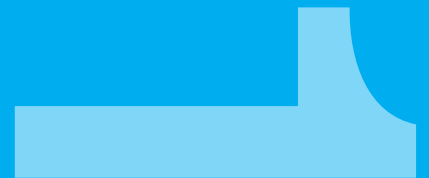


COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

THE FFY 2017 CSBG NATIONAL PERFORMANCE UPDATE



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR STATE COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAMS

Our Mission

BUILDING CAPACITY IN STATES TO RESPOND TO POVERTY ISSUES

The National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSP) represents the States in their work to improve the lives of low-income families and strengthen local economies. NASCSP members administer the federally-funded Community Services Block Grant and the Weatherization Assistance Program that serve millions of American families in communities across the country.



Community Services Block Grant

NATIONAL PERFORMANCE UPDATE*

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*This report is formerly known as the CSBG Annual Report. Because the CSBG network has begun to implement its new Performance Management Framework which includes a federally required and OMB approved report of the same name, the name of this report has changed to the CSBG National Performance Update. The CSBG FFY 2017 National Performance Update will report Federal Fiscal Year 2017 data from the CSBG Information Systems (IS) Survey and Module 1 of the new CSBG Annual Report.



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Executive Summary

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) is unique among federal grant programs in that it is the only comprehensive investment exclusively focused on reducing poverty. CSBG supports a state-administered, nationwide network of local agencies whose purpose is to reduce the causes of poverty in the low-income communities they serve. Funding from CSBG allows states and Community Action Agencies (CAAs) to leverage funding, strategically target the root causes of poverty at the local level, and impact well-being and economic security on a national scale. In FFY 2017, every dollar invested in CSBG leveraged an \$20.18 of other federal, state, local, and private funds. CAAs receiving CSBG funds effectively use this powerful mix of federal, state, and local resources to address the barriers that lead to and perpetuate systemic poverty.

CSBG funding provides a vehicle for state CSBG administrators and local leaders to create coordinated interventions to ensure economic opportunity for all Americans. Due to its flexible nature, CSBG funds allow for innovative programs that address the leading causes of poverty, such as lack of affordable housing, inadequate access to health care, and too few job opportunities. CAAs, also referred to as CSBG Eligible Entities, are local private nonprofit or public organizations which are governed by a tripartite board composed of representatives of the low-income neighborhoods being served, elected local officials, and key private partners. Each CAA coordinates and collaborates with their state CSBG administrators and a wide range of community partners to reduce the causes and consequences of poverty in the low-income communities they serve.

CAAs report on other sources and uses of other funding administered by the CSBG local network, program activities of the network, results of these activities, and number and demographics of participants served. This report summarizes key data from CAAs reported in the CSBG Information System Survey (CSBG IS) and data on state administration of CSBG reported in Module 1 of the new Annual Report from federal fiscal year 2017. All 50 States and two territories provided information through Module 1 and the CSBG IS Survey on the funding level, allocations, and expenditures of CSBG funds that are compiled into this report.

FFY 2017 marks the second year of the transition from the CSBG IS to the new CSBG Annual Report. The Office of Community Services (OCS) received OMB approval for a new CSBG Annual Report on January 12, 2017, allowing for a phased-in approach to implementing the new report starting with FFY16 state level data being reported in Module 1. The new CSBG Annual Report is the network's most recent revision of CSBG data collection and reporting since the first CSBG IS developed in 1983. OCS and the CSBG Network – composed of CSBG Eligible Entities, State CSBG Lead Agencies, State Community Action Associations, national partners, and others – participated in a multi-year effort to update the CSBG Annual Report that was designed to complement Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Next Generation and support and complete the CSBG Performance Management Framework. The new Performance Management Framework includes local, state, and federal accountability standards, ROMA Next Generation, the new CSBG Annual Report, and a national Community Action Theory of Change. The information in the new CSBG Annual Report will be used at local, state, and national levels to improve performance, track results from year to year, and maintain accountability for critical activities and outcomes at each level of the CSBG network.

The new CSBG Annual Report builds upon Community Action's 55-year history of serving individuals, families, and communities across the United States. Analysis of current CSBG data collection and reporting, consultation from multiple working groups, three public comment periods, and countless listening sessions and interaction with the CSBG Network led to the final, approved CSBG Annual Report that will replace the CSBG IS in totality in FFY 2018.

The CSBG IS National Performance Indicators (NPIs) reported by CAAs in FFY 2017 are a tool for setting priorities and monitoring progress toward the broader goal of ending poverty. Individuals and communities face poverty and economic insecurity in varying degrees, across the different domains, ranging from health and housing to employment and education. In FFY 2017, CAAs addressed 32.2 million conditions of poverty that created barriers to economic security among low-income individuals, families, and communities. The 15.3 million individuals served by CAAs represent nearly 38.6 percent of the 39.7 million Americans in poverty according to the most recent Census data.¹

According to 2016 and 2017 U.S. Census American Community Survey data, 17.9 percent of the U.S. population had incomes below 125 percent of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG), and 6 percent had an income below 50 percent of the poverty threshold.² Out of the approximately 4.45 million families reporting their poverty status to CAAs, 70 percent were at or below the FPG for a family of four. More than 1.4 million families, over 32 percent, were "severely poor," with incomes at or below 50 percent of the FPG. This indicates both the severity of need facing Americans served by the CSBG Network, and the importance of multiple services to move people towards self-sufficiency.

The CSBG IS NPIs track outcomes for comprehensive and coordinated services such as employment initiatives, early childhood programs, education, and emergency services. While emergency services are an element of the big picture of helping people through crises toward stability, individuals who receive coordinated or "bundled" services are three to four times more likely to achieve a major economic outcome such as gaining and maintaining employment, earning a vocational certification or associate's degree, or buying a car, than individuals receiving only one type of service.³ Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows the unemployment rate trending downward, from 4.7 percent in January 2017 to 4.1 percent by December of 2017.⁴ Reflecting this decreasing unemployment rate, the number of program participants gaining employment in FFY 2017 increased from the previous year's employment outcomes.

Aside from direct employment, education is another major factor in becoming economically secure. The CSBG Network has always been instrumental in helping people with low incomes obtain additional education. For example, in FFY 2017, the CSBG Network helped 14,538 people obtain a certificate or diploma and 13,109 people obtain their General Education Diploma or equivalent. This assistance is particularly crucial at a time when 24.5 percent of people aged 25 and older without a high school diploma were in poverty.⁵

As poverty often affects several generations, the CSBG Network uses not only "bundled" services but a two-generation approach to addressing poverty. This two-generation approach works to alleviate the burden of poverty for both children and adults receiving services.⁶ This focus on multiple generations is especially critical as research has shown that growing up in poverty has substantial impacts on the development and function of the brain.^{7,8,9,10} A large body of research underscores the effectiveness of early childhood education interventions on success later in life.¹¹ Nationwide, child poverty rates remained high, at 17.5% in 2017.¹² The CSBG Network responded to the high child poverty levels and provided services to over 3.9 million children in FFY 2017, representing over 30% of all children in

The CSBG Network continues to work in communities with too few resources to address existing needs, creating a demand for the services and strategies CAAs employ. The CSBG network plays a critical role in bringing together limited resources to ensure economic security for people in poverty. This anti-poverty network of over 1,000 state-administered local agencies remains committed to ensuring economic security for vulnerable populations and creating employment opportunities that are accessible for all Americans.

CSBG helps Americans with low incomes obtain employment, achieve and increase their education, access vital early childhood programs, and maintain their independence. It further helps the communities it serves to transform by changing structures and conditions. The coordinated services provided by the CSBG Network go beyond short-term interventions and strengthen long-term economic security for individuals, communities, and the nation. The statistics outlined in this report demonstrate the strength and value of CSBG as the national anti-poverty Network that coordinates local, state, and federal efforts to secure a promising future for our nation.

Plan 2020 | Pinellas Opportunity Council, Inc. | FL**REDUCING POVERTY THROUGH COLLECTIVE IMPACT**

The Pinellas Opportunity Council (POC) has strengthened its partnerships with its existing partners, enhancing the Council's ability to better serve low-income residents in the County. The St. Petersburg community faces high poverty rates, particularly for its black residents. In response to this community wide issue, the Pinellas Opportunity Council has undergone several initiatives which have increased its capacity to reduce the rate of African Americans in poverty.

One initiative is the Plan 2020 Task Force, a Collective Impact group whose goal is to reduce poverty in South St. Petersburg by 30% by the year 2020. By serving as a key partner in this collaborative group, along with other agencies and programs, Pinellas Opportunity Council has played an important role in reducing poverty in the surrounding community. In its September 2017 data release, Plan 2020 registered a rapid decline in African Americans in poverty in St. Petersburg, for a second year in a row.

Because poverty is defined by income, Plan 2020's major focus is to increase incomes through full-time, part-time, and self-employment. Plan 2020 targets employment initiatives primarily to parents in poverty because for every parent who exits poverty, an average of 1.4 children do as well. The goal is for 70% of parents served, a total of 2,450 individuals, to remain on track to exit poverty by the 2020 Census. In addition to job training, placement, and retention support, Plan 2020 also uses wrap-around family services to help parents become active in their children's success.

National Performance Indicators Addressed:

- 1.1 – Employment
- 1.2 – Employment Supports
- 4.1 – Expanding Opportunities through Community-Wide Partnerships
- 5.1 – Agency Development
- 6.1 – Independent Living
- 6.4 – Family Supports (Seniors, Disabled, and Caregivers)

Introduction to the CSBG Network

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) supports a state-administered, nationwide network of local organizations whose mission is to reduce the causes and effects of poverty in America's communities. The Office of Community Services (OCS) within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) administers CSBG funding to state grantees, the State CSBG Offices. State administrators allocate CSBG funding to local CSBG Eligible Entities, also known as Community Action Agencies (CAAs). This unique collaborative relationship between federal, state, and local leaders sets the CSBG Network apart from other federal grant programs. The network also works closely with state and national associations as well as related organizations that collaborate and participate with CSBG Eligible Entities in their efforts on behalf of people with low incomes.

CSBG's mission is to provide assistance to states and local communities, working through a network of CAAs, for the reduction of poverty, the revitalization of communities where people with low incomes live, and the empowerment of families and individuals with low incomes in rural and urban areas to become self-sufficient. CSBG is administered at the state level and distributed to eligible entities including local private nonprofit and public CAAs, migrant and seasonal farmworker organizations, or other organizations as designated by the states.

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

- Be governed by a three-part community board consisting of one-third elected public officials and at least one-third representatives of the low-income community, with the balance drawn from leaders in the private sector including businesses, faith-based groups, and civic organizations.
- At least once every three years assess their communities' needs and serve as a principal source of information about, and advocacy for, poverty-reduction actions.
- Develop strategies for increasing economic opportunity and security for their communities' residents with low incomes.
- Mobilize and coordinate resources and partnerships to achieve these goals.

CSBG Eligible Entities, which are primarily private CAAs and public entities, carry out their missions by creating, coordinating, and delivering a broad array of programs and services to their communities. In FFY 2017, 1,018 CSBG Eligible Entities provided services to low-income families, individuals, and vulnerable communities in 99 percent of U.S. counties.

This collaborative relationship between state and local administrators allows organizations to tailor their anti-poverty efforts to address specific local conditions and capitalize on the unique resources in their states. States and CAAs work together “to stimulate a better focusing of all available local, State, private, and federal resources upon the goal of enabling low-income families, and low-income individuals of all ages, in rural and urban areas, to attain the skills, knowledge, and assistance to secure the opportunities needed for them to become self-sufficient.”¹³ Each CAA focuses their poverty reduction efforts on a specific service area, under the oversight of their board and state CSBG administrator of the CSBG funding.

State CSBG administrators coordinate and develop linkages with other federal, state, and local programs to improve efficiency, access, and results for low-income individuals and communities. Administration at the state level also provide robust accountability and oversight of CSBG, and track metrics and performance indicators in domains such as employment, education, housing, and health, which in turn

inform this CSBG National Report.

CSBG represents a federal investment and a national commitment to reducing poverty in our nation. This commitment has created a local delivery infrastructure that responds to the national challenges that contribute to poverty in locally appropriate ways. CSBG's results-driven approach allows States and CAAs to strategically target the root causes of poverty at the local level and measure progress toward the broad goal of ending poverty. CSBG gives local leaders the tools they need to address today's economic concerns. Additionally, CSBG is a key resource for many CAAs and often funds cross-cutting programs and supports agency level needs in order to continue the needed work. An important added benefit of receiving CSBG funding is that agencies across the nation share an institutional framework, overarching goals, and a common mission and vision.

The 2017 CSBG National Report contains data from FFY 2017 CSBG IS Report and Module 1 of the new Annual Report. All 50 States and two territories provided information in Module 1 on the funding level and allocations of CSBG funds that are compiled into this report. Through the CSBG IS, CAAs reported on their expenditures, other sources and uses of other funding administered by the CSBG local network, program activities of the network, results of these activities, and number and demographics of participants served. This National report summarizes key data reported in both the CSBG IS and Module 1.

The new CSBG Annual Report builds upon Community Action's 50-year history of serving individuals, families, and communities across the United States and contains four Modules:

Module 1: State Administration (completed by State CSBG Administrators) contains information on State administration of CSBG funding, including information on distribution of funds to CSBG Eligible Entities, use of State administrative funds and discretionary funds for training and technical assistance, as well as information on CSBG Eligible Entity organizational standards progress and the State's progress meeting accountability measures related to State monitoring, training and technical assistance, and other critical areas. All states will be reporting in Module 1 based on the federal fiscal year.

Module 2: Agency Expenditures, Capacity, and Resources (completed by CSBG Eligible Entities; reviewed, evaluated, and analyzed by State CSBG Lead Agencies) includes information on funds spent by CSBG Eligible Entities on the direct delivery of local services and strategies and capacity development, as well as information on funding devoted to administrative costs by the CSBG Eligible Entities.

