

Community Services Block Grant

Report to Congress

Fiscal Year 2011

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Office of Community Services

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Executive Summary

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

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 CSBG Report to Congress, which includes the CSBG Program Performance Measurement Report, is mandated at Sections 678E(b)(2) and 678B(c) of the CSBG Act. Both reports are required to be submitted together to the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions and the House Committee on Education and the Workforce by Section 678B(c) of the CSBG Act.

The FY 2011 data for the CSBG Report to Congress were gathered by the Community Services Block Grant Information System (CSBG IS) survey, administered by the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCS). States provided information about the level and uses of CSBG funds, their activities, and the number and characteristics of families and individuals participating in CSBG initiatives¹. In addition, HHS conducted evaluations of state compliance among all states during the reporting period through: 1) a state-by-state survey, and 2) in-depth State Assessments on the use of CSBG funds in the states of Kansas, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee.

The Appendices of the report provides more extensive information on the FY 2011 State Assessments and data pertaining to CSBG uses of funds, services, and client characteristics. Unless otherwise specified, data provided span the period of FY 2011 only.

Community Services Block Grant Mission and Purpose

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

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

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

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

Fiscal Year 2011 State CSBG Funding

In FY 2011, Congress appropriated \$701.6 million for the Community Services Block Grant. Of those funds, \$668.1 million was allocated to states, tribes, and territories. During FY 2011, \$665.9 million was expended by states, including \$125.4 million carried over from FY 2010. Eligible entities received 91.4 percent of these funds totaling nearly \$609 million.

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

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

CSBG Performance Measurement

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

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

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

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

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

Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.

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

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

1.1 – Employment

1.2 – Employment Supports

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

Fiscal Year 2011 CSBG Highlights of Accomplishments and Performance Outcomes

CSBG eligible entities provide services with both CSBG funds and funds from other sources. The following are examples of the services provided by these entities using CSBG and other funding sources:

- All states measured and reported on outcomes regarding individuals served using CSBG funds and the impact on the community, either using the Secretary’s Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) System or a local or state adaptation of the system as allowed in the CSBG Act.
- Nearly 18.7 million individuals were served by local CSBG eligible entities.
- NPIs were used for reporting data on family, community, and agency improvement outcomes as well as CSBG performance targets.
- Volunteers provided nearly 47.4 million hours of support, the equivalent of 22,789 full-time employees’ annual labor. If valued at the Independent Sector wage, which adjusts for skill levels of nonprofit volunteers, the volunteers’ time was worth over \$1 billion.
- CSBG eligible entities provided services to more than 1.5 million families headed by single mothers.
- 353,250 low-income participants were connected to health care services for themselves or a family member in support of employment stability.
- 1,755,723 low-income participants obtained food assistance in support of employment stability.
- 384,992 low-income families in CAA tax preparation programs qualified for a federal or state tax credit. (T\$479,490,567 in expected total amount of tax credits.)

- 11,548 low-income families were helped to obtain child support payments. (\$22,624,099 in expected total amount of payments.)
- 19,035 low-income families opened new Individual Development Accounts or other savings accounts.

Federal Monitoring and Oversight

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

On August 25, 2010, OCS published Information Memorandum (IM) 117 outlining a three-year monitoring schedule for Fiscal Years 2011 through 2013. A copy of the Information Memorandum was provided to each CSBG state agency. The selection of states to be monitored was based on several criteria, including risk-based issues. Examples of criteria include evidence of past problems among eligible entities, poverty indicators, number of clients served in a state, complexity of the state's monitoring efforts compared to the state's physical size, and states that have been late in the submission of their CSBG state plans or Information Survey data. During FY 2011, OCS conducted on-site reviews of the use of FY 2008 CSBG funds by the states of Kansas, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee.

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

It is a priority of HHS to ensure the integrity and continuous improvement of CSBG. The SAs are effective tools for monitoring program integrity and for targeting CSBG discretionary training and technical assistance funds. They are a key component of ongoing program integrity and accountability efforts in CSBG. For example, the SAs showed that states generally conducted monitoring of the eligible entities in accordance with the CSBG Act. In states where non-compliance issues were found, states were required to implement corrective action plans.

Introduction

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

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

- Be governed by a three-part community board consisting of one-third elected public officials and at least one-third representatives of the low-income community, with the balance drawn from leaders in the private sector including businesses, faith-based groups, and civic organizations.
- Conduct periodic assessments of the needs of their communities and serve as a principal source of information about, and advocacy for, poverty-reduction actions.

- Maintain a performance-focused system for assessing and report the effectiveness of its anti-poverty strategy.
- Develop strategies for achieving the goals of increasing economic opportunity and security for their communities and low-income residents.
- Mobilize and coordinate resources and partnerships to achieve these goals.

CSBG is authorized at Section 674 of the Community Services Block Grant Act of 1981 (CSBG Act), as amended by the Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-285). It is administered by the Office of Community Services (OCS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

This report complies with Sections 678E(b)(2) and 678B(c) of the CSBG Act. The CSBG Act requires that the Secretary submit together annually to the Congress the report required at Section 678E(b)(2) on the CSBG statistical database (CSBG Report) and the report required at Section 678B(c) on the results of fiscal year evaluations conducted in several states on the use of CSBG funds (CSBG State Assessments). In addition, Section 678E(b)(2)(E) of the CSBG Act requires the Secretary to include in the annual report “a summary of each State’s performance results and the results for the eligible entities submitted by the States.” This report provides the information required for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011.

The FY 2011 data for the CSBG Report were gathered by the Community Services Block Grant Information System (CSBG IS) survey, administered by the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCS). The states provided information about the level and uses of CSBG funds, their activities, and the number and characteristics of families and individuals participating in CSBG programs.

In addition, HHS conducted evaluations of state compliance among all states during the reporting period through: 1) a State-by-State survey, and 2) State Assessments of five state CSBG agencies on their use of CSBG funds. The results of the State Assessments conducted in the states of Kansas, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee are provided in Appendix A of this report.

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

- A summary of the planned uses of funds by each state and the eligible entities in the state;
- A description of how funds were spent by the state and eligible entities, including a breakdown of funds spent on:
 - Administrative costs, and
 - Delivery of local services by eligible entities;
- Information on the number of entities eligible for funds, including:
 - The number of low-income persons served, and
 - Demographic data on low-income populations served by eligible entities;
- A comparison of the planned and actual uses of the funds by each state;
- A summary describing training and technical assistance offered by the state to help correct findings during the year covered by the report;
- A summary of states’ performance outcomes of Community Action as collected and submitted by the states; and

- Results of fiscal year evaluations conducted in several states on the use of CSBG funds (State Assessments).

Definitions

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

Administrative Costs

Administrative costs are equivalent to typical indirect costs or overhead. As distinguished from program administration or management expenditures that qualify as direct costs, administrative costs refer to central executive functions that do not directly support a specific project or service. Incurred for common objectives that benefit multiple programs administered by the grantee organization or the organization as a whole, administrative costs are not readily assignable to a particular program funding stream. States may use as much as five percent of the state block grant funds for their administrative costs. OCS' Information Memorandum 37 guides the CSBG state administrators and eligible entities in their classification of administrative and direct costs. It indicates, not all indirect expenses are "administrative," especially if they are paying for the salaries of persons engaged in linkages, mobilizing resources, or coordinating programs. A copy of Information Memorandum 37 can be found at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/im-no-37-definition-and-allowability-of-direct-and-administrative-cost>.

Community Action Agencies (CAAs)

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

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)

CSBG is authorized under Section 674 of the Community Services Block Grant Act of 1981 (CSBG Act), as amended by the Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-285). The Office of Community Services (OCS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) administers the block grant. CSBG funds are allocated to the states and other jurisdictions (including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, tribes, and territories) through a formula. The CSBG formula determines each jurisdiction's funding level based on poverty population.

Community Services Block Grant Information System (CSBG IS)

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

Community Services Block Grant Network

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

Direct Program Costs

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

Discretionary Projects

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

Grants to Eligible Entities

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

Local Eligible Entities

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

National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCS)

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

National Performance Indicators (NPIs)

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

Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA)

ROMA was created in 1994 by the Monitoring and Assessment Task Force, a task force of federal, State, and local community action officials, as a performance-based initiative designed to preserve the anti-poverty focus of community action and to promote greater effectiveness among state and local agencies receiving CSBG funds. The 1998 CSBG reauthorization requires CAAs to implement ROMA or an alternative system for measuring performance and results. ROMA is a management and evaluation strategy that measures and reports the performance outcomes of CAAs working toward promoting self-sufficiency, family stability, and community revitalization.

The FY 2011 CSBG Network

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

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

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

Eligible entities, primarily CAAs, carry out their missions by creating, coordinating, and delivering a broad array of programs and services to their communities. In FY 2011 1,048 CSBG eligible entities with multiple locations provided services in 99 percent of U.S. counties. CSBG is a unique block grant in that it establishes across CAAs a specific mission and vision, overarching goals and an institutional framework. For the purposes of this report, the designation “CAA” will refer to all local organizations within the CSBG Network. Table 1 shows the number of CSBG-funded eligible entities, by type, in the nation in FY 2011. State-specific details can be found in Appendix B.

Table 1: Local Organizations by Type

Category of Eligible Entity	Number of Entities Reported	Unduplicated Count of Entities*	Number of States**
Community Action Agencies	930	930	52
Limited Purpose Agencies	17	17	10
Migrant and/or Seasonal Farm Worker Organizations	26	7	17
Local Government Agencies	192	76	27
Tribes and Tribal Organizations	15	15	3
Others	51	3	4
TOTAL		1,048	

*The unduplicated number shows the number of entities not designated as CAAs and not counted as such in the first row.
 **Includes 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

State Use of CSBG Funds

In FY 2011, Congress appropriated \$701.6 million for the CSBG Act.² States were allocated \$659.8 million and tribes and territories were allocated nearly \$8.4 million. This allocation includes tribes that received funding directly from OCS. Notably, while some tribes received funding as a sub recipient of the state, others received funding directly from OCS. In addition, the CSBG Act provides for community economic development and rural facilities grants that were funded at \$33.5 million.³ Some CAAs received these grants, which are separate from their regularly appropriated CSBG allocations. For the CAAs that received this funding, the CSBG IS provided them an opportunity to report on their funding level and efforts.

Grants to Local Eligible Entities

The CSBG statute requires not less than 90 percent of the state block grant to be allocated to local eligible entities. States expended \$608.9 million, or 91.4 percent, to the 1,048 CAAs, as shown in Table 2. These funds supported direct services to low-income individuals and communities, as well as the management, infrastructure and operations of the CAAs. The block grant-funded local personnel coordinate multiple programs, fill gaps in services, manage systems to avoid duplication, and improve the continuity of services and activities for participants. CSBG-funded staff was also assigned to build local partnerships for reducing poverty. In addition, CSBG covered indirect expenses associated with the space, equipment, materials, and services needed for the CAAs to work effectively.

Table 2: Federal CSBG Funds Expended by States

Use of Funds	Amount Expended*	Number of States	Percentage of Funding Expended
Grants to Local Eligible Entities	\$608,903,500	52	91.4%
State Administrative Costs	\$29,295,100	52	4.4%
Discretionary Projects	\$27,720,100	47	4.2%
Total Expended in FY 2011***	\$665,918,700	52**	100 PERCENT
Carried Forward to FY 2012	\$120,343,800	47	

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

**Includes 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. This is an unduplicated count of states reporting CSBG expenditures in FY 2011.

*** This includes funds carried over from FY 2010.

² Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services, "FY 2011 CSBG Allocations." www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/csbg/allocations/2011allocations.htm.

³ These grants are covered in more detail in the separate report to Congress on CSBG discretionary activities. The report for FY 2011 can be found at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/ced-and-rcd-report-to-congress-fy-2011>

State Administrative Costs

No state may spend more than the greater of \$55,000, or five percent of the block grant for state administrative costs. This administrative allotment provides states with the resources necessary to maintain strong oversight of CSBG through fiscal reporting, data collection and analysis, and ongoing assessments of CAAs. It also helps states coordinate and establish linkages between and among governmental and other social services programs to assure the effective delivery of services to low-income people and avoid duplication of services. As Table 2 shows, states collectively used 4.4 percent for their administrative expenditures.

The block grant funded all or part of 594 state positions, the equivalent of 219 full-time state employees (FTEs). Just as the local agencies administer a number of federal and state programs in conjunction with CSBG, so do the state CSBG offices. Altogether, state CSBG offices administered 268 programs in addition to CSBG.

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

Discretionary Projects

The remaining funds may be used at the state's discretion for programs that help accomplish the statutory purposes of the block grant. Discretionary project funding by 46 states accounted for 4.2 percent of CSBG expenditures, or \$27.7 million. These expenditures included:

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

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

State Uses of CSBG Recovery Act Funds

In FY 2009, states received additional CSBG funds due to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act). This one-time grant provided \$1 billion to the CSBG Network, \$973,303,877 of which went to the states. This equals approximately 160 percent more than the funds allocated in regular pre- Recovery FY 2008 CSBG funds. The Recovery Act was signed in April 2009. Once CSBG Recovery Act state plans were approved, states received funds to distribute to CAAs. The CSBG Network had until September 30, 2010 to obligate the funds. While many states began their CSBG Recovery Act projects during their FY 2009 reporting period, the majority of these CSBG Recovery Act funds were spent in FY 2010. States and CAAs mobilized quickly to provide services to low-income people with nearly \$126 million dollars expended by states in FY 2009 and nearly \$811 million in FY 2010. Several states with a July-June CSBG reporting period expended the remainder of their CSBG Recovery Act expenditures, \$19.5 million, during the timeframe of this report. All states had until December 2010 to liquidate their CSBG Recovery Act funds.

Grants to Local Eligible Entities

Unlike regularly appropriated CSBG funds, the CSBG Recovery Act required that 99 percent of the funds received by the states be allocated to local eligible entities. In FY 2011, states expended nearly \$19 million for grants to CAAs as shown in Table 3. As with regularly appropriated CSBG funds, Recovery Act funds could be used for the poverty reduction, revitalization of low-income communities, and empowerment of low-income families and individuals in rural and urban areas to become fully self-sufficient. However, consistent with the intent of the Recovery Act, states and CAAs were expected to focus assistance on activities geared toward the preservation and creation of jobs to promote economic recovery and the provision of assistance to those most impacted by the recession.

State Administrative Funds

While regular CSBG funding allows states to use five percent for administrative purposes, the CSBG Recovery Act included no funding for state administration. Therefore, States relied on administrative funds used for the management of regular CSBG funds. Some state agencies also received supplemental funding from the state government to manage CSBG Recovery Act funds. States committed to maintaining accountability and maximized their limited amount of funds to accomplish the goals of the Recovery Act.

Benefits Enrollment and Coordination Activities

States were required to retain one percent for the purpose of benefits enrollment and coordination activities. In FY 2011, states spent nearly \$487,200 for this purpose.

Benefits enrollment and coordination helps families become stable and move out of poverty. The goal of benefits enrollment and coordination is to ensure that all low-income Americans who qualify for services know about these services and are able to apply for and access them. These funds also support coordination between different providers to prevent duplication of services and promote efficiency and accountability.

The CSBG Network is not new to benefits enrollment and coordination and has practiced and promoted this approach since its beginning. A significant portion of CAAs' annual CSBG expenditures are categorized as

Linkages, which includes intake assessment and referral, supporting coalitions, and coordinating services for low-income people. For more detailed information on Linkages expenditures please see Appendix B.

Table 3: State Uses of Federal CSBG Recovery Act Funds

Fiscal Year	Grants to Local Eligible Entities	State Benefits Enrollment and Coordination Funds	Total
2009	\$125,287,100	\$434,500	\$125,721,600
2010	\$802,903,200	\$7,990,800	\$810,894,000
2011	\$18,973,700	\$487,200	\$19,460,900
Total	\$947,164,000	\$8,912,500	\$956,076,500

*All dollar figures in this table are rounded to the nearest hundred. As a result, columns may not exactly add up to the totals shown.

CAA Accomplishments

Nationwide Resources

In FY 2011, CAAs were allocated financial resources totaling \$15 billion, including \$629.7 million from regularly appropriated CSBG and \$17.4 million from CSBG Recovery Act funds. Although CSBG is a small part of the total resources managed by CAAs, as CAAs receive funding from federal, local, state, and private sources of funding, CSBG’s flexibility allows them to fund staff, infrastructure, innovative programs, and activities not supported by other resources. While federal programs, predominantly those of HHS, provided almost three-quarters of non-CSBG, regularly appropriated funding allocations, private partners contributed over \$1.5 billion. Among Recovery Act programs, the Department of Energy provided the largest share of funding at \$1.1 billion.

Table 4 below shows all allocated resource amounts, as well as the leveraging ratio as compared to regularly appropriated CSBG. State-specific details, including federal, state, private, and local allocations, are available in Appendix B.

Table 4: Resources by Funding Source (State, Local, and Private*) as Compared to CSBG

FUNDING SOURCE	ALLOCATION	LEVERAGING RATIO PER \$1 OF CSBG*	
CSBG Regularly Appropriated	\$629,737,951		\$1.00**
CSBG Recovery Act	\$17,444,036	\$0.03	
Non-CSBG Recovery Act	\$1,507,936,826	\$2.40	
Federal Regularly Appropriated	\$9,050,459,547	\$14.37	
Total Federal Sources without CSBG	\$10,558,396,373		\$16.80
Total Federal Sources with CSBG	\$11,205,578,360		
State	\$1,494,229,502	\$2.37	
Local	\$836,842,262	\$1.33	
Private	\$1,496,260,060	\$2.38	
Value of Volunteer Hours	\$343,658,613	\$0.55	
Total Non-Federal Sources	\$4,170,990,437		\$6.63
TOTAL ALL RESOURCES	\$15,376,568,796		\$23.43

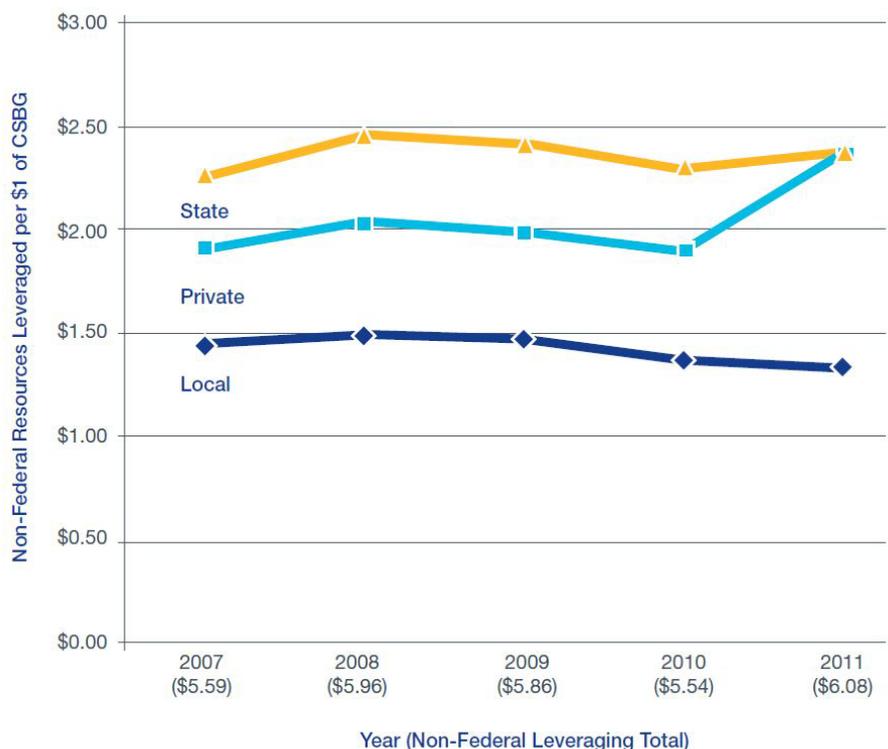
*Calculated by dividing the funding source allocation by the CSBG allocation.

**This amount not included in totals below.

Altogether, the allocated non-federal, regularly appropriated sources of funds matched local CSBG dollars by a ratio of \$6.08 to every dollar of CSBG. If the value of volunteer hours is included, the ratio of these resources to each CSBG dollar increases to \$6.63.⁴ In FY 2011, the “leveraging” ratio of CSBG to non-federal funding, an important indicator of CAAs’ efficacy, was 9 percent higher than 2007 and 10 percent higher than last year. Figure 1 shows the non-federal resources leveraged by CSBG funds.

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

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



The CAA Approach

⁴ The value of volunteer hours can be estimated using the 2011 Federal minimum wage of \$7.25 an hour. Calculated in this way, the 47.4 million volunteer hours recorded by agencies in FY 2011, valued at \$343.7 million, brought the network’s non-federal resources to \$4.2 billion. This is a conservative estimate, however, to value donations of time and skill at the minimum wage. CAAs organize help offered by medical professionals, CPAs, attorneys, teachers, retired executives, printers, and builders, as well as homemakers and low-wage workers in the community. Research by the Independent Sector estimates that the average value of volunteer hours in 2011 was \$ 21.79 —see VALUE OF VOLUNTEER TIME (Washington, DC, 2011), <http://www.independentsector.org/>. Using this more realistic figure would mean that CAAs received volunteer support worth \$1 billion.

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

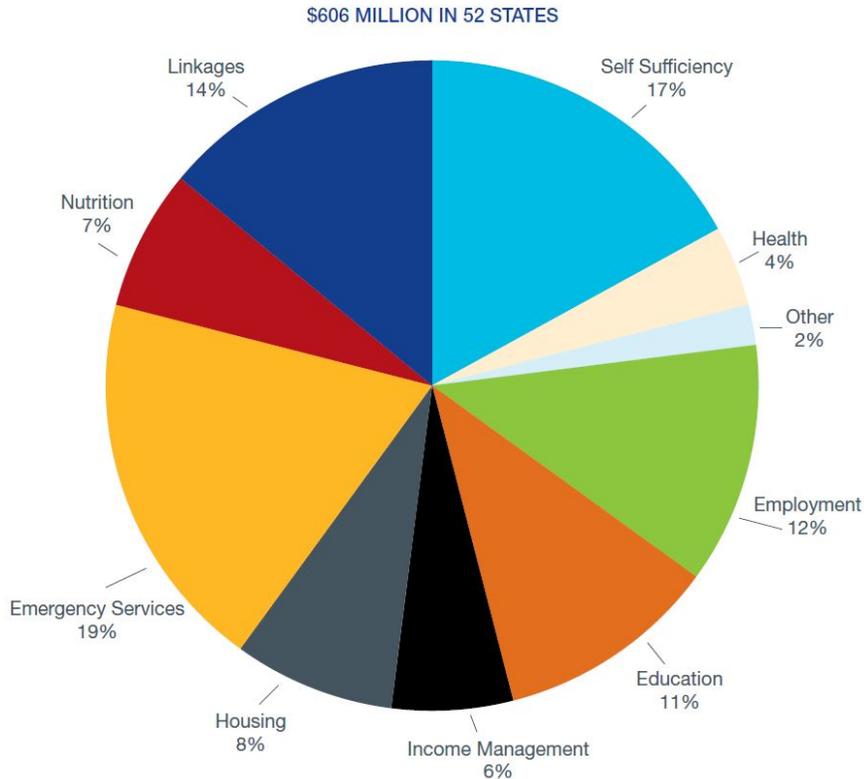
CAAs also mobilize initiatives that benefit entire communities, such as effective responses to high-interest loans or a local business closure. Typically, CAAs must develop the investment partnerships or coalitions that support community improvement.

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

Figure 2 shows how CAAs expended regularly appropriated CSBG funds among these categories in the states.⁵ A project in any one category might further multiple CAA goals and many projects fall into more than one of these categories. To ensure unduplicated figures, funds are only reported under the primary category. The expenditures include agencies' regularly appropriated CSBG funds and any discretionary funds, as well as any funds carried forward from the previous year and expended during the reporting period. States and CAAs vary in their methods for recording expenditures.

Figure 2: Local Agency Uses of CSBG Funds in FY 2011

⁵ While CAAs may have expended funds prior to the end of the reporting period, they may not have requested reimbursement from the state within the timeframe. This causes a variation between states' and CAAs' reported CSBG expenditures.



Unique Initiatives

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

Linkages

The term “linkages” describes funding for a unique local institutional role. It refers to the activities that bring together—i.e., link by mobilizing and coordinating—community members, or groups and, often, government and commercial organizations that serve many communities. Linking a variety of local services, programs, and concerned citizens is a way to combat community-wide causes and conditions of poverty. CAAs categorized 14 percent of their CSBG expenditures, \$83 million, as linkages expenditures.

Linkages also can be observable connections, such as medical transportation, integrated databases of community resources, communications systems, or support and facilities for new community-based initiatives.

Self-Sufficiency Initiatives

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

Self-sufficiency programs provide trained staff to help families analyze their economic, social, medical, and educational goals. After the family develops a formal plan, dedicated CAA staff members identify and coordinate supportive services to help the family members attain their goals over an extended period of engagement. Nearly 17 percent of CSBG funds, over \$102 million, were used for self-sufficiency initiatives.

Youth and Senior Expenditures

Within the service categories, CAAs reported spending nearly \$51 million in CSBG funds on programs serving youth, and approximately \$52 million in CSBG funds on programs serving seniors. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to youth from ages 12 to 18, or persons over 55 years of age. Examples of youth programs include recreational facilities and programs, educational services, health services, prevention of risky behavior, delinquency prevention, employment, and mentoring projects. Seniors' programs help seniors to avoid or ameliorate illness or incapacity, address absence of a caretaker or relative, prevent abuse and neglect, and promote wellness. Expenditures made by each state for programs serving youth and seniors can be found in Appendix B.

Recovery Act Initiatives

CAAs worked diligently to achieve three immediate goals of the Recovery Act: creating new jobs and saving existing ones, spurring economic activity and investing in long-term growth, and fostering unprecedented levels of accountability and transparency in government spending.

Under the Recovery Act, OCS awarded an evaluation contract to Urban Institute (UI). The evaluation had four major components: to assess the implementation of the CSBG Recovery Act funds and summarize lessons learned and good practices; to identify potential areas for greater interagency coordination, collaboration, and cooperation that might facilitate program design and improve program implementation; to compare regulatory and statutory provisions of CSBG with other Federal anti-poverty programs that also directly support Community Action Agencies; and to analyze administrative expenditures for the CSBG program and compare these levels to similar nonprofit programs.

The evaluation was conducted over 18 months, from September 2010 to February 2012, and relied on both primary and secondary data. UI produced three products: a CSBG Recovery Act Process Evaluation Final Report; a CSBG Administrative Expenses Report; and a document that compares CSBG with Other Federal Programs. More information about the UI evaluation study is posted on the OCS website: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-spotlight-on-poverty>.

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

Reflected in Appendix B, and summarized below, is a breakdown of state spending by program services category. A comparison of planned and actual uses of funds is provided later in Appendix B. The largest categories of CSBG expenditures for regularly appropriated CSBG funds were emergency services (20 percent) and self-sufficiency programs (17 percent). The largest categories of CSBG expenditures for Recovery Act funds were self-sufficiency (40 percent) and emergency services (23 percent). Uses of CSBG funds are reflected in the data tables contained in this report.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

In FY 2011, states reported spending approximately \$102 million in regularly appropriated CSBG funds and \$8 million in Recovery Act funds on self-sufficiency programs. These programs offer a continuum of services to assist families in becoming more financially independent. Services supported include:

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

Emergency Services Programs

In FY 2011, states reported spending approximately \$119 million in regularly appropriated CSBG funds and \$4 million in Recovery Act CSBG funds for emergency services to manage many kinds of crises, including:

- Emergency temporary housing;
- Rental or mortgage assistance and intervention with landlords;
- Cash assistance/short term loans;
- Energy crisis assistance and utility shut-off prevention;
- Emergency food, clothing, and furniture;
- Crisis intervention in response to child or spousal abuse;
- Emergency heating system repair;
- Crisis intervention telephone hotlines;

- Linkages with other services and organizations to assemble a combination of short-term resources and longer-term support; and/or
- Natural disaster response and assistance.

Employment Programs

In FY 2011, states reported spending approximately \$71 million in regularly-appropriated CSBG funds and \$2 million in Recovery Act funds to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment. These services include:

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

Education Programs

In FY 2011, states reported spending approximately \$65 million in regularly appropriated CSBG funds and \$530,713 in Recovery Act funds to provide education services. Services supported include:

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

- Computer-based courses to help train participants for the modern-day workforce.

Income Management Programs

In FY 2011, states reported spending approximately \$35 million in CSBG in regularly appropriated CSBG funds and \$320,043 in Recovery Act funds on income management programs in FY 2011. 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 2011, states reported spending approximately \$48 million in regularly appropriated CSBG funds and \$792,672 in Recovery Act funds for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environment of low-income individuals and families. Services supported include:

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

Nutrition Programs

In FY 2011, states reported spending approximately \$43 million in regularly appropriated CSBG funds and \$569,494 in Recovery Act 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 2011, states reported spending approximately \$82 million in regularly appropriated CSBG funds and \$1 million in Recovery Act funds on linkage initiatives. Linkage programs can involve a variety of local activities that CSBG supports, including:

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

Health Programs

In FY 2011, states reported spending approximately \$24 million in regularly appropriated CSBG funds and \$195,194 in Recovery Act funds 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, state Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), or Medicaid;
- Recruitment of volunteer medical personnel to assist uninsured low-income families;
- Prenatal care, maternal health, and infant health screenings;
- Assistance with pharmaceutical donation programs;
- Health-related information for all ages, including Medicare/Medicaid enrollment and claims filing;
- Immunization;
- Periodic screening for serious health problems, such as tuberculosis, breast cancer, HIV infection, and mental health disorders;
- Health screening of all children;
- Treatment for substance abuse;
- Other health services, including dental care, health insurance advocacy, CPR training, and education about wellness, obesity, and first aid; and/or
- Transportation to health care facilities and medical appointments.

Other Programs

In FY 2011, states reported spending approximately \$13 million in regularly-appropriated CSBG funds and \$18,751 in Recovery Act funds on CSBG-funded programs that could not be placed in any of the other nine statutory service categories. The majority of services reported centered on eligible entity capacity building with the goal of increasing performance management and outcomes.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

In FY 2011, as part of the aforementioned \$605 million⁶ regularly-appropriated CSBG funds spent on direct delivery of local services, states reported spending approximately \$50 million on programs serving youth, and approximately \$52 million on programs serving seniors. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages 12 to 18 or persons over 55 years of age. The \$605 million is tracked by service category but also tracked by the proportion of the funds devoted to programs for youth and seniors.

⁶ This amount represents all CSBG funds expended by CAAs during FY 2011. All dollar amounts for CSBG expenditure categories listed on pages 22-27 are rounded to the nearest million. Full CSBG expenditure amounts by category can be found in Appendix B.

In FY 2011, as part of the \$19 million in CSBG Recovery Act funds spent on direct delivery of local services, states reported spending approximately \$1.7 million on programs serving youth, and approximately \$1.5 million on programs serving seniors. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages 12-to-18 or persons over 55 years of age. The \$19 million is tracked by service category but also tracked by the proportion of the funds devoted to programs for youth and seniors. Appendix B provides the expenditures made by each State for programs serving youth and seniors. Youth programs supported include:

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

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

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

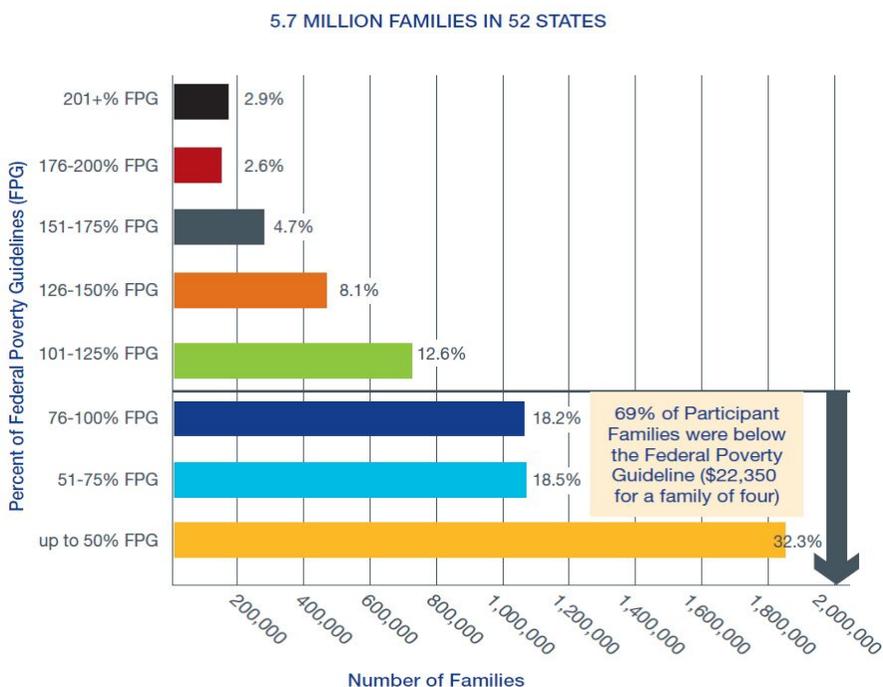
Participants of CAA Programs

In FY 2011, CAAs in every state reported information about the participants in their programs and projects. Over 18.7 million individuals, who were members of 7.6 million families, participated in CAA programs. The CSBG IS Survey captured demographics of 80 percent of this population.

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

Individuals and families aided by CAAs face poverty and economic insecurity in varying degrees. Out of the 5.7 million families reporting their poverty status to CAAs, 69 percent were at or below the FPG, or \$18,530 for a family of three. Nearly two million families (32 percent) were “severely poor,” with incomes at or below 50 percent of the FPG, or below \$9,265 for a family of three. Figure 3 shows the proportion of families with incomes at or below percentages of the FPG for the states. Only 18 percent of all participant families had incomes higher than 125 percent of the FPG. For CSBG Recovery Act funds, CAAs could serve families up to 200 percent of the FPG. Only three percent of all participant families had incomes higher than 200 percent of FPG. Many families with incomes twice as high as the official poverty level are still struggling. In fact, one in five families below 200 percent FPG has a zero or negative net worth excluding home equity.⁷ CAAs served about 22 percent of all those who were in poverty, and at least 1.8 million others with slightly higher incomes.

