrition, assisting in their growth and development.
- 400,876** Infants and children participated in pre-school activities, assisting in developing school readiness skills.
- 218,251** Children who participated in pre-school activities became developmentally ready to enter kindergarten or first grade.

Youth

- 176,488** Youth experienced improved health and physical development.
- 142,581** Youth experienced improved social and emotional development.
- 95,631** Youth avoided risk-taking behavior for a defined period of time.

53,149 Youth reduced involvement with the criminal justice system.

156,667 Youth increased their academic, athletic, or social skills by participating in before or after school programs.

Parents and Other Adults

237,537 Parents and/or other adults learned and exhibited improved parenting skills.

216,301 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

32,294 Participants enrolled children in before or after school programs.

83,910 Participants obtained care for a child or other dependent.

Transportation

367,178 Participants obtained access to reliable transportation and/or a driver's license.

Health Care

124,749 Participants obtained health care services for themselves or family member.

Housing

116,670 Participants obtained safe and affordable housing.

Food and Nutrition

1,113,335 Participants obtained food assistance.

Energy Security

1,247,921 Participants obtained non-emergency Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) energy assistance.

63,248 Participants obtained non-emergency Weatherization assistance.

150,003 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 has been added to capture 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

12,999,415	Food Boxes
239,936,643	Pounds of Food
1,727,127	Units of Clothing
17,362,510	Rides Provided
8,274,461	Information and Referral Calls

CAAs that meet the needs of low-income families through the provision of services and resources report those services in NPI 6.5. Unlike the other NPIs, where outcomes are mostly measured in the number of unduplicated individuals or families impacted, NPI 6.5 measures services.

Outcomes Summary

The outcomes documented above demonstrate the CSBG Network's widespread impact on the nation's most vulnerable individuals, families, and communities. CAAs use ROMA to continually analyze and improve their programs and results, and continued success is evident in the indicators. For example, the CSBG Network eliminated nearly 107,000 more employment barriers for low-income job-seekers in FY 2012, such as lack of affordable child care, health care, employment training, and education, than in FY 2011. It should be noted that in conjunction with an overall decrease in funding due to the ending of CSBG Recovery Act and other Recovery Act funds, many outcome achievements also decreased.

In all, the CSBG Network reduced or eliminated 32.5 million conditions of poverty in FY 2012. The following is a demonstration of the key areas in which the Network made improvements. While some participants may have received a single service in only one key area to improve their self-sufficiency, many others received multiple services. For example, an individual coming to a CAA in need of employment may need additional education to secure a job but transportation and childcare are essential to ensuring they maintain it.

Employment

The CSBG Network assisted clients with finding and maintaining employment and increasing wages or benefits. CAAs supported these outcomes 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-seeking and training assistance, CAAs provided many services that remove barriers to employment, such as safe and reliable housing and transportation.

Employment-related initiatives were a major part of CAAs' efforts to address high unemployment. As a result of CAA involvement, nearly 103,000 unemployed individuals obtained jobs. To help low-income people maintain

employment, the CSBG Network helped nearly 300,000 people secure reliable transportation. This is an increase of 35 percent from the previous year.

Education

Both children and adults benefit from the educational opportunities provided by the CSBG Network. CAAs make education more accessible to low-income individuals through ABE or GED courses, college scholarships, skills training, and a multitude of options and support services based on local need. Over 173,000 individuals obtained skills required for employment.

The number of people completing college as a result of CSBG Network assistance was more than 15,000. In addition to enrolling tens of thousands of youth in before and after-school programs, the CSBG Network also was instrumental in assisting nearly 401,000 children to develop necessary school readiness skills through participation in pre-school activities.

Health Care

The CSBG Network made health care more accessible to nearly 593,000 low-income individuals. CAAs helped infants and children improve and maintain their health in several ways. More than 513,000 infants and children received necessary immunizations, medical care, and dental care. In addition, 1.5 million infants and children received adequate nutrition, which assisted in their growth and development.

Energy

The CSBG Network provided energy services to low-income individuals through WAP, LIHEAP, and other energy programs. For example, nearly 245,000 low-income families obtained WAP services. Low-income individuals' homes were made more energy-efficient to decrease utility payments and also positively impact the environment. The Recovery Act supported the creation of a number of innovative initiatives such as green business development and WAP job training.

National Performance Targets and Trends

In addition to CSBG's performance measurement initiative, the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has established a government-wide initiative to use performance targets and outcome measures to assess the program efficiency and effectiveness of all federally-funded domestic assistance programs. As a result, beginning in FY 2004 OCS began to develop and report CSBG performance targets, or anticipated levels of result achievement. This section of the FY 2012 report represents the ninth year of collecting performance targets based on the NPIs.

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

- National Performance Indicator 1.1 – Employment
- National Performance Indicator 1.3 – Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization
- National Performance Indicator 6.2 – Emergency Assistance
- National Performance Indicator 6.3 – Child and Family Development

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

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

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

NPI 1.1

Table 4 shows performance measures for NPI 1.1: The number and percentage of low-income participants in Community Action employment initiatives who get a job or become self-employed. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for Employment in FY 2012, with 840 CAAs reporting outcomes for this indicator. CAAs achieved their performance targets by at least 89 percent in all measures.

Table 4: National Performance Indicator 1.1 – Employment

Performance Measure	Enrolled in Program	Expected to Achieve Outcome (Target)	Achieving Outcome	Achieving Target
Unemployed and obtained a job	216,372	106,513	103,246	96.93%
Employed and maintained a job for at least 90 days	128,917	63,299	61,719	97.50%
Employed and obtained an increase in employment income and/or benefits	97,065	47,569	45,150	94.91%
Achieved “living wage” employment and/or benefits	74,421	30,825	27,589	89.50%
TOTAL	516,775	248,206	237,704	95.8%

NPI 1.3

Table 5 shows performance measures for NPI 1.3: The number and percentage of low-income households that achieve an increase in financial assets and/or financial skills as a result of Community Action assistance. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization in FY 2012, with 818 CAAs reporting outcomes for this indicator. Achievements of targets were high, with CAAs achieving their performance targets by at least 80% in all but 3 measures. The purchase of and saving for homes often results in lower numbers in comparison to the other indicators; the number is lower than usual due to the recession and its impact on the housing market and families' ability to save.

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

Performance Measure	Enrolled	Expected to Achieve Outcome (Target)	Achieving Outcome	Achieving Target
Identified and received Federal/State tax credits	402,811	354,860	365,642	103.04%
Received court-ordered child support	20,004	10,172	8,127	79.90%
Received telephone and energy discounts	574,978	499,828	521,854	104.41%
Developed/maintained a family budget for 90 days or more	99,515	65,512	66,766	101.91%
Opened Individual Development Account (IDA)	15,228	9,954	9,284	93.27%
Increased savings through IDA or other savings accounts	13,199	8,465	8,750	103.37%
Used IDA to capitalize a business	3,731	1,004	941	93.73%
Used IDA to pursue higher education	3,241	1,295	1,125	86.87%
Used IDA to purchase a home	5,848	1,696	1,172	69.10%
Used IDA to purchase other assets	3,847	1,708	1,199	70.20%
TOTAL	1,142,402	954,494	984,860	103.2%

NPI 6.2

Table 6 shows performance measures for NPI 6.2: The number of low-income individuals served by Community Action who sought emergency assistance and the number of those individuals for whom assistance was provided. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for Emergency Assistance in FY 2012, with 988 CAAs reporting outcomes for this indicator. CAAs responded to 85.84 percent of all emergency needs for low-income families. One measure with increased need, emergency rent or mortgage assistance, was only met 50 percent of the time. This percentage has not changed much over the past several years, indicating that the need for housing assistance is a chronic issue.

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	7,385,461	6,342,555	85.88%
	Emergency Fuel or Utility Payments	3,348,293	2,967,118	88.62%
	Emergency Rent or Mortgage Assistance	398,611	197,888	49.64%
	Emergency Car or Home Repair	58,396	44,885	76.86%
	Emergency Temporary Shelter	232,585	179,742	77.28%
	Emergency Medical Care	153,555	141,031	91.84%
	Emergency Protection from Violence	59,957	57,553	95.99%
	Emergency Legal Assistance	57,437	48,656	84.71%
	Emergency Transportation	421,413	392,637	93.17%
	Disaster Relief	28,643	26,592	92.84%
	Emergency Clothing	288,348	273,025	94.69%
	Total	12,432,699	10,671,682	85.8%

NPI 6.3

Table 7 shows performance measures for NPI 6.3: The number and percentage of all infants, children, youth, parents, and other adults participating in developmental or enrichment programs who achieve program goals. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for Child and Family Development, with 875 CAAs reporting outcomes for this indicator. CAAs were able to exceed their targets for most of the measures in this indicator, and met their targets no less than 97% of the time.

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	534,476	502,478	513,475	102.19%
Improved nutrition (physical health)	1,429,918	1,385,878	1,522,864	109.88%
Achieved school readiness skills	437,173	391,189	400,876	102.48%
Improved developmental readiness for kindergarten or first grade	268,153	224,146	218,251	97.37%
Youth				
Improved health and physical development	188,977	160,084	176,488	110.25%
Improved social and emotional development	237,606	131,554	142,581	108.38%
Avoided risk-taking behaviors	110,632	89,996	95,631	106.26%
Reduced involvement with the criminal justice system	75,125	54,022	53,149	98.38%
Increased academic, athletic, and social skills	175,709	142,795	156,667	109.71%
Adults				
Improved parenting skills	280,349	238,824	237,537	99.46%
Improved family functioning skills	256,316	218,847	216,301	98.84%
TOTAL	3,994,434	3,539,813	3,733,820	105.5%

Targeting Summary

CAAs were most successful in setting and achieving performance targets for NPIs 1.3 (Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization), and 6.3 (Child and Family Development). Targeting for NPI 1.1 (Employment) and NPI 6.2 (Emergency Assistance) were consistently well above the goal of 80 percent.

Overall, the data demonstrate that despite volatile and hard-to-predict economic conditions, the CSBG Network has remained knowledgeable about its capacity to achieve results and has planned effectively to provide the most needed services to low-income families and communities.

Tribal Uses of Direct CSBG Funds

Overview

Indian tribes and tribal organizations receiving direct CSBG funds provide services addressing employment, education, housing, nutrition, emergency services, substance abuse, energy, and health care services to low-income Native American elders, adults, families, adolescents and young children. Tribal recipients of CSBG funding are among the most vulnerable populations in the country, with 39% 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 from OCS submit model plan and application information to the OCS annually or biannually (as determined by the Tribe or organization) for review and acceptance. Some tribal governments chose to receive funding through the state, especially where supplemental state funds are made available, such as Minnesota and New York. Grant amounts are determined based on each state's and Indian Tribe's poverty populations. In 2012:

- 58 tribes and tribal organizations chose to receive direct CSBG funding.
- A combined \$5,057,945 was awarded to 51 tribes and several tribal organizations, some serving multiple tribes.
- In total, 123 Indian tribes living across 21 states received direct CSBG funding.

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

CSBG provides tribes with funds to lessen poverty in communities by providing a range of services and activities to address the needs of low-income Tribal members. CSBG funds may also be used to complement other Federal Administration for Children and Families' programs, such as Assets for Independence, Head Start, and Low Income Home Energy Assistance.

Core CSBG services funded with 2012 direct tribal funding included:

- Employment programs—including support for job placement, vocational and skills training, job development, and eliminating barriers to work—were funded by 47 tribal grantees using CSBG funds.
- Education programs, including adult education, literacy programs, scholarships, Head Start enhancement, child development programs, and anti-drug education were funded with CSBG funds by 31 tribal grantees.
- Income Management services, including assistance with budgeting, tax preparation and tax credit information, and medical and other benefit claims assistance for elders were supported with CSBG funds by 13 tribal grantees.
- Housing programs, including homeownership counseling and loan assistance, counseling/advocacy in landlord/tenant relations and fair housing concerns, housing assistance, shelters and services for the homeless and home repair and rehabilitation were supported with CSBG funds by 35 tribal grantees.
- Emergency Services programs, including temporary housing, rent or mortgage assistance, cash assistance/short-term loans, energy or utility assistance, emergency food, clothing and medical services, and disaster response were supported with CSBG funds by 39 tribal grantees.

- Nutrition programs, including organizing, operating and assisting food banks, counseling and public education regarding nutrition and food preparation, community gardening, water, and food production programs, preparing and delivering meals, especially to homebound elders, and providing meals were supported with CSBG funds by 42 tribal grantees.
- Support for Improved Service Linkages, including eligibility coordination, interagency partnerships, Tribal/State partnerships, and public/private partnerships were supported with CSBG funds by 52 tribal grantees.
- Self-sufficiency programs that offer a continuum of services to assist families in becoming more financially independent, including assessing family needs and resources, developing a plan of support, and identifying resources were supported with CSBG funds by 51 tribal grantees.
- Health programs, including diabetes and other health education and treatment, emergency medical services, and transportation to medical services for elders were supported with CSBG funds by 36 tribal grantees.

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

Given the severe economic crisis affecting tribal communities across the country, tribal grantees report the central importance of Emergency Services in meeting the basic self-sufficiency needs of low-income tribal members. Emergency Services include temporary housing, rent or mortgage assistance, cash assistance/short-term loans, energy or utility assistance, as well as emergency food, clothing and medical services. In 2012, the majority of tribal grantees prioritized the provision of Emergency Assistance with CSBG funding.

National CSBG Performance Goals: Toward Success in Tribal Communities

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

- 88% (52 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.

- 83% (49 tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds in specific programs, services and activities that improve Tribal communities, including community improvement and revitalization, increased community quality of life assets, community engagement and volunteerism.

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

- 66% (39 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.

- 84% (50 tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds in specific programs, services and activities that facilitate interagency, tribal/state, and public/private partnerships.

Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.

- 88% (52 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.

- 56% (33 tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds in strengthening family and other supportive environments to help vulnerable populations achieve their potential.

CSBG Administration and Fiscal Integrity

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, and Office of Community Services all have zero tolerance for fraud. States are expected to investigate thoroughly any and all suspected CSBG fraud cases. OCS closely monitors CSBG to ensure that cases of fraud, abuse, and mismanagement are found and addressed appropriately. OCS actively works with the CSBG Network to prevent fraud and abuse and ensure CSBG program integrity.

State compliance with CSBG requirements is assessed through annual State Plan reviews and State Assessments. The CSBG Act requires that eligible entities are monitored at least once every three years. In addition, eligible entities are required to have annual audits and to submit them to the state for review. In cases where findings are noted, corrective action plans are put in place to address when and how improvements will be made to strengthen areas of weakness.

In preparation for administering FY 2009 – 2010 Recovery Act funding, the HHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed recommendations in a 2006 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report on CSBG as well as OCS adjustments to monitoring and oversight procedures for CSBG since FY 2006. In addition, in FY 2010 OIG conducted 32 on-site monitoring visits to review agency internal controls. The OIG reports are available at: www.oig.hhs.gov.

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

OCS has also worked with the Monitoring and Assessment Task Force, a consortium of federal, state, and local officials associated with CSBG, 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 TA grants to associations with appropriate Community Services programmatic, administrative, and fiscal control experience, to help troubled CSBG grantees improve their allocation and control of funds, oversight of local agencies and compliance with Office of Management and Budget and Internal Revenue Service requirements.

Federal CSBG staff is required by law to conduct annual reviews of select states each year called State Assessments (SAs). At the time of the GAO investigation, some states had not received an SA in several years. Since the GAO report was issued, OCS analyzed risk and established and implemented a triennial schedule for monitoring state CSBG lead agencies.

By the end of FY 2012, OCS staff had conducted SAs in more than 45 states since the GAO report was published in June 2006. The SAs were conducted using improved assessment methodologies and tools that more thoroughly and clearly explored the administrative, programmatic, and fiscal health of CSBG programs.

On August 25, 2010, OCS issued Information Memorandum 117 outlining the CSBG monitoring schedule for FY 2011 – FY 2013. A copy of the Information Memorandum was provided to each CSBG state agency. A copy of

Information Memorandum 117 can be found at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/no-117-three-year-csbg-monitoring-schedule-ffy-2011-ffy-2013>.

Guidance to States on Statutory Monitoring Responsibilities

GAO found that states interpreted the CSBG law that requires state CSBG staff to conduct on-site evaluations of their local organizations at least once every three years in various ways. To clarify on-site evaluation requirements, OCS issued Information Memorandum 97 to advise state CSBG authorities of their statutory obligation to monitor local agencies; encourage states to make special efforts to conduct monitoring and to provide TA among those agencies that are scheduled for initial or follow-up Head Start Program Review Instrument for Systems Monitoring reviews; and further clarify the statutory obligations of state CSBG lead agencies to monitor all local entities receiving CSBG funding within a three-year period. Information Memorandum 97 can be found at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/im-no-97-guidance-on-the-csbg-requirement-to-monitor-eligible-entities>.

On May 1, 2012, OCS issued Information Memorandum 116 to provide additional guidance on statutory and regulatory requirements for terminating organizational eligibility or otherwise reducing the share of funding allocated to any CSBG-eligible entity. A step-by-step description outlined necessary actions and considerations for terminating or reducing funds to a CSBG-eligible entity for cause. States were encouraged to review internal monitoring, corrective action, and hearing procedures to assure compliance with the CSBG Act and applicable regulations cited in this memorandum. Information Memorandum 116 can be found at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/no-116-corrective-action-termination-or-reduction-of-funding>.

Summary

In the years since GAO commenced its review of CSBG, OCS staff and management have made significant strides in restructuring the monitoring component of CSBG in a way that improves program administration, accountability, and outcomes.

In August 2009, the HHS Inspector General (HHS IG) issued a report indicating that the findings and recommendations cited by GAO and reviewed by HHS IG had been addressed.

HHS IG conducted 32 on-site reviews in selected states to determine whether CSBG state agencies established adequate internal controls for assessing and monitoring of CSBG funds provided to eligible entities under the Recovery Act of 2009. OCS is working closely with the CSBG Network and with the HHS IG to ensure appropriate oversight of CSBG. During FY 2012, Federal CSBG staff conducted SAs in six states: Alabama, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Conclusion

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) is unique among federal programs in that it is one of a very few comprehensive investments exclusively focused on reducing poverty. More commonly, other federal programs address specific challenges or factors involved in poverty. In contrast, CSBG effectively uses a powerful mix of federal, state, and local resources to address the community- and family-level barriers that lead to systemic poverty. CSBG allows States and CAAs to strategically target the root causes of poverty at the local level and to impact health and economic security on a national scale.

CSBG funds result in innovative programs that address the leading causes of poverty, such as lack of affordable housing, inadequate access to health care, and too few job opportunities. CSBG helps low-income Americans obtain employment, increase their education, access vital early childhood programs, and maintain their independence. According to research from the University of Michigan and Columbia University, social factors are just as critical to people's well-being and life expectancy as health factors. The negative impact of poverty, such as lack of social support and income inequality, can lead to adverse health outcomes and death in the same way that a behavior like smoking cigarettes does.²⁴

The CSBG National Performance Indicators (NPIs) are a tool for setting priorities and monitoring progress toward the broader goal of ending poverty. Current data, which is collected annually from 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, measures the impact of states in eliminating barriers to family self-sufficiency and community revitalization. Across family and community level domains ranging from health and housing to employment and education, CAAs eliminated 32.5 million conditions of poverty that create barriers to economic security among low-income individuals, families, and communities. That is an increase of 13% over FY 2008. Even with the decrease in funding from the ending of the Recovery Act funding and the rising number of individuals seeking assistance from the CSBG Network as a result of the state of the economy, the CSBG Network was able to respond to the increased need and maintain its high levels of success in reducing the barriers to family self-sufficiency and community revitalization.

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 the number of emergency services CAAs provide decreased 34% over the last four years, the number of non-emergency services addressed saw a 73% increase.

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. Based on the vision laid out by the War on Poverty, Community Action Agencies work to eliminate poverty and revitalize low-income communities. The effort of the Community Action Network moves low-income families toward self-sufficiency 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-incomes²⁵.

Nationwide, child poverty rates remained high, at 23% in 2012, the latest year with data available.²⁶ The CSBG Network responded to these high poverty levels and provided services to 4.6 million children in FY 2012, representing nearly 30% of all children in poverty. The high number of children in poverty reflects the high unemployment rate nationwide, the latter of which directly impacts parents. Across the country in 2012, the average

²⁴ Galea, Sandro et al. "Estimated Deaths Attributable to Social Factors in the United States." *American Journal of Public Health* 101, no. 8 (2011).

²⁵ CSBG Act. <https://www.congress.gov/105/plaws/publ285/PLAW-105publ285.pdf>

²⁶ Children in Poverty, National Kids Count <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty>

unemployed American was out of work for 39 weeks.²⁷ In the past year, 15% more people increased their income and benefits through CSBG Network assistance.

Aside from direct employment, education is another major factor in becoming economically secure. The CSBG Network has always been instrumental in helping low-income people obtain college degrees. During FY 2012, more than 15,000 people completed college as a result of CSBG Network assistance. This assistance is particularly crucial at a time when 40% of undergraduate students in the U.S. have total family incomes below 200% FPG.²⁸

The CSBG Network faced a critical situation in FY 2012. The ongoing economic recovery created a straining demand for services. But this anti-poverty network of over 1,000 State-managed, local agencies expanded economic security for vulnerable populations and created employment opportunities for low-wage workers. The coordinated services provided by CSBG go beyond short-term interventions and strengthen long-term economic security for individuals, communities, and the nation. Every dollar invested in CSBG leveraged \$22.74 of other federal, state, local, and private funds in that CSBG creates the capacity of organizations to attract other local, state and federal dollars to communities. That statistic does not even include the significant increase in benefits and wages, tax revenue, and avoided costs to other federal safety net services as a result of improved economic opportunity. The statistics outlined in this report demonstrate the strength and value of CSBG as the national anti-poverty strategy that coordinates local, state, and federal efforts to end poverty and secure a promising future for our nation.

²⁷ Bureau of Labor and Statistics, “Unemployed Persons by Duration of Unemployment.” September 6, 2013.
<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t12.htm>

²⁸ Miller, Kevin and Gaultand, Barbara and Thorman, Abby. “Improving Child Care Access to Promote Postsecondary Success Among Low-Income Parents.” Institute for Women’s Policy Research, March 2011.
<http://www.iwpr.org/publications/pubs/improving-child-care-access-to-promote-postsecondary-success-among-low-income-parents>

Appendix A: FY 2012 CSBG State Assessments

APPENDIX A TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
State of Alabama	67
State of Michigan	71
State of Missouri	75
State of New York	79
State of Washington	83
State of Wisconsin	87

CSBG State Assessments (SAs)

The CSBG Act requires that each state designate a lead agency to administer CSBG. Further, the CSBG Act requires the Secretary to conduct evaluations in several states each fiscal year regarding the use of CSBG funds. In compliance with the CSBG Act, SAs are conducted to examine the implementation, performance, compliance, and outcomes of a state's CSBG and to certify that the state is adhering to the provisions set forth in Sections 678B and 676(b) of the Act. On August 25, 2010, OCS issued Information Memorandum 117 explaining that OCS's Division of State Assistance would conduct on-site SAs in Fiscal Years 2010-2013.

During the SAs, Federal staff conduct an assessment of the state level and also validate information through visits to selected eligible entities in the state. In accordance with the CSBG Act, the SAs examine the states assurances pursuant to section 676, 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 to Needy Families (TANF) program, the elderly, homeless, migrant and seasonal workers, and youth;
2. Coordination of service delivery to ensure linkages among services, such as to employment and training activities, with the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), faith-based and other community-based charitable organizations, and other social services programs;
3. Innovative approaches for community and neighborhood-based service provision;
4. Ability to provide emergency food and nutrition to populations served;
5. Adherence to statutory procedures governing the termination and reduction of funding for the local entity administering the program;
6. Adequate and appropriate composition of Tripartite Boards;
7. Appropriate fiscal and programmatic procedures to include a Community Action Plan from the eligible entities that identifies how the needs of communities will be met with CSBG funds; and
8. Participation in the performance measurement system, the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) initiative.

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

1. Methodology for distribution and disbursement of CSBG funds to the eligible entities;
2. Fiscal controls and accounting procedures;
3. State administrative expenses;
4. Mandatory public hearings conducted by the State Legislature; and

5. General procedures for governing the administration of CSBG, including Tripartite Board governance, non-discrimination provisions, and political activity prohibitions.

The SAs, conducted by OCS, follow a standard monitoring protocol for administrative, programmatic, and fiscal compliance with CSBG requirements.

In Fiscal Year 2012, OCS conducted on-site State Assessment reviews of the use of Fiscal Year 2009 CSBG funds by the states of Alabama, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Washington, and Wisconsin. The SAs help OCS to assure the smooth operation of the CSBG at the state and local levels.

The following State Assessments for the states of Alabama, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Washington, and Wisconsin include information about the state program and eligible entity operations.

State of Alabama

State Assessment Summary

From January 23 to January 27, 2012, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the state of Alabama regarding activities implemented with Fiscal Year 2009 CSBG funds. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review determined that the state of Alabama was not in full compliance with the CSBG Act, the Terms and Conditions of CSBG, and other applicable policies. The findings included: inadequate policies to ensure deficiencies identified during on-site reviews would be corrected and closed; failure to submit financial forms in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR); and inadequate policies for addressing Child Support Services and Referrals. In addition, the state did not have adequate policies for addressing Tripartite Boards, Corrective Action, Termination and Reductions of funding, Designation and Re-designation of eligible entities, accountability and CSBG Act reporting requirements.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The State's response was incorporated into the final SA report. As a result of the SA, the state issued a revised CSBG Policies and Procedures Manual to all eligible entities. The state also made revisions to the 269 financial reports and submitted them along with subsequent reports to OCS. The state's documentation satisfied the requirements. No further action is required by the state.

A copy of the final Alabama SA is available at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessment-for-2012-alabama>

Program Operations

The Governor has designated the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA) as the lead agency for administration of CSBG. The Alabama CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 21 eligible entities that serve 67 counties. The eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include money management and micro-business development.

The largest groups of clients served were African Americans, high school graduates/GED recipients, single female parents, renters, and those with family incomes up to 50 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines. The following table illustrates the number of reported characteristics of individuals and families served throughout the state.

Client Characteristics and Statistics for the State of Alabama

CSBG Client Characteristics and Statistics Reported by State	
Race by Number of Persons*	
African American	163,628
White	99,529
Other	2,829
Multi-race	4,883
Ethnicity by Number of Persons*	
Hispanic or Latino	5,335
Education: Years of Schooling by Number of Persons 24 Years Old and Older	
0-8 Years	17,998
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	47,267
High School Graduates/GED	49,633
12+ Some Postsecondary	15,782
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	7,547
Family Structure by Number of Families	
Single Parent Female	44,730
Single Parent Male	2,628
Two Parent Household	13,987
Single Person, No Children	42,825
Two Adults, No Children	10,376
Family Housing by Number of Families	
Own	49,605
Rent	58,575
Homeless	1,099
Level of Family Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines by Number of Families	
Up to 50%	38,539
51% to 75%	27,818
76% to 100%	29,350
101% to 125%	13,665
126% to 150%	7,606
151% or more	5,752

***Race and Ethnicity are not mutually exclusive categories.**

Uses of CSBG Funds

State officials and the eligible entities reported the following program activities associated with CSBG funds:

Employment Programs

Alabama reported spending \$946,029 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

Alabama reported spending \$1,327,878 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

Alabama reported spending \$969,583 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

Alabama reported spending \$4,008,798 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

Alabama reported spending \$782,015 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

Alabama reported spending \$771,085 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

Alabama reported spending \$375,136 on CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

Alabama reported spending \$1,009,884 in CSBG funds on income management programs.

Linkages

Alabama reported spending \$1,147,620 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

Alabama reported spending \$1,147,620 on programs serving seniors, and \$937,596 on programs serving youth. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages six to 17 or persons over 55 years of age.

Eligible Entities Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the on-site visit. The OCS SA team determined that the state utilizes a comprehensive monitoring tool and maintains a monitoring schedule that assures all eligible entities are monitored for compliance with state and Federal statutes. However, during FY 2009, the state did not have policies and procedures in place to ensure that weaknesses or deficiencies identified during the on-site reviews would be corrected and properly closed. The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities:

Montgomery Community Action Committee, Inc.

Montgomery Community Action Committee, Inc. (MCAC) is a private non-profit organization established in 1965 to administer and operate numerous social service programs. MCAC provides services primarily to low-income residents in Montgomery County. Primary services include early childhood education, employment and training, and transportation assistance. In addition, MCAC provides housing, food and utility assistance to families in Montgomery County.

