



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Office of Community Services

Community Services Block Grant Program

Report to Congress

Fiscal Year 2007

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Community Services Block Grant Fiscal Year 2007

Introduction

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) program provides assistance to States and local communities through a network of CSBG eligible entities, the majority of which are Community Action Agencies (CAAs) and other neighborhood-based organizations. CSBG-funded programs focus on reducing poverty, revitalizing low-income communities, and empowering low-income families and individuals to become fully self-sufficient. State and local programs funded by CSBG create, coordinate, and deliver a broad array of programs and services to low-income Americans.

The CSBG program 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 Program 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). This report provides the information required for Fiscal Year (FY) 2007.

In addition, Section 678E(b)(2)(E) of the CSBG Act requires the Secretary to report annually a summary of States' performance outcomes as collected and submitted by the States in accordance with Section 678E(a); the CSBG Program Performance Measurement Report accompanies this report.

The FY 2007 program data for the CSBG Program Report was gathered by the Community Services Block Grant Information System (CSBG/IS) survey, administered by the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCS). The 50 States, 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 programs.

In addition, HHS conducted evaluations of State compliance among all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico during the reporting period through: 1) a State-by-State survey, and 2) State Assessments of five State CSBG agencies on their uses of CSBG funds. The results of the State Assessments conducted in the States of Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, Ohio, and West Virginia are provided in the Appendix 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:
 - 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; and
- Results of fiscal year evaluations conducted in several States on the use of CSBG funds (State Assessments).

Summary of the Planned Uses of Funds by States and Eligible Entities

In FY 2007, States planned to use CSBG funds to provide resources for direct delivery of local services to individuals and families participating in eligible entities' programs. A comparison of planned and actual uses of funds is provided later in the report.

Description of How Funds Were Spent by States and Eligible Entities

Reflected in Tables 1 and 2, and summarized below, is a breakdown of State spending by program services category and populations served. In total, States reported that eligible entities spent about \$566 million on direct delivery of local services. In most instances, the largest categories of CSBG expenditures were emergency services and linkages programs. Uses of CSBG funds are reflected in the data tables contained in this report.

Employment Programs

In FY 2007, States reported spending approximately \$61 million in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment. These services include:

- Support for the 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/or
- Other specialized adult employment training.

Education Programs

In FY 2007, States reported spending approximately \$66 million in CSBG funds to provide education services. Services supported include:

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

Income Management Programs

States reported spending approximately \$31 million on income management programs in FY 2007 using CSBG grant funds. 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 2007, States reported spending approximately \$43 million for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environment of low-income individuals and families. Services supported include:

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

Emergency Services Programs

In FY 2007, States reported spending approximately \$111 million for emergency services to manage many kinds of crises, including:

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

Nutrition Programs

In FY 2007, States reported spending approximately \$38 million in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs. Services supported include:

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

Linkages

In FY 2007, States reported spending approximately \$92 million on linkage initiatives. Linkage programs can involve any or all of a variety of local activities which 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;
- Creation of coalitions for 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.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

States reported spending approximately \$87 million in FY 2007 on self-sufficiency programs. Self-sufficiency 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
- Services that are selected 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.).

Health Programs

In FY 2007, States reported spending approximately \$23 million on CSBG-funded 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 or State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP);
- 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 2007, States reported spending approximately \$14 million on CSBG-funded programs that could not be placed in any of the other nine statutory service categories.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

In FY 2007, as part of the aforementioned \$566 million spent on direct delivery of local services, States reported spending approximately \$61 million on programs serving youth, and approximately \$56 million on programs serving seniors. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages six to 17 or persons over 55 years of age. Also, a larger share of the total spending went to households that include children or seniors. In fact, 38 percent of all program participants were children and 18 percent were seniors in FY 2007. Table 2 provides the expenditures made by each State for programs specifically serving youth and seniors.

Youth programs supported include:

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

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

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

Table 1: CSBG Funds Spent on Programs, by Categories

State	Employment	Education	Income Management	Housing	Emergency Services	Nutrition
Alabama	\$1,073,757	\$1,314,953	\$761,810	\$814,677	\$3,490,083	\$917,719
Alaska	\$100,319	\$835,503	\$152,923	\$3,452	\$9,578	\$9,578
Arizona	\$45,657	\$90,416	\$93,518	\$414,584	\$2,906,003	\$194,802
Arkansas	\$644,100	\$713,102	\$1,359,006	\$733,373	\$1,287,462	\$863,303
California	\$9,449,375	\$6,631,799	\$2,106,120	\$2,597,260	\$9,384,013	\$3,523,362
Colorado	\$52,745	\$30,251	\$15,616	\$301,625	\$1,439,042	\$366,733
Connecticut	\$407,271	\$1,856,838	\$387,873	\$284,909	\$1,823,365	\$775,894
Delaware	\$182,456	\$243,275	\$152,047	\$296,485	\$283,387	\$91,228
Dist. of Columbia	\$1,669,886	\$1,855,429	\$278,314	\$371,086	\$742,171	\$1,020,486
Florida	\$1,894,621	\$1,937,947	\$727,500	\$1,578,793	\$2,874,541	\$551,784
Georgia	\$1,353,407	\$778,591	\$430,705	\$1,798,763	\$5,554,885	\$2,081,969
Hawaii	\$613,575	\$252,443	\$62,850	\$22,431	\$83,499	\$1,029,799
Idaho	\$214,197	\$117,988	\$276,894	\$255,637	\$509,552	\$636,572
Illinois	\$3,912,069	\$1,719,501	\$188,018	\$1,279,464	\$7,631,033	\$784,845
Indiana	\$396,766	\$1,480,236	\$731,248	\$969,687	\$1,284,422	\$341,656
Iowa	\$239,937	\$893,959	\$1,090,374	\$428,119	\$1,205,697	\$459,649
Kansas	\$320,721	\$215,900	\$275,236	\$493,041	\$572,017	\$452,508
Kentucky	\$1,407,316	\$1,095,924	\$793,146	\$1,079,234	\$2,013,776	\$703,848
Louisiana	\$1,057,166	\$824,489	\$1,404,150	\$535,074	\$4,581,059	\$1,704,505
Maine	\$151,708	\$249,604	\$88,479	\$380,995	\$221,530	\$69,660
Maryland	\$807,510	\$588,186	\$565,161	\$1,096,595	\$2,215,688	\$537,741
Massachusetts	\$1,340,844	\$2,074,137	\$740,140	\$1,516,741	\$1,895,028	\$844,464
Michigan	\$1,669,618	\$1,686,565	\$2,194,304	\$1,372,108	\$4,298,335	\$3,388,814
Minnesota	\$674,679	\$364,172	\$548,070	\$976,334	\$861,493	\$392,303
Mississippi	\$595,898	\$582,456	\$371,553	\$765,232	\$453,514	\$137,959
Missouri	\$2,976,765	\$4,623,581	\$1,063,530	\$668,615	\$863,623	\$131,650
Montana	\$214,598	\$326,986	\$242,656	\$449,775	\$347,681	\$107,692
Nebraska	\$404,881	\$271,019	\$228,441	\$187,768	\$486,963	\$258,251
Nevada	\$0*	\$308,810	\$93,817	\$87,064	\$176,238	\$55,041
New Hampshire	\$341,186	\$484,142	\$138,808	\$413,734	\$405,053	\$418,354
New Jersey	\$1,902,368	\$1,987,859	\$453,174	\$952,525	\$3,373,108	\$1,028,490
New Mexico	\$172,862	\$188,444	\$461,568	\$351,827	\$853,200	\$529,955
New York	\$5,240,497	\$15,213,528	\$1,333,400	\$3,134,457	\$3,121,100	\$1,030,635
North Carolina	\$0*	\$207,751	\$0*	\$9,209	\$145,701	\$29,331
North Dakota	\$151,241	\$485,478	\$287,717	\$476,910	\$408,166	\$369,406
Ohio	\$1,987,179	\$792,612	\$543,794	\$1,924,750	\$7,720,793	\$1,031,187
Oklahoma	\$646,013	\$718,374	\$784,450	\$1,497,594	\$842,738	\$615,728
Oregon	\$30,645	\$302,343	\$93,088	\$392,461	\$1,722,084	\$478,375
Pennsylvania	\$2,724,585	\$2,018,918	\$2,296,407	\$2,927,131	\$3,886,852	\$2,401,039
Puerto Rico	\$5,678,481	\$1,220,412	\$0*	\$1,448,839	\$1,483,979	\$900,956
Rhode Island	\$190,269	\$677,078	\$120,556	\$286,190	\$677,898	\$151,297
South Carolina	\$1,800,736	\$793,181	\$96,850	\$827,845	\$1,853,732	\$12,923
South Dakota	\$263,542	\$225,461	\$178,796	\$358,843	\$491,951	\$225,505
Tennessee	\$248,916	\$477,259	\$316,784	\$796,313	\$5,730,245	\$1,184,383
Texas	\$2,099,871	\$1,815,803	\$3,735,670	\$717,152	\$11,453,172	\$2,355,869
Utah	\$130,091	\$112,080	\$82,267	\$230,692	\$671,734	\$887,537
Vermont	\$444,884	\$212,055	\$295,046	\$294,799	\$404,597	\$60,989
Virginia	\$681,613	\$1,703,610	\$557,730	\$1,469,452	\$1,922,639	\$341,920
Washington	\$1,277,102	\$630,709	\$131,583	\$703,055	\$914,873	\$356,179
West Virginia	\$493,586	\$742,329	\$701,095	\$689,197	\$1,492,433	\$392,822
Wisconsin	\$182,243	\$680,593	\$1,018,850	\$1,222,748	\$1,416,124	\$560,065
Wyoming	\$88,295	\$87,669	\$16,665	\$322,341	\$978,534	\$193,506
Total	\$60,648,047	\$65,741,748	\$31,067,797	\$43,206,985	\$111,466,384	\$37,990,266
Count	50	52	50	52	49	52

*A '0' in the above table indicates that no data were reported.

Table 1: CSBG Funds Spent on Programs, by Categories (continued)

State	Linkages	Self-Sufficiency	Health	Other	Total
Alabama	\$860,729	\$830,287	\$400,246	\$398,885	\$10,863,146
Alaska	\$691,109	\$312,827	\$207,542	\$0*	\$2,322,831
Arizona	\$432,241	\$402,472	\$30,494	\$213,827	\$4,824,014
Arkansas	\$1,474,852	\$298,024	\$521,907	\$77,005	\$7,972,134
California	\$8,162,634	\$4,657,012	\$1,846,223	\$718,891	\$49,076,689
Colorado	\$2,028,037	\$399,866	\$288,375	\$0*	\$4,922,290
Connecticut	\$748,905	\$580,622	\$144,167	\$456,468	\$7,466,312
Delaware	\$608,188	\$1,264,012	\$60,818	\$0*	\$3,181,896
Dist. of Columbia	\$1,855,429	\$927,714	\$556,628	\$0*	\$9,277,143
Florida	\$1,780,730	\$5,098,862	\$553,322	\$442,278	\$17,440,378
Georgia	\$1,153,351	\$2,787,242	\$785,990	\$219,309	\$16,944,212
Hawaii	\$526,487	\$141,481	\$52,919	\$7,474	\$2,792,958
Idaho	\$514,560	\$389,516	\$95,974	\$2,724	\$3,013,614
Illinois	\$7,002,500	\$3,574,713	\$481,596	\$113,293	\$26,687,032
Indiana	\$1,437,287	\$1,338,447	\$336,406	\$312,513	\$8,628,668
Iowa	\$1,676,995	\$403,039	\$120,117	\$0*	\$6,517,886
Kansas	\$888,295	\$795,046	\$388,366	\$0*	\$4,401,130
Kentucky	\$1,379,631	\$935,444	\$801,679	\$0*	\$10,209,998
Louisiana	\$3,582,339	\$27,626	\$812,321	\$0*	\$14,528,729
Maine	\$891,440	\$461,707	\$214,658	\$577,819	\$3,307,600
Maryland	\$1,366,689	\$718,691	\$273,401	\$58,488	\$8,228,150
Massachusetts	\$3,842,773	\$689,450	\$448,220	\$609,598	\$14,001,396
Michigan	\$3,529,892	\$1,571,878	\$1,746,103	\$252,659	\$21,710,276
Minnesota	\$1,578,168	\$1,209,321	\$48,669	\$202,422	\$6,855,631
Mississippi	\$6,002,965	\$565,847	\$265,633	\$4,360	\$9,745,417
Missouri	\$5,278,919	\$620,730	\$0*	\$0*	\$16,227,413
Montana	\$370,065	\$374,487	\$46,108	\$231,679	\$2,711,727
Nebraska	\$909,014	\$945,844	\$216,013	\$0*	\$3,908,194
Nevada	\$774,542	\$1,657,312	\$440,915	\$0*	\$3,593,739
New Hampshire	\$521,125	\$281,103	\$155,482	\$0*	\$3,158,987
New Jersey	\$1,025,025	\$1,538,879	\$972,857	\$2,214,186	\$15,448,471
New Mexico	\$464,538	\$179,716	\$156,168	\$0*	\$3,358,278
New York	\$4,176,107	\$16,101,946	\$2,947,301	\$0*	\$52,298,971
North Carolina	\$515,689	\$13,948,932	\$0*	\$20,064	\$14,876,677
North Dakota	\$215,062	\$511,693	\$134,308	\$0*	\$3,039,981
Ohio	\$256,086	\$2,444,084	\$993,786	\$3,240,790	\$20,935,059
Oklahoma	\$733,978	\$385,022	\$332,765	\$78,177	\$6,634,839
Oregon	\$1,014,963	\$343,393	\$159,068	\$0*	\$4,536,420
Pennsylvania	\$5,240,969	\$2,598,130	\$646,163	\$135,340	\$24,875,534
Puerto Rico	\$3,844,899	\$6,583,846	\$476,448	\$3,115,882	\$24,753,743
Rhode Island	\$102,056	\$337,996	\$582,721	\$192,574	\$3,318,635
South Carolina	\$1,229,062	\$2,068,758	\$306,426	\$0*	\$8,989,513
South Dakota	\$196,417	\$507,419	\$80,152	\$0*	\$2,528,086
Tennessee	\$2,261,963	\$1,039,271	\$82,865	\$0*	\$12,137,999
Texas	\$2,322,889	\$1,562,545	\$784,823	\$0*	\$26,847,794
Utah	\$656,657	\$139,246	\$12,945	\$0*	\$2,923,249
Vermont	\$749,425	\$670,797	\$0*	\$0*	\$3,132,592
Virginia	\$1,761,347	\$204,683	\$194,974	\$0*	\$8,837,968
Washington	\$1,496,203	\$585,507	\$573,635	\$0*	\$6,668,846
West Virginia	\$678,622	\$519,310	\$578,635	\$63,153	\$6,351,182
Wisconsin	\$1,539,718	\$495,509	\$155,631	\$0*	\$7,271,481
Wyoming	\$126,120	\$166,867	\$124,675	\$78,715	\$2,183,387
Total	\$92,477,686	\$87,194,170	\$22,636,638	\$14,038,573	\$566,468,294
Count	52	52	50	32	52

*A '0' in the above table indicates that no data were reported.

Table 2: CSBG Funds Spent on Youth and Senior Programs			
State	Youth	Seniors	Total
Alabama	\$707,969	\$1,635,613	\$2,343,582
Alaska	\$1,675,610	\$268,666	\$1,944,276
Arizona	\$746,918	\$1,551,911	\$2,298,829
Arkansas	\$319,220	\$874,515	\$1,193,735
California	\$6,833,310	\$5,235,930	\$12,069,240
Colorado	\$451,599	\$1,169,148	\$1,620,747
Connecticut	\$521,584	\$711,969	\$1,233,553
Delaware	\$176,325	\$85,800	\$262,125
Dist. of Columbia	\$1,091,530	\$856,555	\$1,948,085
Florida	\$1,070,418	\$1,216,037	\$2,286,455
Georgia	\$781,109	\$2,755,090	\$3,536,199
Hawaii	\$51,871	\$205,566	\$257,437
Idaho	\$368,717	\$110,426	\$479,143
Illinois	\$854,488	\$710,552	\$1,565,040
Indiana	\$1,157,659	\$491,723	\$1,649,382
Iowa	\$44,792	\$128,463	\$173,255
Kansas	\$59,735	\$41,581	\$101,316
Kentucky	\$548,241	\$488,214	\$1,036,455
Louisiana	\$515,691	\$1,009,664	\$1,525,355
Maine	\$272,253	\$411,695	\$683,948
Maryland	\$358,487	\$480,174	\$838,661
Massachusetts	\$908,906	\$288,848	\$1,197,754
Michigan	\$1,407,417	\$2,592,539	\$3,999,956
Minnesota	\$309,433	\$628,404	\$937,837
Mississippi	\$1,148,109	\$1,780,241	\$2,928,350
Missouri	\$3,234,947	\$257,078	\$3,492,025
Montana	\$397,862	\$329,834	\$727,696
Nebraska	\$119,672	\$189,111	\$308,783
Nevada	\$35,292	\$541,095	\$576,387
New Hampshire	\$674,970	\$480,515	\$1,155,485
New Jersey	\$2,269,422	\$1,164,871	\$3,434,293
New Mexico	\$262,772	\$558,801	\$821,573
New York	\$15,118,021	\$3,630,922	\$18,748,943
North Carolina	\$214,226	\$122,348	\$336,574
North Dakota	\$167,097	\$136,572	\$303,669
Ohio	\$1,435,921	\$1,126,284	\$2,562,204
Oklahoma	\$744,493	\$913,075	\$1,657,568
Oregon	\$310,898	\$54,850	\$365,748
Pennsylvania	\$2,122,799	\$2,332,597	\$4,455,396
Puerto Rico	\$4,983,365	\$13,127,231	\$18,110,596
Rhode Island	\$1,050,303	\$722,719	\$1,773,022
South Carolina	\$906,045	\$680,701	\$1,586,746
South Dakota	\$566,665	\$240,249	\$806,914
Tennessee	\$327,972	\$1,055,256	\$1,383,228
Texas	\$557,800	\$833,815	\$1,391,615
Utah	\$611,180	\$142,735	\$753,915
Vermont	\$0*	\$0*	\$0*
Virginia	\$1,269,001	\$519,801	\$1,788,802
Washington	\$304,053	\$458,100	\$762,153
West Virginia	\$130,400	\$449,499	\$579,899
Wisconsin	\$226,956	\$182,077	\$409,033
Wyoming	\$199,802	\$222,138	\$421,940
Total	\$60,623,324	\$56,201,598	\$116,824,922
Count	51	51	51

*A '0' in the above table indicates that no data were reported.

