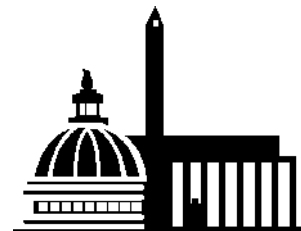

Community Services Block Grant Statistical Report

FY 2005

**National Association for State
Community Services
Programs**



The Community Services Block Grant Statistical Report

FY 2005

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Highlights

Community Services Block Grant Information System (CSBG/IS) Statistical Report, FY 2005

FY 2005 Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Network Resources

In the FY 2005 CSBG/Information System Survey, 50 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia reported that:

- Their CSBG local networks were made up of 1,086 local eligible entities, of which 89% were Community Action Agencies (CAAs);
- The local agencies used CSBG funding for their core operations and for developing and coordinating programs to fight poverty in 99% of the counties in the U.S.;
- The CSBG network's funding from all sources totaled almost \$9.9 billion;
- Nearly \$584 million came from the federal block grant that supports the core activities of the state and local CSBG network, and just under a billion was from private sources; and
- Volunteers provided almost 52 million hours of support, the equivalent of about 24,880 full-time employees' annual labor. If valued at only the minimum wage, the volunteers' time was worth more than \$266 million.

CAAs used FY 2005 Block Grant funding to leverage state, local and private resources:

- Every CSBG dollar was matched by \$15.90 from all other sources; and
- \$5.40 of that match came from state and local governments or private sources; this figure includes the value of the volunteer hours at the minimum wage.

FY 2005 CSBG Program Participants

CSBG/IS data on CAA program participants indicated that the CAAs provided services to:

- Approximately 21% of all persons in poverty in 2005; and
- Almost 15 million individuals who were members of more than 6 million low-income families.
- Data provided by nearly 5 million families show that:
 - More than 2.9 million families had incomes at or below their HHS Poverty Guideline; of these:
 - 31% were "severely poor," as they had incomes below 50% of their Poverty Guideline;
 - More than 1.7 million were "working poor" families who relied on wages or unemployment insurance and collectively made up 43% of all program participants;
 - More than 370,000 families were TANF participants. This equaled 19% of all TANF families; and
 - More than 1.3 million participating families were headed by single mothers.

CAAs' programs served:

- More than 3.7 million children;
- Almost 1.8 million adults who had not completed high school;
- Almost 1.2 million people who were disabled; and
- More than 2.8 million people who lacked health insurance.



Community Services Block Grant Statistical Report – FY 2005

National Association for State Community Services Programs

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Table of Contents

Report

Introduction	1
I. FY 2005 CSBG Funding and Expenditures	5
Federal CSBG Funds Appropriated	5
FY 2005 CSBG Funds Expended by the States	6
II. State Uses of FY 2005 CSBG Funds	7
Introduction	7
State Discretionary Programs	8
State Management of the Block Grant	14
Other Programs Administered by State CSBG Offices	17
The Extent of the Network's FY 2005 Programs	19
The CSBG Network	20
III. The Participants in the CSBG Network's FY 2005 Programs	21
Introduction	21
Characteristics of Families Participating in CSBG Network Programs	22
Family Size and Composition	22
Children	24
Older Adult Program Participants	26
Race and Ethnicity	26
Family Income Levels	28
Client Income Sources	30
Barriers to Self-Sufficiency	32
Lack of Education	32
Disability and Health Risks	33
IV. The CSBG Network's Resources and Programs	35
Introduction	35
FY 2005 CSBG Network Resources	35
Leveraging	36
The CSBG Network's Total Resources in FY 2005, by Source	37
Federal Resources Other Than CSBG	37
State Resources	42
Local Government Resources	44
Private Resources	45
Volunteer Services	46

V. Local Agency CSBG Programs	48
Introduction	48
FY 2005 Services Provided by the CSBG Network	49
CSBG Employment Programs	52
CSBG Education Programs	55
CSBG Income Management Programs	56
CSBG Housing Programs	58
CSBG Emergency Services Programs	59
CSBG Nutrition Programs	62
CSBG Linkage Programs	63
CSBG Self-Sufficiency Programs	65
CSBG Health Programs	67
Other CSBG Programs	69
CSBG-Supported Programs for Youth and Seniors	70
VI. Trends in Network Resources and Expenditures, FY 2000–FY 2005	72
Introduction	72
Network Resources Other than CSBG	72
Trends in CSBG Appropriations	74
Conclusion	75
Endnotes	76

Appendices

Appendix A State-by-State Detailed Tables	A-1
Appendix B CSBG Information System Survey	A-21

Community Services Block Grant Statistical Report, FY 2005

Introduction

By the beginning of Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2005, the U.S. poverty rate had increased for the fourth consecutive year to 12.7%, a full percentage point higher than four years earlier, when a year of economic recession saw 11.7% of the nation in poverty.¹ The poverty rate for children, 17.8%, was far higher than the rate for adults. Indeed, about one-third of people in poverty were children younger than 18 years of age. Many of the 7.9 million families with incomes at or below their poverty threshold (\$14,776 for a family of three)² had incomes that were considerably below their Poverty Guide threshold.³

Of the 1.1 million Americans who were “newly poor” since 2003, 85% were White (and not Hispanic). The number of “working-poor” had expanded by 600,000, to 9.4 million. In fact, the number of workers who had year-round jobs and remained in poverty increased by 9.8% in a single year, compared with a 1.6% growth in poverty overall.⁴ Federal resources supporting such families, as they worked to develop the assets and skills to make themselves self-sufficient, stagnated or diminished. While most states’ resources stabilized or expanded, twenty-six states anticipated costly Medicaid shortfalls.⁵ Their supportive services were constrained by this competing need.

This expansion of the low-wage workforce meant that many of the 6.1 million families whose members participated in CAA programs were hard-pressed to maintain any earlier gains they had made in earning power. Many other struggling families remained at risk of becoming eligible for CSBG-funded programs.

Nearly 16% of all Americans were without health insurance coverage in FY 2005. Although the percentage of uninsured children had dropped slightly from the year before, coverage varied on the basis of a child’s economic status. Among children in poverty, 18.9% were uninsured, double the rate for children with family incomes above the poverty threshold.⁶

The poverty rate is a statistical “snapshot” that only suggests the experiences of low-wage workers, retirees and their families. The circumstances of many poor and near-poor individuals fluctuates over the course of several months; more individuals experience periods of impoverishment over the course of a year than the number calculated at any one moment by the Census Bureau. Many families whose incomes put them in the lowest one-fifth of U.S. household incomes faced the routine misfortunes of life in 2005, such as illness, death, job loss or divorce, but without the reserves, assets or savings needed to weather bad times. Just as more than a million others slipped into poverty in 2005, the individuals and families who experienced bad luck and temporary hardship risked crises that threatened their health, their safety, the stability of their income stream, and their family's future.

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) provides resources under terms sufficiently flexible to allow rapid, appropriate responses that prevent such crises from creating long-term dependency. CSBG supports the states' administration of a national network of local organizations to carry out this mission. Almost 1,100 local agencies create, coordinate and deliver a broad array of programs and services to low-income Americans and their communities. Eighty-eight percent are Community Action Agencies, or CAAs. CAAs use CSBG resources to help workers and their families back onto the road to stable, living-wage jobs; they also mobilize community assets to restore a family's stability during setbacks on their journey to an economically sound and stable future. CAAs are community-based institutions that provide support, services and resource mobilization based on strategic plans for low-income communities. By statute, they are governed by a tri-partite 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, charities, and civic organizations. Their core federal support and defining institutional framework comes from the CSBG, whose purpose is to alleviate poverty by funding initiatives that fight its causes, especially unemployment, inadequate housing, poor nutrition and lack of educational opportunity. The universal mission of the CSBG-funded programs is to provide people and communities with the resources and tools to become more self-sufficient. While agencies' structures vary, for purposes of this report the designation "CAA" will refer to all the CSBG network's local agencies.

The network's FY 2005 data were gathered by the Community Services Block Grant Information System (CSBG/IS) Survey, a system of state reporting that includes information on the programs from all funding sources managed by the CSBG local network, and by separate reports on some of the results of those programs. The reporting system is developed and administered by the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP) and supported by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of Community Services (OCS). NASCSPP is the national association of the state administrators of the CSBG and of the U.S. Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program (DOE/WAP).

All 52 CSBG grantees surveyed responded to the FY 2005 survey, including 50 states, the District of Columbia (DC) and Puerto Rico. The report refers to all these grantees as "states." States provided information on the level and uses of FY 2005 CSBG funds, on the sources and uses of other funding administered by the CSBG local network, on the program activities of the network, and on the number and characteristics of clients served. In addition, states provided information regarding the level and sources of at least one other form of federal, state, local, or private resources administered by the CSBG local network in their state.

This report is divided into six sections:

Section I discusses FY 2005 federal CSBG appropriations and state expenditures during that federal fiscal year.

Section II analyzes the states' management of their FY 2005 CSBG funds. It covers statewide initiatives, management investments, an organizational profile of the legislative and administrative framework of state CSBG programs, and concludes with an overview of the CSBG local network of CAAs.

Section III provides a report on the number and characteristics of participants in the programs managed by the CSBG network.

Section IV considers in detail the resources, other than CSBG, that were generated and administered by CAAs. It reviews sources and levels of funding from federal, state and local governments as well as from private donations. It compares them to CSBG funding and presents data on the investment of volunteers' time in local CSBG projects.

Section V shows the ways CSBG local agencies used CSBG resources and how they coordinated them with other resources. Expenditures are examined in the context of nine service categories: employment, education, income management, housing, emergency services, nutrition, linkages, self-sufficiency, and health.

The stories of a few of the 15 million people participating in CAA activities and descriptions of the projects CAAs initiated or coordinated using CSBG resources are included in Sections III through V of the report. Each is an example of how the CSBG is used to convert disparate resources into an integrated response to community and family needs.

Section VI analyzes the trends in the resources and expenditures of the CSBG network over the five years ending in FY 2005. CSBG funding from FY 2001 to FY 2005 is reviewed, as are trends in funding from other federal, state, local and private sources.

Appendix A shows state-by-state responses to the FY 2005 survey.

Appendices B and C present the survey instrument (B) and a list of the members of the National CSBG/IS Data Collection Task Force who provide direction for the CSBG/IS (C). States submit narratives illustrating the operations and results of state and local CSBG programs during the year. Some are published in this report, and many more will be published as a collection illustrating the range of 2005 initiatives and their results; all may be found on-line at www.nascsp.org.

I. FY 2005 CSBG Funding and Expenditures

Federal CSBG Funds Appropriated

Congress appropriated nearly \$727 million for the FY 2005 CSBG. This included the state block grant of nearly \$637 million, a funding level slightly lower than in FY 2004. Ninety-eight percent of the funds (\$627.7 million) was distributed to the states and territories. That portion of the CSBG appropriation is the focus of this report.

The balance of the appropriations went to several smaller programs for low- and moderate-income Americans, including the Community Food and Nutrition Program (more than \$7 million), federal discretionary initiatives to fight rural poverty and support economic development of low-income communities (nearly \$40 million), Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) (\$24 million) and National Youth Sports projects (\$18 million).

Table 1 displays the three categories of CSBG funds that were appropriated primarily for the programs run by the CSBG local agency network from FY 2003 through FY 2005. The Youth Sports and Individual Development Accounts are not shown; they are not directed specifically to the CSBG local network, although numerous CAAs successfully compete for the annual IDA grants. The state block grant portion of the CSBG, the subject of this CSBG/IS Report, is hereafter referred to simply as “the block grant.”

Table 1
Community Services Block Grant, Appropriations for Local Programs,
FY 2003–FY 2005

Programs	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Block Grant to the States	\$645,778,000	\$642,598,000	\$636,800,000
Community Food & Nutrition Program	\$7,252,000	\$7,245,000	\$7,200,000
Community Services Discretionary Activities	\$39,740,000	\$39,578,000	\$39,900,000
Total	\$692,770,000	\$689,421,000	\$683,900,000

All dollar figures in this table are rounded to the nearest thousand. Columns may not add up to exact totals shown due to rounding. FY 2003 and FY 2004 figures reflect across-the-board reductions imposed on final appropriations.

FY 2005 CSBG Funds Expended by the States

The statistics in Table 2 are taken from the CSBG/IS survey responses; they are the CSBG expenditures made during FY 2005, shown by the federal fiscal year the funds were appropriated. The total in Table 2 is not the same as the appropriation shown in Table 1. Table 2 subtotals exclude unexpended FY 2005 appropriations carried forward for use in FY 2006 and include FY 2004 funds carried forward to FY 2005. Further, Table 1 shows the funding Congress provided for states, federal agency activities and the U.S. territories, while Table 2 shows expenditures reported by only 50 states, the District of Columbia (DC) and Puerto Rico. Those 52 grantees, including their tribal organizations, received \$623.4 million from the FY 2005 appropriations⁷. Collectively, they expended just under \$628 million, including about \$58.8 million from FY 2004 federal funds and another \$12.6 million from state CSBG appropriations provided by 13 states' legislatures.

Table 2 Sources of FY 2005 CSBG Funds Expended in 50 States, DC and Puerto Rico		
Sources	Expenditures	Number of States
FY 2005 Block Grant	\$557,500,100	52
FY 2004 Funds Carried Forward	\$57,827,900	33
Subtotal: All Federal CSBG Funds	\$615,328,000	52
State CSBG Appropriations	\$12,597,300	13
Total	\$627,925,300	52

All dollar figures in this table are rounded to the nearest hundred. Columns may not add up to exact totals shown due to rounding.

Table 2 does not include any state grants administered by CAAs for specific purposes or sub-populations; it includes only the state funds that provided the same flexible operational support to CSBG local grantees as does the federal block grant.

II. State Uses of FY 2005 CSBG Funds

Introduction

Table 3 below shows the four primary categories of state CSBG expenditures. The CSBG statute requires that 90% of the block grant funds that states receive be allocated to local eligible entities. Nearly 1,100 entities used \$564.3 million of the FY 2005 funds. Although several types of local entities are eligible by statute to deliver CSBG-funded services, most were Community Action Agencies (CAAs). They are described below in detail.

The FY 2005 CSBG supported the management, infrastructure and operations of the CAAs; it funded personnel who coordinated multiple programs, filled gaps in services, managed systems to avoid duplication, and improved the continuity of services and activities for participants. CSBG-funded staff was also assigned to build local partnerships for reducing poverty. CSBG also covered indirect expenses associated with the space, equipment, materials and services needed for the CAAs' work. On average, states used 92% of their block grant funds for the formula grants to local eligible entities. Thirty-five states reported that, collectively, they reserved just under \$59 million for use in FY 2006, of which about 90% will also be distributed to eligible entities. Appendix A, Table 2 shows the details.

Table 3
State Uses of FY 2005 Federal CSBG Funds in 50 States, DC and Puerto Rico

Uses of Funds	Amount Expended	Number of States	Percentage of Funding Used
Grants to Local Eligible Entities	\$564,342,800	52	92%
State Administrative Costs	\$26,390,600	52	4%
Discretionary Projects	\$24,594,600	46	4%
Total Used in FY 2005	\$615,328,000	52	100%
Carried Forward to FY 2006	\$58,815,200	35	

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

States may use as much as 5% of their grant for the state's administrative costs, with the exception of states that have very small allocations, which may use more. As Table 3 shows, grantees collectively used about \$26 million, or about 4%, for their administrative expenditures.

State Discretionary Programs

The remaining funds may be used at the state's discretion for programs that help to accomplish the statutory purposes of the CSBG. Forty-six states used 4% of their collective allocation, almost \$25 million, for discretionary initiatives. They provided a breakdown of uses by purpose and organization.

Purposes of the Discretionary Awards

Table 4a lists the programs funded, organized into five specific purposes and "other." Appendix A, Table 5-1 provides state-level details. In addition, states submitted many narrative descriptions of management and program initiatives funded with discretionary grants, which can be accessed at www.nascsp.org.

1. Statewide Programs

Twenty-six states collectively used almost \$7 million of their discretionary funds for 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. This category often includes activities conducted by the statewide professional associations of the CAAs.

This category can include activities conducted by partnerships between the statewide professional associations of the CAAs and those of other programs, such as the Iowa and Tennessee projects with Head Start providers described below. It can also include enhancement of the network's information about, and plans for changing, poverty conditions, as was the case in Indiana. Some States have found that enhancing the capacity of partner organizations helps achieve common goals, as shown by the Vermont initiative to support low-income civic participation.

CSBG Supports Statewide Systems That Strengthen Local Institutions

(Iowa) Iowa's Division of Community Action Agencies developed a three-way collaboration with the Iowa Head Start Association and the Iowa Community Action Association designed to enhance their members' management systems and performance. It established more responsive training and technical assistance services for each organization and enhanced advocacy efforts. The three organizations collectively decided to create an Institute for Excellence to provide standard training for Head Start and Community Action leaders, covering fiscal issues, board development, human resources, and management practices.

(Tennessee) Tennessee's Department of Human Services, the Association of Community Action (TACA), and UT Social Work Office of Research and Public Service (UT-SWORPS) jointly developed a strategy that would "coordinate Head Start more clearly with [Tennessee's] Community Action Agencies (CAAs) so that Head Start's Program Review Instrument for Systems Monitoring (PRISM) and Program Information Report (PIR) data can blend with the CAAs' ROMA." The result was a training contract between UT-SWORPS and the Head Start Association. Another accomplishment was a curriculum on cross-walking Head Start data to the ROMA performance reports offered by TACA's Executive Director.

(Indiana) Indiana created a statewide needs assessment that is integrated with individual agency needs assessments; when aggregated, it becomes a comprehensive view of the needs of low-income "Hoosiers". It offers data on each county in Indiana. This major FY 2005 undertaking is an invaluable tool in the state's own strategic planning and community development work, as well as for the State CSBG Plan. All Community Action Agencies and boards across the state benefited by training and support for strategic planning based on the local and state assessment.

(Vermont) Vermont's CSBG Office used discretionary funds to assist the Vermont Low-Income Advocacy Council (VLIAC) as it increased low-income community participation. Low-income community members were reimbursed for the cost of their travel to and from meetings and public events. This meant they could afford to have their voices heard at the community and state level, and greatly increased attendance and involvement.

2. Competitive and Demonstration Grants

CAAs and other organizations in 13 states competed for about \$3.7 million in grants that supported exemplary competitive or demonstration programs to eliminate one or more causes of poverty. Of those, four states spent \$200,000 or more on such projects.

This approach allows the development of potentially helpful models of management excellence using limited funds.

Demonstration Grants Test Alternative Local Service Integration Strategies

(Missouri) Service Integration has been a consistent focus for the work of the Missouri state office. In 2005, seven discretionary competitive Service Integration Grants were awarded to demonstrate bold strategies that: serve people across program lines; eliminate barriers and bridge gaps between programs and between CAAs and other service providers; and become self-sustaining. These grants created a statewide laboratory of different approaches reflecting the strengths of the agencies. All of them create cross-trained, coordinated case management teams, co-locate staff, streamline procedures and work outside of the usual service boundaries. In FY 2006, the grantees will gather and present the outcomes of their efforts to engage participants and community in new modes of mutual support.

Table 4a
Uses of FY 2005 State Discretionary Funds by Purpose of the Awards
in 44 States, DC and Puerto Rico

Purpose of Discretionary Awards	Expenditures	Number of States	Percent of Discretionary Funds
Statewide Programs	\$6,752,100	26	27%
Competitive or Demonstration Grants	\$3,708,400	13	15%
Training & Technical Assistance for Local Agencies	\$3,449,200	27	14%
General Support of Local Agencies	\$5,812,000	25	24%
Expansion	\$1,234,700	6	5%
Other Discretionary Uses	\$3,638,200	19	15%
Total	\$24,594,600	46	100%

All dollar figures in this table are rounded to the nearest hundred. Columns may not add up to exact totals shown due to rounding.

Training and Technical Assistance

Twenty-seven states used about \$3.4 million to provide training and technical assistance to local agencies, including support for the introduction of new management information systems to implement Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA). Some of the management information system development activities funded are listed as “other” in the table. The state-by-state figures are shown in Appendix A, Table 5-1.

Expansion to New Areas or Partners

States may expand services to new geographic areas either by creating new local eligible entities or by enlarging the assignments of neighboring CAAs. In order to accommodate such expansion, several states use their own discretionary funding for the new local operations. Six states used more than \$1.2 million in total for this purpose.

Other Discretionary Fund Uses

About 15% of the discretionary funds, or more than \$3.6 million, did not fit into any of the discretionary categories described in this section of the report. These “other” programs in 19 states included a broad range of programs run by CAAs and other organizations such as youth crime prevention, volunteer mobilization campaigns, scholarships, disaster relief, employment training, health care for the working poor and other programs to address needs identified by the state agencies.

Type of Agency Awarded Discretionary Projects

CAAs and CAA Associations

Table 4b shows the distribution of discretionary funds by the type of recipient agency. Individual CAAs or their state professional associations managed 62% of the discretionary program funding, or about \$15 million.

Twenty-two states allocated slightly more than \$4.1 million to their state CAA associations. State CAA associations enhance CAA management capabilities, provide training and technical assistance to local agency managers and staff and coordinate statewide efforts to implement new program initiatives and management systems. Appendix A, Table 5 provides state-level details.

Table 4b
Uses of FY 2005 State Discretionary Funds by Type of Recipient Agency

Type of Grantee	Expenditures	Number of States	Percent of Discretionary Funds
Tribal Organizations	\$1,167,000	8	5%
Migrant and Farm Worker Organizations	\$1,543,000	8	6%
State CAA Associations	\$4,123,400	22	17%
Eligible Entities	\$10,955,300	38	45%
Other Organizations	\$6,805,900	29	28%
Total	\$24,594,600	46	100%

All dollar figures in this table are rounded to the nearest hundred. Columns may not add up to exact totals shown due to rounding.

Examples from two states illustrate the roles CAA Associations can play in advancing the performance and organizational development of their member agencies and also in integrating service strategies with other state programs.

State CAA Associations Support Organizational Development

(New Mexico) State Discretionary funds supported the Community Action Association's initiatives in CAA organizational development including: *Transformational leadership*: During 2005, agencies defined poverty conditions in their community, set goals for eliminating them and tested high-impact strategies using more resources, more engagement with the community, and new business models. All reported they won more powerful partners and greater recognition even in the initial stages of their campaigns. *'Pathfinder' Training* in organizational "self sufficiency" is analogous to the individual self-sufficiency the CAAs expect the people they serve to demonstrate in their personal lives. Agency "enterprise teams" identified the assets of their organizations that might produce earned income, and developed a business plan in 2005. Seven agencies and the Association will complete and implement plans for an income stream to diversify and expand their resources in 2006. *A new annual Management Seminar*, with a training curriculum tailored to CAAs, which will direct agencies toward a higher degree of excellence, was created. It includes self-assessments, identifying areas to improve, and planning seven simple actions to bring about significant management results.

(Oklahoma) The state managers supported several Oklahoma Community Action Association (OKACAA) projects including the Head Start Collaboration Self-Assessment Assistance Model, a review which prepares Head Start CAAs for their federal Head Start review, and the Oklahoma Asset Development Project that supports a common network approach to help low-wage taxpayers claim their federal and state earned income and child care tax credits and begin accumulating assets.

Migrant/Farm Worker and Tribal Organizations

Migrant and/or farm worker organizations in eight states received more than \$1.5 million from discretionary funds, while eight states also provided nearly \$1.2 million to tribal organizations. Many tribes were also CSBG eligible entities, but the funds are recorded only once in the table.

Other Organizations

Table 4b shows that “other” kinds of organizations received almost \$7 million, or 28%, of the discretionary funds. At least four states used their discretionary program funds solely for “other” organizations. Examples of “other” organizations include disability rights groups, community coalitions whose goal is ending homelessness, and coalitions of faith-based groups. Only six of the states reported funding other organizations and not eligible entities.

State Management of the Block Grant

Many states provided information on their management achievements in FY 2005 as well as their program accomplishments. Nineteen states reported on their continuing progress in implementing Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA). ROMA systems help determine specific results to be achieved by local programs and measure the achievement of those results. Many states upgraded their local computer networks and hardware to enable efficient data exchange among programs and agencies across the network. In addition, many states also convened statewide meetings of local CAAs in order to discuss outcome management strategies and to implement strategic planning initiatives.

For many, the CSBG program outcome information systems are the methods of changes that will be moving through the management approach of public agencies and community organizations. In 2005, several states built on the CSBG information resources as a basis for modernization of statewide practices. One example offered by Connecticut involves the extension of the “ROMA” and CAA management information system to many other state programs and to new networks of organizations or state agencies. In North Dakota, state CSBG resources supported modernization of laws protecting individuals’ records in public and non-profit agency systems.

CSBG State Management Information Systems Test 21st Century Human Services Tools

(Connecticut) CAFCA (the Association) and DSS (the state CSBG office) partnered to extend the CSBG network's statewide client tracking system by further integrating CAA client demographics, including needs assessment, and service and outcome data, between CAAs and more partner agencies. It will track the results of the multiple federal and state funding streams that support low-income individuals and families.

(North Dakota) CAA client data records only became truly secure in 2005. Over several years, the State CSBG office had encouraged the CAAs work to have client records exempted from the open records laws in the state, as there were no safeguards to insure that client records could be protected by the CAAs. The ND Attorney General's Office became their partner and helped develop legislation passed by the 2005 state legislature that provides the essential protection.





Seven states described major changes in their systems for monitoring local grantees; most of them adopted tools based on the NASCSP national monitoring principles. Another five states invested in other formal training systems for state or local CSBG managers and staff.

All the states' narrative reports may be accessed at www.nascsp.org.

State Administration

The block grant funded all or part of 614 positions in 52 states' administrative structures during FY 2005; the states reported that their CSBG-funded employees' time was the equivalent of about 251 full-time state employees (FTEs).

The state departments responsible for administering CSBG are divided into four broad groupings:

-  Those that administer public assistance and income support programs;
-  Those that administer community and local programs that address housing and neighborhood economic development;
-  Those that primarily administer employment and job or business development programs; or
-  Special executive offices assigned anti-poverty program responsibilities.

The most common administrative location, in 25 states, was the Social Services and/or Human Services department. The next most common, in 19 states, was the Community Affairs, Community Services or Community Economic Development department. In eight states, CSBG programs were either housed together with programs related to health or labor or in the state's executive offices. Table 5 shows the state-by-state data.

Table 5 Administrative Location of FY 2005 State CSBG Programs in 50 States, DC and Puerto Rico		
Department	State	Number of States
Social Services, Human Services	AR, AZ, CT, DC, DE, ID, IN, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, NE, NH, NM, NV, PR, RI, SD, TN, VA, VT, WI	25
Community Affairs, Community Services, Community Economic Development	AK, AL, CA, CO, FL, GA, IL, KY, MD, MA, ND, NJ, OH, OK, OR, PA, TX, UT, WA	19
Office of the Governor	SC, WV	2
Other	HI, IA, KS, LA, NY, WY	6

FY 2005 CSBG Spending: Planned and Actual

States reported on their spending plans for FY 2005 as well as on their actual expenditures. Planned total spending was more than \$638 million; more than \$615 million was actually spent, a difference of less than four percent.

Table 6 Planned and Actual FY 2005 Expenditures in 50 States, DC and Puerto Rico			
Use of Funds	Number of States	Spending	
		Planned	Actual
Local Eligible Agencies	52	\$579,749,300	\$564,342,800
State Administration	52	\$29,334,000	\$26,390,600
State Discretionary Projects	46	\$29,117,300	\$24,594,600
Total	52	\$638,200,600	\$615,328,000

All dollar figures in this table are rounded to the nearest hundred. Columns may not add up to exact totals shown due to rounding.

CSBG Local Administrative Expenses

States provided data on the amount of FY 2005 CSBG funds used for local administrative expenses, if any. As Table 7 shows, the national average was about 18%. CAAs in 29 states used less than 20% of their CSBG for the activities their state defined as administrative, and one, North Carolina, reported that no funds were used for local administration.

Table 7
FY 2005 CSBG Funds Used for Local
Administrative Expenditures
in 50 States, DC and Puerto Rico

Average	18%
Median	16%

OCS has published an Information Memorandum to help define CSBG administrative expenses. As CSBG is a block grant, the definition of administrative expense is one of several categories of indirect expenses and is subject to state interpretation and practice, unlike many federal categorical programs for which administrative costs are defined by specific federal regulation. The CSBG Statistical Report reflects a range of practices consistent with OMB requirements. Some states' CAAs are reporting many indirect expenses as "administrative," while other states report a very limited set of activities in this category.

Other Programs Administered by State CSBG Offices

Just as the local agencies administer a number of federal and state programs for their communities in conjunction with the CSBG, so do the state CSBG offices. Appendix A, Table 9 shows state-by-state details of these responsibilities. Altogether, the state CSBG offices administered 258 programs. As shown in Table 8, nearly all state CSBG offices administered the HHS Community Food and Nutrition Program. Twenty-two CSBG administrators reported that they administered at least some part of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and 22 also reported that they administered the Department of Energy Weatherization Assistance Program (DOE/WAP). Further, twenty-two CSBG administrators were responsible for one or more Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs, seven ran federal programs for the homeless, ten were in charge of at least one USDA program, and two directed Head Start programs.

Thirty of the state CSBG offices had responsibility for state-funded programs and/or other federal programs, such as self-sufficiency initiatives, housing and community or energy programs, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Refugee Assistance, Safe Drinking Water, child care support, and/or domestic violence-related services. Together, they managed 124 additional efforts.

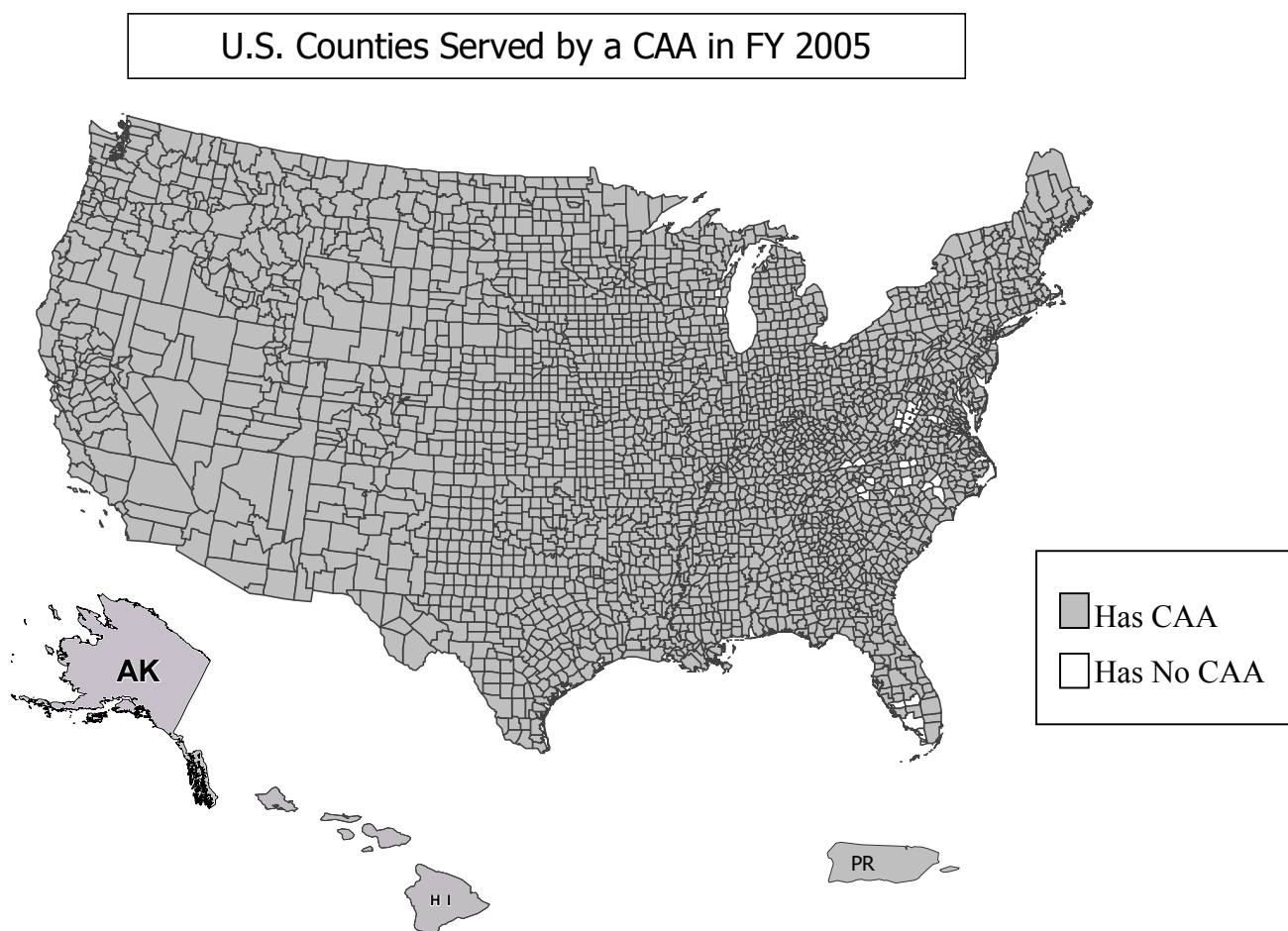
Table 8
Other FY 2005 Federal or State Programs Directed by CSBG
Administrators in 50 States, DC and Puerto Rico

Programs	Number of States
Community Food and Nutrition Program	49
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	22
Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP)	22
Housing and Urban Development Programs (HUD)	22
Other Federal Homeless Programs	7
USDA Nutrition and Other	10
Head Start	2
Other Programs, Federal or State (124)	30

The Extent of the Network's FY 2005 Programs

In FY 2005, 99% of counties in the United States were served by local agencies of the CSBG network.

Figure 1



As the map of U.S. counties in Figure 1 shows, 46 states' CAAs covered the entire state; the entire Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is also served by Community Action. Another four states reported that CAAs served 90% or more of the state. Only one state reported that fewer than 90% of its counties were served. Appendix A, Table 6 shows the details. One state added one new CAA in 2005 and covered all previously unserved counties. Two states reported that a local agency ceased operations during FY 2005.

Finally, 29 states reported that they had legislation in effect authorizing CSBG programs. Details of each state's CSBG legislation can be found in Appendix A, Tables 10 and 10-1.

The CSBG Network

In FY 2005, there were 1,086 CSBG eligible entities in the 50 states, DC and Puerto Rico. Table 9 displays the number of each type of local agency. It shows that the vast majority of these organizations, 89%, were CAAs. With few exceptions, these agencies are governed by a tri-partite board consisting of one-third elected public officials and at least one-third representatives of the low-income community, with the balance drawn from private sector and other community leaders. Most CAAs served their communities throughout the 1970s before being designated eligible entities in the 1981 legislation that created the CSBG. This designation determines which agencies are eligible for CSBG funds.

Table 9 FY 2005 Local Agencies, by Type, in 50 States, DC and Puerto Rico			
Category of Eligible Entity	Number of Entities Reported	Unduplicated Count of Entities*	Number of States
Community Action Agencies	962	962	52
Limited Purpose Agencies	20	20	11
Migrant and/or Seasonal Farm Worker Organizations	57	12	21
Local Government Agencies	219	73	26
Others	71	19	7
Total		1,086	52

* Includes local CAAs and any organizations not designated as Community Action Agencies and not counted as such.

Other types of organizations can also qualify as eligible entities. There were 219 eligible entities that were units of local government, 146 of which were also constituted as CAAs; the remaining 73 government units were not CAAs. The network also included 20 “limited purpose agencies” which were not CAAs; these are organizations specializing in only one or two kinds of programs. In addition, 57 migrant and/or seasonal farm worker organizations were CSBG eligible entities; 45 were structured as CAAs. State-by-state data are in Appendix A, Table 4.

III. The Participants in the CSBG Network's FY 2005 Programs

Introduction

In FY 2005, states collected unduplicated counts of the individuals and families their CAAs served, along with information about selected characteristics of most of those participants. Local agencies in 50 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia reported that nearly 15 million individuals, members of more than 6 million families, participated in their programs.

As Table 10 shows, the vast majority of the CSBG network was represented in the responses to this survey. The local agencies that reported demographic data managed more than 97% of the CSBG network's total resources. Altogether, the reports provide detail about most of the participants in 1,082 local organizations' programs.

Table 10
Scope of the FY 2005 Demographic Survey in 50 States, DC and Puerto Rico

Number of states reporting	52
Number of local agencies reporting	1,082
Percent of total network resources in agencies reporting	97%
Individuals assisted	14,993,800
Individuals surveyed	10,503,100
Families assisted	6,115,700
Families surveyed	4,763,100

Numbers for individuals and families are rounded to the nearest hundred.

The data from several states reflect not only eligible entities' clients but also those served by other organizations such as the grantees in state discretionary projects.

These demographic data are obtained from agency interviews with almost 11 million people, or 70% of program participants. They describe one or more attributes of the individuals and their families. The reports do not describe all 15 million program participants. CAAs collect no data about some program participants who had limited interaction with the agency or who participated in programs not funded by CSBG. For example, food bank customers, or people who were provided with information and referrals but not with services, were not interviewed at length. Some other CAA-run programs, such as HUD Section 8 rental assistance, prohibit sharing family data with any other program's data collection system, including the CSBG/IS.

Characteristics of the Families Participating in CSBG Network Programs

The data show that the CSBG network continued to serve a heterogeneous group of low-income Americans who lived in a wide variety of communities. A majority of CAA program participants were White, extremely poor, and most were members of families that relied on a breadwinner's wages or on retirement income.

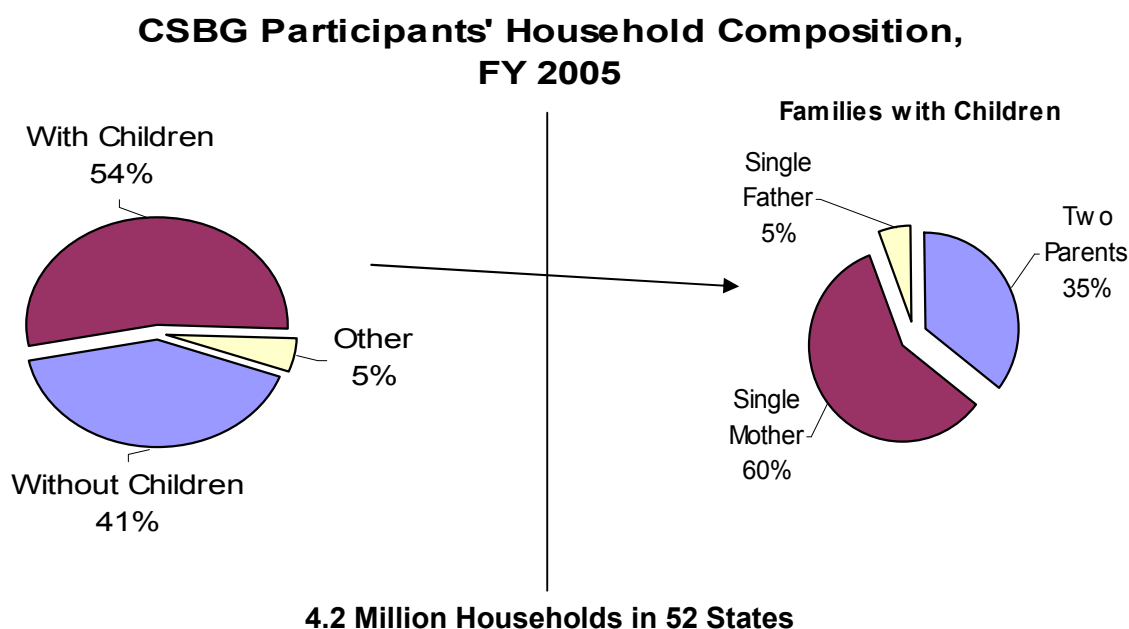
CSBG Supports Solutions to the Toughest Parenting Challenges

(Alabama) *Fathers, Friends and Families* is a program of the Community Action Agency of Northwest Alabama, Inc. It is a Fatherhood Initiative program for non-custodial young fathers (28 years of age or younger). Program participants are referred by the court system, the Alabama Department of Human Resources and/or local detention facilities. The program provides training for the dads' parenting skills and in ways they can assume their financial responsibilities as well. CSBG funds are utilized to resolve emergency situations for the participants including rent, utilities and other needs, and to provide comprehensive family development services. Several participants received their GED, job training and ultimately gained employment.

