



# Community Action

## Serving Washington County

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### COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT



## 2003 Annual CSBG Report

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#### OHCS' Mission

*Reach out for opportunities to create partnerships that improve Oregonians' lives and the quality of our communities.*



In partnership with the community, Community Action assist low-income people to achieve self-determination.



#### The Promise of Community Action

Community Action changes people's lives, embodies the spirit of hope, improves communities, and makes America a better place to live. We care about the entire community, and we are dedicated to helping people help themselves and each other.



# **Community Action Serving Washington County**

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## **CSBG**

FY 2003 Annual Report

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## Introduction

An analysis of new data released by the U.S. Census Bureau on August 26, 2004, shows Oregonians' economic gains during the 1990s boom years have been completely erased. "The recession and failed tax and economic policies have turned back the clock for too many Oregonians," according to the Oregon Center for Public Policy (OCPP), a non-profit research institute in Silverton, OR. OCPP's analysis of the new Census data shows that the typical Oregon household has lost nearly \$3,000 in real annual income since the peak of the economic boom years. In 1999-00, median income peaked at over \$45,100. By 2002-03, the figure fell nearly \$3,000 to \$42,200. Oregon's inflation adjusted median household income in 2002-03 was more than \$500 less than it was at the end of the 1980s.

The proportion of Oregonians in poverty did not change significantly between 2001-02 and 2002-03. However, while the poverty rate remained relatively unchanged at 11.7 percent, continued population growth in Oregon resulted in an increasing number of poor residents. There were about 19,000 more poor Oregonians in 2002-03 than there were in 2001-02. Since the end of the 1980s, Oregon has added 107,000 more poor people. <sup>1</sup>

As Oregon continues to face economic challenges, the need to provide services to Oregonians is increasing. The gap between available resources and the needs of our citizens continues to be a challenge for us. Oregon has been found to have the second highest percentage of unemployment and food insecurity in the Nation. In response, we need to ensure the coordination of funds, the leveraging of existing programs, and the creation of new programs to serve low-income individuals and families.

The federal Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) provides the support that is needed to wage this fight. CSBG funds the operations of the state administered Community Action Network. This network consists of local agencies that create, coordinate, and deliver programs and services to low-income individuals and families.

The impact of CSBG is felt throughout the community. Local agencies use these funds to mobilize additional resources from local businesses and foundations, as well as other public sources, to combat the central cause of poverty in their communities, and to assist low income individuals and families achieve self-sufficiency.

<sup>1</sup> Oregon Center for Public Policy News Release 8/26/04 Oregonians' Gains from 1990s Boom Fully Erased, Census Data Shows Median Income Still Down; Number of Poor Grows; and More Oregonians Lack Health Insurance



### **Delivering Community Services:**

When low-income people in Washington County call Community Action asking for help, first we work with them to meet their basic needs, then we connect them with opportunities for self-sufficiency.

Together we find solutions to conditions of poverty.

Community Action's leadership is essential to community service agencies, churches, businesses, civic groups and local governments in Washington County. We are one of 18 Community Action agencies in Oregon (1,000 nation-wide) started after passage of the U.S. Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.



### ***“Building a Better Oregon”***

#### **Our Promise:**

Community Action changes people's lives, embodies the spirit of hope, improves communities and makes America a better place to live. We care about the entire community and are dedicated to helping individuals help themselves and each other. One of the funding sources that helps Community Action serve low-income families in Oregon is the federal Community Services Block Grant (CSBG).

CSBG funds the central management and core activities in Community Action. The impact of these funds is felt throughout the community. In 2003, Community Action served 23,729 individuals and 10,232 families.

Examples of CSBG assistance provide the best means of understanding how the programs help individuals and families in need. Below is one example of how Community Action was able to help move a family from a crisis situation to stability:

CSBG is used to leverage private funds to support Child Development programs at Community Action. One program involves a partnership between Community Action Organization's Early Head Start program and the Oregon Department of Corrections. This program provides the opportunity for incarcerated mothers and their children to spend time together two days a week in a classroom setting. Two boys were enrolled at Coffee Creek when their mother was incarcerated. They lived with their father who worked and received Employment Related Day Care funds while they were in child care.