Definitions of Direct and Administrative Costs Used for the CSBG Program

The CSBG Act requires that HHS detail the CSBG expenditures by grantees on “direct” and “administrative” functions, along with the definitions of these terms used by the program. OCS offers guidance regarding direct program costs and administrative costs to help ensure consistency among grantees in assigning costs to these categories. The definitions are:

Direct Program Costs for CSBG Reporting: Direct program costs can be identified with delivery of a particular project, service, or activity intended to achieve an objective of the grant award. For the CSBG award, those purposes and eligible activities are specified in the authorizing statute 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. Therefore, direct costs include expenditures on some activities with administrative qualities, including salaries and benefits of program staff and managers, equipment, training, conferences, travel, and contracts, as long as those expenses relate specifically to a particular program or activity, not to the general administration of the organization.

Administrative Costs for CSBG Reporting: In the context of CSBG statutory reporting requirements, 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. Rather, administrative costs relate to the general management of the grantee organization, such as strategic direction, Board development, Executive Director functions, accounting, budgeting, personnel, procurement, and legal services.

Funds Spent on Grants to Eligible Entities and Administrative Costs

The CSBG statute requires that 90 percent of State block grant funds be allocated to local eligible entities. Of the block grant distributions made to eligible entities in FY 2007, States allocated on average 92 percent of Community Services Block Grant funds to local eligible entities (\$561,437,375). Table 3 identifies the categories of State expenditures with a breakdown of funds spent on administrative costs.

States may use as much as five percent of their CSBG funds for their administrative costs. In FY 2007, States used about four percent of their CSBG funds for administrative expenditures (\$25,565,138). This expenditure breakdown is the same as reported for FY 2006.

Funds Spent on Discretionary Projects

Any remaining funds, beyond grant and State administrative costs, may be used at the State’s discretion for programs that help accomplish the statutory purposes of the CSBG. 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, such as youth crime prevention, disaster relief, employment training, and other programs to address needs identified by State agencies. In FY 2007, States used almost four percent of their CSBG funds for discretionary projects (\$22,585,574), the same as reported for FY 2006.

Table 3: State Uses of CSBG Funds in FY 2007

Uses of Funds	Number of States*	Amount Expended	Percentage of Expenditures
Grants to Local Eligible Entities	52	\$561,437,375***	92.1%
State Administrative Costs	52	\$25,565,138	4.2%
Discretionary Projects	48**	\$22,585,574	3.7%
Total Used in FY 2007		\$609,588,087	100%

* 50 States, DC, and Puerto Rico

** Four States did not reserve any of their CSBG funds for discretionary projects.

*** In addition to the \$561,437,375, eligible entities had access to State discretionary funds; therefore, the total expenditures by eligible entities totaled approximately \$566 million.

Funds Spent on Direct Delivery of Local Services by Eligible Entities

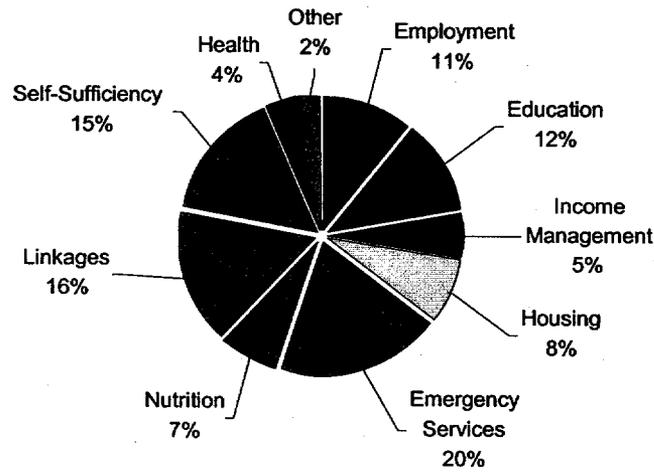
The eligible entities that receive CSBG funds via their State categorize their expenditures of CSBG funds according to the statutory list of program purposes:

- Securing and maintaining employment;
- Securing adequate education;
- Improving income management;
- Securing adequate housing;
- Providing emergency services;
- Improving nutrition;
- Creating linkages among anti-poverty initiatives;
- Achieving self-sufficiency; and
- Obtaining health care.

In FY 2007, eligible entities in 52 States expended funds totaling \$566 million on direct delivery of local services. The sources of funds included State discretionary funds that were channeled directly to the eligible entities to provide services and carryover monies from the FY 2006 CSBG allocation to States where the fiscal cycle differed from that of the Federal government, in addition to the FY 2007 CSBG allocation. As previously mentioned, States reported spending 92 percent (approximately \$561 million) of their State's FY 2007 CSBG allocation for grants to local eligible entities. Figure 1 identifies the proportion of CSBG local expenditures devoted to each program services category. This proportion breakdown is relatively consistent with the proportions reported by eligible entities in FY 2006. However, expenditures for employment, education, and emergency services activities increased slightly between FY 2006 and FY 2007, while funding spent on income management, nutrition, linkages, and self-sufficiency activities decreased slightly.

Figure 1

**Eligible Entities' Uses of CSBG Funds
in FY 2007**



\$566 Million in 52 States

Number of Entities Eligible for CSBG Funds

The CSBG statute requires States to allocate block grant funds to “eligible entities” that provide services to individuals. Eligible entities are primarily community-based organizations, of which the majority is Community Action Agencies, serving nearly 99 percent of the counties in the nation. Tables 4 and 5 show a breakdown of the types of eligible entities that served communities with CSBG funds.

Table 4: Types of Eligible Entities	Number
Community Action Agencies	933
Limited Purpose Agencies	25
Migrant and/or Seasonal Farmworker Agencies*	60
Local Government Agencies*	198
Tribal Organizations	22

*Migrant and/or Seasonal Farmworker Agencies and Local Government Agencies also may be counted in the Community Action Agencies row if they serve both functions.

Table 5: Number and Type of Eligible Entities

State	Community Action Agencies	Limited Purpose Agencies	Migrant and/or Seasonal Farmworker Agencies	Local Government Agencies	Tribal Organizations
Alabama	22				
Alaska	1				
Arizona	10	1	1	7	
Arkansas	16				
California	53	4	5	25	3
Colorado	3			43	
Connecticut	12	1			
Delaware	1				
Dist. of Columbia	1				
Florida	31		1	14	1
Georgia	20			4	
Hawaii	4				
Idaho	6	1	1		
Illinois	37		1	11	
Indiana	24			1	
Iowa	18		17	2	
Kansas	8		1	1	
Kentucky	23			2	
Louisiana	42			21	
Maine	10				
Maryland	17	1		3	
Massachusetts	24				
Michigan	30		12	7	
Minnesota	28				9
Mississippi	17			1	
Missouri	19				
Montana	10				
Nebraska	9		1		
Nevada	3	3		8	
New Hampshire	6				
New Jersey	23	3	1	6	
New Mexico	8		1		
New York	45		1	2	
North Carolina	36			1	
North Dakota	7				
Ohio	52		1		
Oklahoma	20				
Oregon	17		1	6	
Pennsylvania	42	2	1	11	
Puerto Rico	4				2
Rhode Island	8				
South Carolina	15				
South Dakota	4				4
Tennessee	11	5		4	
Texas	34	3	9	5	2
Utah	4			5	
Vermont	5				
Virginia	27			4	
Washington	30	1	2	4	
West Virginia	15		1		
Wisconsin	16		1		
Wyoming	5		1		1
Total	933	25	60	198	22

Number and Demographic Characteristics of Clients Served by the CSBG Program

Eligible entities that received CSBG funds from States reported serving nearly 16.3 million individuals in FY 2007. These individuals were often members of the same households. More than half of the families receiving CSBG-funded assistance included children younger than 18 years old. Just over a third of these families had both parents present. Single mothers headed most of the families with children receiving CSBG-funded assistance. Full demographic data for the fiscal year is identified in Tables 7 through 14.

Table 6: Scope of the FY 2007 Demographic Survey	
Number of States Reporting*	52
Number of Eligible Entities Reporting	1,075
Individuals Assisted	16,264,400
Families Assisted	6,455,900

*50 States, DC, and Puerto Rico

The State-by-State tables on the following pages identify each State's report for the National Information System on the number and characteristics of individuals and families served by the Community Services Block Grant program, as required by the CSBG Act. These data provide information on age, family income, housing status, sources of household income, family structure, education level, and race/ethnicity. Not all characteristics were reported by every client. Therefore, the total data reported for each characteristic is less than the total number of individuals or families served by eligible entities that receive CSBG funds.

Client Ages (Table 7)

Of the 9,876,367 clients for whom their ages were reported, almost 4 million (38 percent) of the individuals who received CSBG assistance were children ages zero to 17. The second largest group was adults ages 24 to 54, at almost 3.5 million (35 percent). Seniors 55 and older were the third largest category, at approximately 1.8 million (18 percent).

Level of Family Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines (Table 8)

Of the 4,266,161 clients for whom data on their family income were reported, over 3 million (72 percent) of the clients served by the eligible entities had income levels at or below 100 percent of the HHS poverty guideline. In FY 2007, the HHS poverty guideline was \$17,170 for a family of three and \$20,650 for a family of four.

Housing Status of Families Served (Table 9)

Of the 4,265,182 clients for whom data on their housing status were reported, over 2.5 million clients (59 percent) were renters. Approximately 1.2 million clients (28 percent) reported they were homeowners. More than 190,000 clients (over 4 percent) reported they were homeless. More than 300,000 clients (7 percent) fell into the "other" category.

Sources of Household Income (Table 10)

Families' sources of household income could have included no income, TANF, disability insurance (SSI), Social Security, pension, general assistance, unemployment insurance, employment and other sources, employment only, or other sources. Approximately 1.6 million clients (43 percent) of the 3,609,901 clients for whom sources of household income were reported had a household income generated by employment or employment plus other sources. The next largest income source reported was Social Security, which was received by over 1 million clients (30 percent). Current reporting systems provide national information on sources

of income for only a percentage of service recipients. Reporting on sources of income differs based on the types of services delivered and eligibility determination processes within State and agency systems.

Family Structure (Table 11)

Of the 4,291,969 families for whom data were reported regarding family structure, 2.3 million families (53 percent) lived in a family that included children. Of these families with children, over 1.3 million (60 percent) were headed by a single, female parent. Another 1.4 million clients (33 percent) were single with no children.

Education Levels of Adult Participants (Table 12)

Of the 4,348,150 clients for whom education level data were reported, over 1.7 million individuals (40 percent) served did not have a high school diploma. Almost 1.8 million recipients (44 percent) had a high school diploma or GED. About 818,000 clients (19 percent) attended some postsecondary education, of which approximately 290,000 completed a two or four year degree.

Ethnicity and Race (Tables 13 and 14)

In FY 2007, the majority of individuals served by the CSBG program were White and not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. Of the 8,994,541 individuals for whom ethnicity data were reported, CSBG served 1.6 million (18 percent) Hispanic or Latino clients. Of the 9,147,255 clients for whom race data were reported, the program served approximately 5.5 million (60 percent) White clients and 2.4 million (26 percent) African American clients.

In FY 2005, the CSBG Information System survey was altered to collect only data on ethnicity and certain race categories in order to simplify the data collection process. However, after one year of collecting data, the CSBG network decided that this new process only complicated their data collection efforts and did not tell the complete story of the individuals and families served. As a result, the Asian and Native American race categories were added back into the survey in FY 2006. These titles were refined further in FY 2007 so that the "Native American" category became "American Indian and Alaska Native" and another category "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander" was added. Due to the timing of these changes, some States and eligible entities were not able to change their forms in time for the report. Therefore, Table 14 shows that some States did not report information for the Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

Table 7: Client Ages
Number and Characteristics of Clients Served, FY 2007

State	0-5	6-11	12-17	18-23	24-44	45-54	55-69	70 and Over
Alabama	25,507	27,624	25,933	18,355	43,747	24,966	25,724	17,210
Alaska	1,599	225	386	186	789	364	199	64
Arizona	19,002	19,905	17,954	10,019	32,549	11,768	8,296	3,787
Arkansas	25,124	16,707	14,618	15,729	35,209	23,278	28,957	30,075
California	143,786	41,878	52,506	52,078	144,701	60,759	61,983	45,543
Colorado	9,913	9,825	8,860	6,434	20,518	9,326	9,542	8,140
Connecticut	33,541	37,207	39,011	25,900	67,823	30,058	26,421	24,440
Delaware	633	899	709	653	2,570	1,048	580	170
Dist. of Columbia	3,014	1,958	10,452	7,062	32,292	12,951	13,607	8,111
Florida	52,075	39,141	29,986	19,913	64,635	29,481	32,606	22,557
Georgia	20,218	15,310	13,854	12,168	32,977	16,650	15,870	23,969
Hawaii	4,450	1,069	1,202	1,684	3,840	1,342	2,413	960
Idaho	15,308	19,617	16,773	15,040	38,897	14,143	11,705	9,160
Illinois	26,924	28,999	26,706	20,820	77,160	37,261	28,506	20,440
Indiana	80,184	74,716	66,871	38,903	127,245	52,153	42,947	32,525
Iowa	51,358	41,476	35,071	25,554	80,340	26,632	21,362	23,088
Kansas	7,407	4,841	3,451	2,254	8,245	2,973	2,464	1,410
Kentucky	47,466	45,064	42,361	27,037	100,195	41,148	36,499	20,969
Louisiana	22,005	30,121	44,380	34,256	73,671	46,014	48,598	45,721
Maine	21,038	15,213	15,345	11,835	36,231	14,835	17,162	20,556
Maryland	34,547	28,484	25,913	20,445	58,295	33,228	30,538	16,536
Massachusetts	73,716	54,546	56,907	49,353	128,184	49,166	37,632	43,306
Michigan	33,565	23,467	22,443	16,261	49,839	22,992	38,227	45,264
Minnesota	57,468	51,086	49,463	33,041	90,866	35,233	31,718	45,012
Mississippi	8,852	15,236	16,059	13,394	26,430	12,486	14,132	11,617
Missouri	33,866	35,750	30,577	19,943	69,390	22,903	14,297	6,590
Montana	11,617	9,873	8,466	6,208	19,881	8,344	8,210	8,594
Nebraska	24,553	7,595	6,491	8,443	20,684	5,611	7,246	8,183
Nevada	2,890	1,945	1,495	1,118	4,477	1,406	1,703	936
New Hampshire	15,055	9,180	7,981	7,470	21,159	8,577	7,293	9,697
New Jersey	59,717	32,377	22,272	21,280	60,733	19,784	24,506	21,547
New Mexico	12,298	6,204	3,684	2,142	6,271	3,394	11,998	2,948
New York	41,295	25,185	31,495	27,225	83,706	31,820	21,751	14,872
North Carolina	14,803	4,719	3,833	6,337	19,691	9,985	6,751	4,201
North Dakota	1,044	830	801	1,658	5,588	1,966	2,184	2,951
Ohio	73,864	71,141	62,546	41,530	130,639	47,373	33,634	17,495
Oklahoma	22,740	12,946	10,385	11,852	33,845	13,585	11,651	9,414
Oregon	44,084	51,654	43,891	21,666	80,504	31,945	27,541	18,309
Pennsylvania	60,369	39,288	35,197	30,673	92,954	32,129	25,982	25,606
Puerto Rico	2,780	7,488	5,352	4,426	11,768	6,390	11,074	14,250
Rhode Island	13,376	15,881	16,031	11,862	30,721	13,702	11,575	13,438
South Carolina	23,677	18,234	15,630	12,961	30,570	13,982	13,383	11,360
South Dakota	3,316	5,132	4,650	2,724	8,002	2,971	2,555	2,472
Tennessee	44,086	29,805	24,579	18,675	64,893	26,297	38,518	31,171
Texas	40,195	38,648	33,700	15,132	52,081	23,249	25,569	17,040
Utah	11,437	11,730	9,635	7,688	24,031	6,907	3,885	2,223
Vermont	5,141	5,088	4,548	4,776	13,192	5,081	3,851	1,829
Virginia	17,317	14,439	12,800	10,035	30,036	11,637	9,757	8,084
Washington	53,391	51,323	37,273	24,469	98,202	37,522	30,317	17,459
West Virginia	9,970	4,029	1,404	3,106	14,215	4,833	4,926	3,430
Wisconsin	42,464	30,716	23,090	23,633	49,044	19,415	14,526	12,061
Wyoming	3,019	2,208	2,271	3,120	6,406	2,359	1,365	1,585
Total	1,507,064	1,188,022	1,097,291	828,526	2,459,931	1,023,422	963,736	808,375

Table 8: Level of Family Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines

Number and Characteristics of Clients Served, FY 2007						
State	Up to 50%	51% to 75%	76% to 100%	101% to 125%	126% to 150%	151% or more
Alabama	32,452	24,204	22,848	9,700	4,753	2,625
Alaska	194	130	8	508	27	39
Arizona	10,783	14,630	6,678	4,468	6,094	1,526
Arkansas	19,440	21,249	26,987	13,113	3,291	3,869
California	113,963	39,199	58,519	20,798	26,507	16,498
Colorado	9,277	5,006	6,382	6,132	3,226	4,644
Connecticut	11,732	13,517	14,593	14,602	11,785	36,611
Delaware	473	300	626	374	147	466
Dist. of Columbia	7,419	12,486	19,513	6,311	1,329	744
Florida	34,695	35,216	22,271	12,980	6,264	5,146
Georgia	24,021	18,160	16,241	10,367	1,909	3,672
Hawaii	2,150	520	2,873	752	345	492
Idaho	17,492	9,443	11,134	7,279	3,673	662
Illinois	61,559	25,607	22,429	15,828	8,450	6,516
Indiana	57,678	45,167	47,134	34,703	22,264	3,180
Iowa	32,984	20,163	22,617	20,526	16,032	7,015
Kansas	5,864	2,509	2,372	1,430	713	642
Kentucky	55,989	53,136	26,662	12,495	3,494	3,386
Louisiana	57,625	61,753	36,577	22,734	14,581	7,174
Maine	5,510	10,228	11,069	16,077	12,566	7,418
Maryland	42,884	15,031	15,727	11,157	8,088	7,283
Massachusetts	48,780	22,035	45,888	31,243	26,058	47,398
Michigan	27,228	22,819	27,087	17,293	14,422	9,638
Minnesota	24,755	9,484	15,519	22,796	17,171	16,160
Mississippi	4,559	16,403	10,578	7,568	6,235	5,347
Missouri	36,926	15,709	17,367	10,546	2,952	1,956
Montana	15,732	5,807	5,135	4,687	3,301	4,059
Nebraska	7,670	5,168	9,241	4,406	2,422	2,328
Nevada	3,435	1,094	1,125	819	507	605
New Hampshire	5,393	4,939	5,530	4,914	4,661	6,019
New Jersey	46,537	24,429	32,920	20,169	14,403	7,724
New Mexico	3,411	2,942	3,276	1,482	483	563
New York	41,924	20,506	27,908	27,544	12,054	17,409
North Carolina	13,489	11,137	9,320	2,530	2,400	350
North Dakota	4,568	2,307	2,143	1,573	1,428	1,375
Ohio	78,331	33,444	30,803	17,796	13,389	15,271
Oklahoma	16,542	10,425	7,471	4,724	4,695	8,201
Oregon	50,843	22,134	24,663	16,331	11,726	11,869
Pennsylvania	53,619	34,713	23,692	19,086	10,056	11,147
Puerto Rico	12,416	3,882	1,736	976	120	210
Rhode Island	20,479	5,609	9,595	6,957	5,029	18,414
South Carolina	24,528	15,223	13,754	6,826	2,830	271
South Dakota	5,611	3,092	2,211	983	511	839
Tennessee	43,811	33,213	34,142	14,525	2,615	1,464
Texas	45,829	20,026	13,412	7,977	2,110	1,883
Utah	14,086	5,569	3,729	2,090	1,053	1,325
Vermont	6,357	2,784	3,095	1,844	1,205	4,108
Virginia	20,234	9,447	11,330	9,181	2,973	3,446
Washington	50,568	20,897	17,449	29,448	5,429	4,114
West Virginia	15,443	6,044	4,628	2,580	1,479	2,351
Wisconsin	24,578	23,458	17,770	8,089	5,954	5,149
Wyoming	4,301	2,378	2,040	984	757	538
Total	1,376,167	844,771	827,817	550,301	335,966	331,139

Table 9: Housing Status of Families Served				
Number and Characteristics of Clients Served, FY 2007				
State	Own	Rent	Homeless	Other
Alabama	41,063	49,638	1,652	3,927
Alaska	271	412	248	22
Arizona	17,209	20,728	1,997	4,191
Arkansas	32,878	49,952	353	4,766
California	47,304	192,139	37,932	34,652
Colorado	7,948	18,804	6,854	2,734
Connecticut	27,325	77,506	2,489	1,573
Delaware	706	2,400	244	314
Dist. of Columbia	4,288	33,127	5,426	4,961
Florida	23,033	77,805	2,479	8,326
Georgia	32,789	34,218	2,888	3,330
Hawaii	730	2,664	782	954
Idaho	15,275	29,287	1,246	2,606
Illinois	32,443	87,547	16,662	4,763
Indiana	63,885	131,383	651	3,239
Iowa	47,107	66,304	1,368	4,365
Kansas	2,357	7,320	558	758
Kentucky	65,541	90,180	348	3,413
Louisiana	58,289	119,443	2,442	10,994
Maine	35,336	20,597	65	57
Maryland	21,404	65,517	4,864	11,656
Massachusetts	53,653	140,427	9,286	13,612
Michigan	42,414	54,240	3,102	4,541
Minnesota	64,975	62,277	1,326	2,020
Mississippi	23,373	24,903	765	1,649
Missouri	19,496	55,812	808	3,841
Montana	10,342	15,802	151	157
Nebraska	9,799	19,751	1,262	2,754
Nevada	1,511	4,372	578	1,206
New Hampshire	9,804	18,645	1,103	1,530
New Jersey	16,883	123,932	5,760	8,530
New Mexico	5,748	5,689	269	1,042
New York	25,802	106,034	4,956	10,553
North Carolina	13,178	21,988	728	1,783
North Dakota	4,209	7,835	892	458
Ohio	59,678	113,086	3,100	3,947
Oklahoma	15,222	25,816	1,149	19,497
Oregon	26,164	75,512	20,593	3,639
Pennsylvania	40,309	78,973	9,418	18,311
Puerto Rico	11,258	4,240	768	3,074
Rhode Island	13,636	43,919	1,375	4,284
South Carolina	26,349	33,692	824	5,121
South Dakota	4,472	7,938	900	83
Tennessee	35,505	60,681	2,734	3,412
Texas	37,993	48,571	1,709	2,964
Utah	3,999	19,991	3,078	784
Vermont	4,011	12,206	1,614	1,378
Virginia	10,217	27,481	2,594	4,438
Washington	25,651	82,026	11,951	51,414
West Virginia	11,828	11,583	1,184	7,955
Wisconsin	20,315	47,266	5,851	13,491
Wyoming	726	3,671	3,048	658
Total	1,225,701	2,535,330	194,424	309,727

Table 10: Sources of Household Income

Number and Characteristics of Clients Served, FY 2007

State	Number of Families **	No Income	TANF	SSI	Social Security	Pension
Alabama	80,663	15,919	4,764	22,299	27,214	2,642
Alaska	963	41	136	70	16	4
Arizona	34,845	8,243	4,876	8,589	8,379	568
Arkansas	78,491	9,458	5,160	21,541	31,714	1,297
California	257,159	35,874	63,090	51,336	46,066	7,669
Colorado	27,499	5,417	1,665	3,596	7,235	870
Connecticut	95,331	13,492	6,176	20,284	33,422	9,683
Delaware	2,158	839	546	360	652	65
Dist. of Columbia	44,358	3,444	17,588	5,615	9,895	3,367
Florida	110,582	10,582	15,729	16,111	27,092	1,728
Georgia	56,262	25,122	4,741	12,094	25,998	3,790
Hawaii	4,519	645	352	483	975	188
Idaho	41,480	8,230	728	9,611	17,715	562
Illinois	91,510	35,218	5,222	24,812	35,547	4,879
Indiana	195,773	14,170	17,141	31,133	60,613	5,972
Iowa	107,301	7,351	9,603	18,431	38,830	6,462
Kansas	9,540	1,130	1,186	1,924	2,572	273
Kentucky	117,247	44,238	7,731	51,731	51,283	4,370
Louisiana	182,543	23,040	8,274	34,886	61,347	10,787
Maine	57,969	1,127	5,175	10,837	32,247	4,531
Maryland	81,918	23,513	3,224	10,537	16,974	3,849
Massachusetts	205,591	26,377	22,100	39,146	63,207	13,793
Michigan	102,254	12,784	7,552	15,194	43,090	6,540
Minnesota	110,931	5,841	17,937	18,281	40,419	8,642
Mississippi	49,303	1,387	3,417	17,107	21,472	2,238
Missouri	70,400	14,619	8,582	13,033	19,489	1,299
Montana	26,955	11,766	2,497	5,295	11,594	1,010
Nebraska	18,452	5,457	1,574	2,432	8,521	357
Nevada	5,187	1,474	225	587	1,508	283
New Hampshire	30,019	322	2,007	2,146	9,177	1,568
New Jersey	151,539	15,985	26,344	6,629	18,749	996
New Mexico	11,818	1,203	810	2,319	3,745	401
New York	135,013	12,332	9,626	17,894	15,911	3,218
North Carolina	34,266	3,387	2,932	5,726	5,206	527
North Dakota	10,095	3,299	568	1,630	3,706	350
Ohio	161,232	40,770	17,793	37,705	32,511	7,127
Oklahoma	39,420	6,523	1,069	4,577	7,114	2,516
Oregon	75,396	38,666	8,467	17,322	29,815	4,594
Pennsylvania	133,952	19,478	12,938	26,607	20,105	7,620
Puerto Rico	16,234	5,860	666	10	6,218	1,874
Rhode Island	48,432	17,379	7,453	10,774	12,071	3,548
South Carolina	49,453	12,901	5,028	13,643	25,642	1,964
South Dakota	9,413	2,482	683	1,539	3,095	6
Tennessee	91,828	10,976	8,926	25,131	43,422	3,042
Texas	76,248	14,989	2,693	19,652	31,168	1,790
Utah	20,527	7,682	793	2,853	3,877	724
Vermont	16,053	3,340	2,368	4,815	3,235	434
Virginia	43,177	8,693	5,584	6,464	9,892	1,091
Washington	106,730	16,450	18,673	28,172	25,825	2,698
West Virginia	22,845	9,798	1,008	4,606	5,120	808
Wisconsin	53,262	8,509	736	9,834	8,719	2,314
Wyoming	5,765	2,991	382	676	837	85
Total	3,609,901	630,813	384,538	718,079	1,070,246	157,013

*A '0' in the above table indicates that no data were reported.

**Total unduplicated number of families who answered this question. The remaining columns are not mutually exclusive as families could report one or more sources of income.

Table 10: Sources of Household Income (continued)**Number and Characteristics of Clients Served, FY 2007**

State	General Assistance	Unemployment Insurance	Employment + Any Other Sources	Employment Only	Other
Alabama	1,093	4,742	6,939	20,361	12,796
Alaska	2	0*	38	730	8
Arizona	306	2,692	8,945	11,316	4,470
Arkansas	2,366	1,970	6,580	11,945	5,132
California	13,118	10,761	21,427	67,911	17,764
Colorado	1,164	722	3,986	6,449	3,011
Connecticut	6,348	6,746	22,706	28,180	14,041
Delaware	184	95	427	1,690	163
Dist. of Columbia	2,489	852	2,099	5,107	866
Florida	1,302	2,148	11,085	43,814	27,682
Georgia	132	1,131	2,688	17,322	13,297
Hawaii	169	41	391	929	1,136
Idaho	0*	1,201	0*	13,195	5,533
Illinois	588	4,739	9,791	32,807	8,898
Indiana	20,474	5,773	54,615	51,113	32,966
Iowa	648	4,066	13,577	37,301	4,436
Kansas	249	205	1,060	3,104	703
Kentucky	0*	2,023	953	33,763	575
Louisiana	15,409	14,672	9,931	28,957	7,335
Maine	1,233	1,350	5,051	5,792	13,159
Maryland	2,344	2,782	12,779	25,088	7,559
Massachusetts	5,502	7,932	27,837	59,919	32,025
Michigan	2,200	3,606	10,010	24,795	21,385
Minnesota	2,520	5,019	16,266	50,134	27,704
Mississippi	3,924	2,553	10,151	8,059	1,021
Missouri	25	2,032	7,909	19,723	11,382
Montana	137	1,569	6,401	18,928	6,751
Nebraska	584	294	2,900	6,913	2,773
Nevada	26	115	668	2,206	446
New Hampshire	197	654	6,948	8,821	1,758
New Jersey	4,679	3,900	5,634	69,042	4,202
New Mexico	265	213	952	3,594	930
New York	5,559	4,517	15,540	50,761	18,745
North Carolina	847	969	8,660	16,125	1,686
North Dakota	129	174	2,484	3,552	1,156
Ohio	5,167	7,807	26,841	52,543	15,121
Oklahoma	1,142	825	6,365	28,385	720
Oregon	1,005	4,541	8,335	32,269	15,276
Pennsylvania	7,848	5,296	15,851	44,756	15,778
Puerto Rico	1,314	368	142	3,054	1,072
Rhode Island	1,276	2,189	6,483	12,426	4,538
South Carolina	318	2,349	3,132	14,850	5,186
South Dakota	341	130	868	3,670	1,969
Tennessee	1,041	1,891	4,062	16,322	4,913
Texas	1,393	1,540	7,887	22,896	5,253
Utah	323	494	1,593	10,220	1,905
Vermont	468	797	2,062	4,907	1,740
Virginia	443	949	4,282	14,475	5,397
Washington	7,022	5,484	21,326	41,416	14,422
West Virginia	32	382	2,748	10,295	3,922
Wisconsin	286	3,427	8,046	16,847	6,709
Wyoming	178	129	234	3,762	346
Total	125,809	140,856	437,685	1,122,539	417,761

*A '0' in the above table indicates that no data were reported.

**Total unduplicated number of families who answered this question. The remaining columns are not mutually exclusive as families could report one or more sources of income.

Table 11: Family Structure (By Number of Families)

Number and Characteristics of Clients Served, FY 2007						
State	Single Parent Female	Single Parent Male	Two Parent Household	Single Person, No Children	Two Adults, No Children	Other
Alabama	35,593	2,617	13,758	30,576	10,984	3,054
Alaska	146	29	1,021	234	47	2
Arizona	15,094	1,475	9,450	12,075	3,756	2,435
Arkansas	23,368	2,312	15,701	36,048	9,315	1,205
California	92,548	12,668	104,625	75,817	25,488	14,464
Colorado	6,167	1,949	5,050	12,501	4,063	1,594
Connecticut	43,219	4,372	15,329	44,106	9,347	4,093
Delaware	1,500	251	920	1,184	389	80
Dist. of Columbia	13,834	2,171	3,327	25,115	2,696	659
Florida	56,135	2,400	17,868	31,027	6,124	7,310
Georgia	24,704	1,889	7,150	30,258	5,037	2,742
Hawaii	2,870	1,138	3,011	2,093	423	388
Idaho	10,216	991	9,648	19,071	4,888	5,675
Illinois	42,565	3,354	15,754	65,009	8,581	6,913
Indiana	71,258	5,018	33,266	77,098	15,453	7,749
Iowa	28,637	2,369	27,575	42,688	13,851	2,238
Kansas	4,783	247	3,356	3,961	1,054	290
Kentucky	41,817	3,476	28,085	65,621	15,906	4,573
Louisiana	86,674	11,365	26,551	51,001	19,550	10,561
Maine	16,703	1,739	5,772	26,799	6,835	2,824
Maryland	32,073	4,578	15,803	34,096	7,015	4,193
Massachusetts	84,002	6,569	33,548	78,691	18,838	9,454
Michigan	25,692	2,631	18,079	47,970	13,368	2,116
Minnesota	30,061	4,448	33,048	25,120	14,270	1,720
Mississippi	12,783	439	2,128	22,070	2,741	10,529
Missouri	28,696	2,044	14,823	25,610	6,604	2,333
Montana	9,003	901	5,825	17,477	4,618	897
Nebraska	8,006	697	9,345	12,757	9,345	2,824
Nevada	1,304	192	1,208	2,857	919	275
New Hampshire	6,538	965	7,527	11,852	2,911	2,439
New Jersey	71,040	2,401	20,313	35,490	7,902	11,813
New Mexico	3,155	264	2,316	6,051	1,484	419
New York	43,432	5,299	39,759	36,114	12,128	10,593
North Carolina	19,617	845	10,900	8,202	2,206	1,721
North Dakota	2,748	272	1,940	6,105	1,224	1,105
Ohio	65,614	5,162	37,813	49,008	13,835	12,987
Oklahoma	13,212	3,281	12,459	20,096	4,998	467
Oregon	27,659	2,756	18,441	50,243	19,112	6,746
Pennsylvania	45,104	4,314	30,706	60,665	11,909	4,516
Puerto Rico	4,160	396	3,476	6,070	2,846	2,390
Rhode Island	23,819	1,985	8,793	20,916	4,262	3,595
South Carolina	27,446	1,642	6,613	21,472	4,541	1,582
South Dakota	3,713	325	2,159	4,925	880	1,391
Tennessee	28,029	2,677	16,222	44,763	13,911	2,313
Texas	28,619	1,532	16,475	29,877	10,046	4,688
Utah	8,870	2,269	4,550	8,595	1,892	1,676
Vermont	4,174	638	3,151	7,524	1,971	1,828
Virginia	22,180	1,960	9,032	14,157	3,982	4,890
Washington	25,601	3,014	24,235	33,707	10,159	5,602
West Virginia	8,103	600	5,828	8,204	3,012	6,657
Wisconsin	20,523	2,786	23,757	17,737	9,132	3,190
Wyoming	1,876	253	1,737	4,598	703	445
Total	1,354,683	129,965	789,226	1,425,301	386,551	206,243