Module 3: Community Level (completed by CSBG Eligible Entities; reviewed, evaluated, and analyzed by State CSBG Lead Agencies) includes information on the implementation and results achieved for community-level strategies.

Module 4: Individual and Family Level (completed by CSBG Eligible Entities; reviewed, evaluated, and analyzed by State CSBG Administrators) includes information on services provided to individuals and families, demographic characteristics of people served by CSBG Eligible Entities, and the results of these services.

It is only the state administrative data collected in Module 1 of the new Annual Report that will be reported in this FFY 2017 CSBG National Report. This second iteration of Module 1 data covers FFY 2017 and was submitted by state offices March 31, 2018. With only two years of data, subsequent years will elicit an opportunity for trend analysis.

Modules 2–4, agency-level information, will be collected for FFY 2018 and reported in March 2019. The new indicators and other agency-level information will not be included in this report until the FFY 2018 report. The CAA network has a long history of performance improvement and advanced data quality initiatives. This can be seen through the history of the CSBG IS NPIs that were updated in the new CSBG Annual Report. From FFYs 2001 to 2003 there were 12 common categories, or indicators, of CAA performance identified in the NPI data. From FFYs 2004 to 2008, the 12 NPIs from the CSBG IS measured the impact of CSBG Network programs and activities on families and communities. Then, beginning in FFY 2009, the number of indicators was expanded to 16, with an additional indicator added to capture the impacts of the Recovery Act Funding. This CSBG IS NPI was removed to reflect the end of the Recovery Act Funding, and the total CSBG IS NPI count is currently at 15 for FFY 2014 – FFY 2017. Beginning in FFY 2018, with the new CSBG Annual Report, there are three modules that contain agency-level data, community level NPIs (CNPIs), and individual and family level NPIs (FNPIs) reporting across six core domains that are also represented in the national Theory of Change. The CNPIs and FNPIs contain a number of revised and new indicators that capture the performance of the CAA network.

For the purposes of this report, the designation “CAA” will refer to all local organizations within the CSBG Network also known as the CSBG Eligible Entities. Table 1 shows the number of CSBG-funded eligible entities, by type, in the nation. State-specific details can be found in the Appendix.

TABLE 1: LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS BY TYPE

CATEGORY OF ELIGIBLE ENTITY	NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE ENTITIES	NUMBER OF STATES*
Private Community Action Agencies	816	52
Limited Purpose Agencies	9	8
Migrant and/or Seasonal Farm Worker Organizations	13	10
Local Government Agencies	167	26
Tribes and Tribal Organizations	12	2
Other	1	1
TOTAL	1018	

*Includes all 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. This is an unduplicated count of states in FFY 2017.

History of the CSBG Information System Survey (CSBG IS Survey)

NASCSP and the National Governors Association conducted the first comprehensive survey of state and local uses of federal CSBG funds in a 1983 cooperative venture with outside assistance from the Center for Community Futures. This led to the development of the National Voluntary Reporting System.

The Center for Community Futures conducted the surveys of FFY 1984, 1985, and 1986 with guidance from NASCSP's Data Collection Committee. NASCSP solely has conducted the surveys since FFY 1987.

In FFY 2005, reporting on the CSBG IS Survey became a federal requirement. The CSBG IS Survey was amended to focus on information of interest to state and federal policymakers, such as the relationship of CSBG to other funding sources and the development of innovative programs.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS SURVEY

A group of stakeholders (State CSBG offices, CAAs, State CAA Associations, and national partners) who felt it important to design a mechanism to collect statistical data to tell the story of the CSBG Network created the Information Systems Task Force (ISTF) in 1983. When NASCSP secured the data collection grant to administer the IS Survey in 1987, it was given the responsibility to staff the ISTF.

The ISTF was an independent committee responsible for designing the data collection tool in a manner that met the political and management needs of the CSBG Network. The independence of the task force was important for a number of reasons. The first is that it allowed for the collection of non-statutory data that helped the CSBG Network communicate how they changed lives and communities. In addition, the ISTF also played a significant role in maintaining data credibility. The ISTF was comprised of one representative from each of the 10 HHS regions, with five representatives from CAAs or State CAA Associations, and five representatives from State CSBG offices, as well as national partners (the National Community Action Foundation, the Community Action Partnership, OCS, and the Association of Nationally Certified ROMA Trainers (then known as National Peer-to-Peer Results Oriented Management and Accountability Network)).

THE CSBG DATA ANALYSIS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TASK FORCE

With the advent of the new CSBG Annual Report a task force was created to inform OCS on the Annual Report implementation process. The CSBG DATA Task Force (DATA TF) is an extension of the ISTF; the DATA TF serves as a consultative body focused on the transition from the CSBG IS Survey to the CSBG Annual Report, as well as ongoing assistance in the implementation of the CSBG Annual Report. The DATA TF is convened by NASCSP to assist the OCS and NASCSP in understanding and addressing the CSBG Network's data needs and the use of data for analysis and continual improvement of results. The task force consists of representatives from Community Action Agencies, State CSBG Offices, Community Action Agency State Associations, National Partner organizations and OCS.

The DATA Task Force provides feedback to OCS and NASCSP on the implementation of the CSBG Annual Report, with a focus on how to use CSBG data in all phases of the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) cycle. Members of the DATA Task Force collaborate to

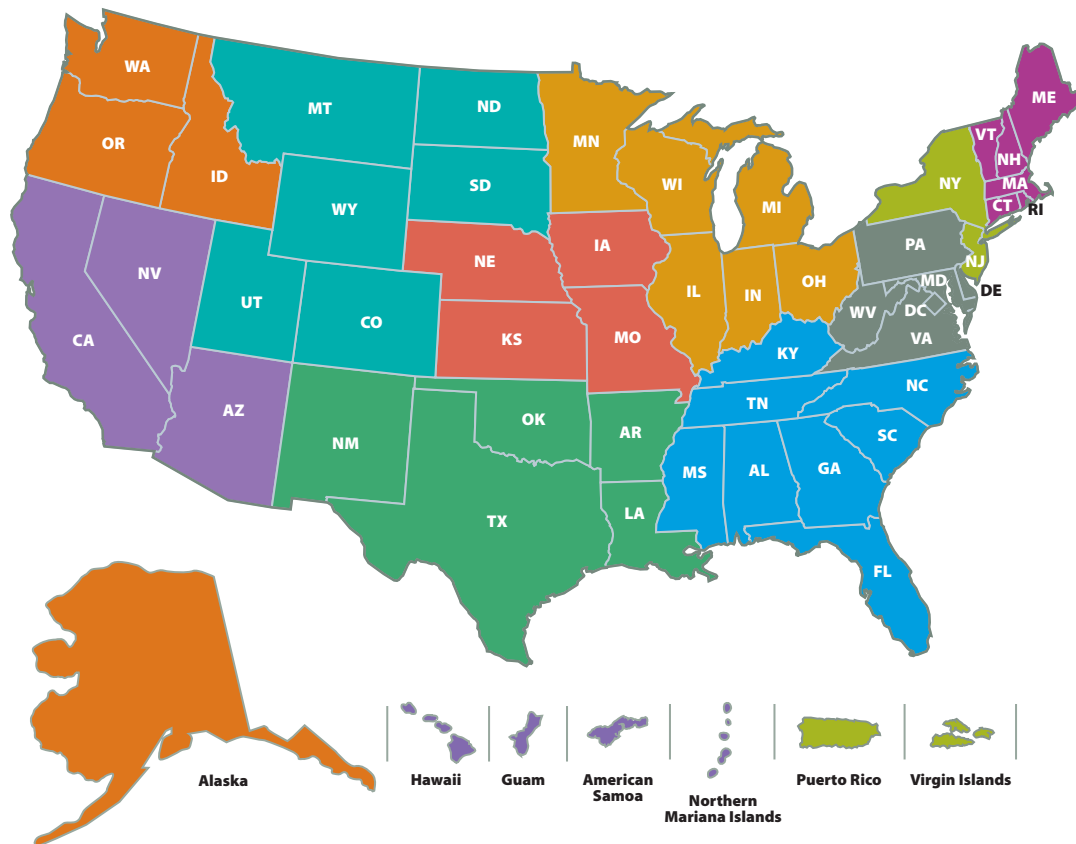
make recommendations for improvements to the use of data and provide valuable input regarding data collection, data reporting, and affecting change with data.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR STATE COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAMS (NASCSP)

As the membership association for State administrators of both the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service's (HHS) CSBG and the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), NASCSP coordinates semi-annual training conferences for State and local CSBG and WAP staff. NASCSP is the sole provider of orientation and monitor training for new State CSBG and WAP administrators and staff, as well as the only collector of national data to reflect the work of the CSBG Network. NASCSP also provides training and technical assistance to State CSBG Offices and local Community Action Agencies upon request in such areas as the basics of CSBG, CAA roles and responsibilities, State roles and responsibilities, as well as various trainings on data collection, reporting, and performance management and measurement. NASCSP also informs the CSBG Network of best practices, innovative program resources, and anti-poverty tools.

CSBG Network Region Map

As designated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services



	Region 1	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont
	Region 2	New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands
	Region 3	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia
	Region 4	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee
	Region 5	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin
	Region 6	Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas
	Region 7	Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska
	Region 8	Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming
	Region 9	Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam
	Region 10	Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA)

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

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

[Information Memorandum \(IM\) 152](#), issued by OCS, outlines a new Performance Management Framework. The IM places an enhanced emphasis on analysis and evaluation under ROMA Next Generation. This evaluation and analysis is actualized through the new CSBG Annual Report that will replace the CSBG IS beginning in FFY 2018.

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

RESULTS ORIENTED MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

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

RESULTS ORIENTED ACCOUNTABILITY PRINCIPLES

- Develop and implement processes to identify, measure, and record improvements in the condition of people with low incomes and the communities in which they live that result from CSBG Network intervention
- Use information about outcomes, or results, among agency tripartite boards and staff to determine overall effectiveness; inform annual and long-range planning; and promote new funding and community partnership activities
- Compare actual results with intended results as identified in local Theories of Change to assure needs are being addressed as planned

- Encourage state CSBG offices and state CAA associations to work in coordination to advance ROMA performance-based concepts among CSBG Eligible Entities through ongoing training and technical assistance

National Performance Goals and Indicators

The CSBG Act Section 678E(a)(1) required States administering CSBG to implement a management and evaluation strategy that measures and reports the performance outcomes of CAAs by FFY 2001.

From 2001 to 2003, OCS worked with national, state, and local CSBG officials to identify the results and performance targets that best reflected the multi-faceted work of CAAs. Priority was given to targets that could be collected and reported in a manner that presented an accurate indication of national impact. Results of this collaboration included the National Performance Indicators (NPIs), used to organize and report outcomes, and the identification of four performance indicators for which target information is collected. The introduction of the new Performance Management Framework and the new CSBG Annual Report will mean that the CSBG IS National Performance Goals and Indicators will phase out, with the last reporting period being FFY 2017, and the new CSBG Annual Report goals and indicators will be collected in FFY 2018.

NATIONAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

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

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

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

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

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

Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.

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

Moving forward, and as directed in OCS's [Information Memorandum \(IM\) #152](#), under ROMA Next Generation of the new Performance Management Framework, the Network will move from the six national goals to three. NPIs under the new goals will not be reported on until FFY18.

Goal 1: Individuals and families with low incomes are stable and achieve economic security.

Goal 2: Communities where people live are healthy and offer economic opportunity.

Goal 3: People with low incomes are engaged and active in building opportunities in communities.

NATIONAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

To enable greater aggregation and national reporting of the most universal and significant CSBG results among states and CAAs, 12 common categories, or indicators, of CAA performance were identified from fiscal years 2001 to 2003 data. The CSBG IS NPIs are related to the original six national performance goals in that they measure incremental progress toward achieving each of the larger goals. These are the indicators used by the network until the full implementation of the CSBG Annual Report is completed.

The NPIs cover the following outcome areas:

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

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

Beginning in FFY 2018 states will begin collecting the new set of NPIs in the annual report. The new NPIs are organized by community level work (Community National Performance Indicators (CNPIs)) and individual and family level work (Individual and Family Level National Performance Indicators (FNPIs)). The CSBG Annual Report NPIs are organized by six core domains and one unique additional domain that organize the work of CAAs. Community Service Block Grant Domains:

1. Employment
2. Education and Cognitive Development
3. Income and Asset Building
4. Housing
5. Health and Social/Behavioral Development
6. Civic Engagement and Community Involvement
7. Outcomes and Services Across Multiple Domains

Each domain includes its own set of new CSBG Annual Report NPIs.

Results of the Community Service Block Grant

CSBG allows agencies to participate in a broad range of activities to meet their communities' unique needs and in turn capture outcome data specific to its individual programs. Not all agencies participated in the activities which generated outcomes for every CSBG IS NPI, nor do these indicators represent all of the outcomes achieved by agencies. This report is based on outcomes which support the CSBG IS NPIs, reported by States and CAAs for FFY 2017. CAAs organize a range of services to have a measurable and potentially major impact on the causes of poverty in the communities served. In order to tell a more complete story, narratives about CSBG IS NPI outcome achievements and successes are included along with the national data. These narratives represent a cross-section of the impact that CAAs make every day in local communities through innovative strategies with the necessary support of CSBG funding.

The outcomes documented below demonstrate the CSBG Network's widespread impact on the nation's most vulnerable individuals, families, and communities. All in all, the CSBG Network reduced or eliminated nearly 32.2 million barriers contributing to poverty in FFY 2017. CAAs were able to leverage their CSBG dollars more effectively, expanding and maintaining highly successful program outcomes.

While some participants may have received a single service in only one key area to improve their self-sufficiency, many others received multiple, bundled services. For example, a person coming to a CAA may receive support finding a job, obtain support while pursuing and securing additional education, access stable transportation, and enroll children in quality childcare.