Family Size and Composition

Figure 2 shows that more than half of the participating families, 54%, included children. More than a third, 35%, of the families with children had both parents present, although single mothers headed 1.3 million families, or 60%. Single fathers headed another 5% of families. Single-parent families have the highest poverty rate of all family types. At the beginning of FY 2005, more than 28% of all U.S. families headed by single mothers were in poverty, as were 13.5% of those headed by single fathers.⁸

Figure 2



A few CAA program participants' family structure was characterized as "other." These 191,000 households included children living with adults who were not their parents and/or parents with adult dependent children, as well as groups of relatives sharing housing.

About a third of all households served by CAA programs, more than 1.3 million, were people who lived alone, including many who were elderly or disabled. Individuals living alone are disproportionately likely to be poor; they made up 21% of the U.S. population living in poverty at the beginning of FY 2005.⁹

CSBG Can Be the Venture Capital for the Community Assets Disabled Adults Need

(Maine) Community Concepts, Inc. responded to a previously unmet need in Oxford and Franklin Counties by providing daytime care in a home-like setting for frail elderly and for other adults with Alzheimer's disease, dementia, mental illness or mental retardation.

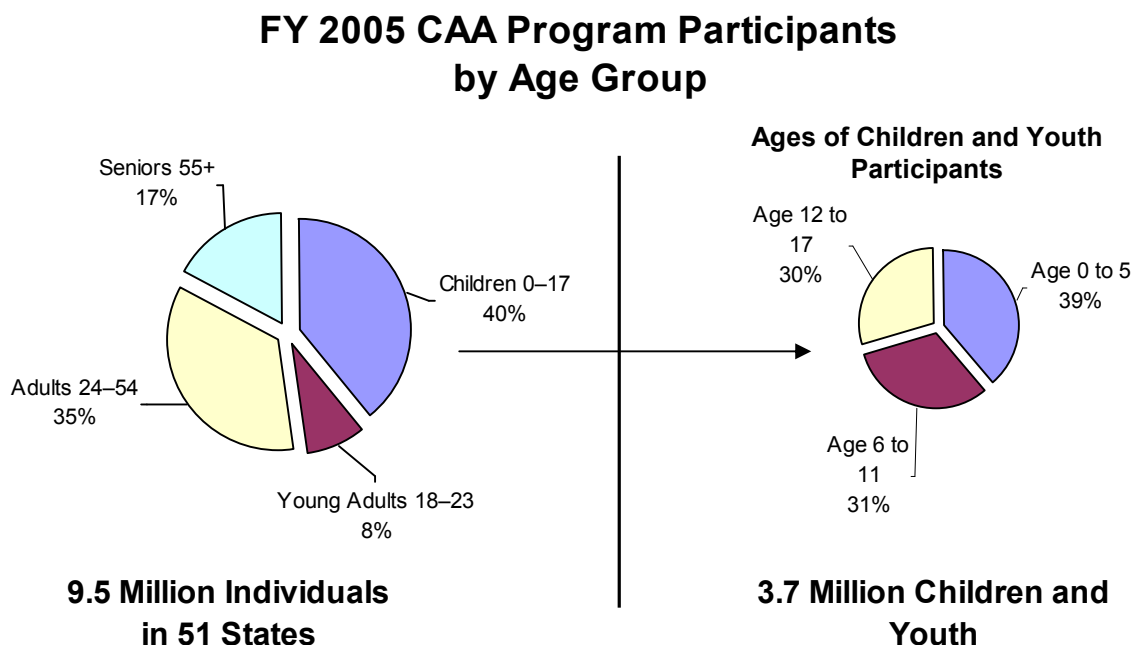
The program offers health monitoring, socialization and therapeutic activities in a supervised environment. Originally funded almost completely by CSBG funds, the 2005 program now blends financial resources from the Bureau of Elder and Adult Services, Elder Independence of Maine, MaineCare, private insurance and participants' payments. This program is the only one of its kind in the area; its three sites enable participants to remain independent, delaying institutionalization. Equally important, their families can work without fear that their loved ones are in danger and alone.

The average participant's family had 2.6 members; however, this average represents a considerable range. There were more than 1.6 million two- or three-person families containing almost 4 million individuals. Nearly 43,000 families had eight or more members. The average family size also varied substantially among states, from a low of 1.4 members in one state to a high of 3.6 members in another.

Variation in family size, composition and structure is one indicator of the multiplicity of needs among the poor. The wide variety of programs coordinated and delivered by the CSBG network is a response to this diversity.

Children

The participants in CAAs' programs included more than 3.7 million children and young adults.¹⁰ In fact, children made up nearly 40 % of all individuals served, and almost 1.5 million of them were five years of age or younger. CAAs play a major role in delivering services for preschool children, especially Head Start and child care. CAAs provided Head Start services to about 37% of all enrollees in U.S. Head Start classrooms.¹¹

Figure 3

CAAs also provide programming targeted at other specific age groups among children; some of that programming is described in the following section. Altogether, almost 2.3 million school-age children and teens were engaged in FY 2005 CAA programs. Figure 3 shows the age distribution. Many children in poverty experience severe hardships and need extra support to thrive. CAAs tackle the challenge of ensuring children's healthy development by offering them and their care-takers new skills and new hope.

CSBG Helps Children and Parents Overcome Major Challenges

(Hawaii) Honolulu CAP (HCAP) serves prisoners, ex-offenders and their families. This at-risk group requires multiple, long-term supports to become productive and self-sufficient. The Mentoring Children of Prisoners Program is called "Malama Pono ("taking care") Mentoring Program."

Malama Pono Program staff organized and trained a core of forty volunteer mentors recruited through HCAP's CSBG-funded partnerships with faith-based organizations. The

adult mentors spend two hours per week with children who have a parent in prison. The program staff organizes activities and provides supportive services to the child's family at the agency's CSBG-funded center.

HCAP was awarded a three-year grant in late 2003 from the Department of Health and Human Services. By 2005, the first successes were evident. The majority of children participating show dramatic improvement in school performance and peer relations. In addition, approximately eighty percent of the family members involved have found employment and/or housing with the program staff's help.

Older Program Participants

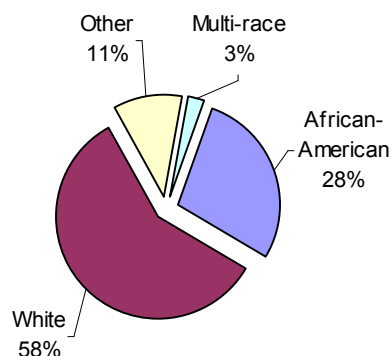
More than 17% of CAA program participants, or 1.65 million people, were older than 54 years, and almost half of them were 70 years or older. This latter population has special needs.

Maintaining their independence may require services such as transportation, adult day care programs, nutritional assistance, weatherization, home repair, and social or recreational programming. All these supports help aged program participants remain self-sufficient and engaged in the community. The Census reported that 10% of all U.S. seniors were living in poverty at the beginning of FY 2005.¹² CAAs helped many of them, as indicated by these statistics from the CSBG/IS.

Race and Ethnicity

The CAAs' participants are ethnically and racially diverse, as shown in Figure 4. Most states have adopted a modified version of the Census Bureau format for recording information on Hispanic or other ethnic origin and on race. Data on the ethnicity of almost 8.7 million individual program participants show that almost 1.6 million, 18%, identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino. In ten states, 30% or more of CAA participants were of Hispanic origin.

The considerable variation among the states with respect to participants' ethnic and racial mix is shown in Appendix A, page 12-2.

Figure 4**Race of CSBG Network Participants,
FY 2005****8.9 Million Participants in 52 states****CSBG Case Managers' Mix of Many Strategies Means Immigrants' Success**

(Colorado) A Hispanic man in his late twenties, Eduardo had emigrated from Central America. He spoke almost no English and was barely able to support himself by doing janitorial work. Eduardo enrolled in the Pikes Peak Community Action Agency Transitions to Independence Program to learn English. Once he achieved proficiency, he then enrolled in the community college to continue his studies in English. Meanwhile, his case manager heard of a job opening at an insurance company that wanted to train a bilingual agent. Eduardo was offered the job and is now doing very well. He has enrolled in additional college classes to study for his insurance broker's license. He also has enrolled in Pikes Peak Community Action Agency's asset-building program to save for his own home.

Data on participants' race show that 58% were White, 28% were African-American, 3% were multi-racial, and 11% were "other," a category that includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander. CSBG allows community leaders to adapt generic state or federal programs to the cultural and language requirements of diverse groups, as did the Northern California Indian Development Council in the example below.

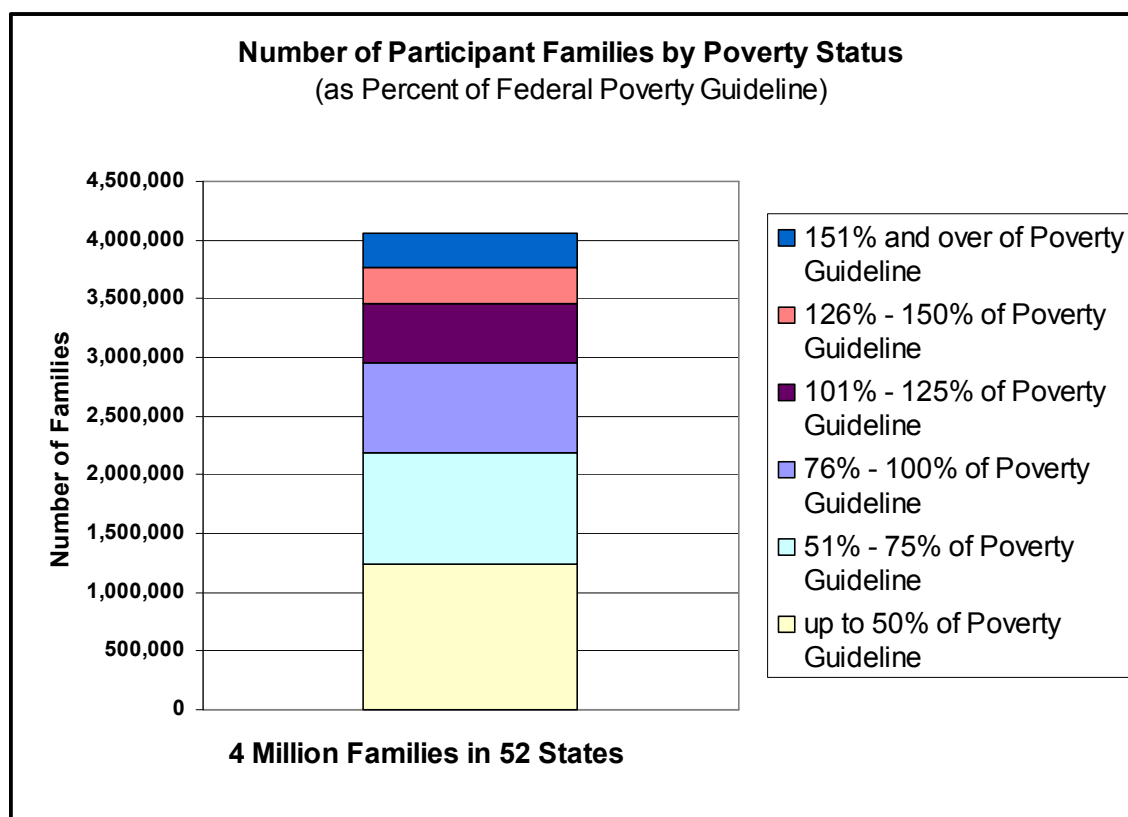
Sacred, not Commercial, Tobacco is Indian

(California) The Northern California Indian Development Council, Inc. (NCIDC) has organized the Tobacco Education Network (TEN) made up of a wide range of partners who contributed more than \$65,000. Partners include: The Tobacco Use Prevention Education (TUPE) program operated by NCIDC, and local organizations St. Joseph's Hospital, Firepals (nonprofit safety agency), Eureka City Schools, Camp Fire, Humboldt County Public Health, American Cancer Society and Humboldt County Office of Education. There were monthly TEN meetings among the partners to develop appropriate tobacco education. They produced three age-specific “Sacred Tobacco Education” booklets. These materials distinguish commercial tobacco use and abuse from the traditional ceremonial use of Native American tobacco. Fifteen different targeted presentation packages educate about the health risks of commercial tobacco abuse. The new network provided cessation support services and distributed over 200 Native American-specific “Quit Kits.” CSBG funding provides operational oversight of the program, including staff time and non-personnel expenses that are not covered by the other grants.

Family Income Levels

The extreme poverty of those assisted by the CSBG network is evident from the family income data reported by more than 4 million families. Figure 5 shows the proportion of families with incomes at or below percentages of the HHS Poverty Guideline, which is used to determine program eligibility.

Most CAA program participants had family incomes not only below the Poverty Guideline, which was then \$16,090 for a family of three, but at or below 75% of the Guideline.¹³ In fact, nearly 31%, or more than 1.2 million families, were “severely poor” in Census terminology; this means they had incomes at or below 50% of their Poverty Guideline, or below \$8,046 for a family of three. Thirteen percent of families had incomes between 100% and 125% of the Poverty Guideline, and another 14% had incomes above that level. Many of the federal categorical programs administered by the CSBG network are also open to these “near-poor” families.

Figure 5

CSBG family income data can be used to estimate the percentage of all individuals living in poverty whose families were served by CAAs.¹⁴ State-by-state 2004 Census data for 51 of the states reporting CSBG/IS income data indicate that 36.2 million of their residents were in poverty. Nearly 7.7 million members of CAA program participant families were in poverty. This means that CAAs served about 21% of those who were poor in FY 2005, in addition to the 2.9 million people living in “near-poor” families who also participated in their programs.

This national average masks inter-state variation. For example, CAA programs in one-fifth of the states served half or more of their residents who were in poverty; the median was 28%. Since two million CAA participant families’ income data are not included in this report, these figures significantly understate the number of persons facing serious hardships who were helped by their CAAs.

Further, these demographic reports capture only beneficiaries of direct services or investments delivered by CAAs. The other core missions of Community Action—mobilizing and supporting other community organizations that reduce poverty, and building community assets that revitalize the low-income community—produce results that directly and indirectly benefit millions nationwide. The impact of many of these CSBG-supported activities is part of the CSBG Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) reports, which can be found on-line at www.nascsp.org.

Client Income Sources

Figure 6 groups the data on sources of family income into five categories. The figure is divided into all those reporting family income from unemployment compensation, working families who relied entirely on wages, and working families who said they had income from wages and another source such as retirement income or one of the forms of assistance. It shows that almost three-quarters of participant families, 2.9 million, included a worker, an unemployed job-seeker, or a retired worker. About 1.7 million families, 43% of all participants, included at least one member of the 2005 workforce, an adult who was either working or was a job seeker receiving Unemployment Insurance. More than a million working participants relied entirely on their wages for income, and 450,000 additional families had income from the workers' wages plus at least one other form of income.

Those with pensions or Social Security benefits are all categorized as having “retirement” income; CAAs served 1.2 million retired families in FY 2005. It is clear that all these program participants were low-wage workers or had inadequate retirement income, as Figure 6 showed that only 14% of all participant families, whether working or out of the workforce, had incomes over 125% of the Poverty Guideline.

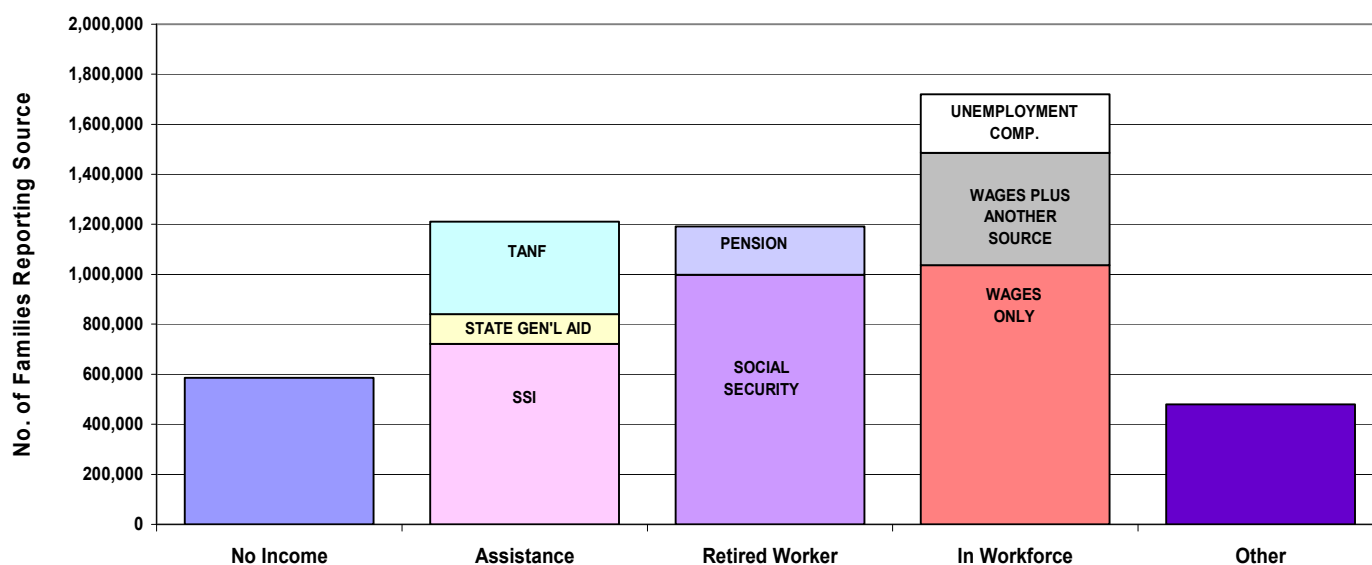
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) provided income to 9% of households served by CAAs; recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) far outnumbered TANF participants. The chart shows the number reporting TANF grouped together with the number reporting SSI and/or state General Assistance income in the bar labeled “Assistance.”

Analysis of HHS caseload data on TANF families in the 52 states that provided 2005 CSBG/IS data shows that the population CAAs served was equivalent to about 19% of the average monthly TANF population in the same states.¹⁵ Further, CAAs in 13 of those states reported that they served

at least half the state's average monthly TANF population. The households included in all but the "No Income" bar reported an average of one and a half income sources, indicating that many households had more than one person receiving income or that many households had one person receiving more than one form of income. Therefore, the same family may appear in more than one of the bars. For example, some of the 370,000 TANF-participant households who received CAA services were making the transition to work through part-time employment. Grandparents who were raising grandchildren and who had retirement income or SSI payments could also have been receiving TANF and "Other" income, such as child support, for the children. In addition, the 798,000 two-parent families with children would be most likely to have two workers with income sources.

Figure 6

**Sources of Income for FY 2005
CAA Program Participant Households**



As many as half a million families came to their CAAs with no income at all. The median percentage was 14% of states' participants. Although states did not all define this category in the same way, these families generally represented the most vulnerable Americans. They were not enrolled in income support programs; most were without liquid assets, and many previously had lost their sources of support, especially wages.

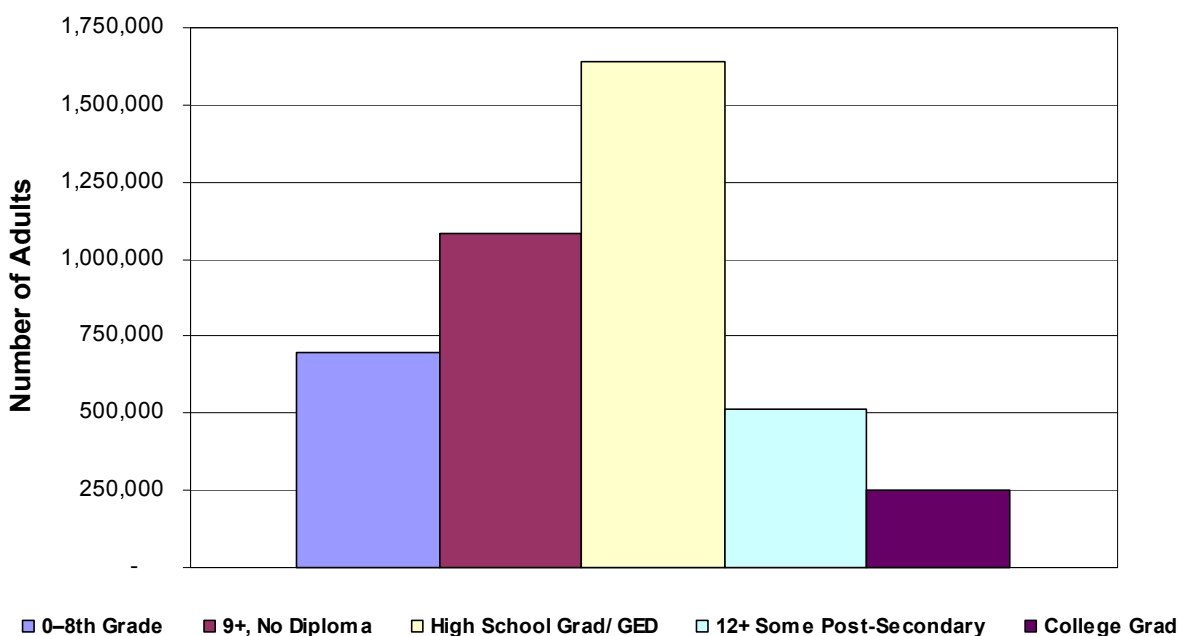
Barriers to Self-Sufficiency

Most CAA program participants have experienced not one, but many, causes of poverty. Some have worked with other social service programs, but many have not had assistance or previous support of any kind; others are difficult to serve because of history or personal characteristics. CAA participants are in many cases adults with multiple skill deficits and other characteristics, such as criminal records or a history of addiction or mental illness, that make them hard to place in mainstream jobs.

The CSBG/IS collects data on three key barriers to economic stability and well-being: inadequate education, physical or mental disability, and the lack of health insurance.

Lack of Education

States reported on the education level of more than 4 million adults participating in CSBG programs. As Figure 7 shows, only 57% of adults older than 24 had as much as a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, and only 18% had undertaken any post-secondary study. In other words, even among those who completed high school, less than one-third had further education of any kind. Most participants had levels of education so low that the odds of their leaving poverty behind without additional training were remote.

Figure 7**Education Levels of Adult CAA Participants, FY 2005**

4.2 Million Adults in 51 states

Disability and Health Risks

Almost 1.2 million people who came to CAAs in 51 states were disabled.¹⁶ This figure was about 16% of those surveyed a figure consistent with the percent of households that relied on SSI income and with the reports of funding from federal and state programs for the disabled.

Fifty-two states reported that 2.8 million participants were without medical insurance. This group represented 41% of participants interviewed by CAAs in 52 states and may be an undercount, as only two-thirds of the participants were included in these surveys. Most of the uninsured can be assumed to have been adult low-wage workers, as Medicaid coverage is available for the indigent elderly and TANF or SSI recipients, while Medicare and state children's insurance programs cover most retirees and the very young.

Recent research has found that the lack of any health insurance is a strong predictor of future critical hardships for families at all income levels, but it is particularly strong for those with income below 200% of the Poverty Guideline.¹⁷ CAA program participants are a group at exceptionally high risk of experiencing episodes of poor health or injury that will create major hardships for them and those depending on them. CAA services that assist with emergencies and support low-income workers are part of the CAA response to keep these workers in pursuit of stable employment that provides health benefits.

The CSBG network also tackles the major problems of disability, addiction, or mental illness that put many into poverty, as in this example of a comprehensive program initiated in Tennessee.

CAAs Put CSBG to Work So the Disabled Can Go to Work

(Tennessee) ‘Shelter + Care’ opened at Southeast Tennessee Human Resource Agency (SETHRA) to stabilize independent disabled persons through rental assistance and intensive supportive services. The program serves homeless adults who are chronically mentally ill, have dual diagnoses of mental illness and substance abuse, or are disabled by HIV/AIDS. Shelter + Care provides each with a case manager to help him or her with obstacles to remaining self-sufficient.

In just six months of FY 2005, Shelter + Care assisted 42 participants in securing housing and supportive services. One individual has entered college, four families have experienced an increase in their earned income, five families are voluntarily attending alcohol and drug programs, and five individuals have satisfactorily continued probation requirements. The community no longer meets these three-dozen-plus people living on its streets, but knows them as neighbors who are working to manage and overcome their problems with dignity.

CSBG funds are used for “gaps” between the services that SETHRA leaders mobilized from other sources, including: Housing and Urban Development (monetary assistance), the state-funded Misdemeanor Program (case management services), SETHRA’s transportation system, Workforce Investment resources, Tennessee Community Counseling substance abuse program, the local Alcoholics Anonymous chapter, Mountain Valley Mental Health, and many volunteer doctors.

IV. The CSBG Network's Resources and Programs

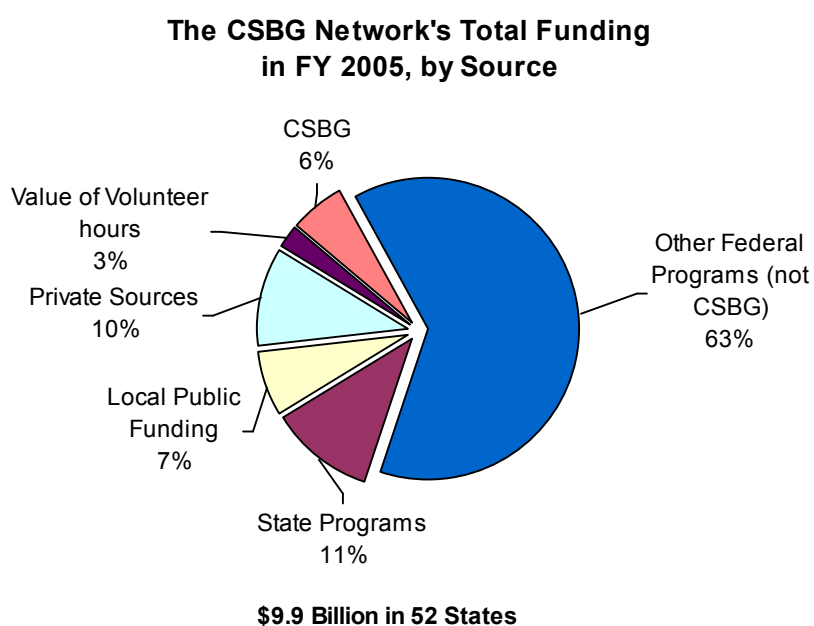
Introduction

The CSBG/IS survey collects information on the source and purpose of all resources used by CAAs and then captures details of the purposes for which CAAs use CSBG funds. All funding that CAAs leveraged, managed and coordinated is totaled and categorized according to the name of the program or sector providing the resources. That analysis is presented in this section. CAAs also categorize CSBG expenditures by the service categories set out in the CSBG statute; those reports are analyzed in Section V.

FY 2005 CSBG Network Resources

CAAs in the 52 states reported that their FY 2005 financial resources totaled nearly \$9.9 billion, including nearly \$584 million from the CSBG. The local reports covered 99% of the CSBG funds states allocated to eligible entities and their discretionary projects. In Figure 8, the funds are shown by the funding source's sector.

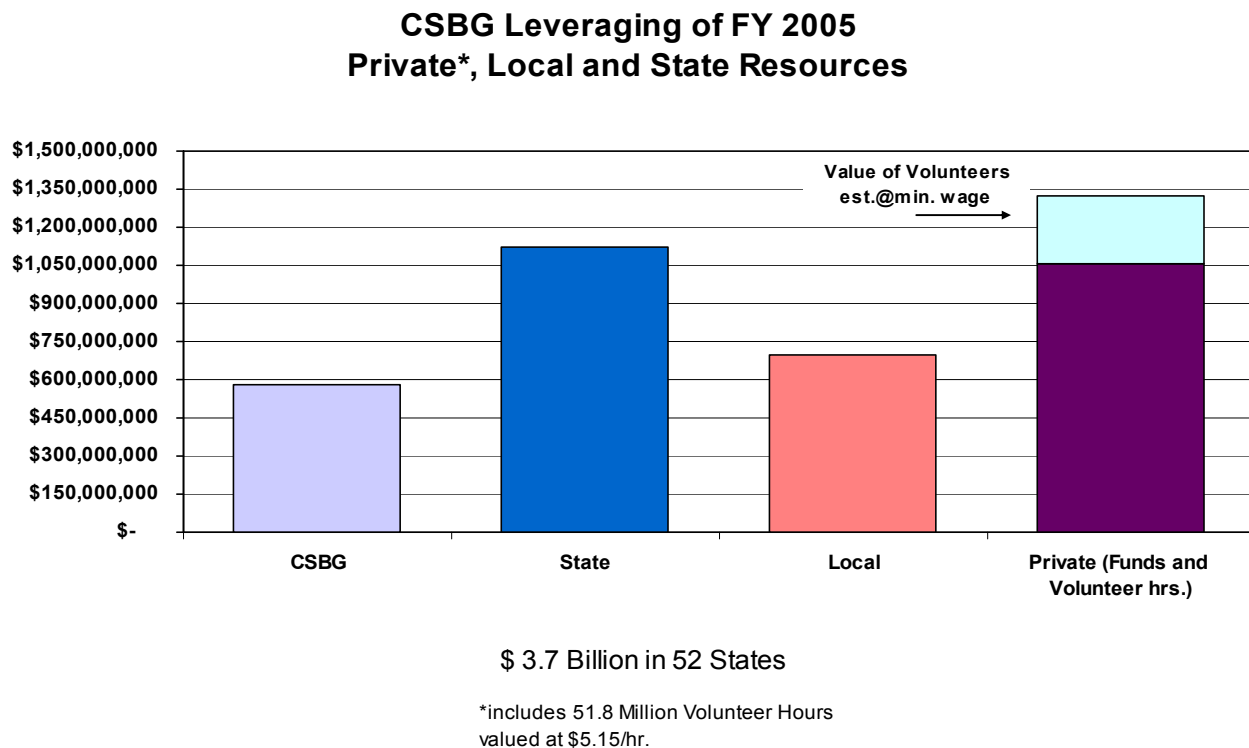
Figure 8



Leveraging

Funding from all other sources, \$9.3 billion, matched CSBG dollars in the local network by a ratio of \$15.90 to every dollar (\$1.00) of CSBG. The level of *non-federal* leveraged funds provides one measure of the states' and local communities' confidence in the agencies; CSBG leveraged \$4.94 in combined state, local and private funds per CSBG dollar. Figure 9 below shows the comparison between CSBG funds and the funding from each non-federal source.

Figure 9



The private sector contributions of funds, goods and services alone, almost \$1.1 billion not including the value of volunteer time, was more than \$1.81 for each CSBG dollar. State funds were only slightly higher at \$1.93 for each CSBG dollar. If the volunteers' time, nearly 52 million hours during 2005, was added to private contributions, the total, more than \$1.3 billion, would have considerably exceeded even the state funding in the network. The FY 2005 non-federal funding total represented a \$213 million increase, or 8% more than in the previous year. All categories of non-federal funding grew slightly.

The leveraging ratios for each source of non-federal local agency funds are shown in Table 11. The figures reflect the fact that developing resources to meet community needs is one key function of CSBG-paid CAA staff and is typically CSBG-funded. CAAs offer opportunities for private donors, businesses and volunteers to donate their resources or time to improve the welfare of families and their communities; they also generate federal, state and local government support by obtaining contracts, grants, partnership agreements and donations. Each year's total reflects the organizations' resource development work of the previous few years.

Table 11
FY 2005 Ratio of Non-Federal Leveraged Resources to CSBG Funds, by Source, in 50 States, DC and Puerto Rico

Source	Ratio per \$1.00 of CSBG	Funds (CSBG = \$583,632,000)
State	\$1.93	\$1,123,983,600
Local	\$1.20	\$700,481,500
Private*	\$1.81	\$1,055,673,500
All Non-Federal	\$4.94	\$2,880,138,600

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

* However, if volunteer hours were valued at the federal minimum wage and included, the ratio would become \$2.27 and the grand total would be \$5.39.

The CSBG Network's Total Resources in FY 2005, by Source

Federal Resources Other Than CSBG

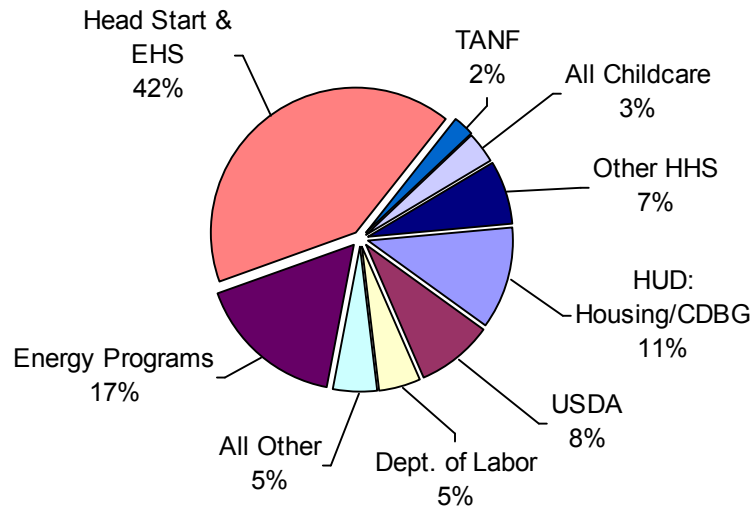
Figure 10 shows the federal funding by program source for the network's major programs. More than two-thirds of the entire network's FY 2005 federal resources, \$4.4 billion, came from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) programs. Programs from the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) contributed 90% of the HHS funds, or about \$3.9 billion. These included a variety of federal means-tested programs that served designated categories of low-income people, such as Head Start, Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Programs (LIHEAP), child care programs, and programs for youth, refugees, and victims of domestic violence.

As shown in Figure 10, the largest CAA federal program was Head Start. CAAs managed more than \$2.6 billion for Head Start and Early Head Start (EHS) Programs. Head Start and Early Head Start funds equaled 42% of all the non-CSBG federal funding reported by the network.

Nevertheless, about 40% of CAAs do not manage Head Start programs.¹⁸

Figure 10

**Other Federal Sources
of FY 2005 Program Funds**



\$6.4 Billion in 52 States

Below is an account of the way one CAA used its CSBG–funded expertise and fundraising capacity to enhance Head Start’s services to parents.

CSBG Initiatives Add Value to Head Start Services

(Nevada) Community Services Agency Head Start partnered with the UCLA Johnson & Johnson Health Care Literacy training program and developed a three-year program of health education for Head Start parents so they can manage their children’s health care needs properly. Head Start agencies will have the tools and resources to lead their own effective parent training programs. Johnson & Johnson provides each agency with \$8,000 as well as with a health care curriculum and training for their staff. CSBG funding provides administrative and fiscal support to the CSA Head Start program. Parents are enthusiastic; the long-term results of the program are not yet measured.

Most federally funded programs provided by the network were neither income maintenance programs nor programs that are provided as entitlements. However, many CAAs did provide services for several federal agencies' entitlement assistance programs including the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) nutrition program, Medicaid and Medicare support services, and Food Stamps.

About 17% of all federal funding, or more than one billion dollars, was used for low-income energy programs. CAAs in 51 states spent more than \$885 million from HHS's LIHEAP program and \$158 million from the Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program. Of the LIHEAP sum, 82% was for energy bill payment assistance including several pilot programs in the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) demonstration project. The balance, more than \$158 million, was for LIHEAP-funded energy efficiency investments which were added to the CAAs' Department of Energy resources in 45 states. The CAA network managed 42% of all the FY 2005 LIHEAP funds distributed nationwide and 71% of all Weatherization Assistance funds available during the time period covered by the report.

More than \$827 million came from other HHS programs run by CAAs; nearly a third was from a number of child care programs that, together, contributed more than \$224 million. These included funds from the Child Care Development Block Grant (\$188 million), the Child Care Management Program, Child Care Resource and Referral, and child care training as well as child care food programs that were reported as "other." TANF provided \$159 million.

Numerous programs of the Administration on Aging totaled almost \$114 million; Medicare and Medicaid provided more than \$117 million, and Social Services Block Grant funding was nearly \$29 million. The contributions of these sources are shown state by state in Appendix A, Table 14. Forty-seven states collectively categorized \$185 million as coming from HHS programs other than those mentioned above. More than 350 CAAs offered subtotals and some description of about 400 of these initiatives. The scale and variety of programs should be viewed as an indicator of the many related tasks CAAs perform when assisting families and communities.

Table 12 lists the most common or the largest "other" HHS programs reported (other than the child care programs listed separately above) in three general categories. Health-related initiatives

accounted for more than a quarter, \$56 million, including substance abuse prevention and treatment projects. Many of the remaining programs offered a variety of family self-sufficiency supportive services, including family preservation and reunification, job training and work support services, and asset development incentives.

Table 12
Examples of Other CAA HHS Programs Reported in FY 2005

Health-Related	Family Development	Other HHS Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center for Disease Control Initiatives (Including Bio-Terrorism) • Community Health Center • Diabetes Control • Family Planning • Health Services Block Grant • Healthy Start/SCHIP • HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment; Ryan White • Indian Health • Maternal and Child Health • Medical Assistance Program • Medical Transportation • Mental Health Services • Preventive Health Services • Respite Care • Rural Health and Rural Outreach • Smoking Prevention • Substance Abuse Prevention or Treatment • Teen Abstinence Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets for Independence • Child Care Referral and Management • Emergency Shelters and Crisis Services • Every Woman Matters • Families First • Family Preservation • Family Reunification • Family Violence Prevention • Fatherhood Initiative • Foster Care Support • Job Opportunities • Mentoring Children of Prisoners • Safe and Stable Families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSBG Discretionary Grants • Community Economic Development • Compassion Capital • Elderly Housing • Emergency Services for the Homeless • Enterprise Community Services • Eviction Prevention • Foster Grandparents • Independent Living and other Development Disability services • LIHEAP REACH Demonstration • Long-Term Care Ombudsman • Refugee Resettlement • Runaway and Homeless Youth • Senior Nutrition • Transitional Living • Transportation

The next-largest funding source for the network was the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the source of \$722 million. The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), transitional services for the homeless, and the Section 8 rental housing subsidy programs provided most of the funding.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) nutrition programs provided significant support to the network. Fifty-two states reported that CAAs spent \$535 million on USDA programs, of which 92% supported nutrition programs including the USDA Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). USDA also provided more than \$42 million for CAAs' rural housing development and for services in rural areas.

Forty-seven states reported spending more than \$302 million in U.S. Department of Labor funds, of which 88% came from employment and training programs. In nearly every state, the network had a role in the work of the Corporation for National and Community Service, with more than \$48 million in funding for managing volunteers and the service projects on which they worked. The Department of Transportation provided more than \$94 million for CAA projects in 37 states.