*Working together with our partners, Community Action provides services and support to low-income families and individuals in need who live in Washington County.*

They began the program in February 2003; ninety days after their mother completed the Department Of Corrections Intake process and received approval from the superintendent to attend. This mother had two years to serve. Prior to her incarceration at Coffee Creek she, her husband and two sons went on the run so that she could avoid serving time for possession of controlled substances and to get acquainted with her infant second son whom she delivered. This family traveled across the country, as far as Florida living on the run, sometimes living out of their car, sometimes in motels, constantly looking over their shoulders. The boys entered the program at ages two and three. Their language was unintelligible, they weren't potty trained, their behavior difficult to control. The boys' father brought them two days a week to participate in the program with their mother. The father remained at the center and often joined in the activities with the children. The children enjoyed the spring and summer with lots of outdoor and water time.

The older child especially loved playing with the dinosaurs in the sand and by the end of summer had a lot of interactive fun with an older classmate. The younger son rarely spoke and chose to play by himself a lot. He especially like playing with play-dough, but hated anything stick on his hands like paint, paste and shaving cream. It was evident to anyone who came into the classroom that these boys needed to be evaluated. For various reasons it took several months for the father to agree to an evaluation coordinated by the Multnomah County Educational Service District in conjunction with the Northwest Regional Educational Service District serving Washington County. While the mother participated in the twelve week parenting class offered by the Department of Corrections and while she received lots of coaching from the teacher to work with her children it became evident that the boys needed more structure and intensive services than the part day, two days a week model could offer. The boys' parents, staff from the Early Intervention/Early Childhood Program of Multnomah and Washington County and staff from Early Head Start met and agreed to explore a behavioral, structured classroom for the boys in Portland. The father accompanied by the teacher observed the classroom and determined if it would be a good placement for the boys. Once the visit was made, transportation arrangements scheduled, the boys began attending this nine-hour a week program. Partnership between Oregon Department of Corrections, the Educational Service Districts of Washington and Multnomah Counties and the teacher and Disabilities Coordinator of Community Action Head Start, linked these children to educational services prior to starting public school, in spite of the family's troubled beginnings and their mother's incarceration.





## How we help

Over the course of a lifetime, poverty strikes a surprisingly high proportion of Americans. Illness, disability, unemployment, family break-up or childbirth can impoverish a family. Regardless of the cause, most families struggle against their predicament.

CSBG programs provide an arsenal to wage this fight and help families emerge from poverty. These local programs create, coordinate and deliver essential services to low-income Oregonians. In order to flexibly tailor the remedy to the problem, CSBG programs offer an extremely wide variety of services. They coordinate emergency assistance, operate senior centers, sponsor youth programs, supply transportation in rural areas, and help families weatherize their dwellings. They provide linkages to employment and training programs, high school equivalency courses (GED) and vocational education. The programs provide a range of other services to combat poverty including:

- \* income management, credit counseling, entrepreneurial training;
- \* domestic violence crisis assistance, parenting classes, family development programs;
- \* food pantries, emergency shelters, low-income housing development, homeless prevention, transitional housing and community revitalization projects.

In general, the programs emphasize both preventive aid as well as extended assistance when necessary to enable individuals to become economically self-sufficient. Emergency help is sometimes essential, but the programs use this opportunity to begin moving individuals away from the need for stop-gap aid.