Figure 3: Poverty Status of CAA Program Participant Families



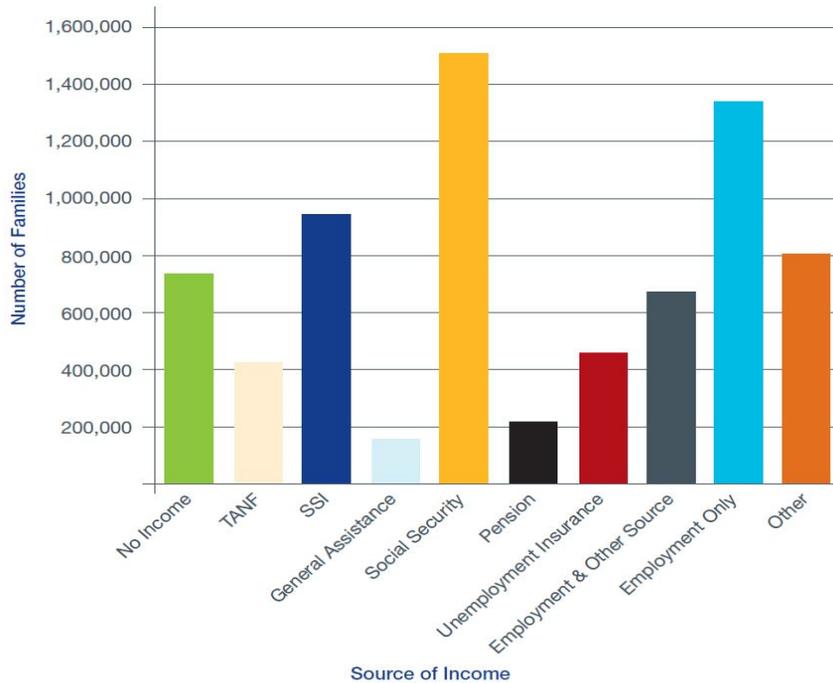
⁷ McKernan, Signe-Mary and Caroline Ratcliffe. “Asset Building for Today’s Stability and Tomorrow’s Security.” 2009. www.urban.org/url.cfm?ID=1001374

Income Sources

Low-income households experience significantly greater instability in their monthly incomes than high-income households. Income sources are wages, government assistance,⁸ social security, pension, and other types of resources. Families have the ability to report all sources of income, not just the primary source. In addition, 740,000 families that came to their CAAs reported zero income. The following statistics outline key income trends of families in the CSBG Network who reported one or more sources of income.

- Over 87 percent of participant families reporting one or more sources of income, or 4.2 million families, included a worker, an unemployed job-seeker, or a retired worker.
- Over 1.3 million low-wage participant families relied solely on their wages for income.
- CAAs served 1.7 million families living on retirement income from Social Security or pensions. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) provided income to less than 9 percent of the families served by CAAs.

Figure 4: Sources of Income for CAA Program Participant Families



⁸ See figure 4 for full list of income sources. Government assistance includes TANF and unemployment insurance.

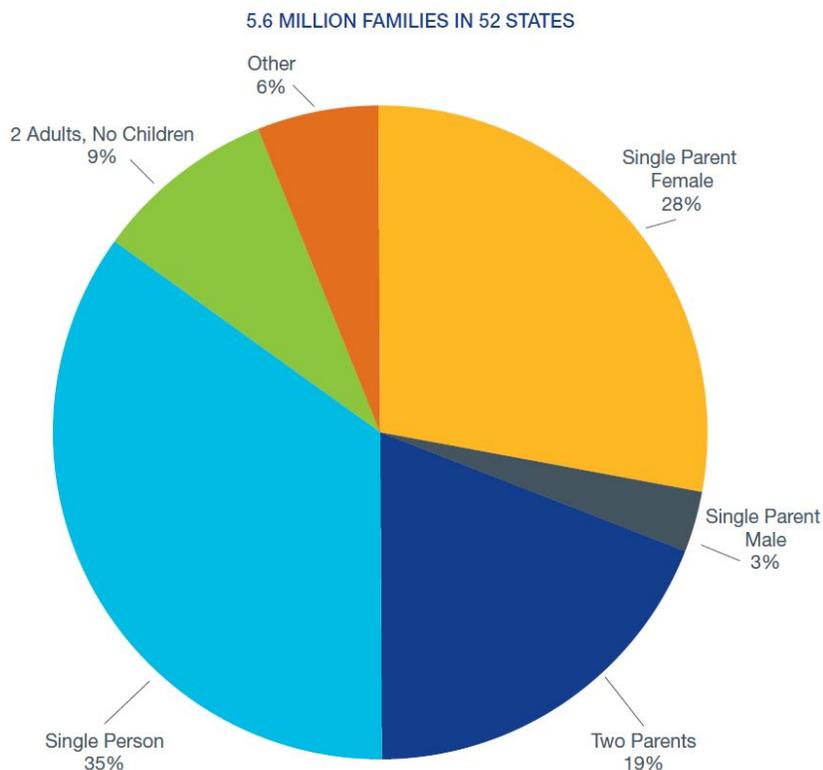
Family Structure of Participants

Over one-third of all families reporting family composition were people who lived alone. Individuals living alone are disproportionately likely to be poor.⁹ During FY 2010, the most recent year with Census data available, people living alone made up only 17.7 percent of the entire U.S. population, but 26.8 percent of the U.S. population living in poverty.¹⁰

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

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

Figure 5: Family Composition of CAA Program Participants



⁹ U.S. Bureau of the Census. Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2010, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2011.

¹⁰ Ibid. Numbers were taken from the Census Bureau's count of unrelated individuals.

Single parent families have the highest poverty rate of all family types,¹¹ and 62 percent of all CAA program participants' households with children were of this type. CAAs served more than 2.2 million two- and three-person families and more than 55,000 families with eight or more members. The average family size of the participants who were surveyed was 2.5 members per family.

Race and Ethnicity of Participants

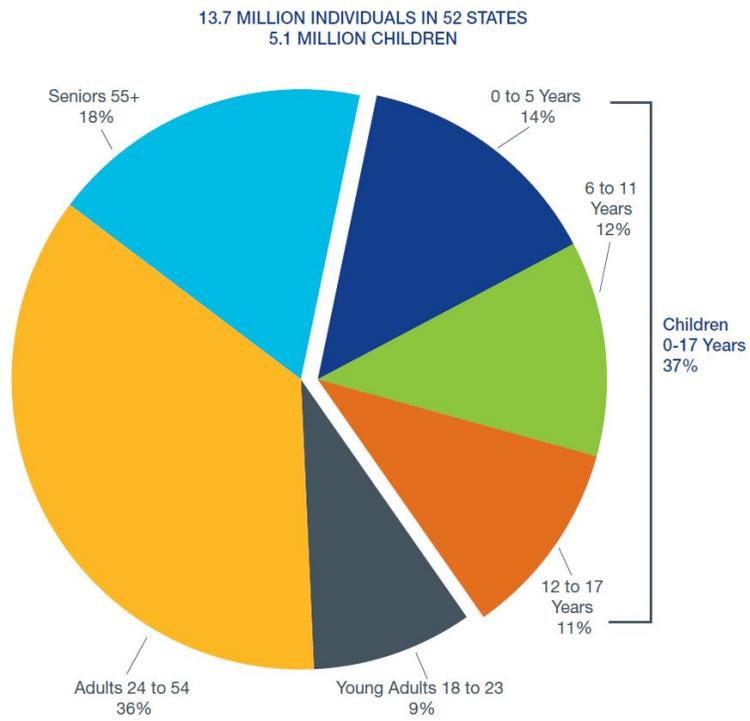
CAA program participants are ethnically and racially diverse. Ethnicity data offered by over 12.6 million individuals indicated that nearly 19 percent identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino. In 18 States, 20 percent or more of the participants self-identified as Hispanic or Latino. It is important to note that Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic identity, and may include individuals who identify as White, African-American, only by ethnicity and not by a racial group at all, or who self-identify as multi-racial or other. Given the racial diversity present in this ethnic group, these responses are not aggregated with racial data, presented below, which includes the racial self-identification of some, but not all, individuals who also reported a Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

Participants' survey responses reflect the following racial breakdown:

- 59.1 percent White
- 25.6 percent African-American
- 1.6 percent American Indian or Alaska Native
- 1.9 percent Asian
- 4.4 percent multi-racial
- 0.4 percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
- 7.0 percent of another race

¹¹ Ibid.

Figure 6: Age Groups of CAA Program Participants



Children in CAA Programs

The participants in CAA programs included over 5.1 million children under the age of 18. In fact, children age 17 and under made up 37 percent of all individuals served. Nearly two million children, or 14 percent of all CAA program participants, were five years of age or younger, as Figure 6 shows. CAA programs also served over 1 million vulnerable young adults between 18 and 24.

Seniors in CAA Programs

Over 18 percent of CAA program participants reporting age, or over 2.5 million people, were 55 years or older, and nearly 40 percent of the participants in that age group were 70 years or older. CAAs helped these older participants maintain their independence and remain engaged in their communities.

Barriers to Self-Sufficiency

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

- **Health Risks:** Health insurance data offered by over 10.3 million participants indicated that 35 percent were without medical insurance. Research has found that lack of health insurance is a strong predictor of future critical hardships for families at all income levels, but it is particularly strong for those with incomes below 200 percent Federal Poverty Guideline.¹²
- **Disabilities:** Disability data collected from over 11.2 million participants indicated that 18 percent of the CAA program participants were disabled. Research shows that among work-age adults with disabilities, more than 65 percent are unemployed. Of these working adults, nearly one-third earn an income below the poverty level.
- **Lack of Education:** Thirty-five percent of adults older than 24 lacked a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, and only 21 percent undertook any postsecondary study. Research has found that adults with a bachelor's degree earn 50 percent more than high school graduates and 114 percent more than those who do not have high school diplomas.¹³
- **Homelessness:** Housing data offered by 5.6 million participants indicated that 3.4 percent were homeless. Homelessness does not equate to unemployment. In fact, almost half of the homeless population works, but does not earn enough to pay for housing.¹⁴

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

¹² Boushey, Heather. "Staying employed after welfare: Work supports and job quality vital to employment tenure and wage growth." 2002. www.epi.org/publications/entry/briefingpapers_bp128.

¹³ National Center for Education Statistics. "Fast Facts." nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=77.

¹⁴ National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty. "Homelessness and Poverty in America." www.nlchp.org/hapia.cfm.

CSBG Training, Technical Assistance, and Related Activities

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

To carry out the above purposes and activities, OCS used FY 2011 CSBG Act funds to make training and technical assistance awards to national organizations and state associations with knowledge and expertise in providing services to and/or working on behalf of low-income citizens and communities. To ensure and document the appropriate use of these funds, OCS funded activities in the following categories:

- State Performance Management Clearinghouse;
- Data Collection, Analysis and Dissemination;
- Financial Management and Administrative Governance;
- Risk Mitigation and Quality Improvement;
- Community Economic Development Exemplary Practices;
- Legal Issues and Compliance;
- Leadership Development; and
- Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia.

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

State Performance Management Clearinghouse

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

Data Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination for the CSBG

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

Financial Management and Administrative Governance Training

Continuation awards were made in this category to support two-year cooperative agreements that were awarded in FY 2010. The awards were made to Meliora Partners, Inc., located in Marshalltown, Iowa and Community Action Program Legal Services, Inc. (CAPLAW) located in Boston, Massachusetts. Meliora Partners received a No-Cost Extension to complete the project. Meliora Partners' project ended June 30, 2013.

Meliora Partners was funded to establish a protocol to define and rank exemplary financial management and administrative governance practices; publish rankings of exemplary practices and policies recommended by the CSBG Network; create and disseminate risk assessment tools designed to help states and eligible entities respond more effectively to financial and governance vulnerabilities; institute uniform procedures for documenting and evaluating the effectiveness of risk assessments and exemplary practices and policies; and establish mechanisms for ongoing identification, evaluation and dissemination of effective financial and administrative exemplary practices and policies.

CAPLAW was funded to create a national training and technical assistance (T/TA) strategy to help CSBG recipients strengthen their fiscal, administrative, and governance capacities. The strategy focuses on organizational stabilization and support for eligible entities; high quality program management capacity building for eligible entities; promotion of exemplary financial and administrative governance practices and policies; and providing sustainability guidance and resources to assist eligible entities. CAPLAW also piloted a replicable Financial Leadership Program, which teaches eligible entities how to analyze their organization's total financial health and better match resources with their mission and community needs.

More information about the Meliora Partners cooperative agreement is available at:

<http://www.virtualcap.org/viewprogram.cfm?pid=305>

<http://www.virtualcap.org/viewprogram.cfm?pid=301>

<http://www.virtualcap.org/viewprogram.cfm?pid=197>

More information about the CAPLAW cooperative agreement is available at:

<http://caplaw.org/resources/bytopic/financialmanagement.html>

<http://caplaw.org/resources/bytopic/governance.html>

<http://caplaw.org/resources/bytopic/csbg.html>

National Risk Mitigation and Quality Improvement Center

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

National Economic Development Exemplary Practices Initiative

A continuation award was made to support a three-year cooperative agreement that was awarded in FY 2009 to Community Action Partnership. The purpose of the award was to promote the long term well-being of residents of low- and moderate-income communities. The agreement focused on identifying, documenting, and disseminating strategies that enabled the CSBG Network to revitalize communities, develop and rehabilitate affordable housing, promote energy efficiency, attract investments, build wealth, and encourage entrepreneurship. The initiative promoted innovation, accountability, and responsiveness to specific community and economic development needs that help promote a long-term reduction in poverty in rural and urban areas. CAP developed toolkits for an interactive economic development website and hosted a series of webinars on topics such as organizational sustainability, market testing, and business planning for income-generating ventures. Videos that highlight CAAs involved in economic development projects were developed. CAP hosted and routinely updated an interactive website with economic development models, best practices projects and other related resources. The website address is: <http://www.partnershipced.org/>.

Strengthening CSBG Eligible Entities to Address Legal Issues

A continuation award was made to support a two-year cooperative agreement that was made in FY 2010 to Community Action Program Legal Services, Inc.(CAPLAW). CAPLAW promoted adoption and implementation of exemplary legal practices throughout the eligible entity network. It reported on exemplary legal practices, developed a web-accessible [guidebook](#) on exemplary legal practices, and posted an online training module on developing exemplary legal practices and model policies and [self-assessment](#) tools. CAPLAW provided individual agency legal consultations, published updates and revisions on their existing training manuals and modules, expanded the eligible entity attorney network and presented substantive and timely training on legal and governance topics. The project resulted in better coordinated training and technical assistance in organizational stabilization for eligible entities that experienced fiscal, organizational or legal challenges, a greater understanding of statutory and regulatory requirements and more exemplary

legal practices and policies for eligible entities. More information about this cooperative agreement is available at the links listed:

<http://www.capl原因.org/resources/selfassessment.html>

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

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

Leadership Development Center of Excellence

A new one-year cooperative agreement award was made to Community Action Partnership in the District of Columbia. The award was used to establish a National Leadership Development Center of Excellence to serve as a central gateway to build the long-term capacity of eligible entities. CAP established a pilot National Leadership Academy for emerging leaders from CSBG state associations and from the CSBG Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia organizations. National training conferences, on-line resources and social media, improved training resources and toolkits were used to help eligible entities meet the need for succession planning, staff retention, cross-disciplinary leadership best practices, sustainability and fund diversity. Training materials and resources were tiered to meet introductory, intermediate and advanced needs of the eligible entities. This grantee received a no-cost extension to complete the project. The project ended February 28, 2013.

Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia

New awards were made to ten organizations to establish and support an enhanced state, regional, and national training and technical assistance strategy for collaboration, capacity-building and exemplary practice in CSBG. Nine of the ten organizations received 17-month awards and one received a 12-month award. These ten organizations, known as Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia (RPICs) grantees, were funded to partner with CSBG State Associations to serve as fiscal agents and provide technical assistance, including assisting State Associations. The goals are to mitigate risks associated with the use of CSBG funds, promote exemplary practices and innovative programming, measure and document performance, work with states to help ensure eligible entities meet their fiduciary responsibilities and ensure that CSBG-funded services create and strengthen sustainable economic resources in communities. The RPICs are serving as regional focal points to lead the development of a comprehensive and integrated system of training and technical assistance capacity-building activities for State Associations. They are helping to ensure the long-term capacity of state associations of CAAs, promoting sustained relationships between State Associations and the corresponding state CSBG Lead Agencies, and disseminating training and technical information, including exemplary practices, to State Associations and throughout the CSBG training and technical assistance Network.

Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA)

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

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

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

Results Oriented Management Principles

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

Results Oriented Accountability Principles

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

National Performance Goals and Indicators

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

National Performance Goals

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

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

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

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

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

Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.

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

National Performance Indicators

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

The NPIs cover the following outcome areas:

1.1 – Employment

1.2 – Employment Supports

1.3 – Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization

2.1 – Community Improvement and Revitalization

2.2 – Community Quality of Life and Assets

2.3 – Community Engagement

2.4 – Employment Growth from Recovery Act Funds

3.1 – Civic Investment

3.2 – Community Empowerment through Maximum Feasible Participation

4.1 – Expanding Opportunities through Community-Wide Partnerships

5.1 – Agency Development

6.1 – Independent Living

6.2 – Emergency Assistance

6.3 – Child and Family Development

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

6.5 – Service Counts

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

National Performance Outcomes

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

During FY 2011, states and CAAs reported outcomes in support of the NPIs. In order to tell a more complete story, 10 narratives about NPI outcome achievements and successes are included along with the national data. These narratives, written and submitted by states and CAAs, represent a cross-section of the impact that CAAs make every day in local communities through innovative strategies and with the support of CSBG funding.

National Performance Data

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

According to Information Memorandum 49, issued February 21, 2001, “OCS believes that the six national ROMA goals reflect a number of important concepts that transcend CSBG as a stand-alone program.¹⁵ The goals convey the unique strengths that the broader concept of community action brings to the Nation’s anti-poverty efforts:

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

¹⁵ Information Memorandum No. 49 can be found at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-information-memoranda>.

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

Figure 7: Community Action Program Participants Obtaining Employment

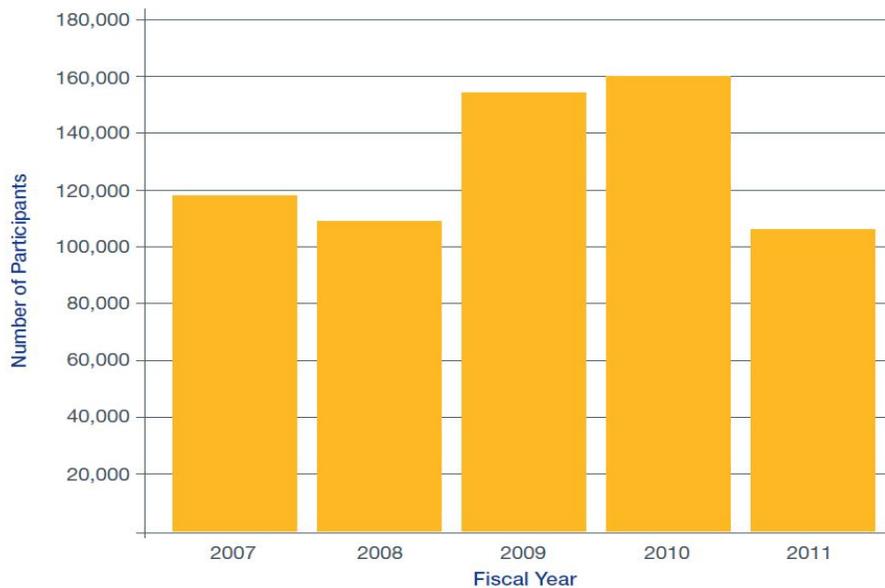


Figure 7 shows the number of CAA program participants who gained employment as a result of CAA initiatives over the last five years. The number of program participants gaining employment decreased by 33 percent over last year. This was due to the closeout of Recovery Act funding, resulting in decreased CAA service capacity. This is in line with national statistics; in June 2011 the average length of unemployment was at an all-time high—nearly 40 weeks.¹⁶

¹⁶ Unemployment data highlighted on New York Times “Economix” blog, June 3, 2011: economix.blogs.nytimes.com/2011/06/03/average-length-of-unemployment-at-all-time-high/. Actual data from the Labor Force Statistics taken from the Current Population Survey and collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: www.bls.gov/webapps/legacy/cpsatab12.htm.

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

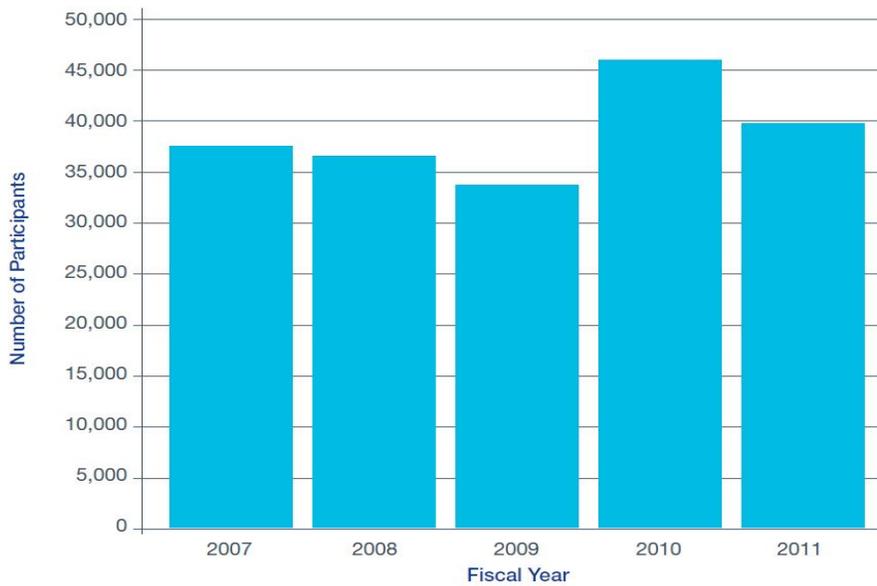


Figure 8 provides trend information for the number of CAA program participants who experienced an increase in income and/or benefits from employment as a result of CAA interventions over the past five years.

The figure above illustrates that every year since 2007, as a result of CAA assistance, at least 33,000 low-income program participants with jobs obtained an increase in income and/or benefits from employment. The number of individuals experiencing greater income from employment increased by 9 percent from FY 2008, and decreased by 14 percent from FY 2010, due in part to the closeout of CSBG Recovery Act funding.

1.1: Employment

The CSBG Network achieved employment outcomes:

- 105,846** Unemployed low-income people obtained a job.
- 55,916** Unemployed low-income people obtained a job and maintained it for at least 90 days.
- 39,262** Low-income people with jobs obtained an increase in income and/or benefits.
- 24,210** Low-income people achieved “living wage” employment and/or benefits.

1.2: Employment Supports

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

Job Skills

- 187,763** Low-income people obtained skills/competencies required for employment.

Education

- 19,862** Low-income people completed Adult Basic Education (ABE) or General Educational Development (GED) coursework and received a certificate or diploma.
- 16,073** Low-income people completed postsecondary education and obtained a certificate or diploma.

Care for Children

- 90,106** Low-income people enrolled school-aged children in before and after school programs.
- 220,751** Low-income people obtained child care for pre-school children or dependents.

Transportation

- 228,337** Low-income people gained access to reliable transportation and/or a driver's license.

Health Care

- 353,250** Low-income people obtained health care services for themselves or a family member.

Housing

- 157,806** Low-income people obtained safe and affordable housing.

Food and Nutrition

- 1,755,723** Low-income people obtained food assistance.

Energy Security

- 2,162,359** Low-income people obtained non-emergency Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) energy assistance.
- 187,836** Low-income people obtained non-emergency Weatherization assistance.
- 145,794** Low-income people obtained other non-emergency energy assistance.

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

1.3: Economic Asset Enhancement

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

Tax Credits

384,992 Low-income families in CAA tax preparation programs qualified for federal or state tax credits.

\$479,490,567 anticipated total tax credits.

Child Support Payments

11,548 Low-income families were helped to obtain court-ordered child support payments.

\$22,624,099 anticipated total payments.

Utility Savings

508,481 Low-income families enrolled in telephone lifeline programs and/or received energy bill discounts.

\$116,800,189 anticipated total savings.

1.3 Economic Asset Utilization

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

Maintain a Family Budget

65,271 Low-income families demonstrated the ability to complete and maintain a budget for over 90 days.

Open Individual Development Accounts or Other Savings

19,035 Low-income families opened Individual Development Accounts (IDA) or other savings accounts.

Increase Savings

19,690 Low-income families increased their savings through IDA or other savings accounts.

\$5,371,967 total savings amount.

Capitalize Small Business

1,232 Low-income families began small businesses with accumulated savings.

\$1,380,166 in savings used.

Enroll in Higher Education

1,163 Low-income families pursued post-secondary education with accumulated savings.

\$1,606,298 in savings used.

Purchase a Home

1,493 Low-income families purchased a home with accumulated savings.

\$5,303,085 in savings used.

Purchase Other Assets

1,143 Low-income families purchased other assets with accumulated savings.

\$1,066,554 in savings used.

2.1 Community Improvement and Revitalization

The CSBG Network increased and preserved community opportunities and resources for low-income people through programs, partnerships, and advocacy.¹⁷

Saved or Created Jobs

18,364 Jobs created or saved from reduction or elimination in the community.

Living Wage Jobs

10,279 Accessible “living wage” jobs created or preserved in the community.

New Housing

41,658 Safe and affordable housing units created in the community.

Improved or Preserved Housing

346,757 Existing housing units improved or preserved through construction, weatherization, or rehabilitation.

Health Care Services

724,399 Accessible safe and affordable health care services/facilities for low-income people created or saved from reduction or elimination.

¹⁷ CSBG does not support lobbying activities. The NPIs are outcomes from all activities of a Community Action Agency and many of the agencies typically receive funding from multiple (federal, state, local, and private) sources, not just CSBG. Many of these sources will allow for advocacy activities. In addition, the outcomes reported in NPI 2.1 and NPI 2.2 describe the alliances, partnerships, and relationships developed by the CAA to improve the quality of life and assets of the community and may not indicate lobbying efforts, but rather an increasing awareness and education of the public that influences public policy.

Child Care and Child Development

151,193 Child care or child development placement opportunities for low-income children created or saved from reduction or elimination.

Youth Programs

107,724 Before or after school program placement opportunities for low-income families created or saved from reduction or elimination.

Transportation

2,300,940 Transportation opportunities for low-income people (public transportation routes, rides, carpool arrangements, car purchase, and maintenance) created, expanded, or saved from elimination.

Educational Opportunities

123,905 Educational and training placement opportunities for low-income people created, expanded, or saved from elimination (including literacy, job training, ABE/GED, and postsecondary education).

2.2 Community Quality of Life and Assets

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

Public Policy

77,333 Community assets (i.e. low- and moderate-income housing, jobs, education and training opportunities, bus rides, and medical appointments) preserved or increased as a result of CAA advocacy for changes in laws, regulations, or public policies.

Community Facilities

543,408 Community facilities created, expanded, or saved from reduction or elimination as a result of CAA initiatives.

Community Services

174,582 Community services created, expanded, or saved from reduction or elimination as a result of CAA initiatives.

Commercial Services

88,120 Commercial services within low-income communities created, expanded, or saved from elimination as a result of CAA initiatives.

Quality-of-Life Resources

305,368 Neighborhood quality-of-life resources (i.e. parks, youth sports teams, recreation centers, special police foot patrols, and volunteer neighborhood watch programs) created, expanded, or preserved as a result of CAA initiatives.

2.3 Community Engagement

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

657,242 Community members mobilized by CAAs to participate in community revitalization and anti-poverty initiatives.

47,401,188 Volunteer hours donated to CAAs.

2.4 Employment Growth from Recovery Act Funds¹⁸

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

37,545 Jobs created at least in part by Recovery Act funds.

5,933 Jobs saved at least in part by Recovery Act funds.

In addition to receiving CSBG Recovery Act funds, CAAs received Recovery Act funds from many other federal sources, such as the Department of Energy and the Department of Labor, as well as other HHS programs like Head Start. This NPI captures the total number of jobs created or saved at least in part by any Recovery Act funds in the community in FY 2011.

3.1 Community Enhancement through Maximum Feasible Participation

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

27,493,745 Volunteer hours donated by low-income individuals to CAAs.

Many low-income people assisted by CSBG become active in their community by participating in activities at their CAA. To capture the impact of low-income program participants, NPI 3.1 was added in FY 2009. Based on the total number of volunteer hours reported in NPI 2.3, 58 percent of total volunteered time was donated by low-income individuals.

3.2 Community Empowerment through Maximum Feasible Participation

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

¹⁸ These data reflect counts of positions created or saved by any Recovery Act Funds, not Full Time Equivalents (FTEs), and not exclusively by CSBG Recovery Act funds.

Community Decision-Making

63,905 Low-income people participated in formal community organizations, government, boards, or councils that provide input to decision-making and policy setting as a result of CAA efforts.

Community Business Ownership

3,704 Low-income people acquired businesses in their communities as a result of CAA assistance.

Homeownership in the Community

4,617 Low-income people purchased a home in their community as a result of CAA assistance.

Community Involvement

309,395 Low-income people engaged in non-governance community activities or groups created or supported by CAAs.

4.1 Expanding Opportunities Through Community-Wide Partnerships

177,122 Organizations worked with the CSBG Network to promote family and community outcomes.

These organizations included:

- 44,161** Nonprofits
- 20,745** Faith-Based Organizations
- 14,892** Local Governments
- 8,288** State Governments
- 4,208** Federal Government
- 45,011** For-Profit Business or Corporations
- 9,903** Consortiums/Collaborations
- 4,810** Housing Consortiums/Collaborations
- 9,963** School Districts
- 5,235** Institutions of Postsecondary Education/Training
- 5,497** Financial/Banking Institutions
- 12,844** Health Service Institutions
- 4,648** Statewide Associations or Collaborations

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

5.1 Agency Development

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

Certified Trainers in Local CAAs

520 Certified Community Action Professionals (CCAP)

272 Nationally Certified ROMA Trainers

3,019 Family Development Trainers

7,486 Child Development Trainers

Training Participation

113,574 Staff attending trainings

12,790 Board members attending trainings

2,727,197 Hours of staff in trainings

83,694 Hours of Board members in trainings

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

6.1 Independent Living

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

Senior Citizens

2,020,575 Senior citizens received services and maintained an independent living situation as a result of services.

Individuals with Disabilities

1,254,073* Individuals with disabilities received services and maintained an independent living situation

as a result of services.

96,335 Of those individuals were 17 years old and younger.

397,708 Of those individuals were between 18 and 54 years old.

570,789 Of those individuals were 55 years old and older.

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

6.2 Emergency Assistance

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

Individuals Emergency Services

8,706,925	Emergency Food
3,639,811	Emergency Fuel or Utility Payments
276,462	Emergency Rent or Mortgage Assistance
61,417	Emergency Car or Home Repair
312,778	Emergency Temporary Shelter
145,756	Emergency Medical Care
48,216	Emergency Protection from Violence
58,900	Emergency Legal Assistance
322,031	Emergency Transportation
122,287	Disaster Relief
327,535	Emergency Clothing

6.3 Child and Family Development

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

Infants and Children

577,313 Infants and children obtained age-appropriate immunizations, medical, and dental care.

1,579,898 Infants and children received adequate nutrition, assisting in their growth and development.

- 413,557** Infants and children participated in pre-school activities, assisting in developing school readiness skills.
- 196,178** Children who participated in pre-school activities became developmentally ready to enter kindergarten or first grade.

Youth

- 178,410** Youth experienced improved health and physical development.
- 140,689** Youth experienced improved social and emotional development.
- 103,684** Youth avoided risk-taking behavior for a defined period of time.
- 37,077** Youth reduced involvement with the criminal justice system.
- 158,678** Youth increased their academic, athletic, or social skills by participating in before or after school programs.

Parents and Other Adults

- 250,268** Parents and/or other adults learned and exhibited improved parenting skills.
- 244,418** Parents and/or other adults learned and exhibited improved family functioning skills.

6.4: Family Supports

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

Care for Children

- 47,446** Participants enrolled children in before or after school programs.
- 77,372** Participants obtained care for a child or other dependent.

Transportation

- 530,810** Participants obtained access to reliable transportation and/or a driver's license.

Health Care

- 136,861** Participants obtained health care services for themselves or family member.

Housing

- 99,077** Participants obtained safe and affordable housing.

Food and Nutrition

- 1,107,511** Participants obtained food assistance.

Energy Security

- 1,450,434** Participants obtained non-emergency Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) energy assistance.
- 112,757** Participants obtained non-emergency Weatherization assistance.
- 92,866** Participants obtained other non-emergency energy assistance.

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

6.5 Service Counts

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

Services Provided

- 13,523,346** Food Boxes
- 245,373,840** Pounds of Food
- 1,900,832** Units of Clothing
- 16,894,756** Rides Provided
- 8,355,686** Information and Referral Calls

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

Outcomes Summary

The outcomes documented above show the CSBG Network's impact on the nation's most vulnerable individuals, families, and communities. CAAs use ROMA to continually analyze and improve their programs and results. The outcome of those activities is captured in the indicators. It is worth noting that numerical decreases from 2011 and may reflect the two-year influx of CSBG Recovery Act and other Recovery Act funds in 2009, and the subsequent significant decrease in funding due the end of the short-term resources.

In all, the CSBG Network reduced or eliminated 36.5 million conditions of poverty in FY 2011. The following is a demonstration of the key areas in which the Network made improvements. While some participants may have received a single service in only one key area to improve their self-sufficiency, many others received multiple services. For example, an individual coming to a CAA in need of employment may have needed additional education to secure a job as well as transportation and childcare to ensure they maintained it.

Employment

The CSBG Network assisted clients with finding and maintaining employment and increasing wages or benefits. CAAs supported these outcomes by partnering with local businesses to provide job training and certifications and by subsidizing positions that would have been eliminated without CSBG Network involvement. In addition to direct job-seeking and training assistance, CAAs provided many services that remove barriers to employment, such as safe and reliable housing and transportation.

Employment-related initiatives were a major part of CAAs' efforts to address high unemployment. As a result of CAA involvement, nearly 106,000 unemployed individuals obtained jobs. To help low-income people maintain employment, the CSBG Network helped more than 228,000 people secure reliable transportation. This is an increase of 40 percent from the previous year.

Education

Both children and adults benefit from the educational opportunities provided by the CSBG Network. CAAs make education more accessible to low-income individuals through Adult Basic Education (ABE) or General High School Equivalency Diploma (GED) courses, college scholarships, skills training, and a multitude of options and support services based on local need. Over 187,000 individuals obtained skills required for employment.

The number of people completing college as a result of CSBG Network assistance was more than 16,000. In addition to enrolling tens of thousands of youth in before and after-school programs, the CSBG Network also was instrumental in assisting nearly 414,000 children to develop necessary school readiness skills through participation in pre-school activities.

Health Care

The CSBG Network made health care more accessible to nearly 490,000 low-income individuals. CAAs helped infants and children improve and maintain their health in several ways. More than 577,000 infants and children received necessary immunizations, medical care, and dental care. In addition, 1.6 million infants and children received adequate nutrition, which assisted in their growth and development.

Energy

The CSBG Network provided energy services to low-income individuals through Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and other energy programs. For example, nearly 350,000 low-income families obtained WAP services. Low-income individuals' homes were made more energy-efficient to decrease utility payments and also positively impact the environment. The Recovery Act supported the creation of a number of innovative initiatives such as green business development and WAP job training.

National Performance Targets and Trends

In addition to CSBG's performance measurement initiative, the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has established a government-wide initiative to use performance targets and outcome measures to assess the program efficiency and effectiveness of all federally-funded domestic assistance programs. As a result, beginning in FY 2004 OCS began to develop and report CSBG performance targets, or anticipated levels of result achievement. This section of the FY 2011 report represents the eighth year of collecting performance targets based on the NPIs.

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

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

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

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

Trends since FY 2006 indicate that agencies' abilities to set targets remain high as the anticipated and actual numbers converge. Tables 5-8 reveal performance outcomes for the four indicators.

NPI 1.1

Table 5 shows performance measures for NPI 1.1: The number and percentage of low-income participants in Community Action employment initiatives who get a job or become self-employed. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for Employment in FY 2011, with 855 CAAs reporting outcomes for this indicator. CAAs achieved their performance targets by at least 85 percent in all measures.