Table 12: Education Levels of Adult Participants					
Number and Characteristics of Clients Served, FY 2007					
State	0-8 Years	9-12 Years, Non- Graduates	High School Graduate/GED	12+ Some Postsecondary	2 or 4 Year College Graduates
Alaska	16	371	715	226	88
Alabama	23,026	33,193	32,740	15,844	6,841
Arkansas	10,036	17,918	28,868	9,513	3,911
Arizona	11,585	12,256	16,092	7,611	1,857
California	73,951	75,101	76,293	27,466	14,292
Colorado	9,042	7,428	9,922	5,691	2,250
Connecticut	12,104	24,095	61,741	12,695	8,395
Dist. of Columbia	8,658	19,499	30,367	5,437	3,000
Delaware	0*	1,463	1,462	416	329
Florida	10,881	25,260	59,015	7,920	4,741
Georgia	13,470	20,813	22,177	7,779	2,069
Hawaii	59	2,004	2,862	1,094	734
Iowa	4,012	30,347	79,700	22,152	13,483
Idaho	7,974	14,816	31,650	13,322	3,386
Illinois	14,477	45,516	58,285	24,513	8,259
Indiana	39,222	56,716	112,340	24,044	15,043
Kansas	1,296	2,688	5,946	1,911	936
Kentucky	43,300	64,203	59,696	13,307	14,994
Louisiana	24,495	43,477	51,579	25,418	10,027
Massachusetts	36,569	49,400	87,784	28,509	16,911
Maryland	8,010	44,431	61,504	8,971	3,796
Maine	5,069	7,029	16,128	2,326	4,088
Michigan	17,947	42,507	48,372	19,876	6,737
Minnesota	22,995	29,160	73,827	24,613	15,267
Missouri	6,990	24,678	48,159	13,220	2,452
Mississippi	13,247	23,895	16,819	7,293	3,411
Montana	2,272	5,981	22,027	4,139	2,460
North Carolina	2,743	12,796	10,627	5,158	2,774
North Dakota	1,365	1,716	5,011	2,533	1,005
Nebraska	1,635	6,345	14,890	10,151	2,955
New Hampshire	1,413	3,452	6,967	2,159	2,592
New Jersey	12,694	25,324	54,000	8,814	3,073
New Mexico	2,278	3,873	4,434	1,246	656
Nevada	716	1,859	2,794	1,236	465
New York	17,893	43,625	57,865	17,595	15,171
Ohio	10,033	44,527	103,514	27,353	8,693
Oklahoma	3,595	12,590	27,865	5,597	11,805
Oregon	10,607	24,062	54,228	21,251	11,621
Pennsylvania	12,272	32,888	68,580	14,249	10,258
Puerto Rico	23,902	9,178	10,112	2,716	4,204
Rhode Island	6,296	27,241	11,848	7,259	4,737
South Carolina	9,907	17,290	27,985	7,095	3,518
South Dakota	854	3,356	5,065	2,314	904
Tennessee	12,376	34,989	41,689	8,622	4,329
Texas	35,241	27,662	38,394	11,236	5,406
Utah	2,082	7,767	11,479	2,839	1,865
Virginia	9,145	13,703	19,024	4,465	3,098
Vermont	1,316	4,309	10,764	3,620	1,687
Washington	13,012	19,179	43,373	13,351	12,596
Wisconsin	4,967	14,520	26,002	8,461	4,411
West Virginia	558	5,599	10,857	3,062	1,583
Wyoming	562	1,462	4,765	901	474
Total	618,165	1,123,557	1,788,202	528,589	289,637

*A '0' in the above table indicates that no data were reported.

Table 13: Ethnicity			
Number and Characteristics of Clients Served, FY 2007			
State	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Total
Alabama	2,888	206,178	209,066
Alaska	48	3,198	3,246
Arizona	58,004	56,934	114,938
Arkansas	5,038	184,659	189,697
California	301,879	305,690	607,569
Colorado	24,011	16,003	40,014
Connecticut	90,675	184,620	275,295
Delaware	1,127	6,647	7,774
Dist. of Columbia	12,693	76,754	89,447
Florida	50,846	219,635	270,481
Georgia	3,723	103,728	107,451
Hawaii	1,127	15,833	16,960
Idaho	27,293	113,301	140,594
Illinois	20,622	246,116	266,738
Indiana	24,757	481,273	506,030
Iowa	27,144	253,579	280,723
Kansas	5,202	27,167	32,369
Kentucky	6,113	355,050	361,163
Louisiana	2,594	280,998	283,592
Maine	414	45,389	45,803
Maryland	44,518	171,817	216,335
Massachusetts	105,456	344,138	449,594
Michigan	10,640	213,640	224,280
Minnesota	33,455	232,697	266,152
Mississippi	5,558	112,648	118,206
Missouri	4,946	219,479	224,425
Montana	3,193	66,915	70,108
Nebraska	22,305	66,009	88,314
Nevada	4,398	11,436	15,834
New Hampshire	3,695	48,371	52,066
New Jersey	109,048	135,824	244,872
New Mexico	27,820	18,183	46,003
New York	52,801	224,548	277,349
North Carolina	4,151	61,802	65,953
North Dakota	307	16,715	17,022
Ohio	10,630	456,542	467,172
Oklahoma	14,971	83,615	98,586
Oregon	68,627	249,969	318,596
Pennsylvania	26,189	266,889	293,078
Puerto Rico	62,662	866	63,528
Rhode Island	27,643	96,470	124,113
South Carolina	2,790	136,523	139,313
South Dakota	350	31,635	31,985
Tennessee	3,311	257,047	260,358
Texas	133,590	112,024	245,614
Utah	20,960	57,076	78,036
Vermont	432	38,609	39,041
Virginia	16,757	102,413	119,170
Washington	64,796	182,438	247,234
West Virginia	526	45,146	45,672
Wisconsin	22,521	153,309	175,830
Wyoming	2,900	18,852	21,752
Total	1,578,144	7,416,397	8,994,541

Table 14: Race

Number and Characteristics of Clients Served, FY 2007

State	African American	White	Asian	American Indian and Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Multi-Race (2 or more)	Other	Total
Alabama	131,229	72,457	176	235	125	1,967	2,877	209,066
Alaska	29	510	54	2,799	19	161	28	3,600
Arizona	17,515	64,824	552	3,842	6	11,386	13,900	112,025
Arkansas	69,708	113,753	666	458	99	1,344	3,669	189,697
California	61,528	227,094	36,934	10,247	505	17,520	89,956	443,784
Colorado	6,420	40,505	442	1,970	96	551	3,035	53,019
Connecticut	53,565	108,226	743	345	91	41,207	40,680	244,857
Delaware	4,729	1,702	0*	2	0*	90	1,213	7,736
Dist. of Columbia	74,330	832	74	188	106	1,224	12,693	89,447
Florida	143,744	79,580	1,003	387	31	2,316	11,205	238,266
Georgia	86,633	45,059	168	2,978	10	1,013	3,858	139,719
Hawaii	367	3,616	4,200	132	4,477	2,004	2,164	16,960
Idaho	1,548	106,978	588	3,717	52	947	5,679	119,509
Illinois	107,343	133,756	3,326	549	128	12,192	6,809	264,103
Indiana	142,171	325,873	569	1,842	43	13,219	9,422	493,139
Iowa	29,979	246,513	2,678	2,442	381	9,576	8,123	299,692
Kansas	5,990	22,208	91	646	0*	1,410	1,782	32,127
Kentucky	50,442	300,252	373	407	438	2,773	6,478	361,163
Louisiana	180,106	94,454	3,297	1,347	266	1,351	2,215	283,036
Maine	1,319	32,963	221	471	34	162	733	35,903
Maryland	100,949	85,915	1,074	685	167	1,195	41,091	231,076
Massachusetts	68,733	265,676	23,651	2,435	739	23,463	62,611	447,308
Michigan	57,171	161,546	806	18,436	129	2,798	5,704	246,590
Minnesota	60,940	253,352	26,919	31,549	83	3,969	13,486	390,298
Mississippi	96,456	20,974	121	98	100	338	119	118,206
Missouri	66,542	156,810	687	691	154	2,506	2,731	230,121
Montana	880	56,256	285	11,408	142	613	0*	69,584
Nebraska	3,703	65,640	580	2,305	189	7,422	4,937	84,776
Nevada	1,402	9,765	195	472	141	1,308	0*	13,283
New Hampshire	2,348	73,699	3,529	41	47	384	3,143	83,191
New Jersey	71,983	82,627	3,255	906	999	7,556	30,441	197,767
New Mexico	1,013	28,036	52	6,005	3	1,010	9,884	46,003
New York	59,943	173,541	4,193	2,554	0*	7,686	29,432	277,349
North Carolina	38,020	25,235	168	667	95	855	4,318	69,358
North Dakota	225	13,907	1	2,376	11	171	331	17,022
Ohio	109,153	323,177	1,875	1,742	276	16,792	14,157	467,172
Oklahoma	20,950	70,828	870	12,624	17	2,265	4,931	112,485
Oregon	16,713	233,201	6,075	12,627	2,155	13,562	21,107	305,440
Pennsylvania	64,342	226,915	0*	0*	0*	9,632	16,878	317,767
Puerto Rico	6	290	0*	0*	26	25,616	37,590	63,528
Rhode Island	16,367	79,068	6,898	1,129	39	2,918	16,611	123,030
South Carolina	96,338	40,308	25	110	10	1,377	2,079	140,247
South Dakota	350	17,586	71	13,014	0*	151	565	31,737
Tennessee	73,334	177,097	4,153	585	140	12,492	390	268,191
Texas	60,708	180,989	422	1,418	0*	1,368	709	245,614
Utah	1,244	62,079	417	2,426	75	99	4,101	70,441
Vermont	1,520	35,625	328	467	54	453	300	38,747
Virginia	53,076	49,832	1,267	260	0*	1,616	14,211	120,262
Washington	47,715	280,200	23,694	12,593	1,993	16,097	26,562	408,854
West Virginia	3,818	40,181	27	69	4	803	950	45,852
Wisconsin	18,570	147,610	6,608	5,119	55	15,208	14,162	207,332
Wyoming	406	17,254	50	1,201	33	1,067	1,765	21,776
Total	2,383,613	5,476,374	174,451	181,016	14,783	305,203	611,815	9,147,255

*A '0' in the above table indicates that no data were reported.

Comparison of the Planned and Actual Uses of Funds by States

States report in their plans submitted to the Secretary the proportion of their block grants that will be distributed to eligible entities in the State to provide services at the local level in any given fiscal year. States also propose in their plan how much of their block grants will be spent for discretionary projects and administrative expenses. States must pass through to the local entities at least 90 percent of the block grant, using no more than five percent for the States' administrative expenses.

States also provide an accounting of CSBG funds used for administrative expenses by their eligible entities. The "administrative costs" self-reported to the States by eligible entities are based upon the Federal grants management requirements for denoting direct and indirect costs. Federal accounting systems consider indirect costs for grant program activities, such as transportation, self-sufficiency mentoring, outreach activities for food banks, and housing repair.

In FY 2007, States reported on their spending plans and actual expenditures. Actual spending was approximately \$609.6 million, about four percent less than the \$637.9 million planned. Actual expenditures were lower for all three categories of spending. In accordance with the provisions of Section 675C(a)(2) of the CSBG Act, the remainder of CSBG funds may be expended in FY 2008.

Table 15: CSBG Planned and Actual Expenditures, FY 2007			
Uses of Funds	Number of States*	Amount of Expenditures***	
		Planned	Actual
Grants to Local Eligible Entities	52	\$581.1 million	\$561.4 million
State Administrative Costs	52	\$29.6 million	\$25.6 million
Discretionary Projects	48**	\$27.2 million	\$22.6 million
Total		\$637.9 million	\$609.6 million

* 50 States, DC, Puerto Rico

** Four States did not reserve any of their CSBG funds for discretionary projects.

*** Includes carryover from FY 2006.

Table 16: State-Level Planned and Actual Expenditures, FY 2007

State	Eligible Entities		State Administration		Discretionary		Total Actual
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	
Alabama	\$13,177,466	\$11,375,510	\$871,451	\$538,165	0*	0*	\$11,913,675
Alaska	\$2,225,582	\$2,322,831	\$124,042	\$124,042	0*	0*	\$2,446,873
Arizona	\$5,671,286	\$3,567,061	\$258,698	\$253,209	\$259,733	\$154,987	\$3,975,257
Arkansas	\$7,677,180	\$7,804,799	\$426,510	\$379,957	\$426,510	\$387,981	\$8,572,737
California	\$50,543,875	\$50,543,875	\$2,807,993	\$2,807,993	\$2,807,993	\$2,807,993	\$56,159,861
Colorado	\$4,903,959	\$4,903,959	\$272,442	\$223,191	\$272,442	\$321,693	\$5,448,843
Connecticut	\$7,018,828	\$6,906,867	\$348,740	\$339,792	\$223,958	\$161,494	\$7,408,153
Delaware	\$2,991,332	\$3,040,939	\$166,185	\$132,434	\$166,185	\$150,327	\$3,323,700
Dist. Of Columbia	\$9,277,143	\$9,277,143	\$515,341	\$515,341	\$987,044	\$670,000	\$10,462,484
Florida	\$19,966,864	\$17,381,812	\$911,643	\$751,842	\$273,492	\$158,664	\$18,292,318
Georgia	\$16,000,000	\$16,269,517	0*	\$861,298	0*	\$95,149	\$17,225,964
Hawaii	\$3,323,700	\$2,697,401	\$166,185	\$164,912	\$166,185	\$70,416	\$2,932,729
Idaho	\$3,015,785	\$3,015,785	\$145,719	\$145,719	\$121,623	\$121,623	\$3,283,127
Illinois	\$26,670,930	\$26,482,032	\$1,481,718	\$1,106,548	\$1,481,718	\$1,484,615	\$29,073,195
Indiana	\$10,225,249	\$8,628,668	\$667,900	\$154,764	\$635,118	\$464,634	\$9,248,066
Iowa	\$6,517,886	\$6,517,886	\$271,578	\$271,578	0*	0*	\$6,789,464
Kansas	\$4,608,462	\$4,335,906	\$256,025	\$256,025	\$256,025	\$158,105	\$4,750,036
Kentucky	\$10,143,473	\$10,421,187	\$371,982	\$147,991	\$60,557	\$44,453	\$10,613,631
Louisiana	\$13,891,082	\$14,453,529	\$736,373	\$675,475	\$100,000	\$97,224	\$15,226,229
Maine	\$3,287,609	\$3,287,602	\$63,016	\$63,016	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$3,370,618
Maryland	\$8,108,151	\$8,108,151	\$430,398	\$430,398	\$69,415	\$69,415	\$8,607,964
Massachusetts	\$14,073,034	\$14,073,034	\$781,836	\$781,836	\$781,835	\$369,759	\$15,224,629
Michigan	\$22,680,973	\$21,021,630	\$1,645,436	\$774,762	\$1,938,275	\$1,229,126	\$23,025,518
Minnesota	\$6,794,250	\$6,794,250	\$377,458	\$377,458	\$377,459	\$377,459	\$7,549,167
Mississippi	\$8,980,039	\$9,246,526	\$498,891	\$232,404	\$498,891	\$498,891	\$9,977,821
Missouri	\$15,785,257	\$15,685,464	\$230,000	\$206,976	\$2,270,107	\$1,680,731	\$17,573,171
Montana	\$2,699,656	\$2,699,656	\$149,980	\$149,980	\$149,980	\$149,980	\$2,999,616
Nebraska	\$3,935,497	\$3,935,497	\$126,919	\$97,478	\$309,002	\$304,929	\$4,337,904
Nevada	\$4,258,149	\$3,475,951	\$165,754	\$151,114	\$165,485	\$148,111	\$3,775,176
New Hampshire	\$3,020,981	\$3,000,152	\$134,266	\$109,042	\$167,832	\$158,834	\$3,268,028
New Jersey	\$15,448,470	\$15,448,470	\$858,248	\$798,836	\$858,248	\$784,788	\$17,032,094
New Mexico	\$3,201,283	\$3,201,283	\$177,849	\$178,658	\$177,849	\$156,995	\$3,536,936
New York	\$51,587,750	\$51,587,750	\$2,721,760	\$2,723,167	\$717,400	\$698,631	\$55,009,548
North Carolina	\$14,876,677	\$14,876,677	\$826,481	\$826,481	\$826,481	\$826,481	\$16,529,639
North Dakota	\$3,382,281	\$3,039,981	\$169,604	\$119,039	\$263,918	\$131,721	\$3,290,741
Ohio	\$25,958,927	\$20,935,059	\$1,297,946	\$1,297,946	\$2,000,000	\$1,224,472	\$23,457,477
Oklahoma	\$7,626,748	\$6,634,838	\$371,554	\$269,830	\$371,554	\$173,577	\$7,078,245
Oregon	\$4,512,885	\$4,533,610	\$250,715	\$276,480	\$250,715	\$260,088	\$5,070,178
Pennsylvania	\$25,358,989	\$25,013,155	\$1,327,883	\$567,397	\$1,327,883	\$1,098,447	\$26,678,999
Puerto Rico	\$23,785,259	\$23,785,259	\$1,321,403	\$1,321,403	\$1,321,403	\$1,321,403	\$26,428,065
Rhode Island	\$3,318,635	\$3,318,635	\$173,394	\$173,394	\$114,470	\$114,470	\$3,606,499
South Carolina	\$8,675,253	\$8,573,675	\$481,957	\$332,288	\$481,957	\$411,315	\$9,317,278
South Dakota	\$2,459,419	\$2,618,271	\$136,634	\$50,670	\$136,634	\$14,555	\$2,683,496
Tennessee	\$11,956,525	\$12,137,999	\$629,290	\$174,342	0*	0*	\$12,312,341
Texas	\$27,560,726	\$26,486,293	\$1,510,431	\$1,209,026	\$1,137,474	\$818,153	\$28,513,472
Utah	\$2,923,250	\$2,831,591	\$162,402	\$224,099	\$162,403	\$108,184	\$3,163,874
Vermont	\$2,991,330	\$3,132,593	\$166,185	\$134,882	\$166,185	\$227,483	\$3,494,958
Virginia	\$10,224,526	\$8,837,968	\$478,322	\$478,322	\$500,708	\$496,256	\$9,812,546
Washington	\$6,728,656	\$6,668,846	\$373,814	\$373,814	\$373,814	\$373,814	\$7,416,474
West Virginia	\$6,542,634	\$6,351,182	\$351,138	\$370,970	\$351,138	\$349,997	\$7,072,149
Wisconsin	\$7,533,768	\$7,149,978	\$273,169	\$273,169	\$480,275	\$480,275	\$7,903,422
Wyoming	\$2,999,642	\$2,999,642	\$166,185	\$166,185	\$157,875	\$157,875	\$3,323,702
Total	\$581,127,311	\$561,437,375	\$29,630,843	\$25,565,138	\$27,165,248	\$22,585,574	\$609,588,087

* Some States had no expenditures in this category while others did not report data.