In FY 2009, MACA provided services to over 6,500 clients. MACA had an annual budget of \$12,912,804 including \$639,165 in CSBG funds.

Elmore-Autauga Community Action Committee, Inc.

Elmore-Autauga Community Action Committee, Inc. is a private non-profit organization established in 1966. Elmore-Autauga is located in Wetumpka and provides services to low-income families in the central Alabama counties of Elmore and Autauga. Primary services include congregate meals, transportation, utility assistance, housing, and health care. The organization also administers Head Start and Early Head Start programs.

In FY 2009, Elmore-Autauga provided services to over 7,000 clients. It had an annual budget of \$7,547,216 including \$189,706 in CSBG funds.

Community Action Agency of Talladega, Clay, Randolph, Calhoun and Cleburne Counties

Community Action Agency of Talladega, Clay, Randolph, Calhoun and Cleburne Counties (CAATCRCC) is a private non-profit organization established in 1965. The agency is located in Talladega. Services provided by CAATCRCC include community food, transportation, utility assistance, housing, and health care. CAATCRCC also administers Head Start and Early Head Start programs.

In FY 2009, CAATCRCC served over 15,000 clients. It had an annual budget of \$6,832,216 including \$681,308 in CSBG funds.

State of Michigan

State Assessment Summary

From October 24 to October 28, 2011, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the state of Michigan regarding activities implemented with Fiscal Year 2009 CSBG funds. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review determined that the state of Michigan was not in full compliance with the CSBG Act, the Terms and Conditions of the CSBG, and other applicable policies.

The state utilizes a comprehensive monitoring tool and maintains a monitoring schedule that assures all eligible entities are monitored for compliance with state and Federal statutes. However, OCS reviewers noted weaknesses in the state and eligible entities' retention of support documentation and follow-up activities for corrective action resulting from monitoring reviews. The state did not secure from eligible entities documentation verifying the corrective action process had been completed.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The State's response was incorporated into the final SA report. The state reported that internal programmatic and financial monitoring practices, corrective action procedures, contract language, community services policy manual items and hearing procedures have been reviewed to assure compliance with the CSBG Act and applicable regulations. In addition, tools, policies, and procedures for managing corrective action plans, reduction, or termination of findings have been developed to assure accountability and prevent waste, fraud, or abuse of CSBG funds. OCS will follow-up to ensure that the findings are addressed and closed.

A copy of the final Michigan SA is available at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessment-for-2012-michigan>

Program Operations

The Governor of Michigan designated the Michigan Department of Human Services (MDHS), as the appropriate lead agency for the administration of CSBG. In Michigan, CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 30 eligible entities serving 83 counties. The eligible entities provide an array of services according to the Community Action Plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training as well as transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, domestic violence prevention services, money management, and microbusiness development.

The largest groups of clients served were White, high school graduates/GED recipients, single persons, renters, and those with family incomes up to 50 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines. The following table illustrates the number of reported characteristics of individuals and families served throughout the state.

Client Characteristics and Statistics for the State of Michigan

CSBG Client Characteristics and Statistics Reported by State	
Race by Number of Persons*	
African American	79,298
White	180,584
Other	6,589
Multi-race	2,976
Ethnicity by Number of Persons*	
Hispanic or Latino	11,990
Education: Years of Schooling by Number of Persons 24 Years Old and Older	
0-8 Years	19,325
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	32,106
High School Graduates/GED	72,558
12+ Some Postsecondary	25,588
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	8,487
Family Structure by Number of Families	
Single Parent Female	30,602
Single Parent Male	4,328
Two Parent Household	26,718
Single Person, No Children	55,206
Two Adults, No Children	18,127
Family Housing by Number of Families	
Own	54,552
Rent	64,375
Homeless	2,833
Level of Family Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines by Number of Families	
Up to 50%	33,983
51% to 75%	23,844
76% to 100%	31,690
101% to 125%	23,728
126% to 150%	10,802
151% or more	13,052

***Race and Ethnicity are not mutually exclusive categories.**

Uses of CSBG Funds

State officials and the eligible entities reported the following program activities associated with CSBG funds:

Employment Programs

Michigan reported spending \$1,752,049 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

Michigan reported spending \$1,886,935 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

Michigan reported spending \$1,834,308 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

Michigan reported spending \$5,627,325 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

Michigan reported spending \$3,685,768 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

Michigan reported spending \$2,447,312 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

Michigan reported spending \$791,401 on CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

Michigan reported spending \$2,638,120 in CSBG funds on income management programs.

Linkages

Michigan reported spending \$3,918,109 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

Michigan reported spending \$2,400,668 on programs serving seniors, and \$1,217,095 on programs serving youth. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages six to 17 or persons over 55 years of age.

Eligible Entities Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the on-site visit. The OCS SA team determined that the state utilizes a comprehensive monitoring tool and maintains a monitoring schedule that assures all eligible entities are monitored for compliance with state and Federal statutes. However, OCS reviewers noted weaknesses in the state and eligible entities' retention of support documentation and follow-up activities for corrective action resulting from monitoring reviews. The state did not secure from eligible entities documentation verifying the corrective action process had been completed. The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities:

Wayne Metropolitan Community Action Agency

Wayne Metropolitan Community Action Agency (WMCAA) is a private, non-profit organization that was incorporated in 1964. It operates 19 satellite offices that provide 45 programs to residents of Wayne County (with the exception of the City of Detroit). WMCAA administer programs that include housing assistance, employment, energy assistance, continuing education, nutrition education, youth development, advocacy, elder outreach, and emergency assistance. The mission of WMCAA is to empower low-income people and strengthen communities through diverse services, leadership and collaboration.

In 2009, WMCAA served 5,334 individuals clients. It had an annual budget of \$18,638,777, including \$1,666,446 in CSBG funds.

Mid-Michigan Community Action

Mid-Michigan Community Action (MMCA) is a non-profit organization established in 1966. MMCA offers a range of services including employment, education, housing, emergency services, nutrition, self-sufficiency, health, and income management. The mission of MMCA is to support families and individuals by providing access to resources and opportunities. MMCA has six satellite offices and provides services to Bay, Clare, Gladwin, Mecosta, Midland and Osceola counties.

In FY 2009, MMCA provided services to 16,021 individuals. It had an annual budget of \$11,395,309 including \$754,234 in CSBG funds.

Area Community Services Employment and Training

Area Community Services Employment and Training (ACSET) is a private non-profit organization that has been providing services in the Kent County service area for 35 years. In 2009, ACSET operated 3 satellite offices. The mission of ACSET is to create opportunities for economic self-sufficiency for low-income, economically disadvantaged, elderly, disabled, unemployed and underemployed individuals, and dislocated workers. ACSET administers nutrition programs, housing assistance programs, and job training and retraining programs. In addition, it administers family development and case management programs for eligible residents.

The agency provided assistance to over 4,800 residences. It had an annual budget of \$6,470,881, including \$1,052,540 in CSBG funds.

State of Missouri

State Assessment Summary

From March 26 to March 30, 2012, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the state of Missouri regarding activities implemented with Fiscal Year 2009 CSBG funds. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review determined that the state of Missouri was not in full compliance with the CSBG Act. OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The state did not comment within the allotted 30 days and the report is now considered final. OCS will follow-up to ensure the findings are addressed and closed.

The findings are in the areas of monitoring policies and procedures, follow-up and corrective actions on audit findings, contractual agreements that do not address Tripartite Board composition, and designation or re-designation policies required by the CSBG Act. The SA team noted that the state's internal controls were sporadic, inconsistent reporting of ROMA data by the eligible entities, and policies addressing recapture and re-distribution should be consistent with the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005.

A copy of the final Missouri SA is available at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessment-for-2012-missouri>

Program Operations

The Governor has designated the Missouri Department of Social Services (MDSS) as the lead agency to administer CSBG. The Missouri CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 19 eligible entities serving 114 counties. The eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include money management and micro-business development.

The largest groups of clients served were White, high school graduates/GED recipients, single, renters, and those with family incomes up to 50 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines. The following table illustrates the number of reported characteristics of individuals and families served throughout the state.

Client Characteristics and Statistics for the State of Missouri

CSBG Client Characteristics and Statistics Reported by State	
Race by Number of Persons*	
African American	57,170
White	217,495
Other	5,386
Multi-race	4,148
Ethnicity by Number of Persons*	
Hispanic or Latino	6,148
Education: Years of Schooling by Number of Persons 24 Years Old and Older	
0-8 Years	8,751
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	31,727
High School Graduates/GED	66,541
12+ Some Postsecondary	18,173
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	3,768
Family Structure by Number of Families	
Single Parent Female	35,342
Single Parent Male	3,246
Two Parent Household	20,838
Single Person, No Children	35,945
Two Adults, No Children	9,770
Other	3,140
Family Housing by Number of Families	
Own	27,271
Rent	72,877
Homeless	955
Other	5,170
Level of Family Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines by Number of Families	
Up to 50%	46,777
51% to 75%	19,401
76% to 100%	20,350
101% to 125%	13,264
126% to 150%	5,188
151% or more	4,018

***Race and Ethnicity are not mutually exclusive categories.**

Uses of CSBG Funds

State officials and the eligible entities reported the following program activities associated with CSBG funds:

Employment Programs

Missouri reported spending \$3,691,444 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

Missouri reported spending \$5,181,103 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

Missouri reported spending \$574,877 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

Missouri reported spending \$917,482 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

Missouri reported spending \$111,116 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

Missouri reported spending \$886,613 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

Missouri reported spending \$140,000 on CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

Missouri reported spending \$947,092 in CSBG funds on income management programs.

Linkages

Missouri reported spending \$4,962,548 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

Missouri reported spending \$278,518 on programs serving seniors, and \$2,915,347 on programs serving youth. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages six to 17 or persons over 55 years of age.

Eligible Entities Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the on-site visit. The OCS SA team determined that the state performed a full on-site review of each eligible entity. However, the state did not have policies and procedures in place to ensure that eligible entity deficiencies identified during the reviews would be corrected and properly closed in a timely manner. The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities:

Community Action Agency of St. Louis County, Inc.

Community Action Agency of St. Louis County (CAASLC) is a private non-profit organization founded in 1978. CAASLC has multiple satellite offices with the administrative office located in St. Louis. CAASLC provides services in the areas of housing, employment, training, and weatherization. In addition, CAASLC provides veteran services, utility assistance and food assistance. In FY 2009, CAASLC provided assistance to over 25,000 clients.

In 2009, CAASLC had an annual budget of \$6,760,014 including \$1,430,308 in CSBG funds.

North East Community Action Corporation

The North East Community Action Corporation (NECAC) is a private non-profit organization established in 1965. NECAC's administrative office is located in Bowling Green, with 12 satellite locations. NECAC's mission is to assist disadvantaged residents in its 12-county service area. The service area includes Macon, Randolph, Shelby, Monroe, Lewis, Marion, Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, Montgomery, Warren, and St. Charles counties. Services include employment, education, self-sufficiency, income management, life skills, and youth and senior services. In FY 2009, NECAC served over 11,000 clients.

In 2009, NECAC had an annual budget of \$28,493,694 including \$760,103 in CSBG funds.

Central Missouri Community Action

Central Missouri Community Action (CMCA) is a private non-profit organization established in 1965. CMCA's goal is to help income eligible individuals and families, achieve self-reliance through partnership with the community. The organization takes a comprehensive approach to individual, family, and neighborhood development. CMCA's service area includes Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Cole, Cooper, Howard, Moniteau and Osage counties. In FY 2009, CMAC served over 14,800 clients.

In 2008, CMCA had an annual budget of \$14,669,797 including \$771,595 in CSBG funds.

State of New York

State Assessment Summary

From June 11 to June 15, 2012, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the state of New York regarding activities implemented with Fiscal Year 2009 CSBG funds. A review of information collected during various interviews and documentation received during the review determined that, except for one finding, the state was in full compliance with the CSBG Act. The SA team found that the state was not in compliance with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A-133 that requires a pass-through entity to issue a management decision on audit findings within six months after a sub-recipient's audit report and ensure that the sub-recipient takes appropriate and timely corrective action.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The State's response was incorporated into the final SA report. The state intends to issue a management decision on any audit findings that are reported in an eligible entities' A-133 Single Audit report within six months of the state's receipt of the audit report. If an eligible entity's expenditures, as reported, are not reconcilable within the six month deadline, a management decision will be issued before the six month deadline and further reconciliation of the expenditures will continue with the standards of OMB Circular A-133. OCS will follow-up to ensure the findings are addressed and closed.

A copy of the final New York SA is available at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessment-for-2010-new-york>

Program Operations

The Governor has designated the New York Department of State (DOS) as the lead agency to administer the CSBG. The New York CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 56 eligible entities serving 62 counties. The eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include money management and micro-business development.

The largest groups of clients served were White, high school graduates/GED recipients, single parent females, renters, and those with family incomes up to 50 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines. The following table illustrates the number of reported characteristics of individuals and families served throughout the state.

Client Characteristics and Statistics for the State of New York

CSBG Client Characteristics and Statistics Reported by State	
Race by Number of Persons*	
African American	72,650
White	236,317
Other	24,005
Multi-race	9,488
Ethnicity by Number of Persons*	
Hispanic or Latino	68,662
Education: Years of Schooling by Number of Persons 24 Years Old and Older	
0-8 Years	21,381
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	43,052
High School Graduates/GED	72,807
12+ Some Postsecondary	24,376
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	17,085
Family Structure by Number of Families	
Single Parent Female	48,401
Single Parent Male	6,966
Two Parent Household	43,943
Single Person, No Children	43,121
Two Adults, No Children	14,750
Family Housing by Number of Families	
Own	30,675
Rent	114,768
Homeless	7,238
Level of Family Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines by Number of Families	
Up to 50%	44,804
51% to 75%	22,475
76% to 100%	30,153
101% to 125%	30,658
126% to 150%	9,274
151% or more	19,307

***Race and Ethnicity are not mutually exclusive categories.**

Uses of CSBG Funds

State officials and the eligible entities reported the following program activities associated with CSBG funds:

Employment Programs

New York reported spending \$10,208,290 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

New York reported spending \$13,269,171 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

New York reported spending \$3,439,385 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

New York reported spending \$3,864,391 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

New York reported spending \$1,260,829 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

New York reported spending \$18,028,294 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

New York reported spending \$1,987,777 for CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

New York reported spending \$1,363,619 in CSBG funds on income management programs.

Linkages

New York reported spending \$4,394,186 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

New York reported spending \$3,220,723 of CSBG funds for programs serving seniors, and \$11,775,397 on programs serving youth. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages six to 17 or persons over 55 years of age.

Eligible Entities Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the on-site visit. The OCS SA team determined that the state had adequate internal controls for conducting and documenting monitoring reviews for its eligible entities. The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities:

Westchester Community Opportunity Program, Inc.

Westchester Community Opportunity Program, Inc. (WestCOP) is a private non-profit organization established in 1965 to serve Westchester and Putnam Counties. Service areas include substance abuse, family living, homeless prevention and assistance, housing, energy conservation, emergency services, Weatherization, and numerous employment and training programs. In FY 2009, WestCOP had a CSBG budget of \$1,379,309.

The Economic Opportunity Commission of Nassau County

The Economic Opportunity Commission of Nassau County (EOC) is a private non-profit organization established in 1967 and incorporated in 1969. The organization has an administrative office and 13 satellite locations. Services include housing, a Green Jobs program, an expanded afterschool program, a re-entry program for non-violent offenders, emergency services, and income management assistance. EOC also administers a youth soccer program. The soccer team has won multiple state and international tournaments. In addition, many of the players gain acceptance into college with substantial scholarship awards. In FY 2009, EOC had a CSBG budget of \$2.1 million.

New York Department of Youth and Community Development

The New York Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) was created in 1996 to provide youth and family services to eligible New York City residents. DYCD funds community-based organizations to provide youth and community development programs including youth jobs and internships, adult literacy, summer youth employment services, and outreach to run away and homeless youth. DYCD is the CSBG designated eligible entity for New York City. It supports 25 Cornerstone Youth Programs that help youth graduate from high school succeed in careers and give back to the community. It also supports 80 Beacon Programs that provide literacy, tutoring, high school/college preparation. In FY 2009, DYCD expended \$33,433,226 in CSBG funds.

State of Washington

State Assessment Summary

From July 30 to August 3, 2012, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the state of Washington regarding activities implemented with Fiscal Year 2009 CSBG funds. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during the review determined that with the exception of one finding, the state of Washington was in compliance with the CSBG Act, the Terms and Conditions of CSBG, and other applicable policies. The SA team found that the state did not perform fiscal monitoring of all eligible entities that received CSBG funds and monitor activities of sub-recipients to ensure that Federal awards are used for authorized purposes in Federal regulations and state CSBG policy.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. Based on the state's response and additional documentation provided, OCS determined that the state does have policies and procedures in place to perform required fiscal monitoring. No further action is required by the state.

A copy of the final Washington SA is available at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessment-for-2012-washington>

Program Operations

The Governor has designated the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (CTED) as the lead agency for administration of CSBG. The CTED CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 31 eligible entities serving 39 counties. The eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include money management and micro-business development.

The largest groups of clients served were White, high school graduates/GED recipients, single, renters, and those with family incomes up to 50 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines. The following table illustrates the number of reported characteristics of individuals and families served throughout the state.

Client Characteristics and Statistics for the State of Washington

CSBG Client Characteristics and Statistics Reported by State	
Race by Number of Persons*	
African American	42,429
White	290,206
Other	37,745
Multi-race	38,751
Ethnicity by Number of Persons*	
Hispanic or Latino	108,200
Education: Years of Schooling by Number of Persons 24 Years Old and Older	
0-8 Years	20,560
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	27,313
High School Graduates/GED	57,072
12+ Some Postsecondary	19,667
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	19,443
Family Structure by Number of Families	
Single Parent Female	37,090
Single Parent Male	9,773
Two Parent Household	41,042
Single Person, No Children	70,514
Two Adults, No Children	14,519
Family Housing by Number of Families	
Own	36,561
Rent	103,033
Homeless	11,923
Level of Family Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines by Number of Families	
Up to 50%	61,861
51% to 75%	35,905
76% to 100%	37,547
101% to 125%	19,875
126% to 150%	8,481
151% or more	5,650

***Race and Ethnicity are not mutually exclusive categories.**

Uses of CSBG Funds

State officials and the eligible entities reported the following program activities associated with CSBG funds:

Employment Programs

Washington reported spending \$969,338 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

Washington reported spending \$707,761 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

Washington reported spending \$1,346,779 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

Washington reported spending \$1,026,238 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

Washington reported spending \$519,558 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

Washington reported spending \$509,402 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

Washington reported spending \$591,328 on CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

Washington reported spending \$177,263 in CSBG funds on income management programs.

Linkages

Washington reported spending \$1,559,092 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

Washington reported spending \$210,640 on programs serving seniors, and \$509,019 on programs serving youth. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages six to 17 or persons over 55 years of age.

Eligible Entities Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the on-site visit. The OCS SA team reviewed the state's monitoring procedures, examined a sample of monitoring tools and interviewed state staff responsible for monitoring. The OCS SA team determined that the state performed the required on site review of eligible entities within the required three years. However, the SA team determined that, in accordance with policy 504 of the Department of Commerce CSBG policy and procedures, the state did not perform fiscal monitoring of all eligible entities that received CSBG funds. The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities:

Community Action Council of Lewis, Mason and Thurston Counties

Community Action Council of Lewis, Mason and Thurston Counties is a non-profit organization that was founded in 1966. The administrative office, located in Lacey, provides services for Lewis, Mason and Thurston counties. In FY 2009, the organization provided services in education, nutrition, self-sufficiency, health, and linkages to over 17,000 clients. The organization had an annual budget of \$5,411,308 including \$260,516 in CSBG funds.

Multi-Service Center

Multi-Service Center (MSC) is a non-profit organization that was established in 1971. CSBG supported services include employment, housing, education, income management, emergency services, nutrition, self-sufficiency, health, linkages, youth services and senior services. MSC also administers a Children's Justice and Advocacy Center. The Center provides support to children who have suffered from sexual and other traumas. The Center is a partnership with a local hospital, local law enforcement, and the District Attorney's Office. It provides family advocate services, a safe place forensic interviews, and therapy as needed. In Fiscal Year 2009, MSC reported an annual CSBG budget of \$663,588.

Pierce County Community Action

Pierce County Community Action administers ChildReach, a free mobile developmental education program for families with children ages birth to six. The program helps parents and guardians improve their parenting and child development skills. Pierce County Community Action also administers an Early Education and Assistance Program that provides free preschool services to 270 children. A family support center administered by Pierce County Community Action connects families to supportive community resources.

State of Wisconsin

State Assessment Summary

From September 24 to September 28, 2012, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the state of Wisconsin regarding activities implemented with Fiscal Year 2009 CSBG funds. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review determined that the state of Wisconsin was not in full compliance with the CSBG Act. Findings were identified in the areas of fiscal monitoring, follow-up on sub-recipients' Single Audit findings in FY 2009, and inadequate policies and procedures to address CSBG requirements for Designation and Redesignation of Eligible Entities, Tripartite Boards, Training and Technical Assistance, Monitoring, Corrective Action, Termination and Reduction of Funding, Limitations on Use of Funds, and Drug and Child Support Services and Referrals.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The state responded and the response is included in the final report. The state responded that appropriate staff will complete relevant webinar training sponsored by the National Association for State Community Services Programs, it will redesign its CSBG monitoring tool to ensure fiscal monitoring is an integral part of all future on-site monitoring reviews, establish and implement written policies and procedures to ensure that eligible entities with audit findings and/or deficiencies take corrective actions, and update guidance for reviewing and resolving audits to include the correct audit threshold level. In addition, the state will establish a comprehensive CSBG Policies and Procedures Manual that addresses all requirements set forth in the CSBG Act. OCS will follow-up to ensure the findings are addressed and closed.

A copy of the final Wisconsin SA is available at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessment-for-2012-wisconsin>

Program Operations

The Governor of Wisconsin has designated the Department of Children and Families (DCF) as the appropriate agency to administer the CSBG. In Wisconsin CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 16 eligible entities and to United Migrant opportunity Services, a statewide organization that serves seasonal or migrant farm workers. The local entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include money management and micro-business development.

The largest groups of clients served were White, high school graduates/GED recipients, single persons, renters, and those with family incomes up to 50 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines. The following table illustrates the number of reported characteristics of individuals and families served throughout the state.

Client Characteristics and Statistics for the State of Wisconsin

CSBG Client Characteristics and Statistics Reported by State	
Race by Number of Persons*	
African American	53,862
White	185,038
Other	14,308
Multi-race	11,828
Ethnicity by Number of Persons*	
Hispanic or Latino	26,135
Education: Years of Schooling by Number of Persons 24 Years Old and Older	
0-8 Years	4,642
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	14,344
High School Graduates/GED	29,605
12+ Some Postsecondary	10,085
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	6,090
Family Structure by Number of Families	
Single Parent Female	25,886
Single Parent Male	5,875
Two Parent Household	28,033
Single Person, No Children	62,242
Two Adults, No Children	15,858
Family Housing by Number of Families	
Own	28,297
Rent	57,831
Homeless	6,345
Level of Family Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines by Number of Families	
Up to 50%	61,228
51% to 75%	21,090
76% to 100%	20,538
101% to 125%	9,151
126% to 150%	6,416
151% or more	7,872

***Race and Ethnicity are not mutually exclusive categories.**

Uses of CSBG Funds

State officials and the eligible entities reported the following program activities associated with CSBG funds:

Employment Programs

Wisconsin reported spending \$330,321 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

Wisconsin reported spending \$1,250,041 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

Wisconsin reported spending \$884,961 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

Wisconsin reported spending \$1,690,965 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

Wisconsin reported spending \$512,283 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

Wisconsin reported spending \$388,336 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

Wisconsin reported spending \$195,561 on CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

Wisconsin reported spending \$1,195,527 in CSBG funds on income management programs.

Linkages

Wisconsin reported spending \$1,676,760 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

Wisconsin reported spending \$241,121 on programs serving seniors, and \$459,514 on programs serving youth. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages six to 17 or persons over 55 years of age.

Eligible Entities Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the on-site visit. The OCS SA team determined that the state performed the required on-site program review of eligible at least once during each three year period. However, the state did not perform any fiscal monitoring of entities that received CSBG funds. The OCS SA team recommended that the state strengthen internal controls to assure that financial monitoring is conducted at least once every three years for each eligible entity, and that the state develop and implement procedures and practices to address deficiencies found concerning compliance with the CSBG Act. The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities:

Community Action Coalition for South Central Wisconsin, Inc.

Community Action Coalition for South Central Wisconsin, Inc. (CAC) is a private non-profit organization that was organized in 1966. CAC's administrative office is located in Madison, Wisconsin. CAC services eligible residents in Dane, Jefferson and Waukesha counties. Services are provided in the areas of education, income management, youth, linkages and emergency services. CSBG funds have been used as a catalyst to start and support many programs CAC administers that are now supported by other funding sources.

In 2009, CAC provided assistance to over 16,000 clients. CAC had an annual budget of \$4,772,060 including \$835,008 in CSBG funds.

Community Relations – Social Development Commission

Community Relations – Social Development Commission (SDC) was created in 1963 as an Intergovernmental Public Commission. In 1964, SDC was designated as the eligible entity for Milwaukee County. SDC is responsible for coordinating and implementing Federal anti-poverty programs in Milwaukee County. Services provided by SDC include education, income management, linkages, transitional living, family development and youth and emergency services.

In FY 2009, SDC provided assistance to over 71,000 clients. SDC had an annual budget of \$39,094,043 including \$2,233,881 in CSBG funds.

Racine/Kenosha Community Action Agency, Inc.

Racine/Kenosha Community Action Agency, Inc. is a private non-profit organization that was established in 1966. The organization was formed to develop and provide resources to assist low-income individuals in Racine and Kenosha counties. Major services provided include a family support program, financial literacy and a food pantry.

In FY 2009 Racine/Kenosha Community Action Agency, Inc. had an annual budget of \$9,532,351 including \$435,751 in CSBG funds.