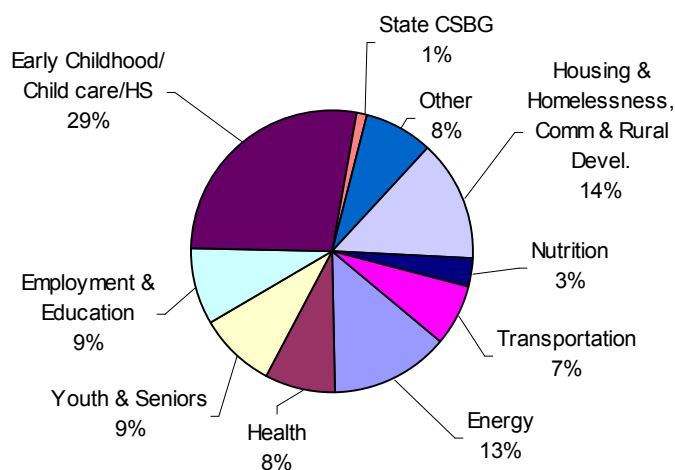
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grants totaling more than \$53 million supported CAA emergency services; this figure reflects some of the funding provided to Texas for hurricane evacuees during the last four weeks of FY 2005. Other federal agencies provided more than \$119 million to fund a varied list of activities. More than 300 CAAs provided some program details, such as program names and spending levels. The Department of Education grants were more than \$27 million. The Department of Justice funded more than 85 local programs for more than \$25 million. Table 13 shows the programs listed in those two categories as well as other commonly reported programs.

Table 13
Examples of Other CAA Federal Programs Reported in FY 2005

Department of Education	Department of Justice	Other Federal Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21st Century Schools • Adult Education • Child and Adult Care Food • Early Childhood Training • Early Intervention • English 2nd Language • Even Start • Family Literacy • Homeless Child Education • Special Education Grants • Talent Search 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adolescent Offender Program • Byrne Grants • Crime Victim Assistance • Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention • Juvenile Accountability Block Grant • Law Enforcement Block Grant • Stop Violence Against Women • Weed and Seed Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bonneville Power Administration • Bureau of Indian Affairs • Community Development • Department of Treasury (CDFI) • Environmental Protection Agency • Economic Development Administration • Federal Home Loan Bank Board • Homeland Security • Internal Revenue Service Tax Assistance/ EITC • LIHEAP (REACH) Pilot Projects • Neighborhood Works • Small Business Administration Programs • U.S. Department of Transportation • Veteran Affairs Services

State Resources

States utilize the CSBG local network to deliver a large number of state-funded, low-income programs. Altogether, the network's FY 2005 resources included more than \$1.1 billion in state-appropriated funding. All 52 states reported that they provided grants and/or contracts for CAAs to manage specific low-income programs. In addition, fourteen states collectively allocated almost \$14 million for general support of local CSBG programs, paralleling the federal block grant. Figure 11 shows the breakdown of state funding by category of program purpose.

Figure 11**State Sources of FY 2005 Program Funds**

\$1.1 Billion in 52 States

Sources of FY 2005 State Funding for CSBG Local Agencies

Nearly \$313 million, 29% of state program spending in 47 states, was for programs for very young children such as child development, child care programs or Head Start. More than \$33 million was spent on 42 states' CAA programs for development of school-aged youth; this figure does not include health services and substance abuse prevention activities that included many students among the participants, as these are part of the "health" spending total. Another \$68 million funded local services to senior citizens in 44 states.

Forty-eight states reported that their CAAs used more than \$157 million combined for state-financed housing, and community and rural development programs, including services to the homeless. Transportation services, which ranged from Medicaid-funded transportation to management of rural transit systems, received about \$78 million in 41 states.

Forty-six states' CAAs managed \$90 million to improve health, support medical programs and/or curb substance abuse and other risky behaviors. In thirty-six states, the local agencies collectively spent \$150 million on state-funded energy assistance or weatherization programs coordinated with

their federal energy programs. One state's utility rate-based programs accounted for nearly half that amount; however, the nationwide figure and also the number of states funding energy programs had grown since 2004.

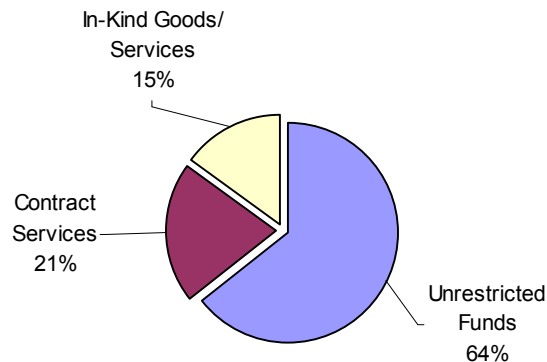
Thirty-nine states allocated about \$59 million for CAA employment and training initiatives, and 40 states spent \$39 million on education programs. Nutrition program funding totaled nearly \$37 million in 45 states. Appendix A, Table 15 shows these resources state-by-state. About \$86 million, or 8%, of state funding was distributed in 43 states by programs that did not fit neatly into the categories provided by the CSBG/IS. The two most frequently reported types of programs were family development initiatives to support the transition to stability or self-sufficiency, and programs that either reduce crime, assist victims, make communities safer or rehabilitate offenders and their families. The state funding purposes, in general, parallel those of the comparable federal funds. CAAs' capabilities in providing support for young children and for healthy, safer communities were enhanced by state resources. Examples of the wide variety of CAA state-funded work are shown in Table 14, along with specific initiatives within the two most common categories. More than 300 CAAs provided some program descriptions.

Table 14
Examples of Other State-Funded Programs in FY 2005

Family Development/ Self-Sufficiency	Justice/Public Safety	Other Typical State Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset Development • Crisis Responses • Domestic Violence or Child Abuse: Response/ Prevention/ Shelter • Emergency Services • Families in Training • Family Preservation • Family Self-Sufficiency Support • Family to Family • Fatherhood Education • Mediation Seminars • Micro Enterprise Support • Parenting Education • TANF • Transportation • Work First 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative Incarceration • Community Collaborations • Community Connections • Court Mediation • Crime Prevention • Crime Victims Assistance • Dept. of Public Safety/ Highway Patrol • Family Court Support • Juvenile Justice: Prevention/ Community Probation • Prisoner Support/Transition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Bilingual Training/Translation • Clean Water • Community and Housing Development • Consumer Assistance • Developmental Disabilities Supportive Services • Energy Assistance • Energy Efficiency/ Weatherization • Health Care, Preventive Care • Housing and Rental Assistance • Medicaid-related Services • Parks and Environmental Management Projects • Refugee Resettlement and Immigrant Services • State Arts Councils Projects • Substance Abuse Prevention Treatment • Tax Preparation Assistance and Financial Literacy • Volunteer Development and Coordination Senior Volunteers

Local Government Resources

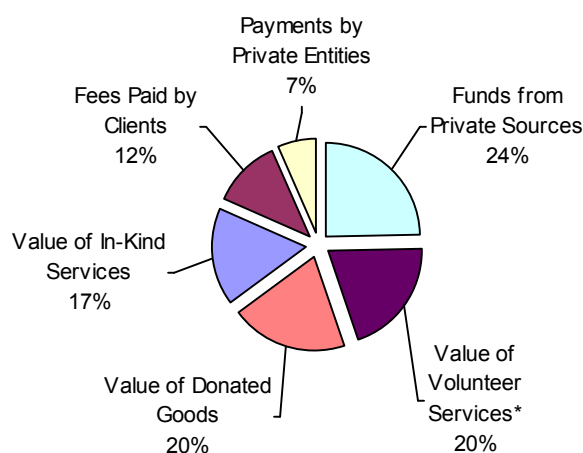
Fifty-one states reported that their CAAs used local government resources totaling more than \$700 million. This is 12% more than was reported in FY 2004. As Figure 12 shows, 64% of local resources were in the form of unrestricted local government appropriations; these typically were provided to the local government agencies that were also CSBG eligible entities and were used for general support of agency programs and services. Local governments in 45 states also contracted with CAAs to provide services worth almost \$145 million. Further, the facilities, supplies, local services and personnel that localities provided to CAAs as in-kind support amounted to almost \$105 million in 46 states.

Figure 12**Types of FY 2005 Local Government
Funding for CSBG Local Agencies****\$700 Million in 51 States****Private Resources**

Fifty-two states reported on private contributions to their CSBG network. These are shown in Figure 13 along with the donated CAA volunteer hours which, valued at minimum wage, were worth nearly \$267 million. The private contributions total was more than \$1.3 billion. Donations of funds, services or items had a combined value of more than \$813 million, 61% of the total. Private businesses or organizations also purchased services worth more than \$88 million from CAAs in 49 states. These services included contracts for providing third-party assistance to Medicaid recipients, transportation to jobs, and energy conservation services provided for utilities and building owners. Fees paid by clients to offset the cost of services such as transportation or day care are another private resource; they totaled \$154 million in all 52 states. Figure 13 shows the total and proportional contribution of each source.

Figure 13

**FY 2005 Private Resources Leveraged
(by Type)**



\$1.3 Billion in 52 States

*Includes 51.75 million volunteer hours valued at the minimum wage of \$5.15/hour

Volunteer Services

As noted above, volunteers donated almost 52 million hours to CAAs during FY 2005. Churches and civic groups, as well as individual volunteers, rely on CAAs to manage the logistics in their food and meal distribution programs and to assign volunteer tasks to their members. Community volunteers typically contribute services such as mentoring, information and referral, tutoring, chore services to help the homebound elderly, and driving vans that deliver clients safely to work and appointments, or they may use their professional skills as health care providers, accountants, business executives, financial managers, builders or artisans.

Figure 13 includes the estimated value of volunteers' time, if paid for at the federal minimum wage, but this is a very conservative estimate of their contributions' worth. First, the total of donated hours reported is undoubtedly low. The high administrative cost of maintaining hourly records for volunteers in every program has been cited by CAAs as an almost insurmountable barrier to reporting fully the extensive volunteer investment in their programs. Second, it is overly conservative to value these donations of time and skill at the minimum wage. As noted, CAAs

organize help offered by highly skilled workers as well as by teenagers and low-wage workers in the community. Most of the services provided by volunteers would be valued far above the minimum wage if provided by paid staff. In a recent study by Independent Sector, the average value of volunteer hours in FY 2005 was estimated to be \$18.04.¹⁹ Using this more realistic figure would mean that CAAs' support from individual volunteers was worth more than \$933 million in FY 2005.

V. Local Agency CSBG Programs

Introduction

This section of the report provides data on the ways in which local agencies spent their FY 2005 CSBG funds; it covers 99% of CSBG funding allocated to local agencies and discretionary projects in 50 states, DC and Puerto Rico.










CAAs mobilize and coordinate their communities' initiatives to reduce the causes of poverty. This requires them to draw upon many categories of limited-purpose programs to combat a single condition of poverty. CAAs coordinate services, typically by organizing a variety of interventions to support participants as each makes changes to improve his or her life. Their initiatives either fill a gap in community resources for the poor or coordinate existing facilities and services. CAAs bring together not only material resources, but also many groups from the community and the public and private sectors, when creating new programs or coalitions. Their partners and board members all represent key community sectors.

The people, facilities, and equipment that mobilize, coordinate, and leverage needed resources are typically supported by CSBG. The block grant funding permits CAAs to modify national and state programs to meet local needs. For example, a CAA facility might be the site of the tax preparation assistance program. The CSBG might support a staff person's time to coordinate all volunteers for tax preparation assistance and to attract those in need of help. A local employer or a county agency may fund the equipment and materials for the program, while a U.S. Treasury grant provided financial literacy training resources and a local bank's funding was paired with an HHS Assets for Independence grant for taxpayers who committed to opening Individual Development Accounts. Numerous specific examples of the unique role played by CSBG-funded resources and professionals are offered in the sections that follow.

FY 2005 Services Provided by the CSBG Network

CSBG services, unlike many more narrowly targeted public-sector initiatives, are not classified by the groups that are served, although most CAAs manage categorical programs that are so classified. Examples are: the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) nutrition program, Crime Victims Assistance program, and Emergency Services to the Homeless.

CSBG-funded projects are, instead, classified as one or more of nine solutions to the conditions causing poverty that are defined in the CSBG statute. CAAs allocate most CSBG expenditures to one of those nine categories:

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

CSBG is used to fund the work and facilities or tools that contribute to these goals and, therefore, is not limited to direct service delivery. Many services could fall into more than one category. For example, employment-related training is a form of self-sufficiency investment, as are educational services. However, to avoid double-counting, expenditures are assigned to a single purpose. In any single category of activity, CSBG typically provides a small percentage of the financial support. CSBG funds staff, infrastructure, and activities not covered by other resources. It is not possible to visualize the impact of CSBG funds without understanding how the resources, activities and investments they support are coordinated with other resources while being different, complementary activities.

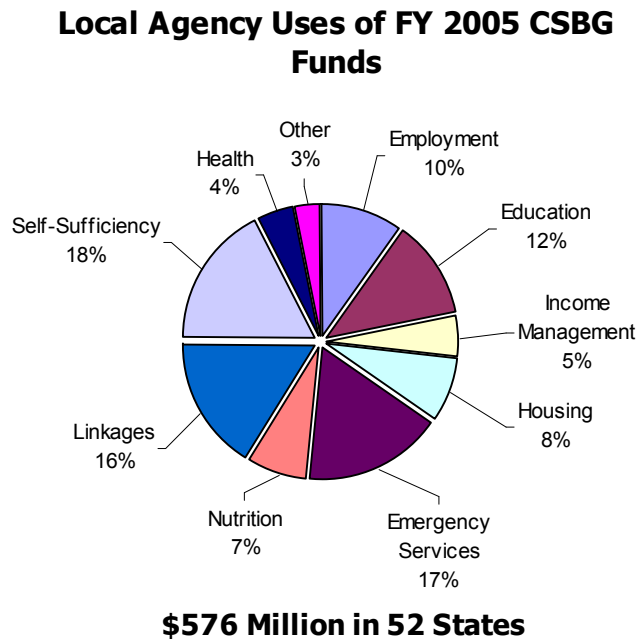
Table 15 shows the expenditures of FY 2005 CSBG by service category along with other projects that did not fit into one of the nine categories. The pages that follow provide examples of and details about the programs included in the service categories. Reports from 52 states provide details about the local uses of more than \$578 million of FY 2005 CSBG funding and are shown in Appendix 19.

Table 15 FY 2005 CSBG Expenditures by Service Category, in 50 States, DC and Puerto Rico (in Millions of Dollars)	
Service Category	CSBG Expenditures (in millions)
Employment	\$57
Education	\$69
Income Management	\$29
Housing	\$45
Emergency Services	\$96
Nutrition	\$42
Linkages	\$94
Self-Sufficiency	\$102
Health	\$25
Other	\$18
Total	\$578

Column may not add up to total shown due to rounding.

Figure 14 shows the percentages of CSBG funding allocated to each of the nine categories. Three activities together accounted for more than half of the CSBG expenditures: Linkage programs, emergency services, and comprehensive family self-sufficiency services.

CAAs reported that the largest share (18%) of their CSBG resources was invested in comprehensive programs for family development to achieve self-sufficiency; the national total was more than \$102 million. These are formal, multi-purpose programs that support families moving into the workforce or from low-wages to a decent living standard.

Figure 14

Seventeen percent of CSBG funds, about \$96 million, was devoted to emergency services. The CSBG network agencies play an important role as a local first line of defense; they served individuals and families facing sudden hardships brought on by personal and economic crises as well as by the community-wide emergencies that affected so many in September 2005.

About \$94 million (16%) was dedicated to Linkage initiatives. “Linkage” is the term used for CAAs’ mobilization and coordination of a variety of local services and programs to combat both community-wide causes of poverty and conditions affecting individuals. It also describes projects that create specific connections, like medical transportation, integrated databases of community resources, communications systems, or support and facilities for new community-based initiatives.

CSBG education initiatives claimed roughly 12%. About \$57 million, or 10%, was spent on employment initiatives. Housing-related activities accounted for 8% of CSBG expenditures, while 7% supported nutrition programs. CSBG health care services and income management programs claimed 4% and 5% respectively. In addition, \$18 million was used for other services that could not be categorized in these nine program areas. The types of activities that are included in these categories are described in greater detail below.

CSBG Employment Programs

As the participant demographic data described in Section III indicate, the CSBG network's program participants included hundreds of thousands of adults working for low wages in jobs that were not stable or that kept them in poverty. The funding sources enumerated in Section IV above, taken together with the anecdotal evidence provided by each local agency, show the variety of initiatives that were undertaken to overcome barriers to securing employment at a living wage. The reports in Section IV covered more than \$1 billion in basic employment and job support programs from federal and state Departments of Labor, TANF programs and child care projects alone. The anecdotal accounts and outcome reports²⁰ indicate that local programs included:

- ✚ Support for former TANF recipients who are preparing to leave the income support program or who have already left and need further support to find or maintain employment;
- ✚ Support for job retention, including counseling, training and supportive services such as transportation, child care and even purchase of uniforms or work clothing;
- ✚ Skills training, job application assistance, resume writing and job placement;
- ✚ On-the-job training including opportunities for mentored work in the agency's own programs;
- ✚ Job placement, including finding employers willing to recruit through the agency, facilitating interviews, creating job banks, and providing counseling to employees;
- ✚ Assistance to groups of dislocated workers and their employers; and
- ✚ Developing new employment opportunities.

CAAs develop workers' skills for employment opportunities that a CAA's local assessment has determined will fill a local market niche and offer well-paying jobs for the foreseeable future. These examples from Hawaii and North Carolina showcase the way CSBG network leaders adapt national programs to their unique economic conditions.

Strategically Designed CAA Job Training: Projects Lead To Long Term, Useful Jobs (Hawaii)

The Hawaii Economic Opportunity Council looks for businesses in growing industries as partners for their employment training initiatives. When the commercial orchid market on Hawaii Island demanded more orchid tissue cultures for commercial growth, the HEOC leadership saw the opportunity to train a skilled workforce to support the industry for many years. The HEOC Orchid Tissue project mobilized a team of professional growers to teach low-income trainees about the business and show them the necessary laboratory technician skills. HEOC uses Community Services Block Grant funding for the Orchid Tissue Culture Project administrative support, planning and development staff, and the staff members who assess participants and refer them if additional employment support is needed.

(North Carolina) Community Action in North Carolina targeted its employment services to jobs that will be in growing demand in the 21st century: careers in biotechnology, health or high-tech manufacturing. *The Women's Economic Equity Project* is the CAA's pilot program that won foundation funding (Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation) to apply the CSBG Case Management Model to support women training for jobs in these sectors. Participants plan the specific steps they must take to qualify for these jobs and, with the self-sufficiency resources of the program, undertake the training and practice they need. *Choanoke Area Development Association (CADA)* developed an initiative to meet labor needs in the growing national market for wood salvaged from old buildings in the region. CADA recruited participants for the wood salvaging training program offered at the community college that provides the training credentials needed to collect and restore wood. Participants learned how to clean the wood, remove nails, and categorize and store it for sale. Some of the wood has already been used to reconstruct the historic Farmers' Market building. CADA was also the catalyst in developing new markets for locally produced farm products. The Hertford Northampton Farmers Market is a new local facility for former tobacco farmers' alternative products. The project has received \$175,000 that CADA leadership requested from the North Carolina General Assembly to construct a permanent structure for year-round use, and it is one of the first local development projects ever to be awarded a grant from the local Farm Bureau. CADA provides administrative assistance and management guidance to this local initiative using CSBG-funded staff and resources. The North Carolina Rural Center shared in the funding.

In some communities, the job market fails even experienced, skilled workers for different reasons: industries leave or change and even experienced workers lack access to good information about jobs or training opportunities. Community Action can bridge such information and communication gaps.

CAA Fills the Gap Between Business and the Unemployed as Economies Change

(Maine) In 2005, Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties faced economic devastation; several businesses shut down and downsized, and over 400 families saw at least one worker laid off. Penquis C.A.P., Inc.'s Economic Development Division led the community's response to these job losses. The division operates numerous programs to help low- and moderate-income working families become and remain self-sufficient. They set up Transition Teams for each county, made up of business professionals, and representatives of educational institutions, government, unions and nonprofit organizations. The team members became mentors for laid-off workers. The Economic Development Division also assisted in identifying the workers, developing their training plans, and locating assistance to support the workers' transition to new jobs. Experts presented the workshops that more than 250 workers requested: "Money Options," "Health Care Options," "Starting a Small Business," and "Coping with Stress and Change."

The Economic Development Division coordinated the teams, managed the workshop delivery, and maintained a continually updated resource guide for displaced workers along with representing the two counties' Transition Teams at the state's "Rapid Response" sessions. CSBG funding supported the rural office space and office management, including the staff, space and supplies used to support the teams' work with participants.

The Penobscot County Transition Team was recognized by the Maine Department of Labor as a model for providing services to laid-off workers. Maine will duplicate the approach across the state, beginning in the greater Brunswick area, where the closing of the U.S. Naval Air Station threatens the region's economy.

In many communities with high unemployment, a lack of facilities or amenities makes it difficult to attract employers, even when a workforce is available. CSBG-funded initiatives can result in the new community assets that either attract the employers with good jobs or provide amenities that local entrepreneurs need, as did the Virginia project described below.

CAAs Can Meet Employers' Needs for Community Services

(Virginia) The Dickenson County Child Care Center, developed and managed by People Inc., has the capacity to serve more than 100 children ages six weeks to twelve years. It opened for business as FY 2005 began. This new resource for local workers was conceived when, in 2001, Travelocity conditionally agreed to locate a customer service facility in remote and economically depressed Dickenson County, if child care were made available to employees working at its location.

At the time, the only sources of child care available were Head Start and Early Head Start programs, including those at People Inc. Given Travelocity's good pay and also its non-traditional work schedules for call center employees, its workers would not be eligible for part-day or full-day Head Start services.

A partnership of the Dickenson County Board of Supervisors, its Industrial Development Authority, the Cumberland Plateau Planning District and several local nonprofit organizations, including People Inc., developed a 10,000 sq. foot, state-of-the-art child care facility to serve Travelocity employees and others. It is now entirely managed by the CAA.

In its first year, the Center served 73 children and their families. It offered full-day care for infants, toddlers and pre-school children, Head Start and Early Head Start services, and before- and after-school programs for children ages five through twelve. People Inc.'s CSBG funding supported the Center's operation that year, including staff salaries, fringe benefits and necessary supplies. It will eventually become self-supporting.

CSBG Education Programs

CAA education programs primarily entail services to school-age and adult students, but they also involve some activities coordinated with the extensive number of Head Start programs that CAAs manage. Education is, of course, considered a major goal for those seeking self-sufficiency. The need for educational programs is clearly indicated by the fact that only 18% of adult CAA participants had completed any post-secondary education, as noted in Section III.

Fifty-two states' CAAs invested nearly \$69 million of CSBG in their education initiatives. They provided one or more of the following:

- ✚ Adult education, including courses in ESL and GED preparation with flexible scheduling for working students;
- ✚ Programs to enhance academic achievement of students in grades K-12, while combating drug or alcohol use and preventing violence;
- ✚ Supplemental support to improve the educational quality of Head Start programs administered by local CSBG operators;
- ✚ 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; and
- ✚ Computer-based courses to help train participants for the modern-day workforce.

CSBG Income Management Programs

Many CAAs reported funding programs that provided instruction in “financial literacy” and initiatives that built family assets, such as home ownership and individual development savings accounts. The programs also include:

- ✚ Changing the cost of basic necessities;
- ✚ Consumer credit and budget counseling;
- ✚ Business development;
- ✚ Energy conservation and energy consumer education programs, including weatherization;
- ✚ Tax counseling and tax preparation assistance, especially for the working poor; and
- ✚ Assistance for the elderly with claims for medical and other benefits.

Dozens of CAAs described a related group of activities that resulted in expanding the number of the working poor who claimed income tax credits or refunds for which they were eligible and who addressed other difficult financial issues. Others highlighted successes in changing the way low-income consumers are charged for necessary items, as in the case of Kentucky CAAs' utility rate leveraging, or in boosting the local economy by helping low-income workers become entrepreneurs and employers, as in Ohio.

Lower Consumer Bills, More Entrepreneurship Change Poverty Conditions

(Kentucky) Kentucky Association for Community Action participated in a 2004 utilities rate case before the Public Service Commission agreed to change the structure of electricity rates for vulnerable consumers. Its victory was the Kentucky Utilities Home Energy Assistance Program. The new program will make electric service more affordable for very-low-income consumers enrolled in the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program. It supports a credit during peak heating and cooling months, financed by utility rates.

By September 2005, the 17 CAAs had enrolled 1,270 families in 71 counties. The monthly benefit, credited in January, February, and March of 2005, was \$42 per month. This small sum is important to these very-low-income consumers; many subsist on fixed incomes, largely from SSI, of about \$600 per month.

(Ohio) Adams-Brown Counties Economic Opportunity Inc.'s Micro-Enterprise Development Program has provided business education classes for 121 low- and moderate-income entrepreneurs from 2002 to 2005; 27 have already started a new business or successfully expanded their existing business. The enterprises include a mobile café, a husband/wife team who remodel and resell homes, truck delivery services, and the "World Wrestling Coalition," a family entertainment initiative. These small businesses have expanded the economies of their respective communities and created new jobs. More program graduates are still saving and planning their own future ventures. The CAA mobilized private funds, a state grant, and used CSBG to fund the program start-up.

The reports in Section IV corroborate the fact that HHS asset-development grants and Department of Treasury funds were received by many local agencies. The income management category also includes energy efficiency investments and education, which typically are coordinated with delivery of the Weatherization or LIHEAP programs run by almost 800 CAAs.

CSBG Housing Programs

Support for developing affordable housing and related community improvements made up 8% of CSBG expenditures, or \$45 million, in 52 states. The modest CSBG contribution indicates that it is used as “soft money” to develop programs and attract more substantial investments. CSBG supports development and coordination of the projects whose funding is included as part of the Section IV report on “other HUD funding,” domestic violence responses, and “USDA (nonfood) programs.” However, significant federal and state housing and community development funding is also combined with CSBG.

CAAs organize and provide services that assist people seeking affordable housing. These can include case management to end or avoid homelessness, assistance in securing rental assistance, and/or help with the process of becoming a homeowner. Typically, CSBG-coordinated housing programs use a number of approaches to improve the shelter and living environment of their participants, such as:

- ✚ Home ownership counseling and loan assistance;
- ✚ Affordable housing financing, 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
- ✚ Rural housing and infrastructure development.

The project in Nevada described below shows the ways CSBG is used to build partnerships with private industry in response to workforce needs. CSBG-supported leadership achieves successes for a local government and economy as well as for the working families who need affordable homes.

Many CAAs are deeply involved in providing transitional services to the homeless as well as having programs to respond immediately when eviction or dangerous conditions threaten families with imminent homelessness.

Employer-CAA Partnerships for Affordable Homes Meet Workforce Needs

(Nevada) The economy in fast-growing Reno, NV needs service workers and laborers, but local employers face workforce turnover because their employees cannot find affordable housing.

Renters move often, commute long distances and have uncertain housing arrangements.

Community Service Agency of Reno has implemented several innovative housing finance strategies to allow Reno's low-wage workforce to buy homes near their jobs. One is a revolving loan fund, which solves the problem of down-payment requirements that exceed the slim savings of low-wage workers. It provides up to 4% of the purchase price of the home, secured by a second deed of trust payable when the family sells or refinances the home.











In FY 2005, 86 families in the program became owners for the first time in the Truckee Meadows community. The \$150,000 loan fund was raised from CSA's business partners and the Washoe County Home Consortium. CSA's CSBG-funded staff takes applications, verifies eligibility, coordinates with realtors and lenders, and assures that participants attend the home buyer classes.

CSBG Emergency Services Programs

CAAs in 52 states reported spending more than \$96 million on CSBG-funded emergency services.

Emergency programs typically combat the many kinds of crises that disproportionately endanger the poor. Families in desperate circumstances often come first to their local CAA. Crisis management services, together with information about opportunities or prompt referral, can help families stabilize their situation and avoid major setbacks on the road to self-sufficiency.

Crisis management services typically include one or more of the following:

-  Linkages with other services and organizations to assemble a combination of short-term resources and longer-term support;
-  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 hotlines; and
-  Natural disaster planning, preparation, and response to help all affected citizens.

While some funding sources listed in Section IV, such as LIHEAP, TANF or HUD's Homeless Assistance Program, provide individual emergency assistance for specific groups, CSBG's flexibility means that it is uniquely suited to meet whatever short-term needs stand in the way of stability for low-income workers and newly poor families.

CAAs also reinforce other local emergency service providers. They may support the collection, storage and distribution of community donations of food, clothing and fuel for many other community organizations.

CAAs Provide the Backup for Community Emergency Recovery Teams

(Pennsylvania) The North Hills Community Outreach (NHCO) has been recognized by President George W. Bush as an effective interfaith, nonprofit organization that addresses the spiritual, emotional, physical, and material needs of people in crisis, hardship and poverty. CSBG supports the staff that organizes the community and coordinates the delivery of NHCO resources. Hurricane Ivan brought widespread flooding on September 17, 2004 that affected thousands of families in NHCO's service area; many uninsured families and small businesses lost everything. Following the flood, NHCO CSBG funded staff mobilized and coordinated many resources, both human and financial, to aid the affected families and businesses. Staff matched donations with flood victims' needs, organized volunteers to provide emotional support to those recovering from their losses, and directed residents to additional resources.

The NHCO then formed the Business Recovery Advisory Committee, which facilitated contacts between 22 flooded small business owners and volunteer managers; the managers provided expert guidance in marketing, accounting, taxes, insurance, and strategies for moving forward. The Business Recovery Advisory Committee also mobilized donations of computers, fax machines, and other office equipment for the affected businesses.

In FY 2005, 38 small businesses received tangible aid and services valued at \$207,423. Eight hundred families, including 200 retirees' households, received NHCO flood recovery assistance. Donations totaling \$376,388 worth of furniture, equipment, food and household goods were distributed.

CAAs' staff also ensures that hospitals, schools and local governments, as well as organizations such as the United Way, are aware of urgent needs and that all establish systems for working together when emergencies strike.

CSBG emergency funds are often used to help families directly, but significant resource commitments are associated with changing community conditions that can lead to crises for individuals and the wider community. In 2005, communities everywhere were receptive to leadership that moved all sectors to better planning for major disasters, and CAAs stepped up in numerous areas, as typified by the California initiative described below.

CAA Leaders Fix Emergency Response Deficits and Support Better Response and Recovery

(California) Preparation is an essential part of any crisis response. Mendocino County's largely mountainous terrain is traversed by narrow winding roads linking the county's scattered communities. A major natural disaster would severely challenge the access and response capability of emergency services. Residents could be without help for at least 72 hours.

The leaders of North Coast Opportunities' (NCO) programs saw the need and then took the lead to fill the gap in response planning, training, and practice. Staff was needed to provide training; in collaboration with the Mendocino Emergency Service Authority (MESA), NCO's CSBG-funded staff recruited an advisory committee and won grants for AmeriCorps VISTA volunteers to work on this project. NCO housed and supervised them.

Funding to fill one other critical gap was needed: lack of liability insurance prevented the local fire departments and other emergency responders from giving citizens training in emergency response. NCO solved the problem with CSBG funds and purchased insurance for citizens undergoing the training. CSBG funds and private donations have also purchased the training kits for low-income participants. NCO manages the partnership. In 2005, NCO trained 25 people as trainers; in three years they expect that 360 trainers and 1,000 citizens will be sharing and rehearsing their skills in responding to disasters.

CSBG Nutrition Programs

The CSBG network in 52 states reported that it used almost \$42 million of CSBG funds to support and expand the nutrition programs identified in Section IV, such as HHS Community Food and Nutrition, USDA programs, summer food programs for Head Start, day care and youth programs, and meals for the elderly. CAA nutrition programs typically rely heavily on private donations and volunteers and involve one or more of the following:

- ✚ Organizing and operating food banks;
- ✚ Supporting food banks of faith-based and civic organization partners with food supplies, food storage facilities and/or management support;
- ✚ Counseling about family and children's nutrition, and food preparation;
- ✚ Enhancing nutrition for elderly persons living independently;
- ✚ Preparing and delivering meals, especially to the homebound elderly;
- ✚ Providing food in group settings; and
- ✚ Initiating self-help projects, such as community gardens and canneries, and food buying groups.

The Diner's Choice initiative in eastern Washington, described below, combines sound nutrition, support for local small businesses, and appealing incentives for low-income retirees to eat well while getting out on the town.

Creative CSBG Investment Nourishes Local Businesses, Retirees' Health, Everyone's Spirits

(Washington) By September 2005, the Rural Resources Diner's Choice Program had provided 30,000 meals at restaurants and 16,000 home-delivered restaurant meals to more than 1,000 participants in rural Stevens, Ferry and Pend Oreille Counties. Selected senior citizens whom Rural Resources case managers deem at nutritional risk are eligible to receive up to twelve Diner's Choice meal coupons per month, good for one meal at participating restaurants in the tri-county area. Meals are selected from a special menu that offers only nutritionally balanced meals, priced at the vouchers' value. The CAA also organizes volunteers to pick up and deliver take-out Diner's Choice meals to home-bound seniors.

The Rural Resources CSBG case managers refer qualified retirees to the Diner's Choice Program. CSBG supports the in-depth assessments and reimburses the restaurants for the nutritional vouchers. The Rural Resources leadership developed and maintained the relationships with participating restaurants, including designing appropriate menus, establishing a voucher system, and engaging the participants who have fun while eating well.

CSBG Linkage Programs

CAAs in 52 states spent \$94 million, or 16% of their CSBG funds, on Linkage initiatives. Linkage programs can involve any or all of a variety of local activities which CSBG alone can support, given the block grant's statutory mandate to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

In some cases, a linkage project results in a system that literally "links" communities, organizations, businesses and individuals by filling "gaps" with new community assets.

CSBG Builds the (Virtual) Bridge Linking Citizens and Services

(California) In 2005, the Amador-Tuolumne Community Action Agency organized the InfoNet project in response to a local foundation's needs assessment. The Sonora Area Foundation had, in 2003, conducted a series of comprehensive needs assessments for Tuolumne County residents and concluded that there was little awareness about available community-based services. Ninety-two percent of the approximately 53,000 residents live in small communities outside Sonora city limits, and the mountainous terrain, inclement weather, and lack of proper transportation make access to services and to community news extremely difficult.

The CAAs strengthened the community's access to health and social services by designing and implementing an online Information and Assistance service directed to low-wage workers, retired workers, people with disabilities, the homeless, Latinos and Native Americans.

By 2005, the InfoNet Project's three websites (www.infonettc.org, www.infonetac.org, www.infonetcc.org) contained 830 listings of nonprofit and public service organizations. The listings provide a uniform format for, and detailed information about: hours of operation, contacts, description of services, eligibility requirements, fees for services, accessibility accommodations for people with disabilities, languages available, application attachments and much more. Organizations can efficiently update information and receive mail and inquiries. By the end of 2005, the websites have informed over 300 visitors a day and more than 12,500 a month.

Further possible activities include:

- ✚ Other types of coordination among programs, facilities and shared resources through information systems, communications systems and shared procedures;
- ✚ Community needs assessments, followed by community planning, organization and advocacy to meet these needs;
- ✚ Creation of coalitions for community changes; for example, reducing crime or bringing businesses into partnership with low-income neighborhoods to plan long-term development; and
- ✚ Tangible efforts to link resources physically, such as transportation to medical care and jobs, after-school rides to children's programs, and services that travel to the recipients, such as mobile clinics or recreational programs.






The CSBG funding for neighborhood centers and the staff members who meet with neighborhood leaders, offer communications materials and media, and support for public meetings, planning and projects that can be critical to seeing projects to final implementation. CSBG ensures that the CAA is an institution which supports local residents through their own extended, multi-stage projects.

CSBG Self-Sufficiency Programs

CAAs in all 52 states reported that they spent more than \$102 million from CSBG on self-sufficiency programs. This figure is 10% higher than in FY 2004 and continues a nine-year-long growth trend in CSBG investments in such initiatives.

All activities funded by the CSBG encourage self-sufficiency, but CAAs in nearly all states have created a formal program for a limited number of participants. This section provides data on those formal programs, which now absorb nearly one-fifth of CSBG and which coordinate funding from many other federal and state programs that support employment and skill development.

These “Family Development” or “Self-Sufficiency” programs offer a continuum of services to assist families in becoming more financially independent. They generally include a comprehensive, case management framework for selecting and offering supportive services that promote, empower, and nurture individuals and families seeking economic self-sufficiency. At a minimum, they include the following elements:

-  A comprehensive assessment of the issues facing the family or family members and of the resources the family brings to address these issues;
-  A written plan for becoming more financially independent and self-supporting;
-  A comprehensive mix of services that are selected to help the participant(s) implement the plan;
-  Professional staff members who are flexible and can establish trusting, long-term relationships with program participants; and
-  A formal methodology used to track and evaluate progress as well as to adjust the plan as needed.

In the typical program, trained case managers help families analyze their economic, social, medical, and educational needs and goals. Families develop a formal plan, usually written, containing the activities they will undertake and the services the CAA will provide (or coordinate with other providers) to help them attain their goals. Typically, a family receives one or more kinds of support for at least several months.

A CAA's Long-Term Commitment Keeps Children and Their Family Stable

(Minnesota) Alice is a 66-year-old grandmother raising her four grandchildren, ages 16, 4, 3 and 1, because the children's mother has a drug addiction and has been in jail. When Alice took in the children, her expanded family exceeded the maximum number of occupants allowed in her apartment, and they were evicted.

Thanks to the Scott Carver Dakota CAP, a CSBG-funded community outreach coordinator helped Alice develop a Family Partnership Plan to regain her independence. The three youngest children were enrolled in Head Start. Kids-N-Kinship matched the 16-year-old with a mentor, and Salvation Army agreed to pay for a summer camp. Salvation Army and the Burnsville Center also donated school supplies and school clothes. The family received emergency assistance with food, rent, and energy bills until the coordinator had helped Alice gain legal custody of the children; thereafter they could live in subsidized housing and receive child support through a "Relative Care" grant. Alice once again has stable housing and adequate resources to provide a safe home for her grandchildren.

CSBG Health Programs

CAAs in 52 states spent more than \$25 million on CSBG-funded health initiatives. The local agency programs typically are designed to mobilize partners to identify and combat the variety of health problems that can keep a family in poverty or to fill gaps in the care and coverage available in the community. Typically, the CSBG-funded resources and staff get a program started. CSBG funds also can support non-medical services, such as income verification or translation that enhance the project. Therefore, CSBG health programs have included:

- ✚ Recruitment of uninsured children to the state Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP);
- ✚ Recruitment of volunteer medical personnel to assist uninsured low-income families;
- ✚ Assistance with pharmaceutical donation and discount programs;
- ✚ Health-related information for all ages, including Medicare prescription card enrollment and claims filing;
- ✚ Immunization outreach;
- ✚ Prevention of unhealthful behavior and encouragement of exercise and sound nutrition;
- ✚ Outreach and organizing of periodic screenings for serious health problems such as tuberculosis, breast cancer, and HIV infection, and for mental health disorders;
- ✚ Health screening of all children participating in agency programs; and
- ✚ Primary preventive health services including dental care, well-baby check-ups, and education about first-aid.

The CSBG-supported health initiatives described below illustrate the activities that fill gaps in the supply of medical care, either by providing non-medical services such as education about healthful behavior, help with medical paperwork, and mobilizing volunteers, or by arranging for pharmaceutical donations and discounts as well as providing outreach to those who can benefit.

CSBG Can Fill Gaps in Health Care Whether Unique or Universal***Preventing Unhealthy Choices:***

(Alabama) The Jefferson County Committee for Economic Opportunity (JCCEO) Substance Abuse Program participated in a strategic planning coalition to prevent substance abuse in Jefferson, Blount, and St. Clair Counties. JCCEO agreed to create and manage a comprehensive community-based Community Substance Abuse Program for the public-private coalition. By 2005, JCCEO served youth, their parents, and their schools in most neighborhoods in Birmingham, Alabama. Ever-increasing numbers of students and parents participate in the monthly Neighborhood Association and Housing Community Service meetings and activities that JCCEO has mobilized. CSBG funding supports the community organizing, outreach and planning, while state funding supports the program's direct services.

(Arkansas) Since 1998, the Crawford-Sebastian Community Development Council, Inc. has used its Community Services Block Grant funds to plan, operate, and support the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program while state grants cover the direct service delivery. The results are already showing. State data for Crawford County showed 68 fewer unwed births in 2004 compared to 1998, despite a population increase of about 2 to 2.5% each year. Sebastian County experienced a decline of 8 births in just one year, in spite of population growth.