Figure 1 shows the number of program participants who gained employment as a result of CAA initiatives over the last five years. In 2017, the number of program participants gaining employment slightly increased over employment outcomes in 2016.

FIGURE 1: CAA PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT

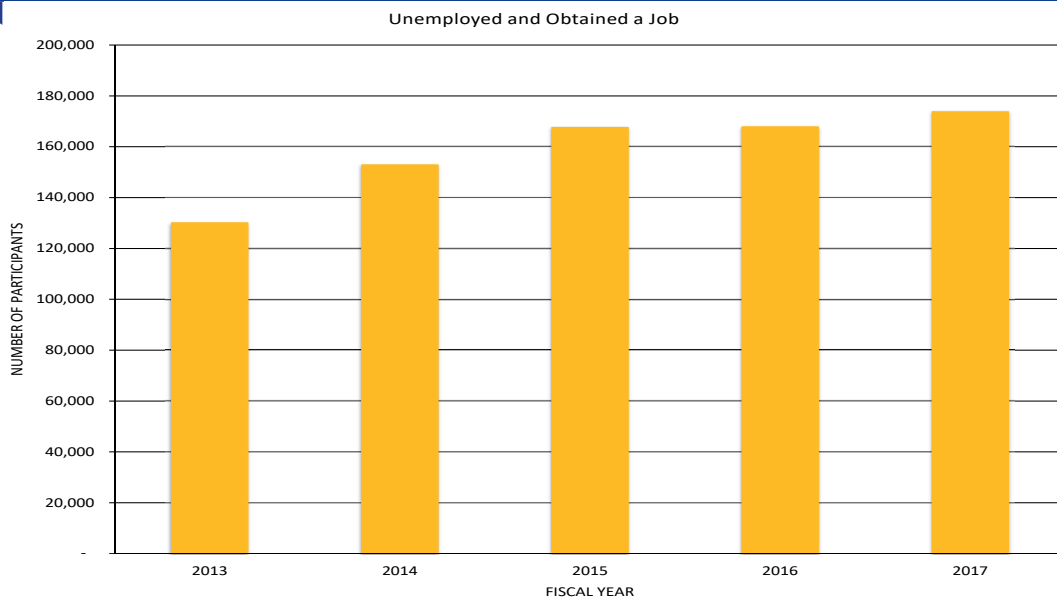


FIGURE 2: CAA PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS INCREASING THEIR INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

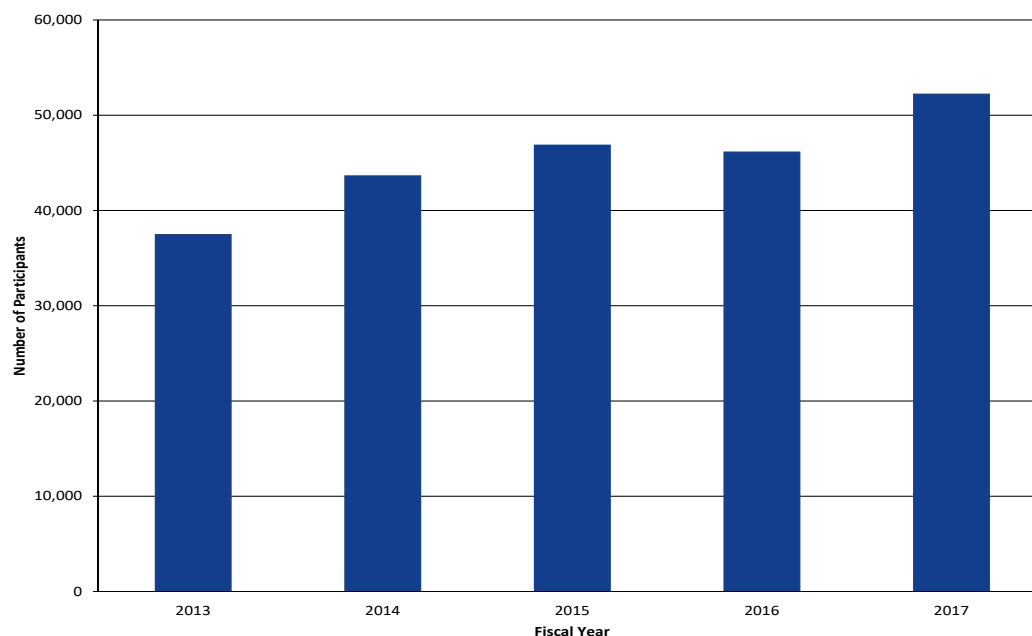


Figure 2 provides trend information for the number of CAA program participants who experienced an increase in income and/or benefits from employment as a result of CAA interventions over the past five years. Therefore, not all jobs obtained by program participants resulted in income or benefit increases. However, as demonstrated in Figure 2, the number of individuals experiencing greater income from employment increased by 13 percent over FFY 2016.

GOAL 1: LOW-INCOME PEOPLE BECOME MORE SELF-SUFFICIENT.

NPI 1.1: EMPLOYMENT

The CSBG Network achieved employment outcomes:

- 173,775** Unemployed people with low incomes obtained a job.
- 71,690** Unemployed people with low incomes obtained a job and maintained it for at least 90 days.
- 52,220** Employed people with low incomes obtained an increase in income and/or benefits.
- 38,947** Employed people with low incomes achieved “living wage” and/or benefits.⁴

NPI 1.2: EMPLOYMENT SUPPORTS

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

Job Skills

187,128 People with low incomes obtained skills/competencies required for employment.

Education

13,109 People with low incomes completed Adult Basic Education (ABE) or General Educational Development (GED) coursework and received a certificate or diploma.

14,538 People with low incomes completed postsecondary education and obtained a certificate or diploma.

Care for Children

306,463 People with low incomes enrolled school-aged children in before and after school programs.

203,627 People with low incomes obtained child care for pre-school children or dependents.

Transportation

168,028 People with low incomes gained access to reliable transportation and/or a driver's license.

Health Care

425,445 People with low incomes obtained health care services for themselves or a family member.

Housing

180,515 People with low incomes obtained safe and affordable housing.

Food and Nutrition

2,622,879 People with low incomes obtained food assistance.

Energy Security

1,778,315 People with low incomes obtained non-emergency Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) energy assistance.

57,394 People with low incomes obtained non-emergency Weatherization assistance.

207,151 People with low incomes obtained other non-emergency energy assistance.

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

Waterfront Recovery Services | Redwood Community Action Agency | CA**INCREASING ACCESS TO
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT**

Humboldt County in California faces a significant unmet need for access to substance abuse treatment. Redwood Community Action Agency has responded by opening Waterfront Recovery Services (WRS) to fill this gap in services. In addition to being one of the many communities across the United States plagued by the impacts of opioid addiction and abuse, Humboldt County has some of the highest rates in the state of California for drug and alcohol related outcomes such as liver disease, cirrhosis, and mortality due to alcohol and other drugs. However, prior to the establishment of WRS, detoxification services were limited to an 11-bed social detox which required medical clearance from the local hospital emergency department prior to entry. This program was often at full capacity and had a waiting list, and beyond this small program, the closest services were located hundreds of miles away.

CSBG funding allowed Redwood Community Action Agency to bring the resources of other partners together to create a sustainable, multidisciplinary approach to improving the health of Humboldt County. The facility is jointly operated by Redwood Community Action Agency (RCAA) and Alcohol and Drug Care Services (ADCS), and this unique partnership allows for comprehensive substance use disorder treatment from a multi-disciplinary team and aftercare services which include assistance with life skills, employment, education, family reunification and housing. The facility features multidisciplinary staff including Registered Nurses, Licensed Vocational Nurses, substance use disorder counselors, mental health clinicians, case managers, and housing specialists. CSBG funds facilitated the planning of this project, development of the partnership, grant writing to attain funding for the project, development of the program model and plans for conversion of the facility, and working on an outcome's evaluation plan.

After almost a year of planning and facility conversion, Waterfront Recovery Services opened in November of 2017. The community has already benefited greatly from the development of the 56-bed medically managed detoxification and residential addiction treatment center program, working system of community-based referrals, and the fully trained multi-disciplinary staff. Community members from rural Northern California, and even from out-of-state, have already brought the program to full capacity, and the first successful participants have graduated to stable housing with more healthy lifestyles. As a further result of this program,

it is anticipated that there will be reductions in emergency room visits and law enforcement interactions, resulting in a decrease of impacts on both the medical and criminal justice systems. This holistic approach to recovery services and the development of partnerships in the local community will continue to best serve those receiving treatment and the Humboldt community at large.

National Performance Indicators Addressed:

- 1.2 – Employment Supports
- 2.2 – Community Quality of Life and Assets
- 4.1 – Expanding Opportunities through Community-Wide Partnerships
- 6.1 – Independent Living
- 6.4 – Family Supports (Seniors, Disabled, and Caregivers)

ASPIRE! Program | Northeast Kingdom Community Action | VT**EMPOWERING FEMALE ENTREPRENEURS**

The ASPIRE! Program is an innovative initiative that distributes grants to assist female entrepreneurs in starting up or expanding their businesses. A community needs assessment indicated that women, particularly single women with children, were among the poorest sectors of the community. To combat the high poverty rates faced by this demographic, the ASPIRE! Program invests in sustainable self-employment to increase the financial stability of participants and boost the local economy.

CSBG funds were used to provide staff involvement in the planning and implementation process for the program. Additionally, the promotion of the idea and the acquisition of the funding was financed by CSBG. The program is funded by a \$92,000 USDA grant and offers up to \$7,000 in training and technical assistance funds for each of those who make it through the competitive selection process. Each ASPIRE! participant receives support from the staff in the micro business department and donations from the community. The next steps towards community empowerment that are in the planning phase from ASPIRE! include a shared working space in Newport and the development of a community investment fund.

This approach was innovative as it provided direct attention to a multitude of women's businesses to get them off the ground or to enhance them, and the investment in the strengths of the women has been highly successful in providing economic security for the community. Forty women were able to start or enhance their businesses toward success, improving their individual household's financial standing as well as bringing more eclectic businesses to the area.

National Performance Indicators Addressed:

- 1.1 – Employment
- 1.2 – Employment Supports
- 2.1 – Community Improvement and Revitalization
- 2.2 – Community Quality of Life and Assets
- 3.1 – Civic Investment
- 6.1 – Independent Living

NPI 1.3: ECONOMIC ASSET ENHANCEMENT

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

Tax Credits

360,909 Families with low incomes in CAA tax preparation programs qualified for federal or state tax credits.

\$449,158,379 Anticipated total tax credits.

Child Support Payments

9,099 Families with low incomes were helped to obtain court-ordered child support payments.

\$23,558,342 Anticipated total payments.

Utility Savings

358,720 Families with low incomes enrolled in telephone lifeline programs and/or received energy bill discounts.

\$93,967,323 Anticipated total savings.

NPI 1.3: ECONOMIC ASSET UTILIZATION

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

Maintain a Family Budget

61,955 Families with low incomes demonstrated the ability to complete and maintain a budget for over 90 days.

Open Individual Development Accounts or Other Savings

13,983 Families with low incomes opened Individual Development Accounts (IDA) or other savings accounts.

Increased Savings

8,585 Families with low incomes increased their savings through IDA or other savings accounts.

\$31,063,551 Total savings amount.

Capitalize Small Business

435 Families with low incomes began small businesses with accumulated savings.

\$564,041 In savings used.

Enroll in Higher Education

1,550 Families with low incomes pursued post-secondary education with accumulated savings.

\$1,027,549 In savings used.

Purchase a Home

1,038 Families with low-incomes purchased a home with accumulated savings.

\$4,934,222 In savings used.

Purchase Other Assets

743 Families with low-incomes purchased other assets with accumulated savings.

\$567,382 In savings used.

Brightpoint Community Loan Center | Community Action of Northeast Indiana, Inc. | IN COMBATING PREDATORY LENDING

Community Action of Northeast Indiana, Inc. is working to reduce predatory lending through the establishment of a Community Loan Center program. Predatory lending is a pervasive issue in Indiana; the average annual interest rate on payday loans in Indiana is 365%, and 80% of payday borrowers are below median income. Further, the average borrower in Indiana takes out eight consecutive loans, perpetuating a debilitating cycle of debt. The Community Loan Center is one of the first attempts in Northeast Indiana to try to combat predatory lending through offering an effective market-based alternative to payday lending.

The Brightpoint Community Loan Center program was launched in 2016, relying on the acquisition of CSBG funds to establish the program's initial lending capacity. CSBG funds were used to support the staff as well as help "seed" the program's lending capacity over the last several years, and over time the center has gradually decreased reliance on those funds. The only criteria for borrowers are that they work at a partner organization and are over the age of 18; if these requirements are met, participants can borrow up to \$1,000 for a term of up to 12 months. The program's approach is unique in that the partnerships with employers do not allow any underwriting on the loans; the loan center can take on the risk because it can guarantee the borrower is employed and payments will be made via payroll deduction. To date the center has provided loans to 676 people totaling \$637,408, in effect preventing each client from utilizing a payday lender, and the default rate has been 5.03%. Employers have been extremely pleased with the program, as it provides them with a no-cost employee benefit that helps increase morale, attendance, etc. In terms of organizational outcomes, the program has secured \$2.5 million in capital; this ensures that the center can continue to add partners, grow the program, and build up to self-sufficiency.

National Performance Indicators Addressed:

- 1.3 – Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization
- 4.1 – Expanding Opportunities through Community-Wide Partnerships
- 6.1 – Independent Living
- 6.2 – Emergency Assistance
- 6.3 – Child and Family Development
- 6.4 – Family Supports (Seniors, Disabled, and Caregivers)

GOAL 2: THE CONDITIONS IN WHICH LOW-INCOME PEOPLE LIVE ARE IMPROVED.

NPI 2.1: COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT AND REVITALIZATION

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

Saved or Created Jobs

28,482 Jobs created or saved from reduction or elimination in the community.