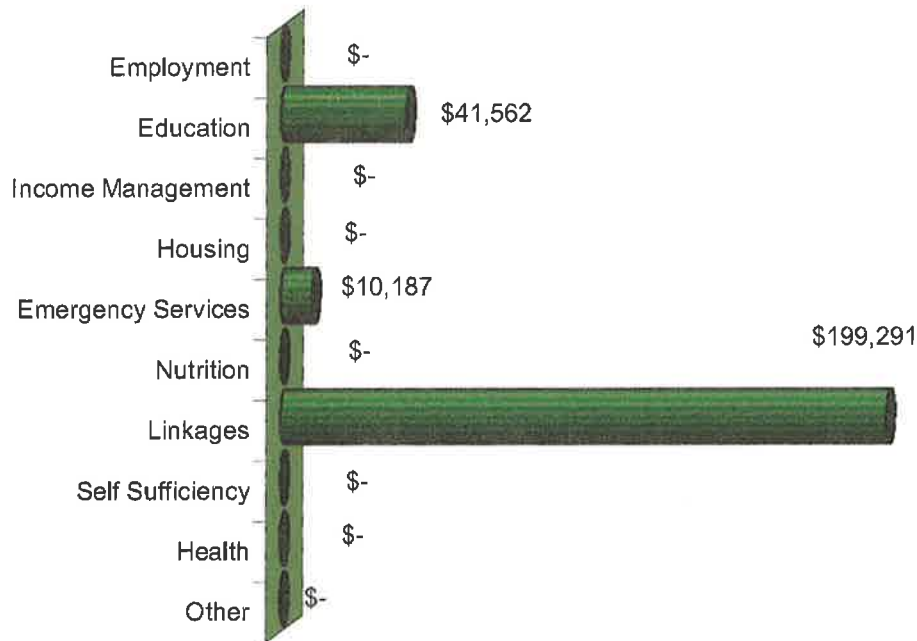


*"Promoting Self- Sufficiency"*



CSBG can be spent in nine different service categories; Education, Emergency Services, Employment, Health, Housing, Income Management, Linkages, Nutrition and Self-Sufficiency. The chart below depicts how Community Action used CSBG to support and/or create programs that serve low-income individuals and families in 2003. The largest service category for CSBG expenditures for Community Action was Linkages. The expenditures in this category has grown as programs that have historically funded services have been reduced or cut. In these instances CSBG has been used to provide leverage so low-income individuals and families can still be served. The reduction of these programs has created a gap in services that are vital components in moving clients from dependency towards self-sufficiency. CSBG has been used to bridge that gap which has allowed families to move from a crisis situation into self sufficiency.