Appendix B: FY 2012 CSBG Data

APPENDIX B TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
TABLE 1: Sources of CSBG Funds Expended	94
TABLE 2: Uses of CSBG Funds	95
TABLE 3: State Reporting Periods	96
TABLE 4: Entities Receiving CSBG Funds From the 90% Allotment	97
TABLE 5: Organizations Receiving Discretionary Funds	98
TABLE 6: Purpose of Giving Discretionary Funds	99
TABLE 7: Substate Allocation Method and Jurisdictions Served	100
TABLE 8: Administrative Location of State CSBG Offices	101
TABLE 9: Department of State CSBG Administrator	102
TABLE 10: Other Programs Directed By State CSBG Administrators	103
TABLE 11: Provisions of State CSBG Statutes in Effect	104
TABLE 12: State CSBG Personnel: Positions and Full-Time Equivalents	105
TABLE 13: Individuals and Families Served	106
TABLE 14: Race/Ethnicity (By Number of Persons)	107
TABLE 15: Age (By Number of Persons)	108
TABLE 16: Education: Years of Schooling (By Number of Persons 24 years old and older)	109
TABLE 17: Other Characteristics (By Number of Persons)	110
TABLE 18: Family Structure (By Number of Families)	111

TABLE 19: Family Size (By Number of Families)	112
TABLE 20: Source of Income (By Number of Families)	113
TABLE 21: Family Income (By Number of Families)	115
TABLE 22: Family Housing (By Number of Families)	116
TABLE 23: Federal Sources of Local Agency Funding	117
TABLE 24: Recovery Act (ARRA) Sources of Local Agency Funding	124
TABLE 25: State Program Sources of Local Agency Funding	126
TABLE 26: Local Program Sources of Local Agency Funding	129
TABLE 27: Private Sources of Local Agency Funding	130
TABLE 28: Total Non-CSBG Sources of Local Agency Funding	131
TABLE 29: CSBG Funds Spent on Programs, By Category	132
TABLE 30: CSBG Funds Spent on Youth/Seniors Programs	134

Appendix Table 1: Sources of CSBG Funds Expended in FY 2012

State	FY 2012 CSBG Funds Expended	Carryover from FY 2011 Expended	All Federal CSBG Resources Expended in FY 2012	State Appropriated FY 2012 CSBG Funds	Total CSBG Resources Expended
Alabama	\$7,342,366	\$3,848,683	\$11,191,049	\$264,118	\$11,455,167
Alaska	\$2,309,205	\$224,372	\$2,533,577	\$0	\$2,533,577
Arizona	\$4,637,895	\$1,570,928	\$6,208,823	\$0	\$6,208,823
Arkansas	\$8,221,220	\$624,951	\$8,846,171	\$0	\$8,846,171
California	\$58,160,393	\$1,419,250	\$59,579,643	\$0	\$59,579,643
Colorado	\$5,876,415	\$212,728	\$6,089,143	\$0	\$6,089,143
Connecticut	\$6,700,407	\$909,281	\$7,609,688	\$3,856,001	\$11,465,689
Delaware	\$1,565,570	\$2,351,754	\$3,917,324	\$0	\$3,917,324
Dist. of Columbia	\$11,042,436	\$487,281	\$11,529,717	\$0	\$11,529,717
Florida	\$9,778,381	\$8,508,921	\$18,287,302	\$0	\$18,287,302
Georgia	\$17,652,824	\$483,265	\$18,136,089	\$0	\$18,136,089
Hawaii	\$1,898,284	\$856,282	\$2,754,566	\$0	\$2,754,566
Idaho	\$2,297,386	\$1,075,655	\$3,373,041	\$0	\$3,373,041
Illinois	\$25,286,501	\$6,167,443	\$31,453,944	\$0	\$31,453,944
Indiana	\$8,574,620	\$1,159,694	\$9,734,314	\$0	\$9,734,314
Iowa	\$4,610,991	\$2,474,623	\$7,085,614	\$0	\$7,085,614
Kansas	\$2,077,982	\$3,285,099	\$5,363,081	\$0	\$5,363,081
Kentucky	\$4,271,465	\$7,208,780	\$11,480,245	\$104,268	\$11,584,513
Louisiana	\$8,850,756	\$5,577,591	\$14,428,347	\$0	\$14,428,347
Maine	\$3,366,217	\$96,281	\$3,462,498	\$0	\$3,462,498
Maryland	\$9,105,648	\$138,059	\$9,243,707	\$153,841	\$9,397,548
Massachusetts	\$16,266,791	\$103,934	\$16,370,725	\$0	\$16,370,725
Michigan	\$14,530,794	\$8,428,801	\$22,959,595	\$0	\$22,959,595
Minnesota	\$7,503,784	\$410,642	\$7,914,426	\$3,928,000	\$11,842,426
Mississippi	\$10,723,501	\$0	\$10,723,501	\$0	\$10,723,501
Missouri	\$6,677,725	\$6,613,806	\$13,291,531	\$0	\$13,291,531
Montana	\$1,593,567	\$1,795,390	\$3,388,957	\$0	\$3,388,957
Nebraska	\$3,886,614	\$282,660	\$4,169,274	\$0	\$4,169,274
Nevada	\$2,000,662	\$2,029,802	\$4,030,464	\$0	\$4,030,464
New Hampshire	\$3,134,881	\$365,087	\$3,499,968	\$0	\$3,499,968
New Jersey	\$9,347,866	\$8,691,946	\$18,039,812	\$0	\$18,039,812
New Mexico	\$3,659,766	\$89,115	\$3,748,881	\$0	\$3,748,881
New York	\$39,364,067	\$1,530,126	\$40,894,193	\$0	\$40,894,193
North Carolina	\$15,807,725	\$0	\$15,807,725	\$0	\$15,807,725
North Dakota	\$2,724,745	\$670,167	\$3,394,912	\$0	\$3,394,912
Ohio	\$19,660,292	\$4,532,824	\$24,193,116	\$0	\$24,193,116
Oklahoma	\$5,731,053	\$1,687,573	\$7,418,626	\$550,000	\$7,968,626
Oregon	\$4,544,762	\$666,012	\$5,210,774	\$0	\$5,210,774
Pennsylvania	\$22,621,682	\$6,494,241	\$29,115,923	\$0	\$29,115,923
Puerto Rico	\$28,403,134	\$0	\$28,403,134	\$0	\$28,403,134
Rhode Island	\$3,637,957	\$374,000	\$4,011,957	\$499,845	\$4,511,802
South Carolina	\$9,572,179	\$1,044,859	\$10,617,038	\$0	\$10,617,038
South Dakota	\$31,842	\$2,642,365	\$2,674,207	\$0	\$2,674,207
Tennessee	-\$1,089,461	\$13,266,162	\$12,176,701	\$0	\$12,176,701
Texas	\$23,129,723	\$9,465,376	\$32,595,099	\$0	\$32,595,099
Utah	\$2,218,421	\$981,262	\$3,199,683	\$52,256	\$3,251,939
Vermont	\$3,236,498	\$229,959	\$3,466,457	\$8,081	\$3,474,538
Virginia	\$8,549,084	\$1,466,998	\$10,016,082	\$0	\$10,016,082
Washington	\$9,699,731	\$2,878,497	\$12,578,228	\$956,662	\$13,534,890
West Virginia	\$6,056,802	\$1,384,479	\$7,441,281	\$0	\$7,441,281
Wisconsin	\$7,974,859	\$228,491	\$8,203,350	\$0	\$8,203,350
Wyoming	\$3,401,569	\$0	\$3,401,569	\$0	\$3,401,569
Total	\$498,229,576	\$127,035,495	\$625,265,071	\$10,373,072	\$635,638,143
Count	52	48	52	10	52

APPENDIX TABLE 2: USES OF CSBG FUNDS

State	Eligible Entities		State Administration		Discretionary		Total Federal CSBG Resources Expended (Actual)	Funds to be Carried Over to FY 2013
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual		
Alabama	\$15,295,410	\$10,385,941	\$916,874	\$805,108	\$0	\$0	\$11,191,049	\$5,020,455
Alaska	\$2,461,147	\$2,374,286	\$129,534	\$159,291	\$0	\$0	\$2,533,577	\$281,476
Arizona	\$6,695,851	\$5,677,336	\$280,137	\$357,361	\$185,267	\$174,126	\$6,208,823	\$1,029,656
Arkansas	\$8,250,924	\$8,135,502	\$458,385	\$348,665	\$458,384	\$362,004	\$8,846,171	\$740,373
California	\$54,673,009	\$54,673,009	\$3,005,694	\$3,005,694	\$3,854,418	\$1,900,940	\$59,579,643	\$1,953,478
Colorado	\$5,288,774	\$5,501,503	\$293,821	\$206,247	\$293,821	\$381,393	\$6,089,143	\$1,022,409
Connecticut	\$8,632,949	\$7,036,909	\$244,827	\$197,292	\$370,109	\$375,487	\$7,609,688	\$1,454,159
Delaware	\$3,157,173	\$3,598,884	\$175,399	\$145,148	\$175,399	\$173,292	\$3,917,324	\$1,655,530
Dist. of Columbia	\$9,969,385	\$10,422,007	\$553,855	\$553,855	\$553,855	\$553,855	\$11,529,717	\$621,763
Florida	\$20,822,771	\$17,868,790	\$979,773	\$354,979	\$293,932	\$63,533	\$18,287,302	\$9,778,380
Georgia	\$17,638,563	\$17,411,083	\$1,371,935	\$539,217	\$55,000	\$185,789	\$18,136,089	\$0
Hawaii	\$2,431,563	\$2,431,563	\$178,070	\$178,070	\$144,933	\$144,933	\$2,754,566	\$846,839
Idaho	\$3,066,166	\$3,066,166	\$169,525	\$169,525	\$137,350	\$137,350	\$3,373,041	\$1,265,074
Illinois	\$34,496,318	\$28,472,837	\$1,508,615	\$1,508,615	\$1,927,730	\$1,472,492	\$31,453,944	\$6,387,315
Indiana	\$9,995,010	\$8,844,031	\$490,851	\$427,666	\$490,851	\$462,617	\$9,734,314	\$1,150,978
Iowa	\$7,004,993	\$6,792,725	\$291,874	\$292,889	\$0	\$0	\$7,085,614	\$2,685,874
Kansas	\$5,574,764	\$4,882,196	\$201,910	\$147,852	\$260,020	\$333,033	\$5,363,081	\$3,706,102
Kentucky	\$10,954,896	\$11,137,880	\$411,501	\$342,365	\$0	\$0	\$11,480,245	\$7,094,932
Louisiana	\$14,947,688	\$13,797,819	\$778,601	\$528,512	\$101,804	\$102,016	\$14,428,347	\$7,664,244
Maine	\$3,359,504	\$3,315,004	\$177,383	\$132,494	\$133,582	\$15,000	\$3,462,498	\$50,000
Maryland	\$8,344,088	\$8,326,143	\$453,591	\$462,564	\$453,591	\$455,000	\$9,243,707	\$0
Massachusetts	\$15,118,849	\$15,118,849	\$839,936	\$839,936	\$839,936	\$411,940	\$16,370,725	\$531,930
Michigan	\$25,301,159	\$20,851,016	\$1,242,071	\$870,733	\$1,242,071	\$1,237,846	\$22,959,595	\$11,340,860
Minnesota	\$7,302,010	\$7,302,010	\$451,975	\$263,540	\$770,001	\$348,876	\$7,914,426	\$609,560
Mississippi	\$9,684,703	\$9,651,151	\$538,039	\$536,175	\$538,039	\$536,175	\$10,723,501	\$0
Missouri	\$18,872,435	\$12,057,288	\$225,000	\$141,417	\$1,308,880	\$1,092,826	\$13,291,531	\$11,979,109
Montana	\$2,945,558	\$3,137,431	\$163,642	\$159,956	\$163,642	\$91,570	\$3,388,957	\$1,679,274
Nebraska	\$4,229,611	\$3,773,911	\$234,978	\$162,686	\$234,979	\$232,678	\$4,169,274	\$258,199
Nevada	\$4,184,484	\$3,699,119	\$160,131	\$163,446	\$175,317	\$167,899	\$4,030,464	\$1,407,973
New Hampshire	\$3,205,266	\$3,121,184	\$178,070	\$208,586	\$178,070	\$170,198	\$3,499,968	\$291,604
New Jersey	\$16,602,992	\$16,343,962	\$992,388	\$770,255	\$992,388	\$925,595	\$18,039,812	\$13,918,035
New Mexico	\$3,571,756	\$3,514,044	\$184,836	\$184,837	\$184,836	\$50,000	\$3,748,881	\$36,966
New York	\$52,664,735	\$37,050,017	\$2,925,818	\$938,705	\$2,925,818	\$2,905,471	\$40,894,193	\$19,263,793
North Carolina	\$16,441,700	\$14,291,666	\$913,428	\$810,935	\$913,428	\$705,124	\$15,807,725	\$0
North Dakota	\$3,442,907	\$3,040,614	\$184,258	\$123,686	\$300,581	\$230,612	\$3,394,912	\$532,833
Ohio	\$25,320,710	\$21,567,593	\$1,266,036	\$1,266,036	\$2,000,000	\$1,359,487	\$24,193,116	\$0
Oklahoma	\$8,564,837	\$6,915,669	\$340,000	\$265,777	\$377,555	\$237,180	\$7,418,626	\$2,331,791
Oregon	\$4,838,238	\$4,725,214	\$268,790	\$265,402	\$268,790	\$220,158	\$5,210,774	\$500,968
Pennsylvania	\$25,690,114	\$26,602,793	\$1,427,228	\$967,067	\$1,427,229	\$1,546,063	\$29,115,923	\$2,929,065
Puerto Rico	\$25,562,821	\$25,562,821	\$1,420,157	\$1,420,157	\$1,420,157	\$1,420,157	\$28,403,134	\$0
Rhode Island	\$3,740,005	\$3,740,005	\$175,000	\$111,952	\$186,046	\$160,000	\$4,011,957	\$88,943
South Carolina	\$10,454,036	\$9,419,877	\$519,776	\$517,976	\$519,776	\$679,185	\$10,617,038	\$1,409,159
South Dakota	\$2,608,982	\$2,437,030	\$144,941	\$92,236	\$144,941	\$144,941	\$2,674,207	\$2,871,035
Tennessee	\$15,345,000	\$12,085,401	\$155,000	\$91,300	\$0	\$0	\$12,176,701	\$1,960,491
Texas	\$36,912,113	\$30,331,115	\$2,506,173	\$1,089,619	\$2,482,449	\$1,174,365	\$32,595,099	\$9,305,636
Utah	\$3,132,314	\$2,965,068	\$174,017	\$110,231	\$174,017	\$124,384	\$3,199,683	\$1,262,927
Vermont	\$3,205,266	\$3,117,095	\$178,070	\$178,070	\$178,070	\$171,291	\$3,466,457	\$324,908
Virginia	\$10,788,344	\$8,931,625	\$539,711	\$539,711	\$622,199	\$544,746	\$10,016,082	\$1,934,172
Washington	\$19,766,435	\$11,971,596	\$666,090	\$218,693	\$1,092,811	\$387,939	\$12,578,228	\$3,307,868
West Virginia	\$7,866,230	\$6,799,033	\$502,263	\$258,338	\$563,582	\$383,909	\$7,441,281	\$1,469,114
Wisconsin	\$7,619,456	\$7,513,144	\$261,115	\$109,808	\$585,798	\$580,398	\$8,203,350	\$128,713
Wyoming	\$3,165,942	\$3,143,141	\$175,399	\$160,067	\$166,629	\$98,361	\$3,401,569	\$0
Total	\$651,209,952	\$574,932,096	\$33,026,490	\$24,700,742	\$32,868,080	\$25,632,234	\$625,265,071	\$146,083,964
Count	52	52	52	52	47	47	52	45

APPENDIX TABLE 3: STATE REPORTING PERIODS

State	<u>Reporting Period</u>	
	From	To
Alabama	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Alaska	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Arizona	7/1/2011	6/30/2012
Arkansas	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
California	1/1/2012	12/31/2012
Colorado	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Connecticut	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Delaware	1/1/2012	12/31/2012
Dist. of Columbia	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Florida	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Georgia	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Hawaii	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Idaho	1/1/2012	12/31/2012
Illinois	1/1/2012	12/31/2012
Indiana	1/1/2012	12/31/2012
Iowa	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Kansas	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Kentucky	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Louisiana	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Maine	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Maryland	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Massachusetts	10/1/2011	9/30/2013
Michigan	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Minnesota	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Mississippi	1/1/2012	12/31/2012
Missouri	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Montana	1/1/2012	12/31/2012
Nebraska	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Nevada	7/1/2011	6/30/2012
New Hampshire	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
New Jersey	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
New Mexico	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
New York	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
North Carolina	7/1/2011	6/30/2012
North Dakota	1/1/2012	12/31/2012
Ohio	1/1/2012	12/31/2012
Oklahoma	1/1/2012	12/31/2012
Oregon	1/1/2012	12/31/2012
Pennsylvania	1/1/2012	12/31/2012
Puerto Rico	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Rhode Island	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
South Carolina	1/1/2012	12/31/2012
South Dakota	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Tennessee	7/1/2011	6/30/2012
Texas	1/1/2012	12/31/2012
Utah	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Vermont	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Virginia	7/1/2011	6/30/2012
Washington	1/1/2012	12/31/2012
West Virginia	1/1/2012	12/31/2012
Wisconsin	1/1/2012	12/31/2012
Wyoming	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Count	52	52

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

State	CAAs	LPAs	Farmworker/ Migrant Organizations	Farmworker Organizations also CAAs	Tribal Organizations	Local Government	Local Governmen ts also CAAs	"Others" by Statute	"Others" also CAAs	Unduplicated Number of Eligible Entities
Alabama	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Alaska	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arizona	10	1	0	0	0	8	7	0	0	12
Arkansas	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
California	53	4	4	4	3	24	24	0	0	60
Colorado	4	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	38
Connecticut	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Delaware	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Dist. of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Florida	15	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	27
Georgia	20	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	24
Hawaii	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Idaho	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Illinois	36	0	1	0	0	11	11	0	0	37
Indiana	23	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	23
Iowa	18	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	18
Kansas	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	8
Kentucky	22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	23
Louisiana	42	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	0	42
Maine	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Maryland	14	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	18
Massachusetts	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Michigan	30	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	30
Minnesota	26	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	36
Mississippi	17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	18
Missouri	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Montana	10	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	10
Nebraska	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Nevada	12	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	12
New Hampshire	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
New Jersey	24	2	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	26
New Mexico	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
New York	48	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	55
North Carolina	35	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	35
North Dakota	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Ohio	49	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	50
Oklahoma	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Oregon	17	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	18
Pennsylvania	41	2	0	0	0	9	8	0	0	44
Puerto Rico	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Rhode Island	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
South Carolina	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	14
South Dakota	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tennessee	12	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	20
Texas	38	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	43
Utah	9	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	9
Vermont	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Virginia	29	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	29
Washington	26	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	30
West Virginia	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Wisconsin	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Wyoming	5	0	0	0	1	9	0	3	0	18
Total	919	17	11	6	17	196	112	7	4	1,045
Count	52	9	8	3	4	30	16	3	2	52

APPENDIX TABLE 5: ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING DISCRETIONARY FUNDS

State	Indian Tribes or Tribal Organizations	Migrant or Farmworker Organizations	State Subgrantee Associations	Eligible Entities	Other Organizations	Total Funds
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$174,126	\$0	\$0	\$174,126
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$216,738	\$10,508	\$134,758	\$362,004
California	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$360,062	\$948,117	\$432,761	\$1,900,940
Colorado	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,666	\$369,727	\$381,393
Connecticut	\$0	\$0	\$375,487	\$0	\$0	\$375,487
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$173,292	\$173,292
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$553,855	\$0	\$553,855
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$53,533	\$63,533
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$55,200	\$130,589	\$0	\$185,789
Hawaii	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$104,933	\$144,933
Idaho	\$0	\$9,654	\$21,217	\$106,479	\$0	\$137,350
Illinois	\$0	\$0	\$369,081	\$265,652	\$837,759	\$1,472,492
Indiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$462,617	\$462,617
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$120,625	\$14,306	\$198,102	\$333,033
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,016	\$92,000	\$102,016
Maine	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000
Maryland	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$203,000	\$232,000	\$455,000
Massachusetts	\$0	\$0	\$117,040	\$30,000	\$264,900	\$411,940
Michigan	\$85,143	\$0	\$0	\$1,152,703	\$0	\$1,237,846
Minnesota	\$40,000	\$0	\$208,376	\$87,500	\$13,000	\$348,876
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$536,175	\$0	\$536,175
Missouri	\$90,830	\$0	\$762,160	\$0	\$239,836	\$1,092,826
Montana	\$0	\$0	\$43,920	\$931	\$46,719	\$91,570
Nebraska	\$0	\$0	\$37,017	\$68,049	\$127,611	\$232,678
Nevada	\$0	\$0	\$18,553	\$138,204	\$11,142	\$167,899
New Hampshire	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$170,198	\$0	\$170,198
New Jersey	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$49,791	\$875,804	\$925,595
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
New York	\$292,584	\$372,381	\$307,121	\$1,183,385	\$750,000	\$2,905,471
North Carolina	\$38,300	\$113,737	\$0	\$0	\$553,087	\$705,124
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$103,369	\$114,646	\$12,597	\$230,612
Ohio	\$0	\$0	\$982,666	\$376,821	\$0	\$1,359,487
Oklahoma	\$0	\$0	\$46,684	\$127,996	\$62,500	\$237,180
Oregon	\$0	\$1,236	\$163,175	\$21,000	\$34,748	\$220,159
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,546,063	\$0	\$1,546,063
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$133,000	\$0	\$1,287,157	\$1,420,157
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$160,000	\$0	\$0	\$160,000
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$205,008	\$421,799	\$52,378	\$679,185
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$144,941	\$0	\$144,941
Tennessee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas	\$117,442	\$95,900	\$259,621	\$176,218	\$525,185	\$1,174,365
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$174,017	\$174,017
Vermont	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$158,291	\$13,000	\$171,291
Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$544,746	\$544,746
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$387,939	\$0	\$0	\$387,939
West Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$146,571	\$185,922	\$51,416	\$383,909
Wisconsin	\$326,685	\$0	\$98,000	\$0	\$155,713	\$580,398
Wyoming	\$0	\$0	\$35,073	\$0	\$63,288	\$98,361
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Count	9	6	30	32	32	47

APPENDIX TABLE 6: PURPOSE OF GIVING DISCRETIONARY FUNDS

State	Awards to Agencies for Expansion	Competitive Grants for Exemplary Programs	Training or Technical Assistance for Agencies	Statewide Programs	General Support	Other Purpose	Total Funds
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$174,126	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$174,126
Arkansas	\$0	\$100,508	\$261,496	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$362,004
California	\$0	\$1,003,963	\$360,062	\$0	\$432,761	\$104,154	\$1,900,940
Colorado	\$0	\$0	\$136,334	\$135,796	\$11,666	\$97,596	\$381,393
Connecticut	\$0	\$0	\$239,550	\$59,000	\$75,731	\$1,206	\$375,487
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$173,292	\$173,292
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$553,855	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$553,855
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$53,533	\$0	\$63,533
Georgia	\$0	\$105,092	\$80,697	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$185,789
Hawaii	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$104,933	\$144,933
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$137,350	\$0	\$137,350
Illinois	\$0	\$565,652	\$0	\$661,982	\$0	\$244,858	\$1,472,492
Indiana	\$0	\$0	\$197,292	\$0	\$265,325	\$0	\$462,617
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	\$0	\$13,611	\$35,715	\$283,707	\$0	\$0	\$333,033
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	\$10,016	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$92,000	\$102,016
Maine	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000
Maryland	\$50,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$145,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$455,000
Massachusetts	\$0	\$294,900	\$117,040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$411,940
Michigan	\$0	\$0	\$274,610	\$473,555	\$172,782	\$316,899	\$1,237,846
Minnesota	\$55,000	\$0	\$208,376	\$40,000	\$32,500	\$13,000	\$348,876
Mississippi	\$0	\$536,175	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$536,175
Missouri	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$762,160	\$330,666	\$1,092,826
Montana	\$0	\$0	\$931	\$90,639	\$0	\$0	\$91,570
Nebraska	\$0	\$121,615	\$0	\$55,405	\$55,658	\$0	\$232,678
Nevada	\$0	\$138,204	\$11,142	\$18,553	\$0	\$0	\$167,899
New Hampshire	\$170,198	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$170,198
New Jersey	\$75,000	\$0	\$31,961	\$100,000	\$0	\$718,634	\$925,595
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000
New York	\$0	\$1,897,385	\$0	\$307,121	\$664,965	\$36,000	\$2,905,471
North Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$465,398	\$239,726	\$0	\$705,124
North Dakota	\$0	\$57,170	\$12,597	\$160,845	\$0	\$0	\$230,612
Ohio	\$0	\$1,359,487	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,359,487
Oklahoma	\$0	\$7,647	\$0	\$46,684	\$142,849	\$40,000	\$237,180
Oregon	\$0	\$34,500	\$138	\$163,175	\$22,236	\$111	\$220,158
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,546,063	\$0	\$1,546,063
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$133,000	\$150,000	\$0	\$1,137,157	\$1,420,157
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$160,000	\$0	\$0	\$160,000
South Carolina	\$0	\$421,799	\$30,000	\$104,044	\$70,964	\$52,378	\$679,185
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$144,941	\$144,941
Tennessee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas	\$0	\$525,185	\$0	\$259,621	\$0	\$389,560	\$1,174,365
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$174,017	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$174,017
Vermont	\$0	\$32,432	\$26,895	\$70,000	\$11,483	\$30,481	\$171,291
Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$544,746	\$0	\$0	\$544,746
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$387,939	\$0	\$0	\$387,939
West Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$47,111	\$17,349	\$268,890	\$50,560	\$383,909
Wisconsin	\$0	\$0	\$98,000	\$155,713	\$0	\$326,685	\$580,398
Wyoming	\$0	\$0	\$37,061	\$0	\$0	\$61,300	\$98,361
Total	\$360,214	\$7,415,324	\$3,307,005	\$5,056,272	\$5,026,642	\$4,516,410	\$25,681,868
Count	5	18	27	25	19	23	47

APPENDIX TABLE 7: SUBSTATE ALLOCATION METHOD AND JURISDICTIONS SERVED

State	Substate Allocation Method	Percent of State's Counties Receiving CSBG Services
Alabama	Formula Alone	100%
Alaska	Historic	100%
Arizona	Formula with Variables	100%
Arkansas	Hold Harmless + Formula	100%
California	Base + Formula	100%
Colorado	Formula with Variables	97%
Connecticut	Base + Formula	100%
Delaware	90% goes to the sole eligible entity	100%
Dist. of Columbia	Historic	100%
Florida	Hold Harmless + Formula	97%
Georgia	Base + Formula	100%
Hawaii	Historic	100%
Idaho	Base + Formula	100%
Illinois	Formula Alone	100%
Indiana	Base + Formula	100%
Iowa	Formula + Floor	100%
Kansas	Formula Alone	100%
Kentucky	Historic	100%
Louisiana	Base + Formula	100%
Maine	Historic	100%
Maryland	Hold Harmless + Formula	100%
Massachusetts	Historic	100%
Michigan	Base + Formula	100%
Minnesota	Base + Formula	100%
Mississippi	Formula Alone	100%
Missouri	Base + Formula	100%
Montana	Base + Formula	100%
Nebraska	Base + Formula	100%
Nevada	Base + Formula	100%
New Hampshire	Historic	100%
New Jersey	Hold Harmless + Formula	100%
New Mexico	Base + Formula	100%
New York	Base + Formula	100%
North Carolina	Base + Formula	91%
North Dakota	Base + Formula	100%
Ohio	Base + Formula	100%
Oklahoma	Base + Formula	100%
Oregon	Base + Formula	100%
Pennsylvania	Base + Formula	100%
Puerto Rico	Base + Formula	100%
Rhode Island	Base + Formula	100%
South Carolina	Formula Alone	100%
South Dakota	Formula Alone	100%
Tennessee	Formula Alone	100%
Texas	Standard base/minorities/poverty pop./inverse pop. Density	100%
Utah	Base + Formula	100%
Vermont	Base + Formula	100%
Virginia	Hold Harmless + Formula	90%
Washington	Base + Formula	100%
West Virginia	Base + Formula	100%
Wisconsin	Formula with Variables	96%
Wyoming	Formula with Variables	100%
Count	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 8: ADMINISTRATIVE LOCATION OF STATE CSBG OFFICES

State	Location of State CSBG Office	Reorganized in FY 2012
Alabama	Community Affairs Department	
Alaska	Commerce, Community and Economic Development	X
Arizona	Community Services Department	
Arkansas	Human Services Department	
California	Community Services Department	
Colorado	Department of Local Affairs	
Connecticut	Social Services Department	X
Delaware	Social Services Department	
Dist. of Columbia	Human Services Department	
Florida	Department of Economic Opportunity	X
Georgia	Human Services Department	
Hawaii	Department of Labor & Industrial Relations	X
Idaho	Department of Health and Welfare	
Illinois	Community Affairs Department	
Indiana	Lieutenant Governor's Office	
Iowa	Department of Human Rights	
Kansas	Housing Department	
Kentucky	Community Services Department	
Louisiana	Workforce Commission	
Maine	Human Services Department	
Maryland	Department of Housing & Community Development	
Massachusetts	Community Services Department	
Michigan	Human Services Department	
Minnesota	Human Services Department	
Mississippi	Human Services Department	
Missouri	Social Services Department	
Montana	Human Services Department	
Nebraska	Department of Health and Human Services	X
Nevada	Human Services Department	
New Hampshire	Human Services Department	
New Jersey	Community Affairs Department	
New Mexico	Human Services Department	
New York	Department of State	
North Carolina	Human Services Department	X
North Dakota	Community Services Department	
Ohio	Development Services Agency	X
Oklahoma	Community Affairs Department	
Oregon	Community Services Department	X
Pennsylvania	Community Affairs Department	X
Puerto Rico	Department of the Family / Administration for Family and Children	
Rhode Island	Human Services Department	X
South Carolina	Governor's Office	
South Dakota	Social Services Department	
Tennessee	Human Services Department	
Texas	Community Affairs Department	
Utah	Community Services Department	X
Vermont	Human Services Department	
Virginia	Social Services Department	
Washington	Department of Commerce	
West Virginia	Department of Commerce	X
Wisconsin	Department of Children & Families	
Wyoming	Health Department	X
Count	52	13