Living Wage Jobs

7,360 Accessible “living wage” jobs created or preserved in the community.

New Housing

18,509 Safe and affordable housing units created in the community.

Improved or Preserved Housing

128,339 Existing housing units improved or preserved through construction, weatherization, or rehabilitation.

Health Care Services

166,754 Accessible safe and affordable health care services/facilities for people with low incomes created or saved from reduction or elimination.

Child Care and Child Development

129,504 Child care or child development placement opportunities for children in families with low incomes created or saved from reduction or elimination.

Youth Programs

117,251 Before or after school program placement opportunities for families with low incomes created or saved from reduction or elimination.

Transportation

2,219,087 Transportation opportunities for people with low incomes (public transportation routes, rides, carpool arrangements, car purchase, and maintenance) created, expanded, or saved from elimination.

Educational Opportunities

114,229 Educational and training placement opportunities for people with low incomes created, expanded, or saved from elimination (including literacy, job training, ABE/ GED, and postsecondary education).

* While CSBG does not support lobbying efforts, CAAs are engaged in a number of advocacy and educational efforts as demonstrated through the outcomes associated with a number of the NPIs. These efforts are supported by multiple funding sources. Specifically, the outcomes reported in NPI 2.1 and NPI 2.2 describe the alliances, partnerships, and relationships developed by the CAA to improve the quality of life and assets of the community and do not indicate lobbying efforts, but rather an increasing awareness and education of the public that influences public policy.

Hoophouse for Health Program | Blue Water Community Action | MI

PARTNERING WITH LOCAL FARMERS TO INCREASE ACCESS TO PRODUCE

Blue Water Community Action (BWCA) has operated the Hoophouse for Health program for the past four years, a voucher distribution program for Head Start families to spend at the local farmers market on fresh fruits and vegetables. Participating farmers then turn in the vouchers to the state as payment towards their Hoophouse loans. While this program is extremely successful, each year the vouchers run out long before the community need is met. To address this unmet demand, BWCA used additional funding obtained through a CSBG-D grant and a Community Foundation of St. Clair County matching grant to offer gardening classes in the spring. The purpose was to teach the participants to grow their own vegetables, thus stretching the Hoophouse vouchers to serve a greater number of participants.

CSBG funds were used for staffing to facilitate the program, as well as the contracted teachers and supplies that made the classes possible. The Community Foundation of St. Clair County supplied a matching grant that was utilized to purchase food vouchers that were distributed to all participants of the gardening, canning and freezing classes. Local farmers and the Michigan State University Extension partnered to teach the classes. The local farmers market partnered by providing space on site to conduct the classes and by distributing and collecting the additional vouchers for BWCA. Participants in the gardening class program are supplied with all the gardening tools necessary and given an additional \$50 in vouchers to purchase their vegetable plants from the local farmers market. Canning and freezing classes were offered in the fall, also providing all necessary supplies and vouchers, so that low-income households would continue to have access to fruits and vegetables well after the farmers market season has ended.

The program presents an innovative and creative solution by providing low-income households the means to have access to fresh fruits and vegetables all year long, expanding the impact of the voucher program to serve more community members. A total of 64 unduplicated families received vouchers for fresh fruits and vegetables throughout the summer months, 27 individuals attended gardening classes, and 14 individuals attended canning/freezing classes. By facilitating community partnerships and strengthening the capacity of the vouchers to meet community needs, the Hoophouse for Health program enables participants of the gardening classes who typically could not afford fresh vegetables to grow their own at very minimal cost and continue to can and freeze them yearly.

National Performance Indicators Addressed:

- 2.1 – Community Improvement and Revitalization
- 2.2 – Community Quality of Life and Assets
- 2.3 – Community Engagement
- 3.1 – Civic Investment
- 4.1 – Expanding Opportunities through Community-Wide Partnerships
- 6.1 – Independent Living

NPI 2.2: COMMUNITY QUALITY OF LIFE AND ASSETS

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

Public Policy**189,198**

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

Community Facilities**210,814**

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

Community Services**91,037**

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

Commercial Services**22,018**

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

Quality-of-Life Resources**114,897**

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

* While CSBG does not support lobbying efforts, CAAs are engaged in a number of advocacy and educational efforts as demonstrated through the outcomes associated with a number of the NPIs. These efforts are supported by multiple funding sources. Specifically, the outcomes reported in NPI 2.1 and NPI 2.2 describe the alliances, partnerships, and relationships developed by the CAA to improve the quality of life and assets of the community and do not indicate lobbying efforts, but rather an increasing awareness and education of the public that influences public policy.

Youth Engagement Badge Program | Southeastern Idaho Community Action Agency | ID

ENGAGING YOUNG PEOPLE IN COMMUNITY SERVICE

Southeastern Idaho Community Action Agency has participated in a “Brag Badge” program in its Franklin County location for the last two years. The Brag Badge program provides an opportunity for the community’s youth to get involved in community-based activities through volunteerism and service-oriented initiatives. The goal of the program is to give children the opportunity to develop an understanding of their community and the importance of service-oriented work to better the community.

CSBG funds covered the salary of Southeastern Idaho CAA’s Franklin County Coordinator as she attended planning meetings and worked with the youth as they came to our agency to learn and volunteer as part of the program. The coordinator worked in partnership with several other community businesses to design the program and develop a curriculum in which each participating business provides a service or volunteer opportunity for the youth to participate. Once they’ve completed the project as outlined by the participating business, they earn a “Brag Badge”. The Franklin County youth have taken a great liking to the program and are excited to get involved and earn their “Brag Badges”. In 2017, 30 school-aged youth participated in the program. Through this effort, volunteerism and awareness of Southeastern Idaho Community Action Agency’s programs and services have both increased.

National Performance Indicators addressed:

- 2.1 – Community Improvement and Revitalization
- 2.2 – Community Quality of Life and Assets
- 2.3 – Community Engagement
- 3.1 – Civic Investment
- 3.2 – Community Empowerment through Maximum Feasible Participation
- 6.3 – Child and Family Development

NPI 2.3: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

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

757,998	Community members mobilized by CAAs to participate in community revitalization and anti-poverty initiatives.
41,038,091	Volunteer hours donated to CAAs.

GOAL 3: LOW-INCOME PEOPLE OWN A STAKE IN THEIR COMMUNITY.

NPI 3.1: COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT THROUGH MAXIMUM FEASIBLE PARTICIPATION

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

23,439,993 Volunteer hours donated by individuals with low incomes to CAAs.

Many people with low incomes empowered by the CSBG Network are invested not only in their own success, but also that of their community and their peers. To capture the impact and dedication of low income program participants, NPI 3.1 was added in FFY 2009. Based on the total number of volunteer hours reported in NPI 2.3, 63.1 percent of total volunteered time was donated by individuals with low incomes.

NPI 3.2: COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT THROUGH MAXIMUM FEASIBLE PARTICIPATION

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

Community Decision-Making

51,530

People with low incomes participated in formal community organizations, government, boards, or councils that provide input to decision-making and policy setting as a result of CAA efforts.

Community Business Ownership

1,891

People with low incomes acquired businesses in their communities as a result of CAA assistance.

Homeownership in the Community

3,981

People with low incomes purchased a home in their community as a result of CAA assistance.

Community Involvement

243,042

People with low incomes engaged in non-governance community activities or groups created or supported by CAAs.

Community Town Halls | First State Community Action Agency | DE FORGING POSITIVE POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

First State Community Action Agency in Delaware has worked to improve relations between law enforcement and low-income communities, with a goal of reducing police related violence and forging more positive relationships. With the recent rise in distrust and tensions between community members and the police, the community needed a neutral space to discuss this state-wide concern. First State stepped in as a bridge between these two groups by leading town hall meetings that aimed to create a fair and equal setting where community and law enforcement could have an open dialogue.

First State built on its strong relations with Delaware State Police and local law enforcement to bridge the gap in communications between the low-income communities and police. CSBG funds supported First State Community Development Staff members who served as Honorary Troop Commanders, which allowed the staff to better understand law enforcement operations and policies. First state was able to use this information to assist communities in how they report crime and pass information to law enforcement, working to identify community and police concerns and improve communications. CSBG funds also supported the Community Development Specialist, who recruited rural residents of low-income communities to attend the town hall, as well as local clergy and NAACP representatives to attend and serve as panelists. The Community Development Program Manager and Community Development Specialist created questions for the panel and co-facilitated the panel discussion at the town hall.

This was the first ever police-community town hall held in Kent County Delaware, and the meeting allowed residents the opportunity to engage in conversation with law enforcement leadership and better understand both police and community concerns. First State was able to attain a high participation rate, with over 200 residents in attendance, including minority leaders from the religious community and organizations such as the NAACP. Panelists and agencies participating in the town hall meeting included a State Senator, the Mayor of Dover, members of the State Police, Dover Police Department, University of Delaware Police Department, and representatives from the Delaware State University School of Law. The open forum succeeded in providing an inviting setting where communication could take place and laid the groundwork for continued community dialogue in the future.

National Performance Indicators Addressed:

2.3 – Community Engagement

4.1 – Expanding Opportunities through Community-Wide Partnerships

5.1 – Agency Development

GOAL 4: PARTNERSHIPS AMONG SUPPORTERS AND PROVIDERS OF SERVICES TO LOW-INCOME PEOPLE ARE ACHIEVED.**NPI 4.1: EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH COMMUNITY-WIDE PARTNERSHIPS**

202,952 Organizations worked with the CSBG Network to promote family and community outcomes.

These organizations included:

45,874	Nonprofits
19,768	Faith-Based Organizations
15,828	Local Governments Agencies
7,510	State Governments Agencies
3,945	Federal Government Agencies
49,637	For-Profit Business or Corporations
10,872	Consortiums/Collaborations
5,671	Housing Consortiums/Collaborations
10,093	School Districts
5,738	Institutions of Postsecondary Education/Training
4,971	Financial/Banking Institutions
13,292	Health Service Institutions
4,467	Statewide Associations or Collaborations

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

Forensic Assessment Services Triage Team (FASTT) | Carson City Health & Human Services | NV

COMBATING RECIDIVISM BY CONNECTING INMATES WITH RESOURCES AND CONTINUED CARE

Carson City Health and Human Services has partnered with The Forensic Assessment Services Triage Team (FASTT) to better capture the outcomes of the recidivism prevention program. The mission of FASTT is to connect inmates with resources and continued care upon release with the goal of preventing recidivism. The FASTT team was previously structured with a substance abuse counselor, mental health clinician, and a nonprofit agency life coach. However, the team demonstrated low efficiency due to the inability of consistent follow through and no base to measure performance measures. CCHHS was approached by the team to become a partner because of its ability to provide comprehensive case management and capture outcomes through its database.

CSBG funds provide FASTT with a Community Health Worker (CHW), who assists with scheduling appointments, arranging for transportation, assessing housing needs, and data reporting. Funding has also been used to provide a case manager who reports to one of the diversion courts to assist with the program participants, allowing a more streamlined approach to reporting between FASTT members and the courts. Additionally, the Sheriff's Office provides psychological oversight, Community Counseling Center provides substance abuse counseling, Rural Clinics provides a mental health clinician, and Ron Wood Resource Center provides a life coach. Finally, the Behavioral Health Regional Coordinator through the State of Nevada Public and Behavioral Health Department has joined the team to provide oversight and guidance, as well as develop performance measures to meet.

Previously, one of the gaps missing from the FASTT program had been consistent outcomes measures for the program's core goal of reducing recidivism. With the intervention of CCHHS, a committee between the four counties is implementing FASTT to define and measure consistent performance measures and hopes to show outcomes within the first year.

National Performance Indicators Addressed:

- 2.2 – Community Quality of Life and Assets
- 4.1 – Expanding Opportunities through Community-Wide Partnerships
- 5.1 – Agency Development
- 6.1 – Independent Living

GOAL 5: AGENCIES INCREASE THEIR CAPACITY TO ACHIEVE RESULTS.

NPI 5.1: AGENCY DEVELOPMENT

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

Certified Trainers in Local CAAs

551	Certified Community Action Professionals (CCAP)
562	Nationally Certified ROMA Trainers
7,644	Family Development Trainers
17,670	Child Development Trainers

Training Participation

128,213	Staff attending trainings
15,799	Board members attending trainings
3,119,657	Hours of staff in trainings
109,993	Hours of Board members in trainings

The CSBG Network continually works to increase its capacity to provide high quality services to people and communities. At the local level, one way that CAAs increase their capacity is by investing in staff and board development. In FFY 2009, NPI 5.1 was added to capture this information. CCAP and ROMA certifications are only two of a number of professional development opportunities that the CSBG Network offers their workforce. These certifications demonstrate the commitment of CAAs to implement the highest level of performance management and measurement within their agencies.

GOAL 6: LOW-INCOME PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL BY STRENGTHENING FAMILY AND OTHER SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENTS.

NPI 6.1: INDEPENDENT LIVING

The CSBG Network assisted vulnerable individuals to maintain an independent living situation:

Senior Citizens

1,733,655

Senior citizens received services and maintained an independent living situation as a result of services.

Individuals with Disabilities

1,374,780 *

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

95,818 Of those individuals were 0-17 years old.

352,851 Of those individuals were 18-54 years old.

569,802 Of those individuals were 55 years old and older.

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

NPI 6.2: EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

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

Individuals	Emergency Services
5,682,660	Emergency Food
2,177,625	Emergency Fuel or Utility Payments
174,937	Emergency Rent or Mortgage Assistance
48,543	Emergency Car or Home Repair
123,009	Emergency Temporary Shelter
67,599	Emergency Medical Care
68,371	Emergency Protection from Violence
65,077	Emergency Legal Assistance
347,511	Emergency Transportation
35,433	Disaster Relief
265,592	Emergency Clothing

NPI 6.3: CHILD AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

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

Infants and Children

484,691	Infants and children obtained age-appropriate immunizations, medical, and dental care.
1,871,621	Infants and children received adequate nutrition, assisting in their growth and development.
418,456	Infants and children participated in pre-school activities, assisting in developing school readiness skills.
361,687	Children who participated in pre-school activities became developmentally ready to enter kindergarten or first grade.