**CSBG Expenditures by Service Category**

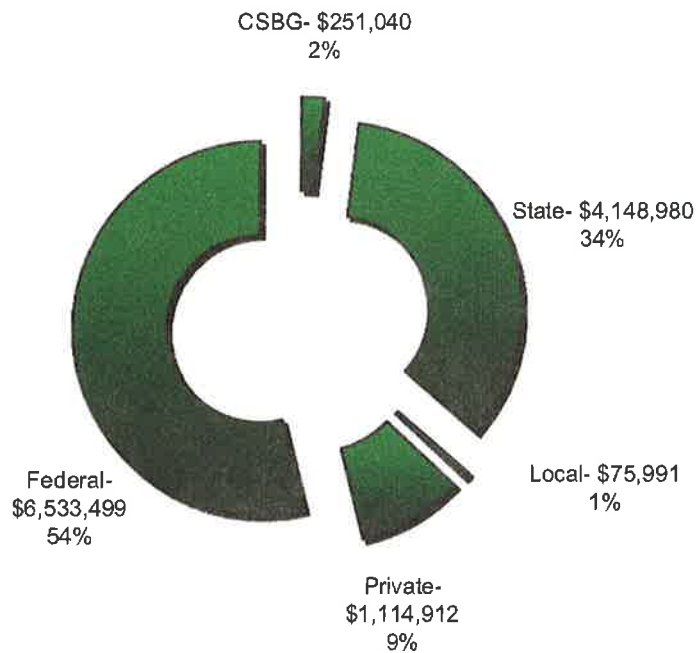




## Maximizing the public's investment

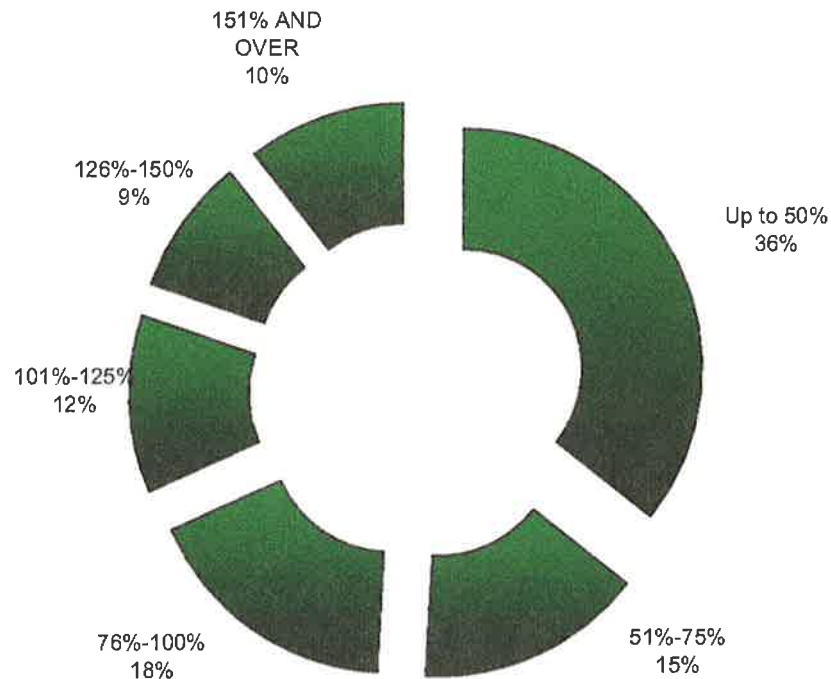
The foundation of Community Action is the federal appropriation received through CSBG. Community Action maximizes the federal contribution in two ways 1) Adding \$47 in funds for every \$1 of CSBG funds and 2) \$21 of that match came from state, local and private sources.

### Other Resources Administered and Generated by The CSBG Network

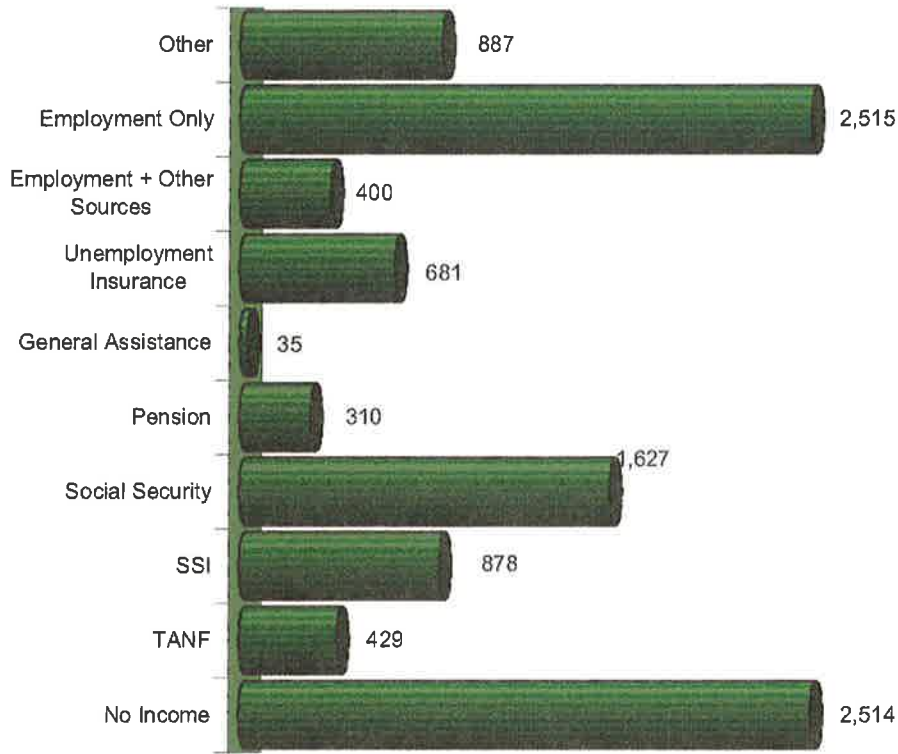


68% of the clients served were at or below 100% of poverty. What does this mean? An example of this is that a family of four at or below 100% of poverty would earn \$18,400 a year or less. These statistics are based on the 2003 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines. For more information of the Poverty Guidelines please visit their website at: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/03poverty.htm>