(North Dakota) In 2005, Dakota Prairie Community Action Agency realized it was essential to reach out and provide information and assistance to retired workers about signing up for the Medicare Prescription Drug Cards. Many of them were confused about what to do, and it was nearing the deadline when they would have lost a portion of the \$600 credit available. Dakota Prairie CAA set up an information table during their regular commodity food distribution and asked all who came in if they had signed up for the drug card. The ones who had not were given information on how to do so, and appointments were made for those who wanted more extensive help applying online.

Utilizing minimal CSBG staff time, computer access and CSBG-supported office space, 11 low-income retirees signed up to save \$6,600 collectively in their first year. More than 20 others were educated about their choices until they felt equipped to proceed to capture the savings on their own.

Other CSBG Programs

As shown in Figure 14, nearly \$18 million, or 3%, was used for “other” programs, since some CSBG projects defy even general statutory categories. For example, CAAs’ can undertake long-term projects that may result in significant changes for many residents. The successful multi-year campaign to put a stop to predatory lending practices in Pennsylvania’s low-income communities is one example.

CSBG Means CAAs Can Stay the Long Course to Achieve Systemic Change

(Pennsylvania) In Pennsylvania, the Community Action Committee of the Lehigh Valley (CACLV) has been working for a decade on the problem of predatory lenders in Allentown. Its staff investigated hundreds of cases of “property flipping” within a single (primarily Hispanic) neighborhood. “Property flipping” means that a realty organization buys a low-priced property and, within days, resells it at much higher cost to a buyer who cannot qualify for conventional credit. The buyer is offered loans with a very high interest rate, often with large balloon payments at the end. Foreclosure is all but inevitable, leading to neighborhood decay, and leaving victims homeless and financially ruined. CACLV advocated for individual victims of these practices, but it also developed a database of property transactions and publicized the general problem locally and statewide.

In FY 2005, the CAAs’ multi-year CSBG-funded effort to publicize and advocate against these predators bore fruit. U.S. Attorney Patrick Meehan announced federal indictments against two of the major predators in Allentown (based in part on the CACLV research).

CACLV has used the subsequent publicity as an opportunity to educate the public about avoiding predatory lenders and to launch their new predatory lending hotline. Consumers who need assistance or information may call and reach a staff person to assist them in English or Spanish. Legal assistance is also available. Not only will CACLV’s hotline help individuals, the information they gather about predatory lending activities will be an invaluable tool for prosecuting offenders and defending Allentown’s neighborhoods. CSBG has funded the entire campaign.

CSBG-Supported Programs for Youth and Seniors

Local reports on programs serving youth and seniors provided the following data on initiatives that exclusively assisted children from ages 6-17 and persons over 55 years of age. They do not include FY 2005 services or facilities that supported other family members or community segments, or that supported persons of all ages. Therefore, these data understate the range of CAA activities that affect school-age youth and seniors.

As Section III indicated, there were almost 2.3 million participants 6-17 years old, or 24% of CAA program participants, as well as nearly 1.7 million participants 55 years of age or older. Many CAA programs contribute to the well-being of school-age children, from day care to health initiatives that discourage risky behavior. Some are comprehensive, permanent community systems, such as the West Virginia model described below, to engage at-risk young people in positive pursuits.

CAAs Build Long-Term Partnerships to Engage and Support Teens and Pre-Teens

(West Virginia) When Mercer County WV was designated one of the “100 Best Communities for Young People” in 2005 by the America’s Promise Alliance, it was the result of nine years of efforts by Community Action of South Eastern West Virginia (CASE WV) and its partners.

The Creating Opportunities for Youth Coalition (COFY), in which CASE WV has been a leader, is credited with bringing about a transformation of the community. COFY was born in 1998 when Windy Mountain Learning Center, a program of CASE WV, received a grant from the Governor’s Safe and Drug Free Communities Program, first to assess the level of high risk behavior of the youth in Mercer County, then to build a group of community partners to design preventative programs, and then to provide the resources to decrease high risk behavior among our youth.

Since 1999, COFY has ensured that more than 6,000 youth have received comprehensive services that include abstinence education, after-school and weekend activities, and cultural enrichment opportunities. Participants’ parents have attended classes about how to parent pre-teens and teens. . After helping launch the community plan, CASE WV provided the activities for more than 3,000 of the participants.

Fifty-one states reported that their network spent more than \$56 million of CSBG on youth programs and almost \$56 million supporting programs for their communities' older residents. It is possible to estimate some of the CSBG-coordinated resources for seniors' programs from Section IV's data above. Not only did CAAs report \$114 million in Older American Act projects and \$68 million in state-funded seniors' programs, they also provided USDA nutrition programs to the elderly as well as the housing, medical transportation, weatherization and energy assistance programs for which vulnerable older individuals are given priority. In this area as in others, CSBG is used to initiate and coordinate direct services and volunteers or to provide support not available using only funds from other sources.

CAAs Support Faith-Based Partnerships That Build Communities and Character

Missouri) North East Community Action Corporation developed its Faith in Action Program in order to meet the needs of Randolph County's retired workers who are isolated and living on limited incomes. The CSBG staff created a partnership with the faith-based World Changers and the Baptist Association of Randolph County. World Changers mobilized two hundred young people to donate a week each of labor. Working side by side with North East Community Action Corporation's Weatherization experts, the teams rehabilitated eleven elderly retirees' homes. Using materials funded by a grant from the Federal Home Loan Bank, the volunteer crews repaired roofs, siding, and windows, painted as necessary, and undertook light construction projects such as providing wheelchair ramps.

VI. Trends in Network Resources and Expenditures, FY 2001 - FY 2005

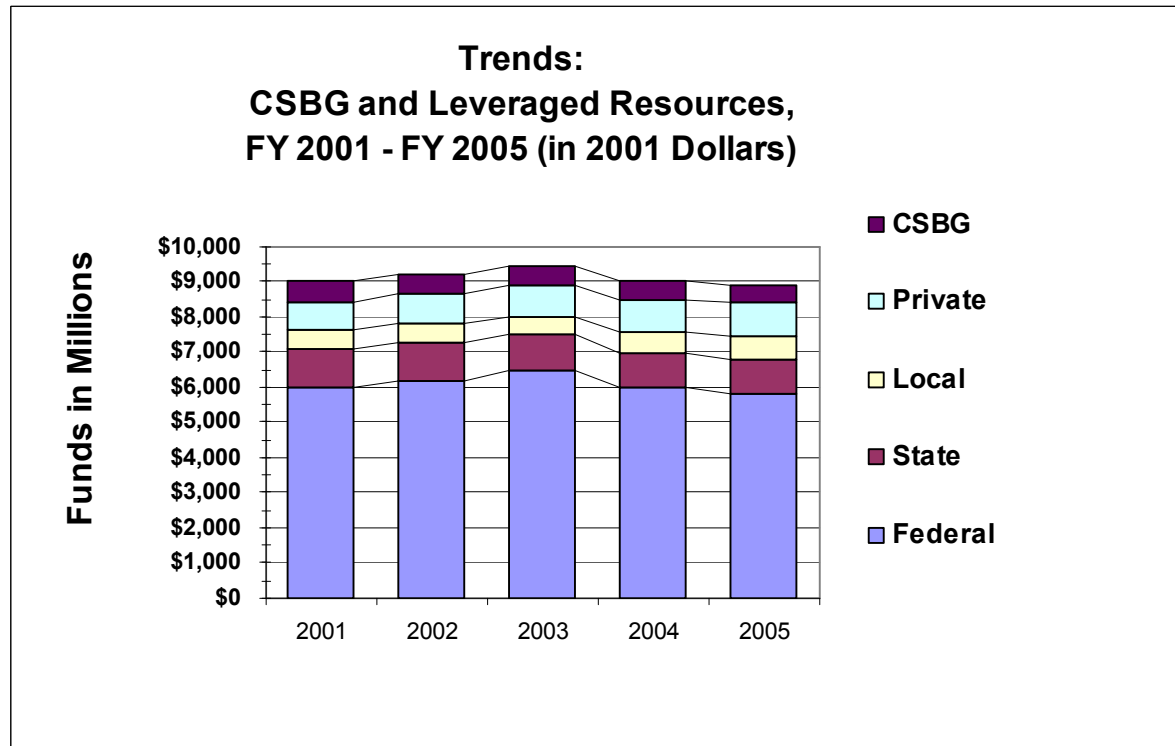
Introduction

This section describes the five-year trends in the CAA network's resources and includes data from the 50 states that reported fully in all five years. First, it tracks the inflation-adjusted levels of the resources including CSBG. Next, it presents an analysis of the real value of CSBG appropriations from FY 2001 through FY 2005.

All Network Resources and Expenditures

Figure 15 shows the network's funding from all federal, state, local and private sources including the CSBG itself. The inflation-adjusted purchasing power of those resources was a little lower in FY 2005, 99% of their value in 2001. Federal funds and CSBG were 3% and 7% lower respectively. However, all non-federal funds combined had grown even though the value of state funding had decreased 9%. Local government and private sector contributions had grown 18% and 16% respectively, after adjusting for inflation.

When compared to the real value of the previous year's resources, the network's resources had also dropped by 1%. Federal funds were 3% lower, but state funding grew by 2%; local government funding rose 9%, and private donations of funds and goods to the network were 5% higher than in FY 2004. This marked the fifth year of continuous expansion of private resources provided to the network. (The private resources described here do not include a monetized value for volunteer hours.)

Figure 15

In FY 2005, the 50 states' CSBG expenditures, adjusted for inflation, were matched by \$4.94 in non-federal funding, a ratio 13% higher than five years earlier. The comparisons are shown in Table 16.

Table 16
CSBG Leveraging Trends: Value of the Network's State, Local and Private Resources v. CSBG Funds, FY 2000, FY 2003 and FY 2004

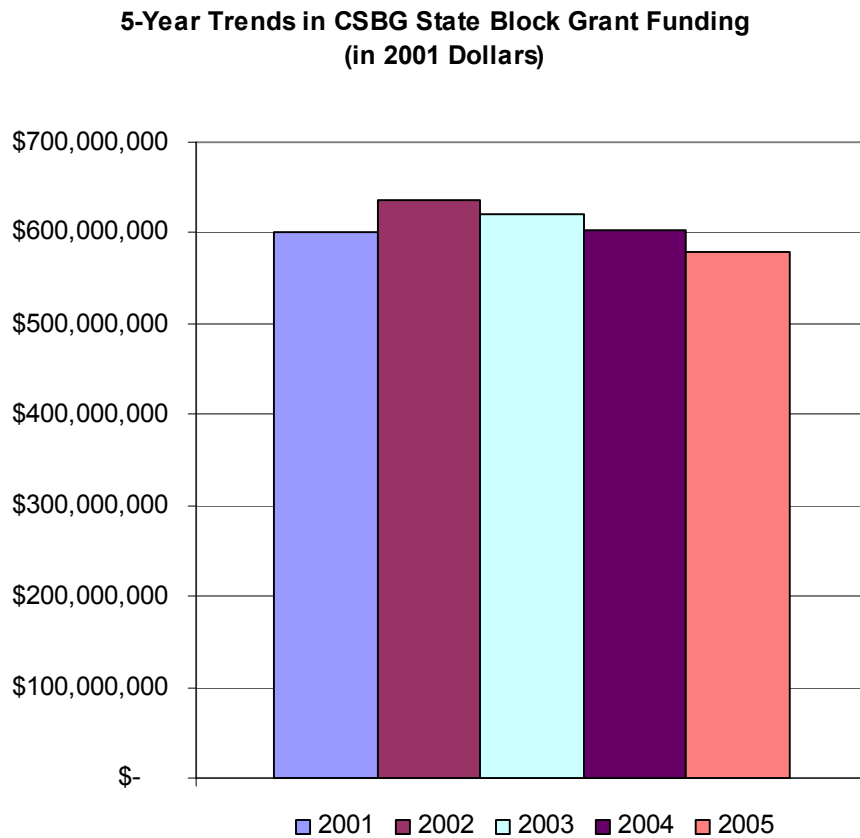
Non-Federal Resources	2001 Funds Leveraged per \$1.00 of CSBG	2004 Funds Leveraged per \$1.00 of CSBG	2005 Funds Leveraged per \$1.00 of CSBG
State	\$1.97	\$1.79	\$1.93
Local	\$0.94	\$1.04	\$1.19
Private (including volunteer hours)	\$1.45	\$1.64	\$1.82
All Non-Federal*	\$4.36	\$4.47	\$4.94

In Section IV, a similar 2005 leveraging analysis includes all 52 states reporting in 2005; those ratios will vary slightly from the above because this table includes only the 50 states that reported in each of the years shown. See: CSBG/IS Statistical Report, 2001, NASCSP, p. 35. CSBG/IS Statistical Report, 2004, NASCSP, p. 79.

Trends in CSBG Appropriations

State block grant appropriations had increased in FY 2001 and FY 2002 and declined thereafter from their peak of \$650 million to less than \$637 million in FY 2005. Figure 16 provides a closer look at the changes in the real value of CSBG resources; CSBG's real purchasing power was 3% lower than a year earlier and 4% below 2001.

Figure 16



Conclusion

In FY 2005, the CSBG network reported real one-year growth in state, local and private funds. The cuts in federal funding were not fully offset by these gains, and the network's real purchasing power was at its lowest point in five years. The ranks of the poor and near-poor in need of CAA services had grown; there were over 1.1 million newly-poor individuals at the beginning of FY 2005. Nevertheless, with shrinking resources, CAAs reached nearly 15 million people in more than 6 million families, serving more than a fifth of all those living in poverty and another one million near-poor families.

Endnotes

¹ See *Historical Poverty Tables* at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/hstpov2.html>

² See *Poverty Thresholds 2004* at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh04.html>

³ Carmen DeNavas-Walt, Bernadette D. Proctor and Cheryl Hill Lee, *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2004*, Current Population Reports, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC, 2005, 10, 14.

⁴ Meg Power and Jennifer Clark, *Poverty Trends for Workers and their Families in 2004*, Economic Opportunity Studies, Washington, DC, November 2004, www.opportunitystudies.org/low-income-program-links/

See also DeNavas-Walt, Proctor and Lee, 10.

⁵ The National Governors Association and the National Association of State Budget Officers, *The Fiscal Survey of States* (Washington, DC, December 2005).

⁶ DeNavas-Walt, Proctor and Lee, 10, 16.

⁷ The HHS distribution table is available at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/csbhg/html/fy2005allocations.html>

⁸ DeNavas-Walt, Proctor and Lee, 10.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Data from NC were not submitted in the standard format and, as a result, were not included in analyses of individual characteristics.

¹¹ The National Association for State Community Services Programs, *Head Start and Community Action FY 2003* (Washington, DC, 2004).

¹² DeNavas-Walt, Proctor and Lee, 10.

¹³ The Federal Poverty Guideline for 2005 is available at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/05poverty.shtml>

¹⁴ The U.S. Census Bureau records the number of *individuals* living in poverty in each state, but the CSBG/IS records the number of *households* with incomes below the poverty guideline in each state. The number of individuals in poverty served by each state's CAAs can be reasonably well estimated by multiplying the number of participant families by the average family size to obtain a count of individuals, and then multiplying all individuals by the percentage of CAA families with incomes at or below the poverty threshold in the state. Puerto Rico was omitted from calculations of the number of individuals in poverty served, even though they submitted data on this item, because Puerto Rico is not included in state-by-state Census Bureau data on individuals living in poverty.

¹⁵ Family totals and the network's share are based on comparisons to the average monthly caseload of families during FY 2005, shown by the Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov//programs/ofa/caseload/caseloadindex.htm>

¹⁶ Data from NC were not submitted in the standard format and, as a result, were not included in the analyses of the proportions of CAA participants surveyed who had a physical or mental disability.

¹⁷ Heather Boushey, *Staying Employed After Welfare: Work Supports and Job Quality Vital to Employment Tenure and Wage Growth*, EPI Briefing Paper, Economic Policy Institute (Washington, DC, June 2002), http://www.epi.org/content.cfm/briefingpapers_bp128

¹⁸ The National Association for State Community Services Programs, *Head Start and Community Action FY 2003* (Washington, DC, 2004).

¹⁹ Independent Sector, *Dollar Value of a Volunteer Hour: 1980-2005* (Washington, DC, 2006), http://www.independentsector.org/programs/research/volunteer_time.html

²⁰ <http://www.nascsp.org>

State-by-State Detailed Tables

FY 2005

Appendix A

APPENDIX TABLE 1
SOURCES OF ALL CSBG FUNDS EXPENDED IN FY 2005

State	FY 2005 State Block Grant Funds Obligated	Carryover from FY 2004	All Federal CSBG Resources	State Appropriated CSBG Funds	Total CSBG Resources
Alabama	\$9,498,754		\$9,498,754	\$800,000	\$10,298,754
Alaska	\$2,399,634		\$2,399,634		\$2,399,634
Arizona	\$4,518,914	\$1,051,495	\$5,570,409	\$506,508	\$6,076,917
Arkansas	\$8,277,506		\$8,277,506		\$8,277,506
California	\$56,499,723		\$56,499,723		\$56,499,723
Colorado	\$5,549,012		\$5,549,012		\$5,549,012
Connecticut	\$7,496,127	\$1,200,545	\$8,696,672	\$3,299,823	\$11,996,495
Delaware	\$3,380,125		\$3,380,125		\$3,380,125
Dist. of Columbia	\$10,760,000	\$192,156	\$10,952,156		\$10,952,156
Florida	\$9,724,317	\$8,560,111	\$18,284,428		\$18,284,428
Georgia	\$15,578,369	\$1,732,814	\$17,311,183	\$550,400	\$17,861,583
Hawaii	\$2,690,889	\$802,604	\$3,493,493		\$3,493,493
Idaho	\$3,307,745		\$3,307,745		\$3,307,745
Illinois	\$28,872,683	\$2,161,671	\$31,034,354		\$31,034,354
Indiana	\$7,620,639	\$1,095,497	\$8,716,136		\$8,716,136
Iowa	\$6,858,167		\$6,858,167		\$6,858,167
Kansas	\$2,282,831	\$2,515,987	\$4,798,818		\$4,798,818
Kentucky	\$5,052,463	\$5,563,718	\$10,616,181	\$110,968	\$10,727,149
Louisiana	\$8,544,044	\$6,028,804	\$14,572,848		\$14,572,848
Maine	\$3,387,403		\$3,387,403	\$15,000	\$3,402,403
Maryland	\$8,695,068		\$8,695,068	\$82,255	\$8,777,323
Massachusetts	\$14,265,425	\$833,447	\$15,098,872		\$15,098,872
Michigan	\$19,643,119	\$4,104,900	\$23,748,019		\$23,748,019
Minnesota	\$7,625,557		\$7,625,557	\$4,000,000	\$11,625,557
Mississippi	\$10,131,344		\$10,131,344		\$10,131,344
Missouri	\$11,899,320	\$6,481,631	\$18,380,951		\$18,380,951
Montana	\$3,029,349		\$3,029,349		\$3,029,349
Nebraska	\$4,161,832	\$174,679	\$4,336,511		\$4,336,511
Nevada	\$3,089,649	\$136,463	\$3,226,112		\$3,226,112
New Hampshire	\$2,884,793	\$840,170	\$3,724,963		\$3,724,963
New Jersey	\$17,167,447	\$12,581	\$17,180,028		\$17,180,028
New Mexico	\$3,404,704	\$42,358	\$3,447,062		\$3,447,062
New York	\$52,250,187	\$3,215,939	\$55,466,126		\$55,466,126
North Carolina	\$16,851,514		\$16,851,514		\$16,851,514
North Dakota	\$2,406,830	\$727,774	\$3,134,604		\$3,134,604
Ohio	\$20,494,292	\$1,648,944	\$22,143,236		\$22,143,236
Oklahoma	\$7,163,291		\$7,163,291	\$663,276	\$7,826,567
Oregon	\$4,483,081	\$1,037,118	\$5,520,199		\$5,520,199
Pennsylvania	\$25,224,821	\$2,952,880	\$28,177,701		\$28,177,701
Puerto Rico	\$26,695,491		\$26,695,491		\$26,695,491
Rhode Island	\$3,350,175	\$236,091	\$3,586,266	\$459,769	\$4,046,035
South Carolina	\$10,178,511		\$10,178,511		\$10,178,511
South Dakota	\$3,007,696		\$3,007,696		\$3,007,696
Tennessee	\$12,042,979	\$1,015,664	\$13,058,643		\$13,058,643
Texas	\$27,644,991	\$614,897	\$28,259,888		\$28,259,888
Utah	\$2,570,158	\$780,730	\$3,350,888	\$49,300	\$3,400,188
Vermont	\$3,409,532	\$189,728	\$3,599,260		\$3,599,260
Virginia	\$9,667,055	\$469,236	\$10,136,291	\$1,500,000	\$11,636,291
Washington	\$5,786,991		\$5,786,991	\$560,000	\$6,346,991
West Virginia	\$6,139,341	\$818,983	\$6,958,324		\$6,958,324
Wisconsin	\$7,227,237	\$269,325	\$7,496,562		\$7,496,562
Wyoming	\$2,609,012	\$318,922	\$2,927,934		\$2,927,934
Total	\$557,500,137	\$57,827,862	\$615,327,999	\$12,597,299	\$627,925,298
Count	52	33	52	13	52

APPENDIX TABLE 1

USES OF ALL CSBG FUNDS EXPENDED IN FY 2005

State	<u>Eligible Entities</u>		<u>State Administration</u>		<u>Discretionary</u>		Total Amount	Funds to be Carried Over to FY 2006
	Amount	Planned	Amount	Planned	Amount	Planned		
Alabama	\$9,250,845	\$11,039,268	\$247,909	\$581,013	\$0	\$0	\$9,498,754	\$2,121,527
Alaska	\$2,315,443	\$2,258,628	\$84,191	\$118,875			\$2,399,634	
Arizona	\$5,160,627	\$5,922,203	\$228,922	\$262,259	\$180,860	\$260,815	\$5,570,409	\$1,189,871
Arkansas	\$7,442,320	\$7,754,864	\$399,564	\$430,826	\$435,622	\$430,826	\$8,277,506	\$733,735
California	\$51,260,971	\$51,260,971	\$2,824,986	\$2,824,986	\$2,413,766	\$2,413,766	\$56,499,723	
Colorado	\$4,994,113	\$4,994,113	\$231,804	\$277,450	\$323,095	\$277,450	\$5,549,012	
Connecticut	\$7,735,302	\$7,089,725	\$542,341	\$442,638	\$419,029	\$339,187	\$8,696,672	\$147,557
Delaware	\$3,042,113	\$3,042,113	\$168,249	\$169,006	\$169,763	\$169,006	\$3,380,125	
Dist. of Columbia	\$9,911,044	\$9,911,044	\$520,556	\$520,556	\$520,556	\$520,556	\$10,952,156	
Florida	\$17,523,298	\$17,120,221	\$587,130	\$920,868	\$174,000	\$376,261	\$18,284,428	\$7,505,713
Georgia	\$16,325,924	\$17,000,000	\$859,259		\$126,000		\$17,311,183	\$1,802,737
Hawaii	\$3,295,366	\$3,854,584	\$198,127	\$304,665	\$0	\$0	\$3,493,493	\$665,756
Idaho	\$2,968,172	\$2,968,172	\$164,898	\$164,898	\$174,675	\$174,675	\$3,307,745	
Illinois	\$28,218,273	\$28,384,325	\$1,308,958	\$1,308,958	\$1,507,123	\$2,402,625	\$31,034,354	\$2,978,950
Indiana	\$7,776,290	\$9,489,356	\$461,340	\$461,340	\$478,506	\$643,201	\$8,716,136	\$1,878,031
Iowa	\$6,583,843	\$6,583,843	\$274,324	\$274,324			\$6,858,167	
Kansas	\$4,408,239	\$4,655,094	\$186,676	\$199,006	\$203,903	\$318,227	\$4,798,818	\$2,889,496
Kentucky	\$10,388,734	\$10,305,698	\$227,447	\$377,332			\$10,616,181	\$4,706,481
Louisiana	\$13,659,373	\$14,032,658	\$808,002	\$743,824	\$105,473	\$100,000	\$14,572,848	\$6,332,438
Maine	\$3,297,934	\$3,264,162	\$69,469	\$69,469	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$3,387,403	
Maryland	\$8,210,285	\$8,210,285	\$434,753	\$434,753	\$50,030	\$50,030	\$8,695,068	
Massachusetts	\$14,175,219	\$14,215,439	\$789,747	\$789,747	\$133,906	\$789,747	\$15,098,872	\$687,841
Michigan	\$21,519,896	\$23,550,630	\$927,956	\$1,582,933	\$1,300,167	\$2,380,760	\$23,748,019	\$3,766,304
Minnesota	\$6,863,002	\$6,863,002	\$381,277	\$381,277	\$381,278	\$381,278	\$7,625,557	
Mississippi	\$9,123,466	\$9,145,125	\$503,939	\$508,062	\$503,939	\$508,062	\$10,131,344	
Missouri	\$16,053,672	\$16,077,386	\$135,380	\$135,500	\$2,191,899	\$3,357,599	\$18,380,951	\$5,635,835
Montana	\$2,726,413	\$2,726,413	\$151,468	\$151,468	\$151,468	\$151,468	\$3,029,349	
Nebraska	\$3,975,320	\$3,975,320	\$115,087	\$172,619	\$246,104	\$254,570	\$4,336,511	\$220,430
Nevada	\$2,957,316	\$3,178,575	\$163,864	\$169,006	\$104,932	\$117,412	\$3,226,112	\$221,259
New Hampshire	\$3,238,680	\$3,042,113	\$210,952	\$145,526	\$275,331	\$169,006	\$3,724,963	\$503,850
New Jersey	\$15,551,965	\$15,604,792	\$866,933	\$866,933	\$761,130	\$866,933	\$17,180,028	\$118,384
New Mexico	\$3,201,283	\$2,468,263	\$177,849	\$135,754	\$67,930	\$111,072	\$3,447,062	\$152,277
New York	\$52,109,758	\$51,719,545	\$2,263,206	\$2,749,301	\$1,093,162	\$517,180	\$55,466,126	\$2,735,839
North Carolina	\$15,166,362	\$15,166,362	\$842,576	\$842,576	\$842,576	\$842,576	\$16,851,514	
North Dakota	\$2,766,459	\$3,399,382	\$159,696	\$248,934	\$208,449	\$294,666	\$3,134,604	\$808,378
Ohio	\$20,011,326	\$24,106,314	\$1,122,868	\$1,122,868	\$1,009,042	\$2,000,000	\$22,143,236	\$4,094,988
Oklahoma	\$7,005,235	\$7,790,280	\$66,601	\$374,109	\$91,455	\$374,109	\$7,163,291	\$787,781
Oregon	\$4,973,601	\$4,501,801	\$250,064	\$250,099	\$296,534	\$250,099	\$5,520,199	\$567,768
Pennsylvania	\$26,348,786	\$24,346,178	\$722,311	\$1,380,530	\$1,106,604	\$1,259,068	\$28,177,701	\$237,291
Puerto Rico	\$24,025,941	\$24,025,941	\$1,334,775	\$1,334,775	\$1,334,775	\$1,334,775	\$26,695,491	
Rhode Island	\$3,218,634	\$3,454,725	\$145,322	\$178,813	\$222,310	\$178,813	\$3,586,266	\$152,798
South Carolina	\$9,061,772	\$8,843,578	\$487,322	\$491,309	\$629,417	\$491,309	\$10,178,511	\$631,203
South Dakota	\$2,706,926	\$2,706,926	\$150,385	\$150,385	\$150,385	\$150,385	\$3,007,696	
Tennessee	\$12,429,353	\$12,972,243	\$629,290	\$629,290	\$0	\$0	\$13,058,643	\$989,042
Texas	\$25,047,315	\$27,462,880	\$1,226,817	\$1,525,716	\$1,985,756	\$1,525,716	\$28,259,888	
Utah	\$3,042,753	\$2,952,224	\$144,123	\$164,012	\$164,012	\$164,012	\$3,350,888	\$757,351
Vermont	\$3,106,677	\$3,210,710	\$158,542	\$167,832	\$334,041	\$167,832	\$3,599,260	\$274,235
Virginia	\$9,101,810	\$9,164,264	\$509,125	\$509,125	\$525,356	\$509,125	\$10,136,291	\$615,460
Washington	\$5,475,745	\$6,890,032	\$169,095	\$371,521	\$142,151	\$171,602	\$5,786,991	
West Virginia	\$6,425,593	\$7,019,952	\$334,377	\$496,112	\$198,354	\$375,244	\$6,958,324	\$954,481
Wisconsin	\$6,410,066	\$6,892,980	\$251,788	\$251,788	\$834,708	\$834,708	\$7,496,562	\$482,914
Wyoming	\$2,753,928	\$3,134,563	\$169,006	\$169,006	\$5,000	\$91,556	\$2,927,934	\$467,191
Total	\$564,342,781	\$579,749,265	\$26,390,646	\$29,333,972	\$24,594,572	\$29,117,307	\$615,327,999	\$58,815,192
Count	52	52	52	51	46	45	52	35

APPENDIX TABLE 3
STATE REPORTING PERIODS, FY 2005

State	Reporting Period	
	From	To
Alabama	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Alaska	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Arizona	7/1/2004	6/30/2005
Arkansas	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
California	1/1/2005	12/31/2005
Colorado	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Connecticut	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Delaware	7/1/2004	6/30/2005
Dist. of Columbia	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Florida	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Georgia	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Hawaii	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Idaho	1/1/2005	12/31/2005
Illinois	1/1/2005	12/31/2005
Indiana	1/1/2005	12/31/2005
Iowa	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Kansas	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Kentucky	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Louisiana	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Maine	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Maryland	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Massachusetts	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Michigan	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Minnesota	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Mississippi	1/1/2005	12/31/2005
Missouri	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Montana	1/1/2005	12/31/2005
Nebraska	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Nevada	7/1/2004	6/30/2005
New Hampshire	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
New Jersey	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
New Mexico	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
New York	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
North Carolina	7/1/2004	6/30/2005
North Dakota	1/1/2005	12/31/2005
Ohio	1/1/2005	12/31/2005
Oklahoma	1/1/2005	12/31/2005
Oregon	1/1/2005	12/31/2005
Pennsylvania	7/1/2004	6/30/2005
Puerto Rico	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Rhode Island	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
South Carolina	1/1/2005	12/31/2005
South Dakota	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Tennessee	7/1/2004	6/30/2005
Texas	1/1/2005	12/31/2005
Utah	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Vermont	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Virginia	7/1/2004	6/30/2005
Washington	1/1/2005	12/31/2005
West Virginia	1/1/2005	12/31/2005
Wisconsin	1/1/2005	12/31/2005
Wyoming	10/1/2004	9/30/2005
Count	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 4
ENTITIES RECEIVING CSBG FUNDS FROM THE 90% ALLOTMENT, FY 2005

State	CAAs	LPAs	Farmworker/ Migrant Organization	Farmworker Organizations also CAAs	Local Government	Local Govts also CAAs	"Others" by Statute	"Others" also counted as CAAs	Unduplicated Number of Eligible Entities
Alabama	21	1							22
Alaska	1								1
Arizona	10	1	1	1	6	6	4	4	11
Arkansas	16								16
California	54	4	5	2	25	25	3	1	63
Colorado	3				43	3			43
Connecticut	12	1							13
Delaware	1		1						2
Dist. of Columbia	1								1
Florida	31		1		16	16			32
Georgia	20				4				24
Hawaii	4								4
Idaho	6	1	1	1					7
Illinois	36		1		11	11	25	25	37
Indiana	24				1	1			24
Iowa	18		17	17	2	2			18
Kansas	8		1	1	1	1			8
Kentucky	23				2	2			23
Louisiana	42				21	21	21	21	42
Maine	11								11
Maryland	17	2			3	3			19
Massachusetts	25								25
Michigan	30		8	8	6	6			30
Minnesota	28				1	1	9		37
Mississippi	20								20
Missouri	19								19
Montana	10								10
Nebraska	9		1	1					9
Nevada	2	1			14				17
New Hampshire	6								6
New Jersey	23	4	1	1	6	6			27
New Mexico	8		1	1					8
New York	45		1		2	1	6	1	52
North Carolina	36				1	1			36
North Dakota	7								7
Ohio	52		1	1					52
Oklahoma	20								20
Oregon	18		1		6	6			19
Pennsylvania	42	2	1	1	11	11			44
Puerto Rico	4				2	2			4
Rhode Island	8								8
South Carolina	15								15
South Dakota	4								4
Tennessee	20				4	4			20
Texas	38		9	6	9		3		53
Utah	4				5				9
Vermont	5								5
Virginia	26				2	2			26
Washington	30	1	2	2	4	4			31
West Virginia	16		1	1					16
Wisconsin	16	2	1						19
Wyoming	17		1	1	11	11			17
Total	962	20	57	45	219	146	71	52	1,086
Count	52	11	21	15	27	23	7	5	52

APPENDIX TABLE 5
ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING DISCRETIONARY FUNDS, FY 2005

State	Awards to agencies for expansion	Competitive grants for exemplary or demonstration	Training or technical assistance for agencies	Statewide programs	General support	Other purpose	Total Funds
Alabama							
Alaska							
Arizona			\$136,076		\$8,000	\$36,784	\$180,860
Arkansas		\$166,315	\$13,700	\$76,800		\$178,807	\$435,622
California	\$561,725		\$165,000	\$20,000	\$1,234,280	\$432,761	\$2,413,766
Colorado	\$163,563	\$159,532					\$323,095
Connecticut			\$276,201		\$20,000	\$122,828	\$419,029
Delaware				\$33,335		\$136,428	\$169,763
Dist. of Columbia		\$38,556		\$482,000			\$520,556
Florida			\$95,000			\$79,000	\$174,000
Georgia			\$86,000		\$40,000		\$126,000
Hawaii							
Idaho			\$9,777		\$164,898		\$174,675
Illinois				\$1,276,132		\$230,991	\$1,507,123
Indiana			\$311,640		\$117,866	\$49,000	\$478,506
Iowa							
Kansas				\$70,000	\$54,500	\$79,403	\$203,903
Kentucky							
Louisiana					\$6,000	\$99,473	\$105,473
Maine						\$20,000	\$20,000
Maryland					\$50,030		\$50,030
Massachusetts			\$47,886	\$60,000	\$26,020		\$133,906
Michigan			\$120,532	\$419,636	\$255,772	\$504,227	\$1,300,167
Minnesota			\$55,000	\$140,000	\$186,278		\$381,278
Mississippi	\$78,939	\$275,000	\$150,000				\$503,939
Missouri		\$698,172	\$136,321	\$695,000		\$662,406	\$2,191,899
Montana		\$20,000		\$65,275	\$66,193		\$151,468
Nebraska			\$7,250	\$238,854			\$246,104
Nevada		\$39,048	\$3,972	\$13,856	\$48,056		\$104,932
New Hampshire	\$275,331						\$275,331
New Jersey		\$614,785		\$146,345			\$761,130
New Mexico			\$17,930		\$50,000		\$67,930
New York				\$383,000	\$673,811	\$36,351	\$1,093,162
North Carolina				\$258,671	\$583,905		\$842,576
North Dakota		\$45,849	\$12,000	\$63,078	\$87,522		\$208,449
Ohio			\$1,009,042				\$1,009,042
Oklahoma				\$13,950	\$645	\$76,860	\$91,455
Oregon	\$112,341		\$14,476	\$81,844	\$87,873		\$296,534
Pennsylvania			\$229,503	\$265,262	\$611,839		\$1,106,604
Puerto Rico		\$1,334,775					\$1,334,775
Rhode Island					\$222,310		\$222,310
South Carolina			\$71,013	\$558,404			\$629,417
South Dakota		\$97,178		\$53,207			\$150,385
Tennessee							
Texas		\$147,410	\$15,000	\$65,569	\$950,777	\$807,000	\$1,985,756
Utah			\$164,012				\$164,012
Vermont	\$42,800		\$56,224		\$168,659	\$66,358	\$334,041
Virginia				\$525,356			\$525,356
Washington			\$127,651			\$14,500	\$142,151
West Virginia		\$71,800	\$24,800	\$5,000	\$96,754		\$198,354
Wisconsin			\$93,202	\$741,506			\$834,708
Wyoming						\$5,000	\$5,000
Total	\$1,234,699	\$3,708,420	\$3,449,208	\$6,752,080	\$5,811,988	\$3,638,177	\$24,594,572
Count	6	13	27	26	25	19	46

APPENDIX TABLE 5-1 **PURPOSE OF GIVING DISCRETIONARY FUNDS, FY 2005**

State	Indian Tribes or tribal Organizations	Migrant or farmworker organizations	State subgrantee associations	Eligible entities	Other organizations	Total Funds
Alabama						
Alaska						
Arizona			\$136,076.00	\$8,000.00	\$36,784.00	\$180,860.00
Arkansas			\$192,507.00	\$166,315.00	\$76,800.00	\$435,622.00
California	\$7,648.00	\$100,000.00	\$140,000.00	\$1,733,357.00	\$432,761.00	\$2,413,766.00
Colorado				\$163,563.00	\$159,532.00	\$323,095.00
Connecticut				\$289,951.00	\$129,078.00	\$419,029.00
Delaware					\$169,763.00	\$169,763.00
Dist. of Columbia				\$482,000.00	\$38,556.00	\$520,556.00
Florida		\$79,000.00		\$25,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$174,000.00
Georgia				\$126,000.00		\$126,000.00
Hawaii						
Idaho		\$11,529.00	\$9,777.00	\$153,369.00		\$174,675.00
Illinois		\$159,529.00	\$724,132.00	\$202,000.00	\$421,462.00	\$1,507,123.00
Indiana			\$311,640.00	\$117,866.00	\$49,000.00	\$478,506.00
Iowa						
Kansas			\$25,000.00	\$108,903.00	\$70,000.00	\$203,903.00
Kentucky						
Louisiana				\$105,473.00		\$105,473.00
Maine				\$20,000.00		\$20,000.00
Maryland				\$50,030.00		\$50,030.00
Massachusetts				\$10,000.00	\$123,906.00	\$133,906.00
Michigan	\$193,772.00			\$1,106,395.00		\$1,300,167.00
Minnesota	\$60,000.00		\$241,000.00	\$78,778.00	\$1,500.00	\$381,278.00
Mississippi				\$503,939.00		\$503,939.00
Missouri	\$112,486.00		\$695,000.00	\$834,493.00	\$549,920.00	\$2,191,899.00
Montana			\$151,468.00			\$151,468.00
Nebraska			\$126,854.00	\$45,500.00	\$73,750.00	\$246,104.00
Nevada				\$43,022.00	\$61,910.00	\$104,932.00
New Hampshire				\$275,331.00		\$275,331.00
New Jersey					\$761,130.00	\$761,130.00
New Mexico			\$62,700.00	\$5,230.00		\$67,930.00
New York	\$277,180.00		\$408,000.00	\$407,982.00		\$1,093,162.00
North Carolina	\$35,388.00	\$105,322.00			\$701,866.00	\$842,576.00
North Dakota			\$53,078.00	\$133,371.00	\$22,000.00	\$208,449.00
Ohio				\$1,009,042.00		\$1,009,042.00
Oklahoma				\$76,860.00	\$14,595.00	\$91,455.00
Oregon		\$529.00	\$101,840.00	\$112,341.00	\$81,824.00	\$296,534.00
Pennsylvania			\$265,262.00	\$435,389.00	\$405,953.00	\$1,106,604.00
Puerto Rico					\$1,334,775.00	\$1,334,775.00
Rhode Island			\$12,000.00	\$210,310.00		\$222,310.00
South Carolina			\$25,000.00	\$533,404.00	\$71,013.00	\$629,417.00
South Dakota				\$97,178.00	\$53,207.00	\$150,385.00
Tennessee						
Texas	\$172,118.00	\$778,659.00		\$969,410.00	\$65,569.00	\$1,985,756.00
Utah			\$164,012.00			\$164,012.00
Vermont				\$154,824.00	\$179,217.00	\$334,041.00
Virginia					\$525,356.00	\$525,356.00
Washington			\$127,651.00	\$14,500.00		\$142,151.00
West Virginia			\$57,212.00	\$141,142.00		\$198,354.00
Wisconsin	\$308,402.00	\$308,402.00	\$93,202.00		\$124,702.00	\$834,708.00
Wyoming				\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Total	\$1,166,994.00	\$1,542,970.00	\$3,085,940.00	\$10,955,268.00	\$6,805,929.00	\$24,594,572.00
Count	8	8	22	38	29	46