Youth

243,856	Youth experienced improved health and physical development.
164,280	Youth experienced improved social and emotional development.
120,605	Youth avoided risk-taking behavior for a defined period of time.
59,148	Youth reduced involvement with the criminal justice system.
216,513	Youth increased their academic, athletic, or social skills by participating in before or after school programs.

Parents and Other Adults

250,809	Parents and/or other adults learned and exhibited improved parenting skills.
247,281	Parents and/or other adults learned and exhibited improved family functioning skills.

Risk Reduction Enhanced Response (RRER) Program | Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency | NY

REDUCING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND PROTECTING VICTIMS

In response to Cayuga County's high rate of domestic violence compared to counties of similar size, Cayuga-Seneca Community Action Agency (CSCAA) and its partners agreed to apply for funding to establish a Domestic Violence High Risk Team and Domestic Violence Follow Up Program. These programs have been used to identify and address individuals likely to experience repeated and escalated domestic violence.

CSBG funds are used for administrative support including fiscal, human resource, marketing, and development and supervision of the Program Coordinator. Partnerships in the community were essential to combating domestic violence through this program; CSCAA is collaborating with the Cayuga County Sheriff's Office, Auburn Police Department, Cayuga County District Attorney's Office, Cayuga County Probation Department, Cayuga County DSS, New York State Troop E and Cayuga Counseling Services to implement the Risk Reduction Enhanced Response (RRER) Program. All partners participate in Enhanced Response trainings and Coalition meetings, and the Domestic Violence High Risk Team all attend partner meetings. The multi-agency approach is essential to effective intervention in high risk cases; partners engage in case conferencing to develop individualized, multidisciplinary intervention plans for each high risk case identified. Then, the team implement intervention measures as appropriate and share information and outcome data with the Enhanced Response Program Coordinator and Team. The Auburn Police Department and Cayuga County Sheriff's Office implement the Domestic Violence Follow Up Program for high risk cases.

The overall goal of the RRER Program is to keep victims safe by reducing the likelihood of repeat and/or escalation of violence, holding offenders accountable and providing comprehensive services to victims. The program has been designed to increase arrest and conviction rates among perpetrators of domestic and sexual violence, to reduce the likelihood of escalation of domestic violence, and to deter future abusive behavior of high risk offenders. The program also helps ensure the ongoing safety of victims of domestic violence and their children, provide victims with information about local services, and increase knowledge among law enforcement officers of domestic violence and sexual assault. RRER is in its first year of operation; reportable outcomes are anticipated in 2018.

National Performance Indicators Addressed:

2.2 – Community Quality of Life and Assets

6.2 – Emergency protection from violence

NPI 6.4: FAMILY SUPPORTS

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

Care for Children

40,665 Participants enrolled children in before or after school programs.

66,584 Participants obtained care for a child or other dependent.

Transportation

514,834 Participants obtained access to reliable transportation and/or a driver's license.

Health Care

201,567 Participants obtained health care services for themselves or a family member.

Housing

137,588 Participants obtained safe and affordable housing.

Food and Nutrition

1,778,919 Participants obtained food assistance.

Energy Security

1,376,535 Participants obtained non-emergency Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) energy assistance.

40,617 Participants obtained non-emergency Weatherization assistance.

177,011 Participants obtained other non-emergency energy assistance.

Just as the CSBG Network provides supports to low-income people who are able to work, it also provides similar supports to vulnerable populations who aren't in the workforce. Thus, NPI 6.4 has been added to capture the outcomes of family supports provided to those individuals.

NPI 6.5: SERVICE COUNTS UPDATED

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

Services Provided

20,462,571 Food Boxes

300,018,934 Pounds of Food

1,900,413 Units of Clothing

18,906,910 Rides Provided

9,070,391 Information and Referral Calls

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

Foster Grandparent and Senior Companion Program | The Opportunity Alliance | ME

STRENGTHENING SENIOR PROGRAMS BY LEVERAGING ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The Opportunity Alliance sponsors the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP) and Senior Companion Program (SCP). Both programs engage older adults living in poverty, who are interested in volunteering a considerable time commitment in their communities with children (FGP) and frail elders living alone (SCP). However, given the rural and suburban nature of the service area, and the lack of public transportation, most of our volunteers are dependent on their cars to get to and from their volunteer assignments.

The Retha Dunn Fund (RDF) has helped to address this growing need of volunteers by relieving financial burdens to ensure they can continue volunteering and therefore allows the programs to continue to serve communities. Resignations due to transportation and financial limitations negatively impacted multiple communities. TOA was approached by the grandchild of a former Foster Grandparent who wanted to contribute to help others who, like his grandmother, give so much of themselves in service to others. With the contribution of this community member, the Retha Dunn Fund (RDF) was established to help support volunteers at risk financially when faced with cars breaking down or facing a myriad of everyday emergencies not covered by insurance.

The RDF has successfully supported these initiatives, so they can continually provide the means for people to live meaningful lives through giving or receiving these volunteer services. Consistently 90%+ of TOA's Foster Grandparents and Senior Companions rate "strongly agree" regarding quality of life and feeling someone is looking out for their welfare since volunteering in either FGP or SCP.

National Performance Indicators Addressed:

2.3 – Community Engagement

3.1 – Civic Investment

6.1 – Independent Living

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

OUTCOMES HIGHLIGHTS

Employment

The CSBG Network assisted individuals with finding and maintaining employment and increasing wages or benefits. As a result of CAA involvement, over 174,000 unemployed individuals obtained jobs. CAAs supported these outcomes by partnering with local businesses to provide job training and certifications and by subsidizing positions that would have been eliminated without CSBG Network involvement.

Additionally, CAAs work to reduce or remove challenges facing job seekers. In addition to direct job-seeking and training assistance, CAAs provided many services that removed barriers to employment, such as education attainment, safe and reliable housing, and transportation. For example, to help people with low incomes access and maintain employment, the CSBG Network helped over 168,000 people secure reliable transportation.

Education

Both children and adults benefit from the educational opportunities provided by the CSBG Network. CAAs make education more accessible to individuals with low incomes through ABE or GED courses, college scholarships, skills training, and a multitude of options and support services based on local need. Over 187,000 individuals obtained skills required for employment, a 17% decrease from 2016. Further, 13,109 individuals obtained their ABE/GED. An additional 14,538 people completed post-secondary education programs and obtained certificates or diplomas because of CSBG Network assistance. As well as enrolling tens of thousands of youth in before and after-school programs, CAAs assisted more than 418,456 children to develop necessary school readiness skills through participation in pre-school and after school activities, a 5% increase from 2016.

Health Care

Many CAAs are designated as Health Insurance Navigators or have personnel on staff who are trained to assist individuals seeking health coverage options. The CAAs made health care more accessible to over 627,000 low-income individuals. CAAs also helped infants and children improve and maintain their health in several ways. More than 484,000 infants and children received necessary immunizations, medical care, and dental care. In addition, over 1.8 million infants and children received adequate nutrition, which assisted their growth and development.

Energy

The CSBG Network provided energy services to approximately 3.64 million low-income individuals through the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and other energy programs. Homes of individuals with low incomes were made more energy-efficient to decrease utility payments and had positive impacts on health of residents and the environment.

National Performance Targets & Trends

In addition to CSBG's performance measurement initiative, the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has established a government-wide initiative to use performance targets and outcome measures to assess the program efficiency and effectiveness of all federally-funded domestic assistance programs. As a result, beginning in FFY 2004 OCS began to develop and report CSBG performance targets, or anticipated levels of achievement. This FFY 2017 report represents the twelfth year of collecting performance targets based on the NPIs.

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

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

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

As the data accrue, agencies relate their abilities to predict performance outcomes by dividing the number of participants achieving the goal by the number expected to achieve the goal. The resulting percentage generally assesses CAAs' knowledge of their programs as well as the success of their participants. Trends indicate that agencies' abilities to set targets remain high as the anticipated and actual numbers converge. Tables 2 through 5 reveal performance outcomes for the four indicators.

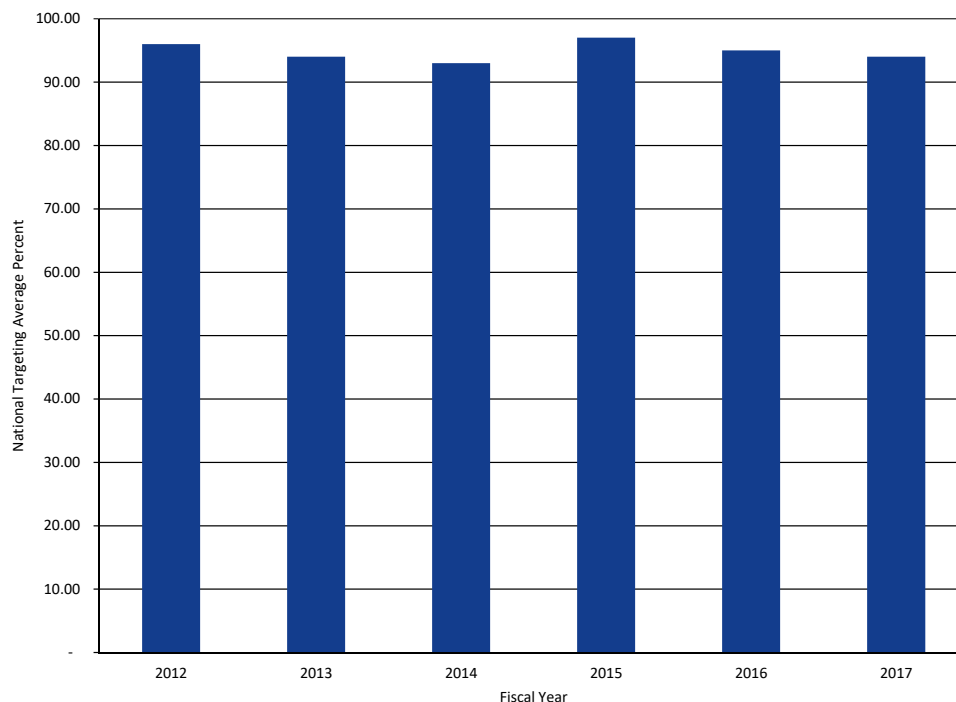
NPI 1.1 - EMPLOYMENT

Table 2 shows performance measures for NPI 1.1: The number and percentage of low-income participants in Community Action employment initiatives who get a job or become self-employed. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for Employment in FFY 2017, with 951 CAAs reporting outcomes under this indicator. CAAs achieved their performance targets for obtaining an increase in income and/or benefits by at least 88.8 percent.

TABLE 2: NATIONAL PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 1.1 - EMPLOYMENT

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	ENROLLED	EXPECTED TO ACHIEVE OUTCOME (TARGET)	ACHIEVING OUTCOME	ACHIEVING TARGET
Unemployed and obtained a job	264,778	175,384	173,775	99.08%
Employed and maintained a job for at least 90 days	125,015	75,108	71,690	95.45%
Employed and obtained an increase in employment income and/or benefits	102,488	55,834	52,220	95.53%
Achieved “living wage” employment and/or benefits	68,992	43,861	38,947	88.80%
TOTAL	561,273	350,187	336,632	96.12%

FIGURE 3: NPI 1.1 TARGETING PERCENTAGE, FY 2010-FY 2015



NPI 1.3 - ECONOMIC ASSET ENHANCEMENT AND UTILIZATION

Table 3 shows performance measures for CSBG IS NPI 1.3: The number and percentage of low-income households that achieve an increase in financial assets and/or financial skills because of Community Action assistance. This table depicts how agencies set and achieved their outcome goals for Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization in FFY 2017, with 950 CAAs reporting outcomes under this indicator. Achievements of targets were high, with CAAs achieving their performance targets by at least 90.93 percent. The purchase of and saving for homes typically results in lower numbers in comparison to the other indicators. Evidence from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) suggests low-income families “face significant barriers to sustainable homeownership.” Because these barriers exist, CAAs implement a variety of programs to help people obtain homeownership such as matched savings accounts known as Individual Development Accounts that help families purchase a home.¹⁵ It is also important to note that many of these indicators and associated outcomes may take periods of longer than one year to achieve, and many of the individuals enrolled continue to work towards achievement of outcomes over program years.

**TABLE 3: NATIONAL PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 1.3 -
ECONOMIC ASSET ENHANCEMENT AND UTILIZATION**

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	ENROLLED	EXPECTED TO ACHIEVE OUTCOME (TARGET)	ACHIEVING OUTCOME	ACHIEVING TARGET
Identified and received Federal/ State tax credits	396,687	341,023	360,909	105.83%
Received court-ordered child support	18,323	8,739	9,099	104.12%
Received telephone and energy discounts	404,452	351,406	358,720	102.08%
Developed/maintained a family budget for 90 days or more	82,825	63,133	61,955	98.13%
Opened Individual Development Account (IDA)	20,567	10,785	13,983	129.65%
Increased savings through IDA or other savings accounts	15,458	9,441	8,585	90.93%
Used IDA to capitalize a business	2,467	439	435	99.09%
Used IDA to pursue higher education	3,424	877	1,150	176.74%
Used IDA to purchase a home	3,792	1,122	1,038	92.51%
Used IDA to purchase other assets	1,508	780	743	95.26%
TOTAL	949,503	787,745	816,617	103.67%

NPI 6.2 - EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Table 4 shows performance measures for CSBG IS NPI 6.2: The number of low-income individuals served by Community Action who sought emergency assistance and the number of those individuals for whom assistance was provided. This table depicts how agencies could meet the needs of families seeking Emergency Assistance in FFY 2017, with 985 CAAs reporting outcomes for this indicator. CAAs responded to at least 76 percent of the emergency needs for families with low incomes. Since 2013, the number of individuals seeking services and receiving emergency services has seen a mix of increases and decreases, depending on the service. For example, individuals receiving emergency fuel or utility payments funded by LIHEAP or other public and private funding sources has decreased by 24% while individuals receiving emergency legal assistance has increased by 19%.