### Poverty Status



### Source of Family Income

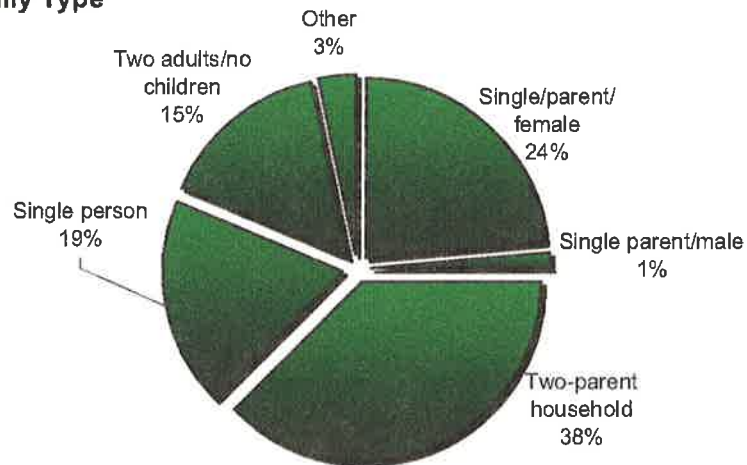


Of the families served during the program year:

- \* 31% were employed;
- \* 5% received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families;
- \* 9% received Supplemental Security Income; and
- \* 27% had No Income



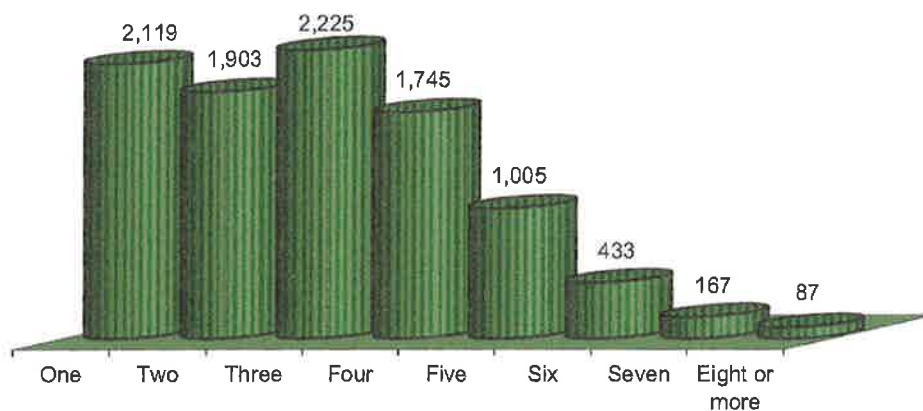
### Family Type



62% of families assisted by Community Action were families that include children. Of these families:

- \* 60% were two parent households,
- \* 37% were families headed by single mothers, and
- \* 3% were families headed by single fathers