APPENDIX TABLE 6
SUBSTATE ALLOCATION METHOD AND JURISDICTIONS SERVED, FY 2005

State	Substate Allocation Method	Percent of state's counties receiving CSBG services	Counties newly receiving CSBG services in FY 2005
Alabama	Formula Alone	100%	
Alaska	Historic	100%	
Arizona	Hold Harmless + Formula	100%	
Arkansas	Hold Harmless + Formula	100%	
California	Formula with variables	100%	
Colorado	Formula with variables	100%	
Connecticut	Base + Formula	100%	
Delaware	Formula Alone	100%	
Dist. of Columbia	Historic	100%	
Florida	Hold Harmless + Formula	97%	
Georgia	Historic	100%	
Hawaii	Base + Formula	100%	
Idaho	Base + Formula	100%	
Illinois	Formula with variables	100%	
Indiana	Base + Formula	100%	
Iowa	Other: Formula + Floor	100%	
Kansas	Hold Harmless + Formula	100%	
Kentucky	Other: Proportional Share	100%	
Louisiana	Base + Formula	100%	
Maine	Base + Formula	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	Base + Formula	100%	
Ohio	Base + Formula	100%	
Oklahoma	Base + Formula	100%	
Oregon	Base + Formula	100%	2
Pennsylvania	Base + Formula	100%	
Puerto Rico	Base + Formula		
Rhode Island	Base + Formula	100%	
South Carolina	Formula Alone	100%	
South Dakota	Historic	100%	
Tennessee	Historic	100%	
Texas	Other:	100%	
Utah	Base + Formula	100%	
Vermont	Base + Formula	100%	
Virginia	Hold Harmless + Formula	68%	
Washington	Base + Formula	100%	
West Virginia	Base + Formula	100%	
Wisconsin	Formula with variables	96%	
Wyoming	Formula with variables	96%	
Count	52	51	2

APPENDIX TABLE 7
ADMINISTRATIVE LOCATION OF STATE CSBG OFFICES

State	Location of State CSBG Office	Recognized in FY 2005
Alabama	Community Affairs Department	X
Alaska	Other:	
Arizona	Other: Arizona Department of Economic Security	
Arkansas	Human Services Department	
California	Community Services Department	
Colorado	Other: Colorado Department of Local Affairs	
Connecticut	Social Services Department	
Delaware	Social Services Department	
Dist. of Columbia	Human Services Department	
Florida	Community Affairs Department	
Georgia	Community Services Department	
Hawaii	Other: Dept. of Labor and Industrial Relations	
Idaho	Other: Department of Health and Welfare	
Illinois	Community Affairs Department	
Indiana	Social Services Department	
Iowa	Other: Department of Human Rights	
Kansas	Other: Kansas Housing Resources Corporation	
Kentucky	Other: Department for Community Based Services	
Louisiana	Other: Louisiana Department of Labor	
Maine	Human Services Department	
Maryland	Other: Department of Housing & Community Dev.	
Massachusetts	Community Services Department	
Michigan	Human Services Department	
Minnesota	Human Services Department	
Mississippi	Human Services Department	X
Missouri	Social Services Department	
Montana	Human Services Department	
Nebraska	Other: Health and Human Services	
Nevada	Human Services Department	
New Hampshire	Human Services Department	
New Jersey	Community Affairs Department	
New Mexico	Human Services Department	X
New York	Other: Department of State	
North Carolina	Other: NC Department of Health & Human Services	
North Dakota	Other: ND Department of Commerce	
Ohio	Other: Ohio Department of Development	
Oklahoma	Community Services Department	
Oregon	Community Services Department	
Pennsylvania	Other: Community and Economic Development	
Puerto Rico	Other: Department of the Family	
Rhode Island	Human Services Department	
South Carolina	Governor's Office	
South Dakota	Social Services Department	X
Tennessee	Human Services Department	
Texas	Community Affairs Department	
Utah	Community Services Department	
Vermont	Human Services Department	
Virginia	Social Services Department	
Washington	Community Services Department	
West Virginia	Governor's Office	
Wisconsin	Human Services Department	
Wyoming	Other: Department of Health	
Count	52	4

APPENDIX TABLE 8
TITLE AND DEPARTMENT OF STATE CSBG ADMINISTRATOR, FY 2005

State	Administrator's Department or Office
Alabama	Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA), Director's Office of Community and Economic Development Section.
Alaska	Division of Community Advocacy
Arizona	Division of Aging and Community Services
Arkansas	Division of County Operations, Office of Community Services
California	California Department of Community Services and Development
Colorado	Division of Local Government, Financial Services Section
Connecticut	Office of Strategic Planning
Delaware	Division of State Service Centers, Office of Community Services
Dist. of Columbia	Family Services Administration
Florida	Community Assistance Section, Division of Housing and Community Development
Georgia	Dept. Human Resources-Division of Family and Children Services
Hawaii	Office of Community Services
Idaho	Contract and External Resource Management Team
Illinois	Bureau of Community Development/Division of Economic Opportunity
Indiana	Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Family Resources, Bureau of Family Independence, Housing and Community Services Section
Iowa	Division of Community Action Agencies
Kansas	Housing with Supportive Services
Kentucky	Community Services Department
Louisiana	Office of Workforce Development/Community Service Block Grants
Maine	Community Services Center
Maryland	Division of neighborhood Revitalization
Massachusetts	Division of Community Services, Community Services Unit
Michigan	Office of Economic Opportunity
Minnesota	Children & Family Services Administration, Community Partnerships Division, Office of Economic Opportunity
Mississippi	Department of Human Services - Division of Community Services
Missouri	Family Support Division- CSBG Unit
Montana	Dept. of Public Health and Human Services/Intergovernmental Human Services Bureau
Nebraska	Office of Economic and Family Support
Nevada	Director's Office, Department of Health and Human Services
New Hampshire	Division of Family Assistance
New Jersey	Division of Community Resources
New Mexico	Income Support Division, Food and Nutrition Services Bureau
New York	Division of Community Services
North Carolina	Office of Economic Opportunity
North Dakota	Division of Community Services
Ohio	Office of Community Services
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Department of Commerce
Oregon	Community Services Section, Community Resources Division of Oregon Housing & Community Services
Pennsylvania	Center for Community Services
Puerto Rico	Assistant Administration for Prevention and Community Services, Administration for Children and Families
Rhode Island	Division of Financial Management
South Carolina	Office of Economic Opportunity
South Dakota	Department of Social Services, Economic Assistance/Community Assistance Program
Tennessee	Adult and Family Services, Community Services Section
Texas	Department of Housing and Community Affairs
Utah	Division of Housing and Community Development
Vermont	Office of Economic Opportunity
Virginia	Office of Community Services
Washington	Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development, Community Services Division
West Virginia	WV Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity
Wisconsin	Department of Health & Family Services, Division of Children, & Family Services, Bureau of Programs & Policies
Wyoming	Office of Rural Health, Community Services Program
Count	52

APPENDIX TABLE 9
OTHER PROGRAMS DIRECTED BY STATE CSBG ADMINITRATORS, FY 2005

State	Community Food and Nutrition	DOE/WAP	LIHEAP	LIHEAP Fuel and Crisis	LIHEAP Crisis Only	LIHEAP Energy Conservation Only	USDA Program
Alabama	X						
Alaska	X						
Arizona	X		X	X			X
Arkansas	X	X	X	X			
California	X	X	X	X			
Colorado	X						
Connecticut							
Delaware	X	X	X	X			
Dist. of Columbia	X						
Florida	X	X	X	X			
Georgia			X	X			
Hawaii	X	X					X
Idaho	X	X	X	X			X
Illinois	X						
Indiana	X	X	X	X			X
Iowa	X	X	X	X			
Kansas	X	X					
Kentucky	X						
Louisiana	X						
Maine	X						
Maryland	X						
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X			
Michigan	X	X					
Minnesota	X						X
Mississippi	X	X	X	X			
Missouri	X		X	X			
Montana	X	X	X	X			X
Nebraska	X						
Nevada	X						
New Hampshire	X						
New Jersey	X	X					
New Mexico	X		X	X			X
New York	X						
North Carolina	X	X					
North Dakota	X						
Ohio	X		X	X			
Oklahoma	X	X	X			X	
Oregon	X	X	X	X			X
Pennsylvania	X	X	X		X	X	
Puerto Rico	X						
Rhode Island	X						X
South Carolina	X	X	X	X			
South Dakota	X						
Tennessee	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Texas	X	X	X	X			
Utah	X						
Vermont		X					
Virginia	X						
Washington	X		X	X			
West Virginia	X						
Wisconsin	X						
Wyoming	X						
Total	49	22	22	20	2	3	9

APPENDIX TABLE 9 (cont'd)
OTHER PROGRAMS DIRECTED BY STATE CSBG ADMINISTRATORS, FY 2005

State	HUD Programs	Other Homeless Programs	Head Start Programs	Number of Other Additional Programs	Total Number of Programs Directed in Addition to CSBG by CSBG Administrators
Alabama	X	X		0	3
Alaska	X			5	7
Arizona	X	X		7	12
Arkansas	X			0	4
California	X			2	6
Colorado	X			0	2
Connecticut				2	2
Delaware				0	3
Dist. of Columbia				1	2
Florida				2	5
Georgia				2	3
Hawaii				8	11
Idaho				3	7
Illinois				0	1
Indiana	X	X		3	9
Iowa				1	4
Kansas				1	3
Kentucky				0	1
Louisiana				0	1
Maine				0	1
Maryland	X			2	4
Massachusetts				1	4
Michigan				0	2
Minnesota	X			9	12
Mississippi				0	3
Missouri	X			1	4
Montana	X	X		4	10
Nebraska	X			2	4
Nevada				0	1
New Hampshire				0	1
New Jersey	X			0	3
New Mexico				1	4
New York				0	1
North Carolina	X			0	3
North Dakota				0	1
Ohio				1	3
Oklahoma	X	X	X	10	16
Oregon	X			8	13
Pennsylvania				3	6
Puerto Rico				3	4
Rhode Island			X	3	6
South Carolina	X			0	4
South Dakota				0	1
Tennessee	X	X		5	10
Texas	X			0	4
Utah	X			4	6
Vermont	X	X		7	10
Virginia				3	4
Washington				26	28
West Virginia				0	1
Wisconsin				1	2
Wyoming	X			0	2
Total	22	7	2	131	264

APPENDIX TABLE 10
PROVISIONS OF STATE CSBG STATUTES IN EFFECT, FY 2005

State	State CSBG Statute in Current FY	Statute Termination Date	CAAs Grand- fathered	Allocate 90% Specified	CSBG Match Required	Designation Allowed	De-Designation Specified	Re-Designation Process	State Agency Designated
Alabama	X		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								
Georgia									
Hawaii									
Idaho	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Illinois	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Indiana	X		X			X			X
Iowa	X		X			X		X	X
Kansas									
Kentucky	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Louisiana									
Maine									
Maryland			X	X		X	X	X	
Massachusetts	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Michigan	X		X			X	X	X	
Minnesota	X			X		X	X	X	
Mississippi									
Missouri	X		X	X					X
Montana	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Nebraska									
Nevada		7/1/2005							
New Hampshire									
New Jersey	X		X			X	X		
New Mexico	X		X	X		X	X		X
New York	X	9/30/2008	X	X	X				X
North Carolina	X		X			X	X	X	X
North Dakota	X		X						X
Ohio	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Oklahoma	X					X			X
Oregon	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	X	12/31/2011	X	X		X	X	X	X
Puerto Rico									
Rhode Island									
South Carolina	X								
South Dakota									
Tennessee									
Texas	X						X		X
Utah	X		X	X		X			X
Vermont	X								
Virginia	X		X		X	X	X		
Washington									
West Virginia									
Wisconsin									
Wyoming									
Total	29	3	23	17	3	22	18	14	21

APPENDIX TABLE 10-1
OTHER PROVISIONS OF STATE CSBG STATUTES IN EFFECT, FY 2005

State	Other Provisions of State Statute Titles/Content of Other Provisions	
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
Dist. of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho	X	Income eligibility of 125% or below poverty line
Illinois		
Indiana		
		Establishes a commission on community action agencies, defines the structure and duties of a community action agency board, duties of a community action agency, and delivers audit requirements
Iowa	X	
Kansas	X	N/A
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
		Requirements for Board of Directors; Community Action Planning; Monitoring CAAs and Other Eligible Entities; State Accountability and Performance Measures; and Severability.
Massachusetts	X	
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico	X	Requires a 15 member Board of Directors
New York	X	Requires Annual Report, Monitoring and Evaluation of Grantees
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Puerto Rico		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas	X	Refers to Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981.
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
Total	7	7

APPENDIX TABLE 11
STATE CSBG PERSONNEL: POSITIONS AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS, FY 2005

State	Number of Positions	Number of FTEs
Alabama	8	4.5
Alaska	5	1.15
Arizona	5	2.5
Arkansas	6	4
California	85	32
Colorado	4	1.65
Connecticut	5	3.1
Delaware	5	2
Dist. of Columbia	3	3
Florida	18	7.3
Georgia	6	6
Hawaii	7	2.25
Idaho	4	1
Illinois	7	7
Indiana	3	3
Iowa	8	3
Kansas	13	1
Kentucky	9	3
Louisiana	11	8
Maine	1	1
Maryland	13	2
Massachusetts	15	8.12
Michigan	12	8
Minnesota	13	5
Mississippi	7	1
Missouri	3	2
Montana	6	0.98
Nebraska	1	1
Nevada	5	1.65
New Hampshire	1	1
New Jersey	19	10
New Mexico	8	1
New York	75	25.05
North Carolina	9	8
North Dakota	1	1
Ohio	14	8.5
Oklahoma	20	5
Oregon	65	2.25
Pennsylvania	12	4.97
Puerto Rico	14	11
Rhode Island	3	1
South Carolina	16	7
South Dakota	1	1
Tennessee	10	4
Texas	27	15
Utah	3.3	3.3
Vermont	4	1.5
Virginia	5	5
Washington	10	3.2
West Virginia	3.8	1
Wisconsin	3	3
Wyoming	2	2
Total	614	250.97

APPENDIX TABLE 12
CSBG NETWORK CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

State	Agencies Reporting*	<u>Characteristics of Persons:</u>				<u>Characteristics of Families:</u>	
		Obtained	Not Obtained	Males	Females	Obtained	Not Obtained
Alabama	22	222,751	67,627	74,595	144,757	97,626	52,128
Alaska	1	7,853	500	3,180	4,673	2,616	600
Arizona	11	120,061	491	52,167	67,875	53,935	
Arkansas	16	161,139	3,192	59,508	101,631	85,811	965
California	63	723,402	1,453,294	313,772	387,553	343,844	195,678
Colorado	43	107,973	8,607	44,567	49,396	50,277	5,050
Connecticut	12	266,125	7,456	99,952	152,239	107,786	5,046
Delaware	6	13,862	40	5,460	8,347	4,832	1,647
Dist. of Colum	1	43,300	32,843	16,469	26,831	22,789	17,286
Florida	32	246,611	60,584	95,789	146,859	99,981	28,022
Georgia	20	180,745	310,592	61,608	115,340	90,865	47,737
Hawaii	4	30,574	27,283	13,893	16,330	10,971	7,812
Idaho	7	174,808	590	82,739	92,058	56,570	125
Illinois	36	265,078	364,396	109,604	154,496	146,281	120,184
Indiana	24	467,708	53,581	176,950	289,684	196,115	25,763
Iowa	18	319,437	3,950	139,904	179,528	122,250	1,223
Kansas	8	40,449	69,104	15,472	23,834	19,355	67,005
Kentucky	23	402,018	15,871	171,997	229,967	172,651	11,442
Louisiana	42	379,672	20,610	111,999	262,216	254,996	45,210
Maine	11	150,592	200	59,940	89,966	63,896	8,345
Maryland	19	267,788		104,297	163,491	100,970	
Massachusetts	25	446,706	22,563	176,168	267,194	229,971	10,905
Michigan	30	304,078	169,917	113,096	183,934	153,169	63,362
Minnesota	39	702,064	33,637	269,171	431,042	137,177	12,224
Mississippi	20	96,696		43,092	53,604	44,663	
Missouri	19	222,322	5,188	93,393	128,929	81,163	172
Montana	10	46,195		16,510	29,501	41,637	
Nebraska	9	85,694	19,464	34,072	49,208	35,737	4,111
Nevada	17	19,925	21,874	9,201	10,618	10,576	3,435
New Hampshir	6	76,337	26,468	27,688	42,346	41,340	8,709
New Jersey	26	252,983	137,308	85,534	150,021	146,829	18,698
New Mexico	8	57,520	99,281	10,949	14,486	19,356	48,162
New York	56	390,915	268,275	164,412	226,503	208,342	68,064
North Carolina	36	42,863	50,670	14,734	28,129	29,362	737
North Dakota	7	17,227	11,882	6,335	10,892	12,428	11,882
Ohio	52	471,383	74,970	194,781	275,809	225,764	21,107
Oklahoma	20	119,120	21,552	53,947	65,162	73,362	4,516
Oregon	18	260,533	51,744	88,666	120,135	123,900	43,921
Pennsylvania	52	339,565	225,208	141,779	197,785	181,837	93,760
Puerto Rico	5	37,331	28,557	15,982	21,349	26,187	2,264
Rhode Island	8	97,767	3,473	33,618	64,149	50,235	1,870
South Carolina	15	143,346	48,724	49,703	93,614	70,830	22,339
South Dakota	4	30,283	20,638	13,060	17,223	13,395	12,638
Tennessee	20	114,572	73,785	44,536	68,480	54,941	57,745
Texas	1	317,239		130,965	186,274	116,005	
Utah	9	116,825	38,576	56,393	60,432	41,152	12,451
Vermont	5	39,854		18,480	21,374	17,219	
Virginia	26	104,460	26,233	35,992	53,223	56,685	12,510
Washington	31	585,142	401,067	223,332	267,162	245,529	129,112
West Virginia	16	25,677	6,981	10,118	15,473	23,097	6,562
Wisconsin	19	310,846	93,451	127,682	169,336	136,515	39,548
Wyoming	16	35,692	8,362	15,323	16,401	10,303	457
Total	1,044	10,503,106	4,490,659	4,132,574	6,046,859	4,763,123	1,352,529
Count	52	52	47	52	52	52	46

APPENDIX TABLE 12 (cont'd)
CSBG NETWORK CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Race/Ethnicity (By # of Persons)

State	<u>Ethnicity</u>		Total	<u>Race</u>				Total
	Hispanic	Not Hispanic or Latino		African American	White	Other	Multi-race (2 or more)	
Alabama	1,987	157,418	159,405	132,403	79,217	3,637	2,552	217,809
Alaska	16	7,837	7,853	16	1,318	4,410	2,109	7,853
Arizona	38,166	62,341	100,507	12,318	40,568	38,382	9,230	100,498
Arkansas	6,729	154,410	161,139	59,729	92,100	8,976	304	161,109
California	273,978	245,282	519,260	61,258	182,393	118,078	32,928	394,657
Colorado	28,472	59,528	88,000	6,446	74,223	3,065	3,313	87,047
Connecticut	80,786	169,654	250,440	63,811	94,285	34,894	11,801	204,791
Delaware	2,432	10,047	12,479	6,835	3,136	1,779	8	11,758
Dist. of Columbia	3,397	39,903	43,300	38,352	663	3,592	693	43,300
Florida	37,342	203,156	240,498	124,123	75,213	21,364	975	221,675
Georgia	4,435	78,904	83,339	124,420	44,468	2,982	417	172,287
Hawaii	1,935	16,055	17,990	445	6,000	9,724	5,622	21,791
Idaho	32,335	142,425	174,760	2,434	134,539	17,028	71	154,072
Illinois	25,840	236,533	262,373	106,202	123,262	14,396	19,310	263,170
Indiana	16,757	448,494	465,251	120,438	310,917	23,522	10,374	465,251
Iowa	25,153	220,370	245,523	28,574	261,153	14,053	7,522	311,302
Kansas	4,035	35,213	39,248	8,978	27,669	1,903	709	39,259
Kentucky	3,694	398,324	402,018	58,598	337,299	5,624	497	402,018
Louisiana	3,012	205,413	208,425	279,885	90,184	3,431	855	374,355
Maine	267	63,014	63,281	965	44,871	10,346	3,240	59,422
Maryland	91,512	176,276	267,788	135,713	75,577	55,789	709	267,788
Massachusetts	91,029	312,268	403,297	52,380	247,255	66,541	11,431	377,607
Michigan	13,565	261,496	275,061	68,692	208,676	13,887	2,503	293,758
Minnesota	26,857	300,384	327,241	42,915	231,330	45,432	7,564	327,241
Mississippi	274	96,422	96,696	73,840	21,785	629	442	96,696
Missouri	5,232	217,090	222,322	58,242	156,479	5,305	2,296	222,322
Montana	1,412	40,674	42,086	325	35,640	5,748	198	41,911
Nebraska	16,190	64,821	81,011	6,465	62,646	9,496	1,809	80,416
Nevada	5,752	12,578	18,330	2,801	10,542	4,211	1,106	18,660
New Hampshire	3,529	69,350	72,879	2,061	62,170	5,787	2,381	72,399
New Jersey	97,761	110,881	208,642	73,120	76,729	15,375	33,503	198,727
New Mexico	31,149	18,045	49,194	970	39,547	8,091	586	49,194
New York	72,445	248,107	320,552	70,328	181,123	29,660	9,596	290,707
North Carolina	3,083	39,780	42,863	23,395	15,180	3,566	722	42,863
North Dakota	433	16,794	17,227	172	14,104	2,788	163	17,227
Ohio	11,638	452,765	464,403	125,450	314,498	13,557	3,996	457,501
Oklahoma	14,271	72,243	86,514	21,101	67,018	26,881	1,370	116,370
Oregon	41,782	146,281	188,063	14,691	139,528	24,061	5,253	183,533
Pennsylvania	23,967	260,854	284,821	65,354	227,205	13,707	5,603	311,869
Puerto Rico	36,814	132	36,946		115	290	829	1,234
Rhode Island	19,507	78,260	97,767	11,071	68,608	16,535	1,553	97,767
South Carolina	4,143	129,821	133,964	108,261	30,181	1,107	1,476	141,025
South Dakota	302	29,750	30,052	407	18,032	11,470	143	30,052
Tennessee	1,243	98,873	100,116	25,185	64,952	1,233	688	92,058
Texas	171,114	146,125	317,239	78,479	233,191	3,838	1,731	317,239
Utah	28,439	88,386	116,825	2,041	79,036	29,991	3,616	114,684
Vermont	399	36,318	36,717	1,194	33,590	1,126	408	36,318
Virginia	9,396	81,790	91,186	42,502	43,312	13,491	850	100,155
Washington	111,278	291,668	402,946	41,392	280,911	172,787	16,172	511,262
West Virginia	167	11,611	11,778	1,521	22,628	197	344	24,690
Wisconsin	33,262	240,141	273,403	89,691	147,517	27,793	9,262	274,263
Wyoming	2,642	16,426	19,068	943	18,129	2,962	863	22,897
Total	1,561,355	7,120,731	8,682,086	2,476,932	5,250,712	974,517	241,696	8,943,857
Count	52	52	52	51	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 12 (cont'd)
CSBG NETWORK CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS
Years of Age (By # of Persons)

State	0-5	6-11	12-17	18-23	24-44	45-54	55-69	70 and Over
Alabama	35,558	29,480	27,698	20,885	38,057	23,713	27,164	17,389
Alaska	1,943	588	1,064	1,069	1,107	1,046	538	498
Arizona	18,418	19,375	17,681	9,975	32,848	11,069	7,385	3,251
Arkansas	23,467	15,670	13,876	13,554	35,542	18,294	20,437	16,527
California	149,531	42,720	55,563	58,639	113,935	49,754	47,304	44,857
Colorado	6,391	11,638	5,868	7,795	24,761	16,448	8,263	7,417
Connecticut	30,622	34,699	28,165	22,808	58,218	23,212	24,960	26,175
Delaware	966	1,179	1,013	1,232	4,950	1,643	1,253	1,409
Dist. of Columbia	2,305	817	10,637	1,906	12,152	6,546	7,238	1,699
Florida	45,495	33,665	30,526	18,076	62,777	18,237	20,956	14,340
Georgia	25,509	22,845	18,877	14,228	39,134	16,128	16,947	22,241
Hawaii	6,912	1,579	2,124	2,787	3,872	2,485	2,536	1,612
Idaho	18,910	23,465	21,037	17,222	49,924	18,241	14,127	11,824
Illinois	28,212	29,285	27,202	21,496	75,523	34,959	26,907	20,268
Indiana	76,499	67,758	55,875	34,358	115,202	42,457	40,335	35,214
Iowa	54,281	42,565	36,305	28,232	87,140	25,385	20,661	23,770
Kansas	6,451	5,761	4,621	3,584	11,155	3,180	2,700	2,001
Kentucky	50,039	51,678	49,982	34,792	112,605	40,880	37,484	24,457
Louisiana	21,694	28,702	57,260	32,348	95,145	38,089	41,210	50,036
Maine	22,010	13,823	15,871	12,439	33,252	14,295	16,428	21,555
Maryland	35,072	34,524	32,744	17,723	79,275	17,819	38,344	12,287
Massachusetts	63,894	55,729	52,743	36,950	108,152	40,241	37,265	43,468
Michigan	41,495	26,617	25,379	19,802	62,200	25,658	44,653	53,650
Minnesota	52,622	44,055	42,120	28,268	80,665	28,331	26,737	39,879
Mississippi	8,299	12,350	13,087	9,847	22,702	11,389	11,105	7,917
Missouri	33,471	36,143	33,126	19,395	62,656	19,022	12,224	6,285
Montana	2,289	839	451	3,585	16,142	6,698	6,951	8,758
Nebraska	21,740	10,314	8,632	7,449	19,338	5,206	6,094	5,889
Nevada	4,703	1,808	1,487	1,397	5,016	1,952	1,648	1,755
New Hampshire	11,453	8,242	9,466	5,141	16,416	7,389	9,786	5,796
New Jersey	53,287	24,864	22,200	20,870	60,424	28,723	17,227	7,654
New Mexico	14,785	7,944	3,931	1,807	5,854	2,612	7,545	10,784
New York	56,665	43,256	43,354	37,364	108,511	44,255	34,590	22,920
North Carolina	7,221	2,293	1,770	7,050	11,960	5,480	4,364	2,725
North Dakota	1,140	1,075	1,063	1,909	5,667	1,923	1,890	2,560
Ohio	65,857	67,672	59,419	39,359	134,635	46,593	37,014	19,337
Oklahoma	18,885	9,165	7,632	10,517	36,585	13,141	10,941	11,650
Oregon	28,436	33,303	30,617	17,144	61,633	19,266	14,811	10,249
Pennsylvania	55,473	37,806	35,022	27,349	90,321	31,395	27,146	26,701
Puerto Rico	2,066	5,091	3,311	2,130	6,574	3,328	6,067	8,680
Rhode Island	12,496	12,687	12,401	8,005	24,395	8,945	7,370	11,468
South Carolina	28,789	16,785	16,903	10,570	28,915	13,262	14,842	13,280
South Dakota	3,588	4,535	4,068	2,491	7,905	2,869	2,404	2,423
Tennessee	14,229	14,602	11,758	9,665	25,511	11,944	14,002	12,531
Texas	50,186	49,063	45,169	20,433	72,116	29,875	30,055	20,342
Utah	18,755	18,039	13,831	12,380	36,494	9,482	4,932	2,912
Vermont	4,359	4,572	4,368	4,209	12,390	4,434	3,279	1,675
Virginia	16,059	9,848	9,746	7,084	24,100	8,693	7,387	5,306
Washington	58,367	59,537	72,730	36,972	128,331	50,409	40,285	30,019
West Virginia	4,036	924	488	1,496	8,448	3,394	3,874	2,968
Wisconsin	41,142	30,391	24,552	20,498	42,872	17,775	13,465	12,097
Wyoming	5,138	3,181	2,954	4,768	9,395	2,816	4,480	430
Total	1,461,210	1,164,546	1,127,767	811,052	2,422,897	930,380	887,610	770,935
Count	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 12 (cont'd)
CSBG NETWORK CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS
Education: Years of Schooling (By # 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
Alaska	306	587	1,854	270	172
Alabama	20,656	28,578	28,715	10,468	5,946
Arkansas	18,410	15,038	23,869	5,464	2,554
Arizona	7,279	11,758	16,526	9,284	2,076
California	43,641	69,290	53,861	24,549	9,945
Colorado	5,611	8,953	13,667	6,021	3,501
Connecticut	13,106	21,172	66,608	15,933	8,328
Dist. of Columb	3,562	8,457	11,863	2,255	1,498
Delaware	719	1,159	1,734	694	379
Florida	19,857	22,335	38,506	7,786	3,875
Georgia	14,523	26,523	27,121	15,957	3,537
Hawaii	2,159	2,322	3,834	895	450
Iowa	4,208	29,817	82,499	21,567	13,680
Idaho	7,499	16,576	25,721	12,544	4,567
Illinois	28,284	42,886	43,891	18,231	7,203
Indiana	29,869	54,208	93,064	16,960	10,231
Kansas	1,541	3,199	7,964	2,619	1,103
Kentucky	50,444	80,025	59,665	18,108	6,923
Louisiana	29,568	40,957	55,499	31,052	4,971
Massachusetts	34,616	43,194	83,882	25,028	17,305
Maryland	29,877	36,303	52,268	15,013	14,264
Maine	7,881	5,244	13,298	1,843	3,077
Michigan	27,774	46,273	59,938	18,851	6,539
Minnesota	31,034	20,967	58,030	22,670	8,197
Missouri	7,764	28,820	44,474	13,289	5,840
Mississippi	10,332	10,996	20,683	7,076	3,318
Montana	2,122	4,882	18,388	3,684	2,149
North Carolina	2,119	4,513	10,565	4,578	2,754
North Dakota	1,297	1,615	4,370	2,356	947
Nebraska	2,855	8,415	16,680	4,794	2,688
New Hampshire	3,672	9,971	17,033	4,523	1,657
New Jersey	21,853	27,029	40,358	6,481	2,789
New Mexico	2,406	3,246	4,107	1,215	712
Nevada	970	3,297	2,403	1,416	475
New York	26,490	43,266	54,641	19,724	10,962
Ohio	19,203	59,785	120,035	29,179	8,703
Oklahoma	5,985	14,628	28,768	13,114	5,157
Oregon	4,943	12,375	26,962	12,835	7,535
Pennsylvania	19,683	34,355	70,498	12,380	8,848
Puerto Rico	12,688	4,405	3,919	1,295	2,342
Rhode Island	11,269	20,359	9,781	6,550	4,219
South Carolina	10,205	22,599	25,115	7,082	3,053
South Dakota	928	3,028	5,118	2,298	840
Tennessee	13,350	16,302	18,120	3,082	1,282
Texas	49,527	35,155	47,253	13,787	6,666
Utah	1,738	18,888	11,032	3,640	1,934
Virginia	5,817	12,599	17,455	3,762	2,241
Vermont	1,741	3,829	9,292	3,210	1,752
Washington	17,973	30,370	55,213	21,399	14,772
Wisconsin	6,575	13,747	35,861	10,509	5,768
West Virginia	1,826	4,750	7,538	1,277	893
Wyoming	150	612	1,764	288	296
Total	697,905	1,089,657	1,651,303	518,885	250,913
Count	52	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 12 (cont'd)
CSBG NETWORK CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

State	Other Characteristics (By # of Persons)			
	No Health Insurance	Surveyed About Insurance	Disabled	Surveyed About Disability
Alabama	65,305	180,202	30,863	169,376
Alaska	79	1,364	98	1,480
Arizona	35,262	98,651	15,867	75,766
Arkansas	32,182	84,007	23,430	80,750
California	110,245	398,988	53,657	367,630
Colorado	21,178	46,017	9,910	28,548
Connecticut	62,044	149,636	25,046	149,279
Delaware	1,083	3,051	236	3,095
Dist. of Columbia	15,588	43,300	1,199	43,300
Florida	112,527	216,529	30,613	221,361
Georgia	112,473	125,324	21,949	124,099
Hawaii	5,267	19,325	2,314	18,288
Idaho	46,764	118,464	31,581	134,303
Illinois	94,181	258,135	40,508	254,936
Indiana	169,196	392,162	82,896	390,960
Iowa	87,524	319,437	50,732	319,437
Kansas	9,530	29,789	5,006	26,851
Kentucky	335,125	402,018	83,493	402,018
Louisiana	47,935	119,839	35,223	222,981
Maine	34,997	67,012	17,511	72,174
Maryland	85,188	260,482	18,186	255,434
Massachusetts	64,822	346,181	40,223	412,212
Michigan	99,690	191,842	49,147	195,169
Minnesota	27,646	115,993	24,984	151,249
Mississippi	23,886	96,696	14,931	96,696
Missouri	53,892	222,322	21,338	222,322
Montana	14,092	46,093	9,812	46,093
Nebraska	19,985	63,211	12,915	41,019
Nevada	7,913	14,047	1,824	11,648
New Hampshire	17,158	31,180	7,733	35,672
New Jersey	46,213	97,051	4,076	82,742
New Mexico	8,923	24,068	3,674	23,412
New York	83,379	212,787	30,774	280,545
North Carolina	9,131	23,875	3,103	28,751
North Dakota	7,258	15,951	2,708	16,488
Ohio	92,709	299,176	57,830	290,749
Oklahoma	28,843	69,088	5,448	69,630
Oregon	62,842	165,304	24,502	152,247
Pennsylvania	87,552	289,271	64,358	295,835
Puerto Rico	2,354	24,997	6,595	24,879
Rhode Island	28,928	59,464	5,818	57,456
South Carolina	27,118	94,446	17,306	99,435
South Dakota	11,420	30,283	3,353	30,283
Tennessee	10,230	45,922	20,763	54,067
Texas	191,436	317,239	43,666	317,239
Utah	44,192	102,020	7,085	80,379
Vermont	15,952	37,877	6,663	36,669
Virginia	29,303	71,774	8,820	81,443
Washington	182,717	336,310	60,172	325,816
West Virginia	1,993	24,661	3,797	24,661
Wisconsin	23,094	79,900	12,630	76,837
Wyoming	10,601	14,236	1,531	8,027
Total	2,818,945	6,896,997	1,157,897	7,031,736
Count	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 13
CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Family Structure (By # of Families)

<u>Headed by Single Parent</u>						
State	Female	Male	Two Parent Household	Single Person	Two Adults, No Children	Other
Alabama	38,126	3,062	16,455	24,721	10,133	4,001
Alaska	749	53	1,247	103	464	
Arizona	13,855	1,121	9,768	12,268	3,645	2,159
Arkansas	19,514	2,703	13,136	31,192	10,851	1,429
California	53,483	6,748	89,345	67,827	23,012	7,301
Colorado	9,665	1,624	9,875	13,761	3,810	2,175
Connecticut	33,251	2,165	13,588	36,282	8,157	2,716
Delaware	1,664	186	861	1,219	289	61
Dist. of Columb	5,177	812	1,502	10,573	1,047	3,678
Florida	37,877	1,395	13,049	20,469	6,866	3,894
Georgia	31,633	2,524	6,968	32,648	6,908	1,657
Hawaii	2,025	674	2,913	2,531	1,478	369
Idaho	9,553	1,022	7,538	18,199	4,814	5,319
Illinois	44,195	3,461	17,060	65,216	9,294	6,300
Indiana	62,429	5,505	27,132	70,467	14,704	13,192
Iowa	29,480	2,408	29,280	42,214	13,826	2,092
Kansas	6,213	527	5,969	4,652	1,168	293
Kentucky	47,181	3,828	32,871	62,467	17,834	5,177
Louisiana	110,357	9,333	37,402	51,936	29,876	5,497
Maine	11,430	2,125	4,942	21,464	8,089	329
Maryland	37,502	2,671	16,282	34,318	7,448	2,749
Massachusetts	74,643	6,083	34,199	69,546	17,311	15,008
Michigan	33,395	3,375	23,984	53,155	17,205	3,309
Minnesota	25,171	2,777	30,614	30,585	15,325	2,786
Mississippi	15,197	769	4,271	17,962	4,594	1,870
Missouri	30,364	1,914	16,102	23,281	7,381	2,121
Montana	9,433	1,034	6,755	18,017	5,003	1,395
Nebraska	9,249	858	12,151	8,343	3,426	1,403
Nevada	2,349	457	2,903	2,613	852	953
New Hampshire	10,579	1,001	8,108	16,568	2,620	656
New Jersey	74,008	2,155	16,193	24,111	6,121	7,238
New Mexico	2,990	269	2,119	4,824	1,177	561
New York	61,562	8,135	54,316	37,345	11,649	18,425
North Carolina	14,316	765	6,871	4,332	2,637	441
North Dakota	2,602	253	1,927	5,545	1,217	884
Ohio	68,096	5,993	31,209	59,622	14,678	12,061
Oklahoma	15,898	6,207	12,471	15,533	5,022	3,916
Oregon	19,929	2,150	12,997	27,789	10,246	4,472
Pennsylvania	43,450	4,710	29,454	58,617	11,658	5,725
Puerto Rico	4,944	842	4,851	4,410	7,035	2,528
Rhode Island	17,420	1,756	6,714	16,520	4,748	3,077
South Carolina	30,818	2,173	6,829	24,381	5,331	1,298
South Dakota	3,534	338	2,465	5,477	1,092	488
Tennessee	13,167	842	8,038	20,585	7,479	1,178
Texas	35,773	1,818	21,956	37,043	12,272	7,143
Utah	11,152	2,116	10,163	12,816	3,149	1,756
Vermont	3,713	540	2,921	6,646	1,818	1,551
Virginia	21,502	1,498	7,477	14,416	2,884	4,942
Washington	35,644	4,698	30,127	56,160	11,965	6,976
West Virginia	3,748	440	2,976	7,047	1,566	4,180
Wisconsin	26,573	2,591	27,659	13,157	5,459	1,803
Wyoming	2,317	468	1,868	4,051	553	334
Total	1,328,895	122,972	797,871	1,325,024	387,186	190,866
Count	52	52	52	52	52	51

APPENDIX TABLE 13, (cont'd)
CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS
Family Size (By # of Families)