TABLE 4: NATIONAL PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 6.2 - EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	EMERGENCY SERVICE	INDIVIDUALS SEEKING SERVICE	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING SERVICE	EMERGENCY NEEDS MET
Strengthened individuals and families via emergency assistance	Emergency Food	5,005,220	5,682,660	113.53%
	Emergency Fuel or Utility Payments	2,591,789	2,177,625	84.02%
	Emergency Rent or Mortgage Assistance	256,782	174,937	68.13%
	Emergency Car or Home Repair	64,753	48,543	74.97%
	Emergency Temporary Shelter	156,836	123,009	78.43%
	Emergency Medical Care	88,307	67,599	76.55%
	Emergency Protection from Violence	73,505	68,371	93.02%
	Emergency Legal Assistance	73,499	65,077	88.54%
	Emergency Transportation	402,667	347,511	86.30%
	Disaster Relief	39,376	35,433	89.99%
	Emergency Clothing	276,369	265,592	96.10%
TOTAL		9,029,103	9,056,357	100.30%

NPI 6.3 - CHILD AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

Table 5 shows performance measures for NPI 6.3: The number and percentage of all infants, children, youth, parents, and other adults participating in developmental or enrichment programs who achieve program goals. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for Child and Family Development, with 985 CAAs reporting outcomes for this indicator. CAAs could exceed their targets for most of the measures in this indicator.

TABLE 5: NATIONAL PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 6.3 - CHILD AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	ENROLLED	EXPECTED TO ACHIEVE OUTCOME (TARGET)	ACHIEVING OUTCOME	ACHIEVING TARGET
Infants and Children				
Improved immunization, medical, dental care	512,317	458,307	484,691	105.76%
Improved nutrition (physical health)	1,867,262	1,631,279	1,871,621	114.73%
Achieved school readiness skills	424,117	385,524	418,456	108.54%
Improved developmental readiness for kindergarten or first grade	417,521	454,362	361,687	79.60%
Youth				
Improved health and physical development	267,833	221,827	243,856	109.93%
Improved social and emotional development	173,734	153,089	164,280	107.31%
Avoided risk-taking behaviors	135,974	115,493	120,605	104.43%
Reduced involvement with the criminal justice system	72,991	58,137	59,148	101.74%
Increased academic, athletic, and social skills	220,942	208,454	216,513	103.87%
Adults				
Improved parenting skills	284,602	239,645	250,809	104.66%
Improved family functioning skills	275,003	236,151	247,281	104.71%
TOTAL	4,652,296	4,162,268	4,438,947	106.65%

TARGETING SUMMARY

Overall, the data demonstrates that despite volatile and hard-to-predict economic conditions, the CSBG Network has remained knowledgeable about its capacity to achieve results and to effectively provide the most needed services to families and communities with low incomes. It is important to reiterate that many of these indicators and associated outcomes may take periods of longer than one year to achieve, and many of the individuals enrolled continue to work towards achievement of outcomes over program years. Additionally, changes within local communities and local economic instability are variables outside of agencies' control and affect targeting projections.

CAAs can use trend data and the ROMA cycle to modify and position their programs and services in anticipation of and are highly successful at modifying and responding to changes in the communities in which they operate to achieve relatively high percentages of their projected outcomes. Targeting is an essential part of the CSBG Network's capacity to anticipate, plan, and respond to needs facing communities and facing families/individuals served throughout the year.

State Uses of CSBG Funds

In FFY 2017, Congress appropriated over \$696 million for the CSBG Act.¹⁶ States were allocated \$686.6 million and tribes and territories were allocated over \$9.9 million. In addition, \$10.5 million was reserved for federal training and technical assistance expenditures.¹⁷ Some CAAs received these grants, which are separate from their regularly appropriated CSBG allocations.

There are three allowable uses for State CSBG funds: grants to local eligible entities, state administrative costs, and discretionary projects. During FFY 2017, \$696 million was expended by states, including nearly \$120.2 million carried over from FFY 2016. States allocated over 91 percent of these funds to eligible entities, totaling over \$639 million. The remainder was allocated for state administrative expenses, discretionary funding, and supporting the infrastructure and operations related to administering CSBG funding. The block grant-funded state personnel coordinate multiple programs, manage systems to avoid duplication, and oversee and evaluate the continuity of services and activities provided by CAAs.

It is critical to understand the nature of the CSBG distribution of funding. The Congressional allocation includes funding for tribes, territories, national level discretionary grants, and funding for the states. Each state receives a yearly CSBG allocation, but by statute, has a two-year period over which to spend the allocation. Therefore, the total amount of CSBG funding that each state has access to on a yearly basis includes a yearly allocation, plus carryover from the prior year, and minus any funding the state decides to carry forward into the second year of the two-year period. At the state level, per the statute, the state is required to allocate 90 percent of the yearly Congressional allocation to local agencies. Additionally, the state may keep 5 percent of the yearly Congressional allocation for state administrative expenses and 5 percent for discretionary funding at the state level, which may go to a CAA or to an organization that is not a CAA. Each agency, therefore, has CSBG funding that may have been carried over from the prior year, the current state allocation, and any discretionary funding, as well as other federal, state, local, and private sources of funding, which also vary by year. As an added factor, each state has its own fiscal year, which may or may not align with the federal fiscal year. These factors combine to create a funding environment in which allocations and expenditures are unlikely to match precisely. State fiscal years, additional sources of federal, state, local, and private funding, and additional state-wide breakdowns of funding can be found in the Appendix.

GRANTS TO LOCAL ELIGIBLE ENTITIES

The CSBG statute requires not less than 90 percent of the state block grant be allocated to local CSBG Eligible Entities. States allocated over \$639 million, or 91.8 percent, to the 1,018 CAAs, as shown in Table 6. These funds supported direct services to low-income individuals and communities as well as the management, infrastructure, and operations of the CAAs. The CSBG funded local personnel to coordinate multiple programs, fill gaps in services, manage systems to avoid duplication, and improve the continuity of services and activities for participants. CSBG-funded staff was also assigned to build local partnerships for reducing poverty. In addition, CSBG covered indirect expenses for the CAAs to work effectively.

TABLE 6: USES OF CSBG FUNDS

USE OF FUNDS	AMOUNT ALLOCATED*	NUMBER OF STATES***	PERCENTAGE OF FUNDING ALLOCATED
Grants to Local Eligible Entities	\$639,708,306	52	91.82%
State Administrative Costs	\$30,248,247	52	4.34%
Discretionary Projects	\$26,705,342	47	3.83%
TOTAL EXPENDED IN FFY 2017**	\$696,661,895	52	100%
Carried Forward to FFY 2018	\$120,283,621	45	

*Expended funding may differ from allocated funding based on carryover and differing fiscal years and contracts based on state variances.

** This includes funds carried over from FFY 2016.

***Includes 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. This is an unduplicated count of states in FFY 2017.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

No state may spend more than the greater of \$55,000, or five percent of the block grant for state administrative costs, including monitoring. This administrative allotment provides states with the resources necessary to maintain strong oversight of CSBG through fiscal reporting, data collection and analysis, and ongoing assessments of CAAs. It also helps states coordinate and establish linkages between and among governmental and other social services programs to assure the effective delivery of services to low-income people and avoid duplication of services. As Table 7 shows, States collectively used 4.3 percent for their administrative expenditures.

The block grant funded all or part of 544.5 state positions, and an additional 221.8 full-time state employees (FTEs). Just as the local agencies administer many federal and state programs in conjunction with CSBG, so do the state CSBG offices. Altogether, state CSBG offices administered an average of four programs per state, in addition to CSBG.

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

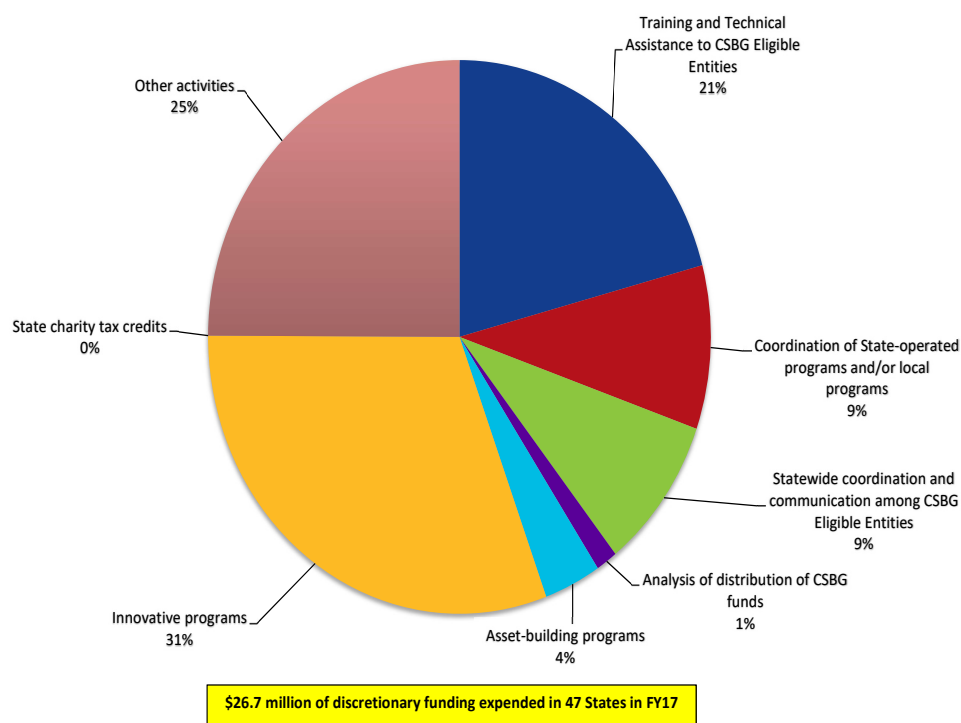
DISCRETIONARY PROJECTS

The remaining funds may be used at the state's discretion for programs that help accomplish the statutory purposes of the block grant. Discretionary project funding by 47 states accounted for 3.83 percent of CSBG expenditures, or \$26.7 million. These expenditures included:

- Training/technical assistance to CSBG Eligible Entities
- Coordination of State-operated programs and/or local programs
- Statewide coordination and communication among CSBG Eligible Entities
- Analysis of distribution of CSBG funds to determine if targeting greatest need
- Asset-building programs
- Innovative programs/activities by CSBG Eligible Entities or other neighborhood groups
- State charity tax credits
- Other activities

Information for state-level initiatives funded by discretionary grants can be found in the Appendix.

FIGURE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF CSBG DISCRETIONARY FUNDS BY PURPOSE



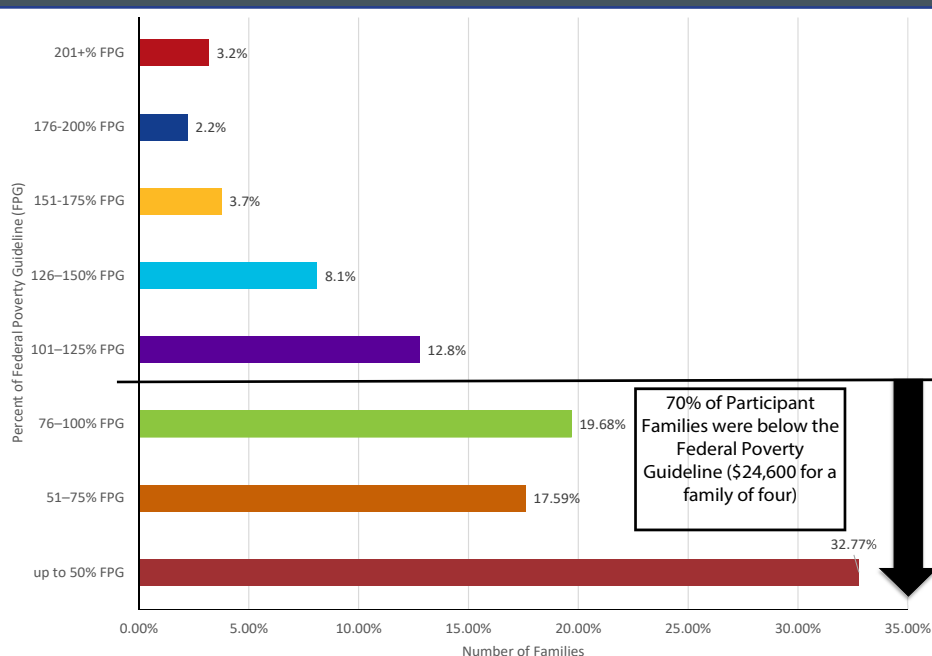
Participants of CAA Programs

In FFY 2017, CAAs in every state reported information about the participants in their programs and projects to the state CSBG office. Over 15.3 million individuals and members of 6.3 million families participated in CAA programs. The CSBG IS Survey captured various demographic data for 74 percent of individuals and 84 percent of the families of this population.¹⁸

The CSBG Network serves a diverse population with low incomes who live in varied communities. However, the majority of CAA program participants were white, had incomes below the Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG), and were members of families that relied on either a worker's wages or retirement income. State-specific data on participant characteristics are available in the Appendix.

Individuals and families aided by CAAs face poverty and economic insecurity in varying degrees. However, data show that CAAs serve some of the poorest, and most vulnerable populations in the U.S. The 15.3 million individuals served by CAAs represent nearly 38.6 percent of the 39.7 million Americans who, according to the most recent census data, live in poverty.¹⁹ According to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey data, 17.9 percent of the U.S. population had incomes below 125 percent of the poverty threshold and 6 percent had an income below 50 percent of the poverty threshold.²⁰ Out of the approximately 4.45 million families reporting their poverty status to CAAs, 70 percent were at or below the FPG of \$25,100 for a family of four. More than 1.4 million families, over 32 percent, were "severely poor," with incomes at or below 50 percent of the FPG, or below \$12,550 for a family of four.²¹ This data indicates that CAAs are successful in targeting and serving populations most in need of their services and programs. Figure 5 shows the proportion of families with incomes at or below percentages of the FPG.