CSBG Special State Technical Assistance Grant

Under the CSBG program, funds may be used by the Secretary to assist States in carrying out corrective action activities and to conduct monitoring to correct programmatic deficiencies of eligible entities. When a State determines that an eligible entity has a deficiency, the CSBG Act mandates that the State offer training and technical assistance, if appropriate, to help correct such a deficiency. In some instances, the problem to be addressed may be of such a complex or pervasive nature that it cannot be addressed adequately with the resources available to the State agency administering the CSBG program. To enhance State technical assistance efforts and help avoid the need for eligible entity termination hearings and proceedings, OCS awarded a competitive Special State Technical Assistance grant to support a multi-State intervention project:

Massachusetts Association for Community Action, Inc. (MASSCAP)
105 Chauncy Street, Suite 301
Boston, MA 02111

MASSCAP operates the Northeast Institute for Quality Community Action (NIQCA), which was founded in 2005 by a coalition of New England Community Action Associations to strengthen eligible entities' management practices. The coalition includes MASSCAP, Connecticut Association for Community Action, Inc., and the Rhode Island Community Action Association.

In FY 2007, Special State Technical Assistance funds were used to sustain and enhance crisis intervention services for eligible entities in the three coalition States and in the State of New York. NIQCA developed and provided a range of assessments, training, and consultation services to strengthen governance and management practices. NIQCA completed Quality Community Action System (QCAS) self-assessments of more than 22 local eligible entities in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. NIQCA provided specialized crisis prevention technical assistance to four eligible entities based on the results of QCAS self-assessments and State Lead Agency referrals. NIQCA worked with these four eligible entities to coordinate activities and implement customized Corrective Action Plans. NIQCA provided crisis prevention board member training for two eligible entities and identified two additional eligible entities as potential at-risk agencies in need of intervention services. Each eligible entity was provided training and technical assistance and helped to develop action plans for improvement.

NIQCA hosted a New England Professional Development Conference for more than 150 eligible entities' management staff and supervisors. The theme of the conference was "Building Skills and Creating Futures." It addressed system-wide knowledge and skill set needs identified through the NIQCA QCAS self-assessments. NIQCA met with the State of Massachusetts CSBG officials to develop a plan to more closely coordinate State and NIQCA monitoring and assessment activities. It plans to continue discussions with the New York State Community Action Association to extend NIQCA services to its 52 member agencies. NIQCA completed its Strategic Plan which identifies three-year goals. It also updated its website to continue to provide eligible entities with "best practice" guidance on topics ranging from governance to finance. Nine people completed reviewer's certification training, which resulted in NIQCA having a complement of 38 active peer reviewers. NIQCA also presented three professional development training workshops during the Tri-State Falmouth Community Action Agency Conference.

Program Integrity Initiatives

In addition to the annual CSBG Program Performance Measurement Report, which includes detailed program data on the use of CSBG funds and evaluations of state compliance, HHS developed new initiatives to improve the integrity of the CSBG program during FY2007.

The House Education and Workforce Committee requested an investigation by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) of Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) monitoring efforts in anticipation of reauthorization of the CSBG statute. The final GAO report, titled *Community Services Block Grant Program: HHS Should Improve Oversight by Focusing Monitoring and Assistance Efforts on Areas of High Risk* (GAO 06-627), was issued July 11, 2006. The report recommended HHS:

- Conduct a risk-based assessment of State CSBG programs by systematically collecting information. This information may include monitoring results from other related federal programs obtained through memorandum of understandings;
- Establish policies and procedures to help ensure that on-site monitoring is focused on States with the highest risk;
- Issue guidance on State responsibilities to monitor local agencies at least once during each 3-year time period;
- Establish reporting guidance for training and technical assistance grants that would allow HHS to obtain information on the outcomes of grant-funded activities; and
- Implement a strategic plan that will focus its training and technical assistance efforts on the areas in which States face the greatest needs.

Based on these recommendations, HHS initiated the first of several initiatives to improve management, accountability and outcomes of State and local agencies in the provision of CSBG services. During FY 2007, HHS developed three program improvement initiatives designed to strengthen State and local administration of the CSBG program: 1) Financial Management Training and Technical Assistance; 2) Risk-based Monitoring of State CSBG Lead Agencies; and 3) Guidance to States on Statutory Monitoring Responsibilities.

Improved HHS Oversight, Training and Technical Assistance

- Hired three Federal staff and two contract auditors with expertise in financial management to monitor State programs and provide training and technical assistance (T&TA) to improve State financial oversight of local agencies receiving CSBG funds.
- Worked with the Monitoring and Assessment Task Force, a consortium of Federal, State and local officials associated with CSBG programs, to develop a comprehensive strategic plan for providing T&TA to State and local CSBG-funded entities. The strategic plan focuses on Program Leadership; Program Integrity (administrative and fiscal controls); and Program Accountability (data collection and reporting).
- Awarded, and will continue to award, technical assistance (TA) grants to associations with appropriate community services programmatic, administrative and fiscal control experience, to help troubled CSBG grantees improve their allocation and control of funds, oversight of local agencies and compliance with Office of Management and Budget and Internal Revenue Service requirements.

Developed a Risk-Based Triennial Schedule for OCS Monitoring of State Lead Agencies

- Completed evaluations and issued assessment reports for several States (Arkansas, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Florida, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, and Mississippi) since 2006. Evaluations were conducted using improved assessment methodologies that more thoroughly and clearly examined the administrative, programmatic, and fiscal health of those CSBG programs.
- Developed a three-year schedule which includes 15 future on-site program and/or fiscal evaluations and 12 “desk reviews” of State programs.
- Established a methodology that targets monitoring of States using six different types of objective data from Federal, State, and local officials:
 1. The Division of State Assistance Agency Status List - Eligible Entities that have been identified by their State as *Vulnerable, In Crisis, or Terminated*;
 2. Distance - the complexity of monitoring compared to the State’s physical size, the total number of eligible entities in the State, and the personnel resources the State allocated to its CSBG program;
 3. Poverty - the population living at or below 100% of the poverty level compared to the total number of eligible entities in the State, and the personnel resources the State allocated to CSBG;
 4. Client population - the number of people receiving service compared to the total number of eligible entities in the State, and the personnel resources the State allocated to CSBG;
 5. Evidence of past problems as reflected by OMB Circular A-133 audit reports; and
 6. Timeliness - ranking of States who have been late in the submission of their CSBG State Plans or the National Association for State Community Program’s Information Survey.

Issued Guidance to States on Statutory Monitoring Responsibilities

Issued two Information Memoranda to advise State CSBG authorities of their statutory obligation to monitor local agencies:

- Encourage States to make special efforts to conduct monitoring and TA among those agencies that are scheduled for initial or follow-up Head Start Program Review Instrument for Systems Monitoring reviews; and
- Clarify the statutory obligations of State CSBG lead agencies to monitor all local entities receiving CSBG funding within a three-year period.

HHS is committed to working with States and local agencies in our shared accountability in administering the CSBG program to ensure that these critical resources effectively serve low-income Americans.

CSBG State Assessments FY 2007

Appendix

State Assessments (SAs)

The statute governing the Community Services Block Grant stipulates that the Secretary conduct evaluations in several States each fiscal year regarding the use of funds received under the CSBG Act. This includes compliance with the provisions of the law regarding applications for CSBG funds and public hearings on the proposed use of such funds; and compliance with assurances (1) through (13) in Section 676 of the Act. Further, the CSBG statute requires that each State designate a lead agency to administer the CSBG program. The lead agency provides oversight of local eligible entities that administer programs in the communities.

In FY 2007, to fulfill its responsibility to conduct evaluations, OCS conducted reviews of the use of FY 2006 CSBG funds by the States of Florida, Massachusetts, and Ohio. In addition, OCS conducted reviews of the use of FY 2005 CSBG funds by the States of Maryland and West Virginia. When States conduct monitoring assessments of the eligible entities, they review the latest complete fiscal year of an eligible entities' performance. Therefore, depending on when the State conducted the monitoring visit, the review could consist of performance information from 2005 or 2006.

OCS also used its training and technical assistance authority to provide for and focus on leadership and governance, financial management training, and coordination among other Federal funding sources. The purpose of this effort was to promote the continued focus, effectiveness, and accountability of States and the network of eligible entities. OCS found that some States were working closely with specific agencies within their State to strengthen performance management, administrative standards, financial management obligations, or other State requirements. The assessments applied to CSBG-funded programs, as well as the overall health of the entire entity. Eligible entities make a variety of financial and management decisions each year that may impact multiple funding sources rather than just a single program. Therefore, it is possible that a CSBG program could experience fiscal problems associated with financial irregularities or disallowed costs uncovered in other Federal or State funding sources. OCS collected information related to State activities that may enable early identification of local agency problem areas and preventive strategies (i.e., board member training, program governance, financial management, and fiscal oversight). This helped OCS to assure the smooth operation of the CSBG program at the State and local levels.

The following State Assessments for the States of Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, Ohio, and West Virginia include information about the States' program operations and sub-grantee operations.

**State of Florida
State Assessment Summary**

From July 31 to August 9, 2007, a State Assessment was conducted in the State of Florida regarding activities implemented with FY 2006 CSBG funds. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review determined that the State of Florida was compliant with the CSBG Act.

Program Operations

Florida has designated the Department of Community Affairs (FL DCA) as the lead agency to administer its CSBG program. The Florida CSBG program provides funding, technical assistance and support to 32 multi-purpose eligible entities serving 64 counties throughout the State. Each eligible entity provides an array of services according to community action plans 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 American, high school graduates/GED recipients, single adults, 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 Florida

Hispanic or Latino	37,342
African American	124,123
White	75,213
Other	21,364
Multi-race	975
0-8 Years	19,857
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	22,335
High School Graduates/GED	38,506
12+ Some Postsecondary	7,786
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	3,875
Single Parent Female	37,877
Single Parent Male	1,395
Two Parent Household	13,049
Single Person, No Children	20,469
Two Adults, No Children	6,866
Own	17,740
Rent	57,726
Homeless	2,387
Up to 50%	27,593
51% to 75%	24,248
76% to 100%	17,767
101% to 125%	13,565
126% to 150%	6,229
151% or more	3,374

Uses of CSBG Funds

State officials and eligible entities reported the following program activities associated with FY 2006 CSBG funds:

Employment Programs

Florida reported spending \$1,957,145 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

Florida reported spending \$2,281,019 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

Florida reported spending \$1,781,396 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

Florida reported spending \$3,306,116 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

Florida reported spending \$986,924 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

Florida reported spending \$4,458,602 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

Florida reported spending \$386,240 on CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

Florida reported spending \$665,102 in CSBG funds on income management programs.

Linkages

Florida reported spending \$1,662,157 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

Florida reported spending \$1,606,611 on programs serving seniors, and \$1,333,798 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

The State is required to perform full onsite monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each eligible entity. In addition, the State conducts onsite fiscal monitoring of its 32 eligible entities on an annual basis. The State's monitoring visits address financial management, planning and evaluation, programs and services, human resource management, community relations, and Board of Directors' compliance with the CSBG Act. OCS SA team members visited the following seven eligible entities:

Broward County Community Action Agency

Broward County Community Action Agency (BCCAA) is administered by the Broward County Board of County Commissioners under the Broward County Human Services Department. BCCAA's annual 2005 CSBG budget was \$1,311,861. The agency operates a CSBG funded Self-Sufficiency Case Management Program. This program assists low-income individuals and families in setting goals, learning skills, and accessing services they need to become self-sufficient. In addition, BCCAA operates the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, which makes direct payments to Florida Power and Light for households that have an income below 150 percent of the poverty level.

According to the State's FY 2005 monitoring report, BCCAA had four findings and four areas of concern. The SA team evaluated the finding and concerns and supported the State's conclusions. BCCAA encountered numerous challenges during the year which contributed to a number of the findings and concerns. For example, the agency lost their main office as a result of a hurricane

and had to operate from four different sites before establishing a permanent location in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. The SA team recommended that the State provide further guidance and technical assistance to BCCAA and that an action plan be developed to ensure progress in addressing the findings and concerns. The State has provided technical assistance and the State and BCCAA have worked in partnership to strengthen BCCAA's administration of the CSBG program and to ensure BCCAA's success.

Capital Area Community Action Agency

The Capital Area Community Action Agency, Inc. (CACAA) was established in 1965 and currently serves seven counties (Leon, Calhoun, Jefferson, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, and Liberty). CACAA manages a variety of Federal grants to help low-income families overcome crisis needs, and gain skills, confidence, and community support to become self-sufficient. The agency's annual operating budget in 2006 was \$6.2 million, which included \$537,244 of CSBG funds. In addition to CSBG, the agency administers: on-the-job training, small business development, individual development accounts, home energy assistance, Project Share, Project Quincy, direct emergency assistance, weatherization, emergency food assistance, emergency shelter, and Head Start.

In the State's FY 2006 monitoring report, it identified two findings related to the tripartite board requirements for CACAA. The SA team learned that the agency has difficulty recruiting and retaining low-income representation. This was partly due to a lack of understanding of the roles and responsibilities of being a board member. The SA team recommended mini-training opportunities throughout the service area that address board member roles and responsibilities. The team also recommended that CACAA seek additional technical assistance from the State and other CSBG resources. The SA team recommended that the agency modify its current property policy to include a property inventory system.

Hillsborough County Board of County Commissioners

The Hillsborough County Board of County Commissioners administers funding from the CSBG Program, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and other Federal programs specifically tailored to assist low-income residents of Hillsborough County. Hillsborough County has a population of approximately 999,000 and nearly one-third of its households reported earning less than \$25,000. The agency administers programs that address employment, education, income management, housing, emergency services, nutrition, linkages, self-sufficiency, and health.

According to the State's November 2005 monitoring report, a number of findings were identified concerning tripartite board composition and filling vacancies. The SA team recommended that the State give specific technical assistance to address the findings. The team also recommended that the State provide training and technical assistance on case management and consistent eligibility determination. The agency's financial accounting and management information system was found to be adequate for the accounting, expending, and safeguarding of CSBG funds.

Manatee Opportunity Council

The Manatee Opportunity Council (MOC), located in Bradenton, Florida, was founded in 1968. The mission of MOC is to “help low-income residents become and remain self-sufficient.” MOC’s service area for the CSBG program includes Manatee, Hardee, and DeSoto counties. The agency’s annual CSBG budget is \$388,015. MOC operates 17 programs that address the needs of the community and its client base, including self-sufficiency, energy assistance, homelessness, housing, weatherization, direct care services for seniors, child care, and pre-school.

According to the State’s FY 2006 monitoring report, deficiencies were identified regarding board composition, personnel, eligibility determination, and performance outcomes. The SA team conducted a review of the concerns and concurs with the State’s assessment of MOC. The extent of board issues, missing documents, and the need for a standing governance committee suggests that MOC lacks adequate internal controls and should be monitored closely by the State. The SA team requested that the State submit periodic progress reports to the Office of Community Services. A review of fiscal records and related operations found the system in place adequate for the accounting, expending, and safeguarding of CSBG funds.

Miami-Dade County Community Action Agency

The Miami-Dade County Community Action Agency (MDCCAA) is located in downtown Miami, Florida, with four satellite offices spread throughout the county. Established in 1965, MDCCAA provides services that help low-income individuals and families gain self-sufficiency and economic independence. MDCCAA administers a full range of programs, including single family home rehabilitation, weatherization, rental assistance, energy conservation, hurricane shutters, home energy assistance, family and child empowerment, South Dade Adolescent Success Program, FATHERS Project, Greater Miami Service Corps, community enrichment centers, transportation assistance, self help computer training and employment, Head Start and Early Head Start, Safe Start, services for immigrants, meals for the elderly, Meals on Wheels, and Pine Island After School Program.

According to the State’s FY 2006 monitoring report, problems exist related to board composition and household income documentation. The SA team recommended that additional board training be conducted. Also, staff should receive training and technical assistance regarding the appropriateness of completing the intake application thoroughly and accurately. The SA team examined the financial management system and found that it was adequate, complete, and up-to-date.

Miccosukee Corporation (Miccosukee Tribe of Indians)

The Miccosukee Corporation is a Tribal entity that serves the Miccosukee reservation located in Miami-Dade County. The corporation has an annual budget of \$4,051,227 that includes \$120,967 of CSBG funds. The Miccosukee Corporation provides employment, education, emergency assistance, nutrition, and self-sufficiency assistance.

The State’s monitoring report for FY 2006 had a number of findings and one concern. The SA team reviewed the State’s reports, interviewed Miccosukee Corporation staff, and reviewed numerous documents. The SA team recommended that the Miccosukee Corporation and State work jointly to address tripartite board composition. The organization should establish goals for

Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) and strengthen agency procedures and provide technical assistance on adhering to State CSBG program requirements. The SA team also recommended that the State make the necessary adjustments to its procedures to help assure that the Miccosukee Corporation receives results of monitoring visits in a timely manner.

Northeast Florida Community Action Agency, Inc.

The Northeast Florida Community Action Agency, Inc. (NFCAA) is headquartered in Jacksonville, Florida. It has two outreach offices that annually serve low-income individuals and families in seven counties in Northeast Florida. The NFCAA provides a broad range of program services, including self-sufficiency, vulnerable population services, home energy assistance, crisis assistance, weather related or supply shortage, emergency food assistance, job training, and employment.

The State conducted a monitoring visit in December 2005. The SA team interviewed NFCAA officials and reviewed files and records, the State's monitoring report, the 2006 A-133 Audit, and prior year audit reports. No audit findings were found related to the CSBG program. The SA team recommended that the agency request assistance from the State regarding board training and development.