State	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	8 or more
Alabama	28,493	21,790	19,717	12,637	8,090	3,635	1,502	1,049
Alaska	162	312	664	783	593	57	31	14
Arizona	13,069	7,962	7,653	6,848	4,327	2,111	926	738
Arkansas	30,655	19,193	13,080	9,214	4,720	1,553	732	388
California	70,468	41,007	34,995	33,824	22,554	10,878	4,717	3,808
Colorado	12,332	8,885	7,294	5,718	3,999	1,662	644	399
Connecticut	38,395	21,749	19,276	12,659	6,263	2,292	688	312
Delaware	1,128	1,073	800	667	459	287	54	33
Dist. of Columb	18,478	1,989	1,072	662	335	150	46	57
Florida	24,382	19,616	18,168	15,664	8,454	3,990	1,578	1,299
Georgia	45,180	16,441	12,183	7,554	3,238	1,327	483	437
Hawaii	3,599	2,067	1,565	1,865	783	519	192	97
Idaho	17,039	9,134	6,673	6,042	4,128	2,285	1,025	871
Illinois	66,155	27,499	21,315	15,245	8,247	3,427	1,384	1,022
Indiana	73,987	39,534	33,557	25,043	13,258	5,604	1,922	2,488
Iowa	44,440	26,703	19,713	15,780	9,317	3,904	1,491	784
Kansas	5,580	3,791	4,089	2,459	1,092	508	162	86
Kentucky	68,162	38,843	29,553	20,783	9,764	3,627	1,223	596
Louisiana	44,894	34,062	57,032	40,745	38,085	21,531	6,373	5,079
Maine	26,745	15,428	7,947	6,099	3,033	1,176	463	171
Maryland	39,592	22,420	17,915	11,415	5,701	2,610	851	466
Massachusetts	77,338	52,407	40,905	29,951	15,304	5,819	2,073	1,510
Michigan	54,689	29,731	18,803	16,464	9,928	3,468	1,597	868
Minnesota	37,098	23,358	18,273	16,615	9,050	4,079	508	2,963
Mississippi	12,222	10,996	7,528	6,477	3,634	1,947	964	895
Missouri	24,695	17,587	16,040	12,198	6,430	2,680	968	565
Montana	18,124	9,627	5,915	4,201	2,267	976	312	215
Nebraska	10,644	7,383	5,549	5,266	2,846	1,570	675	509
Nevada	3,906	1,684	1,453	1,475	1,019	534	186	159
New Hampshire	13,635	9,782	7,704	4,378	2,487	1,144	422	275
New Jersey	29,394	25,631	34,380	27,879	10,732	6,701	2,001	607
New Mexico	5,443	2,204	1,560	1,170	660	307	109	46
New York	51,404	36,014	33,893	36,671	15,134	8,087	2,738	1,794
North Carolina	4,335	6,681	7,802	7,549	1,775	1,002	125	93
North Dakota	5,670	2,693	1,508	1,285	723	364	135	50
Ohio	55,808	40,766	35,157	27,223	15,318	13,484	7,834	2,265
Oklahoma	28,928	14,166	10,322	7,810	4,593	1,982	757	371
Oregon	30,999	15,981	12,613	9,293	5,478	2,513	936	633
Pennsylvania	58,617	28,279	23,376	17,975	11,289	5,592	2,549	1,705
Puerto Rico	8,395	6,181	3,712	3,524	2,023	831	293	228
Rhode Island	18,468	11,641	9,448	5,983	2,866	1,221	399	209
South Carolina	24,249	16,301	13,610	8,732	4,311	2,116	769	741
South Dakota	5,520	2,478	1,730	1,637	1,026	538	246	194
Tennessee	22,364	12,573	7,465	5,673	2,612	906	306	198
Texas	35,570	25,358	20,621	16,725	9,998	4,583	1,911	1,239
Utah	13,025	7,438	6,500	6,212	4,161	2,242	925	649
Vermont	6,844	3,991	2,875	1,954	969	359	144	83
Virginia	17,132	11,602	8,332	6,374	3,129	1,274	415	265
Washington	70,139	44,373	30,633	27,756	15,247	8,379	3,500	2,467
West Virginia	8,965	4,586	3,606	3,006	1,421	526	174	90
Wisconsin	19,739	14,522	12,478	9,935	5,110	2,238	888	821
Wyoming	4,068	1,587	1,065	913	416	153	63	50
Total	1,450,362	877,099	739,117	584,010	328,396	160,748	61,409	42,951
Count	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 13, (cont'd)
CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS
Source of Income (By # of Families)

State	Unduplicated # of Families Reporting	No Income	TANF	SSI	Social Security	Pension
Alabama	86,426	12,690	5,639	21,781	27,811	2,558
Alaska	2,616	491	1,076	79		7
Arizona	41,563	8,378	5,390	6,836	7,662	554
Arkansas	73,155	7,551	2,832	18,470	32,845	1,175
California	245,062	27,380	26,505	54,034	45,638	41,913
Colorado	43,633	10,698	1,921	4,018	7,243	1,444
Connecticut	86,468	4,935	12,060	24,330	29,637	5,800
Delaware	2,595	315	475	335	538	121
Dist. of Columbia	22,789	1,580	3,044	6,272	6,669	1,539
Florida	90,596	8,823	7,315	12,877	18,830	1,778
Georgia	78,682	27,153	7,177	13,481	27,175	4,440
Hawaii	7,410	896	1,064	1,476	3,299	1,924
Idaho	52,617	22,095	1,124	9,756	18,613	
Illinois	144,000	37,439	7,451	24,420	33,303	4,312
Indiana	176,098	6,842	19,018	32,026	51,490	6,988
Iowa	116,896	10,093	11,632	17,994	38,237	6,219
Kansas	11,935	584	1,595	2,451	3,631	410
Kentucky	168,191	27,765	6,714	45,205	39,762	8,301
Louisiana	241,259	16,170	9,622	65,480	70,381	12,999
Maine	53,690	2,364	4,527	8,909	28,531	4,684
Maryland	100,970	21,203	2,999	8,654	16,254	2,759
Massachusetts	213,093	29,157	26,822	36,458	61,623	12,298
Michigan	129,436	11,803	11,619	18,848	51,514	8,269
Minnesota	118,782	7,702	15,963	13,273	33,598	6,907
Mississippi	44,663	8,090	2,316	8,347	10,881	1,604
Missouri	81,163	10,060	9,218	14,493	18,393	1,598
Montana	41,637	10,995	2,804	4,877	10,836	1,022
Nebraska	33,534	2,471	5,320	3,688	7,970	520
Nevada	8,804	1,641	452	809	1,179	176
New Hampshire	39,867	1,572	3,503	5,394	18,698	3,421
New Jersey	135,019	11,205	33,664	7,155	11,488	2,337
New Mexico	11,338	987	927	2,323	3,353	427
New York	178,892	25,840	17,219	26,459	24,355	5,389
North Carolina	29,362	2,135	2,432	3,987	4,997	543
North Dakota	12,428	2,733	697	1,317	3,293	240
Ohio	177,512	30,660	15,968	33,087	28,816	7,566
Oklahoma	62,035	9,458	5,124	3,130	5,880	1,495
Oregon	77,533	24,600	5,988	10,522	16,557	2,461
Pennsylvania	146,103	22,699	12,196	26,288	20,663	7,793
Puerto Rico	24,991	3,625	890	7	10,840	1,851
Rhode Island	35,890	16,252	6,125	5,946	10,363	2,620
South Carolina	64,836	9,286	5,385	13,635	23,447	2,394
South Dakota	11,256	2,674	624	1,870	3,213	23
Tennessee	49,229	6,231	3,967	13,167	20,520	1,439
Texas	116,005	17,988	4,952	35,096	26,266	2,371
Utah	40,709	11,794	1,003	3,141	4,769	693
Vermont	16,317	2,908	2,256	4,349	2,932	401
Virginia	36,923	13,170	5,175	6,129	8,589	2,437
Washington	125,301	21,880	23,566	29,922	33,001	2,185
West Virginia	7,197	99	125	2,320	2,423	162
Wisconsin	56,238	7,574	4,256	5,150	8,456	2,686
Wyoming	8,353	3,478	331	604	608	72
Total	3,981,097	586,212	370,067	720,675	997,070	193,325
Count	52	52	52	52	51	51

APPENDIX TABLE 13, (cont'd)
CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS
Source of Income (By # of Families)

State	General Assistance	Unemployment Insurance	Employment + Any Previous Sources	Employment Only	Other
Alabama	1,387	2,693	11,110	19,477	10,150
Alaska	42		919		2
Arizona	465	3,102	7,721	11,109	3,839
Arkansas	4,099	2,360	4,756	11,351	8,910
California	6,492	6,062	11,815	22,739	58,832
Colorado	1,664	1,457	2,664	10,923	1,553
Connecticut	10,260	4,299	18,170	4,449	6,312
Delaware	97	95	514	849	168
Dist. of Columb	321	1,168	1,235	2,972	1,090
Florida	536	4,434	13,828	29,035	12,237
Georgia	3,580	1,857	3,826	20,414	28,008
Hawaii	179	196	965	3,369	484
Idaho		1,663		14,215	3,512
Illinois	576	4,561	11,249	29,386	9,158
Indiana	14,592	6,496	39,440	65,271	28,079
Iowa	564	4,416	13,710	37,013	4,385
Kansas	615	416	923	5,020	1,533
Kentucky	78	1,640	3,809	35,550	10,591
Louisiana	17,163	16,625	24,968	30,889	9,217
Maine	1,205	1,463	14,665	7,377	7,357
Maryland	2,641	3,197	8,162	26,850	8,782
Massachusetts	3,231	8,368	31,659	60,240	23,813
Michigan	3,236	4,411	14,818	29,153	16,657
Minnesota	2,486	5,053	19,507	37,114	7,358
Mississippi	514	1,719	2,817	7,710	826
Missouri	35	2,744	5,024	25,666	3,244
Montana	181	1,482	5,988	16,347	9,038
Nebraska	180	1,131	4,291	14,239	4,486
Nevada	259	263	939	4,135	637
New Hampshire	1,303	1,856	7,714	6,061	1,293
New Jersey	4,154	4,695	6,970	61,803	7,274
New Mexico	226	225	1,442	2,219	715
New York	6,136	7,305	18,929	55,020	15,329
North Carolina	642	992	5,623	12,374	1,225
North Dakota	139	151	898	3,538	1,235
Ohio	2,773	5,834	32,455	68,403	21,294
Oklahoma	1,216	732	5,835	22,049	7,246
Oregon	1,155	4,027	6,498	27,311	11,520
Pennsylvania	8,435	5,759	21,478	35,303	13,902
Puerto Rico	4,095	265	223	3,165	1,525
Rhode Island	662	1,448	5,578	9,717	6,857
South Carolina	1,519	2,907	3,135	13,992	4,742
South Dakota	389	179	1,074	4,012	1,561
Tennessee	180	1,164	1,790	7,447	1,741
Texas	1,585	2,668	10,039	28,502	11,014
Utah	594	965	1,876	15,448	2,766
Vermont	465	636	1,826	4,223	1,638
Virginia	347	1,058	3,272	12,656	3,265
Washington	6,896	5,934	20,073	39,308	75,699
West Virginia	262	165	1,917	2,802	4,218
Wisconsin	263	91,071	10,943	15,655	3,962
Wyoming	52	94	932	1,982	290
Total	120,166	233,501	450,012	1,035,852	480,569
Count	51	51	51	51	52

APPENDIX TABLE 13, (cont'd)
CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS
Level of Family Income (By # of Families)

State	<u>As Percentage of Federal Poverty Guideline</u>					
	Up o 50%	51% to 75%	76% to 100%	101% to 125%	126% to 150%	151% or more
Alabama	21,804	30,732	29,180	8,018	2,543	1,897
Alaska	311	857	511	673	213	51
Arizona	5,440	22,088	6,434	4,258	2,302	2,924
Arkansas	10,049	24,869	17,761	18,843	2,464	1,931
California	57,636	37,851	43,656	20,741	27,596	16,080
Colorado	16,273	7,682	6,425	6,921	3,475	4,006
Connecticut	16,045	13,175	16,993	14,574	11,200	24,123
Delaware	1,305	1,721	527	356	68	36
Dist. of Columb	5,526	14,211	961	702	355	1,034
Florida	27,593	24,248	17,767	13,565	6,229	3,374
Georgia	42,488	16,754	17,440	8,330	2,910	1,382
Hawaii	1,418	3,635	2,847	1,390	964	717
Idaho	16,704	8,855	10,529	7,075	3,514	520
Illinois	61,357	30,866	24,304	14,826	7,074	5,248
Indiana	43,521	51,283	49,805	35,623	9,706	2,830
Iowa	35,043	21,335	22,159	20,498	15,838	7,377
Kansas	6,511	3,596	3,904	2,712	1,568	732
Kentucky	66,879	50,305	40,670	11,866	1,661	1,170
Louisiana	84,408	78,527	30,442	26,435	20,479	10,150
Maine	5,223	11,470	9,207	17,504	9,210	6,168
Maryland	31,219	19,153	16,108	12,847	10,093	11,550
Massachusetts	53,106	22,521	35,170	24,087	20,984	41,543
Michigan	27,841	23,724	41,219	26,250	16,365	12,093
Minnesota	29,492	16,161	14,793	12,383	15,914	19,017
Mississippi	8,725	20,703	6,595	5,121	2,425	1,094
Missouri	32,795	18,910	15,169	9,779	2,700	1,810
Montana	16,255	6,531	5,787	5,351	3,767	3,946
Nebraska	9,124	6,205	7,368	4,688	2,372	2,080
Nevada	3,647	1,961	1,582	635	448	686
New Hampshire	2,655	8,528	6,658	6,708	6,976	8,537
New Jersey	35,523	23,693	32,256	16,297	16,885	4,739
New Mexico	3,021	5,371	2,122	1,274	6,145	636
New York	37,852	25,090	22,599	13,095	8,912	15,021
North Carolina	5,079	16,847	4,519	1,907	557	453
North Dakota	4,323	2,379	2,139	1,622	729	1,236
Ohio	92,975	35,089	29,120	21,605	11,853	13,723
Oklahoma	31,388	9,076	7,635	4,308	3,281	7,196
Oregon	30,479	18,248	11,261	8,614	5,446	6,572
Pennsylvania	40,605	40,354	20,095	17,498	8,882	8,716
Puerto Rico	16,743	1,784	1,435	695	61	75
Rhode Island	17,308	3,690	5,647	4,067	3,021	16,502
South Carolina	23,619	17,661	16,149	9,731	2,773	270
South Dakota	5,572	3,099	1,856	1,073	564	731
Tennessee	18,136	11,481	13,797	6,361	912	341
Texas		71,818	22,195	16,179	2,962	2,851
Utah	21,319	7,052	5,851	3,269	1,525	2,136
Vermont	6,052	3,052	3,469	2,085	1,165	1,393
Virginia	19,134	12,422	8,774	8,243	1,721	3,087
Washington	58,435	25,723	19,416	23,630	6,521	5,400
West Virginia	11,874	4,722	2,989	1,638	736	1,061
Wisconsin	15,079	13,329	22,162	8,207	5,784	4,126
Wyoming	4,183	1,152	1,932	608	286	337
Total	1,239,092	951,589	759,389	514,765	302,134	290,708
Count	51	52	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 13, (cont'd)
CSBG NETWORK CLIENT FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS
Family Housing Tenure (By # of Families)

State	Own	Rent	Homeless	Other
Alabama	34,516	47,123	292	4,262
Alaska	919	1,062	173	462
Arizona	10,351	25,103	1,944	4,540
Arkansas	27,236	43,750	927	7,418
California	31,901	137,266	21,485	13,119
Colorado	8,271	23,846	10,488	2,768
Connecticut	18,001	52,505	1,500	1,755
Delaware	1,047	2,036	722	94
Dist. of Columbia	1,401	13,624	1,728	6,036
Florida	17,740	57,726	2,387	8,652
Georgia	26,210	43,013	3,154	6,596
Hawaii	2,068	7,421	388	1,094
Idaho	15,216	27,479	2,238	1,259
Illinois	32,289	89,822	18,394	3,925
Indiana	56,916	125,757	1,497	7,373
Iowa	47,898	66,879	1,478	5,920
Kansas	3,046	9,123	335	1,519
Kentucky	72,268	98,291	500	1,492
Louisiana	78,309	151,868	5,642	12,815
Maine	36,573	20,753	40	49
Maryland	21,854	61,555	3,920	13,641
Massachusetts	55,137	123,333	5,113	23,473
Michigan	48,644	67,239	2,712	6,705
Minnesota	61,042	59,527	1,360	1,626
Mississippi	20,899	20,801	917	2,046
Missouri	20,050	55,579	1,608	3,926
Montana	11,539	17,467	47	198
Nebraska	8,008	19,818	2,142	4,960
Nevada	1,590	4,264	1,212	1,243
New Hampshire	17,519	20,894	1,142	109
New Jersey	16,149	111,859	6,446	5,495
New Mexico	4,720	5,151	222	1,348
New York	30,636	129,052	7,015	12,167
North Carolina	9,119	18,152	634	1,457
North Dakota	3,985	7,172	898	373
Ohio	49,595	129,800	3,739	4,423
Oklahoma	13,861	26,463	1,211	24,300
Oregon	14,818	38,708	19,959	11,801
Pennsylvania	34,374	78,598	9,717	15,247
Puerto Rico	14,986	6,567	755	2,817
Rhode Island	10,257	31,984	805	7,189
South Carolina	27,351	35,088	2,284	4,365
South Dakota	4,463	7,845	1,084	3
Tennessee	18,302	30,666	740	1,320
Texas	46,185	58,377	3,557	7,886
Utah	5,263	29,235	5,781	873
Vermont	3,442	10,837	1,803	1,002
Virginia	8,243	28,147	1,778	6,228
Washington	32,236	99,797	15,351	50,032
West Virginia	7,565	8,237	1,272	2,487
Wisconsin	18,642	43,280	4,605	2,706
Wyoming	835	4,711	2,521	711
Total	1,163,485	2,434,650	187,662	313,305
Count	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 14
SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING, FY 2005

State	No. Reporting*	CSBG	Weatherization DOE	LIHEAP Fuel Assistance	LIHEAP Weatherization
Alabama	22	\$9,250,845	\$1,995,632	\$16,916,902	\$1,449,792
Alaska	1	\$2,315,443			
Arizona	11	\$5,341,478	\$783,420	\$4,345,337	\$765,303
Arkansas	16	\$7,795,339	\$1,598,944	\$9,770,834	\$1,456,834
California	66	\$50,278,138	\$2,819,178	\$13,104,800	\$19,268,972
Colorado	43	\$5,181,020	\$2,879,394	\$5,333,860	\$412,801
Connecticut	13	\$8,050,134	\$2,438,313	\$42,190,414	\$3,000
Delaware	6	\$3,211,876	\$606,955		
Dist. of Columbia	1	\$9,911,044	\$34,858		\$326,277
Florida	32	\$17,523,298	\$1,129,980	\$18,509,853	\$9,322,216
Georgia	20	\$16,741,311	\$4,425,907	\$22,138,154	\$2,668,514
Hawaii	4	\$3,295,366	\$177,173	\$92,729	
Idaho	7	\$3,123,293	\$2,008,042	\$1,128,269	\$1,247,372
Illinois	36	\$28,218,273	\$12,762,797	\$80,707,545	\$13,610,083
Indiana	24	\$7,776,290	\$6,091,357	\$50,834,500	\$5,325,250
Iowa	18	\$6,583,843	\$4,805,161	\$32,010,394	\$5,961,919
Kansas	8	\$4,517,142	\$1,345,993		\$1,308,582
Kentucky	23	\$10,388,734	\$3,761,643	\$25,494,058	\$4,173,457
Louisiana	42	\$14,032,658	\$3,119,297	\$14,233,363	\$894,550
Maine	11	\$3,297,934	\$2,847,375	\$25,725,865	\$3,955,263
Maryland	19	\$8,210,285	\$2,739,816	\$5,988,123	\$269,820
Massachusetts	25	\$14,175,220	\$7,413,373	\$70,574,422	\$6,119,934
Michigan	30	\$22,772,958	\$11,945,675	\$3,210,200	\$9,253,271
Minnesota	39	\$6,863,002	\$7,432,592	\$27,194,550	\$3,980,277
Mississippi	20	\$9,627,405	\$1,449,522	\$15,617,904	\$2,805,754
Missouri	19	\$17,175,474	\$4,331,246	\$28,183,887	
Montana	10	\$2,726,413	\$2,218,327	\$1,690,697	\$2,945,746
Nebraska	9	\$3,975,588	\$1,754,270		\$1,628,486
Nevada	17	\$2,957,316	\$114,603	\$405	
New Hampshire	6	\$3,524,009	\$1,328,489	\$20,768,221	\$453,043
New Jersey	26	\$15,551,965	\$2,645,779	\$6,269,145	\$1,876,226
New Mexico	8	\$3,206,513	\$593,602		\$268,173
New York	56	\$52,508,938	\$14,131,638	\$6,163,139	
North Carolina	36	\$15,166,362	\$8,465,232		\$1,701,167
North Dakota	7	\$2,766,460	\$2,449,368	\$353,684	\$2,272,561
Ohio	52	\$24,106,314	\$10,341,651	\$44,365,508	\$9,115,963
Oklahoma	20	\$7,867,140	\$2,335,917		\$972,580
Oregon	19	\$4,501,799	\$3,612,246	\$19,548,781	\$3,908,902
Pennsylvania	52	\$26,947,426	\$6,780,471	\$3,379,548	\$6,878,866
Puerto Rico	6	\$25,360,717			
Rhode Island	8	\$3,321,134	\$2,314,458	\$9,955,037	\$622,763
South Carolina	15	\$10,095,975	\$1,877,858	\$12,291,418	\$2,272,394
South Dakota	4	\$2,804,105	\$1,952,734	\$170,241	\$1,688,114
Tennessee	20	\$12,972,244	\$4,535,549	\$25,039,333	\$3,715,442
Texas	53	\$28,303,693	\$5,338,644	\$25,752,329	\$4,736,694
Utah	10	\$3,116,236	\$1,207,681	\$1,178,174	\$1,586,550
Vermont	5	\$3,261,501	\$872,846	\$1,217,252	\$740,205
Virginia	26	\$9,377,619	\$2,223,159	\$27,226	\$5,523,193
Washington	31	\$6,904,532	\$3,380,603	\$33,387,187	\$4,476,344
West Virginia	16	\$6,557,342	\$3,234,769	\$12,095	\$2,040,302
Wisconsin	19	\$7,326,084	\$3,529,287	\$2,144,089	\$4,276,657
Wyoming	17	\$2,766,753	\$312,927	\$14,000	\$167,491
Total	1,104	\$583,631,981	\$178,495,751	\$727,033,472	\$158,447,103
Count	52	52	50	43	45

APPENDIX TABLE 14 (cont'd)
NON-CSBG FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING, FY 2005

State	Head State- HHS	Early Head Start-HHS	Older Americans Act	SSBG Title XX	Medicare/ Medicaid	Community Food and Nutrition	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
Alabama	\$74,133,042	\$5,178,826	\$332,914		\$796,184	\$79,679	\$25,000
Alaska	\$5,634,865	\$1,100,000					
Arizona	\$22,852,807	\$2,010,551	\$3,611,321	\$2,161,239	\$32,416	\$871,355	\$5,351,126
Arkansas	\$35,561,642	\$4,280,221	\$4,171,592	\$1,426,128	\$4,532,916	\$280,805	\$49,071
California	\$168,887,758	\$17,709,962	\$5,346,287	\$505,911	\$3,443,768	\$2,105,799	\$30,456,809
Colorado	\$15,171		\$3,040,403	\$5,493,695	\$10,153,877	\$1,470,268	\$22,024,946
Connecticut	\$28,139,115	\$1,518,953	\$5,374,751	\$2,727,027	\$217,291	\$1,165,417	\$97,509
Delaware					\$15,000		
Dist. of Columbia	\$13,430,404	\$1,592,591	\$4,083,866		\$72,859		\$1,397,942
Florida	\$96,093,178	\$1,556,242	\$5,475,551		\$2,974,837	\$200,881	
Georgia	\$120,518,469	\$6,000,344	\$1,129,389	\$554,956	\$1,563,303	\$275,638	\$147,976
Hawaii	\$16,487,939		\$1,188,190		\$56,250	\$18,117	
Idaho	\$12,582,292	\$564,945	\$748,095		\$413,892	\$5,319	\$425,430
Illinois	\$71,788,396	\$6,586,748	\$4,865,947	\$59,600	\$29,682	\$57,386	\$268,424
Indiana	\$38,867,227	\$2,191,565	\$9,128,954	\$3,265,394	\$4,708,308	\$105,421	\$4,344,424
Iowa	\$33,792,501	\$7,515,510	\$288,651	\$292,864	\$1,253,520	\$54,000	\$5,720,616
Kansas	\$15,439,527	\$1,310,737	\$22,405				\$806,459
Kentucky	\$71,879,857	\$8,108,820	\$3,601,113	\$554,681	\$3,296,644	\$656,428	\$49,475
Louisiana	\$95,833,375	\$2,469,780	\$80,797		\$220,959	\$772,779	\$117,066
Maine	\$20,024,283	\$3,843,879		\$879,664	\$15,215,805	\$232,898	\$1,054,041
Maryland	\$27,361,630	\$1,473,017	\$1,051,259		\$73,735	\$735,430	\$47,000
Massachusetts	\$68,761,567	\$5,194,220	\$412,560		\$250,346	\$190,338	\$3,538,590
Michigan	\$145,411,449	\$13,576,968	\$7,990,905	\$93,132	\$2,780,545	\$315,849	\$5,191,289
Minnesota	\$59,232,942	\$4,648,571	\$3,383,550		\$984,906	\$241,169	\$3,175,382
Mississippi	\$65,980,807	\$1,157,403	\$1,200,511	\$1,028,454	\$684,454	\$72,674	\$1,437,373
Missouri	\$53,173,179	\$4,013,178	\$471,459	\$279,619	\$2,715,514		\$3,353,704
Montana	\$7,991,102	\$548,316	\$1,911,688		\$486,521	\$104,412	\$1,958,617
Nebraska	\$18,211,046	\$4,503,390	\$240,203	\$258,559	\$1,477,903	\$131,857	
Nevada	\$15,988,770	\$1,359,369	\$56,897				
New Hampshire	\$11,230,317	\$2,455,827	\$1,476,405	\$475,464	\$826,840	\$15,000	\$1,227,988
New Jersey	\$46,970,317	\$1,595,602	\$289,979	\$2,047,838	\$11,863,438	\$349,991	\$3,898,963
New Mexico	\$14,425,000	\$690,868	\$313,542		\$74,882		\$150,000
New York	\$143,803,772		\$2,138,702			\$8,640	\$15,611,716
North Carolina	\$81,470,720	\$8,841,283	\$1,450,363	\$345,231		\$545,892	\$99,550
North Dakota	\$4,249,770	\$1,175,361				\$5,595	
Ohio	\$171,664,434	\$7,277,336	\$4,991,288	\$513,557	\$8,527,357	\$161,289	\$11,946,521
Oklahoma	\$62,059,586	\$4,867,122	\$2,327,939	\$892,922	\$4,901,675	\$53,043	\$155,922
Oregon	\$16,887,480		\$2,596,548		\$6,894,080	\$2,333	\$608,045
Pennsylvania	\$63,525,260	\$4,223,194	\$3,695,964	\$998,656	\$1,080,883	\$247,421	\$6,352,253
Puerto Rico	\$8,203,534	\$7,222,513	\$2,395,987	\$168,529		\$78,255	\$293,239
Rhode Island	\$7,106,679	\$2,130,808	\$712,496	\$2,919	\$3,209,155	\$618,937	\$283,262
South Carolina	\$80,209,764	\$3,964,339			\$1,891,502	\$68,196	\$554,405
South Dakota	\$1,723,053	\$1,222,850	\$1,062,926				
Tennessee	\$63,764,740	\$6,373,053	\$6,694,491	\$966,862	\$637,234	\$846,710	\$1,579,508
Texas	\$116,062,708	\$13,257,304	\$6,430,739	\$2,479,140	\$6,080,800	\$1,654,048	\$1,758,620
Utah	\$19,317,596		\$464,586	\$217,320	\$61,606	\$232,992	\$139,404
Vermont	\$6,711,824	\$1,981,755		\$31,236	\$54,710	\$52,500	\$710,299
Virginia	\$51,885,203	\$2,560,670	\$1,424,901		\$167,853	\$28,199	\$6,203,748
Washington	\$9,082,534	\$1,872,275	\$2,953,774	\$20,571	\$903,308	\$1,144,879	\$739,774
West Virginia	\$27,231,559	\$2,694,565	\$653,374		\$3,974,504	\$23,747	
Wisconsin	\$40,893,788	\$322,771	\$1,601,739		\$132,834	\$81,894	\$14,699,907
Wyoming	\$1,565,401	\$474,302	\$710,305	\$245,558	\$7,664,286		\$463,576
Total	\$2,454,119,379	\$185,217,904	\$113,595,306	\$28,986,726	\$117,398,382	\$16,363,480	\$158,514,969
Count	51	46	46	29	44	43	43

APPENDIX TABLE 14 (cont'd)
NON-CSBG FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING, FY 2005

Child Care Development Block			All USDA Non-Food		Other USDA Food
State	Grant	Other HHS resources	WIC	Programs	Programs
Alabama		\$601,045	\$33,347	\$1,953,107	\$6,850,335
Alaska		\$125,775		\$50,000	\$271,807
Arizona		\$401,370	\$157,094	\$223,153	\$645,555
Arkansas		\$2,977,886		\$326,541	\$3,812,547
California	\$12,982,674	\$31,625,870	\$24,087,517	\$5,323,050	\$30,085,244
Colorado	\$12,487,878		\$297,057	\$1,834	\$61,338,675
Connecticut	\$2,827,306	\$2,161,872	\$1,825,232	\$43,058	\$4,334,587
Delaware		\$270,093		\$49,892	\$3,000
Dist. of Columbia		\$252,173			\$248,414
Florida		\$725,512	\$21,000	\$170,461	\$5,608,199
Georgia		\$1,554,953	\$3,140	\$323,509	\$7,990,502
Hawaii		\$1,147,153		\$72,327	\$370,560
Idaho	\$150,000	\$650,797		\$1,332,362	\$555,817
Illinois			\$29,196,250	\$299,466	\$3,555,008
Indiana	\$1,250,890	\$1,367,023	\$2,319,021	\$697,575	\$2,648,459
Iowa	\$6,767,578	\$3,175,567	\$7,940,333	\$54,500	\$8,701,504
Kansas				\$138,400	\$2,086,573
Kentucky	\$24,341,006	\$3,418,259		\$522,636	\$5,233,184
Louisiana	\$1,386,791	\$729,234		\$304,192	\$9,777,218
Maine	\$9,541,521	\$1,466,478	\$9,119,893	\$1,411,817	\$2,984,636
Maryland	\$292,295	\$272,797		\$4,335,670	\$1,246,012
Massachusetts	\$54,052,108	\$10,498,328	\$14,196,421	\$344,219	\$4,779,047
Michigan	\$134,418	\$3,795,438	\$1,663,920	\$114,323	\$16,315,188
Minnesota	\$13,808,171	\$2,291,857	\$1,997,135	\$451,290	\$5,300,579
Mississippi	\$46,356	\$792,109	\$708,941	\$294,216	\$6,746,798
Missouri	\$81,875	\$2,074,811	\$986,211	\$321,443	\$5,395,976
Montana	\$815,417	\$316,061	\$258,844	\$1,403,283	\$1,018,403
Nebraska	\$121,619	\$1,782,138	\$7,202,484	\$226,868	\$2,525,378
Nevada	\$11,618,939	\$1,279,137	\$2,696,966		\$535,939
New Hampshire	\$745,534	\$1,149,995	\$4,938,844	\$253,974	\$3,217,400
New Jersey	\$1,348,874	\$3,511,805	\$9,285,736	\$308,362	\$2,153,676
New Mexico				\$811,200	\$15,983,725
New York	\$1,635,484	\$7,814,184	\$11,748,734	\$2,659,081	\$7,980,644
North Carolina	\$290,454	\$343,346	\$1,316,228	\$720,738	\$6,281,509
North Dakota		\$646,223		\$11,194	\$2,171,228
Ohio	\$1,158,166	\$3,938,937	\$4,747,797	\$2,004,707	\$9,341,887
Oklahoma	\$486,510	\$2,093,857	\$41,246	\$2,588,131	\$15,502,223
Oregon	\$564,084	\$3,701,044		\$48,718	\$6,050,652
Pennsylvania	\$21,949,392	\$14,386,499	\$9,181,086	\$469,375	\$13,415,029
Puerto Rico	\$1,665,915	\$852,773		\$683,395	\$312,520
Rhode Island		\$1,946,084	\$3,448,544		\$654,822
South Carolina	\$302,019			\$35,000	\$8,806,811
South Dakota	\$214,839	\$348,921		\$635,662	\$1,383,085
Tennessee	\$3,011,905	\$18,213,649		\$1,958,136	\$9,348,608
Texas	\$26,779	\$54,855,248	\$7,984,760	\$791,161	\$6,222,080
Utah		\$545,850		\$486,602	\$148,268
Vermont	\$548,095	\$1,189,288		\$116,556	\$2,441,604
Virginia	\$227,423	\$675,217		\$357,692	\$4,740,584
Washington	\$256,301	\$7,346,832	\$2,801,164	\$5,601,411	\$4,849,992
West Virginia	\$475,023	\$568,790		\$317,015	\$2,049,392
Wisconsin	\$503,066	\$2,903,594	\$1,461,614	\$654,519	\$6,919,768
Wyoming	\$306,814	\$1,020,535	\$59,912	\$110,400	\$230,170
Total	\$188,423,519	\$203,806,407	\$161,726,471	\$42,412,221	\$331,170,821
Count	37	47	31	49	52

APPENDIX TABLE 14 (cont'd)
NON-CSBG FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING, FY 2005

State	CDBG Federal, State and Local	HUD Section 8	HUD Section 202	Other HUD Incl Homeless
Alabama		\$4,452		\$434,386
Alaska		\$377,845		\$640,766
Arizona	\$1,307,681	\$157,447		\$5,015,582
Arkansas	\$144,098	\$406,197	\$510,428	\$765,648
California	\$25,565,545	\$12,510,017	\$239,364	\$18,436,688
Colorado	\$43,357,191	\$847,008	\$59,221	\$2,606,479
Connecticut	\$184,444	\$209,283		\$6,391,382
Delaware				\$46,274
Dist. of Columbia				\$331,213
Florida	\$8,424,665	\$2,672,587		\$5,133,199
Georgia	\$795,708	\$81,583		\$732,720
Hawaii	\$155,944	\$20,920		\$54,446
Idaho	\$32,022	\$895,292	\$816,748	\$439,637
Illinois	\$33,229,052	\$8,203,173		\$54,581,032
Indiana	\$1,382,268	\$2,644,119	\$633,300	\$5,011,486
Iowa	\$399,764	\$13,270		\$1,499,162
Kansas	\$17,936	\$3,078,904	\$3,399	\$636,713
Kentucky		\$1,154,964	\$1,061,800	\$3,401,082
Louisiana	\$2,765,465	\$2,722,818		\$403,532
Maine	\$419,183	\$9,885,590		\$2,177,647
Maryland	\$3,577,539	\$1,753,140	\$61,327	\$2,797,554
Massachusetts	\$893,214	\$20,344,660	\$699,026	\$19,206,263
Michigan	\$4,017,591	\$883,724	\$245,161	\$8,492,705
Minnesota	\$1,491,622	\$1,128,517	\$448,305	\$5,152,842
Mississippi	\$170,198	\$6,716		\$1,753,687
Missouri	\$348,181	\$41,549,588	\$1,292,441	\$5,147,704
Montana	\$1,188,417	\$1,154,547	\$175,947	\$2,585,265
Nebraska	\$881,879	\$204,868	\$214,137	\$3,092,873
Nevada	\$269,487	\$2,640		\$375,947
New Hampshire	\$2,194,935	\$2,281,522	\$10,970,167	\$6,177,178
New Jersey	\$1,866,049	\$1,049,072	\$100,000	\$6,223,356
New Mexico	\$114,894			\$719,832
New York	\$9,494,197	\$8,983,945		\$9,015,370
North Carolina	\$656,205	\$27,675,461	\$2,658,548	\$1,080,154
North Dakota	\$175,000	\$12,766	\$117,748	\$2,137,110
Ohio	\$2,919,283	\$7,687,101	\$446,597	\$7,753,698
Oklahoma	\$2,666,993	\$1,373,045	\$1,146,981	\$10,656,010
Oregon	\$2,341,413	\$65,570	\$6,236	\$11,956,331
Pennsylvania	\$7,872,345	\$537,629	\$2,021,163	\$10,509,769
Puerto Rico	\$19,178,131	\$9,716,014		\$3,672,863
Rhode Island	\$648,564	\$246,000		\$3,470,483
South Carolina	\$233,394	\$228,100	\$165,899	\$1,046,716
South Dakota				\$676,325
Tennessee	\$593,120	\$3,723,223	\$4,670,104	\$2,163,696
Texas	\$15,177,713	\$11,961,890	\$320,472	\$18,117,417
Utah	\$1,593,592	\$2,604,052		\$822,540
Vermont	\$24,800			\$650,114
Virginia	\$1,240,067	\$3,471,317		\$3,464,312
Washington	\$8,513,943	\$1,469,015	\$1,239,355	\$10,494,037
West Virginia	\$8,916	\$461,241		\$1,104,466
Wisconsin	\$1,228,567	\$2,127,791	\$89,919	\$12,498,951
Wyoming	\$215,238	\$1,178	\$147,752	\$729,064
Total	\$209,976,453	\$198,589,801	\$30,561,545	\$282,483,706
Count	46	47	28	52

APPENDIX TABLE 14 (cont'd)
NON-CSBG FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING, FY 2005

State	Employment and Training US DOL	Other US DOL Programs	Corporation for National Services	FEMA	Transportation US DOT
Alabama	\$188,930		\$1,064,709	\$518,255	\$188,250
Alaska			\$492,887	\$22,203	
Arizona	\$654,811	\$955,539	\$304,991	\$592,658	\$258,688
Arkansas	\$1,681,215		\$148,918	\$479,386	\$2,206,746
California	\$45,474,654	\$9,443,527	\$3,570,682	\$950,366	\$1,260,145
Colorado	\$235,140		\$64,000	\$221,311	\$591,054
Connecticut	\$5,195,029		\$1,631,989	\$132,637	
Delaware	\$567,783		\$352,330		
Dist. of Columbia	\$241,912	\$291,876	\$785,238	\$94,877	
Florida	\$339		\$1,223,237	\$533,758	\$995,549
Georgia	\$340,818	\$114,557	\$832,413	\$854,250	\$1,109,345
Hawaii	\$594,247	\$485,165	\$131,393	\$5,109	\$133,711
Idaho	\$1,030,803		\$364,057	\$115,717	
Illinois	\$15,231,946	\$57,729	\$1,093,790	\$891,525	\$775,317
Indiana	\$3,086,280	\$182,151	\$1,151,021	\$355,515	\$580,542
Iowa	\$1,543,245			\$432,271	\$553,849
Kansas			\$29,316	\$149,866	\$34,480
Kentucky	\$11,176,462	\$68,460	\$2,746,057	\$510,795	\$21,605,694
Louisiana	\$3,020,994	\$43,936	\$1,150,973	\$710,472	\$1,879,961
Maine	\$3,442,177		\$1,055,865	\$59,584	\$1,938,317
Maryland	\$155,065		\$762,605	\$209,429	\$474,713
Massachusetts	\$1,406,427	\$232,044	\$2,119,318	\$709,460	
Michigan	\$10,295,692	\$157,203	\$2,244,988	\$960,240	\$109,805
Minnesota	\$1,964,597	\$236,927	\$698,069	\$497,821	\$1,207,486
Mississippi	\$2,868,965	\$244,103	\$1,040,791	\$326,756	\$1,434,481
Missouri	\$8,292,209	\$12,200	\$797,057	\$623,057	
Montana	\$2,011,502	\$297,981	\$1,042,913	\$188,536	
Nebraska		\$150,185	\$1,275,923	\$178,807	\$377,206
Nevada	\$131,750		\$489,712	\$16,552	
New Hampshire	\$6,140,572		\$803,995	\$48,688	\$507,417
New Jersey	\$226,255	\$4,493,598	\$1,033,147	\$704,381	
New Mexico	\$3,064,996		\$101,968	\$196,568	
New York	\$45,541,925	\$1,573,067	\$2,965,982	\$755,501	\$3,598
North Carolina	\$3,125,961	\$1,917,767	\$1,892,131	\$179,974	\$329,002
North Dakota				\$103,243	\$145,633
Ohio	\$13,277,482	\$5,149,383	\$1,179,287	\$1,095,176	\$1,990,901
Oklahoma	\$2,885,674	\$394,000	\$693,678	\$563,547	\$8,634,038
Oregon	\$7,976,562	\$737,851	\$335,441	\$1,227,471	\$346,054
Pennsylvania	\$14,727,661	\$3,397,202	\$1,396,652	\$942,306	\$999,995
Puerto Rico	\$786,434	\$4,865	\$501,047	\$772,736	\$4,242,804
Rhode Island	\$1,083,876		\$507,733	\$95,437	
South Carolina	\$6,278,425	\$710,522	\$372,908	\$135,521	
South Dakota				\$98,619	\$490,463
Tennessee	\$11,516,104	\$751,049	\$2,596,529	\$777,154	\$9,471,497
Texas	\$10,085,390	\$1,236,525	\$1,188,203	\$31,505,120	\$26,163,870
Utah	\$54,260		\$73,567	\$333,668	\$48,060
Vermont	\$198,707			\$121,817	
Virginia	\$4,164,130		\$545,923	\$323,132	
Washington	\$9,476,720		\$1,810,930	\$1,032,120	\$1,941,010
West Virginia	\$1,049,266		\$643,057	\$168,882	\$399,054
Wisconsin	\$2,954,224	\$3,585,516	\$1,001,800	\$644,393	\$488,012
Wyoming	\$6,637		\$24,531	\$89,772	\$429,113
Total	\$265,454,253	\$36,924,928	\$48,333,751	\$53,256,439	\$94,345,860
Count	47	28	48	51	37