APPENDIX TABLE 9: DEPARTMENT OF STATE CSBG ADMINISTRATOR

State	Administrator's Department or Office
Alabama	Department of Community and Economic Development
Alaska	Community and Regional Affairs
Arizona	Department of Economic Security - Division of Aging and Adult Services
Arkansas	Division of County Operations
California	Department of Community Services and Development
Colorado	Division of Local Government
Connecticut	Transitioning from the Office of Strategic Planning to the Office of Community Services
Delaware	Division of State Service Centers, Office of Community Services
Dist. of Columbia	Family Services Administration
Florida	Division of Housing and Community Development
Georgia	Division of Family and Children Services
Hawaii	Office of Community Services
Idaho	Division of Welfare
Illinois	Division of Economic Opportunity, Office of Community Development
Indiana	Housing and Community Development Authority
Iowa	Division of Community Action Agencies
Kansas	Housing with Support Services
Kentucky	Cabinet for Health and Family Services/Department of Community Based Services
Louisiana	Office of Workforce Development
Maine	Office of Child and Family Services
Maryland	Division of Neighborhood Revitalization
Massachusetts	Division of Community Services, Community Services Unit
Michigan	Bureau of Community Action and Economic Opportunity
Minnesota	Office of Economic Opportunity, Community Partnerships and Child Care Services Division, Children and Family Services Administration
Mississippi	Division of Community Services
Missouri	Family Services Division - Community Support Unit
Montana	Department of Public Health & Human Services, Intergovernmental Human Services Bureau
Nebraska	Division of Children and Family Services, Economic Assistance
Nevada	Director's Office, Department of Health and Human Services
New Hampshire	Division of Family Assistance
New Jersey	Division of Housing and Community Resources, Office of Community Services, Office of Community Action
New Mexico	Income Support Division/Work and Family Support Bureau
New York	Division of Community Services
North Carolina	Division of Social Services, Economic and Family Services Section, Office of Economic Opportunity
North Dakota	Department of Commerce, Division of Community Services
Ohio	Office of Community Assistance
Oklahoma	Department of Commerce
Oregon	Housing and Community Services - Program Delivery
Pennsylvania	Center for Community Services
Puerto Rico	Assistant Administration for Prevention and Community Services Program
Rhode Island	Economic Support
South Carolina	Office of Economic Opportunity
South Dakota	Division of Economic Assistance
Tennessee	Adult and Family Services, Community Services
Texas	Department of Housing and Community Affairs
Utah	Division of Housing and Community Development
Vermont	Office of Economic Opportunity
Virginia	Division of Community and Volunteer Programs, Office of Community Services
Washington	Community Services and Housing Division
West Virginia	Office of Economic Opportunity
Wisconsin	Division of Family and Economic Security, Bureau of Working Families
Wyoming	Public Health Division, Office of Rural Health, Community Services Program
Count	52

APPENDIX TABLE 10: OTHER PROGRAMS DIRECTED BY STATE CSBG ADMINISTRATORS

State	DOE/WAP	LIHEAP	LIHEAP Energy Conservation	USDA Program	HUD Programs	Other Homeless Programs	Head Start Programs	Number of Other Additional Programs	Total Number of Programs Directed by CSBG Administrators in Addition to CSBG
Alabama								0	0
Alaska					X			5	6
Arizona		X				X		7	9
Arkansas	X	X	X		X			0	4
California	X	X	X		X			0	4
Colorado					X	X		6	8
Connecticut		X	X		X			9	12
Delaware								1	1
Dist. of Columbia								0	0
Florida	X	X	X					0	3
Georgia			X					0	1
Hawaii								0	0
Idaho	X	X		X				2	5
Illinois					X			0	1
Indiana		X						0	1
Iowa	X	X	X					2	5
Kansas	X	X	X		X			3	7
Kentucky								0	0
Louisiana								0	0
Maine							X	0	1
Maryland					X			3	4
Massachusetts		X						1	2
Michigan	X							0	1
Minnesota				X	X	X		8	11
Mississippi	X	X						0	2
Missouri		X			X			2	4
Montana	X	X	X	X	X			0	5
Nebraska					X			2	3
Nevada								0	0
New Hampshire								0	0
New Jersey								1	1
New Mexico		X	X	X				5	8
New York								0	0
North Carolina		X		X				17	19
North Dakota								0	0
Ohio	X	X	X					3	6
Oklahoma	X	X			X	X	X	9	14
Oregon	X	X	X	X				13	17
Pennsylvania	X	X	X					1	4
Puerto Rico								0	0
Rhode Island				X				0	1
South Carolina	X	X	X		X			0	4
South Dakota	X	X		X				3	6
Tennessee	X	X						1	3
Texas	X	X	X		X	X		3	8
Utah					X	X		7	9
Vermont	X				X			5	7
Virginia								1	1
Washington	X	X	X		X	X		45	50
West Virginia								0	0
Wisconsin								0	0
Wyoming					X			0	1
Total	19	24	15	8	19	7	2	165	259

APPENDIX TABLE 11: PROVISIONS OF STATE CSBG STATUTES IN EFFECT

State	State CSBG Statute in Current FY	CAAs Grand-fathered	Allocate 90% Specified	CSBG Match Required	Designation Allowed	De-Designation Specified	Re-Designation Process	State Agency Designated	Other Provisions of State Statute
Alabama	X	X	X						
Alaska									
Arizona			X		X	X		X	
Arkansas	X		X		X	X		X	
California	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Colorado									
Connecticut	X	X			X	X	X	X	
Delaware									
Dist. of Columbia									
Florida	X							X	
Georgia									
Hawaii									
Idaho									
Illinois	X								
Indiana	X	X			X			X	
Iowa	X	X			X		X	X	X
Kansas									
Kentucky	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Louisiana									
Maine	X	X				X	X	X	
Maryland	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Massachusetts	X		X		X	X	X	X	
Michigan	X	X			X	X	X	X	
Minnesota	X		X		X	X	X		
Mississippi									
Missouri	X	X	X					X	X
Montana	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Nebraska									
Nevada	X		X					X	
New Hampshire									
New Jersey	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
New Mexico	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
New York	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
North Carolina	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
North Dakota	X	X	X					X	
Ohio	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Oklahoma	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Oregon	X							X	
Pennsylvania			X		X	X		X	X
Puerto Rico									
Rhode Island									
South Carolina	X		X						
South Dakota									
Tennessee									
Texas	X					X	X		
Utah	X	X							
Vermont	X							X	
Virginia	X	X		X	X	X			
Washington	X							X	X
West Virginia									
Wisconsin	X	X			X	X	X		
Wyoming									
Total	32	21	20	3	21	21	17	26	6

APPENDIX TABLE 12: STATE CSBG PERSONNEL

State	Number of Positions	Number of FTEs	Number of ROMA	Number of CCAPs
Alabama	6	5.73	0	0
Alaska	4	1.40	0	0
Arizona	9	3.65	1	0
Arkansas	6	4.00	1	0
California	70	12.00	1	0
Colorado	8	2.60	1	0
Connecticut	3	2.20	0	0
Delaware	3	1.75	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	5	5.00	0	0
Florida	16	7.00	0	0
Georgia	9	4.50	0	0
Hawaii	5	2.00	0	0
Idaho	0	0.00	0	0
Illinois	9	9.00	0	0
Indiana	10	5.00	1	0
Iowa	4	2.00	0	0
Kansas	18	2.74	1	1
Kentucky	9	1.44	0	0
Louisiana	21	6.00	0	0
Maine	1	1.00	1	1
Maryland	7	1.00	0	0
Massachusetts	8	3.35	0	0
Michigan	12	5.14	0	0
Minnesota	7	3.15	2	3
Mississippi	6	2.00	0	0
Missouri	4	1.00	1	0
Montana	8	0.75	1	0
Nebraska	1	1.00	0	0
Nevada	5	1.30	0	0
New Hampshire	3	1.20	0	0
New Jersey	18	4.00	1	0
New Mexico	6	2.00	0	0
New York	30	23.46	4	1
North Carolina	10	9.00	1	0
North Dakota	1	1.00	0	0
Ohio	14	8.50	0	0
Oklahoma	13	0.00	0	0
Oregon	42	2.50	0	0
Pennsylvania	25	3.62	1	0
Puerto Rico	13	13.00	4	0
Rhode Island	3	0.33	0	0
South Carolina	19	5.00	3	0
South Dakota	2	1.00	0	0
Tennessee	4	1.00	0	0
Texas	33	10.29	1	0
Utah	6	2.70	0	0
Vermont	3	1.50	0	0
Virginia	4	4.00	0	0
Washington	11	3.70	0	0
West Virginia	8	3.70	2	0
Wisconsin	2	1.00	0	0
Wyoming	2	2.00	0	0
Total	546	202.20	28	6

APPENDIX TABLE 13: INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES SERVED

State	Characteristics of Persons				Characteristics of Families	
	Obtained	Not Obtained	Males	Females	Obtained	Not Obtained
Alabama	256,591	28,277	92,871	163,323	117,321	13,451
Alaska	3,015	10,119	900	901	2,392	537
Arizona	173,803	53,323	74,601	99,171	63,248	18,381
Arkansas	222,275	156	85,665	136,608	118,464	158
California	932,672	655,240	342,877	456,520	477,972	129,409
Colorado	170,660	30,593	49,686	65,434	76,314	7,681
Connecticut	363,395	159	146,841	203,328	146,377	0
Delaware	10,608	0	4,384	6,224	5,512	0
Dist. of Columbia	92,042	6,203	46,113	45,929	43,211	3,691
Florida	437,239	183,971	168,512	263,568	175,444	147,679
Georgia	183,117	24,909	51,362	104,628	93,449	0
Hawaii	39,101	2,813	15,829	19,217	19,478	492
Idaho	221,092	16,437	107,565	113,187	94,751	8,561
Illinois	642,136	131,439	240,458	330,252	379,527	97,782
Indiana	558,769	199,389	226,403	332,053	217,166	9,535
Iowa	333,016	0	146,154	186,852	128,913	0
Kansas	19,836	25,313	8,715	10,998	8,502	1,396
Kentucky	430,478	0	182,609	247,699	198,130	0
Louisiana	284,852	12,970	98,693	178,544	152,657	13,625
Maine	186,290	14,962	75,963	99,591	75,936	6,268
Maryland	187,809	58,187	71,663	111,671	89,164	21,334
Massachusetts	653,933	5,109	255,786	396,948	301,191	41,598
Michigan	176,465	43,083	74,518	101,366	81,596	17,149
Minnesota	579,453	75,463	250,364	316,173	218,072	31,893
Mississippi	118,502	0	42,912	75,590	42,123	0
Missouri	247,083	24,931	99,929	143,581	104,863	6,666
Montana	98,515	7	43,382	54,873	47,253	0
Nebraska	86,351	17,853	35,693	45,356	40,092	748
Nevada	21,314	1,351	10,099	11,200	10,254	404
New Hampshire	110,845	3,409	47,442	63,329	39,980	883
New Jersey	269,201	53,732	97,483	150,213	153,592	10,957
New Mexico	71,677	44,844	21,979	26,176	17,924	33,986
New York	358,443	118,534	151,662	206,760	157,883	62,942
North Carolina	91,101	8,546	31,163	55,161	45,466	4,580
North Dakota	21,467	0	9,374	12,093	11,386	0
Ohio	816,188	19,832	338,259	465,978	325,825	2,185
Oklahoma	140,492	11,049	49,664	64,211	65,699	6,174
Oregon	462,370	166,063	198,049	243,922	206,370	6,745
Pennsylvania	386,930	269,128	142,458	195,307	175,476	30,519
Puerto Rico	49,424	0	21,381	28,043	23,166	0
Rhode Island	127,056	8,808	45,151	70,198	66,718	4,711
South Carolina	173,232	17,918	61,616	110,693	76,321	10,464
South Dakota	33,756	18,099	13,901	16,933	13,035	7,597
Tennessee	406,002	15,711	151,285	218,425	189,376	16,175
Texas	361,231	298,966	144,156	217,075	142,897	214,607
Utah	211,966	83,426	71,487	77,888	66,536	28,476
Vermont	64,464	0	29,532	34,614	32,531	0
Virginia	169,025	4,645	68,192	96,335	82,302	3,720
Washington	551,032	170,384	211,728	267,934	201,082	39,444
West Virginia	117,371	1	49,404	67,933	44,736	1
Wisconsin	329,514	5,835	117,680	150,122	170,366	9,892
Wyoming	52,369	2,001	24,405	25,710	23,089	133
Total	13,105,568	2,943,188	5,147,998	7,185,838	5,861,128	1,072,629
Count	52	45	52	52	52	42

APPENDIX TABLE 14: Race/Ethnicity (By Number of Persons)

State	Ethnicity			Race							
	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Total	African American	White	Asian	American Indian and Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Multi-Race	Other	Total
Alabama	6,077	248,194	254,271	170,662	77,843	762	1,445	77	2,854	2,869	256,512
Alaska	41	1,760	1,801	15	357	51	2,275	15	139	11	2,863
Arizona	82,515	91,282	173,797	23,963	83,390	801	9,355	550	15,153	20,506	153,718
Arkansas	18,051	203,928	221,979	63,409	143,775	2,243	1,424	521	2,734	7,809	221,915
California	383,313	296,020	679,333	90,759	327,872	45,708	18,765	3,066	53,735	126,026	665,931
Colorado	49,565	92,904	142,469	5,525	84,874	1,016	2,659	484	2,652	24,301	121,511
Connecticut	102,507	241,244	343,751	87,020	110,984	3,161	1,037	7,663	44,988	61,382	316,235
Delaware	1,368	8,284	9,652	5,374	3,417	79	16	20	334	1,368	10,608
Dist. of Columbia	8,008	84,034	92,042	80,223	928	283	194	177	6,803	3,434	92,042
Florida	85,075	319,367	404,442	217,786	162,038	806	480	461	6,448	21,776	409,795
Georgia	2,384	128,030	130,414	96,946	25,109	1,032	95	16	1,391	2,238	126,827
Hawaii	2,716	22,133	24,849	370	2,981	4,110	142	7,169	6,305	3,675	24,752
Idaho	45,637	175,403	221,040	2,665	164,581	1,102	4,432	468	2,010	42,432	217,690
Illinois	52,178	386,398	438,576	214,958	201,873	11,321	729	598	43,686	18,772	491,937
Indiana	25,477	521,415	546,892	113,998	403,886	405	2,910	154	19,607	13,329	554,289
Iowa	32,125	281,187	313,312	33,165	257,881	3,448	3,211	715	13,583	10,679	322,682
Kansas	2,719	16,616	19,335	2,700	13,424	51	260	39	1,162	1,136	18,772
Kentucky	9,370	412,871	422,241	68,571	332,605	572	420	193	9,380	11,326	423,067
Louisiana	4,963	266,649	271,612	188,855	77,969	2,116	1,087	93	5,205	1,531	276,856
Maine	756	50,318	51,074	1,407	49,074	459	337	178	471	491	52,417
Maryland	19,629	118,908	138,537	61,651	54,494	4,044	4,304	3,925	10,462	6,200	145,080
Massachusetts	155,141	470,322	625,463	72,049	346,675	36,622	2,367	1,542	46,492	97,202	602,949
Michigan	9,746	154,161	163,907	28,680	134,162	938	1,901	109	4,502	6,159	176,451
Minnesota	49,224	388,733	437,957	107,684	350,097	36,409	25,825	467	3,578	13,173	537,233
Mississippi	727	117,775	118,502	95,959	21,272	164	185	58	864	0	118,502
Missouri	5,804	236,188	241,992	69,552	163,947	362	773	343	4,827	4,854	244,658
Montana	4,608	81,126	85,734	1,087	69,395	268	12,673	219	1,599	0	85,241
Nebraska	17,446	63,936	81,382	4,581	69,137	490	2,869	149	2,019	1,942	81,187
Nevada	5,712	14,721	20,433	3,276	12,183	282	628	154	809	159	17,491
New Hampshire	3,564	65,237	68,801	1,906	65,237	746	68	10	77	4,432	72,476
New Jersey	119,075	101,456	220,531	52,873	110,906	4,337	792	239	4,939	45,267	219,353
New Mexico	32,752	25,616	58,368	1,127	37,310	54	8,873	53	577	10,374	58,368
New York	42,517	250,113	292,630	52,587	179,773	10,281	2,396	485	10,455	26,307	282,284
North Carolina	7,498	72,482	79,980	41,937	32,292	159	1,291	74	2,262	2,536	80,551
North Dakota	431	17,478	17,909	629	16,755	65	3,177	2	369	470	21,467
Ohio	20,213	773,950	794,163	241,708	510,119	1,147	696	0	9,673	14,151	777,494
Oklahoma	16,667	94,547	111,214	17,780	72,032	1,064	11,671	301	2,924	7,762	113,534
Oregon	101,611	342,954	444,565	23,926	332,981	6,787	11,980	4,229	14,928	31,429	426,260
Pennsylvania	21,477	243,689	265,166	53,382	208,366	1,391	605	188	9,089	14,524	287,545
Puerto Rico	48,407	1,017	49,424	607	5,024	0	1	0	24,369	19,423	49,424
Rhode Island	16,054	94,184	110,238	7,922	73,255	5,653	1,171	108	8,863	4,887	101,859
South Carolina	2,636	166,483	169,119	129,274	37,741	150	238	22	2,912	1,360	171,697
South Dakota	865	29,891	30,756	381	15,836	151	12,657	21	1,170	479	30,695
Tennessee	6,379	374,185	380,564	129,524	248,864	870	835	186	5,532	9,986	395,797
Texas	183,439	177,792	361,231	95,376	253,962	874	824	0	4,654	5,541	361,231
Utah	75,036	134,797	209,833	3,151	166,119	2,140	3,464	850	2,127	12,042	189,893
Vermont	928	59,200	60,128	2,199	52,174	1,053	750	95	925	1,078	58,274
Virginia	15,544	142,855	158,399	67,608	74,877	1,273	508	103	2,592	10,534	157,495
Washington	88,598	315,118	403,716	53,826	258,392	21,502	12,213	8,590	26,941	23,551	405,015
West Virginia	2,116	115,059	117,175	7,478	104,411	118	149	407	2,993	1,737	117,293
Wisconsin	30,459	235,647	266,106	57,455	179,229	7,156	9,139	334	11,278	14,369	278,960
Wyoming	6,589	31,867	38,456	658	31,105	148	5,372	65	1,668	3,268	42,284
Total	2,025,737	9,359,524	11,385,261	2,956,204	6,812,983	226,224	191,668	45,985	465,109	770,287	11,468,460
Count	52	52	52	52	52	51	52	49	52	50	52

APPENDIX TABLE 15: Age (By Number of Persons)

State	0-5	6-11	12-17	18-23	24-44	45-54	55-69	70 and Older
Alabama	36,012	34,403	30,768	20,572	56,440	26,194	31,821	20,281
Alaska	1,862	85	89	31	107	84	442	6
Arizona	23,755	26,159	23,856	14,923	41,397	17,519	16,279	9,472
Arkansas	26,894	20,014	17,283	13,964	54,972	24,828	35,633	25,693
California	187,822	82,153	79,320	76,070	196,033	84,547	96,601	54,757
Colorado	10,852	10,907	10,090	8,413	23,408	13,221	15,729	5,946
Connecticut	41,091	50,220	34,272	34,635	86,135	42,118	30,600	33,193
Delaware	654	1,064	842	921	3,474	1,862	1,159	630
Dist. of Columbia	3,656	997	2,669	12,374	33,758	19,421	12,150	6,017
Florida	63,351	58,899	51,559	37,077	102,690	45,729	46,428	23,151
Georgia	21,859	20,591	19,203	10,761	32,101	19,882	25,384	21,448
Hawaii	6,546	1,832	2,420	1,362	4,395	3,645	8,478	2,165
Idaho	19,447	28,298	25,358	24,939	65,003	22,197	22,163	13,398
Illinois	75,350	60,377	56,658	45,021	154,858	81,798	101,976	45,556
Indiana	78,255	75,747	64,897	41,943	128,713	57,608	62,275	48,270
Iowa	52,267	47,665	37,659	27,034	85,373	31,512	27,902	20,364
Kansas	4,704	3,051	2,000	1,118	4,554	1,421	1,570	988
Kentucky	66,921	52,586	44,341	29,792	108,911	51,069	50,364	26,418
Louisiana	32,598	33,624	27,248	24,234	51,651	38,011	39,479	31,279
Maine	28,540	16,799	16,410	12,984	41,111	21,608	24,486	19,327
Maryland	27,496	12,993	10,707	10,171	40,805	24,693	22,854	13,698
Massachusetts	78,362	65,456	66,139	59,321	161,873	73,299	69,786	62,207
Michigan	18,611	18,366	17,257	13,068	39,371	19,898	25,855	24,039
Minnesota	77,702	78,929	68,670	52,872	135,028	53,770	57,792	49,151
Mississippi	10,121	15,785	17,611	13,876	24,200	12,021	15,787	9,101
Missouri	32,469	36,074	29,790	21,493	69,116	26,942	21,599	7,640
Montana	12,621	12,142	9,397	7,118	24,861	10,004	12,182	9,933
Nebraska	15,761	8,505	7,458	6,299	17,595	7,635	7,749	6,007
Nevada	3,178	2,518	2,074	1,520	5,784	2,490	2,638	1,018
New Hampshire	8,977	9,890	9,794	6,353	21,926	11,690	19,509	21,756
New Jersey	42,838	23,545	20,224	20,315	74,584	26,014	22,541	11,966
New Mexico	13,094	7,834	4,246	2,620	6,593	4,061	15,734	4,316
New York	65,812	27,771	32,696	30,185	97,752	37,695	36,280	28,791
North Carolina	20,998	6,489	5,577	5,449	17,432	7,168	11,061	5,786
North Dakota	2,161	2,202	1,759	1,958	6,231	2,526	2,387	2,243
Ohio	110,322	112,167	103,681	72,547	212,375	90,201	80,595	33,069
Oklahoma	20,071	9,885	7,292	10,347	28,572	11,941	13,257	9,408
Oregon	57,161	64,288	64,274	35,573	111,322	43,863	42,013	19,115
Pennsylvania	53,988	29,702	23,475	26,661	78,772	32,997	30,222	22,455
Puerto Rico	2,789	5,368	5,939	4,596	11,445	4,819	6,812	7,656
Rhode Island	11,046	14,327	14,134	12,108	25,730	12,641	11,164	16,519
South Carolina	29,523	22,311	20,587	13,131	38,975	18,281	18,936	10,788
South Dakota	3,536	4,854	4,142	3,016	7,198	2,814	4,886	3,257
Tennessee	49,761	43,246	39,494	26,787	78,314	43,508	59,997	42,703
Texas	47,734	54,941	50,396	22,399	75,171	37,302	47,749	25,539
Utah	31,643	31,304	27,673	19,051	48,812	20,209	15,672	16,677
Vermont	6,823	6,052	5,435	7,676	20,405	8,143	6,807	2,739
Virginia	19,193	19,450	21,086	13,704	39,154	23,940	17,977	10,006
Washington	67,257	51,397	68,875	31,502	117,078	48,889	53,343	27,072
West Virginia	18,737	14,712	10,189	9,359	34,511	11,232	12,295	6,153
Wisconsin	54,922	36,648	22,837	28,582	76,887	30,769	28,063	16,679
Wyoming	5,010	3,510	3,802	4,771	9,752	4,711	5,803	8,713
Total	1,802,153	1,478,132	1,343,652	1,032,596	3,032,708	1,370,440	1,450,264	944,559
Count	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 16: Education: Years of Schooling (By Number of Persons 24 years old and older)

State	0-8 Years	9-12, Non-Graduates	High School Graduate/GED	12+ Some Postsecondary	2 or 4 Year College Graduates
Alabama	2,260	54,758	53,167	7,390	12,968
Alaska	4	67	164	45	40
Arizona	12,304	20,359	30,075	16,749	6,705
Arkansas	17,352	27,490	58,187	12,943	12,039
California	71,268	62,484	88,803	47,054	19,207
Colorado	4,671	7,326	17,953	6,436	3,096
Connecticut	19,298	26,664	67,168	16,304	11,169
Delaware	656	1,419	2,829	871	593
Dist. of Columbia	9,381	24,329	30,431	4,655	2,549
Florida	14,517	52,806	81,968	20,007	11,470
Georgia	5,275	17,153	30,941	8,673	2,996
Hawaii	479	1,770	9,226	1,477	1,457
Idaho	10,762	27,225	34,240	31,578	8,513
Illinois	10,309	32,227	56,418	21,755	7,986
Indiana	49,879	58,444	135,427	19,146	22,902
Iowa	3,672	29,141	85,693	27,308	16,298
Kansas	548	1,449	3,167	1,424	626
Kentucky	32,925	67,733	90,454	21,066	14,739
Louisiana	23,180	46,278	61,376	19,225	7,186
Maine	5,282	9,214	35,073	5,289	11,059
Maryland	5,709	18,963	38,469	14,729	4,607
Massachusetts	35,316	61,773	132,180	50,837	36,603
Michigan	550	26,739	45,585	9,224	14,988
Minnesota	14,760	25,008	94,943	38,773	20,802
Mississippi	8,887	27,419	12,325	4,337	8,141
Missouri	6,710	24,738	56,008	16,321	2,506
Montana	2,247	7,426	27,007	4,768	3,637
Nebraska	3,275	6,178	14,445	5,636	3,229
Nevada	1,016	2,258	4,990	2,002	921
New Hampshire	3,795	6,365	18,749	7,381	2,732
New Jersey	25,313	27,752	40,892	9,208	5,569
New Mexico	1,934	3,821	5,500	1,130	577
New York	15,801	29,795	58,018	17,741	11,259
North Carolina	3,067	8,721	15,132	4,816	2,998
North Dakota	1,160	1,937	5,820	2,569	1,136
Ohio	14,283	101,792	201,592	58,889	22,605
Oklahoma	3,120	8,663	24,200	8,015	5,800
Oregon	18,218	33,982	69,566	30,835	17,551
Pennsylvania	10,957	22,981	68,018	13,710	10,820
Puerto Rico	8,757	7,550	4,480	3,028	4,856
Rhode Island	8,035	19,322	13,336	7,158	4,149
South Carolina	1,008	29,293	35,882	8,042	6,736
South Dakota	2,739	4,050	5,249	1,945	985
Tennessee	29,068	48,181	94,824	16,224	8,608
Texas	35,927	42,012	70,925	26,434	10,424
Utah	3,159	14,420	18,814	3,375	3,571
Vermont	2,515	7,374	16,662	5,005	2,797
Virginia	6,315	14,463	37,803	7,118	5,763
Washington	18,864	29,096	64,258	27,820	20,528
West Virginia	2,560	10,459	25,516	7,780	3,683
Wisconsin	6,404	18,098	40,199	16,076	8,792
Wyoming	760	2,773	8,101	1,461	1,078
Total	596,251	1,261,738	2,342,248	721,782	432,049
Count	52	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 17: Other Characteristics (By Number of Persons)

State	Answered Yes to Possessing Health Insurance	Answered No to Possessing Health Insurance	Answered Yes to Being Disabled	Answered No to Being Disabled
Alabama	225,259	28,400	52,013	201,646
Alaska	1,557	152	192	1,436
Arizona	133,157	38,062	31,514	135,328
Arkansas	103,049	96,693	64,789	136,375
California	208,006	147,671	63,525	323,533
Colorado	27,117	45,945	14,627	91,818
Connecticut	278,465	35,943	84,646	229,074
Delaware	4,228	1,142	696	4,377
Dist. of Columbia	14,819	71,020	2,643	83,196
Florida	114,348	247,217	54,605	370,482
Georgia	52,520	77,048	22,378	155,017
Hawaii	16,200	2,778	5,459	26,020
Idaho	136,797	77,057	55,745	165,295
Illinois	126,328	97,076	99,878	232,550
Indiana	335,036	185,339	93,545	421,178
Iowa	258,826	74,190	56,571	276,445
Kansas	9,626	5,651	2,119	13,928
Kentucky	159,881	266,020	99,303	285,065
Louisiana	134,817	122,072	69,961	200,011
Maine	124,697	18,641	20,145	123,565
Maryland	79,045	53,122	18,207	93,630
Massachusetts	499,892	49,574	78,247	468,550
Michigan	159,730	16,735	26,275	150,190
Minnesota	75,450	23,240	75,422	420,071
Mississippi	36,716	81,766	27,645	90,857
Missouri	150,090	59,741	37,960	205,252
Montana	59,225	28,465	14,549	74,591
Nebraska	51,049	22,159	10,119	55,028
Nevada	8,529	9,392	1,999	16,778
New Hampshire	35,233	34,682	12,454	61,143
New Jersey	83,763	88,277	9,197	141,925
New Mexico	19,501	7,977	5,592	34,336
New York	184,080	51,427	45,267	210,153
North Carolina	33,967	27,333	9,367	53,172
North Dakota	14,225	7,242	6,362	15,105
Ohio	649,787	149,347	105,900	709,393
Oklahoma	54,588	44,474	11,665	88,341
Oregon	211,269	104,496	52,848	326,180
Pennsylvania	220,018	57,709	46,186	183,777
Puerto Rico	46,708	2,716	10,152	39,272
Rhode Island	72,845	38,212	12,648	106,624
South Carolina	136,118	20,687	31,238	132,372
South Dakota	17,635	12,557	4,280	26,981
Tennessee	247,301	119,163	131,551	246,846
Texas	192,460	168,383	68,994	291,701
Utah	83,901	58,024	102,388	44,402
Vermont	47,705	8,422	11,864	31,282
Virginia	86,041	48,649	26,983	111,480
Washington	165,671	144,318	63,030	327,645
West Virginia	109,197	7,711	8,208	99,368
Wisconsin	98,498	38,085	39,222	172,412
Wyoming	6,191	18,776	3,302	19,377
Total	6,401,161	3,240,978	2,003,475	8,524,573
Count	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 18: Family Structure (By Number of Families)