**State of Maryland
State Assessment Summary**

From December 12, 2006 to January 17, 2007, a State Assessment was conducted in Maryland regarding activities implemented with FY 2005 CSBG funds. The SA team examined program operations, fiscal operations and governance issues of the eligible entities providing CSBG-funded services. The SA team also explored the State's oversight procedures for the eligible entities. A review of the information received indicated that the State has in place administrative, program, and financial systems to oversee CSBG funds. The SA team determined that there were no major findings and that the State is operating in compliance with the provisions of the CSBG Act.

Program Operations

Maryland has designated the Department of Housing and Community Development as the lead agency to administer its CSBG program. The Maryland CSBG program provides funding, technical assistance, and support to a network of 19 community-based eligible entities serving 23 counties throughout the State. Each eligible entity provides an array of services which may include employment assistance, educational assistance, income management, housing, emergency services, nutrition services, health care, self-sufficiency planning, and other anti-poverty program services.

The largest groups of clients served were African American, high school graduates/GED recipients, single adults, 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 Maryland

Hispanic or Latino	91,512
African American	135,713
White	75,577
Other	55,789
Multi-race	709
0-8 Years	29,877
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	36,303
High School Graduates/GED	52,268
12+ Some Postsecondary	15,013
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	14,264
Single Parent Female	37,502
Single Parent Male	2,671
Two Parent Household	16,282
Single Person, No Children	34,318
Two Adults, No Children	7,448
Own	21,854
Rent	61,555
Homeless	3,920
Up to 50%	31,219
51% to 75%	19,153
76% to 100%	16,108
101% to 125%	12,847
126% to 150%	10,093
151% or more	11,550

Uses of CSBG Funds

State officials and eligible entities reported the following program activities associated with FY 2005 CSBG funds:

Employment Programs

Maryland reported spending \$412,476 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

Maryland reported spending \$590,062 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

Maryland reported spending \$878,659 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Nutrition Programs

Maryland reported spending \$344,052 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

Maryland reported spending \$792,780 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

Maryland reported spending \$141,850 on CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

Maryland reported spending \$506,527 on income management programs using CSBG grant funds.

Linkages

Maryland reported spending \$3,874,506 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

Maryland reported \$355,045 on programs serving seniors and \$300,159 on programs serving youth.

Eligible Entities Monitoring and Assessments

The State is required to monitor its 19 eligible entities to determine whether they meet performance goals, administrative standards, and financial management standards, as well as other State-defined criteria. The State of Maryland abides by this requirement and monitors each of its eligible entities once every three years. The State's compliance review is an onsite review that focuses on administration, planning, fiscal functions, board governance, agency director's leadership, and other requirements of the State. OCS SA team members visited the following three agencies:

Anne Arundel County Economic Opportunity Committee, Inc.

Anne Arundel County Economic Opportunity Committee, Inc. (AACEOC) serves low-income individuals and families in Anne Arundel County. The agency is located in Annapolis, Maryland. AACEOC has an annual budget of \$5,817,930 that includes \$333,301 in CSBG funds. AACEOC used CSBG funds to support administrative functions and empowerment services designed to help low-income participants become self-sufficient. AACEOC's programs include Head Start, Early Head Start, Annapolis Youth Services Bureau, home energy assistance, housing, senior nutrition, senior employment, and micro-enterprise development.

The State conducted a monitoring visit in December 2006 and concluded that AACEOC was in compliance with the requirements set forth by the CSBG Act. While the SA team was onsite, it observed the State's monitoring process, reviewed files, and tested a sample of transactions from the general ledger. The SA team also interviewed staff in order to gain a better understanding of internal controls and case management. The SA team learned about personnel and property management procedures and the implementation of Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA). No irregularities were found and the SA team agreed with the State's determination that the agency was in compliance with statutory requirements.

Neighborhood Service Center, Inc.

Neighborhood Service Center, Inc. (NSC) provides services to address the needs of low-income individuals and families in Talbot County. NSC has an annual budget of \$1,037,826 that includes \$243,969 in CSBG funds. NSC used CSBG funds to provide direct services and administrative support. NSC programs include home energy assistance, Electric Universal Service Program, emergency food pantry, emergency and transitional housing, after school services, summer youth services, and rental assistance.

The State conducted a monitoring visit in November 2005 and concluded that NSC was in compliance with the requirements set forth by the CSBG Act. The SA team reviewed files, interviewed key staff and board members, and examined transactions from the general ledger. This was done to gain an understanding of NSC's internal controls, case management, personnel and property management procedures, and the implementation of ROMA. The SA team recommended improvements for the ROMA data files. The SA team found no major irregularities and agreed with the State's determination that NSC was in compliance with statutory requirements.

Harford Community Action Agency, Inc.

Harford Community Action Agency, Inc. (HCAA) provides services to address the needs of low-income individuals and families in Harford County. HCAA has an annual budget of \$1,500,000 that includes \$245,178 in CSBG funds. HCAA assists low-income residents with payment of utility bills, eviction prevention, emergency food, training, summer meals, and counseling programs. HCAA has a special outreach program for Harve de Grace, a community in Maryland.

The State conducted a monitoring visit in November 2006 and concluded that HCAA was in compliance with the requirements set forth by the CSBG Act. The SA team met with key agency officials including the board treasurer and HCAA's audit firm. At the conclusion of the site visit, the SA team determined that HCAA was operating in compliance with the requirements of the CSBG Act.

**State of Massachusetts
State Assessment Summary**

From August 13 to August 17, 2007, a State Assessment was conducted in Massachusetts regarding activities implemented with FY 2006 CSBG funds. A review of the information showed that the State of Massachusetts was in compliance with the provisions of the CSBG Act.

Program Operations

Massachusetts has designated the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) as the lead agency to administer its CSBG program. In Massachusetts, there are 24 eligible entities serving 14 counties throughout the State. The State eligible entities operated numerous programs designed to meet the needs in their respective service areas.

The largest groups of clients served were White, high school graduates/GED recipients, single adults, 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 Massachusetts

Hispanic or Latino	104,204
African American	69,925
White	267,463
Other	64,684
Multi-race	24,799
0-8 Years	34,313
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	47,903
High School Graduates/GED	85,478
12+ Some Postsecondary	28,201
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	16,497
Single Parent Female	76,799
Single Parent Male	6,774
Two Parent Household	29,853
Single Person, No Children	71,939
Two Adults, No Children	18,623
Own	53,645
Rent	138,162
Homeless	7,794
Level of family income based on 2005 level of poverty guidelines by number of	
Up to 50%	51,776
51% to 75%	29,922
76% to 100%	43,350
101% to 125%	29,494
126% to 150%	23,944
151% or more	44,749

Uses of CSBG Funds

State officials and eligible entities reported the following program activities associated with FY 2006 CSBG funds:

Employment Programs

Massachusetts reported spending \$1,419,517 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

Massachusetts reported spending \$2,029,762 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

Massachusetts reported spending \$1,503,518 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

Massachusetts reported spending \$1,863,696 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

Massachusetts reported spending \$992,989 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

Massachusetts reported spending \$474,660 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

Massachusetts reported spending \$510,368 on CSBG-funded health initiatives, designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the community served.

Income Management Programs

Massachusetts reported spending \$847,185 on income management programs using CSBG grant funds.

Linkages

Massachusetts reported spending \$4,099,157 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

Massachusetts reported spending \$328,190 on programs serving seniors and \$1,197,308 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

The State is required to perform full onsite reviews at least once every three years for each of its 24 eligible entities. According to information provided to the SA team, the State of Massachusetts monitors each of its eligible entities once every two years. The State's monitoring visits focus on board oversight, executive management, fiscal oversight and internal controls, human resource development, program planning and implementation, management information systems, outreach, and other requirements of the State. OCS SA team members visited the following four eligible entities:

Action for Boston Community Development

Action for Boston Community Development (ABCD) was incorporated in 1962. ABCD's mission is "to combat poverty by promoting self-help for low-income people and neighborhoods." With an annual budget of approximately \$116,725,780, which includes \$5,490,768 in CSBG funds, ABCD serves more than 100,000 low-income individuals and families annually. ABCD provides services in the Greater Boston area through its central office. ABCD also has a decentralized, neighborhood-based, city-wide network of Area Planning Action Councils (APACs), Neighborhood Service Centers (NSCs), Head Start and Child Care

Centers, and many other neighborhood programs. The agency provides the following programs and services: emergency assistance; education/work supports; housing; child, youth, and family development; prevention and health care; independent living; asset development; and senior services. ABCD operates the fully-accredited Urban College of Boston (UCB), a two-year, non-traditional, multicultural college.

According to the State's monitoring report issued in FY 2007, three non-compliance issues were of concern. The first concern was the long length of time that ABCD has been using the same audit firm. Next, the number of board members was cited as being inconsistent with agency by-laws. Lastly, there was an absence of personnel procedures for hiring, evaluating, suspending, and/or terminating the Executive Director. In addition, the State recommended that ABCD address accessibility to the agency's website for the Limited English Proficiency populations.

The SA team examined areas for compliance with OMB Circulars, audit requirements, and the CSBG Act. The SA team also evaluated the non-compliance issues and recommendations in the State's monitoring report. Documents reviewed included the agency's human resources policy manual, community action plan, A-133 Audit, CSBG application, ROMA data, budget summaries, needs assessment, personnel files, strategic plan, board meeting minutes, and other CSBG-relevant documents. The SA team supports the State's monitoring report. ABCD is required to provide a corrective action plan to the State that addresses the findings. The SA team requested that the State submit a copy of the corrective action plan to OCS and demonstrate that ABCD is in compliance with the requirements imposed in the State's monitoring report.

Community Action Committee of Cape Cod and Islands, Inc.

Community Action Committee of Cape Cod and Islands, Inc. (CACCI) was established in 1965. CACCI's mission is to "help empower and improve the lives of low-income residents of Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket counties by providing resources and self-advocacy skills to attain and support self-sufficiency." CACCI's annual budget is approximately \$8,425,261, which includes \$326,494 in CSBG funds. CACCI annually serves approximately 8,000 low-income individuals and families living in Massachusetts' Cape and Islands Senate District. The agency provides the following programs and services: asset development; Project HOPE – a public health insurance program; Cape United Elders (CUE); homeless outreach; child care resources; housing services; and shelter services.

The SA team examined areas for compliance with OMB Circulars, audit requirements, and the CSBG Act. According to the State's FY 2005 monitoring report, non-compliance issues concerning insufficient board membership and missing client eligibility documentation were identified. Additionally, the State noted five areas for improvement related to board development, agency website development, personnel annual evaluations, fiscal management, and fiscal policies. The SA team evaluated the non-compliance issues and recommendations. Documents reviewed included the agency's human resources policy manual, Community Action Plan, A-133 Audit, CSBG application, ROMA data, budget summaries, needs assessment, personnel files, strategic plan, board meeting minutes, program brochures, and other CSBG-relevant documents. The SA team supported the State's conclusions. The SA team recommended that the State work with CACCI to ensure proper board composition. Also, the State should submit documentation to OCS that demonstrates CACCI is in compliance with statutory board requirements or, if necessary, a corrective action plan.

Community Action! of the Franklin, Hampshire, and North Quabbin Regions

Community Action! of the Franklin, Hampshire, and North Quabbin Regions (Community Action!) was founded in 1965. Community Action!'s mission is to "help the entire community by promoting economic justice and improving the quality of life for people with lower incomes." Its annual budget is over \$14 million, including \$326,494 in CSBG funds. Community Action! serves over 243,000 individuals and families in rural towns and cities located in Franklin County, Worcester County, and Hampshire County. Community Action!'s programs and services include: parent-child development; home energy assistance; a mediation and training collaborative; youth; community services; Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); child care; and family support.

The SA team examined areas for compliance with OMB Circulars, audit requirements, and the CSBG Act. According to the State's most current monitoring report, one non-compliance issue regarding insufficient documentation to support clients' eligibility was found. Additionally, the State identified one area of improvement related to personnel files. The SA team evaluated the State's non-compliance finding and recommendations. Documents reviewed included the agency's human resources policy manual, Community Action Plan, A-133 Audit, CSBG application, ROMA data, budget summaries, needs assessment, personnel files, strategic plan, board meeting minutes, program brochures, and other CSBG-relevant documents. The SA team supported the State's conclusions and recommendations regarding client eligibility. The SA team recommended that Community Action! remove personnel evaluations from sealed envelopes to ensure accessibility by the State during monitoring visits. Also, the SA team recommended that the agency develop and implement procedures that limit access to personnel files.

South Middlesex Opportunity Council, Inc.

The South Middlesex Opportunity Council, Inc. (SMOC) was incorporated in 1965. SMO's mission is "to improve the quality of life of low-income and disadvantaged individuals and families by advocating for their needs and rights; providing services; educating the community; building a community of support; participating in coalitions with other advocates; and searching for new resources and partnerships." With an annual budget of \$54 million, which includes \$285,683 in CSBG funds, SMOC serves individuals and families throughout ten communities in the MetroWest Region of Massachusetts. SMOC provides services through a four-tier, multi-program, service delivery system. This service delivery system encompasses community development, behavioral health, family and nutrition, home energy assistance, financial assistance, domestic violence, outpatient services, Head Start, day care, MetroWest Helpline, employment services, a community resources center, family shelters, Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and elderly nutrition. The system also includes South Middlesex Non-Profit Housing Corporation, which addresses issues of affordable housing for low-to-moderate income families.

The SA team examined areas for compliance with OMB Circulars, audit requirements, and the CSBG Act. According to the State's monitoring report, four non-compliance issues were identified: the Board of Directors' public sector membership does not comprise one-third of the board composition; submission of board minutes to DHCD is consistently overdue; submission of CSBG-related reports are often late; and SMOC lacks specific written policies concerning warning, suspension, and termination procedures as well as hiring and evaluation processes for the Executive Director. The State identified the absence of reference to the Pro-Children Act of

1994 in the policies and procedures manual and the lack of access to the SMOC website by the Limited English Proficiency populations as two areas for improvement.

The SA team evaluated the four non-compliance issues and the two areas for improvement. The SA team reviewed the agency's human resources policy manual, Community Action Plan, A-133 Audit, CSBG application, ROMA data, budget summaries, needs assessment, personnel files, strategic plan, board meeting minutes, program brochures, and other CSBG-relevant documents. The SA team supported the State's conclusions and determined that the State and SMOC are working together to make sure that SMOC adheres to statutory requirements and other requirements imposed as a result of the State's monitoring visit. The SA team requested that the State submit a copy of a corrective action plan to OCS to demonstrate that SMOC will be in compliance with statutory requirements.

State of Ohio State Assessment Summary

From July 9 to July 13, 2007, a State Assessment was conducted in Ohio regarding activities implemented with FY 2006 CSBG funds. An analysis of the information received during interviews and documentation received during and after the SA indicated that while the State has in place administrative, program, and financial systems to oversee CSBG funds, there were areas where recommendations were offered or resolution was required regarding the implementation and operations of the CSBG Program.

Program Operations

Ohio has designated the Department of Development as the lead agency to administer its CSBG program. The Ohio CSBG program provides funding, technical assistance, and support to the 51 eligible entities throughout the State. The eligible entities are operating numerous programs designed to meet the needs identified in their respective service areas. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, domestic violence services, money management, and micro-business development. The eligible entities also have mobilized and coordinated community resources to integrate immigrants into the local economy.

The largest groups of clients served were White, high school graduates/GED recipients, single adults, 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 Ohio

Hispanic or Latino	16,127
African American	183,813
White	451,433
Other	16,746
Multi-race	2,140
0-8 Years	23,579
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	86,015
High School Graduates/GED	154,896
12+ Some Postsecondary	40,798
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	14,472
Single Parent Female	101,468
Single Parent Male	7,996
Two Parent Household	50,477
Single Person, No Children	78,341
Two Adults, No Children	20,834
Own	79,101
Rent	193,874
Homeless	3,931
Up to 50%	142,612
51% to 75%	46,174
76% to 100%	36,541
101% to 125%	29,555
126% to 150%	19,026
151% or more	15,498

Uses of CSBG Funds

State officials and eligible entities reported the following program activities associated with FY 2006 CSBG funds:

Employment Programs

Ohio reported spending \$1,598,133 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

Ohio reported spending \$1,843,169 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

Ohio reported spending \$1,041,532 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

Ohio reported spending \$6,478,741 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

Ohio reported spending \$1,748,808 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

Ohio reported spending \$1,830,282 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

Ohio reported spending \$1,104,769 on CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

Ohio reported spending \$1,576,093 on income management programs using CSBG grant funds.

Linkages

Ohio reported spending \$2,768,982 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

Ohio reported spending \$2,583,127 on programs serving seniors and \$453,217 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

The State is required to perform onsite monitoring reviews of its 51 eligible entities. This is to determine whether they meet performance goals, administrative standards, and financial managements standards, as well as other State-defined criteria. The State recently changed its monitoring schedule from once every three years to annually. The State's monitoring visits address governance, financial and human resources management, program and service delivery, and community relations. OCS SA team members visited the following four eligible entities:

Council for Economic Opportunities in Greater Cleveland

The Council for Economic Opportunities in Greater Cleveland (CEOGC) has administered anti-poverty and empowerment programs to the residents of Greater Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, for more than 40 years. CEOGC's mission is "to promote economic self-sufficiency among low-income families and individuals of Cuyahoga County." The agency's annual operating budget in 2006 was \$78,460,473, which included \$3,141,356 in CSBG funds. CEOGC administers programs that address housing, health, employment, self-sufficiency, counseling, tax preparation, and emergency home energy assistance. Special services respond to crisis requests for financial assistance to acquire safe, affordable housing and pay emergency costs. The *Sister-Friend* program promotes the importance of prenatal medical care, healthy relations, and avoidance of high-risk behavior during pregnancy and well-baby care. The Work Force Development

Program helps residents prepare for employment through activities such as job-readiness training, computer studies, and job search assistance and placement.

Economic Opportunity Planning Association of Greater Toledo, Inc.