### Family Size

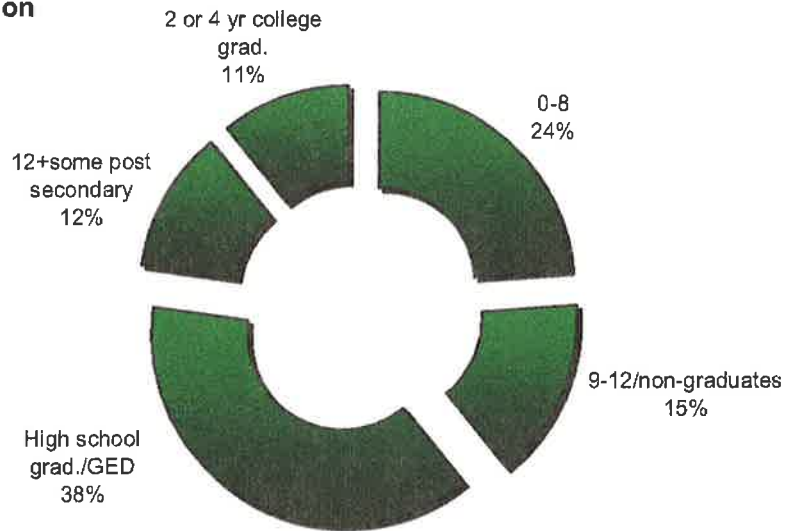


### Housing



\* Of those served 17% own their own home, 75% rent, and 8% were homeless

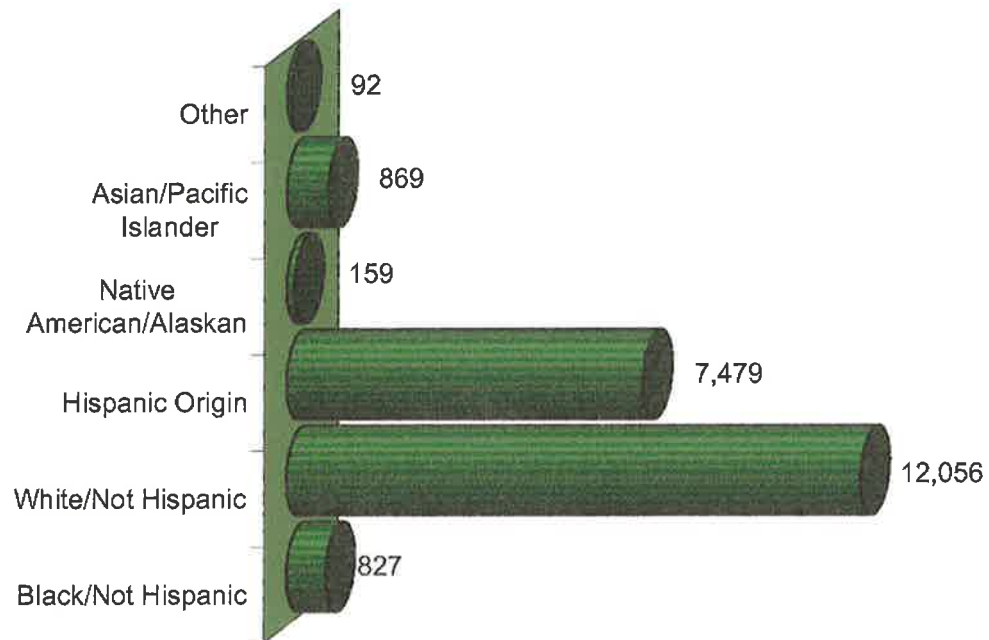
### Education



\* 39% of the individuals served, who were 24 years and older, did not complete high school or earn a GED,

\* 28% of the individuals served, who were 24 years and older, were 2 or 4 year college graduates.

### Ethnicity/Race



The statistical information gathered by the CSBG report is important in understanding the changing face of poverty. For example of those clients served through Community Action:

- \* 56% of the individuals served were White
- \* 35% were of Hispanic Origin
- \* 4% of the individuals served were Black
- \* 1% were Native American/Alaskan
- \* 4% of the individuals served were Asian/Pacific Islanders





## What we accomplish

The federal government has established two sets of statutory bench-marks for CSBG programs. The federal CSBG statute outlined the following eight broad program goals.



1. Securing and maintaining employment
2. Securing adequate education
3. Better income management
4. Securing adequate housing
5. Providing emergency services
6. Improving nutrition
7. Creating linkages among anti-poverty programs
8. Achieving self-sufficiency

The 1993 Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) directed all federal programs to move towards results oriented management. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has issued six broad Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) goals necessary to meet GPRA's requirements. Within these six goals, the state has complete discretion to choose performance targets most relevant to program participants.

1. **Self-Sufficiency:** Low-income people become more self-sufficient.
2. **Community Revitalization:** The conditions in which low-income people live are improved.
3. **Community Revitalization:** Low income people own a stake in their community.
4. **Agency:** Partnerships among supporters and providers of services to low-income people are achieved.
5. **Agency:** Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.
6. **Family Stability:** Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive systems.



Oregon has been collecting performance outcomes for the past five years. In 2001, Oregon developed a statewide ROMA Taskforce. The membership of the taskforce is comprised of representatives from 90% of the CAAs in Oregon. The focus of this taskforce is to plan, develop and implement statewide ROMA measures. This undertaking has been successful in standardizing data collection through a strong partnership between the CAAs, the CAA Association and the CSBG State Office.

### **Conclusion**

It is only through collaboration at a local, state, and federal level that we can truly reach out for opportunities to create partnerships that improve Oregonians' lives and the quality of our communities. The Community Services Block Grant allows States and Community Action Agencies the flexibility and freedom to create and maintain programs that effectively serve low-income individuals and families. CSBG provides the funding that allows CAAs the time, facilities, and staff to mobilize resources and to plan and integrate those programs and donations that best meet community needs. By coordinating multiple programs and resources, CAAs achieve their mission of creating opportunities for low-income people to overcome the challenges of poverty.