State	Headed by Single Parent		Two Parent Household	Single Person	Two Adults, No Children	Other
	Female Parent	Male Parent				
Alabama	40,230	1,591	7,493	52,424	6,431	8,028
Alaska	103	15	971	452	8	0
Arizona	17,293	1,624	12,899	19,363	8,128	3,846
Arkansas	25,613	1,851	17,481	50,896	15,582	2,607
California	73,593	11,950	93,498	96,963	32,829	34,090
Colorado	7,583	1,939	10,049	21,305	6,751	2,071
Connecticut	43,715	3,400	20,315	50,179	13,052	7,631
Delaware	1,564	176	1,101	2,084	458	124
Dist. of Columbia	8,457	5,336	2,247	18,858	1,383	6,930
Florida	70,089	3,051	29,529	45,127	13,127	6,363
Georgia	23,377	875	6,443	28,636	3,967	1,252
Hawaii	1,964	572	1,774	6,841	264	2,801
Idaho	12,342	1,622	13,171	25,018	7,478	6,254
Illinois	39,554	3,860	19,910	145,511	12,914	5,166
Indiana	60,268	5,378	31,341	84,826	20,411	13,294
Iowa	30,842	3,035	29,977	46,181	16,822	2,056
Kansas	2,216	204	1,800	2,605	615	249
Kentucky	52,036	4,584	33,755	77,120	18,022	6,230
Louisiana	60,060	10,163	14,721	52,093	10,801	2,372
Maine	3,991	980	3,212	14,475	1,912	481
Maryland	27,791	3,546	10,806	25,602	6,652	3,008
Massachusetts	88,406	8,721	43,359	91,482	26,787	13,612
Michigan	12,666	1,515	9,336	34,840	12,175	5,623
Minnesota	37,583	3,646	43,150	66,679	23,667	2,021
Mississippi	12,750	904	1,154	17,440	4,728	5,147
Missouri	37,272	3,411	18,473	31,978	7,659	3,914
Montana	9,660	1,251	7,212	22,257	5,691	1,182
Nebraska	6,652	736	9,177	10,076	3,048	1,888
Nevada	1,587	285	1,881	5,001	1,033	409
New Hampshire	6,092	1,030	7,154	15,540	3,149	1,316
New Jersey	65,493	4,531	21,024	34,815	6,454	11,241
New Mexico	3,641	507	3,387	6,662	1,068	1,590
New York	39,441	5,904	29,506	40,134	10,711	9,167
North Carolina	16,686	1,433	7,992	9,973	3,528	1,248
North Dakota	2,172	237	1,573	5,146	1,085	1,173
Ohio	102,089	8,984	55,559	105,918	30,839	17,973
Oklahoma	13,343	1,763	11,574	22,765	6,906	2,049
Oregon	39,982	6,631	49,740	66,119	22,003	8,173
Pennsylvania	38,101	3,644	29,983	46,415	11,485	7,524
Puerto Rico	6,098	2,350	4,169	7,060	1,905	1,584
Rhode Island	19,681	2,829	9,437	22,309	4,673	4,234
South Carolina	26,127	1,298	5,556	28,529	6,902	5,823
South Dakota	3,280	328	1,880	4,957	980	775
Tennessee	44,562	2,697	27,312	69,091	21,260	2,757
Texas	43,679	2,543	20,270	48,797	17,092	10,516
Utah	12,634	2,615	14,034	15,631	3,878	1,917
Vermont	7,053	1,266	4,771	10,993	2,967	4,162
Virginia	23,633	2,220	11,021	26,819	5,801	4,846
Washington	31,523	8,619	39,037	67,453	17,628	7,014
West Virginia	10,014	936	8,270	11,517	5,820	5,328
Wisconsin	37,877	6,938	23,986	53,137	10,878	8,301
Wyoming	2,948	428	3,066	6,872	3,117	682
Total	1,405,406	155,952	886,536	1,872,964	482,524	268,042
Count	52	52	52	52	52	51

APPENDIX TABLE 19: Family Size (By Number of Families)

State	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	8 or more
Alabama	52,371	24,486	18,710	12,551	5,954	2,148	708	390
Alaska	452	294	327	430	368	198	134	189
Arizona	20,949	12,479	9,633	8,726	6,056	2,984	1,369	1,052
Arkansas	51,394	29,151	15,373	9,885	5,083	2,045	810	338
California	115,375	76,676	65,950	67,021	47,452	24,414	11,144	7,544
Colorado	21,305	9,067	6,433	5,343	3,956	2,291	531	409
Connecticut	55,995	30,631	23,326	16,313	8,108	3,142	969	610
Delaware	2,134	1,052	832	733	466	195	62	38
Dist. of Columbia	23,809	10,889	3,673	2,231	1,469	778	211	151
Florida	45,611	31,733	30,851	32,218	16,859	6,986	2,580	1,539
Georgia	29,134	13,172	9,009	6,474	3,318	1,555	856	287
Hawaii	9,677	3,500	2,590	2,342	1,681	777	355	301
Idaho	21,067	12,897	9,342	9,063	7,041	4,773	2,605	2,998
Illinois	154,583	65,994	49,315	37,997	20,734	9,517	3,660	2,271
Indiana	84,925	44,249	35,374	25,759	13,501	5,873	2,094	1,166
Iowa	46,363	28,682	20,638	16,384	9,744	4,450	1,633	933
Kansas	2,651	1,328	1,332	1,176	800	437	188	130
Kentucky	78,225	43,024	31,443	22,063	10,607	3,995	1,377	780
Louisiana	52,120	34,799	30,085	17,411	8,745	3,666	1,906	1,478
Maine	27,838	18,327	9,913	7,060	3,297	1,324	468	266
Maryland	25,639	15,952	13,949	8,877	4,303	1,980	920	723
Massachusetts	106,058	70,425	54,358	37,464	18,128	6,609	2,237	1,259
Michigan	39,241	17,909	9,632	7,418	4,260	1,892	739	463
Minnesota	68,184	40,491	29,622	26,609	17,330	9,363	4,502	4,342
Mississippi	16,955	9,537	5,735	4,489	1,535	1,753	195	1,924
Missouri	40,878	19,841	17,210	13,162	7,438	3,147	1,068	609
Montana	22,257	10,413	6,256	4,383	2,349	1,020	342	233
Nebraska	13,547	7,057	3,913	3,585	2,367	1,179	479	326
Nevada	5,001	1,918	1,290	1,055	562	252	98	62
New Hampshire	15,857	9,064	5,752	4,400	2,129	909	370	261
New Jersey	41,376	39,755	34,765	15,990	8,891	4,042	1,427	812
New Mexico	6,662	2,756	2,711	2,148	1,505	630	275	206
New York	46,054	29,263	25,638	19,646	11,166	4,818	1,848	1,216
North Carolina	9,795	11,233	9,191	6,396	2,782	1,191	450	260
North Dakota	5,324	2,330	1,413	1,106	678	324	119	92
Ohio	114,702	75,202	56,075	41,354	22,792	9,587	3,438	2,130
Oklahoma	17,458	8,517	6,475	5,484	3,332	1,467	558	327
Oregon	65,526	36,938	27,135	23,644	15,451	7,507	2,776	1,953
Pennsylvania	53,438	29,513	23,369	17,579	10,066	4,109	1,535	920
Puerto Rico	7,886	5,401	3,998	3,256	1,612	574	231	208
Rhode Island	21,995	11,791	8,005	5,669	2,733	927	559	107
South Carolina	28,555	15,121	15,052	8,296	3,895	1,556	532	290
South Dakota	5,124	2,257	1,582	1,409	922	497	216	202
Tennessee	70,631	36,874	25,588	18,588	8,448	3,552	1,394	1,062
Texas	50,076	32,979	22,266	18,166	10,984	5,189	1,965	1,272
Utah	17,028	8,377	7,277	7,332	5,509	3,132	1,365	1,239
Vermont	15,577	6,797	4,478	3,227	1,528	574	219	107
Virginia	30,005	14,987	13,052	8,456	4,931	2,485	1,217	800
Washington	68,773	34,862	25,976	22,569	15,245	7,730	3,505	2,952
West Virginia	16,806	9,814	7,538	6,086	2,844	1,059	330	198
Wisconsin	56,729	25,653	31,320	14,916	9,131	5,299	2,362	2,234
Wyoming	7,050	6,020	2,597	1,992	1,170	581	317	208
Total	2,006,165	1,141,477	877,367	665,931	381,255	176,482	71,248	51,867
Count	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 20-1: Source of Income (By Number of Families)

State	Unduplicated Number of Families Reporting Zero Income	Unduplicated Number of Families Reporting Income	TANF	SSI	Social Security	Pension
Alabama	13,232	101,551	3,680	27,093	48,403	3,059
Alaska	34	1,498	258	108	10	5
Arizona	15,395	42,598	3,576	8,496	13,363	1,128
Arkansas	13,660	100,650	2,348	28,535	42,696	3,548
California	38,561	246,919	61,022	54,587	44,771	5,777
Colorado	10,399	30,119	1,314	5,501	8,374	2,227
Connecticut	9,712	96,119	5,204	14,078	27,570	6,857
Delaware	1,241	3,459	414	555	762	102
Dist. of Columbia	11,426	31,785	7,821	6,093	4,235	2,821
Florida	17,181	143,640	7,036	28,060	35,984	6,706
Georgia	16,338	75,538	1,237	14,637	38,077	2,501
Hawaii	933	20,384	1,661	979	2,907	1,904
Idaho	18,194	57,319	897	16,099	30,500	0
Illinois	44,568	287,942	10,475	74,204	119,627	3,635
Indiana	10,939	178,667	5,696	32,067	69,413	8,540
Iowa	8,422	112,325	8,855	19,519	40,086	6,028
Kansas	1,110	5,336	467	1,196	1,425	203
Kentucky	9,531	172,146	9,823	56,219	66,169	5,159
Louisiana	27,290	122,920	6,134	31,580	44,419	8,756
Maine	2,686	59,983	5,027	13,156	36,678	4,011
Maryland	12,155	71,406	5,570	12,914	17,419	3,916
Massachusetts	19,596	271,586	26,540	45,822	90,289	23,643
Michigan	6,823	64,703	893	11,969	32,688	6,187
Minnesota	14,010	177,947	18,718	25,242	58,235	10,860
Mississippi	5,555	36,568	1,387	13,436	15,650	1,122
Missouri	28,559	72,678	7,438	13,927	24,509	1,747
Montana	524	46,711	2,902	10,096	20,978	2,125
Nebraska	9,163	26,038	1,548	3,695	7,150	831
Nevada	2,610	6,921	443	827	1,934	275
New Hampshire	1,270	37,739	1,703	4,551	17,404	2,315
New Jersey	9,193	128,975	22,741	8,923	14,219	3,097
New Mexico	1,227	12,757	933	2,303	3,066	269
New York	28,636	93,850	15,501	19,839	17,495	4,451
North Carolina	4,946	32,677	3,148	4,899	8,700	806
North Dakota	2,917	7,878	258	1,440	2,790	168
Ohio	21,309	298,322	21,026	58,429	84,471	17,215
Oklahoma	7,643	42,919	809	4,561	7,654	2,219
Oregon	36,188	127,380	19,801	20,949	35,670	5,091
Pennsylvania	12,467	120,721	12,982	24,279	23,401	5,591
Puerto Rico	5,409	17,707	827	0	7,293	2,682
Rhode Island	18,025	34,424	4,037	7,879	15,181	3,997
South Carolina	9,518	62,774	3,000	13,725	26,824	1,636
South Dakota	2,325	9,884	421	1,377	3,086	615
Tennessee	28,447	137,836	12,020	35,808	64,084	5,995
Texas	21,374	121,523	2,363	37,652	52,827	3,211
Utah	8,576	36,422	738	5,167	5,817	470
Vermont	4,971	25,167	3,434	6,242	5,085	551
Virginia	9,732	64,000	6,753	9,533	17,450	3,294
Washington	17,603	148,413	19,983	33,402	33,218	2,973
West Virginia	4,621	32,322	1,690	5,691	8,285	2,455
Wisconsin	36,554	101,450	3,983	20,112	16,799	6,165
Wyoming	3,379	8,764	291	1,359	2,205	683
Total	666,177	4,369,360	366,826	898,810	1,417,345	199,622
Count	52	52	52	51	52	51

APPENDIX TABLE 20-2: Source of Income (By Number of Families)

State	General Assistance	Unemployment Insurance	Employment + Any Previous Sources	Employment Only	Other
Alabama	39	6,474	5,592	22,305	15,076
Alaska	63	7	1,284	45	108
Arizona	80	7,440	9,774	14,846	14,645
Arkansas	1,325	4,555	7,243	15,856	13,100
California	11,651	19,929	29,409	58,773	51,313
Colorado	1,458	2,650	4,058	5,791	3,035
Connecticut	5,972	13,131	23,967	27,927	15,921
Delaware	190	365	807	1,373	521
Dist. of Columbia	1,691	4,148	4,346	6,871	13,759
Florida	3,442	15,716	14,045	49,572	29,398
Georgia	2,144	3,216	3,184	21,201	18,154
Hawaii	244	636	2,135	4,208	808
Idaho	0	4,978	0	28,582	8,336
Illinois	917	26,737	45,366	89,474	40,458
Indiana	24,435	14,734	24,632	65,253	13,588
Iowa	404	8,838	19,138	39,783	11,426
Kansas	31	219	1,334	1,658	1,485
Kentucky	350	5,971	15,532	54,052	24,629
Louisiana	3,679	7,160	13,132	21,255	16,051
Maine	1,104	4,658	14,559	6,031	3,889
Maryland	2,551	4,404	6,886	17,450	8,348
Massachusetts	4,512	19,172	46,829	63,156	58,579
Michigan	1,437	4,897	7,673	15,227	8,640
Minnesota	4,149	13,092	27,142	57,831	112,258
Mississippi	0	2,800	3,310	9,186	5,740
Missouri	32	4,732	11,602	15,896	16,406
Montana	130	5,050	19,401	3,500	1,234
Nebraska	98	1,323	4,400	11,226	3,850
Nevada	82	754	669	2,251	1,223
New Hampshire	535	2,538	6,219	5,620	9,764
New Jersey	4,760	10,894	8,731	56,074	14,780
New Mexico	281	492	1,556	3,737	1,199
New York	5,202	8,167	14,725	31,830	13,751
North Carolina	0	3,497	4,764	13,793	4,971
North Dakota	537	157	1,230	3,229	702
Ohio	0	18,405	64,476	66,958	66,047
Oklahoma	832	2,836	3,237	22,688	5,353
Oregon	1,450	12,557	14,394	35,309	23,990
Pennsylvania	5,576	9,301	14,011	38,770	17,222
Puerto Rico	1,203	944	754	3,276	1,658
Rhode Island	1,275	5,033	5,060	14,209	5,879
South Carolina	213	5,336	4,920	14,222	9,378
South Dakota	338	172	1,107	3,703	806
Tennessee	523	8,518	8,024	25,000	10,010
Texas	1,198	4,870	20,333	24,936	15,299
Utah	321	1,586	2,245	19,827	3,042
Vermont	802	1,580	2,795	5,357	6,224
Virginia	2,544	5,318	12,818	17,114	11,752
Washington	5,335	11,532	25,767	37,630	41,896
West Virginia	202	1,777	5,266	11,859	6,142
Wisconsin	506	15,638	18,982	30,075	8,408
Wyoming	583	396	1,063	3,410	773
Total	106,426	339,330	609,926	1,219,205	791,024
Count	48	52	51	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 21: Family Income (By Number of Families)

State	As Percentage of Federal Poverty Guideline							
	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	36,542	26,448	27,192	15,986	8,315	1,735	505	598
Alaska	886	306	243	193	152	122	111	362
Arizona	18,679	15,177	13,041	6,650	4,614	2,109	1,823	981
Arkansas	37,047	24,054	25,349	20,481	5,598	2,373	1,037	2,300
California	111,231	67,596	65,628	31,834	33,193	20,338	32,332	3,587
Colorado	18,638	7,056	8,143	6,849	1,635	778	376	84
Connecticut	24,197	16,685	17,405	15,550	15,498	19,172	10,755	13,528
Delaware	2,002	775	498	1,504	193	86	119	4
Dist. of Columbia	34,760	2,679	1,944	1,512	735	519	216	846
Florida	53,598	44,816	32,220	21,956	11,684	3,583	653	666
Georgia	25,670	19,204	26,953	12,548	5,015	2,302	731	498
Hawaii	3,829	2,218	3,652	4,549	628	214	118	153
Idaho	26,630	11,477	14,344	8,903	5,593	2,097	511	334
Illinois	132,867	83,037	55,893	47,907	32,280	2,001	1,395	1,476
Indiana	53,618	41,719	49,356	37,388	26,476	2,988	645	624
Iowa	38,318	20,967	22,951	21,089	16,368	5,022	2,020	2,178
Kansas	3,604	1,091	1,098	913	253	124	35	77
Kentucky	46,214	52,518	45,924	24,337	5,964	2,139	644	431
Louisiana	55,943	35,098	21,642	20,885	7,022	3,173	1,806	1,349
Maine	10,096	7,921	18,588	13,141	11,102	6,691	2,496	2,776
Maryland	22,331	8,231	9,968	4,855	5,784	9,596	3,214	2,197
Massachusetts	58,882	25,364	49,621	36,343	34,313	27,319	19,906	34,654
Michigan	26,238	12,037	14,641	11,395	7,211	4,299	2,741	3,034
Minnesota	59,784	22,502	29,674	21,847	18,041	13,880	9,556	7,419
Mississippi	13,693	13,626	6,178	3,529	5,089	8	0	0
Missouri	48,256	17,781	18,593	11,592	3,782	1,477	638	827
Montana	6,287	11,001	9,057	8,410	6,253	4,272	1,581	3
Nebraska	8,832	6,487	8,459	4,389	4,523	582	908	582
Nevada	4,284	1,267	1,545	1,016	646	431	169	205
New Hampshire	3,727	4,731	6,890	6,574	6,009	4,900	3,049	1,209
New Jersey	27,270	18,943	24,350	28,062	16,282	10,647	3,867	3,752
New Mexico	5,104	3,214	3,404	1,640	424	209	73	107
New York	42,546	18,902	25,921	16,290	9,375	6,318	5,144	4,607
North Carolina	16,494	8,827	9,335	3,683	2,031	1,214	690	637
North Dakota	4,339	1,783	1,830	1,383	777	437	364	473
Ohio	137,056	59,777	50,559	33,242	22,288	10,434	6,052	3,201
Oklahoma	16,702	6,333	6,656	3,723	2,722	2,234	1,505	5,252
Oregon	51,316	24,485	32,707	17,436	12,881	11,172	4,268	528
Pennsylvania	44,656	19,413	18,993	21,692	11,985	5,106	13,353	7,587
Puerto Rico	14,058	5,527	2,192	1,289	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	20,075	4,334	7,928	5,318	4,347	13,237	2,974	1,979
South Carolina	25,152	16,951	18,311	9,577	4,879	354	164	107
South Dakota	5,128	2,337	2,042	1,205	580	313	224	380
Tennessee	49,274	44,195	43,304	26,723	11,939	2,914	917	299
Texas	74,102	24,522	21,725	14,974	3,904	1,655	758	1,257
Utah	23,734	10,072	6,973	3,599	1,832	937	82	150
Vermont	10,717	3,302	4,956	4,991	2,063	1,588	833	1,043
Virginia	27,329	13,380	15,027	9,658	3,160	2,412	1,009	665
Washington	67,550	33,242	34,434	20,172	6,381	3,456	835	959
West Virginia	19,829	6,913	7,993	3,937	2,998	1,548	4,444	5,026
Wisconsin	51,503	21,651	21,838	16,015	12,505	10,027	5,099	4,703
Wyoming	4,318	2,886	4,517	1,499	1,282	342	162	629
Total	1,724,935	954,858	971,685	670,233	418,604	230,884	152,907	126,323
Count	52	52	52	52	51	51	50	50

APPENDIX TABLE 22: Family Housing (By Number of Families)

State	Own	Rent	Homeless	Other
Alabama	49,312	64,878	640	1,113
Alaska	893	440	175	3
Arizona	16,181	41,993	1,060	3,686
Arkansas	40,464	66,748	948	5,775
California	52,497	184,281	29,110	17,394
Colorado	6,912	15,346	4,752	2,279
Connecticut	37,182	91,147	5,257	3,208
Delaware	1,556	2,824	540	544
Dist. of Columbia	2,463	18,836	6,200	15,712
Florida	29,338	113,248	2,119	16,707
Georgia	32,141	47,793	2,099	967
Hawaii	1,818	8,613	913	4,078
Idaho	22,938	41,130	885	1,287
Illinois	101,782	237,517	10,013	8,546
Indiana	75,823	132,638	1,141	2,048
Iowa	47,812	72,357	1,548	6,811
Kansas	1,760	4,279	207	543
Kentucky	64,377	100,077	983	4,159
Louisiana	57,970	79,627	1,852	7,464
Maine	39,974	21,348	154	7,673
Maryland	23,459	45,961	2,675	5,453
Massachusetts	76,568	166,712	11,508	15,739
Michigan	35,911	37,156	2,039	3,180
Minnesota	81,678	103,457	1,588	2,940
Mississippi	18,654	22,749	51	669
Missouri	25,553	69,913	981	4,856
Montana	13,485	19,434	863	181
Nebraska	9,936	17,616	1,279	2,450
Nevada	1,549	5,524	1,074	1,365
New Hampshire	15,602	21,753	447	232
New Jersey	15,110	107,279	5,199	3,205
New Mexico	4,605	7,399	163	1,749
New York	22,683	89,959	6,226	8,717
North Carolina	9,900	24,672	1,947	1,786
North Dakota	3,481	6,369	1,306	230
Ohio	148,736	176,341	2	4
Oklahoma	18,344	30,386	1,343	9,011
Oregon	35,003	101,910	11,683	11,801
Pennsylvania	33,265	76,423	9,740	11,718
Puerto Rico	13,575	4,801	365	4,425
Rhode Island	14,012	38,028	1,321	5,697
South Carolina	27,277	44,102	351	355
South Dakota	3,816	7,207	779	335
Tennessee	55,520	105,453	2,113	3,955
Texas	55,372	81,440	351	5,734
Utah	7,329	33,004	2,700	3,408
Vermont	6,715	20,387	3,219	1,162
Virginia	16,132	43,060	3,165	6,100
Washington	35,770	94,726	14,402	21,918
West Virginia	17,789	16,295	1,220	4,025
Wisconsin	29,907	73,906	8,931	27,596
Wyoming	2,097	7,147	3,014	387
Total	1,562,026	3,045,689	172,641	280,380
Count	52	52	52	52

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

State	Weatherization DOE	LIHEAP Fuel Assistance HHS	LIHEAP Weatherization HHS	Head Start- HHS
Alabama	\$221,508	\$46,605,138	\$0	\$74,097,447
Alaska	\$268,041	\$0	\$100,000	\$5,166,762
Arizona	\$1,151,503	\$25,866,107	\$2,499,003	\$45,525,411
Arkansas	\$4,313,735	\$23,554,591	\$2,039,600	\$29,767,003
California	\$3,960,498	\$45,015,126	\$51,478,623	\$152,189,700
Colorado	\$3,457,276	\$6,556,074	\$65,000	\$4,613,952
Connecticut	\$1,007,230	\$89,793,066	\$67,899	\$31,690,370
Delaware	\$0	\$178,304	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$1,764,336	\$47,719	\$0	\$10,796,181
Florida	\$3,672,498	\$72,094,622	\$4,767,435	\$94,229,434
Georgia	\$14,055,079	\$48,703,338	\$49,712,350	\$80,700,028
Hawaii	\$140,078	\$201,114	\$39,171	\$14,514,174
Idaho	\$1,522,795	\$2,438,907	\$4,389,371	\$13,608,631
Illinois	\$21,912,834	\$174,197,717	\$33,228,924	\$205,164,459
Indiana	\$6,622,171	\$54,075,273	\$13,452,535	\$40,151,281
Iowa	\$6,322,716	\$47,814,504	\$9,550,157	\$35,780,604
Kansas	\$729,672	\$0	\$3,121,465	\$16,200,775
Kentucky	\$3,259,387	\$47,807,308	\$0	\$83,927,352
Louisiana	\$3,225,333	\$37,182,281	\$3,845,947	\$97,221,278
Maine	\$8,762,702	\$3,568,632	\$3,372,065	\$18,704,261
Maryland	\$895,577	\$12,521,500	\$51,886	\$27,825,966
Massachusetts	\$6,668,806	\$111,906,175	\$8,497,098	\$75,867,967
Michigan	\$9,298,177	\$7,218,719	\$0	\$101,643,067
Minnesota	\$10,087,085	\$62,370,776	\$12,680,731	\$66,896,087
Mississippi	\$715,814	\$25,362,507	\$5,861,965	\$56,719,290
Missouri	\$3,415,908	\$42,066,634	\$78,344	\$60,341,636
Montana	\$1,137,008	\$3,133,063	\$6,550,219	\$9,244,539
Nebraska	\$81,201	\$0	\$1,397,669	\$19,013,058
Nevada	\$2,723,653	\$2,450	\$0	\$4,865,993
New Hampshire	\$1,217,688	\$29,372,755	\$609,142	\$12,113,990
New Jersey	\$8,687,825	\$16,735,590	\$11,449,024	\$45,395,418
New Mexico	\$16,968	\$280,136	\$170,191	\$15,969,074
New York	\$19,572,204	\$653,635	\$12,896,054	\$158,813,427
North Carolina	\$4,883,246	\$345,272	\$4,046,755	\$88,339,781
North Dakota	\$3,268,564	\$1,366,024	\$3,380,421	\$4,097,913
Ohio	\$16,609,873	\$70,473,494	\$9,851,370	\$177,940,144
Oklahoma	\$1,728,279	\$316,190	\$972,386	\$68,286,098
Oregon	\$3,140,896	\$52,272,999	\$5,954,579	\$16,529,073
Pennsylvania	\$5,997,904	\$1,993,363	\$11,175,169	\$67,907,958
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$2,095,519	\$15,021,422	\$2,469,959	\$7,010,235
South Carolina	\$1,068,389	\$34,114,955	\$7,570,362	\$73,281,095
South Dakota	\$1,848,844	\$0	\$2,360,378	\$1,785,084
Tennessee	\$6,483,404	\$61,374,980	\$0	\$71,797,195
Texas	\$1,278,049	\$102,322,612	\$17,279,479	\$166,255,486
Utah	\$117,449	\$2,996,877	\$1,510,260	\$16,939,952
Vermont	\$590,066	\$4,567,931	\$0	\$8,333,407
Virginia	\$918,614	\$81,644	\$5,098,864	\$41,359,122
Washington	\$2,538,684	\$46,124,586	\$12,078,487	\$9,397,337
West Virginia	\$3,414,029	\$19,510	\$2,231,901	\$27,036,427
Wisconsin	\$8,087,184	\$2,327,578	\$13,349,682	\$42,168,224
Wyoming	\$208,068	\$2,000	\$612,906	\$5,654,543
Total	\$215,164,366	\$1,433,045,197	\$341,914,826	\$2,602,877,688
Count	50	47	43	50