APPENDIX TABLE 14 (cont'd)
NON-CSBG FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING, FY 2005

State	Other Federal Sources	All Non-CSBG Federal Resources	All Non-CSBG Federal Resources, Adjusted*
Alabama	\$20,000	\$112,764,787	\$112,764,787
Alaska	\$1,352,319	\$10,068,467	\$10,068,467
Arizona	\$521,273	\$53,980,717	\$53,980,717
Arkansas	\$124,357	\$76,712,954	\$76,712,954
California	\$20,019,196	\$505,223,782	\$502,132,463
Colorado		\$172,931,263	\$172,931,263
Connecticut	\$343,429	\$109,152,038	\$108,426,916
Delaware	\$162,905	\$2,074,232	\$2,074,232
Dist. of Columbia	\$298,930	\$23,483,430	\$23,483,430
Florida	\$625,142	\$161,396,386	\$161,396,386
Georgia	\$1,839,448	\$175,995,596	\$175,776,653
Hawaii	\$854,926	\$22,046,299	\$22,046,299
Idaho	\$597,965	\$26,104,873	\$26,104,873
Illinois	\$2,001,698	\$339,852,594	\$339,727,277
Indiana	\$203,976	\$148,376,026	\$148,376,026
Iowa	\$20,599	\$122,796,778	\$122,796,778
Kansas		\$26,409,290	\$26,409,290
Kentucky	\$626,001	\$197,442,576	\$197,439,374
Louisiana	\$1,945,998	\$144,583,550	\$144,583,550
Maine	\$1,034,060	\$118,315,841	\$118,315,841
Maryland	\$120,000	\$55,797,976	\$55,797,976
Massachusetts	\$1,563,284	\$293,499,171	\$293,499,171
Michigan	\$738,778	\$249,938,457	\$249,938,457
Minnesota	\$1,237,316	\$148,186,473	\$148,186,473
Mississippi	\$916,547	\$108,785,520	\$108,785,520
Missouri	\$492,845	\$163,937,384	\$163,937,384
Montana	\$183,641	\$32,496,183	\$32,496,183
Nebraska	\$3,307,676	\$49,747,755	\$49,747,755
Nevada	\$3,800	\$34,940,913	\$34,921,393
New Hampshire	\$6,720,659	\$86,408,474	\$86,408,474
New Jersey	\$532,716	\$110,644,305	\$110,637,545
New Mexico		\$37,509,250	\$37,509,250
New York	\$7,056,771	\$299,086,090	\$299,086,090
North Carolina	\$371,025	\$151,757,941	\$151,757,941
North Dakota	\$110,725	\$16,137,209	\$16,137,209
Ohio	\$1,404,512	\$332,999,819	\$332,999,819
Oklahoma	\$3,437,642	\$131,730,281	\$131,730,281
Oregon	\$948,329	\$90,364,171	\$90,364,171
Pennsylvania	\$24,227,785	\$223,196,404	\$223,196,404
Puerto Rico	\$1,985,336	\$62,736,890	\$62,736,890
Rhode Island	\$2,444,323	\$41,502,380	\$41,502,380
South Carolina	\$91,624	\$121,536,815	\$121,536,815
South Dakota	\$110,596	\$11,778,428	\$11,778,428
Tennessee	\$3,973,057	\$186,920,753	\$186,920,753
Texas	\$8,217,329	\$377,404,983	\$377,404,983
Utah	\$39,383	\$31,155,751	\$31,155,741
Vermont	\$925,866	\$18,589,472	\$18,589,472
Virginia	\$1,319,793	\$90,573,742	\$90,573,742
Washington	\$8,089,568	\$122,883,647	\$122,598,346
West Virginia	\$413,984	\$47,524,002	\$47,524,002
Wisconsin	\$2,107,974	\$106,852,674	\$106,852,674
Wyoming	\$3,513,142	\$18,502,104	\$18,241,380
Total	\$119,198,248	\$6,404,836,896	\$6,400,100,678
Count	49	52	52

*Excludes funds duplicated under state, local and private sources

APPENDIX TABLE 15
STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING, FY 2005

State	State Appropriated CSBG Funds	Housing and Homeless Programs	Nutrition Programs	Daycare and Early Childhood Programs	Energy Programs	Health Programs
Alabama	\$720,000		\$5,551	\$861,926		\$98,507
Alaska		\$1,744,618				
Arizona	\$506,508	\$2,052,057		\$541,768	\$480,358	
Arkansas			\$271,441	\$1,188,910		\$172,940
California		\$4,115,434	\$659,045	\$51,746,327	\$3,972,161	\$3,797,910
Colorado		\$225,661	\$1,028,328	\$235,357	\$70,000	\$471,870
Connecticut	\$4,237,481	\$4,007,504	\$1,361,773	\$11,942,551	\$72,781	\$354,495
Delaware			\$103,000			\$78,884
Dist. of Columbia		\$675,674		\$1,523,950	\$224,350	\$1,154,134
Florida		\$13,224,586	\$182,704	\$11,753,349	\$46,581	\$18,331
Georgia	\$550,400	\$415,936	\$372,439	\$955,591	\$3,476,930	
Hawaii		\$150,366	\$181,681	\$127,520		\$119,950
Idaho		\$83,000	\$69,644			\$53,100
Illinois		\$8,997,353	\$1,406,996	\$1,784,165	\$72,071,567	\$1,840,577
Indiana		\$404,114	\$13,692	\$392,400	\$75,955	\$6,081,608
Iowa		\$206,294	\$7,128	\$5,699,493		\$2,245,376
Kansas		\$615,990		\$2,349,131	\$2,000	\$1,541,409
Kentucky	\$110,968	\$661,771	\$39,067	\$2,671,011		\$65,621
Louisiana		\$68,267	\$815,780	\$2,263,203	\$529,000	\$142,930
Maine	\$15,000	\$1,638,523	\$488,359	\$1,764,481	\$1,185,142	\$7,012,142
Maryland	\$82,255	\$3,145,974	\$1,645,744	\$1,947,357	\$2,008,951	\$1,884,556
Massachusetts		\$17,274,416	\$1,904,198	\$65,631,757	\$6,654,355	\$8,050,519
Michigan	\$318,200	\$2,645,355	\$2,741,942	\$4,471,698	\$7,388,578	\$2,138,230
Minnesota	\$4,062,571	\$12,208,024	\$829,083	\$1,033,549	\$2,990,413	\$1,227,822
Mississippi		\$1,018,130	\$18,957	\$7,644		
Missouri		\$1,021,817	\$6,856	\$1,120,822	\$130,402	\$378,085
Montana			\$72,403		\$1,083,673	\$745,455
Nebraska		\$1,018,960	\$42,915	\$166,272		\$1,560,469
Nevada		\$118,965		\$40,023	\$394,400	\$84,500
New Hampshire		\$734,049	\$42,298	\$510,853		\$179,952
New Jersey		\$3,760,607	\$1,871,050	\$15,672,139	\$1,806,187	\$9,385,952
New Mexico		\$165,805	\$60,174	\$676,205		\$147,806
New York		\$7,930,800	\$4,990,142	\$5,715,824	\$2,362,664	\$17,031,454
North Carolina		\$1,696,527	\$1,718,385	\$4,040,177	\$384,294	\$154,500
North Dakota		\$95,428		\$46,999	\$3,971	\$750
Ohio		\$5,161,668	\$3,352,996	\$31,866,098	\$3,440,101	\$3,029,305
Oklahoma	\$663,276	\$6,289,345	\$901,285	\$223,893	\$146,300	\$995,316
Oregon		\$5,053,584	\$1,093,695	\$1,322,936	\$13,542,653	\$1,867,077
Pennsylvania		\$8,023,409	\$4,603,508	\$4,009,979		\$3,049,860
Puerto Rico	\$32,500	\$4,365,289	\$266,928	\$154,800	\$19,500	\$460,797
Rhode Island	\$459,769	\$2,085,239	\$79,866	\$2,603,398	\$771,528	\$2,214,460
South Carolina		\$49,197		\$85,905		
South Dakota		\$72,730	\$112,402			
Tennessee		\$217,720	\$669,182	\$2,927,836		\$13,443
Texas		\$1,447,205	\$87,800	\$1,640,632	\$24,133	\$4,770,862
Utah		\$575,431	\$434,271	\$105,335	\$242,523	\$4,500
Vermont		\$358,891	\$74,122	\$495,468	\$4,145,642	\$470
Virginia	\$1,500,000	\$2,120,790	\$30,012	\$258,854	\$118,138	\$254,250
Washington	\$560,000	\$7,671,192	\$1,652,114	\$6,534,574	\$3,478,390	\$1,837,644
West Virginia		\$895,543	\$258,801	\$3,697,636	\$132,698	\$734,573
Wisconsin		\$2,147,514	\$38,906	\$2,572,566	\$16,573,692	\$185,171
Wyoming		\$17,696	\$241,593	\$44,000	\$7,000	\$2,490,735
Total	\$13,818,928	\$138,674,448	\$36,848,256	\$257,426,362	\$150,057,011	\$90,128,297
Count	46	14	48	45	47	36

APPENDIX TABLE 15
STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING, FY 2005

State	Youth Development Programs	Employment and Training Programs	Head Start Program	Senior Programs
Alabama				\$235,610
Alaska			\$2,597,341	
Arizona	\$33,996	\$818,067	\$772,995	
Arkansas		\$33,000	\$5,400	\$992,150
California	\$2,382,533	\$6,717,333	\$465,302	\$2,597,347
Colorado	\$44,307	\$2,740		\$250,443
Connecticut	\$1,126,424	\$2,473,659	\$2,648,969	\$390,169
Delaware	\$15,259	\$138,204		\$106,923
Dist. of Columbia				
Florida	\$24,145			\$2,280,777
Georgia		\$13,723	\$200,000	\$982,469
Hawaii	\$232,291	\$326,120	\$502,402	\$191,870
Idaho	\$48,790			\$1,729,543
Illinois	\$390,610	\$1,569,952	\$360,610	\$4,402,391
Indiana	\$35,000	\$11,154		\$11,505,536
Iowa	\$46,187	\$379,496		\$119,968
Kansas	\$33,750		\$555,426	
Kentucky	\$112,926		\$1,158,169	\$6,276,758
Louisiana	\$503,298	\$321,532	\$70,727	\$244,688
Maine	\$1,804,953	\$406,514	\$2,810,862	\$702,906
Maryland	\$259,150	\$131,226	\$624,542	\$849,171
Massachusetts	\$1,113,575	\$2,523,428	\$5,153,849	\$1,543,816
Michigan	\$114,976	\$999,679	\$1,328,896	\$3,581,201
Minnesota	\$784,813	\$1,857,212	\$11,458,122	\$1,688,213
Mississippi	\$31,141			\$99,927
Missouri	\$15,331	\$85,210	\$1,938,877	\$1,354,198
Montana		\$77,732		\$383,379
Nebraska	\$64,884	\$214,285	\$10,777	\$55,193
Nevada	\$34,961			
New Hampshire	\$197,600	\$719,705	\$262,209	\$391,328
New Jersey	\$785,331	\$442,800		\$111,849
New Mexico	\$187,953		\$476,000	\$834,037
New York	\$14,370,847	\$2,445,782		\$698,548
North Carolina	\$949,246	\$1,941,841	\$757,215	\$345,397
North Dakota	\$68	\$17,030		
Ohio	\$922,328	\$2,771,534	\$4,938,397	\$1,306,317
Oklahoma	\$33,005	\$1,559,672	\$3,122,191	\$1,319,737
Oregon	\$212,881	\$510,466	\$6,590,802	\$314,928
Pennsylvania	\$674,149	\$4,950,044	\$3,561,054	\$12,958,662
Puerto Rico	\$823,171	\$20,680,868	\$129,972	\$470,741
Rhode Island	\$426,640	\$50,306	\$288,273	\$354,311
South Carolina				\$37,500
South Dakota				
Tennessee	\$1,959,249			\$964,882
Texas	\$891,958	\$85,000		\$521,338
Utah		\$47,843		\$827,907
Vermont	\$94,079	\$333,060		
Virginia	\$122,850	\$47,381		\$211,715
Washington	\$215,452	\$1,669,233		\$2,288,942
West Virginia	\$376,596	\$417,007		\$446,903
Wisconsin	\$1,000,117	\$1,001,558	\$2,289,789	\$446,760
Wyoming		\$14,425		\$392,906
Total	\$33,496,820	\$58,805,821	\$58,805,821	\$67,809,354
Count	42	39	28	44

APPENDIX TABLE 15
STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING, FY 2005

State	Transportation Programs	Education Programs	Community/ Economic Development	Rural Development	Other State Programs	All State Resources
Alabama			\$25,000		\$61,220	\$2,007,814
Alaska						\$4,341,959
Arizona		\$122,478	\$57,268			\$5,385,495
Arkansas	\$1,103,267	\$220,612	\$174,908		\$210,873	\$4,373,501
California	\$1,685,072	\$6,163,349	\$1,646,197	\$369,956	\$4,832,630	\$91,150,596
Colorado	\$85,007		\$25,000	\$30,000		\$2,468,713
Connecticut	\$231,375	\$318,929	\$22,797		\$10,579,963	\$39,763,037
Delaware					\$252,200	\$694,470
Dist. of Columbia						\$3,578,108
Florida	\$2,969,940	\$606,851			\$199,717	\$31,306,981
Georgia	\$653,291	\$9,942,738			\$2,749,134	\$20,312,651
Hawaii	\$827,645	\$383,804			\$1,074,919	\$4,118,568
Idaho		\$650			\$6,031	\$1,990,758
Illinois	\$609,050	\$133,200	\$503,496	\$38,784	\$2,134,850	\$96,243,601
Indiana	\$523,736	\$412,660	\$58,163	\$100,612	\$322,656	\$19,937,286
Iowa	\$359,095				\$1,669,717	\$10,732,754
Kansas	\$137,922	\$48,451				\$5,284,079
Kentucky	\$2,043,979	\$614,246	\$371,506	\$1,342,618	\$1,499,830	\$16,968,470
Louisiana	\$524,628	\$81,961	\$516,168	\$271,097	\$158,299	\$6,511,578
Maine	\$4,174,407	\$16,676	\$202,501	\$640,120	\$2,406,208	\$25,268,794
Maryland	\$798,258	\$42,197	\$165,729	\$39,897	\$287,034	\$13,912,041
Massachusetts	\$2,190,795	\$2,502,190	\$75,617		\$918,420	\$115,536,935
Michigan	\$1,495,620	\$844,000	\$266,234	\$57,890	\$969,145	\$29,361,644
Minnesota	\$3,551,797	\$1,240,751	\$1,557,051	\$2,566,252	\$654,398	\$47,710,071
Mississippi	\$71,413				\$74,404	\$1,321,616
Missouri	\$12,459		\$75,000		\$55,185	\$6,194,242
Montana	\$73,938		\$2,287		\$10,000	\$2,448,867
Nebraska	\$155,132	\$130,534			\$401,141	\$3,820,562
Nevada	\$76,050	\$275,542			\$965,732	\$1,990,173
New Hampshire	\$375,737	\$102,628			\$1,769,250	\$5,285,609
New Jersey	\$44,329	\$1,855,920			\$7,726,193	\$43,462,357
New Mexico						\$2,547,980
New York	\$825,567	\$792,518	\$221,968	\$230,399	\$9,020,991	\$66,637,504
North Carolina	\$956,051	\$1,670,013	\$235,335	\$18,750	\$1,008,886	\$15,876,617
North Dakota					\$95,024	\$259,270
Ohio	\$1,058,747	\$730,140	\$604,795		\$215,734	\$59,398,160
Oklahoma	\$7,564,411	\$495,996	\$835,533	\$33,304		\$24,183,264
Oregon	\$1,158,265	\$1,710,159			\$1,702,349	\$35,079,795
Pennsylvania	\$10,131,518	\$1,336,857	\$1,718,381	\$61,558	\$7,019,497	\$62,098,476
Puerto Rico	\$5,500	\$258,152	\$45,986	\$172,400	\$1,848,200	\$29,734,804
Rhode Island		\$252,417	\$45,542		\$3,343,156	\$12,770,994
South Carolina		\$142,602				\$315,204
South Dakota	\$66,834		\$520,000			\$771,966
Tennessee	\$3,290,999	\$131,573			\$4,521,977	\$14,696,861
Texas	\$5,703,466	\$2,989,037	\$50,000	\$799,180	\$2,347,739	\$21,358,350
Utah		\$298,426	\$55,000		\$288,385	\$2,879,621
Vermont	\$59,426	\$95,696	\$151,804		\$53,277	\$5,861,935
Virginia	\$12,000	\$877,576	\$104,350	\$11,410	\$471,984	\$6,141,310
Washington	\$21,279,376	\$931,744	\$1,156,328		\$9,549,383	\$58,824,372
West Virginia	\$147,451	\$96,908	\$178,051		\$905,995	\$8,288,162
Wisconsin	\$510,984	\$139,111	\$278,903	\$10,000	\$1,276,005	\$28,471,076
Wyoming	\$216,725	\$374,619			\$295,119	\$4,094,818
Total	\$77,761,262	\$39,383,911	\$11,946,898	\$6,794,227	\$85,952,850	\$1,123,773,869
Count	41	40	32	18	43	52

APPENDIX TABLE 16
LOCAL RESOURCES IN LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING, FY 2005

State	Local Government Unrestricted Funds	Value of Contract Services	Value of In-Kind Goods/Services	All Local Resources
Alabama	\$1,422,592	\$1,608,372	\$3,788,859	\$6,819,823
Alaska	\$144,973			\$144,973
Arizona	\$10,634,310	\$885,446	\$2,691,935	\$14,211,691
Arkansas	\$76,719	\$45,244	\$153,755	\$275,718
California	\$20,706,187	\$13,853,062	\$6,097,191	\$40,656,440
Colorado	\$4,242,126	\$2,754,623	\$336,424	\$7,333,173
Connecticut	\$1,690,076	\$1,225,189	\$748,793	\$3,664,058
Delaware	\$11,500		\$7,000	\$18,500
Dist. of Columbia				
Florida	\$40,292,648	\$6,228,624	\$2,585,370	\$49,106,642
Georgia	\$994,345	\$3,036,433	\$3,833,108	\$7,863,886
Hawaii		\$6,852,067	\$2,524,816	\$9,376,883
Idaho	\$107,302		\$32,707	\$140,009
Illinois	\$10,729,745	\$1,910,451	\$1,453,732	\$14,093,928
Indiana	\$1,337,057	\$566,618	\$123,120	\$2,026,795
Iowa	\$618,893	\$1,375,053	\$2,242,103	\$4,236,049
Kansas	\$212,717		\$851,978	\$1,064,695
Kentucky	\$1,446,142	\$2,308,657	\$3,270,916	\$7,025,715
Louisiana	\$3,343,912	\$922,686	\$3,136,675	\$7,403,273
Maine	\$724,835	\$813,132	\$28,500	\$1,566,467
Maryland	\$5,130,219	\$1,674,703	\$4,232,856	\$11,037,778
Massachusetts	\$1,703,866	\$2,033,643	\$698,038	\$4,435,547
Michigan	\$5,261,612	\$2,825,790	\$11,905,853	\$19,993,255
Minnesota	\$2,607,852	\$6,451,412	\$2,529,436	\$11,588,700
Mississippi	\$1,540,642	\$376,829	\$3,170,286	\$5,087,757
Missouri	\$73,263	\$245,821	\$636,546	\$955,630
Montana	\$1,164,567	\$582,914		\$1,747,481
Nebraska	\$233,938	\$552,024	\$197,968	\$983,930
Nevada	\$2,938,912	\$22,065	\$195,781	\$3,156,758
New Hampshire	\$1,767,424	\$210,622	\$855,457	\$2,833,503
New Jersey	\$4,045,590	\$3,875,458	\$2,335,944	\$10,256,992
New Mexico	\$314,485	\$46,798	\$1,225,589	\$1,586,872
New York	\$201,607,603	\$18,111,121	\$2,008,913	\$221,727,637
North Carolina	\$1,472,708	\$848,104	\$4,695,041	\$7,015,853
North Dakota	\$11,000			\$11,000
Ohio	\$3,353,239	\$7,824,469	\$274,241	\$11,451,949
Oklahoma	\$196,304	\$2,411,994	\$177,566	\$2,785,864
Oregon	\$20,684,646	\$3,480,342		\$24,164,988
Pennsylvania	\$6,076,527	\$3,840,236	\$505,077	\$10,421,840
Puerto Rico	\$41,321,715	\$9,988,921	\$13,375,649	\$64,686,285
Rhode Island	\$1,210,078	\$630,365	\$876,187	\$2,716,630
South Carolina	\$481,397	\$2,000	\$4,002,183	\$4,485,580
South Dakota	\$259,671		\$170,442	\$430,113
Tennessee	\$5,810,490	\$2,825,052	\$6,032,857	\$14,668,399
Texas	\$29,288,411	\$761,619	\$5,492,586	\$35,542,616
Utah	\$177,032	\$231,706	\$361,666	\$770,404
Vermont	\$108,916	\$234,776		\$343,692
Virginia	\$4,366,667	\$2,220,155	\$2,956,351	\$9,543,173
Washington	\$6,826,742	\$17,421,032	\$1,156,890	\$25,404,664
West Virginia	\$24,867	\$244,509	\$765,503	\$1,034,879
Wisconsin	\$326,945	\$9,980,772	\$16,585	\$10,324,302
Wyoming	\$1,866,255	\$359,749	\$32,701	\$2,258,705
Total	\$450,989,662	\$144,700,658	\$104,791,174	\$700,481,494
Count	50	45	46	51

APPENDIX TABLE 17
PRIVATE RESOURCES IN LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING, FY 2005

State	Funds from Private Sources	Value of Donated Goods	Value of In-Kind Goods	Fees Paid by Clients
Alabama	\$4,448,899	\$2,950,863	\$1,844,576	\$327,432
Alaska				\$942,317
Arizona	\$1,329,186	\$136,972	\$286,544	\$55,804
Arkansas	\$3,423,840	\$3,795,058	\$7,760,085	\$2,513,358
California	\$40,494,570	\$5,413,086	\$3,707,520	\$10,180,534
Colorado	\$6,670,079	\$3,699,746	\$506,575	\$1,796,077
Connecticut	\$8,611,328	\$2,093,085	\$2,592,165	\$2,705,038
Delaware	\$775,636	\$18,609	\$111,012	\$130,314
Dist. of Columbia	\$189,630	\$1,074,989	\$61,472	\$199,091
Florida	\$2,151,245	\$8,200,763	\$2,489,950	\$826,526
Georgia	\$3,421,684	\$6,149,270	\$11,950,331	\$917,622
Hawaii	\$700,839	\$2,951,997	\$296,615	\$525,116
Idaho	\$1,573,834	\$2,095,897	\$622,600	\$834,109
Illinois	\$3,082,687	\$5,961,054	\$2,527,692	\$1,892,114
Indiana	\$3,918,648	\$3,084,517	\$6,137,237	\$2,585,089
Iowa	\$4,461,138	\$8,524,077	\$3,958,947	\$3,434,472
Kansas	\$296,284	\$1,041,145	\$15,019,301	\$1,872,853
Kentucky	\$9,879,832	\$12,032,739	\$4,565,494	\$2,733,062
Louisiana	\$1,350,179	\$8,696,231	\$837,156	\$36,589
Maine	\$6,692,273	\$1,226,235	\$3,501,660	\$3,647,377
Maryland	\$12,867,976	\$3,636,456	\$1,031,815	\$757,747
Massachusetts	\$30,175,729	\$2,909,835	\$3,556,403	\$14,434,232
Michigan	\$12,407,926	\$22,233,907	\$4,589,334	\$5,523,089
Minnesota	\$12,748,838	\$2,915,855	\$3,882,483	\$9,058,479
Mississippi	\$1,698,536	\$4,062,588	\$2,432,335	\$250,803
Missouri	\$4,860,313	\$5,511,165	\$4,671,023	\$1,560,717
Montana	\$2,201,189	\$2,015,842	\$768,401	\$1,240,707
Nebraska	\$2,592,554	\$4,260,494	\$2,883,187	\$2,708,405
Nevada	\$299,350	\$41,568	\$6,453,816	\$4,094,702
New Hampshire	\$6,052,778	\$2,078,998	\$1,327,327	\$4,885,193
New Jersey	\$6,229,679	\$4,063,876	\$2,330,536	\$4,000,694
New Mexico	\$1,400,361	\$2,648,960	\$1,656,638	\$155,690
New York	\$9,643,599	\$20,038,778	\$25,950,069	\$10,946,179
North Carolina	\$3,905,131	\$5,535,744	\$4,714,667	\$3,490,578
North Dakota	\$884,377	\$1,036,588	\$1,155,929	\$321,480
Ohio	\$10,328,712	\$7,297,559	\$22,501,878	\$6,630,342
Oklahoma	\$4,871,947	\$8,354,667	\$15,006,010	\$3,486,280
Oregon	\$11,342,069	\$23,831,466	\$566,081	\$3,410,564
Pennsylvania	\$14,123,299	\$8,887,484	\$9,580,899	\$2,804,587
Puerto Rico	\$2,770,741	\$1,662,357	\$5,757,188	\$650,298
Rhode Island	\$4,474,042	\$555,982	\$318,029	\$3,565,020
South Carolina	\$799,069	\$2,810,898	\$6,070,263	\$7,572
South Dakota	\$2,435,941	\$2,500	\$810,648	\$164,073
Tennessee	\$3,967,145	\$6,252,014	\$5,139,630	\$3,545,326
Texas	\$16,485,916	\$7,452,764	\$7,942,284	\$3,514,418
Utah	\$2,980,347	\$5,135,379	\$1,666,919	\$9,200
Vermont	\$2,641,675	\$2,923,486	\$1,543,764	\$152,166
Virginia	\$4,353,102	\$4,508,749	\$2,525,557	\$2,108,104
Washington	\$21,958,469	\$12,651,496	\$1,691,765	\$13,675,020
West Virginia	\$1,181,044	\$3,227,642	\$4,233,669	\$1,228,743
Wisconsin	\$7,606,505	\$5,050,237	\$2,004,581	\$6,406,267
Wyoming	\$1,394,059	\$904,540	\$814,894	\$1,152,851
Total	\$325,154,229	\$263,646,207	\$224,354,954	\$154,094,420
Count	51	51	51	52

APPENDIX TABLE 17 (cont'd.)
PRIVATE RESOURCES IN LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING, FY 2005

State	Payments by Private	All Private	Volunteer Hours
	Entities for Goods or Services	Resources*	Donated
Alabama	\$537,696	\$10,109,466	\$1,393,770
Alaska		\$942,317	\$103,011
Arizona	\$425,092	\$2,233,598	\$390,381
Arkansas	\$109,601	\$17,601,942	\$1,004,757
California	\$9,512,053	\$69,307,763	\$3,782,651
Colorado	\$341,802	\$13,014,279	\$243,673
Connecticut	\$4,971,098	\$20,972,714	\$876,374
Delaware	\$10,000	\$1,045,571	\$91,263
Dist. of Columbia		\$1,525,182	\$165,550
Florida	\$1,280,700	\$14,949,183	\$939,079
Georgia	\$1,497,243	\$23,936,150	\$1,500,344
Hawaii	\$922,855	\$5,397,422	\$132,650
Idaho	\$248,093	\$5,374,533	\$174,326
Illinois	\$2,868,876	\$16,332,423	\$1,302,093
Indiana	\$897,358	\$16,622,849	\$805,157
Iowa	\$4,880,317	\$25,258,951	\$336,002
Kansas	\$21,732	\$18,251,315	\$466,537
Kentucky	\$183,450	\$29,394,577	\$1,201,033
Louisiana	\$59,557	\$10,979,712	\$2,727,311
Maine	\$1,298,477	\$16,366,022	\$965,620
Maryland	\$418,595	\$18,712,589	\$607,844
Massachusetts	\$7,004,228	\$58,080,427	\$904,066
Michigan	\$2,149,744	\$46,904,000	\$2,776,202
Minnesota	\$4,677,291	\$33,282,946	\$1,982,384
Mississippi	\$1,055,838	\$9,500,100	\$473,946
Missouri	\$402,591	\$17,005,809	\$1,559,471
Montana	\$1,510,099	\$7,736,238	\$567,905
Nebraska	\$1,176,777	\$13,621,417	\$652,911
Nevada		\$10,889,436	\$72,565
New Hampshire	\$1,331,689	\$15,675,985	\$643,873
New Jersey	\$939,398	\$17,564,183	\$1,003,899
New Mexico	\$55,897	\$5,917,546	\$365,849
New York	\$2,278,820	\$68,857,445	\$1,651,353
North Carolina	\$682,084	\$18,328,204	\$1,425,421
North Dakota	\$160,329	\$3,558,703	\$106,183
Ohio	\$1,361,702	\$48,120,194	\$1,834,978
Oklahoma	\$335,066	\$32,053,970	\$1,501,933
Oregon	\$2,925,959	\$42,076,139	\$1,181,189
Pennsylvania	\$7,065,692	\$42,461,961	\$1,016,178
Puerto Rico	\$1,110,985	\$11,951,569	\$1,077,954
Rhode Island	\$495,709	\$9,408,782	\$662,795
South Carolina	\$451,673	\$10,139,475	\$798,701
South Dakota	\$1,284,935	\$4,698,097	\$139,413
Tennessee	\$2,422,728	\$21,326,843	\$1,804,663
Texas	\$9,570,844	\$44,966,226	\$3,663,445
Utah	\$6,651	\$9,798,496	\$306,741
Vermont	\$368,205	\$7,629,296	\$23,103
Virginia	\$397,160	\$13,892,672	\$766,891
Washington	\$5,292,809	\$55,269,559	\$2,010,084
West Virginia	\$523,394	\$10,394,493	\$455,065
Wisconsin	\$879,854	\$21,947,444	\$822,137
Wyoming	\$20,930	\$4,287,275	\$289,587
Total	\$88,423,676	\$1,055,673,488	\$51,750,311
Count	49	52	52

*Adding Volunteer hours valued at \$5.15 per hour would increase the Private resources to \$1.3 billion

APPENDIX TABLE 18
TOTAL NON-CSBG FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND PRIVATE RESOURCES, FY 2005

State	Non-CSBG Federal Resources Total, Adjusted	State Resources Total	Local Resources Total	Private Resources Total*	Non-CSBG Resources Total
Alabama	\$112,764,787	\$2,007,814	\$6,819,823	\$10,109,466	\$131,701,890
Alaska	\$10,068,467	\$4,341,959	\$144,973	\$942,317	\$15,497,716
Arizona	\$53,980,717	\$5,385,495	\$14,211,691	\$2,233,598	\$75,811,501
Arkansas	\$76,712,954	\$4,373,501	\$275,718	\$17,601,942	\$98,964,115
California	\$502,132,463	\$91,150,596	\$40,656,440	\$69,307,763	\$703,247,262
Colorado	\$172,931,263	\$2,468,713	\$7,333,173	\$13,014,279	\$195,747,428
Connecticut	\$108,426,916	\$39,763,037	\$3,664,058	\$20,972,714	\$172,826,725
Delaware	\$2,074,232	\$694,470	\$18,500	\$1,045,571	\$3,832,773
Dist. of Columbia	\$23,483,430	\$3,578,108		\$1,525,182	\$28,586,720
Florida	\$161,396,386	\$31,306,981	\$49,106,642	\$14,949,183	\$256,759,192
Georgia	\$175,776,653	\$20,312,651	\$7,863,886	\$23,936,150	\$227,889,340
Hawaii	\$22,046,299	\$4,118,568	\$9,376,883	\$5,397,422	\$40,939,172
Idaho	\$26,104,873	\$1,990,758	\$140,009	\$5,374,533	\$33,610,173
Illinois	\$339,727,277	\$96,243,601	\$14,093,928	\$16,332,423	\$466,397,229
Indiana	\$148,376,026	\$19,937,286	\$2,026,795	\$16,622,849	\$186,962,956
Iowa	\$122,796,778	\$10,732,754	\$4,236,049	\$25,258,951	\$163,024,532
Kansas	\$26,409,290	\$5,284,079	\$1,064,695	\$18,251,315	\$51,009,379
Kentucky	\$197,439,374	\$16,968,470	\$7,025,715	\$29,394,577	\$250,828,136
Louisiana	\$144,583,550	\$6,511,578	\$7,403,273	\$10,979,712	\$169,478,113
Maine	\$118,315,841	\$25,268,794	\$1,566,467	\$16,366,022	\$161,517,124
Maryland	\$55,797,976	\$13,912,041	\$11,037,778	\$18,712,589	\$99,460,384
Massachusetts	\$293,499,171	\$115,536,935	\$4,435,547	\$58,080,427	\$471,552,079
Michigan	\$249,938,457	\$29,361,644	\$19,993,255	\$46,904,000	\$346,197,356
Minnesota	\$148,186,473	\$47,710,071	\$11,588,700	\$33,282,946	\$240,768,190
Mississippi	\$108,785,520	\$1,321,616	\$5,087,757	\$9,500,100	\$124,694,993
Missouri	\$163,937,384	\$6,194,242	\$955,630	\$17,005,809	\$188,093,065
Montana	\$32,496,183	\$2,448,867	\$1,747,481	\$7,736,238	\$44,428,769
Nebraska	\$49,747,755	\$3,820,562	\$983,930	\$13,621,417	\$68,173,664
Nevada	\$34,921,393	\$1,990,173	\$3,156,758	\$10,889,436	\$50,957,760
New Hampshire	\$86,408,474	\$5,285,609	\$2,833,503	\$15,675,985	\$110,203,571
New Jersey	\$110,637,545	\$43,462,357	\$10,256,992	\$17,564,183	\$181,921,077
New Mexico	\$37,509,250	\$2,547,980	\$1,586,872	\$5,917,546	\$47,561,648
New York	\$299,086,090	\$66,637,504	\$221,727,637	\$68,857,445	\$656,308,676
North Carolina	\$151,757,941	\$15,876,617	\$7,015,853	\$18,328,204	\$192,978,615
North Dakota	\$16,137,209	\$259,270	\$11,000	\$3,558,703	\$19,966,182
Ohio	\$332,999,819	\$59,398,160	\$11,451,949	\$48,120,194	\$451,970,122
Oklahoma	\$131,730,281	\$24,183,264	\$2,785,864	\$32,053,970	\$190,753,379
Oregon	\$90,364,171	\$35,079,795	\$24,164,988	\$42,076,139	\$191,685,093
Pennsylvania	\$223,196,404	\$62,098,476	\$10,421,840	\$42,461,961	\$338,178,681
Puerto Rico	\$62,736,890	\$29,734,804	\$64,686,285	\$11,951,569	\$169,109,548
Rhode Island	\$41,502,380	\$12,770,994	\$2,716,630	\$9,408,782	\$66,398,786
South Carolina	\$121,536,815	\$315,204	\$4,485,580	\$10,139,475	\$136,477,074
South Dakota	\$11,778,428	\$771,966	\$430,113	\$4,698,097	\$17,678,604
Tennessee	\$186,920,753	\$14,696,861	\$14,668,399	\$21,326,843	\$237,612,856
Texas	\$377,404,983	\$21,358,350	\$35,542,616	\$44,966,226	\$479,272,175
Utah	\$31,155,741	\$2,879,621	\$770,404	\$9,798,496	\$44,604,262
Vermont	\$18,589,472	\$5,861,935	\$343,692	\$7,629,296	\$32,424,395
Virginia	\$90,573,742	\$6,141,310	\$9,543,173	\$13,892,672	\$120,150,897
Washington	\$122,598,346	\$58,824,372	\$25,404,664	\$55,269,559	\$262,096,941
West Virginia	\$47,524,002	\$8,288,162	\$1,034,879	\$10,394,493	\$67,241,535
Wisconsin	\$106,852,674	\$28,471,076	\$10,324,302	\$21,947,444	\$167,595,496
Wyoming	\$18,241,380	\$4,094,818	\$2,258,705	\$4,287,275	\$28,882,177
Total	\$6,400,100,678	\$1,123,773,869	\$700,481,494	\$1,055,673,488	\$9,280,029,526
Count	52	52	51	52	52

*Adding Volunteer hours valued at \$5.15 per hour would increase the Private resources to \$1.3 billion

APPENDIX TABLE 19
CSBG DOLLARS SPENT ON PROGRAMS, BY CATEGORIES

State	Employment	Education	Income Management	Housing	Emergency Services	Nutrition
Alabama	\$820,660	\$763,645	\$817,399	\$711,190	\$2,768,405	\$961,999
Alaska	\$104,030	\$838,705	\$185,908	\$16,562	\$0	\$13,552
Arizona	\$51,052	\$25,175	\$50,872	\$213,944	\$3,610,884	\$229,758
Arkansas	\$715,386	\$951,318	\$389,098	\$703,086	\$1,326,623	\$1,808,588
California	\$7,356,704	\$7,693,846	\$1,467,661	\$3,727,048	\$6,652,701	\$4,089,121
Colorado	\$152,168	\$43,401	\$25,546	\$415,063	\$971,317	\$338,740
Connecticut	\$353,606	\$2,183,627	\$404,941	\$242,685	\$1,857,117	\$676,806
Delaware	\$163,209	\$230,694	\$163,210	\$286,925	\$251,400	\$138,691
Dist. of Columbia	\$1,738,089	\$1,993,794	\$305,012	\$450,739	\$834,582	\$1,140,824
Florida	\$1,957,145	\$2,281,019	\$665,102	\$1,781,396	\$3,306,116	\$986,924
Georgia	\$1,017,551	\$526,671	\$615,153	\$1,662,395	\$4,972,217	\$1,616,014
Hawaii	\$894,574	\$224,809	\$77,241	\$22,210	\$196,761	\$989,387
Idaho	\$162,873	\$138,596	\$251,464	\$257,295	\$519,846	\$790,734
Illinois	\$3,396,170	\$1,905,911	\$350,626	\$1,293,360	\$4,230,026	\$706,335
Indiana	\$422,173	\$1,769,974	\$657,588	\$693,503	\$1,513,030	\$303,265
Iowa	\$336,787	\$607,908	\$787,044	\$846,042	\$1,075,053	\$583,236
Kansas	\$318,469	\$279,146	\$185,373	\$558,912	\$674,541	\$737,669
Kentucky	\$1,574,253	\$901,000	\$926,168	\$1,219,417	\$2,110,046	\$809,578
Louisiana	\$1,436,990	\$1,357,426	\$1,614,701	\$504,758	\$3,546,938	\$2,065,719
Maine	\$81,434	\$334,511	\$110,691	\$587,173	\$187,848	\$45,910
Maryland	\$412,476	\$590,062	\$506,527	\$878,659	\$487,281	\$344,052
Massachusetts	\$1,407,573	\$1,919,289	\$801,626	\$1,799,363	\$2,004,832	\$907,559
Michigan	\$1,893,133	\$1,936,360	\$2,085,105	\$2,332,509	\$4,695,450	\$2,747,611
Minnesota	\$473,034	\$623,071	\$370,090	\$1,025,305	\$728,593	\$409,684
Mississippi	\$1,380,412	\$1,133,661	\$804,168	\$2,064,590	\$687,481	\$543,931
Missouri	\$2,890,659	\$4,737,158	\$1,136,176	\$904,984	\$807,286	\$217,475
Montana	\$232,133	\$248,216	\$218,071	\$563,352	\$210,580	\$63,517
Nebraska	\$272,465	\$365,015	\$281,541	\$115,296	\$310,415	\$348,315
Nevada	\$354,129	\$256,633	\$256,962	\$196,117	\$475,974	\$35,181
New Hampshire	\$333,559	\$392,578	\$544,203	\$280,182	\$307,256	\$235,336
New Jersey	\$1,831,091	\$2,320,328	\$615,738	\$1,299,899	\$2,060,046	\$1,010,021
New Mexico	\$276,757	\$151,664	\$173,537	\$271,528	\$937,505	\$539,835
New York	\$6,324,812	\$12,591,406	\$1,454,383	\$2,609,957	\$3,173,750	\$1,036,469
North Carolina	\$824,779	\$211,919		\$395,388	\$377,208	\$94,767
North Dakota	\$182,235	\$431,458	\$230,913	\$365,018	\$341,979	\$303,071
Ohio	\$1,905,271	\$2,197,397	\$1,878,996	\$1,241,698	\$7,723,873	\$2,084,912
Oklahoma	\$882,409	\$1,216,068	\$603,280	\$1,278,157	\$835,364	\$613,121
Oregon	\$8,330	\$294,855	\$147,597	\$332,438	\$1,509,111	\$339,860
Pennsylvania	\$2,636,006	\$3,188,873	\$2,446,955	\$1,946,463	\$4,201,467	\$2,472,651
Puerto Rico	\$5,154,825	\$1,096,211		\$1,703,029	\$644,930	\$777,217
Rhode Island	\$249,828	\$597,312	\$237,141	\$370,594	\$608,249	\$233,984
South Carolina	\$887,516	\$1,035,374	\$161,381	\$1,038,298	\$2,040,747	\$323,642
South Dakota	\$401,967	\$207,008	\$209,915	\$364,028	\$325,582	\$407,682
Tennessee	\$222,384	\$355,978	\$265,472	\$952,850	\$4,606,980	\$1,844,471
Texas	\$364,241	\$1,515,296	\$1,628,852	\$238,605	\$8,565,899	\$1,669,386
Utah	\$119,127	\$137,863	\$70,648	\$225,711	\$726,362	\$990,746
Vermont	\$450,344	\$219,091	\$320,611	\$308,706	\$414,960	\$66,070
Virginia	\$583,779	\$2,002,785	\$341,338	\$1,314,533	\$2,117,648	\$292,409
Washington	\$521,794	\$632,674	\$105,190	\$565,509	\$631,146	\$419,418
West Virginia	\$531,004	\$844,194	\$626,557	\$601,721	\$1,366,899	\$671,602
Wisconsin	\$175,476	\$417,510	\$286,079	\$1,253,613	\$989,126	\$563,592
Wyoming	\$152,175	\$121,385	\$21,651	\$413,773	\$863,566	\$267,488
Total	\$57,389,046	\$69,039,868	\$28,881,501	\$45,445,576	\$96,382,996	\$41,907,925
Count	52	52	50	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 19
CSBG DOLLARS SPENT ON PROGRAMS, BY CATEGORIES (cont'd.)