**TABLE 22-3**  
**CSBG EXPENDITURES BY SERVICE CATEGORY**

**Table 1: Funding By Service Category and Funding Source, FY 2003**

Service Category	# of Agencies Reporting (State will compile)	CSBG Funds
1. Employment	3	\$84,219
2. Education	9	\$394,399
3. Income Management	7	\$197,719
4. Housing	11	\$692,921
5. Emergency Services	14	\$1,144,067
6. Nutrition	13	\$614,526
7. Linkages	17	\$983,199
8. Self Sufficiency	10	\$357,855
9. Health	3	\$69,788
10. Other	0	
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>\$4,538,693</b>

Of the CSBG funds reported above, \$884,233 were for administration.  
(Please consult the instructions regarding what constitutes "administration")

**Table 2: (Of the funding listed in Table 1) Funds by Demographic Category , FY 2003**

Demographic Category	# of Agencies Reporting (State will compile)	CSBG Funds
1. Youth	1	\$47,246
2. Seniors	1	\$2,925

**TABLE 22-1**  
**Agency Funds by Service Category**

Agency	Employment	Education	Income Management	Housing	Emergency Services	Nutrition	Linkages	Self-Sufficiency	Health	Other
ACCESS		\$61,247	\$27,079	\$19,512	\$32,455	\$49,132	\$23,621	\$22,468	\$39,730	
CAO		\$41,562			\$10,187		\$199,291			
CAPECO			\$21,209		\$10,894	\$80,904	\$10,508	\$10,036		
CAT		\$4,352		\$5,933	\$23,193	\$1,061	\$87,314			
CCN		\$35,960			\$27,576	\$13,686	\$68,151			
CCSSD	\$38,970		\$117,240		\$90,053			\$47,044		
COCAAN		\$18,882		\$26,387	\$23,512	\$44,236	\$20,328	\$31,451		
CSC		\$43,426		\$95,127	\$6,344	\$127,948	\$52,197			
JOJO			\$9,351		\$21,188	\$4,721	\$44,554			
KLCAS				\$37,276	\$43,713		\$2,535			
LANHHS	\$1,090			\$9,762	\$327,395	\$97,028	\$2,233	\$39,174	\$17,290	
MCCAC			\$5,591			\$12,520	\$98,481	\$22,632		
MULTCO	\$44,159	\$31,791	\$14,964	\$127,178	\$443,251	\$45,597	\$158,003	\$86,346	\$12,768	
MWVCAA				\$317,816			\$85,577	\$45,358		
OBDC		\$40,879			\$34,400		\$45,681			
SWOCAC				\$1,434		\$53,004	\$12,271	\$50,012		
UCAN		\$116,300	\$2,285	\$10,580	\$9,906	\$25,422	\$2,031	\$3,334		
YCAP				\$41,916		\$59,267	\$70,423			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$84,219</b>	<b>\$394,399</b>	<b>\$197,719</b>	<b>\$692,921</b>	<b>\$1,144,067</b>	<b>\$614,526</b>	<b>\$983,199</b>	<b>\$357,855</b>	<b>\$69,788</b>	
<b>Count</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

Subsection I.

1. Local Agency Reporting:

1.

2. Amount of FY 2003 CSBG allotted to reporting agency:

2.

3. Federal Resources (other than CSBG)

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

3a.

3b.

3c.

3d.

3e.

3f.

3g.

3h.

3i.

3j.

3k.

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

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	All Other	<input type="text"/>

TOTAL HHS Other

3l.

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

3m.

3n.

3o.

3p.

3q1.

3q2.

3r.

3s.

3t.

3u.

3v.

3w.

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

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	All Other	<input type="text"/>

TOTAL Federal Other

3x.

**TOTAL: NON-CSBG FEDERAL RESOURCES**





Local Agency Reporting:

CAO

**Subsection III. Local Resources**

- a. Amount of unrestricted funds appropriated by local government a. \$30,000
- b. Value of Contract Services. b. \$45,991
- c. Value of in-kind goods/services received from local government c.