The Economic Opportunity Planning Association of Greater Toledo, Inc. (EOPA) is the designated eligible entity for Lucas County. EOPA's mission is "to develop and operate programs to advocate for low-income individuals and families to assist them in achieving self-sufficiency." The agency's annual operating budget in 2006 was \$15,951,036, which included \$1,137,162 in CSBG funds. EOPA has established partnerships in Lucas County to provide a "one-stop" delivery system in which an individual can receive a vast array of information, services, and referrals. Services offered include energy assistance, a community resources coordinating project, General Education Development degree, senior services, employment, Head Start, emergency home repair, and individual development savings accounts.

In the State's FY 2005 monitoring report, a concern was noted about EOPA's practices pertaining to meeting the Federal in-kind match for some programs (CSBG does not require a match). Other issues addressed were employee performance evaluations, its strategic plan, and board composition. The State reviewed EOPA's written response on January 25, 2006. The State has provided extensive technical assistance, but with the large amount of debt, lack of leadership, and board issues, the SA team questioned the stability of EOPA. The SA team required the State to provide OCS with a corrective action plan to address EOPA's indebtedness.

Knox, Holmes, Coshocton and Ashland Community Action Commission

The Knox, Holmes, Coshocton and Ashland Community Action Commission (Kno-Ho-Co-Ashland) was established in 1965 and serves Knox, Holmes, Coshocton, and Ashland Counties. The agency's goal is "to identify and respond to the needs of the community and provide assistance in achieving self-sufficiency, and the reduction or the elimination of poverty in its community." The agency's 2006 operating budget was \$8,107,021, which included \$307,511 in CSBG funds. The agency administers programs that address housing, emergency services, emergency shelters, elderly services, dental and health services, and home energy assistance. The agency also administers a Foster Grandparent Program, Head Start Program, and Retired Senior Volunteer Program.

A 2007 State monitoring review found that Kno-Ho-Co-Ashland's mission statement did not commit the agency to promoting self-sufficiency for its customers. The by-laws did not contain a conflict of interest statement. The agency's client appeal procedures needed an updated signature of the board chairman. At the time of the SA team visit, areas of concern noted by the State were found to be acceptable concerns and in compliance with the grant agreements, laws, and State policies. The SA team did not note any irregularities.

Pickaway County Community Action Organization

The Pickaway County Community Action Organization (PICCA) provides services to low-income residents of Pickaway County, a rural area with a population of 52,727. PICCA's mission is "to be an active agent and partner for change in Pickaway County by providing opportunities which empower people to improve their quality of life." PICCA has an annual budget of \$4,464,614, which includes \$139,037 in CSBG funds. PICCA offers a range of programs and services, including Head Start, public transportation, home weatherization assistance, home energy assistance, homeless prevention, emergency food and shelter, women and men's transitional shelters, Youth Build, home repair, and affordable housing. Through a

collaborative partnership involving Head Start, a local faith-based organization, two school districts, and Pickaway Asset Builders Program, a youth mentoring initiative was started. It pairs middle school and high school students with Head Start children.

The State conducted a monitoring visit in 2007 and noted concerns about PICCA's personnel records, by-laws, and board minutes. The State recommended Pickaway develop a corrective action plan within 30 days. The plan was submitted in a timely manner and detailed PICCA's plans to resolve the findings noted by the State. The State reviewed and accepted PICCA's plan and relevant supportive documentation. At the time of the SA team visit, the State was satisfied with PICCA's corrective actions. The SA team examined documents such as the human resources policy manual, organizational chart, A-133 Audit, CSBG application, ROMA data, needs assessment, a sample of personnel files, strategic plan, board minutes, and program brochures. No irregularities were noted by the SA team.

**State of West Virginia
State Assessment Summary**

From April 17 to April 27, 2007, a State Assessment was conducted in West Virginia regarding activities implemented with FY 2005 CSBG funds. A review of the information showed that the State has in place administrative, program, and financial systems to oversee CSBG funds. The SA team determined that West Virginia was compliant with the CSBG Act.

Program Operations

West Virginia has designated the Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity (GOEO) as the lead agency to administer its CSBG program. The West Virginia CSBG program provides funding, technical assistance, and support to a Statewide network of 16 eligible entities that serve 55 counties. Each eligible entity provides an array of services according to their local community's needs. Services may include housing, employment services, educational assistance, nutrition services, health care assistance, self-sufficiency services, and income management.

The largest groups of clients served were White, high school graduates/GED recipients, single adults, 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 West Virginia

RACE	
Hispanic or Latino	167
African American	1,521
White	22,628
Other	197
Multi-race	344
EDUCATION	
0-8 Years	1,826
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	4,750
High School Graduates/GED	7,538
12+ Some Postsecondary	1,277
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	893
HOUSEHOLD TYPE	
Single Parent Female	15,473
Single Parent Male	10,118
Two Parent Household	2,976
Single Person, No Children	3,748
Two Adults, No Children	1,566
HOUSING	
Own	7,565
Rent	8,237
Homeless	1,272
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
Up to 50%	11,874
51% to 75%	4,722
76% to 100%	2,989
101% to 125%	1,638
126% to 150%	736
151% or more	1,061

Uses of CSBG Funds

State officials and eligible entities reported the following program activities associated with FY 2005 CSBG funds:

Employment Programs

West Virginia reported spending \$531,004 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

West Virginia reported spending \$844,194 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

West Virginia reported spending \$601,721 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

West Virginia reported spending \$1,366,899 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

West Virginia reported spending \$671,602 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

West Virginia reported spending \$576,067 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

West Virginia reported spending \$496,931 on CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

West Virginia reported spending \$626,557 on income management programs using CSBG grant funds.

Linkages

West Virginia reported spending \$674,266 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

West Virginia reported spending \$682,532 on programs serving seniors and \$1,175,193 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

The State is required to perform monitoring duties in a full onsite review at least once every three years for its 16 eligible entities. The State monitoring reviews focus on administrative, planning, fiscal functions, governance, agency director's leadership, and other requirements of the State. The State has procedures, including monitoring and technical assistance, to help ensure that all eligible entities have systems in place to oversee CSBG services and funds. OCS SA team members visited the following three eligible entities:

Community Resources, Inc.

Community Resources, Inc., (CRI) was incorporated as a non-profit agency in 1986. The goal of CRI is "helping the poor obtain basic necessities and developing means of change to those systems which cause poverty." The service area of CRI encompasses 11 counties in the northwestern part of the State. CRI has a \$3.5 million annual budget. The agency provides a wide array of program services, including weatherization, housing, employment and training, crisis intervention, transportation, financial independence, business partnerships, and community investment.

According to the State, CRI received a monitoring review in 2006. During the review, several items were identified as needing corrective action. The SA team concurred with the five findings from the State's monitoring report which included: purchases, bank reconciliations, property management, procurement standards, and indirect costs. These findings are addressed through a corrective action plan. CRI hired a new Executive Director who is working closely with the State to strengthen CRI's administrative capacity. The SA team interviewed CRI staff extensively to determine the level of progress on implementing the corrective action plan. The SA team concluded that CRI's leadership is taking an active role to ensure that policies and procedures are updated and utilized in the day-to-day operations of the agency. The State continues to provide technical assistance and has seen positive changes in CRI's ability to administer its agency effectively.

North Central West Virginia Community Action Association, Inc.

North Central West Virginia Community Action Association, Inc. (NCWVCAA) has provided services to low-income individuals and families through a wide range of services over a nine-county area since 1966. NCWVCAA, located in Fairmont, West Virginia, covers a service area of 5,849 square miles with an annual budget of \$11,394,818. The agency provides weatherization, HOME Leverage Loans, homeless shelters in three counties, summer feeding, Head Start, Early Head Start, One Stop Career Programs, group work camp, youth opportunity camp, home energy assistance, food pantry, School Day Plus, emergency assistance, a garden program, Earned Income Tax Credit assistance, free tax preparation, and transitional/permanent housing for the homeless.

The State's most current monitoring report had four findings pertaining to monitoring of property and equipment, management, and general expenses. There were two findings on financial management systems. NCWVCAA developed and implemented a corrective action plan to address the State's findings. The SA team interviewed staff extensively, examined areas for compliance with OMB Circulars, audit requirements, and the CSBG Act. The SA team concluded that NCWVCAA had improved its overall administration and management abilities and strengthened its ability to administer the CSBG program. With support from the State, NCWVCAA will continue to be in compliance with the CSBG statute. The SA team is satisfied with current outcomes and progress.

P.R.I.D.E. in Logan County, Inc.

P.R.I.D.E. in Logan County, Inc. (P.R.I.D.E.) serves Logan County. The agency was incorporated in 1964 and has an annual operating budget of approximately \$4.4 million. P.R.I.D.E. administers six programs in addition to CSBG: 1) an aging program, which includes support services, congregate meals and home delivered meals, medication management, national family caregiver support program, a senior health benefits network, and non-emergency medical transportation; 2) the Child and Adult Care Food Program, a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) program that provides reimbursement for nutritious meals and training for in-home family day care providers; 3) the Family Resources Network (FRN), a clearinghouse of information to ensure that needy families are aware of the various services available; 4) a Head Start program; 5) a Medicaid Program; and 6) a weatherization program that provides energy saving repairs.

The State's most recent monitoring review identified concerns about P.R.I.D.E.'s financial policies and procedures not being followed. Another concern related to the composition of the agency's tripartite board. P.R.I.D.E. developed a corrective action plan to address these concerns, which the State approved. The SA team learned that P.R.I.D.E. had begun following its financial policies and procedures. The SA team discussed the statutory requirements for tripartite boards with State officials. The SA team determined that the State and P.R.I.D.E. are collaborating to strengthen P.R.I.D.E.'s capacity in the following areas: internal controls; audit resolution and corrective action; administrative statutory assurances; and accounting, information, and communication systems. The SA team also observed that both P.R.I.D.E. and the State showed a willingness to resolve issues quickly.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Office of Community Services

Community Services Block Grant Program
Performance Measurement Report to Congress
Fiscal Year 2007

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SECTION I - INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The Community Services Block Grant Act (CSBG Act) at Section 678E(a)(1) required States administering the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) program to implement by Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 a management and evaluation strategy that measures and reports the performance outcomes of Community Action.

This is the annual report of Community Action outcomes reported by States as required by statute. This report contains FY 2007 program outcome information from all 50 States, the District of Columbia (DC), and Puerto Rico (PR), which administer the CSBG program. The report refers to all 52 CSBG grantees as "States."

It is the fourth report to measure the impact of CSBG programs and activities on families and communities using 12 indicators of national Community Action performance, known as the National Performance Indicators (NPIs). The NPIs are related to the six national Community Action goals in that they measure incremental progress toward achieving each of the larger goals, which require specific steps along the way to success. The NPIs cover the following outcome areas:

- 1.1 – Employment
- 1.2 – Employment Supports to Reduce/Eliminate Barriers
- 1.3 – Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization
- 2.1 – Increasing Community Opportunities and Resources
- 2.2 – Community Quality of Life and Assets
- 3.1 – Civic Investment
- 3.2 – Community Empowerment through Maximum Feasible Participation
- 4.1 – Expanding Opportunities through Community-Wide Partnerships
- 5.1 – Broadening the Resource Base
- 6.1 – Independent Living
- 6.2 – Emergency Assistance
- 6.3 – Child and Family Development

Program Overview

The CSBG program provides core funding to "designated" local agencies, defined as "eligible entities" in the CSBG Act and commonly referred to as "Community Action Agencies" (CAAs), to coordinate a broad array of anti-poverty efforts in almost every county in the nation. By law, an agency that receives the CSBG designation and funding as a Community Action Agency:

- 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;
- Conducts periodic assessments of the poverty needs and conditions within its community and serves as a principal source of information about, and advocate for, addressing those needs;
- Develops goals and strategies to empower low-income people, reduce poverty, increase self-sufficiency, and improve conditions and opportunities within the community that support family stability and advancement;

- Mobilizes and coordinates programs and resources within the agency and with partnering public and private service providers to achieve family and community improvement goals; and
- Maintains a performance-focused system for assessing and reporting the effectiveness of its anti-poverty strategy in terms of results achieved among low-income people and neighborhoods.

National Program Goals

The structure of the Community Services Block Grant allows the agencies that receive funding the discretion to participate in a broad range of activities to meet the unique needs of their communities. Each agency captured outcome data specific to its goals, priorities, and activities. It should be noted that not all agencies participated in the activities that generated outcomes for every national indicator, nor do these indicators represent all of the outcomes achieved by agencies.

Over the past decade, States and local agencies receiving CSBG funds have been working to achieve six national Community Action 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 local agencies, 12 common categories, or indicators of Community Action performance, have been identified from FYs 2001 to 2003 data. These 12 NPIs form the basis for this FY 2007 report. As stated earlier, the national Community Action goals require specific steps along the way to success. The NPIs allow for the measurement of progress toward the larger goals.

Moreover, while establishing common definitions for reporting family, community, and agency improvement outcomes, the NPIs enable State and local agencies 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.

Performance Targeting

The nature and scope of national Community Action outcome reporting has been incorporated into the NPIs. The Office of Community Services (OCS) is collecting information concerning CSBG performance targets to which future years' performance may be compared. This information will serve as a means of gauging the effectiveness and efficiency of CSBG program activities.

Section II of this FY 2007 report provides data on all 12 NPIs. Target performance levels are reported for four NPIs in Section III:

- 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 II - COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT OUTCOMES FISCAL YEAR 2007

During FY 2007, States and local agencies receiving CSBG funding reported the following outcomes in support of the 12 NPIs of Community Action. The outcomes in this report represent some of the most common activities of all Community Action Agencies as categorized among the 12 NPIs.



1.1 - EMPLOYMENT

As a result of Community Action assistance, the following employment outcomes occurred:

117,946	Unemployed low-income people obtained a job.
36,832	Low-income people with jobs obtained an increase in salary.
38,259	Low-income people obtained “living wage” jobs with benefits.*

1.2 - EMPLOYMENT SUPPORTS TO REDUCE/ELIMINATE BARRIERS

As a result of Community Action assistance, the following barriers to initial or continuous employment were reduced or eliminated:

LACK OF JOB SKILLS

105,395	Low-income people obtained pre-employment skills and received training program certificates or diplomas.
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LACK OF EDUCATION

18,650	Low-income people completed Adult Basic Education or GED coursework and received certificates or diplomas.
10,083	Low-income people completed postsecondary education and obtained certificates or diplomas.

*There is no definitive national “living wage.” The amount of income and benefits needed to support the routine costs of individual or family life vary from community to community and State to State. As a result, each local agency has defined what constitutes a “living wage” and appropriate benefits in its service area.

**1.2 - EMPLOYMENT SUPPORTS TO REDUCE/ELIMINATE BARRIERS,
continued**

LACK OF CARE FOR CHILDREN

49,249 Low-income participants enrolled school-aged children in "before" and "after" school programs in order to obtain or maintain jobs.

164,020 Low-income participants obtained child care for pre-school children or dependents in order to acquire or maintain employment.

LACK OF TRANSPORTATION

75,954 Low-income participants gained access to reliable transportation and/or a driver's license in order to acquire or maintain employment.

LACK OF HEALTH CARE

225,707 Low-income participants obtained health care services for themselves or a family member in support of employment stability.

LACK OF HOUSING

94,594 Low-income participants obtained safe and affordable housing in support of employment stability.

LACK OF FOOD AND NUTRITION

508,571 Low-income participants obtained food assistance in support of employment stability.

1.3 - ECONOMIC ASSET ENHANCEMENT AND UTILIZATION

As a result of Community Action, low-income households achieved an increase in non-employment financial assets:

TAX CREDITS

217,853 Low-income households in Community Action tax preparation programs identified and received Federal or State tax credits.
\$167,781,365 Total amount of tax credits received.

CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS

12,253 Low-income households were helped to obtain child support payments.
\$6,572,711 Total amount of payments received.

UTILITY SAVINGS

393,381 Low-income households were enrolled in special telephone lifeline programs or received energy bill discounts.
\$93,590,742 Total amount of aggregated savings.

1.3 - ECONOMIC ASSET ENHANCEMENT AND UTILIZATION,
continued

As a result of Community Action assistance, low-income households gained financial management skills that enabled them to better use their resources and achieve their asset goals:

MAINTAIN A HOUSEHOLD BUDGET

58,437 Low-income households demonstrated the ability to complete and maintain a budget for over 90 days.
Total amount of savings not applicable.

INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS AND OTHER SAVINGS

8,388 Low-income households opened Individual Development Accounts or other savings accounts.
\$4,870,260 Total amount of savings.

CAPITALIZE SMALL BUSINESS

1,043 Low-income households began small businesses with accumulated savings.
\$868,911 Total amount of savings.

ENROLL IN HIGHER EDUCATION

958 Low-income households pursued postsecondary education with accumulated savings.
\$1,673,552 Total amount of savings.

PURCHASE A HOME

1,417 Low-income households purchased a home with accumulated savings.
\$15,977,247 Total amount of savings.

and the conditions in which low-income people live are improved.

2.1 - INCREASING COMMUNITY OPPORTUNITIES AND RESOURCES

Local agencies receiving CSBG funds increased and preserved community opportunities and resources for low-income people through programs, partnerships, and advocacy:

LIVING WAGE JOBS

15,939 Accessible "living wage" jobs were created or preserved in the community.

NEW HOUSING

17,270 Safe and affordable new housing units were created in the community.

IMPROVED OR PRESERVED HOUSING

173,304 Existing housing units were improved or preserved through construction, weatherization, or rehabilitation.

2.1 - INCREASING COMMUNITY OPPORTUNITIES AND RESOURCES,
continued

HEALTH CARE SERVICES

688,481 Accessible and affordable health care services/facilities for low-income people were created or saved from elimination.

CHILD CARE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

143,729 Child care or child development placement opportunities ("slots") for low-income children were created or saved from elimination.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

94,921 "Before" or "after" school program "slots" for low-income youth were created or saved from elimination.