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

State	Early Head Start-HHS	Older Americans Act HHS	Social Services Block Grant HHS	Medicare/Medicaid HHS	Assets for Independence	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families HHS
Alabama	\$9,472,299	\$394,556	\$0	\$886,772	\$0	\$50,000
Alaska	\$1,077,750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$4,782,357	\$7,750,595	\$2,925,890	\$125,426	\$0	\$3,964,284
Arkansas	\$5,966,743	\$1,435,464	\$455,375	\$5,165,750	\$43,296	\$117,146
California	\$33,163,692	\$8,676,266	\$11,734,988	\$12,332,163	\$745,099	\$394,611,514
Colorado	\$882,694	\$2,803,153	\$20,208,823	\$4,899,618	\$0	\$53,847,399
Connecticut	\$1,409,115	\$4,956,364	\$2,481,343	\$218,783	\$2,761	\$918,357
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$5,127,711	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$381,500
Florida	\$10,141,101	\$4,635,785	\$0	\$2,516,053	\$0	\$486,333
Georgia	\$10,025,481	\$3,507,121	\$58,463	\$925,323	\$0	\$795,700
Hawaii	\$0	\$1,664,460	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$88,189
Idaho	\$967,454	\$1,036,412	\$0	\$104,100	\$0	\$388,891
Illinois	\$22,930,431	\$19,208,279	\$0	\$132,032	\$0	\$200,995
Indiana	\$6,930,105	\$8,854,116	\$2,697,173	\$6,135,697	\$196,924	\$379,368
Iowa	\$10,519,742	\$701,782	\$753,086	\$2,176,743	\$0	\$5,286,677
Kansas	\$1,934,670	\$13,421	\$0	\$23,227	\$0	\$313,885
Kentucky	\$8,920,056	\$3,585,666	\$10,363,704	\$645,900	\$0	\$3,727,002
Louisiana	\$9,984,802	\$485,334	\$0	\$288,365	\$64,420	\$371,000
Maine	\$6,315,830	\$0	\$679,976	\$25,425,344	\$71,045	\$63,319
Maryland	\$2,455,342	\$842,923	\$0	\$6,126,360	\$125,225	\$171,491
Massachusetts	\$7,469,510	\$433,127	\$10,597	\$120,180	\$342,247	\$7,410,840
Michigan	\$59,976,018	\$10,149,087	\$0	\$1,941,624	\$261,424	\$737,977
Minnesota	\$8,253,163	\$3,584,813	\$91,023	\$1,752,867	\$366,336	\$8,495,474
Mississippi	\$10,887,903	\$926,321	\$641,490	\$1,300,000	\$0	\$1,146,980
Missouri	\$8,916,201	\$193,159	\$0	\$2,268,892	\$0	\$3,088,354
Montana	\$1,371,882	\$1,664,553	\$0	\$0	\$901,794	\$4,003,647
Nebraska	\$6,894,375	\$207,916	\$95,166	\$548,385	\$59,243	\$0
Nevada	\$0	\$196,573	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	\$3,429,040	\$1,651,585	\$510,039	\$957,057	\$3,445,114	\$2,070,308
New Jersey	\$8,448,508	\$922,161	\$1,026,031	\$14,528,784	\$0	\$3,481,533
New Mexico	\$1,968,245	\$287,239	\$0	\$24,693	\$12,000	\$0
New York	\$0	\$216,741	\$527,606	\$1,292,334	\$0	\$6,382,455
North Carolina	\$12,828,675	\$2,197,469	\$71,166	\$7,952	\$0	\$294,519
North Dakota	\$1,316,932	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$143,750	\$0
Ohio	\$18,405,534	\$3,414,199	\$55,958	\$17,868,653	\$139,511	\$2,002,916
Oklahoma	\$11,238,925	\$2,648,110	\$0	\$11,042,398	\$0	\$401,966
Oregon	\$1,916,474	\$2,882,271	\$578,256	\$641,910	\$0	\$461,389
Pennsylvania	\$5,855,296	\$11,004,029	\$1,894,277	\$6,035,956	\$482,043	\$9,415,255
Puerto Rico	\$13,767,183	\$2,128,879	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$252,552
Rhode Island	\$2,392,413	\$1,136,606	\$0	\$934,712	\$0	\$886,106
South Carolina	\$9,527,002	\$0	\$359,450	\$9,389	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$1,998,726	\$770,848	\$0	\$0	\$29,389	\$0
Tennessee	\$10,197,789	\$16,650,475	\$1,449,717	\$2,277,621	\$19,064	\$138,874
Texas	\$22,023,436	\$8,831,521	\$2,376,703	\$20,822,973	\$7,370	\$117,160
Utah	\$0	\$656,350	\$373,171	\$206,564	\$0	\$559,195
Vermont	\$2,859,423	\$0	\$12,760	\$388,685	\$112,892	\$360,760
Virginia	\$3,599,840	\$2,754,651	\$206,550	\$1,688,689	\$0	\$1,073,824
Washington	\$3,106,224	\$1,986,194	\$0	\$1,163,262	\$2,824	\$3,218,348
West Virginia	\$3,926,449	\$849,882	\$0	\$7,159,297	\$0	\$106,312
Wisconsin	\$1,100,366	\$1,191,510	\$0	\$1,016,990	\$0	\$22,794,918
Wyoming	\$611,239	\$1,932,223	\$3,182,279	\$7,279,992	\$247,513	\$1,091,809
Total	\$397,294,146	\$152,020,188	\$65,821,060	\$171,407,514	\$7,821,284	\$546,156,521
Count	47	45	28	43	23	44

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

State	Child Care Development Block Grant HHS	Other HHS Resources	WIC- USDA	All USDA Non-Food Programs	Other USDA Food Programs	Community Development Block Grant HUD
Alabama	\$0	\$606,987	\$44,569	\$266,227	\$9,557,783	\$17,366
Alaska	\$0	\$749,869	\$0	\$403,861	\$398,641	\$261,912
Arizona	\$0	\$201,770	\$0	\$42,193	\$1,362,188	\$3,289,781
Arkansas	\$0	\$1,552,484	\$0	\$1,563,694	\$5,555,668	\$48,807
California	\$17,267,632	\$31,671,671	\$35,214,517	\$3,728,812	\$216,475,357	\$16,677,823
Colorado	\$22,236,068	\$92,432,605	\$617,295	\$42,925	\$232,429,714	\$4,419,605
Connecticut	\$4,023,761	\$1,708,781	\$5,821,928	\$845,265	\$5,073,398	\$141,750
Delaware	\$0	\$296,100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$296,317	\$0
Florida	\$0	\$204,685	\$0	\$499,685	\$7,035,452	\$5,805,907
Georgia	\$0	\$36,818	\$0	\$3,584,886	\$8,732,927	\$1,155,392
Hawaii	\$119,968	\$692,608	\$0	\$332,858	\$273,763	\$2,617,882
Idaho	\$0	\$864,214	\$0	\$561,506	\$580,148	\$33,000
Illinois	\$37,002,000	\$2,455,454	\$6,937,929	\$163,551	\$4,975,768	\$39,078,193
Indiana	\$863,566	\$2,420,570	\$6,176,089	\$32,647	\$2,900,258	\$1,586,736
Iowa	\$5,474,017	\$6,720,796	\$6,009,763	\$110,541	\$10,774,677	\$267,166
Kansas	\$695,078	\$3,155	\$0	\$0	\$2,208,228	\$40,329
Kentucky	\$144,146	\$5,077,421	\$146,142	\$473,619	\$6,068,524	\$1,191,537
Louisiana	\$0	\$4,423,688	\$0	\$595,768	\$11,795,772	\$12,600
Maine	\$331,646	\$3,395,169	\$13,360,977	\$392,215	\$2,725,935	\$1,535,162
Maryland	\$0	\$1,551,454	\$0	\$3,443,113	\$3,766,816	\$2,245,990
Massachusetts	\$68,265,490	\$6,379,852	\$25,463,812	\$736,379	\$5,215,886	\$768,451
Michigan	\$0	\$2,835,704	\$2,573,626	\$415,059	\$18,521,832	\$4,821,427
Minnesota	\$3,233,987	\$35,555,079	\$4,354,627	\$1,456,238	\$6,367,549	\$6,261,933
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$317,562	\$1,509,437	\$7,362,982	\$0
Missouri	\$156,099	\$2,129,990	\$1,166,020	\$1,038,008	\$5,784,233	\$226,128
Montana	\$1,173,169	\$82,357	\$64,564	\$720,953	\$2,067,191	\$477,414
Nebraska	\$22,500	\$4,061,316	\$7,308,047	\$425,342	\$2,916,905	\$0
Nevada	\$152,072	\$185,528	\$1,303,242	\$0	\$312,919	\$376,984
New Hampshire	\$0	\$330,563	\$9,570,511	\$423,330	\$2,373,206	\$224,175
New Jersey	\$1,045,203	\$5,769,078	\$25,656,508	\$613,622	\$4,856,269	\$1,422,741
New Mexico	\$0	\$143,436	\$0	\$1,156,612	\$14,882,557	\$0
New York	\$2,686,943	\$11,735,892	\$16,508,256	\$1,486,727	\$12,331,826	\$8,895,152
North Carolina	\$229,180	\$19,237	\$0	\$1,319,442	\$7,475,548	\$149,820
North Dakota	\$0	\$488,133	\$0	\$24,370	\$2,283,330	\$269,875
Ohio	\$641,282	\$9,450,398	\$4,614,860	\$2,433,393	\$10,589,169	\$2,272,523
Oklahoma	\$152,262	\$3,129,772	\$0	\$4,039,170	\$14,333,214	\$1,367,830
Oregon	\$1,501,149	\$4,647,276	\$0	\$424,442	\$7,396,440	\$2,127,565
Pennsylvania	\$24,447,663	\$14,556,504	\$26,733,255	\$563,946	\$7,136,865	\$3,800,634
Puerto Rico	\$1,101,895	\$4,355,271	\$1,607,821	\$352	\$51,131	\$4,941,342
Rhode Island	\$0	\$5,301,669	\$4,137,586	\$0	\$1,239,457	\$457,542
South Carolina	\$52,316	\$1,324,753	\$0	\$1,459,874	\$7,474,485	\$57,700
South Dakota	\$0	\$132,269	\$0	\$1,906,449	\$250,303	\$0
Tennessee	\$244,198	\$1,947,534	\$0	\$1,226,014	\$11,849,035	\$1,071,880
Texas	\$50,396,654	\$45,125,157	\$13,227,559	\$884,908	\$11,924,479	\$68,916,928
Utah	\$686,935	\$227,580	\$0	\$330,788	\$2,056,658	\$1,817,585
Vermont	\$172,126	\$818,129	\$0	\$167,121	\$2,096,890	\$83,146
Virginia	\$18,500	\$847,880	\$0	\$363,475	\$4,864,859	\$2,771,532
Washington	\$279,321	\$3,685,485	\$3,083,208	\$7,232,772	\$6,155,911	\$8,067,974
West Virginia	\$3,277,135	\$1,522,178	\$0	\$11,683	\$1,542,672	\$174,000
Wisconsin	\$576,235	\$2,965,158	\$1,398,270	\$1,195,414	\$8,393,295	\$1,390,667
Wyoming	\$9,000	\$1,637,431	\$0	\$81,372	\$757,026	\$1,157,297
Total	\$248,679,196	\$328,456,907	\$223,418,543	\$50,730,058	\$723,851,456	\$204,797,183
Count	34	50	27	47	51	46

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

State	HUD Section 8	HUD Section 202	HUD Home Tenant Based Assistance	HUD HOPE for Homeowners Program	HUD Emergency Solutions Grant	HUD Continuum of Care
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,477	\$432,054
Arizona	\$447,059	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,377,006	\$0
Arkansas	\$322,189	\$959,256	\$0	\$0	\$27,071	\$0
California	\$13,598,234	\$86,163	\$0	\$0	\$1,110,426	\$632,664
Colorado	\$495,757	\$142,630	\$90,707	\$0	\$600,484	\$3,326,472
Connecticut	\$290,890	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$516,862	\$1,966,772
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$2,097,000	\$306,429	\$0	\$0	\$438,348	\$0
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$41,029	\$0	\$444,067	\$1,609,544
Hawaii	\$31,322	\$0	\$66,358	\$0	\$25,539	\$0
Idaho	\$1,156,660	\$11,246	\$0	\$0	\$106,254	\$134,952
Illinois	\$7,442,295	\$0	\$1,601,645	\$0	\$6,844,082	\$40,020,682
Indiana	\$22,575,708	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$162,933	\$157,297
Iowa	\$141,182	\$0	\$0	\$30,000	\$194,011	\$137,239
Kansas	\$2,954,150	\$16,504	\$511,214	\$0	\$121,556	\$309,267
Kentucky	\$1,284,123	\$30,288	\$996,467	\$0	\$160,604	\$1,328,436
Louisiana	\$8,331,291	\$0	\$155,000	\$0	\$269,724	\$124,371
Maine	\$5,694,341	\$167,604	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$0
Maryland	\$2,878,630	\$0	\$26,363	\$74,370	\$2,009,991	\$20,452,104
Massachusetts	\$18,455,512	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$77,301	\$1,183,788
Michigan	\$258,674	\$0	\$834,389	\$0	\$1,124,517	\$417,934
Minnesota	\$2,852,492	\$18,726	\$0	\$0	\$485,600	\$71,834
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$53,425	\$0	\$128,770	\$0
Missouri	\$47,767,520	\$1,679,590	\$254,396	\$0	\$364,541	\$90,089
Montana	\$1,411,180	\$236,112	\$0	\$542,517	\$486,424	\$217,964
Nebraska	\$229,275	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$287,269	\$780,099
Nevada	\$676,725	\$2,728,135	\$0	\$14,500	\$86,166	\$399,909
New Hampshire	\$939,487	\$11,352,661	\$0	\$0	\$380,732	\$720,783
New Jersey	\$295,525	\$69,950	\$0	\$0	\$488,989	\$5,005,450
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	\$12,497,788	\$0	\$0	\$638,485	\$14,639,005	\$0
North Carolina	\$34,134,036	\$787,927	\$87,132	\$21,333	\$262,126	\$120,408
North Dakota	\$726	\$137,922	\$17,394	\$0	\$114,199	\$45,202
Ohio	\$8,588,221	\$380,236	\$163,360	\$67,984	\$276,418	\$1,168,757
Oklahoma	\$100,850	\$0	\$859,517	\$0	\$281,366	\$58,078
Oregon	\$1,542,835	\$0	\$2,002,182	\$0	\$1,329,347	\$3,598,214
Pennsylvania	\$387,258	\$4,373,889	\$47,956	\$0	\$1,900,002	\$7,072,754
Puerto Rico	\$16,693,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$769,655	\$0
Rhode Island	\$264,950	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$165,294	\$55,114
South Carolina	\$0	\$510,624	\$0	\$0	\$388,192	\$797,213
South Dakota	\$30,864	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$332,038
Tennessee	\$4,359,650	\$6,352,972	\$0	\$0	\$151,202	\$332,269
Texas	\$13,207,549	\$281,489	\$130,406	\$0	\$731,228	\$0
Utah	\$2,840,811	\$0	\$183,457	\$0	\$14,000	\$275,100
Vermont	\$65,413	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,566	\$342,974
Virginia	\$1,687,155	\$532,000	\$0	\$0	\$422,297	\$22,304
Washington	\$2,240,262	\$511,840	\$1,245,897	\$0	\$1,023,325	\$3,487,599
West Virginia	\$446,494	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$194,698	\$261,918
Wisconsin	\$3,045,081	\$175,300	\$705,858	\$0	\$1,937,590	\$4,407,061
Wyoming	\$340,252	\$125,444	\$0	\$0	\$82,394	\$216,369
Total	\$245,100,616	\$31,974,937	\$10,074,152	\$1,389,189	\$43,066,647	\$102,113,076
Count	44	25	21	7	48	39

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

State	Other HUD (Incl Homeless)	Workforce Investment Act	Employment and Training DOL	Other DOL Programs	Corporation for National and Community Service	FEMA
Alabama	\$2,504,092	\$187,538	\$374,207	\$649,242	\$873,408	\$2,062,461
Alaska	\$190,226	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$593,580	\$0
Arizona	\$3,394,864	\$7,153,667	\$2,130,847	\$0	\$0	\$324,072
Arkansas	\$331,533	\$2,114,188	\$0	\$0	\$81,271	\$131,004
California	\$7,599,255	\$59,548,694	\$5,371,197	\$5,076,436	\$968,540	\$655,555
Colorado	\$4,211,722	\$0	\$9,853,418	\$829,843	\$192,525	\$154,616
Connecticut	\$1,426,162	\$6,489,144	\$660,244	\$0	\$1,502,196	\$6,000
Delaware	\$54,832	\$0	\$683,660	\$0	\$346,077	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$35,086	\$0	\$0	\$281,698	\$712,718	\$0
Florida	\$3,541,526	\$0	\$614,046	\$0	\$373,940	\$411,691
Georgia	\$2,081,355	\$360,315	\$80,749	\$0	\$757,522	\$621,690
Hawaii	\$215,325	\$451,235	\$298,399	\$0	\$175,291	\$1,299
Idaho	\$690,988	\$1,074,827	\$256,063	\$0	\$110,356	\$34,407
Illinois	\$19,997,612	\$49,462,832	\$201,358	\$20,000	\$1,646,456	\$105,203
Indiana	\$2,946,090	\$0	\$2,518,917	\$463,249	\$1,368,073	\$56,630
Iowa	\$1,605,742	\$1,440,695	\$1,051,140	\$0	\$0	\$33,909
Kansas	\$166,571	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26,028	\$983
Kentucky	\$2,159,982	\$9,333,611	\$2,496,489	\$594,327	\$2,149,247	\$1,473,323
Louisiana	\$681,552	\$158,380	\$2,037,825	\$0	\$2,053,873	\$176,647
Maine	\$1,063,380	\$2,471,813	\$8,727	\$0	\$999,288	\$56,250
Maryland	\$13,377,725	\$7,910	\$0	\$186,300	\$776,497	\$82,123
Massachusetts	\$29,632,273	\$1,301,503	\$1,785,056	\$32,403	\$2,096,000	\$463,501
Michigan	\$6,828,083	\$6,881,458	\$0	\$1,241,524	\$1,843,401	\$254,738
Minnesota	\$4,526,585	\$2,644,105	\$2,015,615	\$0	\$853,414	\$227,039
Mississippi	\$4,445,503	\$1,963,142	\$83,371	\$0	\$839,266	\$54,691
Missouri	\$8,171,760	\$2,359,630	\$146,135	\$0	\$826,555	\$209,429
Montana	\$2,763,563	\$2,384,579	\$0	\$0	\$1,210,904	\$96,363
Nebraska	\$700,235	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$844,417	\$98,856
Nevada	\$53,400	\$1,160,658	\$1,152,136	\$0	\$0	\$5,250
New Hampshire	\$2,828,483	\$4,809,355	\$871,014	\$0	\$267,292	\$79,097
New Jersey	\$2,396,999	\$0	\$166,750	\$0	\$249,342	\$168,030
New Mexico	\$42,762	\$1,095,737	\$1,200,201	\$0	\$215,800	\$113,486
New York	\$5,753,114	\$31,875,896	\$3,732,446	\$2,034,922	\$2,958,987	\$406,001
North Carolina	\$646,797	\$4,219,350	\$228,713	\$64,681	\$1,897,661	\$78,773
North Dakota	\$1,218,402	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,880
Ohio	\$3,277,246	\$8,093,404	\$4,851,930	\$269,747	\$601,489	\$172,645
Oklahoma	\$9,863,653	\$1,995,246	\$1,423,705	\$53,628	\$1,383,152	\$156,855
Oregon	\$2,358,014	\$4,970,245	\$91,732	\$0	\$941,203	\$345,267
Pennsylvania	\$24,171,569	\$7,424,543	\$2,834,655	\$200,530	\$3,123,804	\$183,677
Puerto Rico	\$4,011,091	\$3,388,772	\$1,248,661	\$0	\$1,723,261	\$20,497
Rhode Island	\$790,064	\$2,506,439	\$166,430	\$0	\$707,943	\$118,331
South Carolina	\$1,070,806	\$2,766,559	\$112,265	\$0	\$1,000,350	\$24,625
South Dakota	\$420,073	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$69,901
Tennessee	\$1,387,457	\$11,489,252	\$1,659,507	\$173,350	\$2,978,114	\$328,585
Texas	\$16,971,703	\$1,529,623	\$2,151,268	\$0	\$983,394	\$404,676
Utah	\$439,664	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$326,212	\$241,595
Vermont	\$211,675	\$0	\$11,082	\$38,646	\$0	\$963,650
Virginia	\$1,444,610	\$4,811,512	\$340,758	\$9,603	\$567,327	\$90,932
Washington	\$8,083,676	\$3,561,185	\$3,945,335	\$1,447,649	\$1,089,607	\$211,798
West Virginia	\$1,164,737	\$1,256,995	\$1,113,306	\$60,099	\$451,465	\$43,966
Wisconsin	\$6,327,885	\$1,646,071	\$1,471,705	\$755,737	\$1,288,055	\$69,364
Wyoming	\$1,469,331	\$0	\$2,527	\$190,831	\$17,847	\$87,124
Total	\$221,746,831	\$256,390,107	\$61,443,589	\$14,674,445	\$46,993,148	\$12,196,485
Count	52	38	41	22	46	49

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

State	Department of Transportation	Department of Education	Department of Justice	Department of Treasury	Other Federal Sources
Alabama	\$156,270	\$0	\$0	\$8,750	\$507,065
Alaska	\$0	\$1,139,581	\$76,949	\$0	\$284,216
Arizona	\$214,037	\$0	\$0	\$42,000	\$53,075
Arkansas	\$2,982,602	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	\$1,629,636	\$18,891,947	\$1,459,722	\$356,480	\$6,331,500
Colorado	\$497,323	\$276,338	\$170,999	\$0	\$3,785,365
Connecticut	\$0	\$81,320	\$286,485	\$9,155	\$302,544
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$3,300	\$0	\$7,601
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$180,545	\$0	\$325,461
Florida	\$1,123,721	\$9,000	\$240,758	\$17,875	\$293,203
Georgia	\$3,458,741	\$45,582	\$100,352	\$0	\$692,392
Hawaii	\$0	\$0	\$264,694	\$0	\$230,892
Idaho	\$0	\$66,257	\$0	\$0	\$562,905
Illinois	\$1,860,027	\$658,611	\$765,101	\$100,674	\$1,989,890
Indiana	\$1,007,678	\$0	\$0	\$851,024	\$1,847,168
Iowa	\$526,350	\$329,372	\$37,298	\$106,582	\$554,297
Kansas	\$92,312	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	\$24,199,839	\$0	\$669,910	\$17,949	\$108,418
Louisiana	\$2,737,807	\$1,101,805	\$0	\$14,061	\$524,577
Maine	\$2,532,467	\$400,708	\$396,118	\$321,850	\$442,580
Maryland	\$1,425,241	\$188,498	\$181,423	\$76,395	\$130,755
Massachusetts	\$0	\$1,436,028	\$296,896	\$40,500	\$415,419
Michigan	\$331,602	\$2,657,193	\$935,658	\$172,282	\$461,557
Minnesota	\$11,766,281	\$3,256,555	\$7,251,413	\$349,683	\$40,235,600
Mississippi	\$1,453,018	\$0	\$0	\$36,820	\$0
Missouri	\$0	\$67,464	\$92,944	\$498,503	\$122,482
Montana	\$1,343,277	\$364,013	\$114,320	\$0	\$75,337
Nebraska	\$907,397	\$0	\$6,933	\$44,764	\$460,223
Nevada	\$238,440	\$97,034	\$70,921	\$0	\$2,465,842
New Hampshire	\$996,466	\$115,973	\$86,831	\$0	\$12,188
New Jersey	\$0	\$2,682,755	\$489,895	\$0	\$4,145,869
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	\$1,012,066	\$2,577,417	\$2,030,793	\$205,467	\$1,526,130
North Carolina	\$1,075,871	\$171,684	\$0	\$80,966	\$91,322
North Dakota	\$39,831	\$0	\$0	\$3,145	\$0
Ohio	\$5,795,396	\$443,786	\$882,352	\$147,140	\$7,678,717
Oklahoma	\$6,158,790	\$492,151	\$455,803	\$164,125	\$2,273,512
Oregon	\$1,603,783	\$599,027	\$375,751	\$984,876	\$1,078,189
Pennsylvania	\$1,667,528	\$1,584,127	\$1,121,137	\$443,929	\$3,591,777
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$512,376	\$0	\$467,505
Rhode Island	\$0	\$1,059,454	\$32,300	\$30,700	\$119,821
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$806,846	\$5,199	\$0	\$32,299	\$850,849
Tennessee	\$13,886,250	\$1,708,776	\$0	\$414,553	\$171,025
Texas	\$14,918,988	\$3,019,408	\$1,112,776	\$61,144	\$3,456,184
Utah	\$596,644	\$9,831	\$0	\$4,570	\$149,895
Vermont	\$0	\$0	\$272,947	\$111,725	\$273,075
Virginia	\$895,075	\$0	\$361,541	\$496,874	\$174,785
Washington	\$1,975,591	\$5,395,764	\$693,173	\$0	\$4,055,904
West Virginia	\$363,258	\$71,195	\$47,649	\$55,895	\$265,670
Wisconsin	\$1,650,890	\$65,169	\$672,358	\$223,515	\$502,991
Wyoming	\$2,583,858	\$3,769,500	\$1,063,136	\$0	\$533,931
Total	\$116,511,197	\$54,838,522	\$23,813,557	\$6,526,270	\$94,629,703
Count	38	35	37	34	46

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

State	Total Non-CSBG Federal Sources	Total Non-CSBG Federal Sources, Adjusted*	CSBG
Alabama	\$149,553,685	\$149,553,685	\$11,793,107
Alaska	\$11,145,919	\$11,145,919	\$2,374,287
Arizona	\$114,623,135	\$114,623,135	\$6,396,585
Arkansas	\$88,528,470	\$88,528,470	\$8,250,924
California	\$1,158,259,930	\$1,153,758,290	\$55,860,447
Colorado	\$474,140,400	\$474,140,400	\$5,465,714
Connecticut	\$163,697,945	\$162,911,608	\$8,174,411
Delaware	\$1,569,874	\$1,569,874	\$3,497,300
Dist. of Columbia	\$19,949,272	\$19,949,272	\$9,852,757
Florida	\$215,556,527	\$215,556,527	\$18,701,899
Georgia	\$232,286,244	\$232,260,228	\$17,541,671
Hawaii	\$22,444,619	\$22,444,619	\$3,992,067
Idaho	\$30,700,344	\$30,700,344	\$3,326,705
Illinois	\$700,305,034	\$700,305,034	\$28,665,854
Indiana	\$187,429,274	\$187,422,759	\$9,779,556
Iowa	\$154,450,788	\$154,450,788	\$7,004,993
Kansas	\$29,482,490	\$29,482,490	\$4,896,502
Kentucky	\$222,340,777	\$222,340,777	\$10,954,896
Louisiana	\$187,863,501	\$187,863,501	\$14,947,688
Maine	\$103,279,404	\$103,279,404	\$3,322,978
Maryland	\$103,897,968	\$103,775,038	\$8,395,039
Massachusetts	\$382,772,597	\$382,772,597	\$15,118,848
Michigan	\$244,636,751	\$244,484,235	\$23,738,041
Minnesota	\$308,362,710	\$308,207,212	\$7,361,010
Mississippi	\$121,810,257	\$121,810,257	\$10,179,671
Missouri	\$193,520,642	\$193,520,642	\$13,275,361
Montana	\$43,838,905	\$43,405,150	\$2,920,695
Nebraska	\$47,390,591	\$47,390,591	\$4,318,832
Nevada	\$19,268,530	\$19,268,530	\$4,150,159
New Hampshire	\$91,758,865	\$91,758,865	\$3,459,427
New Jersey	\$166,197,849	\$155,650,985	\$16,139,420
New Mexico	\$37,579,137	\$37,579,137	\$3,514,044
New York	\$335,887,769	\$335,887,769	\$54,871,642
North Carolina	\$166,176,842	\$166,176,842	\$14,630,912
North Dakota	\$18,236,013	\$18,236,013	\$3,498,179
Ohio	\$389,622,104	\$387,155,355	\$25,391,991
Oklahoma	\$145,377,031	\$145,377,031	\$7,385,932
Oregon	\$122,295,384	\$122,295,384	\$4,810,544
Pennsylvania	\$259,129,253	\$259,129,253	\$25,423,747
Puerto Rico	\$57,041,444	\$57,041,444	\$25,562,821
Rhode Island	\$49,100,066	\$49,100,066	\$3,740,005
South Carolina	\$142,970,404	\$142,970,404	\$9,700,584
South Dakota	\$13,630,359	\$13,630,359	\$2,581,971
Tennessee	\$232,120,742	\$231,484,370	\$14,175,932
Texas	\$590,750,310	\$590,750,310	\$29,182,930
Utah	\$33,561,143	\$33,561,143	\$3,132,314
Vermont	\$22,887,089	\$22,887,089	\$3,338,107
Virginia	\$77,504,817	\$77,504,817	\$10,547,332
Washington	\$147,089,222	\$144,559,314	\$7,647,574
West Virginia	\$57,068,819	\$57,068,819	\$7,005,278
Wisconsin	\$132,900,121	\$132,900,121	\$7,653,654
Wyoming	\$34,947,242	\$34,800,386	\$2,852,755
Total	\$9,056,938,605	\$9,034,426,649	\$610,505,091
Count	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 24-1: RECOVERY ACT (ARRA) SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Weatherization DOE ARRA	Head Start HHS ARRA	Early Head Start-HHS ARRA	Other HHS ARRA
Alabama	\$19,672,248	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$1,137,944	\$130,392	\$0	\$86,431
Arizona	\$6,955,667	\$358,448	\$1,120,626	\$0
Arkansas	\$10,918,801	\$24,773	\$9,017	\$0
California	\$27,247,189	\$693	\$39,359	\$0
Colorado	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	\$32,759,716	\$303,954	\$227,869	\$76,714
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$1,432,955	\$154,437	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$22,162,268	\$1,352,000	\$1,975,922	\$0
Georgia	\$21,542,430	\$542,080	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	\$136,306	\$101,994	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$637,192	\$0	\$0	\$0
Illinois	\$28,440,099	\$0	\$28,721	\$195,000
Indiana	\$1,868,626	\$76,825	\$0	\$150,858
Iowa	\$15,030,410	\$1,872	\$695,112	\$0
Kansas	\$3,145,290	\$0	\$70,105	\$0
Kentucky	\$18,543,506	\$461,232	\$2,036,787	\$169,095
Louisiana	\$2,362,609	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maine	\$6,127,370	\$0	\$0	\$13,806
Maryland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Massachusetts	\$36,845,942	\$729,785	\$0	\$75,658
Michigan	\$35,194,017	\$297,942	\$1,238,746	\$248,915
Minnesota	\$10,515,683	\$320,497	\$694,582	\$244,699
Mississippi	\$4,929,782	\$0	\$0	\$0
Missouri	\$18,490,813	\$114,147	\$0	\$0
Montana	\$1,055,481	\$0	\$0	\$1,105
Nebraska	\$11,037,662	\$0	\$25,525	\$5,297
Nevada	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	\$3,814,524	\$167,071	\$131,924	\$0
New Jersey	\$7,911,856	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Mexico	\$828,417	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	\$41,677,321	\$2,134,124	\$1,388,053	\$0
North Carolina	\$40,379,203	\$285,195	\$1,030,226	\$0
North Dakota	\$2,203,707	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$6,934,940	\$16,750	\$179,961	\$179,064
Oklahoma	\$15,559,695	\$1,045,892	\$1,618,766	\$484
Oregon	\$9,066,954	\$0	\$27,665	\$160,234
Pennsylvania	\$17,371,476	\$604,567	\$1,573,302	\$164,888
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$1,400,086	\$154,116	\$0	\$497,824
South Carolina	\$6,419,364	\$0	\$0	\$86,220
South Dakota	\$4,596,079	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	\$3,081,883	\$919,966	\$1,055,100	\$0
Texas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Utah	\$4,576,877	\$142,347	\$853,517	\$0
Vermont	\$7,134,756	\$0	\$103,679	\$22,950
Virginia	\$12,492,141	\$93,755	\$1,165,927	\$0
Washington	\$1,861,591	\$0	\$29,355	\$17,381
West Virginia	\$3,039,894	\$46,137	\$0	\$0
Wisconsin	\$244,460	\$0	\$0	\$25,080
Wyoming	\$474,387	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$529,259,617	\$10,580,991	\$17,319,846	\$2,421,703
Count	46	27	24	20