Table 5: National Performance Indicator 1.1 – Employment

Performance Measure	Enrolled in Program	Expected to Achieve Outcome (Target)	Achieving Outcome	Achieving Target
Unemployed and obtained a job	235,405	124,538	105,846	84.99%
Employed and maintained a job for at least 90 days	110,977	57,372	55,916	97.46%
Employed and obtained an increase in employment income and/or benefits	143,619	44,323	39,262	88.58%
Achieved “living wage” employment and/or benefits	69,783	28,292	24,210	85.57%
TOTAL	559,784	254,525	225,234	88.5%

NPI 1.3

Table 6 shows performance measures for NPI 1.3: The number and percentage of low-income households that achieve an increase in financial assets and/or financial skills as a result of Community Action assistance. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization in FY 2011, with 853 CAAs reporting outcomes for this indicator. Achievements of targets were high in all but one indicator. The purchase of homes is often a lower number in comparison to the other indicators; this year, the number is lower than usual due to the recession and its impact the housing market.

Table 6: National Performance Indicator 1.3 - Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization

Performance Measure	Enrolled	Expected to Achieve Outcome (Target)	Achieving Outcome	Achieving Target
Identified and received Federal/State tax credits	427,849	367,088	384,992	104.88%
Received court-ordered child support	23,924	11,643	11,548	99.18%
Received telephone and energy discounts	749,838	476,391	508,481	106.74%
Developed/maintained a family budget for 90 days or more	113,011	71,278	65,271	91.57%
Opened Individual Development Account (IDA)	28,377	19,854	19,035	95.87%
Increased savings through IDA or other savings accounts	26,906	19,589	19,690	100.52%
Used IDA to capitalize a business	4,302	1,305	1,232	94.41%
Used IDA to pursue higher education	3,288	1,318	1,163	88.24%
Used IDA to purchase a home	6,886	1,947	1,493	76.68%
Used IDA to purchase other assets	2,901	1,183	1,143	96.62%
TOTAL	1,387,282	971,596	1,014,048	104.4%

NPI 6.2

Table 7 shows performance measures for NPI 6.2: The number of low-income individuals served by Community Action who sought emergency assistance and the number of those individuals for whom assistance was provided. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for Emergency Assistance in FY 2011, with 1,012 CAAs reporting outcomes for this indicator. CAAs responded to 91.7 percent of all emergency needs for low-income families. One measure with increased need, emergency rent or mortgage assistance, was only met 53 percent of the time. This percentage has not changed much over the past several years, indicating that the need for housing assistance is a chronic issue.

Table 7: National Performance Indicator 6.2 - Emergency Assistance

Performance Measure	Emergency Service	Individuals Seeking Service	Individuals Receiving Service	Emergency Needs Met
Strengthened families and other vulnerable populations via emergency assistance	Emergency Food	8,589,435	8,706,925	101.37%
	Emergency Fuel or Utility Payments	4,447,139	3,639,811	81.85%
	Emergency Rent or Mortgage Assistance	522,415	276,462	52.92%
	Emergency Car or Home Repair	104,184	61,417	58.95%
	Emergency Temporary Shelter	384,162	312,778	81.42%
	Emergency Medical Care	159,714	145,756	91.26%
	Emergency Protection from Violence	53,628	48,216	89.91%
	Emergency Legal Assistance	70,165	58,900	83.94%
	Emergency Transportation	486,341	322,031	66.22%
	Disaster Relief	125,127	122,287	97.73%
	Emergency Clothing	349,790	327,535	93.64%
Total		15,292,100	14,022,118	91.7%

NPI 6.3

Table 8 shows performance measures for NPI 6.3: The number and percentage of all infants, children, youth, parents, and other adults participating in developmental or enrichment programs who achieve program goals. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for Child and Family Development, with 909 CAAs reporting outcomes for this indicator. CAAs were able to exceed their targets for all but one of the measures in this indicator.

Table 8: National Performance Indicator 6.3 - Child and Family Development

Performance Measure	Enrolled	Expected to Achieve Outcome (Target)	Achieving Outcome	Achieving Target
Infants and Children				
Improved immunization, medical, dental care	568,345	520,427	577,313	110.93%
Improved nutrition (physical health)	1,668,769	1,578,586	1,579,898	100.08%
Achieved school readiness skills	438,949	400,470	413,557	103.27%
Improved developmental readiness for kindergarten or first grade	281,627	208,054	196,178	94.29%
Youth				
Improved health and physical development	206,857	171,285	178,410	104.16%
Improved social and emotional development	177,982	136,035	140,689	103.42%
Avoided risk-taking behaviors	135,864	98,820	103,684	104.92%
Reduced involvement with the criminal justice system	65,220	36,455	37,077	101.71%
Increased academic, athletic, and social skills	194,894	151,519	158,678	104.72%
Adults				
Improved parenting skills	290,865	243,633	250,268	102.72%
Improved family functioning skills	282,064	244,184	244,418	100.10%
TOTAL	4,311,436	3,789,468	3,880,170	102.4%

Targeting Summary

CAAs were most successful in setting and achieving performance targets for NPIs 1.3 (Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization), 6.2 (Emergency Assistance), and 6.3 (Child and Family Development). Targeting for NPI 1.1 (Employment) decreased nearly 7 percent from the previous year, reflecting the high unemployment rates across the country, and the end of ARRA funding to invest in employment services.

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

CSBG Administration and Fiscal Integrity

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

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

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

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

OCS has also worked with the Monitoring and Assessment Task Force, a consortium of federal, state, and local officials associated with CSBG, to develop a comprehensive strategic plan for providing T&TA to state and local CSBG-funded entities that focuses on Program Leadership; Program Integrity (administrative and fiscal controls); and Program Accountability (data collection and reporting).

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

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

On August 25, 2010, OCS issued Information Memorandum 117 outlining the CSBG monitoring schedule for FY 2011 – FY 2013. A copy of the Information Memorandum was provided to each CSBG state agency and is available at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/no-117-three-year-csbg-monitoring-schedule-ffy-2011-ffy-2013>.

By the end of FY 2011, OCS staff conducted SAs in more than 40 states since the GAO report was published. The SAs were conducted using improved assessment methodologies and tools that more thoroughly and clearly explored the administrative, programmatic, and fiscal health of CSBG programs.

Guidance to States on Statutory Monitoring Responsibilities

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

Summary

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

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

HHS IG conducted 32 on-site reviews in selected states to determine whether CSBG state agencies established adequate internal controls for assessing and monitoring of CSBG funds provided to eligible entities under the Recovery Act of 2009. OCS is working closely with the CSBG Network and with the HHS IG to ensure appropriate oversight of CSBG. During FY 2011, Federal staff conducted SAs in the states of Kansas, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee (see Appendix A).

Conclusion

CSBG uses a mix of federal, state, and local resources to address the community and family level barriers that lead to poverty. CSBG allows states and CAAs to target the causes of poverty at the local level. CSBG funds address the leading causes of poverty, such as lack of affordable housing, inadequate access to health care, and too few job opportunities. CSBG helps low-income Americans obtain employment, increase their education, access vital early childhood programs, and maintain their independence. According to research from the University of Michigan and Columbia University, social factors are just as critical to people's well-being and life expectancy as health factors. The negative impact of poverty, such as lack of social support and income inequality, can lead to adverse health outcomes and death in the same way that a behavior like smoking cigarettes does.¹⁹

CSBG Recovery Act funds allowed the CSBG Network to expand services in FY 2009 and FY 2010 and demonstrated that there was enough unmet need across the country to exhaust even 160 percent in additional funds. CSBG Recovery Act funds concluded but the needs remain. In FY 2011 alone, as Recovery Act funds came to an end, the CSBG Network provided critical supports to more than 18.7 million vulnerable Americans. That is 14 percent more low-income individuals than pre-Recovery Act levels in FY 2008.

The CSBG National Performance Indicators (NPIs) are a tool for setting priorities and monitoring progress toward the broader goal of ending poverty. Current data indicate that 36.5 million conditions of poverty were addressed as a result of CAA interventions – such conditions create barriers to economic security among low-income individuals, families, and communities. That is an increase of 27 percent over FY 2008. Even with the decrease in funding from the ending of the Recovery Act and the rising number of individuals seeking assistance from the CSBG Network as a result of the state of the economy, the Network was able to respond to the increased need and maintain its high levels of success in reducing the conditions and situations that contribute to poverty. Fiscal Year 2009 data reflected the efforts of States to scale up activities and services for the influx of additional Recovery Act funds.²⁰ The FY 2010 data reflected the full breadth of the Network's efforts. FY 2011 data include the final impact of these funds.²¹

The NPIs track outcomes from emergency services as well as outcomes from more comprehensive and coordinated services such as employment initiatives, early childhood programs, and continuing education programs, including skills training programs and matched savings for enrollment in higher education. While the percent of conditions of poverty reduced or eliminated by emergency services decreased 13 percent over the last three years, the number of non-emergency services saw a 78 percent increase.

CSBG is an infrastructure that provides a vehicle for State administrators and local leaders to create planned and coordinated interventions to ensure economic opportunity for all Americans. Based on the vision laid out by the War on Poverty, Community Action Agencies work to eliminate poverty and revitalize low-income communities. The effort of the Community Action Network moves low-income families toward self-

¹⁹ Galea, Sandro et al. "Estimated Deaths Attributable to Social Factors in the United States." *American Journal of Public Health* 101, no. 8 (2011).

²⁰ NASCSP, CSBG ARRA Summary and Statistics <http://nascsp.org/CSBG/686/ARRA-Information.aspx?iHt=16>

²¹ De Vita, Carol et al. "Implementation of the Community Services Block Grants Under ARRA." Urban Institute (2012) <http://www.urban.org/publications/412602.html>

sufficiency through a coordinated approach at the Federal, State, and local levels and provides a range of services and opportunities for individuals and families with low-incomes.²²

Nationwide, child poverty rates rose from 20.7 percent to 22 percent in 2010 and rose by yet another percentage point in 2011 to 23 percent due to the sluggish job market²³; a significant increase given that a one-percentage point increase in child poverty typically costs the economy an extra \$28 billion a year.²⁴ The CSBG Network responded to these increased poverty levels and provided services to 22 percent more children in FY 2011 than in FY 2008.

The high number of children in poverty reflects the high unemployment rate nationwide, the latter of which directly impacts parents. Across the country in 2011, over 40 percent of unemployed Americans had been out of work for over 27 weeks.²⁵ The number of families served by CSBG who were unemployed has increased by over 160 percent since FY 2008. During that timeframe, more than 527,000 unemployed people were able to secure a job due to CSBG Network assistance. In the past year alone, nine percent more people increased their income and benefits through the CSBG Network.

Aside from direct employment, education is another major factor in becoming economically secure. The CSBG Network has always been instrumental in helping low-income people obtain college degrees. During the Recovery Act years of FYs 2009-2011, nearly 52,000 people completed college as a result of CSBG Network assistance. This assistance is particularly crucial at a time when 40 percent of undergraduate students in the U.S. have total family incomes below 200 percent FPG.²⁶

The CSBG Network faced a critical situation in FY 2011. The continued economic crisis and high, long-term unemployment created a straining demand for services. In response, the CSBG Network of over 1,000 State-managed local agencies expanded economic security for vulnerable populations and created employment opportunities for low-wage workers. Every dollar invested in CSBG leveraged \$23.43 of other federal, state, local, and private funds, in that CSBG creates the capacity of organizations to attract other local, state and federal dollars to communities. That statistic doesn't even include the significant increase in benefits and wages, tax revenue, and avoided costs to other federal safety net services as a result of improved economic opportunity. The statistics outlined in this report demonstrate the strength and value of CSBG as the national anti-poverty strategy that coordinates local, state, and federal efforts to end poverty and secure a promising future for our nation.

²² CSBG Act. <https://www.congress.gov/105/plaws/publ285/PLAW-105publ285.pdf>

²³ Children in Poverty, National Kids Count <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty#detailed/1/any/false/868,867,133,38,35/any/321,322>

²⁴ Nichols, Austin. "Poverty in the United States." Sept. 13, 2011. www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412399-Poverty-in-the-United-States.pdf.

²⁵ Bureau of Labor and Statistics, "Unemployed Persons by Duration of Unemployment." July 6, 2012. <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t12.htm>.

²⁶ Miller, Kevin and Gaultand, Barbara and Thorman, Abby. "Improving Child Care Access to Promote Postsecondary Success Among Low-Income Parents" Institute for Women's Policy Research, March 2011, <http://www.iwpr.org/publications/pubs/improving-child-care-access-to-promote-postsecondary-success-among-low-income-parents>.

Appendix A: FY 2011 CSBG State Assessments

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CSBG State Assessments

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

During the SAs, Federal staff conduct an assessment of the state level and also validate information through visits to selected eligible entities in the state. In accordance with the CSBG Act, the SAs examine the states' assurances pursuant to section 676, including the following:

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

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

1. Methodology for distribution and disbursement of CSBG funds to the eligible entities;
2. Fiscal controls and accounting procedures;
3. State administrative expenses;

4. Mandatory public hearings conducted by the State Legislature; and
5. General procedures for governing the administration of CSBG, including Tripartite Board governance, non-discrimination provisions, and political activity prohibitions.

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

In Fiscal Year 2011, OCS conducted on-site SAs reviews of the use of Fiscal Year 2008 CSBG funds by the states of Kansas, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee.

State of Kansas

State Assessment Summary

From March 21 to March 25, 2011, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the state of Kansas regarding activities implemented with Fiscal Year 2008 CSBG funds. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review led OCS officials to determine that the state of Kansas was in full compliance with the CSBG Act, the Terms and Conditions of the CSBG, and other applicable policies. There were no issues identified for technical assistance. The state utilizes a comprehensive monitoring tool and maintains a monitoring schedule that assures all eligible entities are monitored for compliance with state and federal statutes. Through a review of the accounting procedures, the OCS SA team determined that the state adheres to the accounting principles and financial reporting standards established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Given that there were no findings or technical assistance needs identified, OCS issued a final report to the state. The report can be found at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessment-for-2011-kansas>

Program Operations

The Governor has designated the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) as the lead agency for administration of CSBG. The Kansas CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to eight eligible entities. The eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include financial empowerment and micro-business development.

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

Client Characteristics and Statistics for the State of Kansas²⁷

CSBG Client Characteristics and Statistics Reported by State	
Race by Number of Persons*	
African American	5,111
White	23,476
Other	1,088
Multi-race	1,654
Ethnicity by Number of Persons*	
Hispanic or Latino	5,502
Education: Years of Schooling by Number of Persons, aged 24 and older	
0-8 Years	1,243
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	2,733
High School Graduates/GED	6,527
12+ Some Postsecondary	2,047
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	999
Family Structure by Number of Families	
Single Parent Female	3,892
Single Parent Male	308
Two Parent Household	2,776
Single Person, No Children	3,959
Two Adults, No Children	2,776
Family Housing by Number of Families	
Own	2,653
Rent	7,666
Homeless	756
Level of Family Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines by Number of Families	
Up to 50%	5,240
51% to 75%	2,025
76% to 100%	2,119
101% to 125%	1,373
126% to 150%	536
151% or more	598

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

²⁷ State Assessment data has been updated since publication of the SA.

Uses of CSBG Funds

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

Employment Programs

Kansas reported spending \$444,462 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

Kansas reported spending \$199,652 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

Kansas reported spending \$641,784 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

Kansas reported spending \$701,732 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

Kansas reported spending \$583,537 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

Kansas reported spending \$829,356 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

Kansas reported spending \$273,373 on CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

Kansas reported spending \$229,984 in CSBG funds on income management programs.

Linkages

Kansas reported spending \$885,833 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

Kansas reported spending \$223,602 on programs serving youth and \$71,569 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.

Eligible Entities' Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the eligible entity if findings were noted during the on-site visit. The OCS SA team determined that the State of Kansas monitored eligible entities in accordance with the CSBG Act and that the state had reasonable and responsible internal controls for conducting monitoring reviews in FY 2008. The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities:

Economic Opportunity Foundation

Economic Opportunity Foundation (EOF) is a private non-profit organization incorporated in 1956. EOF's mission is to mobilize resources to address the causes and conditions of poverty in Wyandotte County and assist low income residents in moving forward to self-sufficiency. Through partnerships with 45 local agencies, including churches, United Way, and Duchesne Clinic, EOF brings many needed anti-poverty services to Wyandotte County. These services include early childhood education, emergency assistance, employment services, case management services and surplus commodity distribution.

In FY 2008, EOF provided services to over 3,400 clients. EOF had an annual budget of \$7,842,658 including \$1,705,317 in CSBG funds.

East Central Kansas Community Action

East Central Kansas Community Action (ECKCA) is a private non-profit organization established in 1966. ECKCA's service area includes Anderson, Coffey, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Miami, Morris, Lyon and Osage Counties. ECKCA administers programs designed to meet the needs of the community including community food and nutrition, family self-sufficiency, Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA), weatherization, Head Start, housing counseling and rental services, outreach and referral and a Section 8 Certificate/Voucher program.

In FY 2008, ECKCA provided services to over 6,100 clients. It had an annual budget of \$8,616,279 including \$725,433 in CSBG funds.

Community Action, Inc.

Community Action, Inc. (CAI) is a private non-profit organization established in 1970. CAI provides services to Clay, Dickinson, Geary, McPherson, Ottawa, Saline, Shawnee and Wabaunsee Counties. Community Action, Inc. programs are designed to help families and individuals conserve resources, maintain optimal health care, achieve educational and employment success and live independently. Services include community services, housing and home services, Head Start, child and adult food services, and administrative services.

In FY 2008, CAI served 5,425 clients. It had an annual budget of \$4,500,053 including \$418,034 in CSBG funds.

State of New Jersey State Assessment Summary

From September 26 to September 30, 2011, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the state of New Jersey regarding activities implemented with Fiscal Year 2008 CSBG funds. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review led OCS to determine that the state of New Jersey was not in full compliance with the CSBG Act. The findings are in the areas of fiscal monitoring, compliance with OMB Circular A-133, public hearings, child support notice requirements and, designation and re-designation policies.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. As a result of the state's response to the draft report, several of the findings have been closed. The state's response has been incorporated into the SA report and it is now considered final. Since the issuance of the final SA report, the state submitted documentation that satisfied the remaining unresolved findings. No further action is required by the state.

A copy of the New Jersey SA is available at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-case-study-state-assessment-new-jersey-fy-2011>.

Program Operations

The Governor has designated the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs (DCA) as the lead agency to administer CSBG. The New Jersey CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 25 eligible entities serving 21 counties. The eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include money management and micro-business development.

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

Client Characteristics and Statistics for the State of New Jersey²⁸

CSBG Client Characteristics and Statistics Reported by State	
Race by Number of Persons*	
African American	81,530
White	95,562
Other	25,700
Multi-race	46,658
Ethnicity by Number of Persons*	
Hispanic or Latino	132,061
Education: Years of Schooling by Number of Persons, aged 24 and older	
0-8 Years	13,601
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	24,625
High School Graduates/GED	62,714
12+ Some Postsecondary	9,402
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	4,611
Family Structure by Number of Families	
Single Parent Female	62,739
Single Parent Male	3,080
Two Parent Household	20,507
Single Person, No Children	38,084
Two Adults, No Children	20,507
Other	24,266
Family Housing by Number of Families	
Own	18,826
Rent	129,270
Homeless	5,265
Other	4,012
Level of Family Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines by Number of Families	
Up to 50%	48,877
51% to 75%	27,617
76% to 100%	35,945
101% to 125%	21,180
126% to 150%	12,462
151% or more	8,479

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

²⁸ State Assessment data has been updated since publication of the SA.

Uses of CSBG Funds

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

Employment Programs

New Jersey reported spending \$785,449 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

New Jersey reported spending \$3,080,244 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

New Jersey reported spending \$1,582,140 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

New Jersey reported spending \$3,726,446 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

New Jersey reported spending \$870,366 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

New Jersey reported spending \$915,514 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

New Jersey reported spending \$1,015,987 on CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

New Jersey reported spending \$332,442 in CSBG funds on income management programs.

Linkages

New Jersey reported spending \$990,326 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

New Jersey reported spending \$1,154,147 on programs serving seniors, and \$1,771,050 on programs serving youth. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages six to 17 or persons over 55 years of age.

Eligible Entities Monitoring and Assessments

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

Camden County Council on Economic Opportunity, Inc.

Camden County Council on Economic Opportunity, Inc. (OEO) is a private non-profit organization that is dedicated to serving economically disadvantaged and moderate income individuals and families in Camden County, since 1965. Services include Clearinghouse Services, emergency services, youth activities, adult employment, summer youth employment, home energy assistance, housing assistance and weatherization. In addition, OEO administers programs that include housing construction and rehabilitation, Narcotics Anonymous, an Individual Development Account (IDA) program, an Urban Women's Center and Sheridan Apartments.

In 2008, OEO had an annual budget of \$10,001,967, including \$1,170,224 in CSBG funds.

County of Essex Division of Community Action

The County of Essex Division of Community Action (DCA) is a public agency dedicated to serving and uplifting economically disadvantaged and moderate income individuals and families residing in Essex County since 1979. Programs and services include emergency services, employment, nutrition, self-sufficiency, health, income management, and housing assistance.

In 2008, CDA had an annual budget of \$4,228,375 including \$892,552 in CSBG funds.

Mercer County Division of Community Services

Mercer County Division of Community Services (DCS) is a public agency dedicated to serving and uplifting economically disadvantaged and moderate income individuals and families in Mercer County since 1986. The agency provides assistance to Mercer County residents. Programs and services include emergency services, employment, nutrition, self-sufficiency, health, income management and housing assistance.

In 2008, DCS had an annual budget of \$414,419 including \$231,123 in CSBG funds.

State of North Carolina State Assessment Summary

From January 24 to January 28, 2011, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the state of North Carolina regarding activities implemented with Fiscal Year 2008 CSBG funds. A review of information collected during various interviews and documentation received during the review led OCS to determine that the state was not in full compliance with the CSBG Act. Findings were identified in the areas of monitoring and oversight, policies and procedures to address audit findings, submission of the OMB SF 269 report, CSBG carryover policies, child support notice requirements, corrective actions, termination and reduction of funding, and use of funds.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The state's response was incorporated into the final SA report. The state has submitted updated documents. As a result of the state's response and the documents provided, OCS has closed several findings. OCS will follow-up to ensure the remaining findings are addressed and closed.

A copy of the final North Carolina SA is available at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessment-for-2011-north-carolina>

Program Operations

North Carolina has designated the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (NCDHHS), Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) as the lead agency to administer the CSBG. The North Carolina CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 35 eligible entities serving 92 counties. The eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include financial empowerment and micro-business development.

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

Client Characteristics and Statistics for the State of North Carolina²⁹

CSBG Client Characteristics and Statistics Reported by State	
Race by Number of Persons*	
African American	48,127
White	28,976
Other	3,192
Multi-race	3,312
Ethnicity by Number of Persons*	
Hispanic or Latino	5,689
Education: Years of Schooling by Number of Persons, aged 24 and older	
0-8 Years	1,909
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	6,621
High School Graduates/GED	18,915
12+ Some Postsecondary	8,364
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	8,015
Family Structure by Number of Families	
Single Parent Female	22,244
Single Parent Male	1,300
Two Parent Household	14,418
Single Person, No Children	10,076
Two Adults, No Children	14,481
Family Housing by Number of Families	
Own	16,031
Rent	29,950
Homeless	1,594
Level of Family Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines by Number of Families	
Up to 50%	16,697
51% to 75%	12,925
76% to 100%	12,324
101% to 125%	5,614
126% to 150%	2,827
151% or more	2,379

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

²⁹ State Assessment data has been updated since publication of the SA.

Uses of CSBG Funds

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

Employment Programs

North Carolina reported spending \$0 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

North Carolina reported spending \$206,917 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

North Carolina reported spending \$4,823 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

North Carolina reported spending \$142,680 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

North Carolina reported spending \$22,472 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

North Carolina reported spending \$12,908,271 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

North Carolina reported spending \$0 for CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

North Carolina reported spending \$0 CSBG funds on income management programs.

Linkages

North Carolina reported spending \$513,657 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

North Carolina reported spending \$0 of CSBG funds for programs serving seniors, and \$206,917 on programs serving youth. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages six to 17 or persons over 55 years of age.

Eligible Entities' Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the eligible entity if findings were noted during the on-site visit. The OCS SA team determined that the state did not have adequate internal controls for conducting and documenting monitoring reviews for its eligible entities. Since that time, the state has completely re-vamped its monitoring plan, procedures, and practices. Most importantly, any eligible entities that had not received a comprehensive monitoring have been visited. The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities:

Franklin-Vance-Warren Opportunity, Inc.

Franklin-Vance-Warren Opportunity, Inc. (FVWOpp) is a non-profit corporation that originally began operating in Henderson, North Carolina in 1966 to administer programs that address self-sufficiency. Since 1966, FVWOpp has provided comprehensive employment preparation, training, and placement and retention programs designed to assist low-income individuals secure employment that enables them to support their families. FVWOpp also provides case management activities, service coordination, and foreclosure preventions programs. FVWOpp serves Lewisburg, Warren and Oxford counties.

In FY 2008, FVWOpp provided assistance to 3,864 clients. It had an annual budget of \$9,689,354 including \$378,005 in CSBG funds.

Nash-Edgecombe Economic Development, Inc.

Nash-Edgecombe Economic Development, Inc. (NEED) is a non-profit corporation that originally began operating in Rocky Mount, North Carolina in 1966 to administer programs that address self-sufficiency. Since 1966, NEED has provided self-sufficiency services, family development, employment, education and training, economic development, technical assistance to other local organizations interested in coordinating resources and improving their support of family self-sufficiency services.

In FY 2008, NEED provided assistance to 3,987 clients. It had an annual budget of \$8,656,048 including \$578,725 in CSBG funds.

Operation Breakthrough, Inc.

Operation Breakthrough (OBTNC) is a non-profit corporation that originally began operating in Durham, North Carolina in 1967 to administer programs that address self-sufficiency. Since 1967, OBTNC has helped clients to identify and remove barriers to self-sufficiency. OBTNC serves all of Durham County. It focuses on promoting self-sufficiency and providing comprehensive services for low-income residents. Services include education, social and economic development, outreach, mortgage assistance, Head Start weatherization, and the Family Empowerment Action to Self-Sufficiency Program (FEATS).

In FY 2008, OBTNC provided assistance to 716 clients. OBTNC had an annual budget of \$5,598,580 including \$465,710 in CSBG funds.

State of Pennsylvania State Assessment Summary

From May 16 to May 20, 2011, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the state of Pennsylvania regarding activities implemented with Fiscal Year 2008 CSBG funds. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during the review led OCS to determine that the state of Pennsylvania was not in full compliance with the CSBG Act. The SA team had findings and recommendations in the areas of financial monitoring and oversight, timely submission of OMB Standard Form 269A, child support services notifications to eligible clients, and CSBG designation or re-designation policies. In addition, the team recommended that the state follow up on A-133 single audit reports to assure that all findings are resolved and closed.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The state responded and provided information on corrective actions that are taking place to close the findings. For example, the state formed and staffed a Compliance and Monitoring Division to conduct annual fiscal reviews and monitoring of all eligible entities, discussions are taking place with the state's Comptroller's Office to ensure that financial forms are timely, the state will include questions dealing with child support enforcement referrals to its CSBG monitoring tool and the state is undertaking steps to assure that all single audit issues are resolved in a timely manner. OCS will follow-up to ensure the findings are addressed and closed.

A copy of the final Pennsylvania SA report is available

at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessment-for-2011-pennsylvania>

Program Operations

The Governor has designated the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) as the lead agency for administration of CSBG. The Pennsylvania CSBG program provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 44 eligible entities serving 67 counties. The eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include financial empowerment and micro-business development.

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

Client Characteristics and Statistics for the State of Pennsylvania³⁰

CSBG Client Characteristics and Statistics Reported by State	
Race by Number of Persons*	
African American	63,277
White	222,593
Other	18,708
Multi-race	11,014
Ethnicity by Number of Persons*	
Hispanic or Latino	34,951
Education: Years of Schooling by Number of Persons, aged 24 and older	
0-8 Years	10,368
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	32,874
High School Graduates/GED	71,434
12+ Some Postsecondary	13,704
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	11,141
Family Structure by Number of Families	
Single Parent Female	46,175
Single Parent Male	5,171
Two Parent Household	31,690
Single Person, No Children	52,615
Two Adults, No Children	31,690
Family Housing by Number of Families	
Own	40,929
Rent	82,541
Homeless	8,087
Level of Family Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines by Number of Families	
Up to 50%	54,894
51% to 75%	32,309
76% to 100%	22,998
101% to 125%	18,525
126% to 150%	11,243
151% or more	13,685

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

³⁰ State Assessment data has been updated since publication of the SA.

Uses of CSBG Funds

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

Employment Programs

Pennsylvania reported spending \$2,587,618 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

Pennsylvania reported spending \$2,100,815 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

Pennsylvania reported spending \$2,627,832 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

Pennsylvania reported spending \$4,893,175 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

Pennsylvania reported spending \$2,558,356 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

Pennsylvania reported spending \$2,886,531 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

Pennsylvania reported spending \$657,980 on CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

Pennsylvania reported spending \$1,979,291 in CSBG funds on income management programs.

Linkages

Pennsylvania reported spending \$4,582,040 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

Pennsylvania reported spending \$2,686,488 on programs serving seniors, and \$1,907,750 on programs serving youth. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages six to 17 or persons over 55 years of age.

Eligible Entities' Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the eligible entity if findings were noted during the on-site visit. The OCS SA team reviewed the state's monitoring procedures, examined a sample of monitoring tools and interviewed state staff responsible for monitoring. The OCS SA team determined that the state did not have reasonable and responsible internal controls for conducting monitoring and that the state failed to monitor eligible entities in accordance with the requirements of the CSBG Act. The state did not conduct any monitoring visits of eligible entities in 2008. The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities:

Community Action Partnership for Somerset County

Community Action Partnership for Somerset County (CAP for Somerset County) was incorporated in 1966 as a non-profit organization founded under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. It serves eligible residents of Somerset County. Through its funding, CAP for Somerset County provides services that include early childhood education, employment and training, weatherization, transportation, housing, emergency food and utility assistance. CAP for Somerset County started many service programs that have spun off and become independent agencies. These include Area Home Health, Legal Aid Service, and the Women, Infant and Children (WIC) program.

In FY 2008, CAP for Somerset County provided assistance to over 11,000 residents. CAP for Somerset County had an annual budget of \$5,600,000 including \$666,215 in CSBG funds.

Community Action Program of Lancaster County, Inc.

Community Action Program of Lancaster County, Inc. (CAP of Lancaster County) is a non-profit organization established in 1966 to provide services to Lancaster County eligible residents. It was started in cooperation with the Lancaster County Community Council, a predecessor to United Way. CAP of Lancaster County operates a variety of programs and services including Head Start, child care information services, domestic violence prevention services, employment and training, energy conservation, Women, Infant and Children (WIC), child day care, senior centers and information and referral services.

In FY 2008, CAP of Lancaster County provided assistance to over 22,000 residents. It had an annual budget of \$41,913,414 including \$602,207 in CSBG funds.

Community Action Commission

Community Action Commission (CAC) is a non-profit organization established in 1966 as a community development agency. It takes a comprehensive approach to individual, family, and neighborhood development. CAC offers a range of programs and services including neighborhood revitalization, economic development, intensive long-term family support, child care in public housing, child development programs, parent education and life skills training, and work force development programs. It also offers credit repair and budget counseling as well as pre- and post-home ownership counseling.

In FY 2008, CAC served over 6,000 CSBG clients. It had an annual budget of \$2,645,974 including \$682,738 in CSBG funds.

State of Tennessee State Assessment Summary

From July 18 to July 22, 2011, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the state of Tennessee regarding activities implemented with Fiscal Year 2008 CSBG funds. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review led OCS to determine that the state of Tennessee was not in full compliance with the CSBG Act. Findings were identified in the areas of submission of the OMB SF-269 report, public hearings, Tripartite Boards, child support notice requirements, and policies for designation and re-designation of eligible entities. In addition to the findings, the OCS SA team recommended that the state update its CSBG Policies and Procedures Manual sections that pertain to income eligibility requirements, and corrective action, termination, and reduction requirements.

OCS submitted a draft report of findings and recommendations to the state. The state did not comment on the draft within the time allotted for comments. OCS will follow-up to ensure the findings are addressed and closed.

A copy of the final SA report for Tennessee is available

at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessment-for-2011-tennessee>

Program Operations

The Governor of Tennessee has designated the Tennessee Department of Human Services (TDHS) as the appropriate agency to administer CSBG. In Tennessee, CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 20 eligible entities serving 93 counties. The eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include financial empowerment and micro-business development.

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

Client Characteristics and Statistics for the State of Tennessee³¹

CSBG Client Characteristics and Statistics Reported by State	
Race by Number of Persons*	
African American	97,596
White	192,341
Other	5,637
Multi-race	8,562
Ethnicity by Number of Persons*	
Hispanic or Latino	3,247
Education: Years of Schooling by Number of Persons, aged 24 and older	
0-8 Years	28,960
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	39,900
High School Graduates/GED	61,813
12+ Some Postsecondary	9,521
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	3,532
Family Structure by Number of Families	
Single Parent Female	30,899
Single Parent Male	2,137
Two Parent Household	18,808
Single Person, No Children	47,730
Two Adults, No Children	18,808
Family Housing by Number of Families	
Own	42,404
Rent	68,076
Homeless	3,313
Level of Family Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines by Number of Families	
Up to 50%	36,255
51% to 75%	34,155
76% to 100%	33,933
101% to 125%	15,341
126% to 150%	2,503
151% or more	1,205

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

³¹ State Assessment data has been updated since publication of the SA.

Uses of CSBG Funds

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

Employment Programs

Tennessee reported spending \$238,192 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

Tennessee reported spending \$423,620 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

Tennessee reported spending \$876,794 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

Tennessee reported spending \$5,698,976 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

Tennessee reported spending \$1,316,276 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

Tennessee reported spending \$1,380,135 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

Tennessee reported spending \$165,902 on CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

Tennessee reported spending \$268,417 in CSBG funds on income management programs.

Linkages

Tennessee reported spending \$1,969,293 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

Tennessee reported spending \$2,101,365 on programs serving seniors, and \$274,377 on programs serving youth. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages six to 17 or persons over 55 years of age.

Eligible Entities Monitoring and Assessments

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the eligible entity if findings were noted during the on-site visit. The OCS SA team determined that the state has procedures in place to ensure eligible entities have a system of governance, financial and human resource management, program and service delivery, and community relations. The OCS SA team suggested that the state update its procedures to be more inclusive of fiscal monitoring requirements. The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities:

South Central Human Resource Agency

South Central Human Resource Agency (SCHRA) is a private non-profit organization that originally began operating in 1973. SCHRA's mission is to help people help themselves by providing knowledge and resources to improve their quality of life. SCHRA serves over 13 counties across Central Tennessee covering over 6,500 square miles. SCHRA administers Head Start, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), weatherization, housing, linkages, emergency, and homemaker services. SCHRA also provides over 1,500 meals a day through nutrition services and started a catering service that provides additional revenue to supplement the nutrition program budget.

In 2008, SCHRA provided assistance to 8,231 families. SCHRA had an annual budget of \$22,856,610 including \$803,359 in CSBG funds.

Metropolitan Action Commission

Metropolitan Action Commission (MAC) is a public organization created by ordinance in 1964 for the purpose of securing and expending federal anti-poverty grants. MAC provides services to eligible residents in Nashville City and Davidson County. MAC administers Head Start, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), services and nutrition services. MAC also administers a College Preparatory Program that provides financial assistance and prepares Adult Education graduates for admission to two-year or four-year colleges or universities.