FIGURE 5: POVERTY STATUS OF CAA PROGRAM PARTICIPANT FAMILIES*



*Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding.

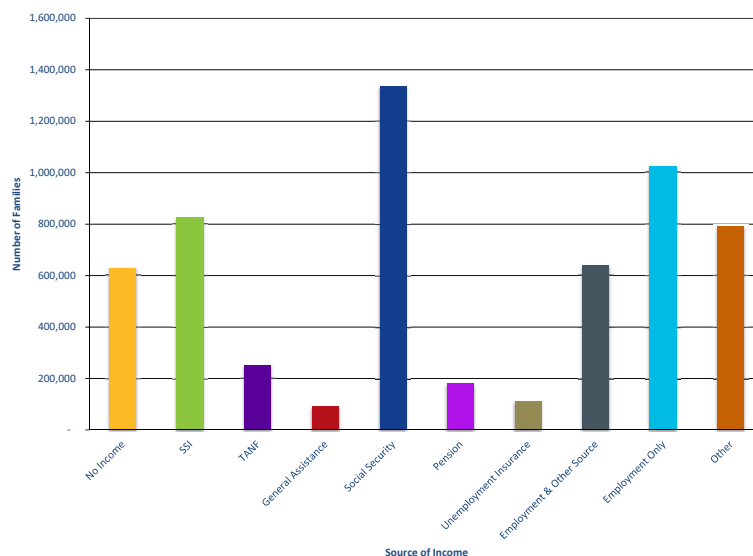
INCOME SOURCES

Families report all sources of household income, not just the primary source. In addition, approximately 629,669 families that came to CAAs reported zero income. It underscores the difficulty that families with low incomes face in making ends meet and emphasizes the fact that most families have a source of income. The following statistics outline key income trends of families in the CSBG Network who reported one or more sources of income.

- Over 47.7 percent of participant families reporting one or more sources of income indicated that some or all their income comes from employment.
- Approximately 89 percent of participant families include a worker, an unemployed job-seeker, or a retired worker as contributing to their income sources.
- Approximately over 1 million low-wage participant families relied solely on wages for income.
- There was an increase of over 13,000 families reporting no income compared to FFY 2016.
- CAAs served over 1.5 million families living on retirement income from Social Security or pensions.
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) provided income to less than seven percent of the families served by CAAs.

According to recent Bureau of Labor Statistics analysis, the poverty rate for working households in 2017 was 4.5 percent.²² In addition, incomes have not returned to their pre-recession rates. As a result, many more low-income working families are not making ends meet and need CAA services to help them maintain employment and achieve a better, living wage job.

FIGURE 6: SOURCES OF INCOME FOR CAA PROGRAM PARTICIPANT FAMILIES**



*Government assistance includes TANF and unemployment insurance.

** Figure 6 includes a full list of income sources. Note that General Assistance is a state income supplement program, not a federal source of assistance.

FAMILY STRUCTURE OF PARTICIPANTS

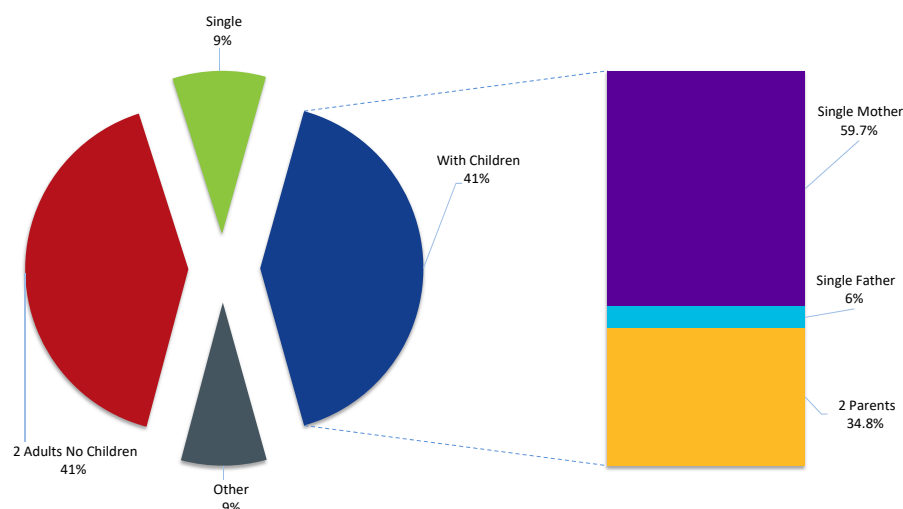
CAAs served over 1.7 million two-person and three-person families and over 42,000 families with 8 or more members. The average family size of the participants who were surveyed was 2.4 members per family.

Of the participants reporting family size, 43 percent of participating families who provided information on their family size indicated they had children in their family, nearly 41 percent of all families were people who lived alone, and 9 percent reported two adults living alone with no children. Just over 65% of all CAA program participants' households reporting children were single parent families. Research shows that families headed by a single parent are more likely to be living at or below the poverty line – 12.4% of single fathers and 25.7% of single mothers.²³

Figure 7 illustrates that of the 43 percent of participating families who indicated they had children in their family:

- 34.8 percent had both parents present.
- 59.7 percent were headed by a single mother.
- 6 percent were headed by a single father.

FIGURE 7: FAMILY COMPOSITION OF CAA PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

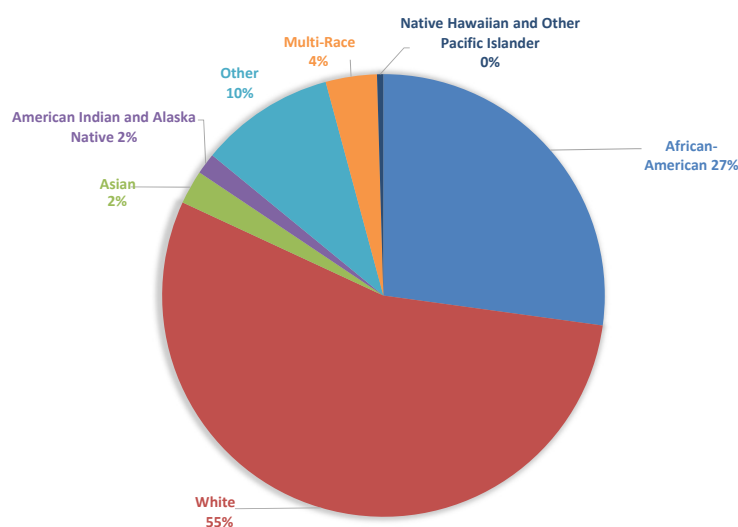


- “Other” includes families composed of children living with grandparents or other extended family.

RACE AND ETHNICITY OF PARTICIPANTS

CAA program participants are ethnically diverse, reflecting the diversity of the communities CAAs serve across the country. Of the 15.3 million individuals served, over 9.9 million reported their race or ethnicity data to CAAs. Ethnicity data indicated that over 20 percent self-identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino.²⁴ In 20 states, 20 percent or more of the participants self-identified as Hispanic or Latino.

FIGURE 8: RACE OF CAA PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS



*Totals do not sum to 100% due to rounding

The following racial breakdown reflect participants' voluntarily-provided responses:

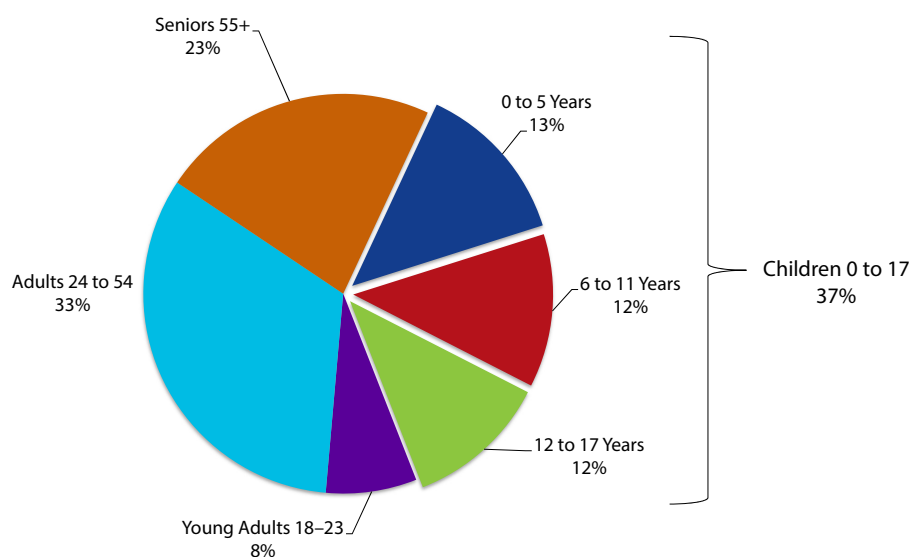
- 54.73 percent White
- 27.17 percent African-American
- 9.86 percent reported other or did not report race
- 3.74 percent multi-racial
- 2.48 percent Asian
- 1.55 percent American Indian or Alaska Native
- 0.47 percent Native Hawaiian and Another Pacific Islander.

CHILDREN AND SENIORS IN CAA PROGRAMS

The participants in CAA programs included over 3.9 million children under the age of 17. The Census Bureau reports that the poverty rate for children under 18 is 17.5 percent.²⁵ Reflecting this fact, children aged 17 and under made up more than 37 percent of all individuals served. Additionally, approximately 1.4 million, or 13 percent of all CAA program participants, were 5 years of age or younger, as Figure 8 shows. Child poverty is an urgent need across the nation and CAAs are working to alleviate the effects of poverty on this vulnerable population.

Nearly 2.4 million people, over 22 percent of CAA program participants reporting age, were 55 years or older, and over 8.5 percent of the participants in that age group were 70 years or older. CAAs helped these older participants maintain their independence and remain engaged in their communities.

FIGURE 9: AGE GROUPS OF CAA PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS



BARRIERS TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Many CAA program participants face multiple barriers to achieving economic security, such as lack of health insurance or education, living with a disability, and homelessness. Health insurance data offered by 8.1 million participants indicated that 21 percent were without medical insurance. In FFY 2017, 2.5 percent less people reported being uninsured than in FFY 2016. CAAs across the nation have been involved in working to enroll clients in the Health Insurance Marketplace, as established by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) and other state available health care. Research shows that lack of health insurance is a strong predictor of future critical hardships for families at all income levels, but is particularly strong for those with incomes below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.²⁶ For this reason, the work that CAAs do in health services is especially significant in ending a cycle of poverty that impacts families now and for generations to come.

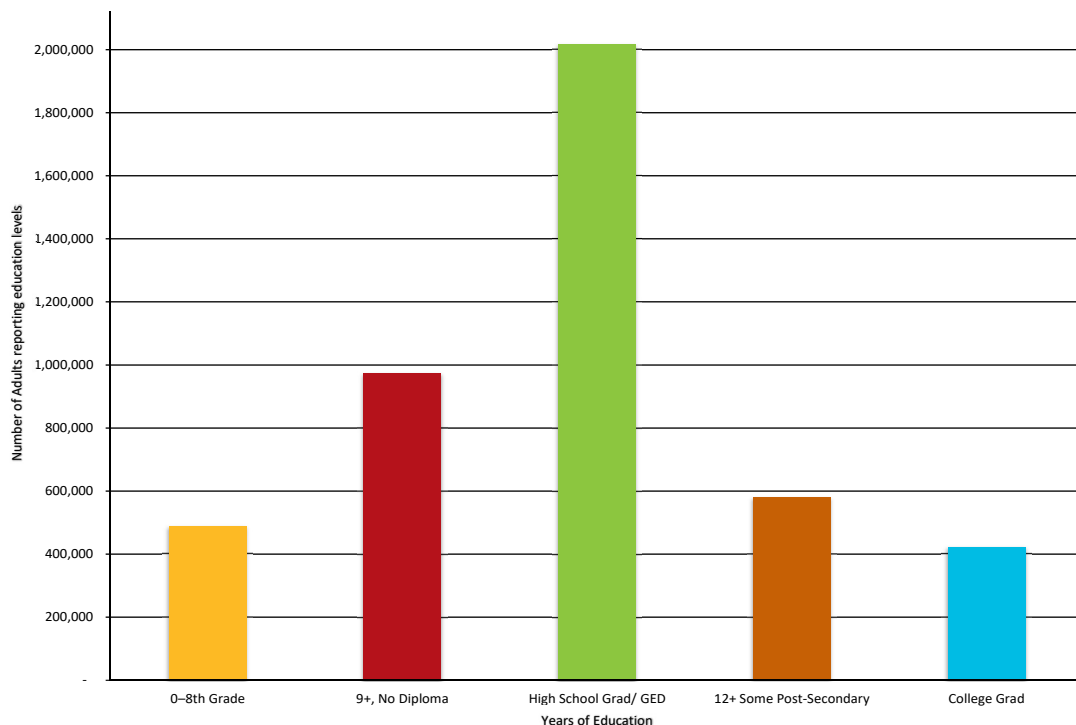
Research also shows that young adults with a bachelor's degree earn 57 percent more than high school graduates and 97 percent more than those who do not have high school diplomas.²⁶ Thirty-three percent of adults over age 24 who reported their educational attainment to CAAs lacked a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, and 45 percent of CAA program participants reported a High school diploma or a GED as their highest educational attainment as shown in Figure 10. CAAs' efforts to improve educational levels for program participants is a key investment.

Data collected from nearly 8.8 million participants indicated that 20 percent of the CAA program participants were disabled. Research shows that among working-age adults with disabilities, only 18.7 percent were employed. CAAs are critical in assisting people with disabilities to find employment, improve their quality of life, and maintain an independent living situation.