<b>TOTAL: LOCAL PUBLIC RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$75,991</b>
	<b>\$0</b>
<i>If any of these resources were also reported under Subsection I or II, please estimate the amount</i>	
	<input style="width: 80px;" type="text"/>

**Subsection IV. Private Sector Resources**

- a. Funds from foundations, corporations, United Ways, other non-profits a. \$589,301
- b. Other donated funds b. \$180,368
- c. Value of other donated items, food, clothing, furniture, et c. \$192,696
- d. Value of in-kind services received from businesses d. \$77,921
- e. Fees paid by clients for services e. \$57,931
- f. Payments by private entities for goods or services for low-income clients or communities f. \$16,695
- g. Number of volunteer hours donated: g. 17,619

<b>TOTAL: PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$1,114,912</b>
	<b>\$0</b>
<i>If any of these resources were also reported under Subsection I, II or III, please estimate the amount.</i>	
	<input style="width: 80px;" type="text"/>

<b>TOTAL: ALL OTHER RESOURCES (FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, PRIVATE)</b>	<b>\$11,873,382</b>
less amount of double count in Subsection II, III, IV	<b>\$0</b>

1. Agency Reporting: <b>CAO</b>	2. Total resources in agency reporting, including CSBG	\$12,124,422
3. Total unduplicated number of persons about whom one or more characteristics were obtained	3.	23,729
4. Total unduplicated number of persons about whom no characteristics were obtained	4.	0
5. Total unduplicated number of families about whom one or more characteristics were obtained	5.	10,232
6. Total unduplicated number of families about whom no characteristics were obtained	6.	0

7. Gender	NUMBER OF PERSONS*
a. Male	8,921
b. Female	12,369
TOTAL*	21,290

8. Age	NUMBER OF PERSONS*
a. 0-5	4,305
b. 6-11	3,362
c. 12-17	2,513
d. 18-23	1,419
e. 24-44	6,013
f. 45-54	1,452
g. 55-69	1,112
h. 70+	1,157
TOTAL*	21,333

9. Ethnicity/Race	NUMBER OF PERSONS*
a. Black/Not Hispanic	827
b. White/Not Hispanic	12,056
c. Hispanic Origin	7,479
d. Native American/Alaskan	159
e. Asian/ Pacific Islander	869
f. Other	92
TOTAL*	21,482

10. Education level of adults	Number of Persons 24 and Older**
a. 0-8	1,773
b. 9-12/non-graduates	1,156
c. high school grad/GED	2,833
d. 12+ some post secondary	893
e. 2 or 4 yr college graduates	808
TOTAL**	7,463

11. Other Characteristics	NUMBER OF PERSONS*
	# persons    # surveyed
a. No health insurance	9,689    19,659
b. Disabled	1,677    19,129

12. Family Type	NUMBER OF FAMILIES***
a. Single parent/female	2,133
b. Single parent/male	125
c. Two-parent household	3,363
d. Single person	1,718
e. Two adults/no children	1,366
f. Other	298
TOTAL***	9,003

13. Family Size	NUMBER OF FAMILIES***
a. One	2,119
b. Two	1,903
c. Three	2,225
d. Four	1,745
e. Five	1,005
f. Six	433
g. Seven	167
h. Eight or more	87
TOTAL***	9,684

14. Source of Family Income	NUMBER OF FAMILIES
a. Unduplicated # of Families Reporting One or More Sources of Income***	6,811
b. No Income	2,514
c. TANF	428
d. SSI	878
e. Social Security	1,627
f. Pension	310
g. General Assistance	35
h. Unemployment Insurance	681
i. Employment + other sources	400
j. Employment only	2,515
k. Other	887

15. Level of Family Income (% of HHS Guideline)	NUMBER OF FAMILIES***
a. Up to 50%	2,853
b. 51% to 75%	1,210
c. 76% to 100%	1,407
d. 101% to 125%	961
e. 126% to 150%	734
f. 151% and over	837
TOTAL***	8,002

16. Housing	NUMBER OF FAMILIES***
a. Own	1,236
b. Rent	5,479
c. Homeless	520
d. Other	22
TOTAL***	7,257

\* The sum of this category should not exceed the value of Item 3.  
 \*\* The sum of this category should not exceed the value of Items 8 e-h  
 \*\*\* The sum of this category should not exceed the value of Item 5.