In FY 2008, MAC provided assistance to 8,382 families. It had an annual budget of \$20,469,770 including \$1,212,837 in CSBG funds.

Mid-Cumberland Community Action Agency

Mid-Cumberland Community Action Agency (MCCAA) is a private non-profit organization that was established in 1971. MCCAA's mission is to help families and individuals achieve self-sufficiency. The agency services eligible residents through seven area offices in Middle Tennessee. MCCAA provides services in the areas of housing, nutrition, self-sufficiency, health, and emergency services. It also provides financial empowerment classes.

In FY 2008, MCCAA provided assistance to 8,352 families. MCCAA had an annual budget of \$11,840,684 including \$906,244 in CSBG funds.

Appendix B: FY 2011 CSBG Data

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Appendix Table 1: Sources of CSBG Funds Expended in FY 2011

State	FY 2011 CSBG Funds Expended	Carryover from FY 2010 Expended	All Federal CSBG Resources Expended in FY 2011	State Appropriated FY 2011 CSBG Funds	Total CSBG Resources Expended	Total CSBG ARRA Resources Expended
Alabama	\$8,408,201	\$3,739,365	\$12,147,566	\$295,500	\$12,443,066	\$0
Alaska	\$2,520,528	\$72,260	\$2,592,788	\$0	\$2,592,788	\$0
Arizona	\$3,922,912	\$1,395,415	\$5,318,327	\$0	\$5,318,327	\$1,711,888
Arkansas	\$8,477,364	\$563,533	\$9,040,897	\$0	\$9,040,897	\$0
California	\$58,903,605	\$1,465,162	\$60,368,767	\$0	\$60,368,767	\$0
Colorado	\$6,043,816	\$246,502	\$6,290,318	\$0	\$6,290,318	\$0
Connecticut	\$7,287,606	\$1,941,652	\$9,229,258	\$3,798,856	\$13,028,114	\$0
Delaware	\$1,156,216	\$2,261,552	\$3,417,768	\$0	\$3,417,768	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$10,624,322	\$724,421	\$11,348,743	\$0	\$11,348,743	\$0
Florida	\$8,508,921	\$10,318,845	\$18,827,766	\$0	\$18,827,766	\$0
Georgia	\$17,884,200	\$1,181,298	\$19,065,498	\$0	\$19,065,498	\$0
Hawaii	\$2,631,035	\$1,121,735	\$3,752,770	\$171,015	\$3,923,785	\$0
Idaho	\$2,746,143	\$950,472	\$3,696,615	\$26,264	\$3,722,879	\$0
Illinois	\$26,156,114	\$8,788,621	\$34,944,735	\$0	\$34,944,735	\$0
Indiana	\$8,925,020	\$1,803,770	\$10,728,790	\$0	\$10,728,790	\$0
Iowa	\$4,820,361	\$2,457,469	\$7,277,830	\$0	\$7,277,830	\$0
Kansas	\$2,010,830	\$3,422,095	\$5,432,925	\$0	\$5,432,925	\$0
Kentucky	\$4,537,714	\$7,074,831	\$11,612,545	\$104,268	\$11,716,813	\$0
Louisiana	\$9,149,160	\$6,370,333	\$15,519,493	\$0	\$15,519,493	\$0
Maine	\$3,403,858	\$278,187	\$3,682,045	\$0	\$3,682,045	\$0
Maryland	\$9,007,312	\$0	\$9,007,312	\$0	\$9,007,312	\$0
Massachusetts	\$16,753,187	\$277,086	\$17,030,273	\$0	\$17,030,273	\$0
Michigan	\$16,498,923	\$8,669,492	\$25,168,415	\$0	\$25,168,415	\$0
Minnesota	\$7,730,909	\$266,156	\$7,997,065	\$2,134,000	\$10,131,065	\$0
Mississippi	\$10,760,781	\$0	\$10,760,781	\$0	\$10,760,781	\$0
Missouri	\$12,107,890	\$6,460,555	\$18,568,445	\$0	\$18,568,445	\$0
Montana	\$1,444,918	\$1,767,949	\$3,212,867	\$0	\$3,212,867	\$0
Nebraska	\$4,461,842	\$242,513	\$4,704,355	\$0	\$4,704,355	\$0
Nevada	\$1,478,409	\$2,974,578	\$4,452,987	\$0	\$4,452,987	\$946,947
New Hampshire	\$3,482,303	\$217,256	\$3,699,559	\$0	\$3,699,559	\$0
New Jersey	\$16,316,778	\$3,335,447	\$19,652,225	\$0	\$19,652,225	\$0
New Mexico	\$3,764,435	\$158,203	\$3,922,638	\$0	\$3,922,638	\$0
New York	\$52,271,259	\$8,184,303	\$60,455,562	\$0	\$60,455,562	\$0
North Carolina	\$17,063,129	\$200,396	\$17,263,525	\$0	\$17,263,525	\$7,624,170
North Dakota	\$2,383,605	\$870,045	\$3,253,650	\$0	\$3,253,650	\$0
Ohio	\$28,334,077	\$0	\$28,334,077	\$0	\$28,334,077	\$0
Oklahoma	\$6,333,731	\$1,632,048	\$7,965,779	\$550,000	\$8,515,779	\$0
Oregon	\$4,613,394	\$723,562	\$5,336,956	\$0	\$5,336,956	\$0
Pennsylvania	\$21,797,313	\$2,929,065	\$24,726,378	\$0	\$24,726,378	\$0
Puerto Rico	\$28,501,877	\$0	\$28,501,877	\$0	\$28,501,877	\$0
Rhode Island	\$3,269,350	\$359,088	\$3,628,438	\$0	\$3,628,438	\$0
South Carolina	\$10,495,553	\$741,111	\$11,236,664	\$0	\$11,236,664	\$0
South Dakota	\$341,923	\$2,985,999	\$3,327,922	\$0	\$3,327,922	\$0
Tennessee	\$1,598,245	\$11,224,956	\$12,823,202	\$0	\$12,823,202	\$2,645,142
Texas	\$23,607,490	\$6,322,117	\$29,929,607	\$0	\$29,929,607	\$0
Utah	\$2,446,866	\$1,174,573	\$3,621,439	\$41,800	\$3,663,239	\$0
Vermont	\$3,278,011	\$438,866	\$3,716,877	\$52,043	\$3,768,920	\$0
Virginia	\$9,670,756	\$1,894,384	\$11,565,140	\$0	\$11,565,140	\$6,532,773
Washington	\$4,559,381	\$3,427,270	\$7,986,651	\$1,275,000	\$9,261,651	\$0
West Virginia	\$6,189,356	\$1,413,422	\$7,602,778	\$0	\$7,602,778	\$0
Wisconsin	\$8,121,895	\$332,582	\$8,454,477	\$0	\$8,454,477	\$0
Wyoming	\$3,715,362	\$0	\$3,715,362	\$0	\$3,715,362	\$0
Total	\$540,518,186	\$125,400,540	\$665,918,726	\$8,448,746	\$674,367,472	\$19,460,920
Count	52	47	52	10	52	5

APPENDIX TABLE 2: USES OF CSBG FUNDS

State	Eligible Entities		State Administration		Discretionary		Total Federal CSBG Resources Expended (Actual)	Funds to be Carried Over to FY 2012
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual		
Alabama	\$15,045,143	\$11,349,414	\$1,100,805	\$798,152	\$0	\$0	\$12,147,566	\$3,848,683
Alaska	\$2,689,184	\$2,458,022	\$137,732	\$134,766	\$0	\$0	\$2,592,788	\$224,372
Arizona	\$7,419,765	\$4,863,117	\$293,441	\$157,172	\$333,305	\$298,038	\$5,318,327	\$2,728,184
Arkansas	\$8,279,608	\$8,243,031	\$459,978	\$396,152	\$459,979	\$401,714	\$9,040,897	\$624,951
California	\$55,837,140	\$55,454,701	\$3,016,143	\$3,016,143	\$2,934,734	\$1,897,923	\$60,368,767	\$1,419,250
Colorado	\$5,439,434	\$5,685,936	\$302,191	\$289,743	\$302,191	\$314,639	\$6,290,318	\$212,728
Connecticut	\$9,719,930	\$8,632,958	\$237,419	\$234,231	\$201,098	\$362,069	\$9,229,258	\$873,298
Delaware	\$3,157,173	\$3,138,218	\$175,399	\$161,112	\$175,399	\$118,438	\$3,417,768	\$2,351,754
Dist. of Columbia	\$10,004,043	\$10,150,043	\$555,780	\$411,195	\$555,780	\$787,505	\$11,348,743	\$487,281
Florida	\$21,023,690	\$18,100,709	\$1,012,537	\$678,869	\$303,761	\$48,188	\$18,827,766	\$8,508,921
Georgia	\$17,805,440	\$17,638,563	\$882,128	\$1,371,935	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$19,065,498	\$314,939
Hawaii	\$4,337,687	\$3,401,974	\$175,398	\$175,398	\$175,398	\$175,398	\$3,752,770	\$965,413
Idaho	\$3,289,757	\$3,289,757	\$198,600	\$198,600	\$208,258	\$208,258	\$3,696,615	\$1,075,655
Illinois	\$37,208,161	\$31,381,583	\$3,270,102	\$2,052,556	\$1,851,461	\$1,510,596	\$34,944,735	\$6,167,443
Indiana	\$10,669,802	\$9,510,108	\$492,557	\$282,998	\$492,557	\$935,684	\$10,728,790	\$1,159,694
Iowa	\$7,029,345	\$6,924,549	\$292,889	\$353,281	\$0	\$0	\$7,277,830	\$2,474,623
Kansas	\$5,115,083	\$4,994,318	\$276,116	\$153,676	\$280,049	\$284,931	\$5,432,925	\$3,285,099
Kentucky	\$11,315,988	\$11,222,645	\$430,506	\$389,900	\$0	\$0	\$11,612,545	\$7,208,780
Louisiana	\$14,988,963	\$14,565,038	\$794,156	\$795,207	\$100,000	\$159,248	\$15,519,493	\$5,577,591
Maine	\$3,400,035	\$3,400,035	\$177,383	\$157,283	\$177,384	\$124,727	\$3,682,045	\$0
Maryland	\$8,593,098	\$8,355,088	\$464,171	\$326,112	\$464,171	\$326,112	\$9,007,312	\$138,059
Massachusetts	\$15,171,411	\$15,171,411	\$842,854	\$842,854	\$842,856	\$1,016,008	\$17,030,273	\$103,934
Michigan	\$28,196,415	\$22,774,932	\$820,000	\$722,889	\$2,021,945	\$1,670,594	\$25,168,415	\$8,428,801
Minnesota	\$7,327,395	\$7,327,395	\$407,078	\$360,770	\$673,234	\$308,900	\$7,997,065	\$410,642
Mississippi	\$9,973,890	\$9,787,703	\$554,105	\$435,039	\$554,105	\$538,039	\$10,760,781	\$0
Missouri	\$18,402,254	\$17,429,498	\$285,000	\$181,691	\$1,908,729	\$957,256	\$18,568,445	\$6,613,806
Montana	\$2,901,362	\$2,890,493	\$161,187	\$161,187	\$161,187	\$161,187	\$3,212,867	\$1,395,509
Nebraska	\$4,244,315	\$4,244,315	\$235,796	\$161,464	\$235,795	\$298,576	\$4,704,355	\$282,660
Nevada	\$4,411,583	\$4,100,762	\$142,285	\$182,717	\$186,300	\$169,508	\$4,452,987	\$2,029,810
New Hampshire	\$3,367,000	\$3,423,094	\$176,500	\$120,109	\$186,500	\$156,356	\$3,699,559	\$365,087
New Jersey	\$16,660,712	\$17,810,561	\$925,595	\$893,102	\$948,562	\$948,562	\$19,652,225	\$1,401,666
New Mexico	\$3,571,756	\$3,693,968	\$208,326	\$208,326	\$335,232	\$20,344	\$3,922,638	\$89,115
New York	\$52,847,822	\$54,846,385	\$2,935,990	\$2,827,526	\$3,870,797	\$2,781,651	\$60,455,562	\$2,634,998
North Carolina	\$16,621,216	\$15,800,960	\$912,268	\$753,569	\$912,268	\$708,996	\$17,263,525	\$2,701,952
North Dakota	\$3,550,277	\$3,071,767	\$189,066	\$136,447	\$339,405	\$45,436	\$3,253,650	\$670,167
Ohio	\$26,254,281	\$25,441,158	\$1,312,714	\$1,312,714	\$2,000,000	\$1,580,205	\$28,334,077	\$0
Oklahoma	\$7,286,626	\$7,147,879	\$404,812	\$338,019	\$404,809	\$479,881	\$7,965,779	\$1,762,516
Oregon	\$4,855,055	\$4,860,752	\$269,725	\$222,231	\$269,725	\$253,973	\$5,336,956	\$666,012
Pennsylvania	\$26,513,802	\$22,276,834	\$1,400,000	\$915,306	\$1,400,000	\$1,534,238	\$24,726,378	\$6,494,241
Puerto Rico	\$25,651,689	\$25,651,689	\$1,425,094	\$1,425,094	\$1,425,094	\$1,425,094	\$28,501,877	\$0
Rhode Island	\$3,461,895	\$3,461,895	\$192,786	\$104,715	\$444,874	\$61,828	\$3,628,438	\$374,000
South Carolina	\$9,622,522	\$10,057,612	\$534,585	\$519,777	\$534,584	\$659,275	\$11,236,664	\$1,015,344
South Dakota	\$2,895,639	\$3,116,238	\$72,105	\$63,084	\$148,600	\$148,600	\$3,327,922	\$2,642,365
Tennessee	\$13,467,958	\$12,707,032	\$134,500	\$116,169	\$0	\$0	\$12,823,202	\$13,266,162
Texas	\$35,324,370	\$26,913,309	\$2,638,591	\$1,754,185	\$2,040,185	\$1,262,112	\$29,929,607	\$10,272,273
Utah	\$3,085,318	\$3,263,837	\$171,405	\$154,851	\$171,405	\$202,751	\$3,621,439	\$981,262
Vermont	\$3,357,000	\$3,283,052	\$186,500	\$175,399	\$186,500	\$258,426	\$3,716,877	\$229,959
Virginia	\$11,881,046	\$10,510,349	\$557,014	\$557,014	\$596,631	\$497,777	\$11,565,140	\$1,469,551
Washington	\$10,019,658	\$7,141,161	\$587,849	\$328,284	\$837,170	\$517,206	\$7,986,651	\$2,878,497
West Virginia	\$8,025,275	\$6,951,882	\$474,873	\$349,991	\$487,108	\$300,905	\$7,602,778	\$1,384,479
Wisconsin	\$7,917,265	\$7,619,456	\$261,159	\$261,159	\$573,562	\$573,862	\$8,454,477	\$132,308
Wyoming	\$3,366,325	\$3,366,325	\$186,500	\$174,956	\$177,175	\$174,082	\$3,715,362	\$0
Total	\$652,601,602	\$608,903,511	\$34,351,692	\$29,295,120	\$33,944,862	\$27,720,095	\$665,918,726	\$120,343,835
Count	52	52	52	52	47	47	52	47

APPENDIX TABLE 3: USES OF CSBG RECOVERY ACT (ARRA) FUNDS

State	Eligible Entities		Benefits Enrollment and Coordination		Total CSBG ARRA Resources Expended (Actual)
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$1,629,229	\$1,629,229	\$82,659	\$82,659	\$1,711,888
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Colorado	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Illinois	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maine	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maryland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Massachusetts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Michigan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Minnesota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Missouri	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Montana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nebraska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nevada	\$946,947	\$946,947	\$0	\$0	\$946,947
New Hampshire	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Jersey	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
North Carolina	\$9,019,855	\$7,444,013	\$198,706	\$180,157	\$7,624,170
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oregon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	\$2,737,155	\$2,448,819	\$0	\$196,323	\$2,645,142
Texas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Vermont	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Virginia	\$6,513,809	\$6,504,674	\$41,179	\$28,099	\$6,532,773
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
West Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wisconsin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wyoming	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$20,846,995	\$18,973,682	\$322,544	\$487,238	\$19,460,920
Count	5	5	3	4	5

*States with ARRA carryforward funds are on a July-June reporting period, thus still had July - Sept. 2010 to expend funds in their FY 11 report.

APPENDIX TABLE 4: STATE REPORTING PERIODS

State	Reporting Period	
	From	To
Alabama	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Alaska	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Arizona	7/1/2010	6/30/2011
Arkansas	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
California	1/1/2011	12/31/2011
Colorado	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Connecticut	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Delaware	1/1/2011	12/31/2011
Dist. of Columbia	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Florida	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Georgia	10/1/2011	9/30/2012
Hawaii	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Idaho	1/1/2011	12/31/2011
Illinois	1/1/2011	12/31/2011
Indiana	1/1/2011	12/31/2011
Iowa	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Kansas	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Kentucky	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Louisiana	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Maine	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Maryland	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Massachusetts	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Michigan	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Minnesota	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Mississippi	1/1/2011	12/31/2011
Missouri	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Montana	1/1/2011	12/31/2011
Nebraska	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Nevada	7/1/2010	6/30/2011
New Hampshire	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
New Jersey	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
New Mexico	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
New York	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
North Carolina	7/1/2010	6/30/2011
North Dakota	1/1/2011	12/31/2011
Ohio	1/1/2011	12/31/2011
Oklahoma	1/1/2011	12/31/2011
Oregon	1/1/2011	12/31/2011
Pennsylvania	1/1/2011	12/31/2011
Puerto Rico	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Rhode Island	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
South Carolina	1/1/2011	12/31/2011
South Dakota	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Tennessee	7/1/2010	6/30/2011
Texas	1/1/2011	12/31/2011
Utah	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Vermont	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Virginia	7/1/2010	6/30/2011
Washington	1/1/2011	12/31/2011
West Virginia	1/1/2011	12/31/2011
Wisconsin	1/1/2011	12/31/2011
Wyoming	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
Count	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 5: ENTITIES RECEIVING CSBG FUNDS FROM THE 90% ALLOTMENT

State	CAAs	LPAs	Farmworker/ Migrant Organizations	Farmworker Organizations also CAAs	Tribal Organizations	Local Government	Local Governments also CAAs	"Others" by Statute	"Others" also CAAs	Unduplicated Number of Eligible Entities
Alabama	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Alaska	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arizona	11	1	1	1	0	6	6	0	0	12
Arkansas	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
California	51	2	4	1	3	23	23	0	0	59
Colorado	2	0	1	0	0	36	1	0	0	38
Connecticut	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Delaware	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dist. of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Florida	29	0	1	1	0	13	13	0	0	29
Georgia	20	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	24
Hawaii	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Idaho	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Illinois	37	0	1	1	0	11	11	25	25	37
Indiana	23	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	23
Iowa	18	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	18
Kansas	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	8
Kentucky	23	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	23
Louisiana	42	0	0	0	0	21	21	21	21	42
Maine	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Maryland	17	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	18
Massachusetts	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Michigan	30	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	30
Minnesota	28	0	0	0	11	1	1	0	0	39
Mississippi	17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	18
Missouri	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Montana	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Nebraska	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
Nevada	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	12
New Hampshire	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
New Jersey	24	2	1	1	0	6	6	0	0	26
New Mexico	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
New York	51	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	52
North Carolina	36	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	36
North Dakota	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Ohio	50	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	50
Oklahoma	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Oregon	17	0	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	18
Pennsylvania	42	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Puerto Rico	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	4
Rhode Island	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
South Carolina	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
South Dakota	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tennessee	11	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	20
Texas	34	0	3	3	0	10	0	0	0	44
Utah	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9
Vermont	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Virginia	29	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	29
Washington	29	1	2	2	0	4	4	0	0	30
West Virginia	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Wisconsin	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Wyoming	5	0	0	0	1	9	0	3	0	18
Total	930	17	26	19	15	192	116	51	48	1,048
Count	52	10	17	13	3	27	20	4	3	52

APPENDIX TABLE 6: ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING DISCRETIONARY FUNDS

State	Indian Tribes or Tribal Organizations	Migrant or Farmworker Organizations	State Subgrantee Associations	Eligible Entities	Other Organizations	Total Funds
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$207,538	\$90,500	\$0	\$298,038
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$225,164	\$24,550	\$152,000	\$401,714
California	\$0	\$190,000	\$101,668	\$1,022,290	\$583,965	\$1,897,923
Colorado	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,786	\$303,853	\$314,639
Connecticut	\$0	\$0	\$201,098	\$20,000	\$140,971	\$362,069
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$118,438	\$118,438
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$637,505	\$787,505
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$28,188	\$48,188
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$55,000
Hawaii	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,192	\$169,206	\$175,398
Idaho	\$0	\$10,284	\$0	\$197,974	\$0	\$208,258
Illinois	\$0	\$0	\$453,142	\$205,000	\$852,454	\$1,510,596
Indiana	\$0	\$40,000	\$266,909	\$0	\$628,775	\$935,684
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$101,838	\$128,455	\$54,638	\$284,931
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$94,748	\$64,500	\$159,248
Maine	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maryland	\$0	\$0	\$30,000	\$176,112	\$120,000	\$326,112
Massachusetts	\$0	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$80,000	\$786,008	\$1,016,008
Michigan	\$128,188	\$0	\$0	\$1,542,406	\$0	\$1,670,594
Minnesota	\$60,000	\$0	\$203,600	\$25,300	\$20,000	\$308,900
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$538,039	\$0	\$538,039
Missouri	\$119,029	\$0	\$681,014	\$0	\$157,213	\$957,256
Montana	\$0	\$0	\$52,700	\$0	\$108,487	\$161,187
Nebraska	\$0	\$42,000	\$111,406	\$128,237	\$16,933	\$298,576
Nevada	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$164,508	\$0	\$169,508
New Hampshire	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$156,356	\$0	\$156,356
New Jersey	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,670	\$927,892	\$948,562
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,344	\$0	\$20,344
New York	\$173,358	\$0	\$500,000	\$1,299,320	\$808,973	\$2,781,651
North Carolina	\$37,743	\$114,033	\$0	\$0	\$557,220	\$708,996
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$36,436	\$9,000	\$0	\$45,436
Ohio	\$0	\$0	\$643,473	\$936,732	\$0	\$1,580,205
Oklahoma	\$0	\$0	\$113,864	\$237,517	\$128,500	\$479,881
Oregon	\$0	\$4,000	\$117,676	\$117,521	\$14,776	\$253,973
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,303,130	\$231,108	\$1,534,238
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$133,000	\$0	\$1,292,094	\$1,425,094
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$61,828	\$0	\$0	\$61,828
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$230,098	\$375,000	\$54,177	\$659,275
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$148,600	\$0	\$148,600
Tennessee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas	\$116,480	\$70,783	\$127,579	\$337,690	\$609,580	\$1,262,112
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$202,751	\$202,751
Vermont	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$222,526	\$35,900	\$258,426
Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$497,777	\$497,777
Washington	\$0	\$10,000	\$286,295	\$110,000	\$110,911	\$517,206
West Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$60,271	\$172,756	\$67,878	\$300,905
Wisconsin	\$326,685	\$0	\$98,000	\$0	\$149,177	\$573,862
Wyoming	\$8,436	\$0	\$0	\$113,177	\$52,468	\$174,082
Total	\$969,920	\$531,100	\$5,224,598	\$10,185,436	\$10,684,315	\$27,595,368
Count	9	9	28	34	34	46

APPENDIX TABLE 7: PURPOSE OF GIVING DISCRETIONARY FUNDS

State	Awards to Agencies for Expansion	Competitive Grants for Exemplary Programs	Training or Technical Assistance for Agencies	Statewide Programs	General Support	Other Purpose	Total Funds
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$15,500	\$0	\$0	\$207,538	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$298,038
Arkansas	\$0	\$99,850	\$288,664	\$0	\$13,200	\$0	\$401,714
California	\$73,074	\$1,082,757	\$396,452	\$0	\$235,684	\$109,956	\$1,897,923
Colorado	\$0	\$130,000	\$83,853	\$90,000	\$10,786	\$0	\$314,639
Connecticut	\$0	\$0	\$201,098	\$21,538	\$136,552	\$2,881	\$362,069
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$118,438	\$118,438
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$637,505	\$0	\$0	\$787,505
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$48,188	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$48,188
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$55,000
Hawaii	\$0	\$40,000	\$17,828	\$60,000	\$57,570	\$0	\$175,398
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$208,258	\$0	\$208,258
Illinois	\$0	\$555,000	\$0	\$859,915	\$0	\$95,681	\$1,510,596
Indiana	\$0	\$0	\$266,909	\$0	\$668,775	\$0	\$935,684
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	\$0	\$128,501	\$44,289	\$112,141	\$0	\$0	\$284,931
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	\$94,748	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$64,500	\$159,248
Maine	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maryland	\$189,000	\$0	\$0	\$30,000	\$107,112	\$0	\$326,112
Massachusetts	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$460,464	\$455,544	\$1,016,008
Michigan	\$89,658	\$0	\$277,630	\$531,628	\$249,579	\$522,099	\$1,670,594
Minnesota	\$0	\$0	\$223,600	\$65,300	\$20,000	\$0	\$308,900
Mississippi	\$0	\$538,039	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$538,039
Missouri	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$681,014	\$276,242	\$957,256
Montana	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$136,187	\$0	\$0	\$161,187
Nebraska	\$0	\$42,000	\$0	\$111,406	\$16,933	\$128,237	\$298,576
Nevada	\$0	\$164,508	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$169,508
New Hampshire	\$156,356	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$156,356
New Jersey	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$948,562	\$948,562
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,344	\$0	\$20,344
New York	\$0	\$1,573,723	\$30,000	\$500,000	\$173,358	\$504,570	\$2,781,651
North Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$471,642	\$0	\$237,354	\$708,996
North Dakota	\$9,000	\$15,249	\$0	\$0	\$21,187	\$0	\$45,436
Ohio	\$0	\$1,580,205	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,580,205
Oklahoma	\$21,668	\$52,169	\$39,622	\$103,179	\$198,243	\$65,000	\$479,881
Oregon	\$67,921	\$0	\$4,000	\$117,676	\$53,600	\$10,776	\$253,973
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,534,238	\$1,534,238
Puerto Rico	\$192,000	\$0	\$133,000	\$1,100,094	\$0	\$0	\$1,425,094
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$61,828	\$0	\$0	\$61,828
South Carolina	\$0	\$375,000	\$80,000	\$77,098	\$73,000	\$54,177	\$659,275
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$148,600	\$0	\$148,600
Tennessee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas	\$0	\$1,134,533	\$0	\$127,579	\$0	\$0	\$1,262,112
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$202,751	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$202,751
Vermont	\$0	\$105,302	\$9,124	\$15,000	\$129,000	\$0	\$258,426
Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$497,777	\$0	\$0	\$497,777
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$406,295	\$7,311	\$103,600	\$517,206
West Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$17,280	\$20,000	\$263,625	\$0	\$300,905
Wisconsin	\$0	\$0	\$98,000	\$149,177	\$0	\$326,685	\$573,862
Wyoming	\$0	\$2,500	\$102,138	\$36,789	\$0	\$32,654	\$174,082
Total	\$908,925	\$7,619,336	\$2,894,426	\$6,552,292	\$3,979,195	\$5,641,194	\$27,595,368
Count	10	17	24	27	24	20	46

APPENDIX TABLE 8: SUBSTATE ALLOCATION METHOD AND JURISDICTIONS SERVED

State	Substate Allocation Method	Percent of State's Counties Receiving CSBG Services
Alabama	Formula Alone	100%
Alaska	Historic	100%
Arizona	Formula with Variables	100%
Arkansas	Hold Harmless + Formula	100%
California	Base + Formula	100%
Colorado	Formula with Variables	99%
Connecticut	Base + Formula	100%
Delaware	Historic	100%
Dist. of Columbia	Historic	100%
Florida	Hold Harmless + Formula	97%
Georgia	Historic	100%
Hawaii	Historic	100%
Idaho	Base + Formula	100%
Illinois	Formula with Variables	100%
Indiana	Base + Formula	100%
Iowa	Other	100%
Kansas	Formula Alone	100%
Kentucky	Historic	100%
Louisiana	Base + Formula	100%
Maine	Historic	100%
Maryland	Hold Harmless + Formula	100%
Massachusetts	Historic	100%
Michigan	Base + Formula	100%
Minnesota	Base + Formula	100%
Mississippi	Formula Alone	100%
Missouri	Base + Formula	100%
Montana	Base + Formula	100%
Nebraska	Base + Formula	100%
Nevada	Base + Formula	100%
New Hampshire	Historic	100%
New Jersey	Hold Harmless + Formula	100%
New Mexico	Base + Formula	100%
New York	Historic	100%
North Carolina	Base + Formula	91%
North Dakota	Formula Alone	100%
Ohio	Base + Formula	100%
Oklahoma	Base + Formula	100%
Oregon	Base + Formula	100%
Pennsylvania	Base + Formula	100%
Puerto Rico	Base + Formula	100%
Rhode Island	Base + Formula	100%
South Carolina	Formula Alone	100%
South Dakota	Formula Alone	100%
Tennessee	Formula Alone	100%
Texas	Other	100%
Utah	Base + Formula	100%
Vermont	Base + Formula	100%
Virginia	Hold Harmless + Formula	90%
Washington	Base + Formula	100%
West Virginia	Base + Formula	100%
Wisconsin	Formula with Variables	96%
Wyoming	Formula with Variables	100%
Count	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 9: ADMINISTRATIVE LOCATION OF STATE CSBG OFFICES

State	Location of State CSBG Office	Reorganized in FY 2011
Alabama	Community Affairs Department	X
Alaska	Commerce, Community and Economic Development	X
Arizona	Human Services Department	
Arkansas	Human Services Department	
California	Community Services Department	
Colorado	Department of Local Affairs	
Connecticut	Social Services Department	
Delaware	Social Services Department	
Dist. of Columbia	Human Services Department	
Florida	Community Affairs Department	
Georgia	Human Services Department	
Hawaii	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	X
Idaho	Department of Health and Welfare	
Illinois	Community Affairs Department	
Indiana	Social Services Department	X
Iowa	Department of Human Rights	
Kansas	Housing Department	
Kentucky	Community Services Department	
Louisiana	Workforce Commission	
Maine	Human Services Department	
Maryland	Department of Housing & Community Development	
Massachusetts	Community Services Department	
Michigan	Human Services Department	
Minnesota	Human Services Department	
Mississippi	Human Services Department	
Missouri	Social Services Department	
Montana	Human Services Department	
Nebraska	Department of Health and Human Services.	
Nevada	Human Services Department	
New Hampshire	Human Services Department	
New Jersey	Community Affairs Department	
New Mexico	Human Services Department	
New York	State Department of State	
North Carolina	Human Services Department	
North Dakota	Department of Commerce	
Ohio	Department of Development	
Oklahoma	Community Affairs Department	
Oregon	Community Services Department	
Pennsylvania	Department of Community and Economic Development	
Puerto Rico	Children and Families Department	
Rhode Island	Human Services Department	
South Carolina	Governor's Office	
South Dakota	Social Services Department	
Tennessee	Human Services Department	
Texas	Community Affairs Department	
Utah	Community Services Department	
Vermont	Human Services Department	
Virginia	Social Services Department	
Washington	Department of Commerce	
West Virginia	Governor's Office	
Wisconsin	Department of Children and Families	
Wyoming	Department of Health	X
Count	52	5

APPENDIX TABLE 10: DEPARTMENT OF STATE CSBG ADMINISTRATOR

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

APPENDIX TABLE 11: OTHER PROGRAMS DIRECTED BY STATE CSBG ADMINISTRATORS

State	DOE/WAP	LIHEAP	LIHEAP Energy Conservation	USDA Program	HUD Programs	Other Homeless Programs	Head Start Programs	Number of Other Additional Programs	Total Number of Programs Directed by CSBG Administrators in Addition to CSBG
Alabama								0	0
Alaska					X			5	6
Arizona		X	X			X		5	8
Arkansas	X	X	X		X	X		1	6
California	X	X	X		X				4
Colorado					X	X			2
Connecticut								3	3
Delaware								1	1
Dist. of Columbia									0
Florida	X	X	X					2	5
Georgia		X							1
Hawaii				X				2	3
Idaho	X	X	X	X				2	6
Illinois									0
Indiana		X						0	1
Iowa	X	X	X					2	5
Kansas	X	X	X		X			2	6
Kentucky									0
Louisiana								0	0
Maine						X			1
Maryland					X			2	3
Massachusetts		X						2	3
Michigan	X							0	1
Minnesota				X	X	X		8	11
Mississippi	X	X						0	2
Missouri		X			X			3	5
Montana	X	X	X	X	X			6	11
Nebraska					X	X		6	8
Nevada									0
New Hampshire								0	0
New Jersey								1	1
New Mexico		X	X	X				5	8
New York								0	0
North Carolina					X				1
North Dakota					X				1
Ohio	X	X	X					3	6
Oklahoma	X	X			X	X	X	10	15
Oregon	X	X	X	X	X			13	18
Pennsylvania								2	2
Puerto Rico								17	17
Rhode Island				X				2	3
South Carolina	X	X	X		X			0	4
South Dakota	X	X		X				3	6
Tennessee	X	X	X					1	4
Texas	X	X	X		X	X	X		6
Utah					X	X		4	6
Vermont	X				X			5	7
Virginia								1	1
Washington	X	X	X		X	X		52	57
West Virginia								0	0
Wisconsin								0	0
Wyoming					X			2	3
Total	18	22	15	8	20	10	2	173	268

APPENDIX TABLE 12: PROVISIONS OF STATE CSBG STATUTES IN EFFECT

State	State CSBG Statute in Current FY	CAAs Grandfathered	Allocate 90 percent Specified	CSBG Match Required	Designation Allowed	De-Designation Specified	Re-Designation Process	State Agency Designated	Other Provisions of State Statute
Alabama	X	X	X						X
Alaska									
Arizona									
Arkansas	X		X		X	X		X	
California	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Colorado									
Connecticut	X	X						X	
Delaware									
Dist. of Columbia									
Florida	X							X	
Georgia									
Hawaii									
Idaho									
Illinois	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Indiana	X	X			X			X	
Iowa	X	X			X		X	X	X
Kansas									
Kentucky	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Louisiana	X								
Maine	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Maryland	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Massachusetts	X		X		X	X	X	X	
Michigan	X	X			X	X	X	X	
Minnesota	X		X		X	X			
Mississippi									
Missouri	X	X	X				X		
Montana	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Nebraska									
Nevada	X		X					X	
New Hampshire									
New Jersey	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
New Mexico	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
New York	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
North Dakota	X	X	X					X	
Ohio	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Oklahoma	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Oregon	X							X	
Pennsylvania	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Puerto Rico									
Rhode Island									
South Carolina	X								
South Dakota									
Tennessee									
Texas	X					X	X		
Utah	X	X							
Vermont	X							X	
Virginia	X	X		X	X	X			
Washington	X							X	X
West Virginia									
Wisconsin	X	X			X	X	X		
Wyoming									
Total	34	23	20	3	21	20	18	25	6