TRANSPORTATION

3,977,981 Transportation opportunities for low-income people (public transportation routes, rides, carpool arrangements, car purchase, and car maintenance) were created, expanded, or saved from elimination.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

172,607 Educational programs or opportunities for low-income people were created, expanded, or saved from elimination (including literacy, job training, Adult Basic Education/GED, and postsecondary education).

2.2 - COMMUNITY QUALITY OF LIFE AND ASSETS

Community Action initiatives and advocacy improved the quality of life and assets in low-income neighborhoods:

PUBLIC POLICY

114,238 New or expanded community assets (i.e. low- and moderate-income housing, jobs, education and training opportunities, bus rides, health care treatment appointments) resulted from Community Action advocacy for changes in laws, regulations, or public policies.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

240,200 Community facilities were created, expanded, or saved from reduction or elimination.

2.2 - COMMUNITY QUALITY OF LIFE AND ASSETS,
continued

COMMUNITY SERVICES

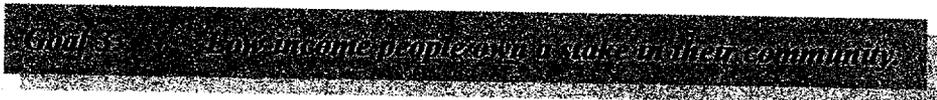
270,205 Community services to improve public health and safety were created, expanded, or saved from reduction or elimination.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

95,835 Commercial services within low-income communities were created, expanded, or saved from elimination.

"QUALITY-OF-LIFE" RESOURCES

613,025 Neighborhood "quality-of-life" resources, such as parks, youth sports teams, recreation centers, special police foot patrols, and volunteer neighborhood watch programs, were created, expanded, or preserved.



3.1 - CIVIC INVESTMENT

Community Action Agencies sought and encouraged volunteer assistance from community residents. Volunteers helped the agencies achieve program outcomes, and those offering their services often experienced a greater sense of connection and commitment to the community's well-being and future:

45,461,615 Hours of service were volunteered to Community Action activities.

**3.2 - COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT THROUGH MAXIMUM
FEASIBLE PARTICIPATION**

Community Action Agencies encouraged and assisted low-income people in engaging in activities that support and promote their own well-being and that of their community:

COMMUNITY DECISION-MAKING

75,298 Low-income people were helped by Community Action to participate in formal community organizations, government, boards, or councils that provide input to decision-making and policy setting.

**3.2 - COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT THROUGH MAXIMUM
FEASIBLE PARTICIPATION,**
continued

COMMUNITY BUSINESS OWNERSHIP

3,660 Low-income people were helped by Community Action to acquire businesses in their community.

HOMEOWNERSHIP IN THE COMMUNITY

8,245 Low-income people were helped by Community Action to purchase their own home in the community.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

220,319 Low-income people were engaged in non-governance community activities or groups created or supported by Community Action.

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

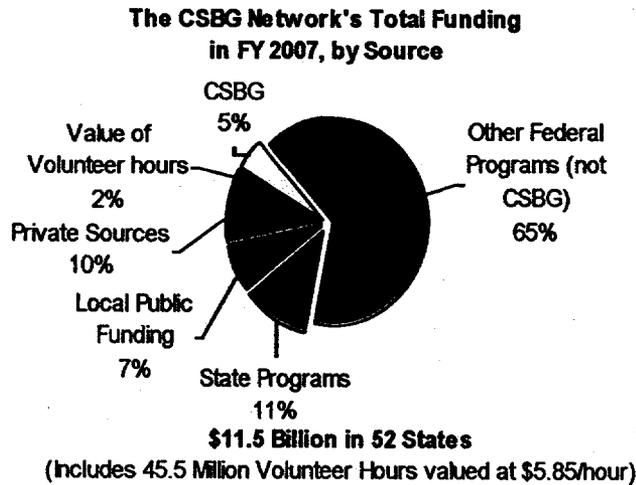
**4.1 - EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH
COMMUNITY-WIDE PARTNERSHIPS**

142,768 Organizations (i.e., State and local governments and service agencies, faith-based organizations, health care providers, educational and job training institutions, commercial enterprises, businesses, and foundations) worked with Community Action Agencies to promote family and community outcomes.

17,977 Faith-based organizations were among the organizations above.

5.1 - BROADENING THE RESOURCE BASE

Community Action Agencies mobilized and utilized resources from a variety of sources to carry out anti-poverty services, advocacy, and coordination responsibilities. Below is the breakdown of funding sources for FY 2007:



6.1 - INDEPENDENT LIVING

Vulnerable individuals received services from Community Action Agencies, which assisted them in maintaining an independent living situation:

1,256,909 Senior citizens received services and maintained an independent living situation as a result of services.

737,139 Individuals with disabilities received services and maintained an independent living situation as a result of services.

6.2 - EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Community Action Agencies administered a variety of emergency services that helped families and individuals obtain and maintain their self-sufficiency:

EMERGENCY SERVICES NEED	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SERVED
Food and Nutrition	9,117,946*
Emergency Vendor Payments, Including Fuel/Energy	2,783,616
Emergency Transportation	852,421
Temporary Shelter	225,280
Disaster Relief	30,591
Legal Assistance	72,612
Emergency Medical Care	79,436
Protection from Violence	50,701

*Composite number of individuals, households, families, and food boxes.

6.3 - CHILD AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

Community Action Agencies administered a variety of programs and services that helped infants, children, youth, parents, and other adults achieve developmental and enrichment goals:

INFANTS AND CHILDREN

450,112	Infants and children obtained age-appropriate immunizations, medical, and dental care.
1,144,207	Infants and children were assisted in their growth and development as a result of adequate nutrition.
343,493	Infants and children were assisted in developing school readiness skills through participation in pre-school activities.
202,780	Children who participated in pre-school activities became developmentally ready to enter kindergarten or first grade.

6.3 - CHILD AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT,
continued

YOUTH

106,969	Youth experienced improved physical health, growth, and development.
92,062	Youth experienced improved social/emotional development.
61,564	Youth avoided risk-taking behavior for a defined period of time.
27,116	Youth reduced involvement with the criminal justice system.
122,055	Youth increased their academic, athletic, or social skills by participating in "before" or "after" school programs.

PARENTS AND OTHER ADULTS

165,124	Parents and/or other adults learned and exhibited improved parenting skills.
203,152	Parents and/or other adults learned and exhibited improved family functioning skills.

SECTION III - PERFORMANCE TARGETS

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, OCS began to develop and report CSBG performance targets, or anticipated levels of result achievement, beginning in FY 2004. This FY 2007 report represents the fourth year of collecting performance targets based on the NPIs.

During FYs 2001 to 2003, OCS worked with national, State, and local Community Action officials to identify the kinds of results and performance targets that would best reflect the multi-faceted work of Community Action and that could be collected and reported in a manner that presents an accurate indication of national program impact. The 12 NPIs that are used to organize and report FY 2007 outcomes, and the identification of four initial performance indicators for which target information would be collected, are a result of that collaboration.

Section 678E(a)(1) of the CSBG Act requires agencies to measure their performance and achievement in carrying out the goals of Community Action. To that end, agencies set targets for the number of participants they expect to achieve the Community Action goals and then collect data on the number of participants who achieve the 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 agencies' knowledge of their programs as well as the success of the participants. Trends since FY 2004 indicate that agencies' abilities to set targets continue to improve as the anticipated and actual numbers converge. Tables 1 through 4 reveal performance outcomes for the four initial target indicators.

Table 1 shows performance measures for NPI 1.1. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for NPI 1.1.

Performance Measure	# Enrolled in Program	# Expected to Achieve the Outcome (Target)**	# Achieving the Outcome	% Achieving the Target
Unemployed and obtained a job	226,196	133,976	117,946	88.0%
Employed and obtained an increase in employment income	77,333	41,261	36,832	89.3%
Achieved "living wage" employment and benefits	63,737	44,908	38,259	85.2%

Table 2 shows performance measures for NPI 1.3. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for NPI 1.3.

Performance Measure	# Enrolled in Program	# Expected to Achieve the Outcome (Target)**	# Achieving the Outcome	% Achieving the Target
Identified and received Federal/State tax credits	256,158	205,762	217,853	105.9%
Received court-ordered child support	17,826	12,981	12,253	94.4%
Received telephone and energy discounts	433,329	382,753	393,381	102.8%
Developed/maintained a household budget for 90 days or more	83,006	59,907	58,437	97.5%
Opened Individual Development Account (IDA) and increased savings	14,051	8,581	8,388	97.8%
Used IDA to capitalize business	1,842	1,189	1,043	87.7%
Used IDA to pursue higher education	2,378	1,116	958	85.8%
Used IDA to buy home	4,047	1,668	1,417	85.0%

*The unit of measurement in each column is either individuals or households. This varies by performance measure but is standardized for each individual measure.

**Number expected to achieve the outcome (target) may be higher than number enrolled in program, as target may be set before enrollment begins.

Table 3 shows performance measures for NPI 6.2. This table depicts how agencies met the needs of the households seeking emergency services related to NPI 6.2.

Performance Measure	Emergency Service Need	Households Seeking Service	Households Receiving Service	% of Needs Met
Strengthened family and other vulnerable populations via emergency assistance	Food and Nutrition	9,234,910	9,117,946	98.7%
	Emergency Vendor Payments	3,352,132	2,783,616	83.0%
	Emergency Transportation	871,808	852,421	97.8%
	Temporary Shelter	291,548	225,280	77.3%
	Disaster Relief	34,179	30,591	89.5%
	Legal Assistance	121,873	72,612	59.6%
	Emergency Medical Care	86,722	79,436	91.6%
	Protection from Violence	60,982	50,701	83.1%

Table 4 shows performance measures for NPI 6.3. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for NPI 6.3.

Performance Measure	# Enrolled in Program	# Expected to Achieve the Outcome (Target)**	# Achieving the Outcome	% Achieving the Target
Improved immunization, medical, dental care	493,142	446,928	450,112	100.7%
Improved nutrition (physical health)	1,192,988	1,228,657	1,144,207	93.1%
Achieved school readiness skills	358,709	338,661	343,493	101.4%
Improved developmental readiness for kindergarten or first grade	251,061	207,481	202,780	97.7%
Improved physical health and development	147,584	100,003	106,969	107.0%
Improved social and emotional development	112,985	83,450	92,062	110.3%
Avoided risk-taking behaviors	70,580	58,496	61,564	105.2%
Less involved with criminal justice	32,114	26,625	27,116	101.8%
Increased academic, athletic, social skills	134,723	101,923	122,055	119.8%
Improved parenting skills	191,151	157,031	165,124	105.2%
Improved family functioning skills	224,449	193,570	203,152	105.0%

*The unit of measurement in each column is either individuals or households. This varies by performance measure but is standardized for each individual measure.

**Number expected to achieve the outcome (target) may be higher than number enrolled in program, as target may be set before enrollment begins.

SECTION IV - PERFORMANCE TRENDS

Performance information for the Community Services Block Grant program has been collected from all 52 CSBG grantees since FY 2001.

Prior to this initial use of common outcomes language contained in the 12 NPIs, national reporting of Community Action outcomes was limited to information that could be aggregated from States and local agencies.

Trends for Community Action outcomes that have been tracked since FY 2001 are depicted in the charts below. Chart 1 shows the numbers of participants who have gained employment as a result of Community Action intervention between FYs 2001 and 2007.

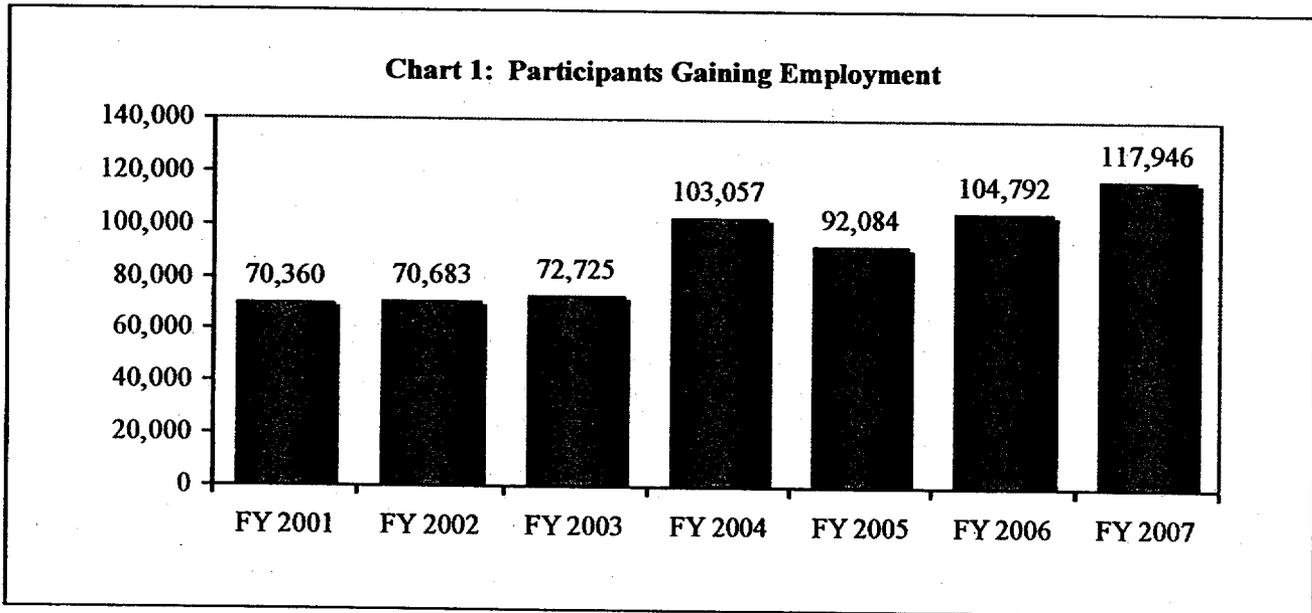
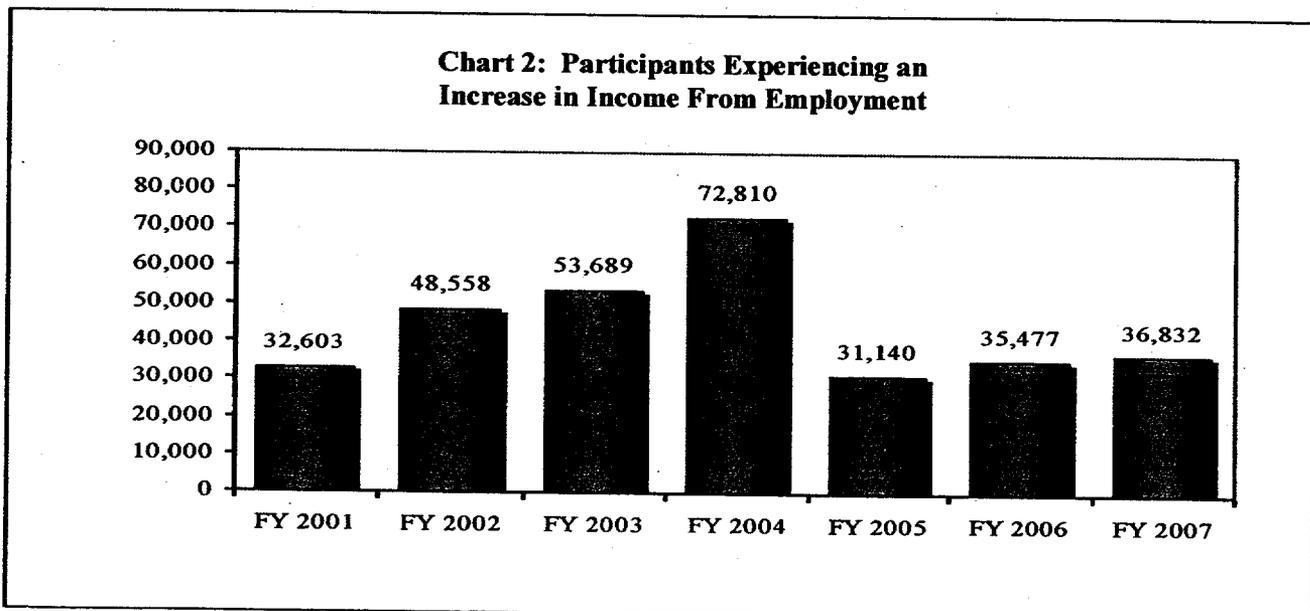


Chart 2 provides trend information for the numbers of participants who have experienced an increase in income from employment as a result of Community Action intervention between FYs 2001 and 2007.



SECTION V - CONCLUSION

The adoption of NPIs for the Community Services Block Grant program in FY 2004 has enabled States and local agencies receiving CSBG funding to report program outcomes in a manner that captures both the scope and depth of anti-poverty work performed in more than 1,000 communities across the nation. The CSBG performance outcomes gathered from the NPIs and contained in performance measurement reports continue to establish baselines and goals for future performance.

In FY 2007, the Office of Community Services and the Information Systems Task Force (ISTF) analyzed the training and technical assistance needs of the CSBG Network. During this analysis, it was determined that there was a need for supplemental trainings on planning and evaluating ROMA data. In light of this need, work began on two manuals – a Trainer’s Performance Targeting Manual and a Participant Performance Targeting Manual. These manuals have assisted the CSBG Network members in setting and analyzing targets for their performance measures. In August of 2007, the draft manuals were presented at the Community Action Partnership Annual Conference and then were disbursed to the CSBG Network for review and feedback.

The ISTF met again in September of 2007 to discuss how Community Action Agencies could better demonstrate their capacity to achieve outcomes, address community goals, and achieve excellence in all areas of agency operations. These discussions led to the creation of a prospective measure which will gauge a variety of factors that contribute to agency capacity, such as administrative and fiscal management, strategic planning, program design, implementation, coordination and evaluation, and staff and board development. This new measure is expected to be finalized in FY 2009 and then integrated into the report to Congress.