State	Linkages	Self-Sufficiency	Health	Other	Total
Alabama	\$850,660	\$864,935	\$337,832	\$354,120	\$9,250,845
Alaska	\$569,975	\$372,630	\$214,081		\$2,315,443
Arizona	\$378,021	\$565,959	\$35,874	\$179,939	\$5,341,478
Arkansas	\$545,257	\$232,888	\$1,065,393	\$57,712	\$7,795,349
California	\$7,556,520	\$8,899,230	\$2,408,058	\$511,033	\$50,361,921
Colorado	\$2,182,262	\$749,068	\$267,481		\$5,145,046
Connecticut	\$930,869	\$598,229	\$135,872	\$666,370	\$8,050,121
Delaware	\$537,959	\$1,275,688	\$164,100		\$3,211,876
Dist. of Columbia	\$1,869,930	\$961,697	\$616,377		\$9,911,044
Florida	\$1,662,157	\$4,458,602	\$386,240	\$38,597	\$17,523,298
Georgia	\$1,126,902	\$2,037,017	\$912,687	\$2,069,251	\$16,555,858
Hawaii	\$782,667	\$97,824	\$9,893		\$3,295,366
Idaho	\$411,978	\$329,628	\$107,119	\$153,760	\$3,123,293
Illinois	\$2,904,921	\$12,838,392	\$515,239	\$77,293	\$28,218,273
Indiana	\$689,651	\$1,300,498	\$397,293	\$29,315	\$7,776,290
Iowa	\$1,907,073	\$315,562	\$125,138		\$6,583,843
Kansas	\$627,904	\$605,852	\$399,122	\$130,154	\$4,517,142
Kentucky	\$1,361,930	\$1,041,827	\$518,283	\$120,564	\$10,583,066
Louisiana	\$2,324,273	\$531,223	\$945,923	\$62,234	\$14,390,185
Maine	\$838,971	\$467,047	\$312,430	\$331,919	\$3,297,934
Maryland	\$3,874,506	\$792,780	\$141,850	\$182,092	\$8,210,285
Massachusetts	\$3,561,969	\$597,856	\$484,175	\$774,285	\$14,258,526
Michigan	\$3,454,972	\$1,858,611	\$946,414	\$822,793	\$22,772,958
Minnesota	\$1,338,941	\$1,786,617	\$114,293		\$6,869,626
Mississippi	\$1,162,973	\$1,222,548	\$616,841	\$10,800	\$9,627,405
Missouri	\$4,893,531	\$1,564,155	\$24,050		\$17,175,474
Montana	\$339,696	\$397,120	\$25,088	\$428,640	\$2,726,413
Nebraska	\$1,066,025	\$739,742	\$306,901	\$169,874	\$3,975,588
Nevada	\$388,638	\$47,052	\$946,629		\$2,957,316
New Hampshire	\$942,009	\$178,126	\$310,760		\$3,524,009
New Jersey	\$2,129,644	\$997,754	\$1,074,670	\$2,212,774	\$15,551,965
New Mexico	\$475,415	\$228,160	\$152,112		\$3,206,513
New York	\$6,313,435	\$16,543,139	\$2,726,499	\$0	\$52,773,850
North Carolina	\$436,141	\$12,617,608	\$100,709	\$107,843	\$15,166,362
North Dakota	\$240,536	\$486,214	\$185,036		\$2,766,460
Ohio	\$3,301,154	\$2,182,039	\$1,317,088	\$273,886	\$24,106,314
Oklahoma	\$957,756	\$285,093	\$306,565	\$27,422	\$7,005,235
Oregon	\$830,968	\$267,798	\$132,674	\$137,258	\$4,000,889
Pennsylvania	\$4,514,987	\$3,307,780	\$1,360,459	\$871,785	\$26,947,426
Puerto Rico	\$2,994,171	\$8,338,106	\$934,144	\$2,831,692	\$24,474,324
Rhode Island	\$124,989	\$258,025	\$468,640	\$172,372	\$3,321,134
South Carolina	\$866,470	\$3,596,818	\$145,729		\$10,095,975
South Dakota	\$201,259	\$587,533	\$99,132	\$0	\$2,804,105
Tennessee	\$2,376,776	\$761,088	\$180,697	\$862,658	\$12,429,353
Texas	\$10,776,388	\$485,731	\$442,853	\$0	\$25,687,251
Utah	\$616,191	\$188,807	\$25,319	\$15,461	\$3,116,235
Vermont	\$764,353	\$666,575	\$0		\$3,210,710
Virginia	\$1,840,939	\$388,728	\$219,651		\$9,101,810
Washington	\$1,338,537	\$770,466	\$364,135	\$1,541,163	\$6,890,032
West Virginia	\$674,266	\$576,067	\$496,931	\$168,101	\$6,557,342
Wisconsin	\$1,095,932	\$644,002	\$187,567	\$1,294,141	\$6,907,038
Wyoming	\$76,708	\$213,484	\$392,974	\$222,760	\$2,745,963
Total	\$94,030,155	\$102,119,418	\$25,105,020	\$17,910,061	\$578,211,557
Count	52	52	52	37	52

APPENDIX TABLE 19
CSBG DOLLARS SPENT ON YOUTH AND SENIORS PROGRAMS

State	Youth	Seniors	Total
Alabama	\$570,915	\$1,362,289	\$1,933,204
Alaska	\$761,142	\$93,508	\$854,650
Arizona	\$999,417	\$1,775,098	\$2,774,515
Arkansas	\$390,767	\$865,614	\$1,256,381
California	\$7,919,541	\$4,511,449	\$12,430,990
Colorado	\$34,312	\$558,995	\$593,307
Connecticut	\$607,062	\$846,275	\$1,453,337
Delaware	\$148,398	\$83,545	\$231,943
Dist. of Columbia	\$1,207,926	\$995,633	\$2,203,559
Florida	\$1,333,798	\$1,606,611	\$2,940,409
Georgia	\$577,094	\$1,986,552	\$2,563,646
Hawaii	\$23,449	\$130,851	\$154,300
Idaho	\$203,621	\$129,781	\$333,402
Illinois	\$954,706	\$773,734	\$1,728,440
Indiana	\$1,214,834	\$864,108	\$2,078,942
Iowa	\$29,084	\$36,634	\$65,718
Kansas	\$810,264	\$84,074	\$894,338
Kentucky	\$653,905	\$587,987	\$1,241,892
Louisiana	\$1,050,417	\$2,183,919	\$3,234,336
Maine	\$290,728	\$394,488	\$685,216
Maryland	\$300,159	\$355,045	\$655,204
Massachusetts	\$1,154,398	\$327,898	\$1,482,296
Michigan	\$1,440,428	\$2,042,004	\$3,482,432
Minnesota	\$382,176	\$475,360	\$857,536
Mississippi	\$1,036,012	\$791,083	\$1,827,094
Missouri	\$2,537,261	\$295,739	\$2,833,000
Montana	\$467,811	\$399,055	\$866,866
Nebraska	\$423,502	\$228,344	\$651,846
Nevada	\$72,476	\$550,659	\$623,135
New Hampshire	\$680,773	\$630,250	\$1,311,023
New Jersey	\$1,633,275	\$1,095,889	\$2,729,164
New Mexico	\$300,457	\$510,190	\$810,647
New York	\$11,508,181	\$4,557,299	\$16,065,480
North Carolina	\$296,602	\$92,750	\$389,352
North Dakota	\$150,555	\$157,144	\$307,699
Ohio	\$158,756	\$329,640	\$488,396
Oklahoma	\$751,766	\$457,966	\$1,209,732
Oregon	\$95,031	\$135,215	\$230,246
Pennsylvania	\$2,948,459	\$2,539,794	\$5,488,253
Puerto Rico	\$3,952,757	\$12,947,070	\$16,899,827
Rhode Island	\$702,992	\$313,817	\$1,016,809
South Carolina	\$742,390	\$404,804	\$1,147,194
South Dakota	\$729,588	\$301,432	\$1,031,020
Tennessee	\$48,891	\$1,785,889	\$1,834,780
Texas	\$19,284	\$1,077,777	\$1,097,061
Utah	\$1,001,604	\$277,462	\$1,279,066
Vermont			
Virginia	\$1,140,118	\$757,049	\$1,897,167
Washington	\$546,233	\$594,219	\$1,140,452
West Virginia	\$682,532	\$1,175,193	\$1,857,725
Wisconsin	\$497,751	\$121,975	\$619,726
Wyoming	\$162,792	\$315,029	\$477,821
Total	\$56,346,390	\$55,914,185	\$112,260,574
Count	51	51	51

CSBG Information System Survey

FY 2005

Appendix B

**COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT
INFORMATION SYSTEM
(CSBG/IS)**

SURVEY

of

**FISCAL YEAR 2005
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT**

by

**THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR STATE
COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAMS**

September 2005

NAME OF AGENCY:

NAME OF PERSON COMPLETING REPORT:

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

ADDRESS:

PLEASE RETURN BY _____ TO:

Part I: Section A. State Use of CSBG Funds

1. State Reporting Period (month/day/year)

From: To:

2. Total CSBG funds expended in FY 2005 for:

	Planned	Actual
a. Eligible Entities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
b. State Administrative Costs	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
c. Discretionary Projects	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
d. Total Funds	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3. Of the total in 2d, how much represents carryover funding from the previous fiscal year?

4. Carry-forward of FY 2005 funds to FY 2006 programs

5. State CSBG funds (see instructions)

6. TOTAL CSBG funds expended by state in FY 2005

Database will calculate
(A2d + A5)

Part I: Section B. General Information on Local CSBG Agencies

1. Eligible entities receiving FY 2005 funds:

(Please attach a list of eligible entities, their addresses, and their award amounts.)

a. Number of Community Action Agencies (CAAs) among eligible entities

b. Number of Limited Purpose Agencies (LPAs) among eligible entities

c. Number of organizations serving migrant or seasonal farmworkers

d. Number of these also counted in a or b

e. Number of units of local government

f. Number of these also counted in a, b or c

g. Others designated eligible by statute

h. Number of these also counted in a, b, c or e

i. Total unduplicated number of eligible entities

2. Were previously funded eligible entities dropped in FY 2005?

Yes ☐ No ☐

(If yes, indicate number and reason.)

Number:

Reason:

3. Sub-state allocation method:

(Please select the method that best describes the current practice for allocations within the state.)

Historic

☐

Hold Harmless + Formula

☐

Base + Formula

☐

Other (please specify):

☐

Formula Alone

☐

Formula with variables

☐

Part I: Section B. General Information on Local CSBG Agencies

4. Coverage of counties

a. Percent of state's counties receiving CSBG services at year end from local CSBG operators.

a.

b. Number of counties newly receiving CSBG services in FY 2005 (if any).

b.

c. Please list counties newly receiving CSBG services in FY 2005:

5. Uses of Discretionary Project Funds (if listed in Section A, Item 2.c)

a. What types of organizations received the awards?

1. Indian Tribes or tribal organizations
2. Migrant or farmworker organizations
3. State subgrantee associations
4. Eligible entities
5. Other (please specify below):

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Discretionary Funds Expended

Total a.

b. For what purposes were the awards given?

1. Awards to local agencies for expansion to new areas
2. Competitive grants for exemplary or demonstration programs
3. Training or technical assistance for local agencies
4. Statewide programs
5. General support
6. Other (please specify below):

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Discretionary Funds Expended

Total b.

The totals of a. and b. should match each other and Item 2.c. in Section A.

Part I: Section C. General Information on State CSBG Office

1. Please identify the cabinet or administrative department of your state CSBG office.

<input type="checkbox"/> Community Services Department	<input type="checkbox"/> Governor's Office
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Services Department	<input type="checkbox"/> Community Affairs Department
<input type="checkbox"/> Social Services Department	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
	<input type="text"/>

2. What is the division, bureau, or office of the CSBG Administrator?

3. Other programs directed by the CSBG Administrator in FY 2005:

a. Does the CSBG Administrator also direct Community Food and Nutrition Programs? Yes ☐ No ☐

b. Does the CSBG Administrator also direct DOE Weatherization? Yes ☐ No ☐

c. Does the CSBG Administrator also direct part or all of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)? Yes ☐ No ☐

1) If yes, does he/she direct BOTH the fuel payments and crisis assistance LIHEAP programs? Yes ☐ No ☐

2) or direct ONLY LIHEAP crisis assistance? Yes ☐ No ☐

3) or direct ONLY LIHEAP energy conservation? Yes ☐ No ☐

d. Does the CSBG Administrator also direct USDA programs? If yes, please list titles. Yes ☐ No ☐

e. Does the CSBG Administrator also direct HUD programs? If yes, please list below: Yes ☐ No ☐

f. Does the CSBG Administrator also direct any other federal programs for the homeless? Yes ☐ No ☐

g. Does the CSBG Administrator also direct state Head Start programs? Yes ☐ No ☐

h. How many other programs are also directed by the CSBG Administrator? (List titles of other programs below):

Part I: Section C. General Information on State CSBG Office

4. Was the state CSBG office subject to a reorganization in FY 2005, such as an expansion or contraction of programs, or a transfer of the CSBG office to a different division or department?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please describe change (attach extra page if necessary):

5. State statute regarding CSBG:

- a. Does your state have a statute authorizing Community Services programs? (If yes, please attach.)

Yes ☐ No ☐

- b. Did your state legislature enact authorizing legislation, or amendments to an existing authorizing statute during FY 2005?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Please check those items which describe provisions of the current statute.

- 1) What is the termination date of the current statute?

- 2) Does it "grandfather" CAAs?

Yes ☐ No ☐

- 3) Does it specify the terms, or formula, for allotting 90% pass-through funds among eligible entities?

Yes ☐ No ☐

- 4) Does it require local grantees to match CSBG funds?

Yes ☐ No ☐

- 5) Does it provide for the designation of new eligible entities?

Yes ☐ No ☐

- 6) Does it provide for the de-designation of eligible entities?

Yes ☐ No ☐

- 7) Does it specify a process the state CSBG agency must follow to re-designate an existing eligible entity?

Yes ☐ No ☐

- 8) Does it designate the bureau, division, or office in state government that is to be the state administering agency?

Yes ☐ No ☐

- 9) If it has other provisions, please list them:

6. a. Did it cost more in FY 2005 than the federally allowed limit in your state's CSBG allocation for your state to effectively administer the range of services and activities required by the CSBG Act?

Yes ☐ No ☐

- b. If yes, what was the amount of these extra costs?

- c. If yes, were state funds used to supplement federal administrative expenditures?

☐ ☐

- d. If yes, what was the amount of the supplemental state funds?

7. a. How many state positions were funded in whole or in part by CSBG funds?

- b. How many Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) were funded with CSBG funds?

Part I: Section D. Accomplishments & Coordination of Funds

Please do NOT use acronyms.
See instructions for further details.

1. What do you consider to be the top **three** management or program accomplishments achieved by your agency or state during your FY 2005 program year? Briefly describe them.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
2. Please provide **three** narrative or anecdotal accounts of how agency programs, funded at least in part by CSBG (a) eliminated a cause of poverty, or (b) eliminated a condition of poverty so that one or more households were moved out of poverty status. Please indicate whether the activity was completely funded by the CSBG, or if not; why the CSBG was important to the outcome.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
3. Please provide a description of **three** innovative programs funded at least in part by the CSBG that have demonstrated success in eliminating a cause or causes of poverty and/or a condition(s) of poverty in your state.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

Use additional pages if necessary.

Part I: Section D. Accomplishments & Coordination of Funds

4. Please describe one project or activity that linked resources from several sources to mobilize or coordinate a solution to a poverty problem in the community. Demonstrate how CSBG “works” as it funds staff activities, investments, or services that meet a previously unmet community need.
Please be sure to include the following items:
- Agency Name (no acronyms please);
 - Program Name;
 - Purpose;
 - Need for the program;
 - CSBG Service Category;
 - Role of your agency in program (include tasks performed as well as funding levels);
 - Partners and Partners’ roles (include tasks performed as well as funding levels);
 - Uses of CSBG funds - please be specific (Examples: *planning, staff salaries, facilities, staff supported coordination or fundraising, funding direct services, guaranteeing loans, etc.*);
 - Type of resource contributed by each partner (Examples: *monetary, in-kind, services, etc.*);
 - Description of program/project (include: # of participants, community changes achieved, resources added, etc); and
 - Impact (including the number of people or areas affected) and Results.

For examples of the types of narratives to be submitted here, please see the instructions.

5. Please provide a brief description of one youth-focused and one senior-focused initiative that describes how funding was used and coordinated with other programs and resources. Include the following elements:
- Identity other programs and partners
 - Amounts contributed by other programs, and partners
 - Is CSBG funding involved? If so, what is the role of CSBG? If not, be sure to specify that no CSBG is included.
 - Impact and results

Use a separate sheet for your answers

Part I: Section E. CSBG Expenditures by Service Category

Agency reporting: _____

Table 1: Funding By Service Category and Funding Source, FY 2005

Service Category	# of Agencies Reporting (State Will Compile)	CSBG Funds
1. Employment		
2. Education		
3. Income Management		
4. Housing		
5. Emergency Services		
6. Nutrition		
7. Linkages		
8. Self-Sufficiency		
9. Health		
10. Other		
Totals:		

Of the CSBG funds reported above, \$_____ were for administration. (Please consult the instructions regarding what constitutes "administration.")

Table 2: Of the funding Listed in Table 1: Funds for Services by Demographic Category, FY 2005

Demographic Category	# of Agencies Reporting (State Will Compile)	CSBG Funds
1. Youth		
2. Seniors		

Part I: Section F. Other Resources Administered and Generated by the CSBG Network

Subsection I.

1. Name of Local Agency Reporting

1.

2. Amount of FY 2005 CSBG allotted to reporting agencies

2.

\$

3. Federal Resources (other than CSBG)

- a. Weatherization (DOE) (include oil overcharge \$\$)
- b. LIHEAP- Fuel Assistance (HHS) (include oil overcharge \$\$)
- c. LIHEAP- Weatherization (HHS) (include oil overcharge \$\$)
- d. Head Start (HHS)
- e. Early Head Start (HHS)
- f. Older Americans Act (HHS)
- g. SSBG (HHS)
- h. Medicare/Medicaid (HHS)
- i. Community Food and Nutrition (HHS)
- j. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)
- k. Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG)

a.	\$
b.	\$
c.	\$
d.	\$
e.	\$
f.	\$
g.	\$
h.	\$
i.	\$
j.	\$
k.	\$

l. Other HHS resources (list in order of size):

1)	\$
2)	\$
3)	\$
4) All Other	\$

TOTAL HHS Other

- m. WIC (USDA)
- n. All USDA Non-Food Programs (e.g. rural development)
- o. All Other USDA Food Programs
- p. CDBG - Federal, State, and Local
- q. Housing Programs (HUD):
 - q1. Section 8
 - q2. Section 202
- r. All other HUD including homeless programs
- s. Employment and training programs (US DOL)
- t. Other US DOL programs
- u. Corporation for National Services (CNS) Programs
- v. FEMA
- w. Transportation (US DOT)

l.	\$
m.	\$
n.	\$
o.	\$
p.	\$
q1.	\$
q2.	\$
r.	\$
s.	\$
t.	\$
u.	\$
v.	\$
w.	\$

x. Other Federal Sources (list in order of size):

1)	\$
2)	\$
3)	\$
4) All Other	\$

TOTAL Federal Other:

x.

\$

TOTAL: NON-CSBG FEDERAL RESOURCES

\$

Section F. Other Resources Administered and Generated

Subsection II. State Resources

- a. State appropriated funds used for the same purpose as federal CSBG funds

a.

Note: Verify with State Administrator that this figure matches state submission in Section A, Item 5.

- b. State housing and homeless programs
c. State nutrition programs
d. State day care and early childhood programs
e. State energy programs
f. State health programs
g. State youth development programs
h. State employment and training programs
i. State Head Start programs
j. State senior programs
k. State transportation programs
l. State education programs
m. State community and economic development programs
n. State rural development programs

b.	\$
c.	\$
d.	\$
e.	\$
f.	\$
g.	\$
h.	\$
i.	\$
j.	\$
k.	\$
l.	\$
m.	\$
n.	\$

- o. Other State Programs

1)
2)
3)
4)

Total Funding
Amount,
State Other

Total State Other o.

TOTAL: STATE RESOURCES

If any of these resources were also reported under Subsection I (Federal Resources), please estimate the amount.

Part I: Section F. Other Resources Administered and Generated

Subsection III. Local Resources

- a. Amount of unrestricted funds appropriated by local government
- b. Value of Contract Services
- c. Value of in-kind goods/services received from local government.

a.

b.

c.

TOTAL: LOCAL PUBLIC RESOURCES

If any of these resources were also reported under Subsection I or II, please estimate the amount.

Subsection IV. Private Sector Resources

- a. Funds from foundations, corporations, United Ways, other non-profits
- b. Other donated funds
- c. Value of other donated items, food clothing, furniture, etc.
- d. Value of in-kind services received from businesses
- e. Fees paid by clients for services
- f. Payments by private entities for goods or services for low-income clients or communities
- g. Number of volunteer hours donated

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

g.

TOTAL: PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCES

If any of these resources were also reported under Subsection I, II or III, please estimate the amount.

ALL OTHER RESOURCES

TOTAL:(FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, PRIVATE)

less amount of double count in Subsection II, III, IV

Part I: Section G. Program Participant Characteristics

1. Name of Agency Reporting		2. Total resources in agency reporting, including CSBG	
3. Total unduplicated number of persons about whom one or more characteristics were obtained			
4. Total unduplicated number of persons about whom no characteristics were obtained			
5. Total unduplicated number of families about whom one or more characteristics were obtained			
6. Total unduplicated number of families about whom no characteristics were obtained			

7. Gender		NUMBER OF PERSONS*	13. Family Size		NUMBER OF FAMILIES***
a. Male			a. One		
b. Female			b. Two		
TOTAL*			c. Three		
			d. Four		
			e. Five		
			f. Six		
			g. Seven		
			h. Eight or more		
			TOTAL***		
8. Age		NUMBER OF PERSONS*	14. Source of Family Income		
a. 0-5			a. Unduplicated # of Families Reporting One or More Sources of Income***		
b. 6-11			b. No Income		
c. 12-17			c. TANF		
d. 18-23			d. SSI		
e. 24-44			e. Social Security		
f. 45-54			f. Pension		
g. 55-69			g. General Assistance		
h. 70+			h. Unemployment Insurance		
TOTAL*			i. Employment + other sources		
			j. Employment only		
			k. Other		
9. Ethnicity/Race		NUMBER OF PERSONS*			
I. Ethnicity					
a. Hispanic or Latin					
b. Not Hispanic or Latin					
TOTAL *					
II. Race					
a. African American					
b. White					
c. Other					
d. Multi-race (any 2 or more of the above)					
TOTAL *					
10. Education level of adults			15. Level of Family Income (% of HHS Guideline)		NUMBER OF FAMILIES***
a. 0-8			a. Up to 50%		
b. 9-12/non-graduates			b. 51% to 75%		
c. high school grad/GED			c. 76% to 100%		
d. 12+ some post secondary			d. 101% to 125%		
e. 2 or 4 yr college graduates			e. 126% to 150%		
TOTAL**			f. 151% and over		
			TOTAL***		

Part I: Section G. Program Participant Characteristics

11. Other Characteristics

NUMBER OF PERSONS*

	# of persons	# surveyed
a. No health insurance		
b. Disabled		

12. Family Type

NUMBER OF FAMILIES***

a. Single parent/female	
b. Single parent/male	
c. Two-parent household	
d. Single person	
e. Two adults/no children	
f. Other	
TOTAL***	

16. Housing

NUMBER OF FAMILIES***

a. Own	
b. Rent	
c. Homeless	
d. Other	
TOTAL ***	

* The sum of this category should not exceed the value of Item 3.

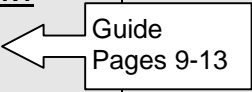
** The sum of this category should not exceed the value of Items 8 e-h.

*** The sum of this category should not exceed the value of Item 5.

National Performance Indicators – Agency-Level Forms

Name of Agency Reporting: _____

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

National Performance Indicator 1.1 Employment The number and percentage of low-income participants in community action employment initiatives who get a job or become self-employed as measured by <u>one or more</u> of the following: 	Number of Participants Enrolled in Program(s) (#)	Number of Participants Expected to Achieve Outcome in Reporting Period (Target) (#)	Number of Participants Achieving Outcome in Reporting Period (#)	Percentage Achieving Outcome in Reporting Period (%)
A. Unemployed and obtained a job (Pg.11)				
B. Employed and obtained an increase in employment income (Pg.12)				
C. Achieved “living wage” employment and benefits (Pg.12)				
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators that were not captured above.</i>				

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

<p>National Performance Indicator 1.2</p> <p>Employment Supports</p> <p>The number of low-income participants for whom barriers to initial or continuous employment are reduced or eliminated through assistance from community action as measured by <u>one or more</u> of the following:</p>	<p>Number of Participants Enrolled in Program(s)</p> <p>(#)</p>	<p>Number of Participants Achieving Outcome in Reporting Period</p> <p>(#)</p>
<p>A. Obtained pre-employment skills/competencies required for employment and received training program certificate or diploma (Pg.15)</p>		
<p>B. Completed ABE/GED and received certificate or diploma (Pg.16)</p>		
<p>C. Completed post-secondary education program and obtained certificate or diploma (Pg.16)</p>		
<p>D. Enrolled children in before or after school programs, in order to gain or maintain employment (Pg.16)</p>		
<p>E. Obtained care for child or other dependant in order to gain or maintain employment (Pg.17)</p>		
<p>F. Obtained access to reliable transportation and/or driver's license in order to gain or maintain employment (Pg.17)</p>		
<p>G. Obtained health care services for themselves or a family member in support of family stability needed to gain or retain employment (Pg.17)</p>		
<p>H. Obtained safe and affordable housing in support of family stability needed to gain or retain employment (Pg.18)</p>		
<p>I. Obtained food assistance in support of family stability needed to gain or retain employment (Pg.18)</p>		
<p><i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators that were not captured above.</i></p>		

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

National Performance Indicator 1.3 Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization 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, and the aggregated amount of those assets and resources for all participants achieving the outcome, as measured by <u>one or more</u> of the following:		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Guide Pages 19-20 </div>					
				Number of Participants Enrolled in Program(s) (#)	Number of Participants Expected to Achieve Outcome in Reporting Period (Target) (#)	Number of Participants Achieving Outcome in Reporting Period (#)	Percentage Achieving Outcome in Reporting Period (%)
E N H A N C E M E N T	1. Number and percent of participants in tax preparation programs who identify any type of Federal or State tax credit and the aggregated dollar amount of credits (Pg.20)						
	2. Number and percentage obtained court-ordered child support payments and the expected annual aggregated dollar amount of payments (Pg.20)						
	3. Number and percentage enrolled in telephone lifeline and/or energy discounts with the assistance of the agency and the expected aggregated dollar amount of savings (Pg.20)						
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators that were not captured above.</i>							

	National Performance Indicator 1.3 (Continued)		Number of Participants Expected to Achieve Outcome in Reporting Period (Target)	Number of Participants Achieving Outcome in Reporting Period	Percentage Achieving Outcome in Reporting Period	Aggregated Dollar Amounts (Payments, Credits or Savings)
	Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization	Number of Participants Enrolled in Program(s)				
U T I L I Z A T I O N	1. Number and percent demonstrating ability to complete and maintain a budget for over 90 days (Pg.20)					
	2. Number and percent opening an Individual Development Account (IDA) or other savings account and increased savings, and the aggregated amount of savings (Pg.20)					
	3. Of participants in a community action asset development program (IDA and others):					
	a. Number and percent capitalizing a small business with accumulated savings					
	b. Number and percent pursuing post-secondary education with savings					
	c. Number and percent purchasing a home with accumulated savings (Pg.20)					
In the rows below, please include any additional indicators that were not captured above.						

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

[see *Instructions*, pages 50-51]

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

National Performance Indicator 2.1 Community Improvement and Revitalization		Number of Opportunities and/or Community Resources Preserved or Increased
Increase in, or safeguarding of threatened opportunities and community resources or services for low-income people in the community as a result of community action projects/initiatives or advocacy with other public and private agencies, as measured by one or more of the following:	Number of Projects or Initiatives (#)	(#)
A. Accessible “living wage” jobs created or saved from reduction or elimination in the community (Pg.25)		
B. Safe and affordable housing units created in the community (Pg.25)		
C. Safe and affordable housing units in the community preserved or improved through construction, weatherization or rehabilitation achieved by community action activity or advocacy (Pg.25)		
D. Accessible and affordable health care services/facilities for low-income people created or saved from reduction or elimination (Pg.26)		
E. Accessible safe and affordable child care or child development placement opportunities for low-income families created or saved from reduction or elimination (Pg.26)		
F. Accessible before school and after school program placement opportunities for low-income families created or saved from reduction or elimination (Pg.26)		
G. Accessible new or expanded transportation resources, or those that are saved from reduction or elimination, that are available to low-income people, including public or private transportation (Pg.27)		
H. Accessible or increased educational and training placement opportunities, or those that are saved from reduction or elimination, that are available for low-income people in the community, including vocational, literacy, and life skill training, ABE/GED, and post-secondary education (Pg.27)		
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators that were not captured above.</i>		

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

<p><u>National Performance Indicator 2.2</u></p> <p>Community Quality of Life and Assets</p> <p>The quality of life and assets in low-income neighborhoods are improved by community action initiative or advocacy, as measured by <u>one or more</u> of the following:</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> Guide Pages 28-31 </div>	<p>Number of Program Initiatives or Advocacy Efforts</p> <p>(#)</p>	<p>Number of Community Assets, Services, or Facilities Preserved or Increased</p> <p>(#)</p>
<p>A. Increases in community assets as a result of a change in law, regulation or policy, which results in improvements in quality of life and assets (Pg.29)</p>			
<p>B. Increase in the availability or preservation of community facilities (Pg.29)</p>			
<p>C. Increase in the availability or preservation of community services to improve public health and safety (Pg.30)</p>			
<p>D. Increase in the availability or preservation of commercial services within low-income neighborhoods (Pg.30)</p>			
<p>E. Increase in or preservation of neighborhood quality-of-life resources (Pg.30)</p>			
<p><i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators that were not captured above.</i></p>			

Agency Narratives on Goal 2: The conditions in which low-income people live are improved.
[see *Instructions*, pages 50-51]

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

National Performance Indicator 3.1 Civic Investment	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> Guide Pages 31-32 </div> Total Number of Volunteer Hours
The number of volunteer hours donated to Community Action.	(#)
Total number of hours volunteered to community action * (Pg.31)	
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators that were not captured above.</i>	

* Please report the number found in Part I: Section F, Subsection IV (g) of the CSBG/IS Survey.

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

National Performance Indicator 3.2	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> Guide Pages 32-34 </div>
Community Empowerment Through Maximum Feasible Participation The number of low-income people mobilized as a direct result of community action initiative to engage in activities that support and promote their own well-being and that of their community as measured by <u>one or more</u> of the following:	Number of Low-Income People (#)
A. Number of low-income people participating in formal community organizations, government, boards or councils that provide input to decision-making and policy setting through community action efforts (Pg.33)	
B. Number of low-income people acquiring businesses in their community as a result of community action assistance (Pg.33)	
C. Number of low-income people purchasing their own homes in their community as a result of community action assistance (Pg.33)	
D. Number of low-income people engaged in non-governance community activities or groups created or supported by community action (Pg.34)	
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators that were not captured above.</i>	

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

[see *Instructions*, pages 50-51]

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

National Performance Indicator 4.1		
Expanding Opportunities Through Community-Wide Partnerships The number of organizations, both public and private, community action actively works with to expand resources and opportunities in order to achieve family and community outcomes.	<div data-bbox="560 296 836 399" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Guide Pages 34-35 </div> Number of Organizational Partnerships (#)	Number of These Partnerships That Were With Faith-Based Organizations (#)
Number of organizations community action agencies work with to promote family and community outcomes (Pg.35)		
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators that were not captured above.</i>		

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

[see *Instructions*, pages 50-51]

Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.

National Performance Indicator 5.1 Broadening the Resource Base	<div>Guide Page 36</div>	Dollars Mobilized	Percentage Of Total
The number of dollars mobilized by community action, including amounts and percentages from:* (Pg.36)		(\$)	(%)
A. Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)			
B. Non-CSBG Federal Programs			
C. State Programs			
D. Local Public Funding			
E. Private Sources (including foundations and individual contributors, goods and services donated)			
F. Value (at Federal minimum wage) of Volunteer Time			
TOTAL			100%
<i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators that were not captured above.</i>			

* Please report using the totals found in Part I: Section F, Subsection I - IV of the CSBG/IS Survey.

Agency Narratives on Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.

[see *Instructions*, pages 50-51]

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

<p><u>National Performance Indicator 6.1</u></p> <p>Independent Living</p> <p>The number of vulnerable individuals receiving services from community action that maintain an independent living situation as a result of those services: (Pg.38)</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Guide Pages 37-38 </div>	<p>Number of Vulnerable Individuals Living Independently (#)</p>
<p>A. Senior Citizens</p>		
<p>B. Individuals with Disabilities</p>		
<p><i>In the row below, please include any additional measure that was not captured above.</i></p>		

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

<p><u>National Performance Indicator 6.2</u></p> <p>Emergency Assistance</p> <p>The number of low-income individuals or families served by community action that sought emergency assistance and the percentage of those households for which assistance was provided, including such services as:</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Guide Pages 39-44 </div>			
<p>A. Food –Indicate <u>your state's</u> unit of measurement, such as bags, packages, cartons, families, individuals, etc. (Pg.41)</p>				
<p>B. Emergency Vendor Payments, including Fuel and Energy Bills and Rent/Mortgage Payments (Pg.41)</p>	Households			
<p>C. Temporary Shelter (Pg.42)</p>	Households			
<p>D. Emergency Medical Care (Pg.42)</p>	Households			
<p>E. Protection from Violence (Pg.42)</p>	Households			
<p>F. Legal Assistance (Pg.43)</p>	Households			
<p>G. Transportation (Pg.43)</p>	Households			
<p>H. Disaster Relief (Pg.43)</p>	Households			
<p>I. Clothing (Pg.44)</p>	Households			
<p><i>In the rows below, please include any additional indicators that were not captured above (please include the type of unit being reported).</i></p>				

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

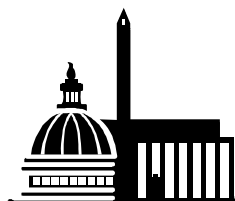
National Performance Indicator 6.3		Guide Pages 44-49		Number of Participants Expected to Achieve Outcome in Reporting Period (Target)	Number of Participants Achieving Outcome in Reporting Period	Percentage Achieving Outcome in Reporting Period
Child and Family Development The number and percentage of all infants, children, youth, parents, and other adults participating in developmental or enrichment programs that achieve program goals, as measured by <u>one or more</u> of the following:			Number of Participants Enrolled in Program(s) (#)	(#)	(#)	(%)
I N F A N T S & C H I L D R E N	1. Infants and children obtain age appropriate immunizations, medical and dental care	1.				
	2. Infant and child health and physical development are improved as a result of adequate nutrition	2.				
	3. Children participate in pre-school activities to develop school readiness skills	3.				
	4. Children who participate in pre-school activities are developmentally ready to enter Kindergarten or 1 st Grade (Pg.45)	4.				
Y O U T H	1. Youth improve physical health and development	1.				
	2. Youth improve social/emotional development	2.				
	3. Youth avoid risk-taking behavior for a defined period of time	3.				
	4. Youth have reduced involvement with criminal justice system	4.				
	5. Youth increase academic, athletic or social skills for school success by participating in before or after school programs (Pg.45)	5.				
A D U L T S	1. Parents and other adults learn and exhibit improved parenting skills	1.				
	2. Parents and other adults learn and exhibit improved family functioning skills (Pg.46)	2.				

In the rows below, please include any additional indicators that were not captured above.

Family Maintenance:(specify outcome)				
Family Maintenance:(specify outcome)				

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

[see *Instructions*, pages 50-51]



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