APPENDIX TABLE 13: STATE CSBG PERSONNEL: POSITIONS AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS

State	Number of Positions	Number of FTEs
Alabama	7	4.31
Alaska	4	1.30
Arizona	6	2.80
Arkansas	6	4.00
California	63	12.00
Colorado	9	2.50
Connecticut	2	1.40
Delaware	3	1.50
Dist. of Columbia	4	4.00
Florida	16	7.00
Georgia	9	4.50
Hawaii	3	1.75
Idaho	2	0.10
Illinois	9	9.00
Indiana	10	5.00
Iowa	4	2.00
Kansas	15	2.20
Kentucky	11	2.00
Louisiana	23	3.00
Maine	1	1.00
Maryland	7	1.00
Massachusetts	11	5.55
Michigan	13	3.07
Minnesota	7	3.50
Mississippi	10	5.17
Missouri	5	2.00
Montana	8	0.75
Nebraska	1	1.00
Nevada	5	1.29
New Hampshire	3	1.20
New Jersey	30	7.00
New Mexico	6	1.00
New York	67	20.60
North Carolina	10	9.00
North Dakota	1	1.00
Ohio	14	8.50
Oklahoma	15	15.00
Oregon	53	2.50
Pennsylvania	25	5.55
Puerto Rico	12	12.00
Rhode Island	3	1.00
South Carolina	19	5.05
South Dakota	2	1.00
Tennessee	4	1.00
Texas	15	12.45
Utah	6	2.70
Vermont	3	1.50
Virginia	4	4.00
Washington	13	4.80
West Virginia	11	3.85
Wisconsin	2	1.25
Wyoming	2	2.00
Total	594	218.63

APPENDIX TABLE 14: INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES SERVED

State	Characteristics of Persons				Characteristics of Families	
	Obtained	Not Obtained	Males	Females	Obtained	Not Obtained
Alabama	318,106	18,500	106,600	211,347	144,815	0
Alaska	3,007	12,811	1,013	1,050	1,927	450
Arizona	180,282	26,213	78,803	101,335	62,140	5,180
Arkansas	223,400	0	81,244	142,156	127,027	0
California	1,169,636	2,083,899	445,311	543,750	547,052	114,380
Colorado	150,334	20,111	61,788	70,700	63,536	3,774
Connecticut	421,706	2,066	169,965	244,441	172,416	0
Delaware	10,224	0	3,960	6,264	6,779	0
Dist. of Columbia	89,965	5,911	43,363	46,602	47,634	3,109
Florida	495,614	198,611	193,624	299,691	191,421	76,940
Georgia	315,942	52,278	77,448	161,578	158,925	28,043
Hawaii	20,832	23,019	8,972	11,859	15,006	4,020
Idaho	223,825	75	109,077	114,742	71,308	32
Illinois	767,435	193,067	283,865	392,276	448,879	102,124
Indiana	587,691	102,791	238,352	337,379	238,725	50,228
Iowa	353,430	1,151	155,959	197,438	136,735	486
Kansas	29,987	42,728	12,668	16,489	11,765	3,294
Kentucky	489,835	0	210,155	279,485	219,278	0
Louisiana	311,637	5,763	110,409	201,228	161,461	9,619
Maine	197,110	12,479	79,663	106,390	86,510	0
Maryland	219,934	59,223	81,399	130,891	100,169	7,702
Massachusetts	685,525	5,689	268,972	413,819	308,923	43,603
Michigan	299,808	206,224	112,198	159,374	150,376	84,945
Minnesota	610,713	85,780	264,705	332,810	231,720	26,759
Mississippi	127,721	0	45,851	81,870	47,725	0
Missouri	158,905	0	68,552	90,353	61,890	0
Montana	110,678	0	48,730	61,429	51,950	0
Nebraska	102,663	11,842	43,704	55,726	41,307	3,428
Nevada	24,359	747	11,637	12,663	11,694	714
New Hampshire	114,314	4,504	50,748	63,379	48,339	2,020
New Jersey	274,740	32,149	98,923	152,403	186,206	16,628
New Mexico	65,993	48,206	18,347	24,228	33,986	16,967
New York	401,631	82,378	175,886	225,745	187,606	40,192
North Carolina	105,205	8,828	36,006	65,592	52,441	1,201
North Dakota	24,086	0	10,360	13,726	12,805	0
Ohio	806,929	28,495	336,764	463,009	313,706	10,100
Oklahoma	119,139	12,691	51,306	65,800	70,978	5,127
Oregon	469,894	136,002	206,766	256,310	200,731	7,543
Pennsylvania	391,867	154,147	150,579	209,017	201,623	53,698
Puerto Rico	34,393	0	15,529	18,864	19,822	0
Rhode Island	136,458	6,766	51,204	83,377	73,579	3,038
South Carolina	201,700	10,686	68,866	128,789	83,174	6,666
South Dakota	32,640	21,237	14,187	17,945	13,195	10,135
Tennessee	460,866	52,016	183,656	258,949	212,701	51,811
Texas	430,474	302,838	175,296	255,178	162,022	194,476
Utah	211,368	19,583	79,169	85,835	71,207	7,422
Vermont	63,405	0	29,680	33,545	30,580	0
Virginia	219,045	7,399	88,501	118,142	90,074	9,258
Washington	587,913	164,157	242,361	298,288	257,765	38,150
West Virginia	121,587	0	50,887	70,663	45,181	0
Wisconsin	325,805	41,865	117,849	146,845	186,124	25,117
Wyoming	55,359	1,206	24,838	27,685	23,243	1,121
Total	14,355,115	4,306,131	5,695,695	7,908,449	6,496,181	1,069,500
Count	52	42	52	52	52	39

APPENDIX TABLE 15: Race/Ethnicity (By Number of Persons)

State	Ethnicity			Race							
	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Total	African American	White	Asian	American Indian and Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Multi-Race	Other	Total
Alabama	6,377	309,915	316,292	213,201	96,102	1,234	1,702	65	3,670	1,962	317,936
Alaska	34	2,026	2,060	13	369	48	2,223	7	166	3	2,829
Arizona	86,796	93,331	180,127	23,554	91,216	811	10,018	548	14,028	18,639	158,814
Arkansas	14,374	208,989	223,363	67,120	141,277	2,084	1,624	326	3,065	7,758	223,254
California	506,190	411,763	917,953	98,485	441,279	56,794	18,403	4,527	57,932	186,077	863,497
Colorado	57,188	70,670	127,858	7,539	66,050	917	2,588	208	13,844	10,445	101,591
Connecticut	123,159	289,667	412,826	99,262	127,062	3,056	809	338	68,172	102,100	400,799
Delaware	1,808	7,282	9,090	5,719	2,527	104	87	5	153	1,512	10,107
Dist. of Columbia	10,886	79,079	89,965	79,571	720	270	180	139	6,747	2,338	89,965
Florida	94,129	377,848	471,977	238,611	184,899	1,032	463	410	8,246	34,581	468,242
Georgia	4,633	173,628	178,261	104,683	59,234	1,231	151	6	2,112	5,153	172,570
Hawaii	2,046	18,233	20,279	256	2,690	4,503	115	4,617	5,902	2,257	20,340
Idaho	54,989	167,391	222,380	2,470	165,030	1,142	4,854	402	1,869	47,004	222,771
Illinois	75,397	460,542	535,939	262,977	203,081	11,948	902	1,075	51,528	17,798	549,309
Indiana	29,072	548,988	578,060	123,476	414,134	438	1,403	218	19,200	13,506	572,375
Iowa	35,608	298,416	334,024	33,879	277,537	3,435	3,252	671	13,547	11,780	344,101
Kansas	5,596	20,642	26,238	3,820	20,364	146	531	66	1,346	1,124	27,397
Kentucky	11,005	477,885	488,890	77,108	387,606	594	452	206	10,120	13,641	489,727
Louisiana	5,320	297,582	302,902	212,038	88,721	2,010	1,008	247	2,964	2,506	309,494
Maine	815	54,222	55,037	3,036	52,027	460	360	222	1,002	445	57,552
Maryland	34,227	155,310	189,537	74,577	70,965	4,072	4,003	3,477	12,045	13,491	182,630
Massachusetts	159,370	494,558	653,928	74,953	364,975	33,990	2,479	1,790	24,805	119,429	622,421
Michigan	12,861	247,157	260,018	70,769	182,214	1,134	2,097	318	4,841	8,505	269,878
Minnesota	50,979	372,192	423,171	105,281	380,510	37,199	25,127	511	4,203	12,479	565,310
Mississippi	795	126,926	127,721	99,890	26,442	152	180	54	973	30	127,721
Missouri	3,695	155,210	158,905	29,173	123,025	228	480	229	2,870	2,898	158,903
Montana	5,085	92,205	97,290	1,191	78,942	316	14,173	249	1,594	0	96,465
Nebraska	21,451	78,010	99,461	4,329	78,117	482	2,929	213	9,475	4,432	99,977
Nevada	6,900	16,109	23,009	3,664	13,879	310	820	206	1,139	1,682	21,700
New Hampshire	4,288	79,877	84,165	2,392	79,533	816	79	6	87	5,486	88,399
New Jersey	126,684	96,836	223,520	47,726	94,412	10,189	1,505	2,701	44,162	23,856	224,551
New Mexico	28,558	21,854	50,412	1,137	35,578	42	7,605	64	541	5,445	50,412
New York	49,830	333,837	383,667	69,035	253,193	5,022	5,191	1,566	10,832	29,886	374,725
North Carolina	9,459	87,833	97,292	53,543	38,432	208	2,342	284	1,844	2,186	98,839
North Dakota	649	19,625	20,274	578	18,841	55	3,619	0	404	589	24,086
Ohio	21,259	773,685	794,944	235,831	517,566	1,012	790	32	9,334	14,564	779,129
Oklahoma	13,173	91,333	104,506	18,505	66,598	1,124	11,636	184	3,038	8,156	109,241
Oregon	112,508	311,295	423,803	23,388	346,435	7,041	13,078	4,897	15,200	11,929	421,968
Pennsylvania	24,782	284,645	309,427	57,825	226,635	1,308	515	261	5,830	13,427	305,801
Puerto Rico	33,896	497	34,393	238	2,034	0	1	0	14,375	17,745	34,393
Rhode Island	15,611	97,817	113,428	8,098	76,579	5,139	1,159	79	9,253	4,553	104,860
South Carolina	2,822	194,572	197,394	153,599	39,052	229	335	31	2,721	1,687	197,654
South Dakota	803	31,693	32,496	474	17,391	141	13,290	19	670	487	32,472
Tennessee	6,524	436,042	442,566	152,052	275,197	1,170	933	178	5,154	11,600	446,284
Texas	240,575	189,899	430,474	98,080	318,145	900	1,505	0	4,718	7,126	430,474
Utah	68,951	108,234	177,185	3,129	147,990	1,555	2,769	4,260	1,833	17,575	179,111
Vermont	849	56,361	57,210	2,070	51,713	853	644	48	936	878	57,142
Virginia	35,757	164,478	200,235	73,421	98,454	2,252	512	48	10,453	15,050	200,190
Washington	115,315	339,812	455,127	54,431	302,952	20,043	14,799	8,100	61,947	25,894	488,166
West Virginia	2,141	118,099	120,240	7,681	107,026	122	155	509	2,954	1,843	120,290
Wisconsin	31,458	261,127	292,585	58,429	192,917	8,960	9,595	508	8,852	20,091	299,352
Wyoming	6,032	29,631	35,663	482	29,945	121	4,384	41	1,191	4,052	40,216
Total	2,372,709	10,234,858	12,607,56	3,242,789	7,477,612	238,442	199,854	45,166	563,887	887,680	12,655,430
Count	52	52	52	52	52	51	52	49	52	51	52

APPENDIX TABLE 16: Age (By Number of Persons)

State	0-5	6-11	12-17	18-23	24-44	45-54	55-69	70 and Older
Alabama	43,798	42,463	38,912	23,831	71,377	33,773	39,660	24,082
Alaska	1,991	11	6	28	124	73	223	6
Arizona	26,130	27,752	24,962	15,876	45,442	18,978	14,977	6,000
Arkansas	29,160	18,076	15,939	15,165	55,465	27,023	36,102	22,561
California	206,258	101,992	94,989	100,927	244,388	110,127	115,378	74,899
Colorado	16,245	13,009	11,083	8,820	27,592	13,034	11,219	7,942
Connecticut	49,413	59,094	40,104	41,480	99,900	58,195	34,384	36,273
Delaware	919	1,018	812	829	3,177	1,291	1,142	969
Dist. of Columbia	3,097	900	2,249	13,187	30,587	18,983	13,945	7,017
Florida	68,131	67,188	57,988	43,490	119,186	56,888	49,844	26,406
Georgia	33,435	30,993	30,761	23,383	59,644	29,961	35,712	33,779
Hawaii	3,419	1,188	1,846	862	2,917	2,841	4,963	2,386
Idaho	21,219	29,688	26,359	24,577	65,329	22,793	20,967	12,877
Illinois	94,119	75,899	77,094	59,010	182,181	94,667	115,617	54,735
Indiana	89,102	77,443	67,682	42,870	132,956	60,352	58,450	45,762
Iowa	56,562	49,078	39,416	29,787	91,904	33,972	28,397	21,492
Kansas	6,659	3,429	2,386	1,726	7,635	2,737	2,202	1,449
Kentucky	75,477	59,539	50,873	36,134	126,581	58,430	54,126	28,542
Louisiana	36,584	36,725	30,049	25,524	59,631	41,477	44,725	35,607
Maine	28,309	18,616	18,388	16,131	45,871	24,317	25,151	19,686
Maryland	32,768	15,087	14,997	19,386	50,364	31,561	32,688	14,614
Massachusetts	93,861	70,845	68,573	63,844	170,657	78,262	67,636	59,430
Michigan	37,307	26,891	27,980	21,940	56,575	32,011	41,459	35,402
Minnesota	87,384	81,239	71,617	55,379	143,158	56,647	54,047	52,604
Mississippi	14,157	16,052	19,421	11,812	25,158	14,106	16,740	10,275
Missouri	22,542	25,978	20,495	12,938	43,729	16,521	12,121	4,581
Montana	14,647	13,658	10,537	8,366	28,147	11,628	12,811	10,268
Nebraska	22,518	10,772	8,916	8,524	24,695	7,505	9,287	6,837
Nevada	3,668	2,921	2,267	1,817	6,801	3,072	2,792	905
New Hampshire	10,604	11,329	11,369	7,944	22,547	16,017	17,417	12,482
New Jersey	24,312	29,189	18,673	18,446	68,600	29,662	28,457	23,060
New Mexico	11,651	7,520	3,565	2,631	6,854	4,268	15,403	2,342
New York	62,778	36,621	41,307	40,890	112,358	48,671	36,273	22,733
North Carolina	20,457	8,357	7,491	8,011	22,844	11,464	12,134	7,961
North Dakota	2,454	2,477	1,982	2,261	7,025	2,719	2,897	2,358
Ohio	114,464	111,045	101,293	72,832	213,154	88,915	74,496	30,586
Oklahoma	20,029	9,352	7,881	10,049	30,290	14,236	14,698	9,747
Oregon	61,296	64,185	62,870	34,795	120,311	49,233	39,641	22,372
Pennsylvania	54,990	33,549	27,284	28,459	88,469	36,638	29,684	21,679
Puerto Rico	2,140	3,890	3,667	3,404	6,504	3,561	5,374	5,853
Rhode Island	12,493	15,786	15,459	14,795	32,099	15,564	12,724	15,548
South Carolina	28,189	26,678	23,448	13,306	46,135	19,862	24,300	13,942
South Dakota	4,047	4,676	4,083	3,158	7,707	3,247	3,211	2,410
Tennessee	55,949	50,032	46,236	35,087	98,247	54,246	61,557	43,515
Texas	61,313	66,959	59,038	28,334	93,111	43,166	51,027	27,526
Utah	29,841	30,591	24,396	16,950	50,856	18,400	11,233	3,649
Vermont	7,506	6,262	5,513	7,108	19,655	8,131	6,437	2,551
Virginia	28,780	24,385	28,146	18,256	53,952	28,087	19,406	10,151
Washington	80,266	57,588	71,561	38,762	125,440	52,697	49,260	23,157
West Virginia	19,699	15,121	9,860	9,970	35,665	11,925	13,072	6,270
Wisconsin	55,013	44,738	33,257	28,404	71,665	28,856	24,883	15,869
Wyoming	5,713	4,271	3,839	4,306	10,367	5,764	5,085	5,815
Total	1,992,863	1,642,145	1,488,919	1,175,801	3,365,026	1,556,554	1,515,434	988,962
Count	52	52						

**APPENDIX TABLE 17: Education: Years of Schooling
(By Number of Persons 24 years old and older)**

State	0-8 Years	9-12, Non-Graduates	High School Graduate/GED	12+ Some Postsecondary	2 or 4 Year College Graduates
Alabama	3,656	70,068	64,466	9,878	16,321
Alaska	5	43	154	131	37
Arizona	10,709	21,336	28,460	15,089	6,144
Arkansas	17,386	25,916	46,933	14,281	17,072
California	80,456	98,883	120,565	51,852	26,219
Colorado	4,814	9,177	15,171	5,485	3,166
Connecticut	16,558	38,860	81,167	19,239	12,932
Delaware	1,101	896	3,206	676	418
Dist. of Columbia	8,676	24,268	29,904	5,217	2,467
Florida	15,469	57,469	100,119	24,507	13,391
Georgia	7,759	22,052	40,212	11,616	4,635
Hawaii	470	1,640	8,411	1,362	1,187
Idaho	11,219	26,394	37,159	30,265	8,908
Illinois	9,137	25,866	44,221	16,890	5,134
Indiana	42,827	59,088	132,566	17,919	20,537
Iowa	4,099	28,286	92,732	28,490	17,337
Kansas	919	2,021	5,401	2,247	1,060
Kentucky	39,165	78,229	107,079	23,589	18,776
Louisiana	25,651	48,820	69,309	19,412	7,420
Maine	6,429	11,134	43,456	6,088	14,062
Maryland	3,843	18,732	44,174	8,249	5,206
Massachusetts	35,774	64,562	141,076	49,460	36,014
Michigan	9,675	36,289	62,823	23,037	14,320
Minnesota	15,152	25,745	100,235	42,332	20,684
Mississippi	11,519	30,954	10,986	4,518	8,302
Missouri	5,258	19,238	37,855	12,281	2,320
Montana	2,461	8,013	33,869	5,262	4,136
Nebraska	2,489	6,869	17,240	5,781	4,660
Nevada	1,195	2,650	5,497	2,359	1,152
New Hampshire	5,150	8,018	24,069	8,997	3,531
New Jersey	24,619	30,246	50,892	8,733	5,377
New Mexico	2,156	4,151	5,734	1,576	696
New York	20,668	33,830	65,209	21,533	13,868
North Carolina	4,560	10,390	19,051	6,696	4,326
North Dakota	1,307	2,048	6,619	2,982	1,388
Ohio	14,443	97,719	197,033	58,412	21,963
Oklahoma	2,501	9,629	25,367	7,864	8,880
Oregon	19,430	39,880	80,683	32,409	20,212
Pennsylvania	13,676	29,014	79,442	15,333	11,963
Puerto Rico	7,586	5,161	4,830	2,208	2,959
Rhode Island	12,857	18,598	17,509	6,999	4,546
South Carolina	1,945	34,472	48,711	11,100	6,086
South Dakota	3,047	4,260	5,632	2,397	868
Tennessee	33,951	57,938	117,088	20,897	11,955
Texas	46,040	49,327	80,257	25,762	12,812
Utah	7,076	23,138	29,521	3,410	4,783
Vermont	2,467	7,134	16,492	4,864	3,011
Virginia	8,793	19,262	35,185	7,644	5,401
Washington	20,523	29,080	65,262	27,620	20,963
West Virginia	2,943	10,801	24,973	8,329	3,847
Wisconsin	5,952	15,546	38,572	15,275	7,910
Wyoming	817	2,810	7,680	1,467	1,300
Total	656,378	1,405,950	2,570,257	760,019	472,662
Count	52	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 18: Other Characteristics (By Number of Persons)

State	Answered Yes to Possessing Health Insurance	Answered No to Possessing Health Insurance	Answered Yes to Being Disabled	Answered No to Being Disabled
Alabama	218,083	92,493	73,083	238,921
Alaska	1,607	198	198	1,529
Arizona	144,141	35,524	28,515	142,492
Arkansas	82,656	83,411	55,137	106,746
California	225,032	133,041	92,254	341,889
Colorado	22,519	62,459	13,759	66,921
Connecticut	305,237	54,497	37,619	319,369
Delaware	4,940	2,097	722	5,508
Dist. of Columbia	72,782	17,183	3,165	86,800
Florida	144,170	208,047	56,245	329,407
Georgia	69,067	99,438	37,654	180,812
Hawaii	17,119	3,186	3,247	17,214
Idaho	139,258	83,353	38,591	185,234
Illinois	129,512	134,576	109,793	483,188
Indiana	331,353	218,812	87,640	465,558
Iowa	269,897	83,533	58,138	295,292
Kansas	15,431	9,631	4,814	19,937
Kentucky	186,629	303,199	103,836	348,938
Louisiana	154,972	126,115	94,024	181,196
Maine	123,239	26,385	20,954	137,600
Maryland	77,063	79,008	21,800	128,577
Massachusetts	539,378	56,041	80,364	504,434
Michigan	151,393	69,053	35,650	184,717
Minnesota	91,545	39,154	70,313	465,276
Mississippi	33,974	93,747	30,956	96,765
Missouri	105,220	42,071	21,890	131,511
Montana	65,891	33,540	15,305	85,269
Nebraska	64,087	28,547	18,465	62,855
Nevada	10,373	13,054	3,394	20,549
New Hampshire	19,759	32,645	17,899	31,749
New Jersey	77,876	87,425	9,617	126,657
New Mexico	16,240	10,944	5,870	23,141
New York	245,026	62,473	48,550	233,799
North Carolina	36,087	41,642	12,390	56,768
North Dakota	14,600	6,594	3,167	17,514
Ohio	632,608	149,014	98,105	689,879
Oklahoma	43,445	25,516	8,574	62,100
Oregon	244,164	114,089	50,692	340,780
Pennsylvania	163,421	76,844	55,560	186,001
Puerto Rico	32,764	1,629	5,370	29,023
Rhode Island	74,734	40,543	14,350	99,754
South Carolina	147,217	34,075	44,251	137,344
South Dakota	16,052	14,907	3,454	27,372
Tennessee	311,905	107,830	137,851	279,105
Texas	235,517	194,957	69,895	360,579
Utah	92,401	66,517	115,167	53,851
Vermont	46,503	11,054	16,544	41,246
Virginia	89,699	81,241	19,340	137,589
Washington	196,014	149,837	66,006	359,645
West Virginia	111,440	7,657	9,145	109,952
Wisconsin	85,015	28,975	27,462	129,948
Wyoming	6,116	17,674	3,604	19,613
Total	6,735,171	3,595,475	2,060,388	9,187,913
Count	52	52	52	52

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

State	Headed by Single Parent		Two Parent Household	Single Person	Two Adults, No Children	Other
	Female Parent	Male Parent				
Alabama	53,188	2,329	9,591	59,328	11,426	6,122
Alaska	26	3	994	482	6	2
Arizona	17,229	1,895	14,412	17,496	6,306	4,294
Arkansas	26,473	3,575	17,975	49,009	16,008	7,690
California	84,177	18,311	120,805	114,802	35,086	48,827
Colorado	12,075	2,102	13,301	25,374	7,209	1,927
Connecticut	53,795	4,677	29,233	52,948	14,937	12,061
Delaware	1,476	193	1,904	2,685	455	66
Dist. of Columbia	10,098	6,478	2,382	19,482	1,620	7,574
Florida	73,401	3,361	30,542	49,529	14,875	7,587
Georgia	31,643	1,698	8,911	32,410	7,256	1,862
Hawaii	1,336	472	1,944	6,956	453	2,723
Idaho	13,439	1,787	15,112	24,048	7,730	7,180
Illinois	45,177	4,375	43,793	147,622	9,539	5,770
Indiana	63,865	9,154	37,020	91,231	21,882	12,336
Iowa	31,883	3,289	32,325	49,089	18,098	2,048
Kansas	3,665	345	2,924	3,392	823	344
Kentucky	58,001	5,515	41,327	85,995	21,316	6,557
Louisiana	61,170	6,344	18,233	52,329	17,839	3,640
Maine	4,939	1,259	3,805	11,427	1,890	378
Maryland	26,051	3,465	18,035	27,772	6,766	2,888
Massachusetts	91,764	9,750	46,992	96,246	28,878	13,228
Michigan	30,143	5,425	19,667	46,461	13,934	6,154
Minnesota	35,341	1,822	47,756	67,297	25,871	2,119
Mississippi	17,842	1,645	2,349	20,817	4,713	359
Missouri	20,338	1,854	13,097	19,520	5,158	1,919
Montana	10,806	1,392	8,342	23,847	6,347	1,216
Nebraska	8,040	822	10,872	10,806	3,145	2,863
Nevada	2,150	821	2,264	4,752	1,143	486
New Hampshire	7,222	1,182	8,707	15,749	4,276	4,210
New Jersey	77,445	3,923	17,944	47,485	7,453	20,102
New Mexico	3,633	571	3,203	7,650	1,090	513
New York	50,691	6,604	38,302	46,888	14,493	11,185
North Carolina	19,955	1,804	9,345	10,733	4,203	2,264
North Dakota	2,539	317	1,912	5,748	1,285	1,004
Ohio	100,154	9,141	56,402	98,909	28,914	18,225
Oklahoma	12,525	1,678	13,635	24,210	7,728	1,157
Oregon	40,463	5,068	45,651	62,269	22,710	18,406
Pennsylvania	42,575	4,695	28,015	58,739	13,570	5,280
Puerto Rico	4,519	1,363	4,029	6,001	1,877	2,033
Rhode Island	20,283	2,269	9,818	27,066	5,233	4,400
South Carolina	29,318	1,425	5,030	30,152	7,330	7,108
South Dakota	3,391	317	1,966	5,717	1,032	766
Tennessee	57,789	3,002	33,471	68,167	23,423	2,656
Texas	49,712	2,883	27,303	50,588	19,421	12,115
Utah	19,565	5,459	15,128	13,666	4,811	1,159
Vermont	7,188	1,342	4,623	10,298	2,680	4,278
Virginia	22,035	2,658	13,935	24,091	6,706	6,724
Washington	37,295	11,261	48,764	67,576	19,676	10,810
West Virginia	10,253	1,010	8,368	10,515	5,751	4,977
Wisconsin	39,589	9,270	27,762	44,808	14,229	12,429
Wyoming	3,401	521	3,851	6,510	2,957	517
Total	1,551,071	181,921	1,043,071	1,956,687	531,557	322,538
Count	52	52	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 20: Family Size (By Number of Families)

State	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	8 or more
Alabama	61,833	32,062	24,988	15,469	6,637	2,567	826	432
Alaska	170	238	333	382	313	185	120	186
Arizona	18,573	11,606	9,763	9,429	6,129	3,176	1,302	1,042
Arkansas	54,350	30,213	16,916	10,655	5,250	2,181	808	357
California	131,360	82,882	76,552	72,900	52,726	29,905	12,485	10,077
Colorado	25,407	12,417	9,398	7,527	4,697	2,540	724	634
Connecticut	60,484	38,283	28,596	21,847	10,097	3,697	1,360	745
Delaware	2,685	1,059	781	701	409	155	51	31
Dist. of Columbia	28,256	10,670	3,811	2,286	1,429	810	229	143
Florida	49,538	36,256	33,972	34,499	18,089	6,862	2,829	1,423
Georgia	35,527	17,343	14,402	7,811	4,003	1,940	749	346
Hawaii	7,166	2,161	1,483	1,074	679	183	80	119
Idaho	20,821	13,250	9,875	9,676	7,514	4,878	2,406	2,714
Illinois	189,522	76,332	58,832	44,922	24,685	10,991	4,059	2,475
Indiana	88,428	47,271	37,773	28,848	15,740	6,523	2,307	1,341
Iowa	49,386	30,447	21,821	17,394	10,299	4,629	1,740	966
Kansas	3,392	1,880	1,801	1,768	1,069	498	205	109
Kentucky	86,956	49,779	36,639	25,490	12,414	4,648	1,552	839
Louisiana	52,783	39,399	29,699	20,824	10,511	4,251	1,903	1,316
Maine	30,703	21,481	12,409	9,560	4,391	1,944	590	590
Maryland	35,430	16,946	14,457	9,478	4,465	2,102	897	741
Massachusetts	109,823	73,053	51,108	37,780	17,220	6,724	2,042	1,174
Michigan	63,286	29,694	18,642	14,230	8,659	4,023	1,688	1,186
Minnesota	78,438	46,895	32,885	28,672	17,761	9,451	4,251	4,097
Mississippi	21,296	9,459	7,767	5,441	2,454	854	252	202
Missouri	22,349	12,804	10,354	8,111	4,660	1,926	663	411
Montana	23,846	11,648	7,042	4,872	2,744	1,164	388	246
Nebraska	14,233	7,074	5,173	4,837	3,323	1,806	759	652
Nevada	5,793	1,873	1,394	1,158	658	311	121	60
New Hampshire	16,097	12,608	7,639	5,743	2,649	1,183	441	318
New Jersey	49,700	43,359	33,268	28,160	10,581	7,356	1,809	694
New Mexico	7,650	3,391	2,473	2,081	1,335	558	205	129
New York	52,384	35,288	30,843	25,005	14,497	6,358	2,805	1,877
North Carolina	11,602	13,768	10,733	7,393	3,872	1,526	470	279
North Dakota	5,857	2,707	1,593	1,241	781	363	154	109
Ohio	102,989	73,098	55,961	41,821	22,670	9,530	3,440	2,023
Oklahoma	24,358	13,701	9,337	7,401	4,160	1,771	644	385
Oregon	63,350	35,616	26,649	22,373	14,453	6,957	2,777	1,909
Pennsylvania	63,570	30,985	27,248	19,488	10,683	4,541	1,994	1,377
Puerto Rico	6,685	4,309	3,489	2,826	1,528	532	222	231
Rhode Island	27,515	15,048	10,996	7,522	3,393	1,394	487	159
South Carolina	29,627	17,565	15,547	10,306	4,411	2,060	622	345
South Dakota	5,762	2,426	1,646	1,361	905	451	223	191
Tennessee	69,428	43,610	30,735	23,740	14,874	3,666	1,362	1,067
Texas	57,313	35,757	24,778	21,009	12,986	6,209	2,397	1,573
Utah	14,076	8,874	7,561	7,988	6,268	3,586	1,515	1,435
Vermont	13,363	6,817	4,657	3,275	1,540	565	232	126
Virginia	24,908	17,097	14,336	11,929	6,822	2,979	1,155	659
Washington	86,898	46,362	33,550	28,960	19,516	9,973	4,679	3,799
West Virginia	16,469	10,033	7,899	6,232	2,910	1,073	365	193
Wisconsin	58,930	28,663	34,733	17,049	10,450	5,608	2,154	1,719
Wyoming	6,556	3,834	2,480	1,923	1,206	557	310	79
Total	2,186,921	1,269,391	976,817	762,467	431,515	199,720	77,848	55,330
Count	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 21-1: Source of Income (By Number of Families)

State	Unduplicated Number of Families Reporting Zero Income	Unduplicated Number of Families Reporting Income	TANF	SSI	Social Security	Pension
Alabama	15,078	128,413	4,380	34,438	58,482	3,895
Alaska	238	1,453	260	159	10	1
Arizona	17,844	43,193	4,167	7,728	11,829	1,125
Arkansas	16,864	102,979	3,291	26,418	42,930	3,067
California	54,812	308,833	56,666	64,724	51,858	6,631
Colorado	12,196	48,900	2,675	6,606	13,110	1,854
Connecticut	10,095	111,832	6,253	16,419	30,482	6,743
Delaware	1,230	3,027	379	610	1,593	242
Dist. of Columbia	11,289	36,345	8,479	5,811	4,478	2,905
Florida	16,893	159,100	7,866	30,656	44,465	7,906
Georgia	29,253	107,661	2,615	18,473	57,675	4,706
Hawaii	983	11,271	1,320	646	2,749	1,801
Idaho	22,185	48,148	5,209	13,852	27,252	0
Illinois	66,944	345,754	14,327	86,096	131,695	4,512
Indiana	12,369	194,335	12,030	35,560	72,950	9,514
Iowa	8,423	120,292	8,983	19,522	40,978	6,396
Kansas	1,214	8,243	996	1,242	2,389	310
Kentucky	11,586	204,393	9,250	63,048	72,802	5,914
Louisiana	32,189	124,765	6,159	36,382	52,142	10,081
Maine	2,843	66,679	5,554	12,229	36,866	4,600
Maryland	14,085	68,940	7,052	13,832	21,596	4,304
Massachusetts	17,138	275,464	29,377	46,463	92,964	24,614
Michigan	14,384	107,157	4,213	19,982	45,601	8,387
Minnesota	15,049	186,192	24,191	14,365	32,881	8,220
Mississippi	6,531	41,194	4,756	14,524	26,412	1,842
Missouri	7,997	53,877	5,906	11,331	18,649	1,340
Montana	543	51,407	3,530	10,652	21,135	2,343
Nebraska	6,345	29,729	1,878	4,813	7,334	1,016
Nevada	4,435	7,106	384	745	1,960	312
New Hampshire	1,730	37,792	1,810	4,041	17,407	3,587
New Jersey	10,984	155,757	28,331	7,091	19,492	3,223
New Mexico	1,133	15,074	1,193	2,625	3,632	328
New York	29,865	122,041	14,535	21,654	22,351	5,440
North Carolina	11,667	35,288	2,837	5,985	10,371	1,169
North Dakota	2,723	8,965	348	1,674	3,101	200
Ohio	23,228	288,237	25,080	52,669	76,605	16,716
Oklahoma	5,524	47,417	1,125	5,120	11,182	3,906
Oregon	22,193	131,246	15,718	19,891	34,976	9,393
Pennsylvania	15,453	126,916	18,005	24,302	23,007	6,024
Puerto Rico	4,960	14,862	1,694	3	6,896	1,816
Rhode Island	20,273	36,139	3,998	7,847	15,318	3,975
South Carolina	13,635	66,492	4,776	14,533	30,128	2,022
South Dakota	2,623	10,374	556	1,528	3,213	500
Tennessee	41,524	147,744	13,690	37,259	68,272	7,120
Texas	26,145	135,877	2,878	37,654	55,247	3,775
Utah	10,580	40,903	804	5,224	4,939	516
Vermont	3,607	25,233	3,360	4,947	4,047	561
Virginia	18,432	61,758	7,628	9,028	14,787	2,111
Washington	22,361	171,300	28,289	36,764	38,029	3,821
West Virginia	4,014	33,728	1,815	6,078	8,569	2,169
Wisconsin	12,003	86,508	3,273	13,597	12,222	4,188
Wyoming	4,529	8,484	210	1,102	1,416	331
Total	740,221	4,804,817	424,099	937,942	1,510,474	217,472
Count	52	52	52	52	52	51

APPENDIX TABLE 21-2: Source of Income (By Number of Families)