APPENDIX TABLE 24-2: RECOVERY ACT (ARRA) SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	USDA ARRA	HUD ARRA	DOL ARRA	Other ARRA Sources	Total ARRA Non-CSBG Sources
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,672,248
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,354,767
Arizona	\$0	\$3,121,221	\$239,934	\$343,473	\$12,139,369
Arkansas	\$0	\$394,526	\$0	\$70,902	\$11,418,019
California	\$25,216	\$3,292,409	\$0	\$200	\$30,652,383
Colorado	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	\$0	\$1,069,280	\$0	\$0	\$34,437,533
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$281,698	\$0	\$2,049,635
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,490,190
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,973,168
Hawaii	\$0	\$31,407	\$0	\$0	\$269,707
Idaho	\$0	\$17,795	\$0	\$0	\$654,987
Illinois	\$0	\$14,126,664	\$0	\$150,000	\$42,940,484
Indiana	\$0	\$733,002	\$0	\$125,000	\$2,954,311
Iowa	\$0	\$2,232,349	\$0	\$0	\$17,959,743
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,215,395
Kentucky	\$0	\$766,617	\$0	\$174,797	\$22,152,034
Louisiana	\$0	\$40,794	\$0	\$0	\$2,403,403
Maine	\$18,964	\$201,370	\$8,967	\$0	\$6,370,477
Maryland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Massachusetts	\$0	\$186,419	\$17,724	\$83	\$37,855,611
Michigan	\$0	\$299,866	\$0	\$68,144	\$37,347,630
Minnesota	\$3,906	\$2,190,856	\$0	\$2,486,134	\$16,837,152
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,000	\$5,004,782
Missouri	\$15,483	\$240,488	\$0	\$0	\$18,860,931
Montana	\$0	\$736,429	\$0	\$5,997	\$1,799,012
Nebraska	\$0	\$477,278	\$0	\$1,389,843	\$12,935,605
Nevada	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	\$0	\$149,312	\$0	\$386,867	\$4,649,698
New Jersey	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,911,856
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,660	\$929,077
New York	\$128,100	\$2,955,448	\$592,733	\$212,380	\$49,088,159
North Carolina	\$0	\$294,027	\$0	\$0	\$41,988,651
North Dakota	\$0	\$144,783	\$0	\$4,280	\$2,352,770
Ohio	\$0	\$11,520,999	\$0	\$891,766	\$19,969,493
Oklahoma	\$0	\$949,193	\$0	\$0	\$19,174,030
Oregon	\$0	\$776,827	\$164,165	\$296,790	\$10,680,965
Pennsylvania	\$13,412	\$1,880,483	\$0	\$173,715	\$21,781,843
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$0	\$292,632	\$0	\$0	\$2,344,658
South Carolina	\$0	\$953,553	\$0	\$0	\$7,459,137
South Dakota	\$0	\$299,701	\$0	\$4,514	\$4,900,294
Tennessee	\$0	\$229,716	\$0	\$308,077	\$5,594,742
Texas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Utah	\$0	\$840,097	\$0	\$8,076	\$6,420,914
Vermont	\$0	\$7,542	\$1,700,717	\$148,633	\$9,118,277
Virginia	\$0	\$273,253	\$0	\$335,834	\$14,360,910
Washington	\$0	\$854,522	\$108,809	\$84,625	\$2,997,711
West Virginia	\$0	\$275,343	\$0	\$0	\$3,361,374
Wisconsin	\$0	\$212,742	\$227,766	\$0	\$710,048
Wyoming	\$0	\$69,052	\$0	\$42,500	\$585,939
Total	\$205,081	\$53,137,995	\$3,342,513	\$7,888,290	\$626,129,122
Count	6	37	9	26	46

APPENDIX TABLE 25-1: STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	State Appropriated CSBG Funds	Housing and Homeless Programs	Nutrition Programs	Daycare and Early Childhood Programs	Energy Programs	Health Programs
Alabama	\$237,705	\$0	\$63,360	\$1,380,420	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$1,272,169	\$0	\$6,610	\$16,869,136	\$233,381
Arizona	\$0	\$286,322	\$0	\$0	\$943,528	\$0
Arkansas	\$0	\$52,616	\$675,003	\$1,705,093	\$163,603	\$446,377
California	\$0	\$2,422,813	\$154,901,592	\$46,784,075	\$4,395,313	\$11,573,479
Colorado	\$28,031	\$56,335	\$1,233,124	\$961,287	\$127,309	\$1,926,017
Connecticut	\$4,081,133	\$4,244,093	\$1,108,807	\$18,782,677	\$145,478	\$218,007
Delaware	\$0	\$122,563	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$2,523,407	\$0	\$1,199,594	\$783	\$2,031,496
Florida	\$0	\$4,288,372	\$1,178,406	\$5,055,755	\$0	\$0
Georgia	\$43,140	\$196,765	\$911,554	\$6,229,363	\$578,953	\$267,953
Hawaii	\$0	\$723,362	\$96,867	\$0	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$25,484	\$249,871	\$33,862	\$0	\$0
Illinois	\$0	\$10,640,945	\$2,147,117	\$1,409,554	\$69,714,666	\$123,447
Indiana	\$0	\$1,311,129	\$341,635	\$31,951	\$912,803	\$3,546,625
Iowa	\$0	\$203,916	\$40,768	\$6,859,717	\$0	\$2,091,973
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$298,035	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	\$104,268	\$2,087,328	\$298,618	\$25,012,374	\$32,008	\$534,711
Louisiana	\$0	\$25,300	\$486,340	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maine	\$0	\$788,712	\$10,000	\$841,681	\$720,234	\$3,627,426
Maryland	\$153,841	\$4,079,177	\$540,203	\$666,309	\$7,630,687	\$4,625,077
Massachusetts	\$0	\$25,669,659	\$1,819,932	\$70,448,419	\$19,088,416	\$7,092,512
Michigan	\$0	\$7,326,021	\$1,292,148	\$3,773,105	\$3,546,381	\$7,657,580
Minnesota	\$3,928,000	\$10,279,786	\$933,643	\$501,095	\$145,458	\$3,828,190
Mississippi	\$0	\$411,156	\$175,106	\$8,528	\$0	\$0
Missouri	\$0	\$2,123,655	\$0	\$1,605,206	\$0	\$235,473
Montana	\$0	\$500,000	\$368,154	\$105,354	\$1,193,001	\$112,228
Nebraska	\$0	\$752,252	\$30,547	\$141,837	\$11,720	\$980,019
Nevada	\$0	\$239,795	\$26,301	\$3,224,551	\$647,968	\$18,365
New Hampshire	\$147,343	\$516,631	\$394,393	\$948,255	\$1,449	\$579,931
New Jersey	\$0	\$3,193,974	\$3,176,124	\$26,270,776	\$367,468	\$20,578,502
New Mexico	\$0	\$51,500	\$386,247	\$709,565	\$0	\$0
New York	\$0	\$5,312,383	\$1,914	\$2,114,405	\$5,469,397	\$14,744,279
North Carolina	\$0	\$934,234	\$1,913,859	\$9,662,955	\$435,000	\$0
North Dakota	\$0	\$148,262	\$36,188	\$0	\$0	\$125,000
Ohio	\$0	\$3,967,456	\$1,806,113	\$1,233,664	\$3,530,661	\$709,329
Oklahoma	\$550,613	\$6,324,393	\$2,382,899	\$13,574,026	\$38,952	\$4,958,708
Oregon	\$0	\$5,307,581	\$342,713	\$283,303	\$23,692,256	\$507,806
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$8,763,881	\$4,982,985	\$9,119,715	\$0	\$6,912,682
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$397,967	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$499,845	\$440,893	\$4,389	\$1,303,676	\$487,799	\$2,655,433
South Carolina	\$0	\$472,140	\$0	\$6,198	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$21,757	\$160,483	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	\$0	\$254,925	\$1,123,098	\$751,115	\$0	\$3,370
Texas	\$0	\$408,235	\$1,285,308	\$1,371,350	\$10,932	\$7,638,785
Utah	\$293,000	\$0	\$315,831	\$131,355	\$0	\$9,970
Vermont	\$0	\$2,422,719	\$138,596	\$752,884	\$6,932,094	\$0
Virginia	\$0	\$2,914,776	\$255,475	\$119,369	\$340,621	\$382,829
Washington	\$956,662	\$10,082,375	\$1,917,200	\$9,273,096	\$2,886,435	\$2,875,698
West Virginia	\$0	\$1,713,964	\$376,462	\$508,523	\$209,158	\$1,180,924
Wisconsin	\$0	\$3,622,654	\$13,296	\$846,795	\$21,119,397	\$3,968,478
Wyoming	\$0	\$35,622	\$114,431	\$17,936	\$192,334	\$26,754,154
Total	\$11,023,581	\$139,563,488	\$190,455,067	\$276,065,413	\$192,581,399	\$145,756,214
Count	12	48	45	45	34	37

APPENDIX TABLE 25-2: STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Youth Development Programs	Employment and Training Programs	Head Start Program	Senior Programs
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$77,500	\$10,460
Alaska	\$0	\$84,394	\$3,257,347	\$129,199
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,500,575
Arkansas	\$0	\$290,903	\$781,840	\$1,189,473
California	\$654,645	\$5,459,932	\$657,272	\$377,847
Colorado	\$0	\$180,358	\$0	\$29,923,330
Connecticut	\$446,725	\$2,080,538	\$3,607,216	\$296,945
Delaware	\$9,616	\$92,870	\$0	\$49,936
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$118,750	\$0	\$0	\$4,435,931
Georgia	\$61,439	\$456,925	\$582,156	\$892,724
Hawaii	\$75,996	\$0	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$931,527
Illinois	\$968,132	\$1,237,020	\$1,962,532	\$14,280,727
Indiana	\$33,500	\$0	\$0	\$7,196,062
Iowa	\$94,540	\$22,500	\$0	\$58,595
Kansas	\$0	\$1,000	\$2,652,320	\$0
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$117,916	\$4,562,186
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maine	\$395,978	\$39,589	\$2,624,983	\$1,217,797
Maryland	\$20,000	\$15,344	\$481,196	\$1,389,068
Massachusetts	\$1,131,443	\$1,345,573	\$7,173,023	\$2,085,444
Michigan	\$388,837	\$94,778	\$881,817	\$2,920,257
Minnesota	\$889,196	\$2,160,080	\$13,304,239	\$866,699
Mississippi	\$0	\$555,798	\$0	\$282,935
Missouri	\$42,910	\$0	\$2,456,823	\$975,828
Montana	\$940,877	\$65,287	\$0	\$750,296
Nebraska	\$0	\$3,500	\$0	\$41,321
Nevada	\$23,165	\$0	\$0	\$143,150
New Hampshire	\$0	\$0	\$56,153	\$421,459
New Jersey	\$2,845,912	\$2,100,621	\$65,639	\$94,408
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$29,010	\$781,768
New York	\$75,490	\$804,034	\$0	\$985,832
North Carolina	\$0	\$106,200	\$0	\$362,361
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$372,197	\$502,026	\$509,500	\$639,055
Oklahoma	\$22,935	\$964,360	\$4,278,437	\$1,851,958
Oregon	\$387,045	\$297,646	\$13,913,651	\$2,565,478
Pennsylvania	\$715,979	\$5,805,856	\$8,400,425	\$12,705,715
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$999,659	\$0	\$806,563
Rhode Island	\$1,145,421	\$0	\$223,943	\$167,013
South Carolina	\$17,421	\$0	\$114,579	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	\$2,274,583	\$368,845	\$0	\$1,070,911
Texas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$879,920
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Vermont	\$80,355	\$725,403	\$3,430	\$0
Virginia	\$36,977	\$9,458	\$0	\$1,147,509
Washington	\$94,657	\$1,654,225	\$0	\$2,504,704
West Virginia	\$1,017,514	\$0	\$0	\$2,495,186
Wisconsin	\$1,625,759	\$876,826	\$2,155,955	\$426,096
Wyoming	\$348,870	\$355,597	\$0	\$977,838
Total	\$17,356,863	\$29,757,144	\$70,368,902	\$107,392,085
Count	32	32	26	43

APPENDIX TABLE 25-3: 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	\$365,000	\$0	\$46,283	\$16,667	\$2,197,395
Alaska	\$0	\$369,103	\$115,430	\$0	\$0	\$22,336,769
Arizona	\$352,319	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$313,734	\$3,396,478
Arkansas	\$5,175,016	\$249,358	\$18,238	\$0	\$98,891	\$10,846,411
California	\$24,999	\$4,704,227	\$0	\$2,756,745	\$18,061,321	\$252,774,260
Colorado	\$281,317	\$151,273	\$267,349	\$751	\$34,008,687	\$69,145,168
Connecticut	\$0	\$1,860,985	\$2,800,000	\$1,632,110	\$8,663,327	\$49,968,041
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$53,200	\$0	\$0	\$328,185
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,987	\$5,836,267
Florida	\$6,301,962	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26,630	\$21,405,806
Georgia	\$1,200,705	\$1,633,819	\$287,991	\$138,839	\$165,904	\$13,648,230
Hawaii	\$24,334	\$232,371	\$0	\$81,150	\$145,926	\$1,380,006
Idaho	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$12,041	\$44,837	\$1,307,622
Illinois	\$1,004,897	\$127,521	\$37,147	\$446,719	\$10,203,750	\$114,304,174
Indiana	\$106,422	\$38,253	\$32,198	\$18,204	\$4,113,475	\$17,682,257
Iowa	\$564,169	\$39,365	\$0	\$1,555,189	\$616,094	\$12,146,826
Kansas	\$314,471	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,265,826
Kentucky	\$16,518,263	\$200,002	\$1,805,072	\$4,032,714	\$939,266	\$56,244,726
Louisiana	\$0	\$36,413	\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$673,053
Maine	\$1,312,228	\$12,159	\$365,905	\$732,404	\$773,171	\$13,462,267
Maryland	\$4,136,919	\$62,250	\$101,000	\$101,648	\$1,984,980	\$25,987,699
Massachusetts	\$3,442,358	\$2,723,895	\$1,648,350	\$378,604	\$866,483	\$144,914,111
Michigan	\$1,618,694	\$394,339	\$152,516	\$51,030	\$844,039	\$30,941,542
Minnesota	\$4,525,585	\$2,700,165	\$884,306	\$193,087	\$10,115,465	\$55,254,994
Mississippi	\$28,325	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,476,848
Missouri	\$12,506	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$349,801	\$7,802,203
Montana	\$57,500	\$72,632	\$0	\$0	\$88,600	\$4,253,928
Nebraska	\$309,973	\$676,576	\$0	\$103,356	\$80,564	\$3,131,665
Nevada	\$30,436	\$0	\$0	\$280,804	\$21,016	\$4,655,551
New Hampshire	\$434,494	\$0	\$112,000	\$0	\$471,260	\$4,083,368
New Jersey	\$0	\$4,113,286	\$208,535	\$608,895	\$10,526,398	\$74,150,538
New Mexico	\$0	\$2,246	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,960,336
New York	\$1,471,895	\$8,060,757	\$600,000	\$22,315,495	\$13,546,874	\$75,502,755
North Carolina	\$1,100,873	\$1,544,104	\$787,063	\$317,153	\$7,164	\$17,170,966
North Dakota	\$6,977	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,146	\$321,573
Ohio	\$598,428	\$326,143	\$568,013	\$522,624	\$2,668,242	\$17,953,452
Oklahoma	\$10,146,729	\$428,744	\$8,493	\$2,190	\$3,042,694	\$48,576,131
Oregon	\$947,235	\$3,600,367	\$47,271	\$176,235	\$857,884	\$52,926,471
Pennsylvania	\$10,243,155	\$5,620,218	\$681,053	\$1,032,190	\$6,627,238	\$81,611,091
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$3,158	\$199,812	\$20,000	\$551,837	\$2,978,995
Rhode Island	\$0	\$869,453	\$0	\$1,381,785	\$2,987,152	\$12,166,802
South Carolina	\$0	\$150,640	\$0	\$0	\$141,900	\$902,878
South Dakota	\$10,003	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$69,433	\$261,676
Tennessee	\$5,916,482	\$1,276,092	\$0	\$0	\$5,265,159	\$18,304,580
Texas	\$3,320,828	\$1,926,438	\$0	\$0	\$3,664,613	\$20,506,409
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,447	\$223,618	\$980,221
Vermont	\$853	\$10,000	\$204,212	\$279,255	\$582,870	\$12,132,671
Virginia	\$450,411	\$808,287	\$204,282	\$325,903	\$613,026	\$7,608,923
Washington	\$35,971,359	\$1,225,970	\$633,727	\$36,233	\$5,092,351	\$75,204,692
West Virginia	\$15,600	\$532,821	\$50,000	\$408,361	\$174,368	\$8,682,881
Wisconsin	\$505,012	\$481,106	\$47,789	\$169,480	\$736,612	\$36,595,255
Wyoming	\$1,426,114	\$4,163,333	\$0	\$2,127,163	\$1,293,941	\$37,807,333
Total	\$119,909,846	\$51,817,868	\$13,045,952	\$42,291,087	\$151,773,394	\$1,559,158,303
Count	39	41	29	34	46	52

APPENDIX TABLE 26: Local PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Local Government Unrestricted Funds	Local Government Restricted Funds	Value of Contract Services	Value of In-Kind Goods/Services	Total Local Sources
Alabama	\$859,450	\$916,716	\$334,183	\$2,788,495	\$4,898,844
Alaska	\$25,334	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,334
Arizona	\$19,058,832	\$258,526	\$37,523	\$8,455,548	\$27,810,429
Arkansas	\$91,442	\$126,898	\$98,529	\$126,024	\$442,893
California	\$41,979,111	\$15,875,621	\$8,920,427	\$1,364,478	\$68,139,637
Colorado	\$42,992,135	\$14,995,996	\$139,785	\$2,129,170	\$60,257,086
Connecticut	\$1,073,718	\$179,650	\$1,632,542	\$844,178	\$3,730,088
Delaware	\$9,600	\$55,898	\$0	\$0	\$65,498
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$717,618	\$0	\$717,618
Florida	\$22,044,369	\$6,753,864	\$2,070,631	\$1,986,526	\$32,855,390
Georgia	\$3,820,255	\$488,876	\$2,286,297	\$3,487,396	\$10,082,824
Hawaii	\$527,000	\$7,481,282	\$1,424,485	\$5,108,291	\$14,541,058
Idaho	\$20,797	\$187,453	\$20,000	\$48,993	\$277,243
Illinois	\$21,315,954	\$2,279,382	\$597,191	\$2,625,952	\$26,818,479
Indiana	\$220,491	\$142,515	\$1,379,396	\$938,956	\$2,681,357
Iowa	\$549,464	\$762,416	\$560,922	\$3,807,036	\$5,679,838
Kansas	\$0	\$177,671	\$1,194	\$283,540	\$462,405
Kentucky	\$1,207,415	\$815,335	\$1,830,441	\$1,263,206	\$5,116,397
Louisiana	\$2,664,272	\$2,609,236	\$1,248,723	\$1,693,791	\$8,216,022
Maine	\$817,429	\$280,485	\$446,189	\$0	\$1,544,103
Maryland	\$5,506,482	\$1,922,248	\$2,941,821	\$3,737,156	\$14,107,707
Massachusetts	\$1,149,037	\$232,972	\$2,970,129	\$182,126	\$4,534,263
Michigan	\$2,968,302	\$7,265,334	\$3,616,275	\$10,182,404	\$24,032,315
Minnesota	\$22,051,254	\$4,149,970	\$4,594,242	\$1,088,807	\$31,884,273
Mississippi	\$1,420,878	\$324,845	\$312,000	\$1,993,439	\$4,051,162
Missouri	\$180,415	\$1,495,005	\$0	\$302,294	\$1,977,714
Montana	\$243,113	\$1,600,404	\$114,575	\$572,554	\$2,530,646
Nebraska	\$340,185	\$441,163	\$491,753	\$52,233	\$1,325,334
Nevada	\$192,885	\$3,259,133	\$289,900	\$955,713	\$4,697,631
New Hampshire	\$1,451,134	\$0	\$282,794	\$139,890	\$1,873,818
New Jersey	\$2,573,341	\$1,682,767	\$1,605,239	\$920,440	\$6,781,787
New Mexico	\$82,246	\$2,096	\$34,890	\$2,024,206	\$2,143,438
New York	\$23,808,586	\$221,588	\$258,892,480	\$2,442,062	\$285,364,716
North Carolina	\$707,366	\$2,777,619	\$1,061,074	\$4,303,683	\$8,849,742
North Dakota	\$0	\$885	\$0	\$0	\$885
Ohio	\$1,396,177	\$6,278,482	\$6,602,660	\$6,326,824	\$20,604,143
Oklahoma	\$216,730	\$230,082	\$1,359,385	\$1,531,287	\$3,337,484
Oregon	\$25,571,612	\$5,875,647	\$555,639	\$250,698	\$32,253,596
Pennsylvania	\$6,997,058	\$6,975,970	\$1,976,659	\$1,773,116	\$17,722,803
Puerto Rico	\$16,538,579	\$483,926	\$747,927	\$91,446,549	\$109,216,981
Rhode Island	\$217,251	\$97,461	\$47,875	\$387,576	\$750,163
South Carolina	\$200,060	\$76,442	\$7,010	\$9,074,925	\$9,358,437
South Dakota	\$30,482	\$168,970	\$194,874	\$52,739	\$447,065
Tennessee	\$7,041,603	\$1,705,925	\$12,052,354	\$5,526,161	\$26,326,043
Texas	\$24,839,631	\$2,414,557	\$1,380,653	\$4,673,134	\$33,307,975
Utah	\$25,000	\$691,369	\$37,100	\$158,500	\$911,969
Vermont	\$148,648	\$42,125	\$298,850	\$0	\$489,623
Virginia	\$1,958,997	\$3,979,731	\$2,044,339	\$2,757,851	\$10,740,918
Washington	\$11,298,378	\$20,507,463	\$11,761,595	\$1,988,467	\$45,555,903
West Virginia	\$556,652	\$25,500	\$1,808,207	\$2,935,277	\$5,325,636
Wisconsin	\$199,341	\$470,779	\$5,865,757	\$56,004	\$6,591,881
Wyoming	\$3,014,684	\$1,973,117	\$247,336	\$967,903	\$6,203,040
Total	\$322,203,174	\$131,761,395	\$347,941,468	\$195,755,598	\$997,661,635
Count	49	49	48	46	52

APPENDIX TABLE 27: Private SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Funds from Private Sources	Value of Donated Goods	Value of In-Kind Services	Fees Paid by Clients	Payments by Private Entities for Goods or Services	Total Private Sources*
Alabama	\$2,212,516	\$2,768,169	\$6,238,523	\$779,578	\$0	\$11,998,786
Alaska	\$1,427,755	\$0	\$0	\$950,278	\$0	\$2,378,033
Arizona	\$3,989,739	\$560,091	\$118,391	\$0	\$123,269	\$4,791,490
Arkansas	\$6,380,270	\$11,771,300	\$1,645,217	\$918,583	\$693,658	\$21,409,028
California	\$18,878,293	\$29,230,988	\$5,909,570	\$6,576,611	\$16,760,387	\$77,355,849
Colorado	\$3,141,209	\$719,547	\$305,463	\$2,696,372	\$238,296	\$7,100,887
Connecticut	\$8,698,599	\$2,499,548	\$1,785,282	\$5,257,855	\$7,942,360	\$26,183,644
Delaware	\$965,165	\$0	\$89,498	\$0	\$0	\$1,054,663
Dist. of Columbia	\$145,795	\$0	\$3,423,411	\$139,852	\$0	\$3,709,058
Florida	\$3,690,094	\$6,699,070	\$4,563,083	\$1,376,260	\$559,005	\$16,887,512
Georgia	\$5,189,986	\$7,708,484	\$6,330,089	\$991,565	\$147,772	\$20,367,896
Hawaii	\$2,348,091	\$172,493	\$1,696,430	\$634,292	\$433,874	\$5,285,180
Idaho	\$4,098,758	\$2,750,953	\$1,847,327	\$1,788,752	\$819,790	\$11,305,580
Illinois	\$7,236,447	\$4,352,748	\$15,747,679	\$1,920,932	\$399,083	\$29,656,889
Indiana	\$8,049,540	\$3,399,151	\$8,743,230	\$2,397,019	\$984,810	\$23,573,751
Iowa	\$4,840,087	\$8,456,906	\$4,027,465	\$1,729,418	\$5,175,610	\$24,229,486
Kansas	\$442,482	\$1,209,335	\$12,449,703	\$1,133,344	\$79,352	\$15,314,216
Kentucky	\$4,030,715	\$14,236,602	\$12,380,468	\$5,083,702	\$1,351,543	\$37,083,030
Louisiana	\$335,786	\$4,776,683	\$2,850,216	\$258,916	\$34,320	\$8,255,921
Maine	\$11,034,790	\$4,147,174	\$4,810,215	\$6,859,893	\$1,444,579	\$28,296,651
Maryland	\$4,874,741	\$5,374,215	\$2,156,637	\$6,227,490	\$4,153,796	\$22,786,879
Massachusetts	\$78,602,750	\$6,499,891	\$4,821,355	\$19,552,852	\$11,567,317	\$121,044,165
Michigan	\$13,766,769	\$22,530,383	\$4,697,941	\$4,511,743	\$1,304,609	\$46,811,445
Minnesota	\$19,734,093	\$5,206,358	\$5,579,646	\$8,889,423	\$37,392,682	\$76,802,202
Mississippi	\$892,288	\$3,779,961	\$1,344,136	\$292,291	\$337,670	\$6,646,346
Missouri	\$6,301,040	\$2,704,085	\$6,712,637	\$2,767,630	\$2,001,726	\$20,487,118
Montana	\$5,370,394	\$3,890,958	\$555,475	\$1,313,517	\$1,638,003	\$12,768,347
Nebraska	\$2,528,210	\$5,479,720	\$2,582,120	\$3,985,921	\$246,766	\$14,822,737
Nevada	\$909,776	\$49,000	\$67,231	\$274,378	\$0	\$1,300,385
New Hampshire	\$3,959,612	\$2,067,772	\$696,237	\$6,861,950	\$20,588,398	\$34,173,969
New Jersey	\$7,439,634	\$2,732,176	\$1,550,799	\$3,858,610	\$12,992,072	\$28,573,291
New Mexico	\$698,097	\$3,053,805	\$718,583	\$432,306	\$74,839	\$4,977,630
New York	\$13,428,097	\$23,314,390	\$14,247,610	\$16,418,737	\$2,995,312	\$70,404,146
North Carolina	\$3,969,254	\$7,361,505	\$9,050,768	\$6,211,465	\$837,191	\$27,430,183
North Dakota	\$488,994	\$719,470	\$1,268,093	\$359,065	\$61,305	\$2,896,927
Ohio	\$12,385,037	\$3,024,197	\$22,178,093	\$10,538,779	\$3,659,149	\$51,785,254
Oklahoma	\$20,478,455	\$9,854,805	\$2,903,365	\$2,223,253	\$1,370,412	\$36,830,290
Oregon	\$13,681,099	\$30,680,801	\$1,527,158	\$4,163,858	\$3,034,610	\$53,087,526
Pennsylvania	\$25,654,442	\$16,720,626	\$5,518,692	\$2,831,687	\$8,765,440	\$59,490,886
Puerto Rico	\$1,450,150	\$351,666	\$3,261,096	\$0	\$0	\$5,062,912
Rhode Island	\$3,289,522	\$613,390	\$386,057	\$4,587,645	\$988,202	\$9,864,816
South Carolina	\$1,480,056	\$928,263	\$4,175,692	\$120,583	\$533,591	\$7,238,185
South Dakota	\$1,844,595	\$599,610	\$16,745,662	\$2,385,685	\$252,289	\$21,827,841
Tennessee	\$6,041,686	\$5,578,167	\$4,398,535	\$6,452,307	\$1,279,491	\$23,750,186
Texas	\$11,465,506	\$11,452,878	\$2,515,832	\$5,354,303	\$5,155,108	\$35,943,627
Utah	\$1,925,756	\$13,180,985	\$1,344,860	\$50,918	\$4,500	\$16,507,019
Vermont	\$5,981,201	\$5,867,039	\$1,607,401	\$1,869,037	\$643,233	\$15,967,911
Virginia	\$5,322,723	\$2,047,089	\$2,902,491	\$1,744,842	\$3,823,797	\$15,840,942
Washington	\$30,965,651	\$19,404,652	\$5,703,313	\$8,539,118	\$5,829,529	\$70,442,263
West Virginia	\$3,591,233	\$2,926,172	\$1,937,923	\$1,670,112	\$3,755,274	\$13,880,714
Wisconsin	\$9,455,792	\$4,877,782	\$466,349	\$10,619,921	\$1,103,209	\$26,523,053
Wyoming	\$4,914,919	\$3,958,105	\$1,137,664	\$3,060,057	\$58,806	\$13,129,551
Total	\$420,027,688	\$332,289,160	\$229,720,711	\$189,662,704	\$173,636,033	\$1,345,336,295
Count	52	49	51	49	46	52

*Adding 44,382,313 Volunteer Hours valued at \$7.25 per hour would increase Private Resources to \$1.7 billion.