Housing data offered by a little fewer than 4.4 million participants indicated that 4 percent were homeless. This number rises to 13 percent when including clients who report living with friends and family for an extended period.

Homelessness contributes to social and economic challenges. For example, research shows a cyclical relationship between health and homelessness.²⁷ Homelessness leads to poor health, and poor health can lead to homelessness. CAAs provide critical services to help alleviate homelessness and its effects through housing, health services, and other supportive programs.

FIGURE 10: EDUCATION ATTAINMENT OF CAA PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS



CAA Resources

NATIONWIDE RESOURCES

In FFY 2017, CAAs were allocated financial resources totaling \$13.89 billion from federal, local, state and private sources of funding, including \$669.6 million from CSBG. Although CSBG is a small part of the total resources managed by CAAs, its flexibility allows them to fund staff, infrastructure, innovative programs, and activities not supported by other resources. Figure 10 shows all sources of federal funding that CAAs manage and the percent of total funding from each source.

While federal programs, predominantly those of HHS, provided 63% of non-CSBG funding allocations, private partners contributed over \$1.5 billion. Volunteers contributed an additional \$297.5 million in value, bringing all total resources to over \$14.1 billion. Table 8 shows all allocated resource amounts, as well as the leveraging ratio as compared to CSBG. State-specific details, including federal, state, private, and local allocations, are available in Appendix 27.

FIGURE 11: FEDERAL SOURCES OF CAA ALLOCATIONS

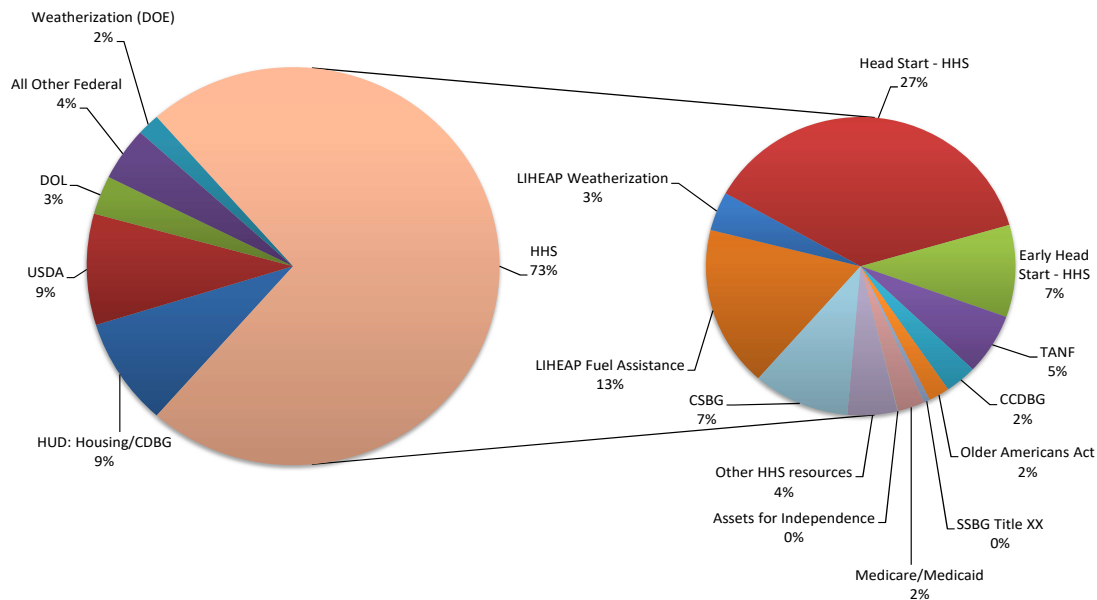


TABLE 7: RESOURCES BY FUNDING SOURCE AS COMPARED TO CSBG

FUNDING SOURCE	ALLOCATION	LEVERAGING RATIO PER \$1 OF CSBG
CSBG	\$669,690,777	\$1.00**
All Federal Programs (minus CSBG)	\$8,295,960,175	\$12.39
State Sources	\$1,784,715,379	\$2.66
Local Sources	\$1,596,886,128	\$2.38
Private Sources	\$1,541,309,856	\$2.30
Value of Volunteer hours	\$297,526,160	\$0.44
Total Non-Federal Sources***	\$5,220,437,523	\$7.80
TOTAL ALL RESOURCES	\$14,181,375,766	\$20.18

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

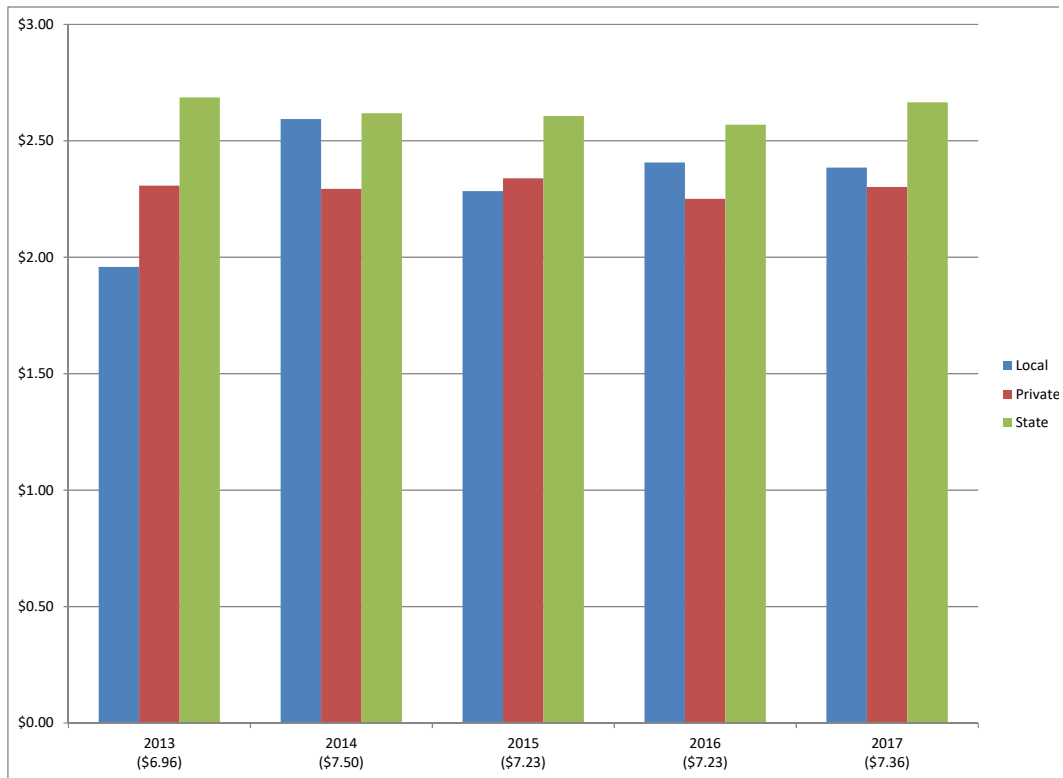
**This amount not included in leveraging totals below.

*** Includes value of state, local, and private sources as well as volunteer hours.

A major function of staff funded by CSBG is developing resources to meet community needs. The high leveraging ratio reflects CAAs' progress towards this goal. CAAs develop partnerships to offer opportunities for private donors, businesses, and volunteers to donate their resources or time to improve the lives of families in their communities. They also generate federal, state, and local government support by obtaining contracts, grants, and partnership agreements. The total financial resources of a given year can reflect the organization's resource development work of the previous fiscal years. Altogether, the non-federal sources of funds matched local CSBG dollars by a ratio of \$7.23 to every dollar of CSBG. If the value of volunteer hours is included, the ratio of these resources to each CSBG dollar increases to \$7.80 for a total of \$20.18 dollars leveraged per dollar of CSBG.

TRENDS IN NETWORK RESOURCES

In FFY 2017, the leveraging ratio of CSBG to non-federal funding (excluding the value of the volunteer hours), an important indicator of CAAs' efficacy, was 6 percent higher than FFY 2012 and 2 percent higher than FFY 2016. These increases demonstrate the efficacy and targeted focus of CAAs to strengthen local, state, and private partnerships for maximum impact. Figure 12 shows the non-federal resources leveraged by CSBG funds for FFY 2017.

FIGURE 12: NON-FEDERAL LEVERAGING PER CSBG DOLLAR (\$1.00)

CAA Uses of CSBG Funds

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

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

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

UNIQUE INITIATIVES

Some categories are easy to understand, such as employment, education, income management, health, housing, nutrition, and emergency services. Other types of initiatives, such as linkages and self-sufficiency, have a broader scope and require further explanation.

LINKAGES

The term “linkages” describes funding for a unique local institutional role. It refers to the activities that bring together, or make linkages through mobilizing and coordinating community members or groups, and often, government and commercial organizations which serve many communities. Linking a variety of local services, programs, and concerned citizens is an important strategy to combat community-wide causes and conditions of poverty. CAAs categorized 12 percent of their CSBG expenditures, a little over \$83.9 million, as linkages expenditures.

Linkages also can be observable connections, such as medical transportation, integrated databases of community resources, communications systems, or support and facilities for new community-based initiatives. Linkage programs can involve a variety of local activities that CSBG-funded CAA staff support, including:

- Coordination among programs, facilities, and shared resources through information systems, communications systems, and shared procedures;
- Community needs assessments, followed by community planning, organization, and advocacy to meet these needs;
- Collective impact projects to create community changes, such as reducing crime or partnering with businesses in neighborhoods where people with low incomes live to plan long-term development;
- Efforts to establish links between resources, such as transportation and medical care, or programs that bring services to participants, such as mobile clinics or recreational programs, and management of Continuum of Care initiatives;

- The removal of barriers, such as addressing transportation challenges, that hinder low-income individuals' abilities to access their jobs or other necessary activities;
- Support for other groups of community residents with low incomes who are working for the same goals as the eligible entity.

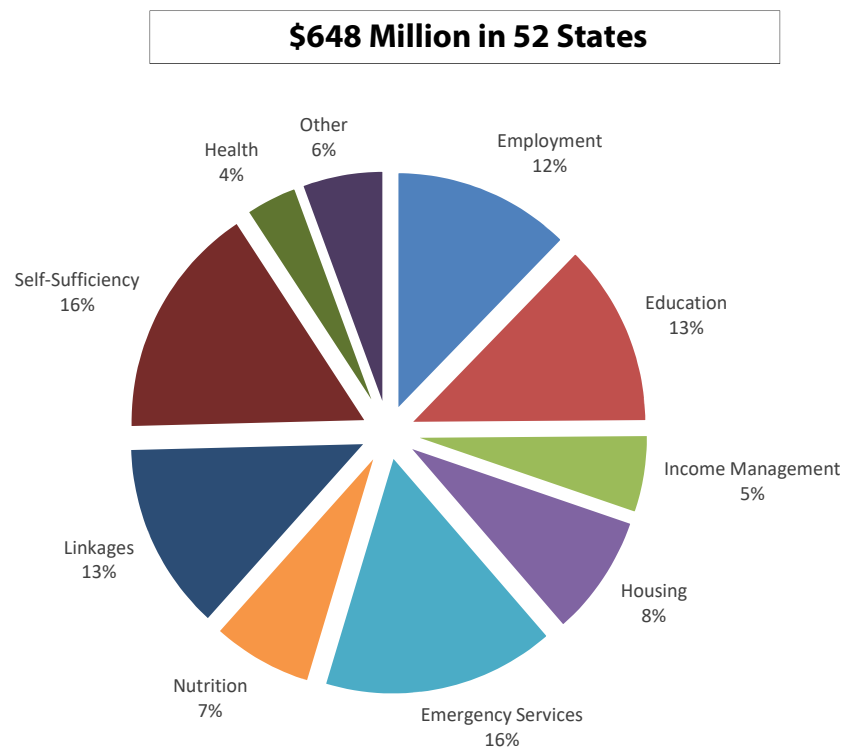
FIGURE 13: CAA USES OF CSBG FUNDS


Figure 13 shows how CAAs expended CSBG funds among these categories. A project in any one category may help to further the multiple goals of CAAs, and many projects fall into more than one of these categories. To ensure unduplicated figures, funds are only reported under the primary category. The expenditures include agencies' CSBG funds and any discretionary funds, as well as any funds carried forward from the previous year and expended during the reporting period. States and CAAs vary in their methods for recording expenditures. The largest categories of CSBG fund expenditures were self-sufficiency programs (16.1 percent) and emergency services (16.1 percent).

SELF-SUFFICIENCY INITIATIVES

All activities funded by CSBG support the goals of increasing economic security and self-sufficiency for low-wage workers and their families, as well as for those unable to work, such as some seniors and individuals living with disabilities. CAAs partner with many organizations that also aim to help families and individuals become more self-sufficient. However, funding reported under self-sufficiency generally represent longer-term investments in families, through case management or counseling programs, for example, in which trained staff help families examine their economic, social, medical, and educational goals. These activities offer a continuum of services to assist families in becoming more financially secure. Dedicated CAA staff members identify and coordinate supportive services to help the family members attain their goals over an extended period of engagement. Examples of services supported include:

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

CAA RESOURCES HIGHLIGHTS

YOUTH AND SENIOR EXPENDITURES

Within the service categories, CAAs reported spending nearly \$47.7 million in CSBG funds on programs serving youth and \$59.1 million in CSBG funds on programs serving seniors. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to youth from ages 12 to 18, or persons over 55 years of age. Examples of youth programs include recreational facilities and programs, educational services, health services, prevention of criminal involvement, delinquency prevention, employment, and mentoring projects. Seniors' programs help the elderly to avoid or ameliorate illness or incapacity, address absence of a care taker or relative, prevent abuse and neglect, and promote wellness. Expenditures made by each state for programs serving youth and seniors can be found in Appendix B.

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