State	General Assistance	Unemployment Insurance	Employment + Any Previous Sources	Employment Only	Other
Alabama	646	10,738	7,078	28,149	15,092
Alaska	87	7	1,268	20	81
Arizona	152	8,449	7,400	13,541	13,042
Arkansas	1,006	6,120	8,341	17,987	9,614
California	31,432	31,404	25,597	67,250	61,276
Colorado	1,335	3,837	10,949	9,150	2,905
Connecticut	3,742	17,299	27,808	36,058	17,885
Delaware	210	300	573	1,385	363
Dist. of Columbia	1,667	4,241	2,574	7,145	14,334
Florida	4,033	20,251	14,203	50,977	32,180
Georgia	3,931	9,730	6,337	45,038	24,177
Hawaii	249	543	1,366	2,798	663
Idaho	0	6,616	711	26,721	6,427
Illinois	3,037	37,510	41,855	97,025	33,267
Indiana	40,666	21,709	41,990	63,893	25,590
Iowa	432	10,702	20,920	41,772	12,194
Kansas	141	557	1,287	3,241	1,100
Kentucky	21	8,692	17,056	43,248	18,063
Louisiana	3,167	7,988	14,082	23,474	11,016
Maine	1,301	5,772	15,540	7,932	4,025
Maryland	1,608	8,101	11,368	23,549	9,127
Massachusetts	4,628	24,358	43,434	72,868	56,384
Michigan	1,958	12,619	14,161	24,943	26,433
Minnesota	2,205	13,290	28,046	34,750	72,629
Mississippi	220	4,910	1,201	13,724	8,317
Missouri	13	4,399	7,096	12,492	9,683
Montana	158	6,696	22,643	4,214	12,829
Nebraska	463	1,873	8,370	10,676	4,353
Nevada	172	810	704	2,344	986
New Hampshire	677	2,796	7,721	7,341	11,046
New Jersey	4,673	7,894	14,258	64,839	16,602
New Mexico	274	654	1,802	4,201	1,973
New York	6,881	11,592	21,879	42,735	20,911
North Carolina	238	6,300	7,594	15,890	4,604
North Dakota	78	255	1,163	3,979	988
Ohio	105	23,370	54,376	71,575	56,971
Oklahoma	2,270	3,495	4,476	29,068	3,942
Oregon	1,082	16,855	27,204	37,664	27,661
Pennsylvania	6,459	10,179	17,969	33,689	16,107
Puerto Rico	693	646	988	1,941	2,257
Rhode Island	630	4,008	6,394	14,059	5,238
South Carolina	196	7,137	5,480	15,208	6,066
South Dakota	479	227	1,139	3,591	1,876
Tennessee	737	19,577	8,546	37,380	8,829
Texas	1,379	6,558	22,496	34,632	14,858
Utah	432	2,773	3,600	21,813	3,234
Vermont	655	3,134	2,973	6,280	7,188
Virginia	4,873	6,932	12,163	21,503	12,508
Washington	8,795	17,005	32,675	42,242	57,719
West Virginia	158	1,851	5,599	12,403	6,734
Wisconsin	1,015	15,143	10,327	24,516	24,235
Wyoming	1,099	540	959	3,995	1,147
Total	152,558	458,442	675,739	1,336,908	816,729
Count	51	52	52	52	52

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

State	As Percentage of Federal Poverty Guideline							
	Up to 50%	51% to 75%	76% to 100%	101% to 125%	126% to 150%	151% to 175%	176% to 200%	201% and over
Alabama	43,664	32,025	33,208	18,948	10,381	5,436	781	372
Alaska	608	206	580	164	86	30	47	117
Arizona	19,492	14,771	8,653	10,669	4,058	1,812	1,720	874
Arkansas	45,179	24,518	22,871	16,308	7,452	3,654	1,469	5,576
California	109,235	84,707	72,752	32,074	33,883	18,887	4,578	3,127
Colorado	24,197	9,515	7,661	15,475	1,330	1,410	186	80
Connecticut	35,856	16,497	15,615	14,892	14,999	17,038	12,352	31,649
Delaware	1,596	612	747	1,437	108	57	1,104	22
Dist. of Columbia	38,107	3,668	1,953	1,572	814	619	186	715
Florida	56,988	48,581	36,980	23,896	14,176	4,220	853	700
Georgia	30,866	13,819	35,460	15,598	6,143	5,348	472	361
Hawaii	2,983	1,627	3,061	4,088	419	181	85	139
Idaho	27,707	12,294	13,906	8,874	5,214	2,359	468	312
Illinois	168,913	97,978	69,735	58,377	41,415	3,633	1,651	102
Indiana	56,457	47,033	54,557	39,961	29,214	4,730	1,077	595
Iowa	39,495	20,623	25,129	22,156	18,030	6,062	2,600	2,636
Kansas	4,274	1,771	1,876	1,270	591	296	202	351
Kentucky	57,471	65,230	41,838	25,760	6,348	1,713	829	545
Louisiana	53,179	38,949	29,232	19,261	8,062	6,569	2,577	2,196
Maine	11,446	7,932	15,867	12,901	10,900	7,865	5,300	4,689
Maryland	25,079	10,592	11,768	7,417	8,385	11,635	3,698	2,934
Massachusetts	61,070	26,417	50,885	36,764	34,593	27,232	20,190	34,036
Michigan	38,676	19,489	28,849	17,941	15,417	11,608	3,128	3,346
Minnesota	65,455	24,444	34,227	24,941	20,504	16,662	10,825	11,121
Mississippi	14,730	13,027	11,832	5,838	1,970	270	52	6
Missouri	24,230	13,512	13,649	9,536	644	153	68	98
Montana	8,578	8,920	11,131	8,858	6,929	4,721	2,469	7
Nebraska	8,173	5,276	7,753	6,298	4,052	1,698	750	70
Nevada	6,202	1,215	1,432	952	707	701	51	51
New Hampshire	4,674	5,339	7,929	7,390	6,997	5,685	4,301	3,072
New Jersey	46,700	23,258	30,611	26,115	23,661	8,192	5,007	6,809
New Mexico	5,754	4,190	3,387	2,020	798	497	276	764
New York	50,451	24,556	30,869	16,991	8,364	8,330	6,393	6,537
North Carolina	17,712	8,956	13,010	4,017	2,053	1,430	1,213	375
North Dakota	4,407	2,263	2,191	1,639	928	482	470	245
Ohio	132,308	58,168	47,246	32,748	22,582	10,725	6,393	3,528
Oklahoma	14,721	10,660	10,102	7,869	6,629	6,712	750	1,356
Oregon	49,532	24,021	27,035	18,238	13,758	9,644	14,545	3,074
Pennsylvania	42,506	27,198	24,053	18,455	11,567	6,848	10,424	7,593
Puerto Rico	11,069	7,071	2,502	1,687	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	25,434	5,730	5,765	4,704	5,074	15,231	2,983	2,076
South Carolina	28,838	17,664	15,822	11,353	5,822	598	263	121
South Dakota	5,923	2,477	2,083	1,151	615	417	239	290
Tennessee	57,352	45,351	43,780	27,401	12,867	7,185	3,476	719
Texas	83,015	30,105	20,622	13,771	7,155	4,240	1,937	1,177
Utah	26,236	10,434	6,688	3,599	1,786	695	426	838
Vermont	9,005	3,410	4,799	3,001	2,125	1,618	702	1,086
Virginia	27,885	14,137	15,409	12,818	4,245	2,626	2,666	818
Washington	68,998	42,024	41,787	25,820	8,453	3,999	990	1,379
West Virginia	19,123	7,379	5,460	4,201	2,591	1,623	1,135	3,409
Wisconsin	34,661	17,324	15,550	12,006	9,461	7,288	4,183	12,322
Wyoming	5,298	2,348	4,728	1,407	779	338	182	353
Total	1,851,508	1,059,311	1,044,635	720,627	465,134	271,002	148,722	164,768
Count	52	52	52	52	51	51	51	51

APPENDIX TABLE 23: Family Housing (By Number of Families)

State	Own	Rent	Homeless	Other
Alabama	58,773	76,668	764	943
Alaska	305	309	217	0
Arizona	14,105	41,084	1,399	5,517
Arkansas	41,580	70,021	1,047	8,082
California	57,642	245,571	24,946	33,017
Colorado	7,288	21,676	3,828	2,252
Connecticut	44,617	108,757	3,455	3,608
Delaware	1,659	3,053	681	469
Dist. of Columbia	2,382	22,341	4,430	18,481
Florida	36,126	125,875	1,592	12,848
Georgia	55,599	81,146	3,739	2,096
Hawaii	1,829	6,788	820	3,575
Idaho	25,171	41,814	852	1,607
Illinois	120,301	235,867	16,073	9,026
Indiana	80,686	142,168	976	3,697
Iowa	52,049	76,318	1,719	6,408
Kansas	2,435	6,844	476	1,022
Kentucky	76,720	117,774	1,316	4,649
Louisiana	60,244	86,789	3,138	7,915
Maine	44,807	22,971	1,534	4,994
Maryland	29,002	51,259	2,893	8,452
Massachusetts	82,983	175,651	10,364	15,417
Michigan	49,067	62,609	3,017	4,172
Minnesota	91,531	108,102	2,000	4,321
Mississippi	22,300	24,801	378	246
Missouri	16,488	40,035	1,215	4,149
Montana	15,151	21,930	2,852	211
Nebraska	11,342	18,216	2,698	2,814
Nevada	1,788	6,371	1,330	1,688
New Hampshire	20,422	26,221	633	262
New Jersey	18,686	142,359	4,389	2,705
New Mexico	5,073	7,245	243	1,374
New York	29,685	116,589	7,388	10,397
North Carolina	13,788	25,735	1,773	2,272
North Dakota	4,018	7,609	901	277
Ohio	134,038	177,861	516	1,237
Oklahoma	20,519	29,416	1,530	13,300
Oregon	36,721	110,752	15,123	6,206
Pennsylvania	40,069	81,117	10,714	15,698
Puerto Rico	11,796	3,783	458	3,785
Rhode Island	14,962	40,200	1,694	4,755
South Carolina	31,631	47,928	386	705
South Dakota	3,834	7,257	1,161	35
Tennessee	65,480	117,574	1,761	4,471
Texas	66,275	87,916	535	7,296
Utah	7,351	36,172	2,535	3,719
Vermont	6,519	19,885	2,498	956
Virginia	16,705	42,273	4,822	7,533
Washington	45,280	105,653	21,773	39,735
West Virginia	18,567	15,780	1,313	4,164
Wisconsin	29,771	77,452	7,876	15,701
Wyoming	948	6,377	2,047	3,097
Total	1,746,108	3,375,962	191,818	321,356
Count	52	52	52	51

APPENDIX TABLE 24-1: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Weatherization DOE	LIHEAP Fuel Assistance HHS	LIHEAP Weatherization HHS	Head Start- HHS
Alabama	\$3,451,402	\$58,013,031	\$27,639	\$73,992,317
Alaska	\$384,681	\$0	\$348,024	\$6,097,416
Arizona	\$1,331,543	\$23,621,656	\$3,715,249	\$61,553,208
Arkansas	\$531,367	\$27,695,147	\$3,081,784	\$32,242,568
California	\$7,309,926	\$40,933,236	\$50,123,382	\$184,384,635
Colorado	\$1,308,764	\$5,009,855	\$466,987	\$4,038,516
Connecticut	\$2,340,159	\$113,500,948	\$0	\$31,290,775
Delaware	\$455,489	\$118,495	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$810,046	\$45,361	\$176,943	\$14,128,185
Florida	\$883,571	\$92,573,224	\$1,091,692	\$93,638,978
Georgia	\$11,402,390	\$68,826,400	\$10,327,820	\$118,701,509
Hawaii	\$143,276	\$154,689	\$39,667	\$14,514,108
Idaho	\$1,612,577	\$4,484,897	\$4,204,489	\$13,648,033
Illinois	\$9,909,199	\$196,277,707	\$25,415,809	\$208,429,274
Indiana	\$6,869,431	\$80,672,898	\$9,630,810	\$38,927,327
Iowa	\$2,665,851	\$61,547,548	\$7,306,790	\$34,261,292
Kansas	\$969,787	\$0	\$1,803,914	\$18,177,889
Kentucky	\$3,512,972	\$68,922,536	\$0	\$75,591,352
Louisiana	\$3,545,506	\$46,671,532	\$1,774,893	\$102,091,821
Maine	\$4,864,936	\$3,623,634	\$7,707,802	\$18,091,565
Maryland	\$895,615	\$15,167,877	\$97,234	\$27,207,240
Massachusetts	\$5,222,087	\$161,162,543	\$10,380,014	\$74,673,466
Michigan	\$16,726,564	\$6,958,067	\$14,204,321	\$150,326,465
Minnesota	\$14,066,399	\$104,012,822	\$6,816,230	\$64,118,443
Mississippi	\$678,320	\$30,696,381	\$6,417,709	\$63,855,004
Missouri	\$8,825,535	\$30,375,813	\$0	\$58,388,784
Montana	\$1,820,711	\$3,939,510	\$5,960,103	\$9,570,187
Nebraska	\$1,064,486	\$0	\$2,380,576	\$18,357,890
Nevada	\$88,424	\$44,342	\$0	\$4,789,578
New Hampshire	\$2,534,769	\$34,827,702	\$808,080	\$12,780,687
New Jersey	\$9,569,793	\$21,968,743	\$7,844,896	\$45,983,366
New Mexico	\$203,865	\$104,864	\$396,654	\$15,400,939
New York	\$24,715,625	\$26,678,434	\$0	\$159,061,727
North Carolina	\$3,117,222	\$532,235	\$8,928,153	\$83,669,188
North Dakota	\$8,531	\$613,832	\$290,520	\$5,181,313
Ohio	\$13,264,192	\$63,243,573	\$1,154,249	\$177,409,588
Oklahoma	\$1,691,092	\$0	\$831,318	\$61,170,019
Oregon	\$3,890,782	\$35,267,560	\$5,705,845	\$16,700,856
Pennsylvania	\$9,083,741	\$1,496,895	\$10,125,990	\$63,491,879
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$1,911,795	\$19,782,170	\$3,531,068	\$7,655,606
South Carolina	\$1,091,310	\$39,405,988	\$7,297,405	\$68,938,909
South Dakota	\$1,538,620	\$0	\$535,617	\$2,071,035
Tennessee	\$1,546,080	\$95,196,028	\$0	\$69,865,532
Texas	\$5,983,625	\$121,845,511	\$15,970,555	\$156,539,559
Utah	\$478,552	\$3,544,314	\$707,127	\$17,081,466
Vermont	\$503,639	\$5,414,028	\$0	\$7,277,108
Virginia	\$1,688,338	\$5,408	\$5,385,906	\$51,388,285
Washington	\$2,446,080	\$63,367,186	\$7,528,841	\$10,007,564
West Virginia	\$2,572,573	\$23,921	\$3,440,630	\$26,839,976
Wisconsin	\$6,546,017	\$753,245	\$8,807,052	\$41,452,687
Wyoming	\$157,318	\$1,500	\$288,036	\$8,485,382
Total	\$208,234,572	\$1,779,123,286	\$263,077,822	\$2,723,540,496
Count	51	46	43	50

APPENDIX TABLE 24-2: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Early Head Start-HHS	Older Americans Act HHS	Social Services Block Grant HHS	Medicare/Medicaid HHS	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families HHS	Child Care Development Block Grant HHS
Alabama	\$5,448,428	\$373,851	\$0	\$931,070	\$50,000	\$0
Alaska	\$1,068,971	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$2,778,949	\$9,090,777	\$3,290,686	\$85,904	\$3,826,849	\$0
Arkansas	\$4,087,085	\$2,434,323	\$577,681	\$6,897,433	\$161,568	\$0
California	\$20,013,340	\$6,035,234	\$5,507,146	\$21,715,879	\$402,869,407	\$13,796,632
Colorado	\$0	\$3,999,717	\$7,709,168	\$4,486,053	\$19,734,871	\$6,140,464
Connecticut	\$960,293	\$5,094,653	\$3,052,412	\$221,439	\$1,008,879	\$3,491,692
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$1,240,910	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$999,628	\$0
Florida	\$7,257,729	\$5,157,175	\$0	\$2,781,696	\$465,217	\$0
Georgia	\$11,181,097	\$3,398,244	\$56,749	\$427,248	\$584,987	\$0
Hawaii	\$0	\$2,150,935	\$0	\$0	\$138,422	\$119,788
Idaho	\$764,544	\$1,180,269	\$0	\$416,845	\$317,002	\$75,829
Illinois	\$17,987,853	\$20,467,967	\$7,602	\$101,231	\$392,991	\$44,109,186
Indiana	\$3,612,522	\$7,638,966	\$2,182,054	\$6,381,437	\$487,601	\$1,578,197
Iowa	\$7,458,147	\$488,766	\$20,553	\$3,263,517	\$5,052,406	\$5,295,623
Kansas	\$1,661,698	\$18,421	\$0	\$14,323	\$374,878	\$1,214,143
Kentucky	\$6,987,759	\$4,366,426	\$14,429,270	\$2,268,824	\$2,190,701	\$156,370
Louisiana	\$6,739,154	\$900,523	\$0	\$277,298	\$586,649	\$0
Maine	\$5,556,164	\$0	\$1,154,676	\$27,486,550	\$29,676	\$2,266,589
Maryland	\$1,253,378	\$756,767	\$0	\$6,099,629	\$289,491	\$0
Massachusetts	\$5,787,698	\$543,329	\$11,254	\$382,570	\$6,929,391	\$70,282,276
Michigan	\$17,462,816	\$8,538,393	\$49,050	\$1,894,772	\$2,170,949	\$0
Minnesota	\$6,705,012	\$3,649,626	\$86,373	\$2,094,349	\$8,290,100	\$4,878,668
Mississippi	\$3,774,495	\$1,199,450	\$1,001,285	\$108,780	\$1,465,520	\$0
Missouri	\$6,010,226	\$181,327	\$0	\$2,549,407	\$2,025,475	\$135,401
Montana	\$788,091	\$1,937,402	\$0	\$1,551,668	\$3,403,720	\$1,140,633
Nebraska	\$4,871,004	\$160,866	\$162,471	\$690,254	\$0	\$46,353
Nevada	\$0	\$278,679	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,862,496
New Hampshire	\$1,956,542	\$1,573,401	\$756,441	\$1,048,818	\$4,065,160	\$1,035,036
New Jersey	\$8,711,049	\$1,897,820	\$450,535	\$16,011,376	\$5,681,289	\$9,723,961
New Mexico	\$949,917	\$289,212	\$0	\$37,346	\$7,156	\$0
New York	\$0	\$3,502,900	\$611,515	\$8,846	\$7,899,306	\$2,148,153
North Carolina	\$6,973,175	\$2,232,995	\$0	\$6,103	\$210,392	\$606,412
North Dakota	\$1,421,495	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$11,793,989	\$3,464,386	\$75,675	\$12,915,578	\$1,364,636	\$643,118
Oklahoma	\$6,801,602	\$1,979,355	\$536,868	\$10,289,082	\$264,673	\$189,484
Oregon	\$1,739,933	\$3,107,523	\$540,263	\$758,199	\$588,450	\$1,616,557
Pennsylvania	\$5,420,962	\$4,301,851	\$987,459	\$17,736,507	\$6,788,835	\$30,211,494
Puerto Rico	\$13,767,183	\$3,089,998	\$0	\$0	\$525,941	\$1,101,865
Rhode Island	\$2,403,062	\$1,524,734	\$0	\$1,935,998	\$355,043	\$0
South Carolina	\$3,558,970	\$0	\$345,717	\$13,402	\$0	\$2,545
South Dakota	\$1,331,283	\$750,251	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	\$6,630,085	\$14,371,006	\$1,014,069	\$1,972,814	\$1,344,112	\$434,700
Texas	\$22,275,802	\$9,565,260	\$3,051,669	\$16,649,376	\$125,570	\$53,633,828
Utah	\$0	\$472,186	\$370,676	\$147,454	\$278,598	\$524,915
Vermont	\$2,448,466	\$0	\$0	\$230,380	\$429,171	\$148,406
Virginia	\$2,755,322	\$2,592,640	\$10,984	\$2,045,599	\$1,607,925	\$27,501
Washington	\$1,783,604	\$2,273,583	\$0	\$1,935,091	\$3,947,867	\$182,838
West Virginia	\$3,057,400	\$963,555	\$0	\$7,488,738	\$102,865	\$3,796,556
Wisconsin	\$552,553	\$1,611,732	\$0	\$1,234,167	\$20,756,639	\$597,921
Wyoming	\$1,214,327	\$1,569,034	\$11,921	\$14,170,228	\$1,072,533	\$15,461
Total	\$259,004,084	\$151,175,508	\$48,062,221	\$199,763,277	\$521,262,539	\$265,231,091
Count	46	45	29	44	45	36

APPENDIX TABLE 24-3: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Other HHS Resources	WIC- USDA	All USDA Non-Food Programs	Other USDA Food Programs	Community Development Block Grant HUD	HUD Section 8
Alabama	\$514,815	\$62,790	\$279,768	\$9,644,998	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$128,354	\$0	\$412,872	\$372,829	\$452,587	\$0
Arizona	\$624,246	\$337,991	\$0	\$1,602,838	\$7,169,948	\$414,978
Arkansas	\$1,650,357	\$0	\$300,337	\$6,360,193	\$87,622	\$395,721
California	\$3,723,917	\$31,281,627	\$2,414,191	\$201,897,422	\$18,943,224	\$12,015,176
Colorado	\$23,264,223	\$976,400	\$201,527	\$86,895,258	\$1,949,993	\$323,003
Connecticut	\$1,234,116	\$5,960,151	\$208,321	\$5,240,126	\$160,848	\$269,347
Delaware	\$234,559	\$0	\$0	\$16,221	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$528,121	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$219,082	\$0	\$124,357	\$7,187,483	\$7,787,471	\$2,361,223
Georgia	\$171,542	\$0	\$390,685	\$10,240,339	\$1,518,802	\$0
Hawaii	\$720,839	\$0	\$87,200	\$249,863	\$2,591,882	\$31,260
Idaho	\$811,290	\$0	\$1,117,075	\$532,964	\$59,658	\$1,160,701
Illinois	\$5,116,486	\$6,930,867	\$242,520	\$6,816,366	\$53,769,356	\$7,700,135
Indiana	\$4,176,651	\$3,125,325	\$72,369	\$2,847,145	\$1,622,309	\$21,303,000
Iowa	\$6,043,310	\$6,393,162	\$91,155	\$10,395,928	\$268,071	\$163,371
Kansas	\$6,542	\$0	\$0	\$2,257,492	\$53,453	\$3,539,399
Kentucky	\$1,725,983	\$183,507	\$651,175	\$5,843,653	\$1,370,202	\$1,184,997
Louisiana	\$7,207,782	\$61,353	\$179,394	\$11,636,854	\$12,850	\$8,236,797
Maine	\$2,387,038	\$14,116,586	\$308,106	\$3,252,669	\$1,089,305	\$6,971,685
Maryland	\$246,908	\$0	\$832,096	\$3,634,525	\$1,474,147	\$2,789,980
Massachusetts	\$4,670,173	\$20,066,856	\$297,415	\$4,962,880	\$809,825	\$44,745,188
Michigan	\$3,208,498	\$2,578,397	\$937,712	\$17,930,834	\$5,059,906	\$378,570
Minnesota	\$28,070,287	\$4,687,688	\$1,810,343	\$5,267,338	\$2,058,059	\$7,938,561
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$422,479	\$9,176,474	\$0	\$0
Missouri	\$2,046,939	\$837,023	\$1,110,842	\$5,769,207	\$1,661,008	\$48,326,927
Montana	\$87,357	\$55,656	\$912,001	\$1,943,628	\$46,266	\$1,390,435
Nebraska	\$4,324,099	\$6,794,485	\$83,345	\$4,979,577	\$0	\$229,106
Nevada	\$249,611	\$1,260,772	\$0	\$327,129	\$204,666	\$669,406
New Hampshire	\$732,491	\$10,426,142	\$256,675	\$3,510,826	\$1,013,386	\$836,790
New Jersey	\$5,949,120	\$23,654,883	\$489,211	\$3,985,971	\$561,466	\$310,170
New Mexico	\$177,901	\$0	\$2,569,634	\$15,034,141	\$6,000	\$0
New York	\$8,051,256	\$15,951,198	\$1,324,587	\$11,157,521	\$9,673,650	\$12,830,767
North Carolina	\$558,718	\$0	\$1,844,379	\$6,279,868	\$149,820	\$33,466,959
North Dakota	\$594,008	\$0	\$18,679	\$2,193,149	\$119,178	\$2,715
Ohio	\$5,778,363	\$4,490,184	\$2,504,406	\$11,335,396	\$2,036,810	\$9,168,010
Oklahoma	\$2,541,551	\$0	\$3,221,596	\$12,327,379	\$1,270,836	\$155,797
Oregon	\$3,531,388	\$115,000	\$417,930	\$7,326,667	\$1,934,929	\$1,804,551
Pennsylvania	\$3,814,686	\$23,325,336	\$191,842	\$15,792,574	\$5,332,558	\$383,102
Puerto Rico	\$2,533,116	\$1,600,000	\$361,067	\$4,131,306	\$1,315,688	\$16,693,200
Rhode Island	\$2,637,681	\$4,812,251	\$0	\$1,375,780	\$458,090	\$369,252
South Carolina	\$20,000	\$0	\$291,000	\$9,190,443	\$70,000	\$0
South Dakota	\$209,686	\$0	\$1,434,851	\$1,297,793	\$71,835	\$47,802
Tennessee	\$2,189,270	\$0	\$1,650,652	\$9,465,266	\$2,102,626	\$4,719,236
Texas	\$45,210,641	\$13,899,829	\$765,689	\$10,549,043	\$35,049,842	\$13,610,860
Utah	\$595,908	\$0	\$462,822	\$2,267,866	\$1,540,304	\$2,453,976
Vermont	\$1,296,861	\$0	\$127,763	\$2,221,817	\$838,521	\$57,583
Virginia	\$175,165	\$0	\$266,332	\$5,761,549	\$3,600,046	\$2,129,193
Washington	\$5,350,330	\$2,383,723	\$1,335,489	\$7,184,182	\$6,548,195	\$2,548,761
West Virginia	\$1,266,831	\$51,970	\$158,017	\$1,588,029	\$196,515	\$488,919
Wisconsin	\$2,381,917	\$1,309,739	\$1,151,969	\$9,056,617	\$1,579,418	\$2,959,892
Wyoming	\$1,584,512	\$0	\$50,000	\$691,423	\$887,562	\$43,000
Total	\$200,046,403	\$207,730,890	\$34,381,875	\$581,534,960	\$186,578,733	\$277,619,501
Count	50	30	46	52	47	44

APPENDIX TABLE 24-4: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	HUD Section 202	HUD Home Tenant Based Assistance	HUD HOPE for Homeowners Program	HUD Emergency Shelter Program	HUD Continuum of Care	Other HUD (Incl Homeless)
Alabama	\$0	\$672,855	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$4,815,053
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,352	\$455,522	\$1,300,131
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,070,792	\$0	\$5,488,373
Arkansas	\$931,908	\$0	\$0	\$80,248	\$0	\$327,630
California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$978,556	\$1,158,366	\$6,144,780
Colorado	\$52,620	\$0	\$0	\$113,856	\$61,800	\$3,749,005
Connecticut	\$0	\$26,938	\$0	\$481,007	\$1,991,936	\$3,339,585
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$77,896
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$22,751	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$36,362
Florida	\$313,286	\$0	\$0	\$690,561	\$0	\$8,022,365
Georgia	\$0	\$46,477	\$0	\$224,302	\$1,003,508	\$2,913,848
Hawaii	\$0	\$30,101	\$0	\$25,367	\$0	\$219,127
Idaho	\$11,315	\$0	\$0	\$26,593	\$244,324	\$716,099
Illinois	\$0	\$1,714,618	\$0	\$10,854,888	\$40,262,134	\$49,621,597
Indiana	\$0	\$0	\$7,299	\$40,615	\$108,148	\$6,443,135
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$195,425	\$137,239	\$1,096,153
Kansas	\$37,058	\$368,186	\$65,009	\$103,445	\$258,003	\$123,221
Kentucky	\$1,476,535	\$221,352	\$0	\$107,673	\$1,002,975	\$2,665,817
Louisiana	\$0	\$198,000	\$0	\$282,823	\$176,463	\$3,240,573
Maine	\$352,437	\$13,554	\$5,000	\$16,200	\$0	\$2,771,559
Maryland	\$0	\$154,347	\$25,000	\$1,293,868	\$19,383,583	\$13,716,409
Massachusetts	\$80,000	\$0	\$0	\$351,915	\$1,098,309	\$5,020,222
Michigan	\$0	\$1,101,297	\$0	\$1,066,280	\$486,861	\$6,024,996
Minnesota	\$50,696	\$0	\$0	\$149,449	\$0	\$5,898,347
Mississippi	\$0	\$54,500	\$0	\$158,006	\$0	\$6,295,806
Missouri	\$1,816,565	\$175,880	\$0	\$19,733	\$100,075	\$5,127,065
Montana	\$258,588	\$66,330	\$600,536	\$495,820	\$190,652	\$5,332,067
Nebraska	\$0	\$33,706	\$0	\$261,322	\$627,946	\$1,120,648
Nevada	\$2,801,353	\$36,000	\$0	\$56,000	\$243,667	\$142,449
New Hampshire	\$10,988,274	\$19,939	\$0	\$7,500	\$68,230	\$5,973,527
New Jersey	\$0	\$120,000	\$0	\$564,680	\$6,454,913	\$1,782,991
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$67,108
New York	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$82,377	\$0	\$22,012,720
North Carolina	\$771,607	\$81,874	\$0	\$38,579	\$318,450	\$1,490,578
North Dakota	\$123,156	\$3,777	\$0	\$44,422	\$45,202	\$1,392,884
Ohio	\$380,236	\$339,799	\$46,016	\$338,104	\$1,047,786	\$4,469,091
Oklahoma	\$3,056	\$974,686	\$0	\$445,877	\$248,961	\$7,120,298
Oregon	\$0	\$2,308,172	\$0	\$828,274	\$3,444,581	\$3,763,948
Pennsylvania	\$4,401,484	\$45,262	\$0	\$1,077,438	\$17,025,357	\$13,181,627
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$125,826	\$0	\$3,947,481
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$135,015	\$57,397	\$1,036,787
South Carolina	\$480,392	\$0	\$0	\$205,000	\$937,659	\$225,650
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$318,979	\$392,746
Tennessee	\$5,850,517	\$296,834	\$80,753	\$104,323	\$917,620	\$728,273
Texas	\$269,200	\$510,300	\$0	\$1,273,622	\$25,215	\$14,802,920
Utah	\$0	\$154,543	\$0	\$30,000	\$245,608	\$788,046
Vermont	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$242,844	\$355,881
Virginia	\$3,545,088	\$84,449	\$0	\$139,474	\$26,674	\$3,748,852
Washington	\$329,600	\$1,616,781	\$0	\$1,240,657	\$986,338	\$6,358,998
West Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$162,814	\$286,168	\$1,751,398
Wisconsin	\$176,283	\$572,203	\$0	\$1,235,773	\$3,400,771	\$9,313,510
Wyoming	\$107,920	\$0	\$0	\$133,160	\$170,474	\$828,225
Total	\$35,609,174	\$12,065,511	\$829,613	\$27,379,011	\$105,260,738	\$257,323,857
Count	25	31	7	47	39	52

APPENDIX TABLE 24-5: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Employment and Training DOL	Other DOL Programs	Corporation for National and Community Service	FEMA	Department of Transportation	Department of Education
Alabama	\$457,642	\$0	\$914,337	\$245,414	\$141,111	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$626,585	\$0	\$0	\$1,653,534
Arizona	\$19,638,740	\$880,019	\$1,127,033	\$399,757	\$340,975	\$0
Arkansas	\$2,106,161	\$0	\$124,920	\$48,154	\$2,905,900	\$0
California	\$71,384,780	\$5,787,927	\$1,089,458	\$1,203,957	\$1,427,341	\$23,537,136
Colorado	\$3,217,804	\$3,201,941	\$516,882	\$155,941	\$469,348	\$277,841
Connecticut	\$6,184,275	\$0	\$1,404,026	\$107,282	\$38,808	\$210,108
Delaware	\$1,005,064	\$0	\$344,723	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$261,433	\$20,912	\$799,877	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$476,519	\$224,207	\$513,556	\$518,586	\$838,374	\$26,820
Georgia	\$0	\$382,958	\$725,397	\$958,608	\$2,806,666	\$522,881
Hawaii	\$322,445	\$479,750	\$187,687	\$2,490	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$1,076,981	\$19,159	\$104,812	\$96,579	\$0	\$0
Illinois	\$58,769,880	\$7,500	\$1,675,765	\$263,679	\$1,298,524	\$1,019,754
Indiana	\$3,244,068	\$28,808	\$1,327,814	\$188,711	\$277,589	\$846,817
Iowa	\$2,868,209	\$51,612	\$0	\$154,187	\$640,512	\$0
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$5,173	\$2,381	\$79,060	\$0
Kentucky	\$14,879,552	\$2,734,916	\$2,516,505	\$912,316	\$21,123,086	\$0
Louisiana	\$4,208,455	\$333,333	\$1,197,050	\$479,103	\$2,877,761	\$1,395,504
Maine	\$2,555,627	\$0	\$1,063,424	\$7,243	\$2,854,264	\$516,264
Maryland	\$122,544	\$0	\$778,987	\$80,344	\$1,454,171	\$188,509
Massachusetts	\$4,492,946	\$131,969	\$1,920,317	\$484,972	\$0	\$1,872,859
Michigan	\$8,261,505	\$369,799	\$1,818,477	\$423,892	\$170,112	\$3,396,077
Minnesota	\$5,155,522	\$26,000	\$1,025,951	\$519,394	\$9,843,633	\$2,608,260
Mississippi	\$2,351,705	\$0	\$1,041,089	\$72,902	\$1,145,570	\$0
Missouri	\$3,196,947	\$0	\$830,711	\$283,093	\$0	\$1,413
Montana	\$2,438,386	\$0	\$1,365,245	\$90,528	\$691,939	\$28,332
Nebraska	\$10,239	\$0	\$938,698	\$45,980	\$599,477	\$0
Nevada	\$748,460	\$226,129	\$0	\$38,782	\$92,219	\$94,433
New Hampshire	\$5,711,749	\$0	\$597,329	\$107,813	\$971,039	\$104,931
New Jersey	\$122,342	\$0	\$342,178	\$197,132	\$235,253	\$1,907,033
New Mexico	\$1,889,707	\$0	\$192,594	\$116,053	\$0	\$0
New York	\$37,408,302	\$0	\$2,726,664	\$136,225	\$284,015	\$2,772,942
North Carolina	\$3,591,992	\$223,343	\$1,971,890	\$125,401	\$1,068,938	\$202,477
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$54,557	\$117,723	\$0
Ohio	\$7,755,625	\$6,469,640	\$701,977	\$406,362	\$5,836,801	\$825,208
Oklahoma	\$2,841,739	\$1,046,078	\$1,376,025	\$240,699	\$3,685,049	\$677,450
Oregon	\$5,782,498	\$21,789	\$1,266,067	\$891,185	\$1,486,312	\$239,735
Pennsylvania	\$23,722,139	\$950,185	\$3,518,362	\$415,039	\$1,093,824	\$1,779,852
Puerto Rico	\$70,726	\$3,376,772	\$1,748,905	\$30,997	\$0	\$18,971
Rhode Island	\$4,330,074	\$0	\$607,657	\$54,812	\$47,657	\$1,307,033
South Carolina	\$4,039,882	\$0	\$1,000,350	\$52,430	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,475	\$563,345	\$5,199
Tennessee	\$14,573,712	\$4,549,340	\$2,910,004	\$642,261	\$14,879,759	\$1,875,233
Texas	\$2,531,000	\$13,122	\$897,851	\$891,989	\$16,306,065	\$2,737,876
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$303,838	\$170,207	\$122,042	\$7,738
Vermont	\$0	\$8,765	\$0	\$127,879	\$0	\$261,175
Virginia	\$4,259,607	\$76,900	\$610,313	\$243,003	\$992,540	\$45,364
Washington	\$9,460,672	\$396,337	\$2,382,819	\$319,313	\$2,640,355	\$7,754,643
West Virginia	\$1,380,636	\$56,779	\$472,127	\$77,448	\$392,804	\$74,645
Wisconsin	\$3,841,541	\$920,000	\$1,453,168	\$142,869	\$1,697,646	\$27,269
Wyoming	\$26,389	\$0	\$459,153	\$81,163	\$1,850,596	\$4,909,719
Total	\$352,776,221	\$33,015,989	\$51,523,770	\$13,338,586	\$106,388,203	\$65,731,035
Count	45	30	47	49	41	37