APPENDIX TABLE 28: TOTAL NON-CSBG SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Total Non-CSBG Non-ARRA Federal Sources Adjusted	Total State Sources	Total Local Sources	Total Private Sources*	Total Non-CSBG Non-ARRA Sources	Total Non-CSBG ARRA Sources	Total Non-CSBG Regular and ARRA Sources
Alabama	\$149,553,685	\$2,197,395	\$4,898,844	\$11,998,786	\$168,648,710	\$19,672,248	\$188,320,958
Alaska	\$11,145,919	\$22,336,769	\$25,334	\$2,378,033	\$35,886,055	\$1,354,767	\$37,240,822
Arizona	\$114,623,135	\$3,396,478	\$27,810,429	\$4,791,490	\$150,621,532	\$12,139,369	\$162,760,901
Arkansas	\$88,528,470	\$10,846,411	\$442,893	\$21,409,028	\$121,226,802	\$11,418,019	\$132,644,821
California	\$1,153,758,290	\$252,774,260	\$68,139,637	\$77,355,849	\$1,552,028,036	\$31,184,626	\$1,583,212,662
Colorado	\$474,140,400	\$69,145,168	\$60,257,086	\$7,100,887	\$610,643,541	\$0	\$610,643,541
Connecticut	\$162,911,608	\$49,968,041	\$3,730,088	\$26,183,644	\$242,793,381	\$34,452,573	\$277,245,954
Delaware	\$1,569,874	\$328,185	\$65,498	\$1,054,663	\$3,018,220	\$0	\$3,018,220
Dist. of Columbia	\$19,949,272	\$5,836,267	\$717,618	\$3,709,058	\$30,212,215	\$2,049,635	\$32,261,850
Florida	\$215,556,527	\$21,405,806	\$32,855,390	\$16,887,512	\$286,705,235	\$25,490,190	\$312,195,425
Georgia	\$232,260,228	\$13,648,230	\$10,082,824	\$20,367,896	\$276,359,178	\$22,973,168	\$299,332,346
Hawaii	\$22,444,619	\$1,380,006	\$14,541,058	\$5,285,180	\$43,650,863	\$269,707	\$43,920,570
Idaho	\$30,700,344	\$1,307,622	\$277,243	\$11,305,580	\$43,590,789	\$654,987	\$44,245,776
Illinois	\$700,305,034	\$114,304,174	\$26,818,479	\$29,656,889	\$871,084,576	\$43,387,262	\$914,471,838
Indiana	\$187,422,759	\$17,682,257	\$2,681,357	\$23,573,751	\$231,360,124	\$2,970,645	\$234,330,769
Iowa	\$154,450,788	\$12,146,826	\$5,679,838	\$24,229,486	\$196,506,938	\$18,118,634	\$214,625,572
Kansas	\$29,482,490	\$3,265,826	\$462,405	\$15,314,216	\$48,524,937	\$3,215,395	\$51,740,332
Kentucky	\$222,340,777	\$56,244,726	\$5,116,397	\$37,083,030	\$320,784,930	\$22,152,034	\$342,936,964
Louisiana	\$187,863,501	\$673,053	\$8,216,022	\$8,255,921	\$205,008,497	\$2,403,403	\$207,411,900
Maine	\$103,279,404	\$13,462,267	\$1,544,103	\$28,296,651	\$146,582,425	\$6,370,477	\$152,952,902
Maryland	\$103,775,038	\$25,987,699	\$14,107,707	\$22,786,879	\$166,657,323	\$0	\$166,657,323
Massachusetts	\$382,772,597	\$144,914,111	\$4,534,263	\$121,044,165	\$653,265,136	\$37,855,611	\$691,120,747
Michigan	\$244,484,235	\$30,941,542	\$24,032,315	\$46,811,445	\$346,269,536	\$37,350,457	\$383,619,994
Minnesota	\$308,207,212	\$55,254,994	\$31,884,273	\$76,802,202	\$472,148,681	\$16,837,152	\$488,985,833
Mississippi	\$121,810,257	\$1,476,848	\$4,051,162	\$6,646,346	\$133,984,613	\$5,004,782	\$138,989,395
Missouri	\$193,520,642	\$7,802,203	\$1,977,714	\$20,487,118	\$223,787,677	\$18,868,536	\$242,656,213
Montana	\$43,405,150	\$4,253,928	\$2,530,646	\$12,768,347	\$62,958,071	\$1,799,012	\$64,757,083
Nebraska	\$47,390,591	\$3,131,665	\$1,325,334	\$14,822,737	\$66,670,327	\$12,935,605	\$79,605,932
Nevada	\$19,268,530	\$4,655,551	\$4,697,631	\$1,300,385	\$29,922,097	\$0	\$29,922,097
New Hampshire	\$91,758,865	\$4,083,368	\$1,873,818	\$34,173,969	\$131,890,020	\$4,649,698	\$136,539,718
New Jersey	\$155,650,985	\$74,150,538	\$6,781,787	\$28,573,291	\$265,156,601	\$7,911,856	\$273,068,457
New Mexico	\$37,579,137	\$1,960,336	\$2,143,438	\$4,977,630	\$46,660,541	\$929,077	\$47,589,618
New York	\$335,887,769	\$75,502,755	\$285,364,716	\$70,404,146	\$767,159,386	\$49,204,354	\$816,363,740
North Carolina	\$166,176,842	\$17,170,966	\$8,849,742	\$27,430,183	\$219,627,733	\$41,988,651	\$261,616,384
North Dakota	\$18,236,013	\$321,573	\$885	\$2,896,927	\$21,455,398	\$2,352,770	\$23,808,168
Ohio	\$387,155,355	\$17,953,452	\$20,604,143	\$51,785,254	\$477,498,204	\$20,268,793	\$497,766,997
Oklahoma	\$145,377,031	\$48,576,131	\$3,337,484	\$36,830,290	\$234,120,936	\$19,174,030	\$253,294,966
Oregon	\$122,295,384	\$52,926,471	\$32,253,596	\$53,087,526	\$260,562,977	\$10,890,744	\$271,453,721
Pennsylvania	\$259,129,253	\$81,611,091	\$17,722,803	\$59,490,886	\$417,954,033	\$21,793,350	\$439,747,384
Puerto Rico	\$57,041,444	\$2,978,995	\$109,216,981	\$5,062,912	\$174,300,332	\$0	\$174,300,332
Rhode Island	\$49,100,066	\$12,166,802	\$750,163	\$9,864,816	\$71,881,847	\$2,344,658	\$74,226,505
South Carolina	\$142,970,404	\$902,878	\$9,358,437	\$7,238,185	\$160,469,904	\$7,459,137	\$167,929,041
South Dakota	\$13,630,359	\$261,676	\$447,065	\$21,827,841	\$36,166,941	\$4,900,294	\$41,067,235
Tennessee	\$231,484,370	\$18,304,580	\$26,326,043	\$23,750,186	\$299,865,179	\$5,610,324	\$305,475,503
Texas	\$590,750,310	\$20,506,409	\$33,307,975	\$35,943,627	\$680,508,319	\$0	\$680,508,319
Utah	\$33,561,143	\$980,221	\$911,969	\$16,507,019	\$51,960,352	\$6,420,914	\$58,381,266
Vermont	\$22,887,089	\$12,132,671	\$489,623	\$15,967,911	\$51,477,294	\$9,118,277	\$60,595,571
Virginia	\$77,504,817	\$7,608,923	\$10,740,918	\$15,840,942	\$111,695,600	\$14,360,910	\$126,056,510
Washington	\$144,559,314	\$75,204,692	\$45,555,903	\$70,442,263	\$335,762,172	\$2,997,711	\$338,759,883
West Virginia	\$57,068,819	\$8,682,881	\$5,325,636	\$13,880,714	\$84,958,050	\$3,361,374	\$88,319,424
Wisconsin	\$132,900,121	\$36,595,255	\$6,591,881	\$26,523,053	\$202,610,310	\$710,048	\$203,320,358
Wyoming	\$34,800,386	\$37,807,333	\$6,203,040	\$13,129,551	\$91,940,309	\$585,939	\$92,526,248
Total	\$9,034,426,649	\$1,559,158,303	\$997,661,635	\$1,345,336,295	\$12,936,582,883	\$627,961,204	\$13,564,544,086
Count	52	52	52	52	52	46	52

*Adding 44,382,313 Volunteer Hours valued at \$7.25 per hour would increase Private Resources to \$1.7 billion.

APPENDIX TABLE 29-1: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON PROGRAMS, BY CATEGORY

State	Employment	Education	Income Management	Housing	Emergency Services	Nutrition
Alabama	\$1,129,691	\$1,149,403	\$710,853	\$728,189	\$4,319,619	\$653,374
Alaska	\$296,747	\$477,483	\$27,574	\$55,994	\$7,788	\$83,597
Arizona	\$39,590	\$89,118	\$172,117	\$792,216	\$3,954,079	\$257,277
Arkansas	\$947,912	\$977,634	\$1,350,641	\$545,451	\$1,271,533	\$933,567
California	\$8,013,442	\$11,722,706	\$2,351,077	\$3,570,184	\$9,881,183	\$3,811,227
Colorado	\$386,719	\$4,799	\$16,814	\$50,205	\$1,273,586	\$417,547
Connecticut	\$664,658	\$2,434,645	\$908,005	\$220,508	\$2,160,005	\$513,268
Delaware	\$314,757	\$279,784	\$0	\$209,838	\$349,730	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$1,661,652	\$1,754,474	\$736,711	\$517,049	\$1,787,635	\$654,531
Florida	\$3,193,057	\$2,719,221	\$488,215	\$2,153,750	\$1,871,727	\$301,251
Georgia	\$1,896,191	\$963,336	\$516,101	\$1,858,852	\$5,510,213	\$2,156,988
Hawaii	\$871,444	\$251,107	\$242,294	\$23,903	\$82,084	\$321,423
Idaho	\$113,489	\$146,124	\$143,153	\$291,768	\$468,583	\$760,944
Illinois	\$3,472,500	\$1,495,401	\$250,446	\$600,481	\$6,617,776	\$1,781,854
Indiana	\$652,929	\$904,306	\$823,011	\$1,413,229	\$744,809	\$441,203
Iowa	\$330,404	\$733,093	\$1,424,276	\$713,677	\$1,537,199	\$730,465
Kansas	\$1,090,985	\$255,841	\$272,426	\$648,427	\$886,242	\$345,525
Kentucky	\$1,824,398	\$1,077,134	\$819,903	\$1,365,148	\$2,276,711	\$870,032
Louisiana	\$730,380	\$1,158,656	\$2,960,223	\$469,454	\$3,579,973	\$2,169,045
Maine	\$202,345	\$138,492	\$272,643	\$393,808	\$279,224	\$146,184
Maryland	\$400,715	\$615,927	\$426,872	\$1,377,608	\$2,255,745	\$725,449
Massachusetts	\$1,690,907	\$2,311,869	\$1,196,458	\$1,534,408	\$2,332,725	\$1,029,734
Michigan	\$980,711	\$1,824,565	\$1,586,826	\$2,204,500	\$4,855,648	\$2,517,444
Minnesota	\$470,483	\$308,996	\$610,729	\$692,053	\$758,529	\$644,103
Mississippi	\$1,079,458	\$831,259	\$338,265	\$2,110,850	\$316,001	\$90,764
Missouri	\$972,126	\$1,081,767	\$693,729	\$520,956	\$2,541,216	\$812,760
Montana	\$216,304	\$206,749	\$232,801	\$650,327	\$298,157	\$98,063
Nebraska	\$526,950	\$305,191	\$492,091	\$291,980	\$475,044	\$325,122
Nevada	\$1,717,188	\$417,267	\$216,154	\$65,779	\$248,107	\$110,069
New Hampshire	\$227,530	\$307,745	\$394,684	\$484,429	\$713,242	\$306,092
New Jersey	\$1,460,140	\$3,154,522	\$1,305,642	\$1,450,558	\$2,481,228	\$880,882
New Mexico	\$317,362	\$363,922	\$418,147	\$272,898	\$763,105	\$598,463
New York	\$9,571,118	\$12,925,780	\$987,850	\$4,740,613	\$4,622,654	\$1,441,566
North Carolina	\$9,167	\$349,379	\$0	\$29,293	\$236,311	\$25,628
North Dakota	\$99,705	\$464,314	\$275,525	\$603,690	\$480,744	\$481,842
Ohio	\$2,883,692	\$1,096,581	\$1,166,731	\$799,955	\$6,099,687	\$528,939
Oklahoma	\$614,317	\$574,750	\$603,680	\$982,210	\$985,006	\$620,059
Oregon	\$30,268	\$197,779	\$23,679	\$284,276	\$810,371	\$441,126
Pennsylvania	\$2,517,148	\$2,254,035	\$2,049,358	\$2,970,372	\$2,616,810	\$1,618,549
Puerto Rico	\$5,502,503	\$1,291,960	\$0	\$0	\$1,586,958	\$520,044
Rhode Island	\$109,017	\$596,737	\$69,560	\$420,691	\$849,668	\$313,280
South Carolina	\$1,660,090	\$786,382	\$165,368	\$728,440	\$3,878,173	\$90,624
South Dakota	\$115,815	\$253,105	\$125,905	\$146,880	\$726,178	\$352,171
Tennessee	\$306,550	\$379,245	\$290,906	\$603,863	\$5,643,210	\$1,043,762
Texas	\$2,397,559	\$3,644,271	\$3,879,403	\$782,399	\$7,437,114	\$2,765,606
Utah	\$108,825	\$139,188	\$168,960	\$263,183	\$662,590	\$675,780
Vermont	\$345,083	\$59,185	\$112,713	\$470,593	\$1,050,026	\$211,969
Virginia	\$625,004	\$1,247,729	\$369,753	\$1,121,303	\$2,646,304	\$501,657
Washington	\$815,091	\$728,300	\$245,053	\$926,291	\$718,512	\$381,197
West Virginia	\$1,004,348	\$783,096	\$473,370	\$578,309	\$1,733,722	\$312,982
Wisconsin	\$516,376	\$1,273,028	\$429,072	\$1,671,378	\$900,735	\$509,886
Wyoming	\$156,531	\$116,981	\$208,828	\$602,596	\$529,276	\$379,305
Total	\$67,281,371	\$69,624,362	\$34,044,596	\$47,004,813	\$111,112,495	\$38,704,221
Count	52	52	49	51	52	51

APPENDIX TABLE 29-2: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON PROGRAMS, BY CATEGORY

State	Linkages	Self-Sufficiency	Health	Other	Total
Alabama	\$831,001	\$971,969	\$295,231	\$0	\$10,789,330
Alaska	\$839,553	\$329,386	\$256,164	\$0	\$2,374,286
Arizona	\$300,533	\$634,021	\$110,989	\$22,640	\$6,372,580
Arkansas	\$1,465,258	\$199,568	\$385,507	\$68,939	\$8,146,010
California	\$4,423,077	\$5,570,248	\$4,790,145	\$1,727,158	\$55,860,447
Colorado	\$1,560,790	\$453,616	\$277,670	\$0	\$4,441,746
Connecticut	\$710,068	\$367,685	\$144,250	\$245,199	\$8,368,291
Delaware	\$419,676	\$1,538,812	\$0	\$384,703	\$3,497,300
Dist. of Columbia	\$661,683	\$1,539,920	\$539,102	\$0	\$9,852,757
Florida	\$1,226,832	\$4,616,009	\$346,495	\$789,818	\$17,706,375
Georgia	\$927,146	\$2,428,169	\$550,953	\$242,388	\$17,050,337
Hawaii	\$146,535	\$1,284,493	\$0	\$122,021	\$3,345,304
Idaho	\$499,443	\$675,646	\$64,541	\$18,610	\$3,182,301
Illinois	\$5,761,970	\$3,811,993	\$2,169,437	\$430,347	\$26,392,205
Indiana	\$1,023,301	\$1,945,510	\$579,392	\$20,293	\$8,547,984
Iowa	\$925,018	\$301,928	\$96,665	\$0	\$6,792,725
Kansas	\$647,315	\$471,925	\$277,816	\$0	\$4,896,502
Kentucky	\$893,998	\$1,075,554	\$909,427	\$0	\$11,112,305
Louisiana	\$2,332,500	\$130,888	\$765,312	\$0	\$14,296,431
Maine	\$940,163	\$671,706	\$101,896	\$138,190	\$3,284,651
Maryland	\$1,355,377	\$481,408	\$319,735	\$440,156	\$8,398,992
Massachusetts	\$3,690,540	\$581,110	\$485,613	\$633,878	\$15,487,241
Michigan	\$5,123,674	\$1,615,831	\$486,929	\$179,864	\$21,375,991
Minnesota	\$1,983,804	\$1,180,230	\$47,280	\$773,052	\$7,469,259
Mississippi	\$2,280,579	\$992,769	\$602,379	\$76,848	\$8,719,171
Missouri	\$1,302,410	\$1,588,892	\$397,295	\$2,776,653	\$12,687,804
Montana	\$868,426	\$433,453	\$27,705	\$0	\$3,031,985
Nebraska	\$663,880	\$1,092,888	\$112,970	\$32,712	\$4,318,829
Nevada	\$410,948	\$654,941	\$4,340	\$0	\$3,844,793
New Hampshire	\$321,796	\$135,723	\$283,768	\$3,003	\$3,178,012
New Jersey	\$1,624,543	\$1,636,986	\$447,001	\$1,725,271	\$16,166,773
New Mexico	\$412,912	\$172,906	\$194,329	\$0	\$3,514,044
New York	\$3,731,847	\$13,076,410	\$3,798,786	\$0	\$54,896,624
North Carolina	\$514,248	\$13,015,083	\$0	\$0	\$14,179,109
North Dakota	\$113,478	\$563,014	\$73,400	\$0	\$3,155,712
Ohio	\$217,076	\$4,400,519	\$1,769,065	\$2,605,346	\$21,567,593
Oklahoma	\$1,205,815	\$451,530	\$295,041	\$570,029	\$6,902,437
Oregon	\$1,463,239	\$1,390,723	\$112,236	\$87,102	\$4,840,800
Pennsylvania	\$3,966,796	\$2,502,564	\$1,024,787	\$740,983	\$22,261,404
Puerto Rico	\$3,861,358	\$11,719,541	\$737,607	\$342,759	\$25,562,731
Rhode Island	\$63,101	\$229,349	\$606,106	\$482,496	\$3,740,005
South Carolina	\$481,347	\$1,561,877	\$82,254	\$0	\$9,434,555
South Dakota	\$382,186	\$419,220	\$60,511	\$0	\$2,581,971
Tennessee	\$1,947,264	\$1,029,969	\$198,948	\$161,203	\$11,604,920
Texas	\$3,649,324	\$4,708,855	\$1,029,987	\$0	\$30,294,519
Utah	\$547,878	\$158,661	\$1,050	\$0	\$2,726,115
Vermont	\$264,265	\$536,306	\$25,018	\$41,938	\$3,117,095
Virginia	\$1,619,026	\$354,730	\$239,263	\$0	\$8,724,769
Washington	\$2,821,849	\$398,909	\$350,604	\$74,351	\$7,460,157
West Virginia	\$740,466	\$788,087	\$297,774	\$30,241	\$6,742,396
Wisconsin	\$662,098	\$1,312,564	\$273,456	\$3,540	\$7,552,132
Wyoming	\$626,520	\$359,456	\$263,647	\$0	\$3,243,141
Total	\$75,453,930	\$98,563,550	\$27,309,875	\$15,991,733	\$585,090,945
Count	52	52	49	32	52

APPENDIX TABLE 30: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON YOUTH AND SENIORS PROGRAMS

State	Youth	Seniors	Total
Alabama	\$636,130	\$1,474,432	\$2,110,562
Alaska	\$84,890	\$393,082	\$477,972
Arizona	\$156,402	\$182,501	\$338,903
Arkansas	\$87,057	\$475,052	\$562,109
California	\$5,176,448	\$5,384,060	\$10,560,508
Colorado	\$96,950	\$817,500	\$914,450
Connecticut	\$423,940	\$542,181	\$966,121
Delaware	\$279,784	\$139,892	\$419,676
Dist. of Columbia	\$341,747	\$835,228	\$1,176,975
Florida	\$1,166,311	\$670,416	\$1,836,727
Georgia	\$725,515	\$2,862,554	\$3,588,069
Hawaii	\$188,832	\$409,743	\$598,575
Idaho	\$105,458	\$111,738	\$217,196
Illinois	\$1,009,288	\$1,366,477	\$2,375,765
Indiana	\$426,861	\$589,812	\$1,016,673
Iowa	\$4,550	\$156,391	\$160,941
Kansas	\$118,611	\$77,449	\$196,060
Kentucky	\$525,505	\$1,097,267	\$1,622,772
Louisiana	\$626,065	\$1,303,060	\$1,929,125
Maine	\$262,317	\$470,960	\$733,277
Maryland	\$204,127	\$470,916	\$675,043
Massachusetts	\$566,345	\$325,016	\$891,361
Michigan	\$1,371,635	\$2,272,343	\$3,643,978
Minnesota	\$363,884	\$793,327	\$1,157,211
Mississippi	\$299,197	\$999,320	\$1,298,517
Missouri	\$1,262,683	\$875,086	\$2,137,769
Montana	\$284,980	\$333,318	\$618,298
Nebraska	\$297,329	\$399,965	\$697,294
Nevada	\$148,133	\$360,494	\$508,627
New Hampshire	\$329,150	\$720,759	\$1,049,909
New Jersey	\$1,289,613	\$1,093,202	\$2,382,815
New Mexico	\$185,513	\$313,904	\$499,417
New York	\$11,032,349	\$3,285,933	\$14,318,282
North Carolina	\$216,627	\$126,568	\$343,195
North Dakota	\$115,355	\$480,791	\$596,146
Ohio	\$1,256,915	\$1,208,815	\$2,465,730
Oklahoma	\$370,121	\$1,083,306	\$1,453,427
Oregon	\$282,997	\$130,801	\$413,798
Pennsylvania	\$1,258,440	\$1,407,551	\$2,665,991
Puerto Rico	\$1,675,477	\$8,494,404	\$10,169,881
Rhode Island	\$592,418	\$991,527	\$1,583,945
South Carolina	\$556,670	\$133,549	\$690,219
South Dakota	\$369,490	\$480,552	\$850,042
Tennessee	\$484,908	\$1,020,880	\$1,505,788
Texas	\$2,687,308	\$2,857,176	\$5,544,484
Utah	\$20,500	\$36,284	\$56,784
Vermont	\$293,504	\$481,725	\$775,229
Virginia	\$597,097	\$926,754	\$1,523,851
Washington	\$157,405	\$330,693	\$488,098
West Virginia	\$178,159	\$308,217	\$486,376
Wisconsin	\$268,910	\$220,505	\$489,415
Wyoming	\$353,943	\$328,650	\$682,593
Total	\$41,813,841	\$52,652,126	\$94,465,967
Count	52	52	52

Appendix C: FY 2012 Training and Technical Assistance

APPENDIX TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CSBG Regional Performance Innovation Consortia	135
CSBG Training and Technical Assistance	137

CSBG Regional Performance Innovation Consortia

	Grantee	Award Title	Total Grant Award²⁹	Project Period	Grant Number
CA	California/Nevada Community Action Partnership	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0245
CT	Connecticut Association for Community Action, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0242
GA	Georgia Community Action Association	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0248
IN	Indiana Community Action Association, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0251
KS	Kansas Association of community Action Programs, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0252
KY	Community Action Kentucky	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0244
ND	North Dakota Community Action Partnership	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0243
NY	New York State Community Action Association	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$399,622	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0246
OK	Oklahoma Association of Community Action Agencies	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0250
OR	Community Action Partnership of Oregon	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0249
VA	Virginia Community Action Partnership	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0247

²⁹ The total award amounts reflect the total award for the total project period.

CSBG Training and Technical Assistance

State	Grantee	Award Title	Total Grant Award³⁰	Project Period	Grant/Contract Number
DC	Community Action Partnership	Leadership Development Center of Excellence (COE)	\$200,000	9/30/2010 to 9/29/2013	90EQ0231
DC	Community Action Partnership	National Risk Mitigation and Quality Improvement T/TA Center	\$2,100,000	9/30/2010 to 9/29/2013	90ET0428
DC	Community Action Partnership	Center of Excellence (COE) Organizational Standards	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90ET0434
DC	National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP)	Data Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination	\$2,500,000	5/15/2009 to 5/14/2014	90ET0422
DC	National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP)	Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Next Generation Center of Excellence (COE)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90ET0435
DC	National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP)	State Performance Management Clearinghouse	\$1,050,000	9/30/2010 to 9/29/2013	90ET0431
MA	Community Action Program Legal Services, Inc. (CAPLAW)	Strengthening the Capacity and Ability of CSBG Eligible Entities to Address Legal Issues	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90ET0433
DC	The Urban Institute	Performance Management Tools and Protocols	\$380,700	9/28/2012 to 9/27/2014	HHSP23320 095654WC

³⁰ The total award amounts reflect the total award for the total project period.