APPENDIX TABLE 24-6: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Department of Justice	Department of Treasury	Other Federal Sources	Total Non-CSBG Federal Sources	Total Non-CSBG Federal Sources, Adjusted*	CSBG
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$379,869	\$160,426,390	\$160,426,390	\$11,786,254
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$297,759	\$13,610,617	\$13,610,617	\$2,458,022
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$109,904	\$148,500,415	\$148,500,415	\$6,349,902
Arkansas	\$0	\$30,204	\$52,738	\$93,111,048	\$93,111,048	\$8,279,608
California	\$1,005,715	\$249,583	\$2,641,442	\$1,139,573,415	\$1,136,282,402	\$57,781,093
Colorado	\$129,840	\$0	\$1,432,622	\$179,884,299	\$179,709,742	\$5,635,618
Connecticut	\$400,118	\$121,455	\$549,212	\$188,888,909	\$188,189,234	\$7,713,979
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$6,127	\$2,258,574	\$2,258,574	\$3,050,423
Dist. of Columbia	\$205,936	\$0	\$2,383,556	\$21,660,021	\$21,660,021	\$10,150,043
Florida	\$66,203	\$2,000	\$55,587	\$233,276,962	\$233,276,962	\$20,176,680
Georgia	\$143,117	\$0	\$46,788	\$247,002,362	\$246,773,310	\$18,074,292
Hawaii	\$184,421	\$0	\$0	\$22,393,317	\$22,393,317	\$4,303,458
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$163,177	\$32,845,212	\$32,845,212	\$3,285,992
Illinois	\$742,302	\$121,500	\$3,482,969	\$773,509,659	\$773,509,659	\$29,040,082
Indiana	\$0	\$940,958	\$1,639,521	\$206,221,523	\$206,221,523	\$10,669,802
Iowa	\$23,444	\$142,380	\$53,141	\$156,077,792	\$156,077,792	\$7,029,344
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,133,475	\$31,133,475	\$5,122,773
Kentucky	\$749,606	\$15,055	\$41,452	\$237,832,567	\$237,832,567	\$11,315,988
Louisiana	\$0	\$320,408	\$0	\$204,631,879	\$204,631,879	\$15,019,801
Maine	\$362,911	\$180,148	\$558,981	\$110,164,593	\$110,164,593	\$3,415,036
Maryland	\$156,349	\$88,812	\$7,893,446	\$106,081,256	\$106,038,882	\$8,561,885
Massachusetts	\$248,105	\$138,122	\$273,581	\$427,040,282	\$427,040,282	\$15,171,411
Michigan	\$483,879	\$304,292	\$387,087	\$272,719,868	\$272,696,073	\$25,033,380
Minnesota	\$6,421,826	\$495,317	\$26,098,628	\$322,843,321	\$322,599,036	\$7,367,695
Mississippi	\$0	\$89,886	\$0	\$130,005,361	\$130,005,361	\$10,770,578
Missouri	\$145,178	\$320,434	\$11,541	\$180,272,549	\$180,272,549	\$17,808,802
Montana	\$86,972	\$0	\$71,650	\$46,264,413	\$45,537,681	\$2,901,364
Nebraska	\$9,706	\$63,077	\$786,672	\$48,641,984	\$48,641,984	\$4,399,437
Nevada	\$114,369	\$0	\$0	\$16,368,964	\$16,368,964	\$4,648,586
New Hampshire	\$128,018	\$3,963	\$387,015	\$103,232,273	\$103,232,273	\$3,915,637
New Jersey	\$148,830	\$0	\$227,013	\$174,896,014	\$174,820,014	\$16,591,215
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,443,091	\$37,443,091	\$3,714,312
New York	\$2,041,574	\$2,063,824	\$364,516	\$353,508,644	\$353,508,644	\$53,869,042
North Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$60,304	\$158,521,052	\$158,521,052	\$16,821,624
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$10,142	\$12,235,283	\$12,235,283	\$3,633,650
Ohio	\$71,107	\$105,099	\$2,064,109	\$351,499,111	\$348,037,137	\$26,254,281
Oklahoma	\$443,200	\$7,364	\$1,208,433	\$123,589,567	\$123,589,567	\$7,543,639
Oregon	\$760,771	\$1,038,530	\$810,179	\$107,688,474	\$107,688,474	\$5,005,642
Pennsylvania	\$316,979	\$574,514	\$1,005,297	\$267,593,068	\$267,593,068	\$25,630,533
Puerto Rico	\$185,221	\$0	\$853,629	\$55,477,892	\$55,477,892	\$25,813,093
Rhode Island	\$46,806	\$0	\$10,299	\$56,386,067	\$56,386,067	\$3,461,895
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$137,167,052	\$137,167,052	\$9,730,999
South Dakota	\$0	\$1,096,234	\$1,091,966	\$12,786,717	\$12,786,717	\$3,264,838
Tennessee	\$0	\$378,358	\$0	\$260,288,463	\$260,288,463	\$13,990,768
Texas	\$927,261	\$0	\$1,438,875	\$567,351,955	\$567,306,355	\$28,959,269
Utah	\$0	\$4,500	\$226,627	\$32,979,313	\$32,979,313	\$3,085,218
Vermont	\$270,940	\$135,641	\$308,788	\$22,705,656	\$22,705,656	\$3,564,362
Virginia	\$679,822	\$512,097	\$177,319	\$94,581,695	\$94,581,695	\$11,934,046
Washington	\$757,573	\$0	\$2,324,053	\$155,391,473	\$153,342,259	\$7,168,966
West Virginia	\$65,558	\$50,130	\$217,402	\$57,024,404	\$57,024,404	\$7,062,879
Wisconsin	\$618,242	\$180,136	\$330,582	\$124,661,558	\$124,661,558	\$7,958,722
Wyoming	\$1,793,945	\$0	\$694,131	\$41,297,112	\$41,273,967	\$3,441,994
Total	\$20,935,844	\$9,774,021	\$63,228,130	\$9,061,546,962	\$9,050,459,547	\$629,737,951
Count	35	30	44	52	52	52

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

APPENDIX TABLE 25-1: RECOVERY ACT (ARRA) SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Weatherization DOE ARRA	Head Start HHS ARRA	Early Head Start-HHS ARRA	Other HHS ARRA
Alabama	\$19,535,356	\$2,804,672	\$4,217,548	\$0
Alaska	\$254,886	\$94,608	\$0	\$723,887
Arizona	\$14,845,932	\$6,239,511	\$3,828,959	\$20,889
Arkansas	\$10,707,300	\$1,287,595	\$2,910,975	\$225,000
California	\$46,967,390	\$4,547,576	\$11,121,721	\$918,640
Colorado	\$0	\$203,932	\$0	\$2,230,128
Connecticut	\$26,693,122	\$1,045,712	\$1,202,963	\$175,021
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$38,660,694	\$1,793,302	\$3,952,273	\$4,215
Georgia	\$47,411,559	\$3,637,320	\$4,020,039	\$508,553
Hawaii	\$4,115,379	\$123,316	\$329,000	\$120,015
Idaho	\$5,618,844	\$150,230	\$0	\$237,175
Illinois	\$96,458,318	\$372,006	\$8,229,418	\$563,218
Indiana	\$28,316,287	\$733,316	\$3,765,299	\$1,054,562
Iowa	\$34,116,226	\$1,924,400	\$2,782,010	\$22,814
Kansas	\$7,166,813	\$131,091	\$1,071,734	\$0
Kentucky	\$24,446,126	\$3,678,353	\$5,799,503	\$1,440,566
Louisiana	\$12,900,953	\$2,069,740	\$3,571,910	\$0
Maine	\$11,790,085	\$205,042	\$1,353,546	\$123,788
Maryland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Massachusetts	\$38,092,624	\$2,547,089	\$4,524,679	\$1,045,392
Michigan	\$95,988,254	\$1,363,399	\$10,974,253	\$289,767
Minnesota	\$49,210,035	\$1,625,967	\$7,818,235	\$1,457,121
Mississippi	\$25,846,533	\$225,916	\$1,869,068	\$19,025
Missouri	\$38,415,951	\$622,341	\$4,246,521	\$2,711
Montana	\$7,112,557	\$167,855	\$829,103	\$47,233
Nebraska	\$10,691,248	\$242,879	\$2,679,027	\$467,647
Nevada	\$4,196,585	\$142,295	\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	\$6,664,914	\$922,832	\$79,055	\$11,579
New Jersey	\$19,160,948	\$142,819	\$2,391,563	\$2,227,384
New Mexico	\$2,033,201	\$523,372	\$1,617,214	\$0
New York	\$54,412,183	\$12,725,347	\$1,635,685	\$153,444
North Carolina	\$38,591,378	\$3,342,264	\$7,978,792	\$25,950
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$61,049,079	\$1,072,513	\$9,517,293	\$772,831
Oklahoma	\$30,930,394	\$1,647,321	\$5,386,085	\$1,086,172
Oregon	\$12,051,023	\$0	\$237,063	\$338,118
Pennsylvania	\$26,052,079	\$2,143,382	\$3,537,621	\$758,612
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$5,354,337	\$146,692	\$346,798	\$2,157,459
South Carolina	\$17,013,902	\$1,110,287	\$4,967,022	\$0
South Dakota	\$8,311,430	\$0	\$821,612	\$0
Tennessee	\$33,232,500	\$4,567,679	\$5,676,361	\$719,104
Texas	\$26,839,646	\$0	\$0	\$0
Utah	\$7,032,119	\$705,257	\$1,069,583	\$94,731
Vermont	\$5,735,586	\$491,283	\$438,549	\$265,406
Virginia	\$13,001,453	\$1,157,254	\$2,180,243	\$57,646
Washington	\$15,615,335	\$270,632	\$1,016,590	\$410,948
West Virginia	\$12,193,312	\$146,747	\$1,212,131	\$115,000
Wisconsin	\$24,068,793	\$0	\$616,819	\$2,354,804
Wyoming	\$54,746	\$99,488	\$0	\$72,949
Total	\$1,118,957,415	\$69,194,632	\$141,823,863	\$23,319,504
Count	46	43	41	39

APPENDIX TABLE 25-2: RECOVERY ACT (ARRA) SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	USDA ARRA	HUD ARRA	DOL ARRA	Other ARRA Sources	Total ARRA Non-CSBG Sources	CSBG ARRA
Alabama	\$0	\$1,966,315	\$0	\$22,057	\$28,545,948	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,073,381	\$0
Arizona	\$0	\$4,944,229	\$944,347	\$183,311	\$31,007,178	\$2,306,411
Arkansas	\$17,601	\$200,287	\$537,366	\$175,825	\$16,061,949	\$0
California	\$0	\$8,039,709	\$313,103	\$614,278	\$72,522,417	\$0
Colorado	\$109,651	\$0	\$888,060	\$0	\$3,431,771	\$0
Connecticut	\$0	\$1,084,564	\$1,122,234	\$2,143	\$31,452,769	\$0
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$0	\$9,054	\$0	\$249,116	\$44,668,654	\$0
Georgia	\$12,324	\$0	\$275,117	\$0	\$55,864,912	\$0
Hawaii	\$0	\$154,373	\$3,623	\$0	\$4,845,706	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$233,669	\$0	\$0	\$6,239,918	\$0
Illinois	\$0	\$2,847,925	\$1,672,921	\$346,592	\$111,834,348	\$0
Indiana	\$16,519	\$1,065,907	\$66,302	\$0	\$35,018,192	\$0
Iowa	\$0	\$6,873,888	\$107,500	\$128,776	\$45,955,614	\$0
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,369,638	\$0
Kentucky	\$0	\$1,056,106	\$9,665,967	\$49,125	\$46,135,746	\$0
Louisiana	\$0	\$987,537	\$0	\$0	\$19,530,140	\$0
Maine	\$0	\$583,805	\$219,908	\$11,126	\$14,287,300	\$15,000
Maryland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Massachusetts	\$0	\$1,344,937	\$1,403,594	\$35,943	\$48,994,258	\$0
Michigan	\$0	\$1,462,615	\$1,962,011	\$264,668	\$112,304,967	\$0
Minnesota	\$115,682	\$6,681,184	\$2,300,178	\$6,754,936	\$76,806,903	\$84,591
Mississippi	\$0	\$554,674	\$19,375	\$75,000	\$28,609,591	\$0
Missouri	\$0	\$993,082	\$590,231	\$104,531	\$44,975,368	\$0
Montana	\$0	\$862,222	\$103,138	\$783,856	\$9,905,964	\$0
Nebraska	\$0	\$875,855	\$0	\$55,064	\$15,011,720	\$0
Nevada	\$0	\$159,382	\$677,169	\$1,536,198	\$6,711,629	\$891,233
New Hampshire	\$0	\$694,775	\$146,447	\$128,572	\$8,648,174	\$0
New Jersey	\$0	\$829,483	\$172,864	\$0	\$24,925,061	\$0
New Mexico	\$97,277	\$0	\$25,000	\$53,868	\$4,349,932	\$0
New York	\$31,576	\$5,287,103	\$1,864,916	\$911,097	\$79,239,055	\$0
North Carolina	\$108,796	\$1,296,862	\$207,376	\$443,263	\$51,994,681	\$6,581,590
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$4,800	\$6,471,882	\$1,137,248	\$1,291,837	\$82,220,877	\$0
Oklahoma	\$0	\$1,848,188	\$271,264	\$459,460	\$41,628,884	\$0
Oregon	\$31,530	\$1,791,213	\$909,120	\$120,771	\$15,478,838	\$0
Pennsylvania	\$15,210	\$4,375,255	\$4,573,825	\$691,311	\$42,215,956	\$0
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$45,866	\$1,016,151	\$15,903	\$0	\$9,556,878	\$0
South Carolina	\$0	\$972,474	\$1,328,237	\$0	\$25,391,922	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$428,020	\$0	\$20,181	\$9,581,243	\$0
Tennessee	\$69,015	\$610,867	\$6,012,225	\$4,774,823	\$55,662,574	\$4,581,442
Texas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26,839,646	\$0
Utah	\$0	\$925,747	\$0	\$765,185	\$10,592,622	\$0
Vermont	\$0	\$873,229	\$3,045,651	\$143,802	\$10,993,506	\$0
Virginia	\$0	\$534,971	\$1,279,777	\$17,351	\$18,228,695	\$2,983,769
Washington	\$0	\$2,927,427	\$582,635	\$2,153,358	\$24,201,135	\$0
West Virginia	\$0	\$1,214,669	\$0	\$0	\$14,881,858	\$0
Wisconsin	\$11,005	\$2,735,667	\$781,365	\$102,064	\$30,670,517	\$0
Wyoming	\$0	\$66,738	\$0	\$174,870	\$468,791	\$0
Total	\$686,852	\$77,882,040	\$45,225,997	\$23,644,358	\$1,507,936,826	\$17,444,036
Count	14	41	35	34	47	7

APPENDIX TABLE 26-1: STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	State Appropriated CSBG Funds	Housing and Homeless Programs	Nutrition Programs	Daycare and Early Childhood Programs	Energy Programs	Health Programs
Alabama	\$595,405	\$36,391	\$148,360	\$1,153,353	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$2,395,407	\$0	\$10,746	\$11,228,280	\$275,936
Arizona	\$0	\$371,419	\$516,569	\$0	\$1,004,968	\$0
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$442,901	\$1,715,770	\$124,347	\$503,474
California	\$0	\$2,284,974	\$136,044,202	\$52,632,553	\$6,276,203	\$11,719,959
Colorado	\$28,357	\$63,198	\$1,229,071	\$838,288	\$426,661	\$4,057,479
Connecticut	\$3,911,164	\$6,401,643	\$1,280,912	\$18,687,996	\$163,457	\$1,704,729
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$3,808	\$0	\$2,128,422	\$392,306	\$2,224,131
Florida	\$0	\$10,036,429	\$615,894	\$5,057,901	\$0	\$0
Georgia	\$0	\$880,824	\$570,779	\$7,936,149	\$651,722	\$936,298
Hawaii	\$0	\$899,779	\$175,401	\$0	\$32,286	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$247,838	\$0	\$0	\$15,933
Illinois	\$42,044	\$11,475,758	\$2,437,373	\$1,371,562	\$84,666,073	\$366,689
Indiana	\$0	\$1,556,338	\$552,797	\$0	\$0	\$3,997,844
Iowa	\$0	\$516,928	\$35,322	\$8,285,412	\$0	\$2,174,733
Kansas	\$0	\$12,250	\$0	\$449,950	\$0	\$1,710,455
Kentucky	\$104,268	\$1,278,133	\$258,486	\$2,556,507	\$35,542	\$517,784
Louisiana	\$0	\$25,300	\$539,459	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maine	\$0	\$673,972	\$11,200	\$1,706,720	\$282,319	\$3,154,163
Maryland	\$567,085	\$5,473,319	\$550,733	\$630,495	\$11,233,174	\$4,720,060
Massachusetts	\$0	\$17,882,100	\$2,446,307	\$78,756,492	\$917,296	\$6,948,261
Michigan	\$25,766	\$3,958,369	\$1,332,960	\$3,674,951	\$15,898,544	\$8,783,921
Minnesota	\$2,133,946	\$11,315,715	\$1,615,002	\$1,185,058	\$1,409,642	\$3,304,020
Mississippi	\$0	\$747,485	\$49,035	\$154,661	\$0	\$0
Missouri	\$0	\$2,014,758	\$0	\$1,587,410	\$24,926	\$368,698
Montana	\$0	\$166,206	\$167,011	\$62,383	\$1,316,448	\$135,337
Nebraska	\$0	\$1,534,383	\$45,981	\$129,900	\$2,013	\$1,716,964
Nevada	\$0	\$185,652	\$42,190	\$146,913	\$395,610	\$0
New Hampshire	\$227,459	\$1,033,429	\$0	\$1,285	\$0	\$589,473
New Jersey	\$23,260	\$7,194,506	\$3,013,753	\$36,004,487	\$611,888	\$11,913,313
New Mexico	\$0	\$18,972	\$457,610	\$1,006,750	\$0	\$0
New York	\$0	\$5,213,736	\$2,900,601	\$9,223,025	\$2,707,650	\$26,406,655
North Carolina	\$0	\$800,241	\$1,795,965	\$12,085,058	\$167,063	\$0
North Dakota	\$20,000	\$198,405	\$0	\$33,801	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$0	\$4,030,210	\$2,521,726	\$1,216,838	\$6,447,445	\$1,821,015
Oklahoma	\$767,198	\$4,914,465	\$2,687,119	\$20,032,480	\$34,962	\$4,512,331
Oregon	\$0	\$5,301,736	\$1,084,884	\$751,296	\$18,289,217	\$665,855
Pennsylvania	\$59,265	\$11,762,535	\$7,681,723	\$12,179,605	\$703,619	\$4,880,153
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$141,314	\$351,041	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$555,433	\$1,420,648	\$5,347	\$1,018,701	\$412,440	\$1,237,371
South Carolina	\$0	\$448,092	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$18,562	\$329,620	\$0	\$108,579	\$0
Tennessee	\$0	\$360,694	\$1,726,315	\$1,311,886	\$0	\$1,110
Texas	\$0	\$58,337	\$1,037,462	\$0	\$0	\$9,205,780
Utah	\$293,000	\$0	\$336,451	\$90,757	\$0	\$10,353
Vermont	\$935	\$1,544,423	\$91,604	\$903,295	\$5,871,039	\$0
Virginia	\$0	\$3,053,605	\$227,862	\$126,771	\$891,156	\$248,288
Washington	\$277,519	\$9,834,205	\$1,411,071	\$9,705,781	\$2,362,265	\$1,546,041
West Virginia	\$0	\$938,912	\$351,607	\$549,814	\$246,331	\$1,042,529
Wisconsin	\$0	\$4,385,190	\$52,151	\$592,151	\$19,240,309	\$439,127
Wyoming	\$0	\$211,161	\$132,076	\$2,383,128	\$206,105	\$19,551,985
Total	\$9,632,104	\$145,073,916	\$179,551,771	\$300,076,502	\$194,781,885	\$143,408,248
Count	17	48	44	42	35	37

APPENDIX TABLE 26-2: STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Youth Development Programs	Employment and Training Programs	Head Start Program	Senior Programs
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$85,076	\$46,200
Alaska	\$0	\$175,857	\$2,422,087	\$15,435
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,439,234
Arkansas	\$0	\$316,235	\$1,502,670	\$1,112,244
California	\$3,054,137	\$3,621,542	\$724,348	\$430,278
Colorado	\$0	\$724,531	\$0	\$6,212,846
Connecticut	\$611,993	\$1,791,701	\$3,146,834	\$771,125
Delaware	\$0	\$37,108	\$0	\$51,221
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$33,720	\$0	\$0	\$4,416,447
Georgia	\$17,376	\$0	\$184,290	\$1,100,611
Hawaii	\$0	\$134,509	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$71,889	\$1,006,511
Illinois	\$16,419	\$1,711,274	\$1,588,666	\$12,679,176
Indiana	\$33,500	\$0	\$0	\$7,863,503
Iowa	\$98,804	\$92,428	\$0	\$101,946
Kansas	\$24,177	\$0	\$2,999,371	\$0
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$97,187	\$4,075,251
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maine	\$378,211	\$75,456	\$2,884,548	\$1,373,557
Maryland	\$0	\$36,065	\$780,976	\$1,378,318
Massachusetts	\$525,002	\$2,342,899	\$6,000,354	\$2,018,428
Michigan	\$268,263	\$699,524	\$711,973	\$2,911,328
Minnesota	\$1,239,406	\$2,618,652	\$13,537,536	\$1,133,733
Mississippi	\$483,143	\$497,085	\$0	\$1,034,694
Missouri	\$0	\$121,452	\$2,404,239	\$1,122,318
Montana	\$511,238	\$46,059	\$0	\$736,868
Nebraska	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$47,667
Nevada	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	\$673,757	\$353,016	\$275,586	\$521,714
New Jersey	\$1,668,788	\$581,667	\$102,529	\$33,589
New Mexico	\$20,114	\$0	\$58,020	\$568,031
New York	\$8,183,426	\$2,622,618	\$0	\$953,777
North Carolina	\$0	\$75,820	\$0	\$467,827
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,350
Ohio	\$250,157	\$290,176	\$520,956	\$709,783
Oklahoma	\$21,868	\$937,566	\$4,286,496	\$1,364,480
Oregon	\$277,469	\$240,246	\$15,135,568	\$717,452
Pennsylvania	\$988,671	\$8,278,807	\$12,884,703	\$12,681,966
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$372,767	\$0	\$887,689
Rhode Island	\$1,091,381	\$62,142	\$249,235	\$120,289
South Carolina	\$10,406	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	\$2,383,411	\$587,234	\$0	\$1,246,835
Texas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$982,505
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Vermont	\$48,873	\$782,558	\$2,030	\$0
Virginia	\$37,463	\$10,039	\$0	\$1,150,044
Washington	\$105,148	\$657,563	\$0	\$3,341,734
West Virginia	\$402,567	\$651,960	\$0	\$2,191,771
Wisconsin	\$1,182,592	\$911,137	\$2,307,643	\$512,867
Wyoming	\$429,083	\$414,973	\$0	\$1,286,323
Total	\$25,070,563	\$32,875,065	\$74,964,810	\$83,819,965
Count	31	35	26	43

APPENDIX TABLE 26-3: STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Transportation Programs	Education Programs	Community, Rural and Economic Development Programs	Family Development Programs	Other State Programs	Total State Sources
Alabama	\$0	\$385,000	\$0	\$18,000	\$35,000	\$2,502,785
Alaska	\$0	\$380,865	\$668,611	\$0	\$5,000	\$17,578,224
Arizona	\$813,106	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$257,294	\$5,402,590
Arkansas	\$5,067,790	\$194,508	\$0	\$0	\$50,391	\$11,030,330
California	\$258,654	\$6,237,204	\$0	\$3,114,191	\$7,591,828	\$233,990,073
Colorado	\$896,095	\$151,273	\$26,601	\$0	\$12,964,319	\$27,618,719
Connecticut	\$89,825	\$1,540,622	\$239,929	\$1,682,268	\$6,647,245	\$48,671,443
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$44,400	\$194,964	\$0	\$327,693
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,748,667
Florida	\$5,673,455	\$530,348	\$0	\$0	\$131,387	\$26,495,581
Georgia	\$1,494,076	\$2,036,110	\$459,902	\$320,432	\$39,249	\$16,627,818
Hawaii	\$35,263	\$263,901	\$0	\$0	\$41,898	\$1,583,037
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,113	\$1,353,284
Illinois	\$1,048,223	\$184,991	\$0	\$438,262	\$10,210,784	\$128,237,294
Indiana	\$110,979	\$32,000	\$0	\$21,093	\$689,850	\$14,857,904
Iowa	\$387,342	\$55,595	\$2,003,910	\$1,499,218	\$556,970	\$15,808,608
Kansas	\$301,241	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,497,444
Kentucky	\$15,902,343	\$169,118	\$765,206	\$4,818,974	\$0	\$30,578,799
Louisiana	\$223,351	\$30,614	\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$943,724
Maine	\$1,291,617	\$55,349	\$558,853	\$451,085	\$1,120,319	\$14,017,369
Maryland	\$1,244,334	\$62,250	\$7,500	\$359,178	\$3,037,888	\$30,081,375
Massachusetts	\$3,238,850	\$4,292,901	\$41,689	\$1,184,935	\$262,688	\$126,858,203
Michigan	\$1,235,099	\$0	\$0	\$26,969	\$3,793,088	\$43,320,755
Minnesota	\$4,035,590	\$2,653,226	\$551,097	\$2,485,382	\$5,693,725	\$54,911,730
Mississippi	\$7,961	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,989,064
Missouri	\$13,563	\$2,423	\$44,000	\$0	\$293,506	\$7,997,293
Montana	\$0	\$145,482	\$0	\$0	\$15,983	\$3,303,015
Nebraska	\$332,876	\$657,680	\$0	\$0	\$461,409	\$4,931,274
Nevada	\$18,788	\$0	\$0	\$87,428	\$265,390	\$1,141,971
New Hampshire	\$294,548	\$104,931	\$1,533,487	\$0	\$564,647	\$6,173,332
New Jersey	\$42,662	\$632,509	\$239,641	\$982,700	\$7,820,486	\$70,865,778
New Mexico	\$0	\$6,255	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,135,752
New York	\$1,182,371	\$164,564	\$1,058,760	\$6,586,349	\$6,130,718	\$73,334,250
North Carolina	\$1,236,752	\$1,594,227	\$411,897	\$80,180	\$354,550	\$19,069,580
North Dakota	\$4,847	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$259,403
Ohio	\$757,875	\$330,391	\$375,477	\$43,372	\$287,569	\$19,602,989
Oklahoma	\$10,357,228	\$856,585	\$31,589	\$0	\$3,549,068	\$54,353,435
Oregon	\$975,465	\$3,303,385	\$55,949	\$213,758	\$1,096,103	\$48,108,383
Pennsylvania	\$14,633,227	\$7,297,897	\$1,641,193	\$3,128,522	\$3,481,197	\$102,283,082
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,470,621	\$3,223,432
Rhode Island	\$0	\$356,529	\$0	\$2,054,899	\$2,919,918	\$11,504,333
South Carolina	\$0	\$248,660	\$2,481	\$0	\$0	\$709,639
South Dakota	\$101,988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$123,911	\$682,660
Tennessee	\$6,083,246	\$1,210,646	\$0	\$0	\$4,341,013	\$19,252,390
Texas	\$3,429,038	\$2,829,944	\$0	\$0	\$2,568,878	\$20,111,944
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,388	\$160,264	\$926,213
Vermont	\$0	\$0	\$238,812	\$207,003	\$464,208	\$10,154,780
Virginia	\$823,838	\$864,793	\$314,580	\$402,057	\$488,717	\$8,639,213
Washington	\$28,535,199	\$781,886	\$721,586	\$138,368	\$9,640,609	\$69,058,975
West Virginia	\$12,120	\$301,263	\$12,400	\$370,654	\$487,551	\$7,559,479
Wisconsin	\$996,569	\$626,262	\$174,037	\$150,000	\$358,446	\$31,928,481
Wyoming	\$252,820	\$1,164,407	\$0	\$2,470,874	\$2,382,978	\$30,885,913
Total	\$113,440,214	\$42,751,593	\$12,348,587	\$33,566,503	\$102,867,777	\$1,494,229,502
Count	40	40	27	29	43	52

APPENDIX TABLE 27: Local PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Local Government Unrestricted Funds	Local Government Restricted Funds	Value of Contract Services	Value of In-Kind Goods/Services	Total Local Sources
Alabama	\$580,108	\$1,188,661	\$1,427,127	\$2,421,592	\$5,617,488
Alaska	\$18,235	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,235
Arizona	\$20,511,272	\$2,890,738	\$38,165	\$5,600	\$23,445,775
Arkansas	\$76,260	\$229,115	\$140,404	\$712,885	\$1,158,664
California	\$36,175,439	\$29,593,552	\$10,729,327	\$2,139,034	\$78,637,352
Colorado	\$9,690,746	\$4,111,881	\$217,874	\$292,733	\$14,313,234
Connecticut	\$327,421	\$1,670,627	\$704,785	\$1,744,595	\$4,447,428
Delaware	\$118,522	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$118,522
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$597,841	\$0	\$597,841
Florida	\$21,685,766	\$7,338,057	\$3,107,447	\$2,165,607	\$34,296,877
Georgia	\$3,553,844	\$590,246	\$409,932	\$6,149,241	\$10,703,263
Hawaii	\$25,000	\$6,643,491	\$1,133,226	\$2,844,099	\$10,645,816
Idaho	\$27,183	\$225,760	\$1,185,033	\$56,611	\$1,494,587
Illinois	\$3,315,502	\$1,794,117	\$500,305	\$2,213,711	\$7,823,635
Indiana	\$245,591	\$144,075	\$1,085,423	\$923,392	\$2,398,481
Iowa	\$548,201	\$794,931	\$1,321,396	\$3,601,461	\$6,265,989
Kansas	\$0	\$184,423	\$0	\$144,277	\$328,700
Kentucky	\$1,718,627	\$707,589	\$1,961,196	\$1,683,431	\$6,070,843
Louisiana	\$2,521,044	\$841,033	\$2,435,587	\$1,726,949	\$7,524,613
Maine	\$879,454	\$395,730	\$407,030	\$0	\$1,682,214
Maryland	\$5,845,394	\$1,712,985	\$2,989,614	\$4,078,714	\$14,626,707
Massachusetts	\$2,650,004	\$78,627	\$1,342,583	\$464,747	\$4,535,961
Michigan	\$4,237,870	\$5,256,516	\$9,757,700	\$5,975,093	\$25,227,179
Minnesota	\$21,900,222	\$3,146,943	\$4,946,597	\$984,510	\$30,978,272
Mississippi	\$1,439,898	\$347,486	\$252,480	\$2,011,588	\$4,051,452
Missouri	\$172,867	\$1,275,273	\$0	\$284,189	\$1,732,329
Montana	\$253,945	\$1,791,987	\$242,174	\$591,959	\$2,880,065
Nebraska	\$356,631	\$417,615	\$387,830	\$50,005	\$1,212,081
Nevada	\$1,207,434	\$2,981,351	\$127,324	\$1,009,500	\$5,325,609
New Hampshire	\$1,335,893	\$0	\$307,339	\$244,799	\$1,888,031
New Jersey	\$2,355,118	\$2,123,590	\$2,035,374	\$831,220	\$7,345,302
New Mexico	\$108,806	\$0	\$27,549	\$1,919,008	\$2,055,363
New York	\$29,314,209	\$0	\$253,936,726	\$1,951,415	\$285,202,350
North Carolina	\$1,490,234	\$2,229,774	\$2,508,316	\$3,594,464	\$9,822,788
North Dakota	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,000
Ohio	\$1,237,240	\$5,869,953	\$9,920,465	\$7,001,939	\$24,029,597
Oklahoma	\$211,900	\$128,077	\$2,214,951	\$1,097,354	\$3,652,282
Oregon	\$22,953,408	\$6,022,201	\$785,707	\$161,222	\$29,922,538
Pennsylvania	\$2,756,004	\$5,950,935	\$2,499,411	\$1,189,853	\$12,396,203
Puerto Rico	\$15,721,446	\$495,926	\$612,506	\$5,241,300	\$22,071,178
Rhode Island	\$1,248,300	\$85,550	\$62,141	\$387,576	\$1,783,567
South Carolina	\$226,963	\$93,935	\$2,639	\$6,465,696	\$6,789,233
South Dakota	\$19,604	\$141,312	\$351,405	\$124,875	\$637,196
Tennessee	\$6,174,424	\$1,427,025	\$12,225,317	\$4,464,203	\$24,290,969
Texas	\$20,668,722	\$1,159,456	\$2,333,245	\$4,098,332	\$28,259,755
Utah	\$25,000	\$264,279	\$39,181	\$151,500	\$479,960
Vermont	\$138,989	\$0	\$144,660	\$0	\$283,649
Virginia	\$3,441,767	\$2,976,946	\$564,828	\$2,670,418	\$9,653,959
Washington	\$5,181,458	\$26,308,492	\$7,555,371	\$80,324	\$39,125,645
West Virginia	\$370,910	\$500	\$1,508,051	\$2,755,156	\$4,634,617
Wisconsin	\$197,211	\$807,606	\$7,230,789	\$56,004	\$8,291,610
Wyoming	\$3,332,253	\$1,649,480	\$582,433	\$499,092	\$6,063,258
Total	\$258,596,339	\$134,087,846	\$354,896,804	\$89,261,273	\$836,842,262
Count	50	44	47	46	52

APPENDIX TABLE 28: Private SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Funds from Private Sources	Value of Donated Goods	Value of In-Kind Services	Fees Paid by Clients	Payments by Private Entities for Goods or Services	Total Private Sources*
Alabama	\$2,086,150	\$2,027,097	\$4,256,695	\$1,025,735	\$20,039	\$9,415,716
Alaska	\$817,658	\$0	\$0	\$1,002,832	\$0	\$1,820,490
Arizona	\$4,282,051	\$277,301	\$93,751	\$0	\$1,687,937	\$6,341,040
Arkansas	\$6,133,816	\$9,584,028	\$1,764,359	\$1,622,832	\$652,877	\$19,757,912
California	\$22,252,718	\$32,296,194	\$7,159,757	\$8,265,022	\$24,080,810	\$94,054,501
Colorado	\$5,079,614	\$752,635	\$1,988,854	\$2,822,955	\$1,220,271	\$11,864,329
Connecticut	\$9,290,924	\$2,482,307	\$1,717,757	\$4,066,031	\$6,305,574	\$23,862,593
Delaware	\$510,576	\$0	\$110,096	\$0	\$0	\$620,672
Dist. of Columbia	\$376,583	\$0	\$3,616,440	\$310,694	\$0	\$4,303,717
Florida	\$3,414,306	\$5,782,432	\$5,583,153	\$1,590,887	\$627,044	\$16,997,822
Georgia	\$4,814,668	\$7,446,409	\$12,707,753	\$409,205	\$193,650	\$25,571,685
Hawaii	\$2,821,541	\$1,474,022	\$64,236	\$503,486	\$974,630	\$5,837,915
Idaho	\$2,536,883	\$2,700,973	\$1,250,251	\$845,682	\$524,392	\$7,858,181
Illinois	\$4,945,773	\$5,402,487	\$14,118,905	\$2,068,241	\$385,211	\$26,920,617
Indiana	\$3,969,771	\$4,784,651	\$7,042,862	\$2,703,035	\$1,501,011	\$20,001,330
Iowa	\$5,803,596	\$8,313,346	\$4,240,373	\$2,063,020	\$7,900,884	\$28,321,219
Kansas	\$386,772	\$1,587,808	\$13,042,698	\$1,004,832	\$139,015	\$16,161,125
Kentucky	\$5,745,756	\$16,762,900	\$10,694,272	\$5,149,455	\$1,223,548	\$39,575,931
Louisiana	\$363,185	\$3,974,490	\$1,113,350	\$87,869	\$394,657	\$5,933,551
Maine	\$9,125,669	\$4,267,038	\$5,596,183	\$3,861,451	\$2,661,573	\$25,511,914
Maryland	\$6,206,364	\$3,479,392	\$2,363,898	\$6,063,168	\$4,395,943	\$22,508,765
Massachusetts	\$50,863,899	\$4,616,559	\$5,176,740	\$20,134,289	\$10,716,761	\$91,508,248
Michigan	\$13,330,825	\$22,352,388	\$5,094,726	\$3,898,852	\$1,879,659	\$46,556,450
Minnesota	\$20,184,541	\$3,364,378	\$4,828,741	\$10,260,977	\$39,590,033	\$78,228,670
Mississippi	\$1,341,629	\$5,010,367	\$1,795,283	\$233,099	\$334,397	\$8,714,775
Missouri	\$4,248,292	\$3,807,295	\$5,110,789	\$2,416,949	\$2,486,000	\$18,069,324
Montana	\$5,789,086	\$3,222,256	\$472,878	\$1,324,707	\$1,663,391	\$12,472,318
Nebraska	\$2,921,350	\$5,160,426	\$2,160,905	\$2,700,817	\$1,279,394	\$14,222,892
Nevada	\$891,672	\$23,200	\$0	\$244,564	\$32,200	\$1,191,636
New Hampshire	\$3,594,110	\$1,668,842	\$2,697,760	\$6,898,068	\$20,791,995	\$35,650,775
New Jersey	\$6,019,362	\$2,936,477	\$3,343,829	\$4,215,527	\$4,131,495	\$20,646,690
New Mexico	\$853,977	\$2,645,378	\$687,166	\$551,207	\$234,418	\$4,972,146
New York	\$14,531,863	\$23,891,869	\$11,552,610	\$14,757,989	\$3,124,223	\$67,858,554
North Carolina	\$4,697,029	\$7,510,122	\$6,318,123	\$5,944,672	\$848,165	\$25,318,111
North Dakota	\$683,445	\$714,533	\$1,146,086	\$231,861	\$101,339	\$2,877,264
Ohio	\$17,279,998	\$3,333,482	\$21,130,207	\$16,277,590	\$5,063,444	\$63,084,721
Oklahoma	\$10,177,991	\$12,952,253	\$2,916,656	\$3,631,985	\$455,561	\$30,134,446
Oregon	\$16,361,953	\$29,177,528	\$1,230,933	\$3,144,216	\$3,556,458	\$53,471,088
Pennsylvania	\$21,802,223	\$11,979,479	\$10,691,488	\$2,991,073	\$10,467,579	\$57,931,842
Puerto Rico	\$1,647,031	\$944,027	\$89,931,972	\$25,000	\$150,000	\$92,698,030
Rhode Island	\$5,398,626	\$353,210	\$325,201	\$9,002,483	\$609,752	\$15,689,272
South Carolina	\$1,467,201	\$1,554,140	\$3,666,557	\$77,718	\$655,786	\$7,421,402
South Dakota	\$1,712,137	\$400,693	\$89,736,131	\$1,568,910	\$297,613	\$93,715,484
Tennessee	\$7,233,379	\$6,318,574	\$3,362,414	\$5,974,459	\$584,734	\$23,473,560
Texas	\$8,811,737	\$11,158,575	\$4,227,499	\$4,929,152	\$4,613,621	\$33,740,584
Utah	\$1,812,763	\$12,186,532	\$1,416,832	\$88,664	\$3,000	\$15,507,791
Vermont	\$4,383,436	\$6,107,915	\$1,257,855	\$1,553,283	\$392,110	\$13,694,599
Virginia	\$4,414,507	\$3,563,521	\$4,464,539	\$3,432,332	\$9,774,602	\$25,649,501
Washington	\$27,254,759	\$19,239,145	\$9,293,582	\$6,556,166	\$6,879,535	\$69,223,187
West Virginia	\$3,288,510	\$4,508,617	\$2,403,866	\$2,085,113	\$3,542,535	\$15,828,640
Wisconsin	\$7,753,377	\$5,943,221	\$945,386	\$12,173,494	\$1,834,324	\$28,649,802
Wyoming	\$7,989,462	\$3,090,037	\$487,466	\$3,182,460	\$67,808	\$14,817,233
Total	\$379,704,543	\$333,130,549	\$396,399,864	\$195,974,108	\$191,050,997	\$1,496,260,060
Count	52	49	50	50	49	52

*Adding 43,512,410 Volunteer Hours valued at \$7.25 per hour would increase Private Resources to \$1.5 billion.

APPENDIX TABLE 29: TOTAL NON-CSBG SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Total Non-CSBG Non-ARRA Federal Sources Adjusted	Total State Sources	Total Local Sources	Total Private Sources*	Total Non-CSBG Non-ARRA Sources	Total Non-CSBG ARRA Sources	Total Non-CSBG Regular and ARRA Sources
Alabama	\$160,426,390	\$2,502,785	\$5,617,488	\$9,415,716	\$177,962,379	\$28,545,948	\$206,508,327
Alaska	\$13,610,617	\$17,578,224	\$18,235	\$1,820,490	\$33,027,566	\$1,073,381	\$34,100,947
Arizona	\$148,500,415	\$5,402,590	\$23,445,775	\$6,341,040	\$183,689,820	\$31,007,178	\$214,696,998
Arkansas	\$93,111,048	\$11,030,330	\$1,158,664	\$19,757,912	\$125,057,954	\$16,061,949	\$141,119,904
California	\$1,136,282,402	\$233,990,073	\$78,637,352	\$94,054,501	\$1,542,964,328	\$72,522,417	\$1,615,486,745
Colorado	\$179,709,742	\$27,618,719	\$14,313,234	\$11,864,329	\$233,506,024	\$3,431,771	\$236,937,795
Connecticut	\$188,189,234	\$48,671,443	\$4,447,428	\$23,862,593	\$265,170,698	\$31,452,769	\$296,623,467
Delaware	\$2,258,574	\$327,693	\$118,522	\$620,672	\$3,325,461	\$0	\$3,325,461
Dist. of Columbia	\$21,660,021	\$4,748,667	\$597,841	\$4,303,717	\$31,310,246	\$0	\$31,310,246
Florida	\$233,276,962	\$26,495,581	\$34,296,877	\$16,997,822	\$311,067,242	\$44,668,654	\$355,735,896
Georgia	\$246,773,310	\$16,627,818	\$10,703,263	\$25,571,685	\$299,676,076	\$55,864,912	\$355,540,988
Hawaii	\$22,393,317	\$1,583,037	\$10,645,816	\$5,837,915	\$40,460,085	\$4,845,706	\$45,305,791
Idaho	\$32,845,212	\$1,353,284	\$1,494,587	\$7,858,181	\$43,551,264	\$6,239,918	\$49,791,182
Illinois	\$773,509,659	\$128,237,294	\$7,823,635	\$26,920,617	\$936,491,205	\$111,834,348	\$1,048,325,553
Indiana	\$206,221,523	\$14,857,904	\$2,398,481	\$20,001,330	\$243,479,238	\$35,018,192	\$278,497,430
Iowa	\$156,077,792	\$15,808,608	\$6,265,989	\$28,321,219	\$206,473,608	\$45,955,614	\$252,429,222
Kansas	\$31,133,475	\$5,497,444	\$328,700	\$16,161,125	\$53,120,744	\$8,369,638	\$61,490,382
Kentucky	\$237,832,567	\$30,578,799	\$6,070,843	\$39,575,931	\$314,058,140	\$46,135,746	\$360,193,886
Louisiana	\$204,631,879	\$943,724	\$7,524,613	\$5,933,551	\$219,033,767	\$19,530,140	\$238,563,907
Maine	\$110,164,593	\$14,017,369	\$1,682,214	\$25,511,914	\$151,376,090	\$14,287,300	\$165,663,390
Maryland	\$106,038,882	\$30,081,375	\$14,626,707	\$22,508,765	\$173,255,729	\$0	\$173,255,729
Massachusetts	\$427,040,282	\$126,858,203	\$4,535,961	\$91,508,248	\$649,942,694	\$48,994,258	\$698,936,951
Michigan	\$272,696,073	\$43,320,755	\$25,227,179	\$46,556,450	\$387,800,457	\$112,304,967	\$500,105,424
Minnesota	\$322,599,036	\$54,911,730	\$30,978,272	\$78,228,670	\$486,717,708	\$76,806,903	\$563,524,611
Mississippi	\$130,005,361	\$2,989,064	\$4,051,452	\$8,714,775	\$145,760,652	\$28,609,591	\$174,370,243
Missouri	\$180,272,549	\$7,997,293	\$1,732,329	\$18,069,324	\$208,071,495	\$44,975,368	\$253,046,863
Montana	\$45,537,681	\$3,303,015	\$2,880,065	\$12,472,318	\$64,193,079	\$9,905,964	\$74,099,043
Nebraska	\$48,641,984	\$4,931,274	\$1,212,081	\$14,222,892	\$69,008,231	\$15,011,720	\$84,019,951
Nevada	\$16,368,964	\$1,141,971	\$5,325,609	\$1,191,636	\$24,028,180	\$6,711,629	\$30,739,809
New Hampshire	\$103,232,273	\$6,173,332	\$1,888,031	\$35,650,775	\$146,944,411	\$8,648,174	\$155,592,585
New Jersey	\$174,820,014	\$70,865,778	\$7,345,302	\$20,646,690	\$273,677,784	\$24,925,061	\$298,602,845
New Mexico	\$37,443,091	\$2,135,752	\$2,055,363	\$4,972,146	\$46,606,352	\$4,349,932	\$50,956,284
New York	\$353,508,644	\$73,334,250	\$285,202,350	\$67,858,554	\$779,903,798	\$79,239,055	\$859,142,853
North Carolina	\$158,521,052	\$19,069,580	\$9,822,788	\$25,318,111	\$212,731,531	\$51,994,681	\$264,726,212
North Dakota	\$12,235,283	\$259,403	\$4,000	\$2,877,264	\$15,375,950	\$0	\$15,375,950
Ohio	\$348,037,137	\$19,602,989	\$24,029,597	\$63,084,721	\$454,754,443	\$82,220,877	\$536,975,320
Oklahoma	\$123,589,567	\$54,353,435	\$3,652,282	\$30,134,446	\$211,729,730	\$41,628,884	\$253,358,614
Oregon	\$107,688,474	\$48,108,383	\$29,922,538	\$53,471,088	\$239,190,483	\$15,478,838	\$254,669,321
Pennsylvania	\$267,593,068	\$102,283,082	\$12,396,203	\$57,931,842	\$440,204,195	\$42,215,956	\$482,420,151
Puerto Rico	\$55,477,892	\$3,223,432	\$22,071,178	\$92,698,030	\$173,470,532	\$0	\$173,470,532
Rhode Island	\$56,386,067	\$11,504,333	\$1,783,567	\$15,689,272	\$85,363,239	\$9,556,878	\$94,920,117
South Carolina	\$137,167,052	\$709,639	\$6,789,233	\$7,421,402	\$152,087,326	\$25,391,922	\$177,479,248
South Dakota	\$12,786,717	\$682,660	\$637,196	\$93,715,484	\$107,822,057	\$9,581,243	\$117,403,300
Tennessee	\$260,288,463	\$19,252,390	\$24,290,969	\$23,473,560	\$327,305,382	\$55,662,574	\$382,967,956
Texas	\$567,306,355	\$20,111,944	\$28,259,755	\$33,740,584	\$649,418,638	\$26,839,646	\$676,258,284
Utah	\$32,979,313	\$926,213	\$479,960	\$15,507,791	\$49,893,277	\$10,592,622	\$60,485,899
Vermont	\$22,705,656	\$10,154,780	\$283,649	\$13,694,599	\$46,838,684	\$10,993,506	\$57,832,190
Virginia	\$94,581,695	\$8,639,213	\$9,653,959	\$25,649,501	\$138,524,368	\$18,228,695	\$156,753,063
Washington	\$153,342,259	\$69,058,975	\$39,125,645	\$69,223,187	\$330,750,066	\$24,201,135	\$354,951,201
West Virginia	\$57,024,404	\$7,559,479	\$4,634,617	\$15,828,640	\$85,047,141	\$14,881,858	\$99,929,000
Wisconsin	\$124,661,558	\$31,928,481	\$8,291,610	\$28,649,802	\$193,531,451	\$30,670,517	\$224,201,968
Wyoming	\$41,273,967	\$30,885,913	\$6,063,258	\$14,817,233	\$93,040,371	\$468,791	\$93,509,162
Total	\$9,050,459,547	\$1,494,229,502	\$836,842,262	\$1,496,260,060	\$12,877,791,370	\$1,507,936,826	\$14,385,728,196
Count	52	52	52	52	52	47	52

*Adding 43,512,410 Volunteer Hours valued at \$7.25 per hour would increase Private Resources to \$1.5 billion.

APPENDIX TABLE 30-1: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON PROGRAMS, BY CATEGORY

State	Employment	Education	Income Management	Housing	Emergency Services	Nutrition
Alabama	\$857,109	\$1,248,367	\$738,239	\$828,094	\$4,523,659	\$820,896
Alaska	\$258,818	\$461,649	\$27,385	\$48,894	\$5,950	\$80,049
Arizona	\$528,739	\$135,651	\$110,212	\$329,724	\$2,910,243	\$244,185
Arkansas	\$781,854	\$951,491	\$1,375,009	\$689,828	\$1,256,231	\$972,995
California	\$12,520,461	\$7,682,466	\$2,077,430	\$3,920,179	\$10,433,563	\$4,346,616
Colorado	\$243,354	\$39,793	\$55,365	\$246,067	\$1,398,130	\$754,905
Connecticut	\$546,199	\$1,765,718	\$669,527	\$257,243	\$2,212,967	\$474,205
Delaware	\$178,091	\$208,229	\$0	\$141,077	\$222,894	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$1,538,120	\$1,796,592	\$1,086,843	\$675,923	\$1,694,649	\$572,465
Florida	\$3,443,575	\$2,319,118	\$684,339	\$1,805,061	\$2,087,212	\$427,906
Georgia	\$2,063,834	\$602,223	\$289,160	\$2,129,434	\$6,187,727	\$1,958,809
Hawaii	\$160,625	\$355,890	\$275,544	\$17,466	\$84,196	\$745,962
Idaho	\$147,947	\$127,438	\$144,994	\$283,915	\$503,093	\$854,606
Illinois	\$5,115,633	\$1,380,825	\$769,677	\$814,740	\$6,988,267	\$2,614,163
Indiana	\$626,213	\$1,115,722	\$876,959	\$1,914,317	\$1,021,213	\$438,149
Iowa	\$364,444	\$868,354	\$1,313,979	\$706,758	\$1,448,764	\$583,896
Kansas	\$1,031,198	\$263,136	\$316,511	\$761,186	\$684,489	\$612,490
Kentucky	\$1,843,928	\$1,166,684	\$818,095	\$1,461,197	\$2,339,716	\$942,123
Louisiana	\$657,735	\$1,011,780	\$2,736,946	\$587,507	\$4,455,095	\$2,419,518
Maine	\$186,383	\$255,370	\$255,884	\$288,936	\$182,964	\$53,944
Maryland	\$533,271	\$749,282	\$414,456	\$1,438,029	\$2,220,593	\$714,964
Massachusetts	\$2,036,604	\$2,566,734	\$1,125,270	\$1,640,538	\$2,445,240	\$1,063,160
Michigan	\$1,583,778	\$2,187,017	\$2,011,686	\$2,021,879	\$6,441,462	\$3,300,969
Minnesota	\$363,485	\$246,710	\$508,439	\$864,262	\$845,939	\$538,721
Mississippi	\$1,244,599	\$666,875	\$555,065	\$1,999,557	\$441,573	\$131,540
Missouri	\$1,046,956	\$2,044,527	\$1,450,064	\$259,289	\$1,801,852	\$476,577
Montana	\$129,938	\$309,287	\$231,318	\$524,881	\$308,475	\$129,270
Nebraska	\$283,736	\$363,114	\$369,473	\$182,140	\$614,447	\$439,514
Nevada	\$2,096,278	\$446,296	\$155,429	\$51,987	\$178,624	\$83,999
New Hampshire	\$166,487	\$353,776	\$354,960	\$501,846	\$549,744	\$375,781
New Jersey	\$1,256,385	\$2,868,057	\$1,334,005	\$1,691,630	\$2,608,650	\$1,949,551
New Mexico	\$359,788	\$325,896	\$486,715	\$278,408	\$786,991	\$644,910
New York	\$8,333,938	\$13,359,775	\$989,592	\$4,927,889	\$4,496,820	\$1,460,353
North Carolina	\$15,881	\$420,222	\$0	\$135,320	\$135,550	\$29,653
North Dakota	\$96,688	\$385,693	\$221,092	\$492,750	\$501,957	\$644,052
Ohio	\$2,627,887	\$799,419	\$1,289,496	\$911,909	\$9,537,220	\$973,993
Oklahoma	\$555,556	\$602,164	\$645,413	\$1,112,305	\$1,267,169	\$525,151
Oregon	\$38,500	\$226,051	\$691	\$224,448	\$926,397	\$581,334
Pennsylvania	\$2,256,331	\$2,075,372	\$2,130,768	\$2,839,994	\$2,860,766	\$2,062,668
Puerto Rico	\$6,111,388	\$1,346,989	\$3,418	\$0	\$1,550,260	\$632,444
Rhode Island	\$72,264	\$478,374	\$68,038	\$523,155	\$644,316	\$165,256
South Carolina	\$1,440,857	\$1,341,124	\$156,576	\$571,792	\$3,428,817	\$56,832
South Dakota	\$143,955	\$231,350	\$150,079	\$209,099	\$962,230	\$558,180
Tennessee	\$244,130	\$441,331	\$288,239	\$747,393	\$6,248,392	\$1,189,247
Texas	\$1,072,322	\$2,052,245	\$4,240,864	\$397,788	\$6,974,027	\$1,961,116
Utah	\$115,854	\$109,648	\$226,984	\$309,221	\$567,098	\$721,704
Vermont	\$301,872	\$74,370	\$406,949	\$709,100	\$944,989	\$245,146
Virginia	\$749,298	\$1,422,937	\$337,028	\$1,287,862	\$3,445,158	\$604,817
Washington	\$830,924	\$650,924	\$162,014	\$1,109,861	\$842,833	\$405,940
West Virginia	\$1,260,878	\$799,149	\$278,345	\$562,215	\$1,799,433	\$340,030
Wisconsin	\$392,783	\$1,536,867	\$520,427	\$1,555,855	\$1,376,923	\$440,448
Wyoming	\$187,344	\$161,848	\$64,284	\$492,792	\$747,817	\$327,963
Total	\$71,044,216	\$65,399,919	\$35,799,274	\$48,482,740	\$119,142,783	\$43,693,163
Count	52	52	50	51	52	51

APPENDIX TABLE 30-2: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON PROGRAMS, BY CATEGORY

State	Linkages	Self-Sufficiency	Health	Other	Total
Alabama	\$822,098	\$1,205,402	\$305,549	\$0	\$11,349,414
Alaska	\$1,025,906	\$318,094	\$231,277	\$0	\$2,458,022
Arizona	\$515,008	\$728,552	\$29,298	\$15,000	\$5,546,612
Arkansas	\$1,361,351	\$305,373	\$449,366	\$99,534	\$8,243,031
California	\$4,816,887	\$8,679,456	\$2,161,727	\$1,142,308	\$57,781,093
Colorado	\$1,906,042	\$323,374	\$492,739	\$15,327	\$5,475,095
Connecticut	\$935,424	\$529,440	\$157,272	\$68,469	\$7,616,464
Delaware	\$468,419	\$1,461,502	\$0	\$370,211	\$3,050,423
Dist. of Columbia	\$681,289	\$1,477,927	\$626,235	\$0	\$10,150,043
Florida	\$1,277,241	\$5,060,809	\$403,857	\$593,608	\$18,102,726
Georgia	\$1,016,821	\$2,700,723	\$689,832	\$0	\$17,638,563
Hawaii	\$553,780	\$1,059,578	\$0	\$119,234	\$3,372,275
Idaho	\$412,377	\$741,893	\$73,494	\$0	\$3,289,757
Illinois	\$6,961,870	\$3,857,472	\$1,143,421	\$336,766	\$29,982,834
Indiana	\$1,318,906	\$1,508,223	\$657,520	\$2,353	\$9,479,575
Iowa	\$1,048,301	\$359,999	\$230,054	\$0	\$6,924,549
Kansas	\$533,547	\$595,052	\$325,164	\$0	\$5,122,773
Kentucky	\$832,915	\$916,987	\$1,008,385	\$0	\$11,330,030
Louisiana	\$2,387,451	\$46,362	\$893,390	\$0	\$15,195,784
Maine	\$1,249,817	\$584,853	\$193,900	\$112,985	\$3,365,036
Maryland	\$1,556,051	\$458,707	\$279,149	\$408,847	\$8,773,349
Massachusetts	\$4,095,640	\$630,786	\$512,592	\$729,528	\$16,846,092
Michigan	\$3,925,194	\$2,207,893	\$616,350	\$181,704	\$24,477,931
Minnesota	\$2,301,195	\$1,356,673	\$25,144	\$471,052	\$7,521,620
Mississippi	\$1,605,626	\$804,713	\$467,854	\$111,596	\$8,028,998
Missouri	\$2,051,034	\$1,437,876	\$551,308	\$1,640,600	\$12,760,083
Montana	\$610,920	\$391,986	\$53,753	\$35,537	\$2,725,365
Nebraska	\$655,789	\$1,034,178	\$249,934	\$156,916	\$4,349,240
Nevada	\$886,274	\$349,188	\$8,883	\$0	\$4,256,958
New Hampshire	\$474,595	\$353,399	\$333,339	\$10,714	\$3,474,641
New Jersey	\$1,436,978	\$1,425,215	\$590,244	\$976,898	\$16,137,613
New Mexico	\$443,920	\$174,903	\$212,781	\$0	\$3,714,312
New York	\$3,859,894	\$13,766,461	\$3,649,343	\$0	\$54,844,065
North Carolina	\$559,439	\$14,443,625	\$0	\$0	\$15,739,690
North Dakota	\$172,602	\$602,325	\$75,323	\$0	\$3,192,482
Ohio	\$667,509	\$3,845,524	\$1,169,760	\$3,618,440	\$25,441,158
Oklahoma	\$1,077,236	\$336,797	\$275,329	\$664,886	\$7,062,006
Oregon	\$1,342,194	\$1,337,361	\$102,532	\$18,373	\$4,797,881
Pennsylvania	\$4,422,765	\$2,942,198	\$737,280	\$384,283	\$22,712,426
Puerto Rico	\$4,227,372	\$11,233,862	\$627,645	\$0	\$25,733,379
Rhode Island	\$171,076	\$156,763	\$562,252	\$620,401	\$3,461,895
South Carolina	\$309,765	\$1,959,241	\$114,962	\$0	\$9,379,966
South Dakota	\$379,619	\$314,236	\$316,091	\$0	\$3,264,839
Tennessee	\$2,373,875	\$883,502	\$266,021	\$17,954	\$12,700,084
Texas	\$4,729,387	\$4,473,387	\$650,764	\$0	\$26,551,899
Utah	\$558,505	\$113,843	\$2,050	\$5,500	\$2,730,407
Vermont	\$274,035	\$302,509	\$5,130	\$174,811	\$3,438,911
Virginia	\$2,249,736	\$247,092	\$219,420	\$0	\$10,563,348
Washington	\$2,383,201	\$605,208	\$418,180	\$94,621	\$7,503,706
West Virginia	\$641,091	\$688,037	\$306,209	\$152,945	\$6,828,332
Wisconsin	\$1,317,868	\$542,212	\$203,548	\$3,815	\$7,890,746
Wyoming	\$956,191	\$223,316	\$288,875	\$0	\$3,450,430
Total	\$82,842,026	\$102,104,089	\$23,964,525	\$13,355,215	\$605,827,952
Count	52	52	49	32	52

**APPENDIX TABLE 31-1: CSBG Recovery Act (ARRA) FUNDS SPENT ON PROGRAMS,
BY CATEGORY**

State	Employment	Education	Income Management	Housing	Emergency Services	Nutrition
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$11,970	\$109,866	\$119,379	\$311,475	\$1,263,638	\$50,535
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Colorado	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Illinois	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indiana	\$200,290	\$21,455	\$0	\$70,893	\$115,383	\$0
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maine	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maryland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Massachusetts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Michigan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Minnesota	\$8,702	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Missouri	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Montana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nebraska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nevada	\$686,317	\$43,958	\$0	\$0	\$48,916	\$23,633
New Hampshire	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Jersey	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
North Carolina	\$0	\$14,413	\$29,620	\$13,755	\$377,931	\$1,112
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oregon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	\$21,146	\$0	\$0	\$161,875	\$2,082,941	\$310,218
Texas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Vermont	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Virginia	\$1,199,603	\$341,021	\$161,044	\$234,674	\$520,507	\$183,996
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
West Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wisconsin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wyoming	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$2,128,028	\$530,713	\$320,043	\$792,672	\$4,409,316	\$569,494
Count	6	5	4	5	6	5

**APPENDIX TABLE 31-2: CSBG Recovery Act (ARRA) FUNDS SPENT ON PROGRAMS,
BY CATEGORY**

State	Linkages	Self-Sufficiency	Health	Other	Total
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$393,049	\$126,265	\$21,545	\$0	\$2,407,722
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Colorado	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Illinois	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$408,021
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maine	\$46,793	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$1,487,170
Maryland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Massachusetts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Michigan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Minnesota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,702
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Missouri	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Montana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nebraska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nevada	\$72,378	\$21,733	\$0	\$0	\$896,935
New Hampshire	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Jersey	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
North Carolina	\$0	\$7,354,845	\$8,629	\$0	\$7,800,305
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oregon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	\$8,768	\$0	\$123,349	\$13,751	\$2,722,048
Texas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Vermont	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
Virginia	\$669,403	\$236,122	\$41,671	\$0	\$3,588,041
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
West Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wisconsin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wyoming	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$1,190,391	\$7,738,965	\$195,194	\$18,751	\$19,328,944
Count	5	4	4	2	9

**APPENDIX TABLE 32: CSBG AND CSBG RECOVERY ACT (ARRA)
FUNDS SPENT ON YOUTH AND SENIORS PROGRAMS**

State	Youth		Seniors		CSBG Total	CSBG ARRA Total
	CSBG	CSBG ARRA	CSBG	CSBG ARRA		
Alabama	\$642,533	\$0	\$1,784,212	\$0	\$2,426,744	\$0
Alaska	\$1,006,173	\$0	\$138,537	\$0	\$1,144,710	\$0
Arizona	\$185,676	\$79,583	\$176,336	\$99,929	\$362,012	\$179,512
Arkansas	\$85,417	\$0	\$615,044	\$0	\$700,461	\$0
California	\$5,128,946	\$0	\$5,001,414	\$0	\$10,130,360	\$0
Colorado	\$146,796	\$0	\$1,002,305	\$0	\$1,149,101	\$0
Connecticut	\$446,127	\$0	\$560,841	\$0	\$1,006,968	\$0
Delaware	\$250,575	\$0	\$86,752	\$0	\$337,327	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$353,506	\$0	\$888,542	\$0	\$1,242,048	\$0
Florida	\$1,246,980	\$0	\$986,269	\$0	\$2,233,249	\$0
Georgia	\$607,048	\$0	\$2,256,799	\$0	\$2,863,847	\$0
Hawaii	\$169,254	\$0	\$562,896	\$0	\$732,150	\$0
Idaho	\$113,583	\$0	\$144,001	\$0	\$257,584	\$0
Illinois	\$1,258,647	\$0	\$1,473,221	\$0	\$2,731,868	\$0
Indiana	\$899,860	\$0	\$457,173	\$0	\$1,357,032	\$0
Iowa	\$12,982	\$0	\$175,181	\$0	\$188,163	\$0
Kansas	\$104,350	\$0	\$78,737	\$0	\$183,087	\$0
Kentucky	\$736,994	\$0	\$663,513	\$0	\$1,400,507	\$0
Louisiana	\$362,012	\$0	\$1,361,077	\$0	\$1,723,089	\$0
Maine	\$346,184	\$502,382	\$243,655	\$932,995	\$589,839	\$1,435,377
Maryland	\$199,559	\$0	\$428,402	\$0	\$627,961	\$0
Massachusetts	\$559,727	\$0	\$409,065	\$0	\$968,792	\$0
Michigan	\$1,640,237	\$0	\$2,338,041	\$0	\$3,978,278	\$0
Minnesota	\$397,521	\$3,883	\$590,629	\$0	\$988,150	\$3,883
Mississippi	\$361,188	\$0	\$1,705,216	\$0	\$2,066,404	\$0
Missouri	\$872,081	\$0	\$653,239	\$0	\$1,525,320	\$0
Montana	\$240,623	\$0	\$170,905	\$0	\$411,528	\$0
Nebraska	\$360,924	\$0	\$238,481	\$0	\$599,404	\$0
Nevada	\$173,437	\$49,085	\$438,445	\$71,219	\$611,882	\$120,304
New Hampshire	\$376,976	\$0	\$870,062	\$0	\$1,247,038	\$0
New Jersey	\$1,470,357	\$0	\$955,879	\$0	\$2,426,236	\$0
New Mexico	\$178,979	\$0	\$337,483	\$0	\$516,462	\$0
New York	\$16,588,571	\$0	\$4,259,000	\$0	\$20,847,571	\$0
North Carolina	\$250,500	\$251	\$0	\$0	\$250,500	\$251
North Dakota	\$103,171	\$0	\$356,950	\$0	\$460,121	\$0
Ohio	\$1,343,843	\$0	\$1,284,030	\$0	\$2,627,873	\$0
Oklahoma	\$443,494	\$0	\$946,348	\$0	\$1,389,842	\$0
Oregon	\$197,360	\$0	\$53,092	\$0	\$250,452	\$0
Pennsylvania	\$1,728,369	\$0	\$1,499,711	\$0	\$3,228,080	\$0
Puerto Rico	\$2,294,837	\$0	\$7,937,383	\$0	\$10,232,220	\$0
Rhode Island	\$453,265	\$0	\$894,515	\$0	\$1,347,780	\$0
South Carolina	\$521,869	\$0	\$90,588	\$0	\$612,457	\$0
South Dakota	\$471,160	\$0	\$587,791	\$0	\$1,058,951	\$0
Tennessee	\$597,488	\$178,184	\$1,578,733	\$133,726	\$2,176,221	\$311,910
Texas	\$2,079,664	\$0	\$2,186,629	\$0	\$4,266,293	\$0
Utah	\$42,324	\$0	\$89,915	\$0	\$132,239	\$0
Vermont	\$206,214	\$0	\$293,820	\$0	\$500,034	\$0
Virginia	\$1,225,910	\$900,110	\$776,185	\$341,556	\$2,002,095	\$1,241,666
Washington	\$306,761	\$0	\$614,031	\$0	\$920,792	\$0
West Virginia	\$181,809	\$0	\$335,937	\$0	\$517,746	\$0
Wisconsin	\$162,111	\$0	\$205,672	\$0	\$367,783	\$0
Wyoming	\$412,707	\$0	\$547,436	\$0	\$960,143	\$0
Total	\$50,546,678	\$1,713,478	\$52,330,118	\$1,579,425	\$102,876,796	\$3,292,903
Count	52	7	51	5	52	7

Appendix C: FY 2011 CSBG Training and Technical Assistance

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CSBG Regional Performance Innovation Consortia

State	Grantee	Award Title	Total Grant Award³²	Project Period	Grant Number
CA	California/Nevada Community Action Partnership	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$425,000	9/30/2011 to to 9/29/2012	90EQ0234
CT	Connecticut Association for Community Action, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$425,000	9/30/2011 to 2/28/2013	90EQ0235
IL	Illinois Association of Community Action Agencies	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$425,000	9/30/2011 to 2/28/2013	90EQ0239
KS	Kansas Association of community Action Programs, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$425,000	9/30/2011 to 2/28/2013	90EQ0238
KY	Community Action Kentucky	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$425,000	9/30/2011 to 2/28/2013	90EQ0241
LA	Louisiana Association of Community Action Partnerships	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$425,000	9/30/2011 to 2/28/2013	90EQ0236
ND	North Dakota Community Action Partnership	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$425,000	9/30/2011 to 2/28/2013	90EQ0237
NY	New York State Community Action Association	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$425,000	9/30/2011 to 2/28/2013	90EQ0240
OR	Community Action Partnership of Oregon	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$425,000	9/30/2011 to 2/28/2013	90EQ0233
VA	Virginia Community Action Partnership	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$425,000	9/30/2011 to 2/28/2013	90EQ0232

³² The total grant award amounts reflect the total award for the total project period.

CSBG Training and Technical Assistance

State	Grantee	Award Title	Total Grant Award³³	Project Period	Grant Number
DC	Community Action Partnership	Leadership Development Center of Excellence (COE)	\$200,000	9/30/2011 to 2/28/2013	90EQ0231
DC	Community Action Partnership	National Risk Mitigation and Quality Improvement T/TA Center	\$2,100,000	9/30/2010 to 9/29/2013	90ET0428
DC	National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP)	Data Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination	\$2,500,000	5/15/2009 to 5/14/2014	90ET0422
DC	National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP)	State Performance Management Clearinghouse	\$1,050,000	9/30/2010 to 9/29/2013	90ET0431
DC	Community Action Partnership	National Community Economic Development Exemplary Practices Initiative	\$1,500,000	9/30/2009 to 9/29/2012	90ET0426
IA	Meliora Partners, Inc.	National Training for Financial Management and Administrative Governance	\$500,000	9/30/2010 to 6/30/2013	90ET0430
MA	Community Action Program Legal Services, Inc. (CAPLAW)	National Training for Financial Management and Administrative Governance	\$250,000	9/30/2010 to 9/29/2012	90ET0432
MA	Community Action Program Legal Services, Inc. (CAPLAW)	Strengthening the Capacity and Ability of CSBG Eligible Entities to Address Legal Issues	\$300,000	9/30/2010 to 9/29/2012	90ET0429

³³ The total grant award amounts reflect the total award for the total project period.