DATA Task Force

Daniel Leppo, Community Action Association of Pennsylvania
Tiffany Keimig, Iowa Community Action Association
Barbara Mooney, ANCRT
Kris Schoenow, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
This Session will cover:

• What the DATA Task Force is
• What the DATA Task Force has been doing
  – Describe each Committee and their tasks
• How the DATA Task Force’s work will help Community Action tell its story
• Interactive Analysis Example
• Examples of work flow, data collection and analysis from two states: Michigan and Texas
• Resources
What is the DATA Task Force and what do they do?

• The Data Analysis and Technical Assistance Task Force (DATA TF) was convened by the National Association for State Community Services programs (NASCSP) to assist the Office of Community Services (OCS) and NASCSP to understand and address the data needs of the CSBG network.

• The DATA Task Force also works to help the network use data analysis to continually improve results.
  – Is made up of members from states, state associations, local agencies, and national partners.
  – Helped the CSBG network to transition to the CSBG Annual Report.
  – Provides ongoing assistance on the Annual Report.
Structure of the Data Task Force

- **Guidance and Training**: Develops guidance and training resources utilized by all levels of the network.
- **Systems/IT**: Helps the network develop systems and IT infrastructure to implement the CSBG Annual Report.
- **Analysis**: Develops resources to assist with data analysis and is helping to inform the creation of the Performance Management Website.
- **Communications and Marketing**: Responsible for developing and implementing an overarching communications plan for the task force.

**Subcommittees**
GUIDANCE AND TRAINING
## Committee Members

### Guidance and Training Subcommittee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Type of Org</th>
<th>Organization Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Marvin D. Cox</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>TN</td>
<td>Public CAA</td>
<td>Metro Action Commission</td>
</tr>
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<td>Trudy Logan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lauren Suwansupa</td>
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<td>CA</td>
<td>Public CAA</td>
<td>Monterey County Community Action Partnership</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georjean Trinkle</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NJ</td>
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<td>New Jersey Community Action Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Leppo</td>
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<td>Roger McCann</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Community Action Kentucky</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kris Schoenow</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>CSBG State Office</td>
<td>State of Michigan Department of Health &amp; Human Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura White</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>CSBG State Office</td>
<td>Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beverly Buchanan</td>
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<td>AR</td>
<td>CSBG State Office</td>
<td>Arkansas Department of Human Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sukie Montes</td>
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<td>CA</td>
<td>CSBG State Office</td>
<td>Department of Community Services &amp; Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jarle Crocker</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>National Partner</td>
<td>Community Action Partnership (CAP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamela Harrison</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>National Partner</td>
<td>National Association of State Community Services Programs (NASCSP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katy Kujawski</td>
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<td>National Partner</td>
<td>Association of Nationally Certified ROMA Trainers (ANCRT)</td>
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</table>
Guidance and Training Subcommittee

CSBG Annual Report Lexicon

• Created definitions only for terms new to CSBG usage.
• Otherwise, included terms as already defined in Community Action documents.
Guidance and Training Subcommittee

Also have prepared:

• Module 3 FAQ
• Annual Report FAQ
• Community Level Work FAQ

Future work:
• More FAQ’s
• Case studies of community level work
• What would you like to see?
## Committee Members

**Communications and Marketing Subcommittee**

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<thead>
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<td>Jenae Bjelland</td>
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<td>Eric Behna</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monique Alcantara</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Federal Partner</td>
<td>Office of Community Services (OCS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Veronica Zhang, CAPLAW</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frances Yator, NCAF</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>National Partner</td>
<td>National Community Action Foundation (NCAF)</td>
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</table>
Communications Subcommittee

Interactive TOC

- Marketing tool
- Success stories in each domain
Communications Subcommittee

Also have prepared:

- Communications Plan
- Blog posts

Future work:

- How can we better communicate when new resources are published?
## Committee Members

### Systems IT Subcommittee

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Member</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>State</th>
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<td>State of Michigan Department of Health &amp; Human Services</td>
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<td>Megan Meadows</td>
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<td>CSBG State Office</td>
<td>The Ohio Development Services Agency, Office of Community Assistance</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Systems Subcommittee

Annual Report SmartForms

- Tested for any errors
- Ensured they were user-friendly and intuitive
Systems Subcommittee

Also have prepared:

- RFP Toolkit
- Data Dictionary

Future work:
- Best practices in integrating databases
- How to clarify an unduplicated count
- What would you like to see?
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<td>NY</td>
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<td>Action for a Better Community, Inc</td>
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<td>OR</td>
<td>Public CAA</td>
<td>Lane County- Human Services Division</td>
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<td>Tiffany Keimig</td>
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<td>IA</td>
<td>State Association</td>
<td>Iowa Community Action Association</td>
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<td>Matt Fitzgerald</td>
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Deliverables: Talking Points

Collecting, Storing, Analyzing, and Using Data FAQ's

Key Points:
- Elements of necessary data collection are found throughout the ROMA cycle.
- Data and information can be translated into knowledge to increase capacity and improve an agency's success at reaching its intended results.
- Data analysis can be both proactive and retroactive. It is used in predicting future trends and explaining past trends.

What is "data"?
- Data is facts that are observed, measured, collected, and aggregated.

How can data be used?
- Data can be examined to become information. This helps inform decision making in any sector of work.
- For instance, it is important to identify the population we serve, study trends, find patterns, predict future trends, and understand underlying factors of causal relationships.
- Analyzing data helps us go beyond what is obvious, to fully understand what is not necessarily noticed right away.

What does it mean to have quality data collection?
- It is complete. There is no information missing from the data.
- It is accurate. There are no typos in the reporting of the data and all of the information is correct.
- It is timely. The data was collected on time, on a regular basis, and/or it is recent enough to be pertinent.
- It is reliable. The data collected is meaningful to the topic, it is collected in the same way every time, and the people involved in collecting data understand what they are responsible for collecting.

Where should I store my data?
- Data needs to be stored in a safe and accessible environment. It should be backed up regularly and have adequate security measures in place to protect the information.
- People need to be trained on accessing the data and internal policies should govern storage procedures.

What do I do before I analyze my data?
- Before analyzing data, it needs to be organized.
- Identify what it is you are looking for. Having a goal in mind before analyzing data will help the process of finding the information that is useful in your decision making. Goal setting narrows down where to look to find the data.
- Organize the data to depict relationships among different components or show pathways of information, materials, money, personnel, etc.
- They may include geographical representations or other kinds of graphing or using tools such as maps to help visualize relationships between data points.

What is data analysis?
Data analysis is the process of interpreting the meaning of the data we have collected, organized, and displayed in the form of a table, bar chart, line graph, or other representation.
Deliverables: LIHEAP/HS/WIOA/WAP Crosswalk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>CNPI/FNPI</th>
<th>Module 4: Service</th>
<th>Module 3: Strategy</th>
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<td>LIHEAP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Housing Services:</td>
<td>SRV 4i- Utility Payments</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(LIHEAP-includes Emergency Utility)</td>
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**Education and Cognitive Development Indicators:**
- **FNPI 2a:** Children (0 to 5) who demonstrated improved emergent literacy skills
- **FNPI 2b:** Children (0 to 5) who demonstrated skills for school readiness
- **FNPI 2c/FNPI 2c.1:** Children and youth who demonstrated improved positive approaches toward learning, including improved attention skills
- **FNPI 2d/FNPI 2d.1:** Children and youth who are achieving at basic grade level (academic, social, and other school success skills)
- **FNPI 2e:** Parents/caregivers who improved their home environments

- **Module 3: Strategy**
  - **Development Services:**
    - SRV 2a- Early Head Start
    - SRV 2b- Head Start

- **Support Services:**
  - SRV 7b- Eligibility Determinations
  - SRV 7c- Referrals

- Technical assistance **tool** to use when considering where/how to report indicators, services, and strategies
- CAAs should work with their state offices to answer specific reporting questions
In Process: Analysis of 2019 CAA Measurement Tools Survey Results

**Goal:** Gain insight into the measurement tools and methodologies used by Community Action Agencies for collecting family level National Performance Indicator (NPI) data

120+ responses

Measurement Tool Examples

Types of Analysis

T/TA Needs
Pending Deliverables:

- Standard measurement tools
- Lifecycle of the data
- Analysis Toolkit – how to make meaning of the data; tools/techniques from across network
- Targeting Guidance
- Common documentation for specific types of strategies and services
USING THE DATA
What is the data telling you?
What is an analytics maturity model?

- Framework for evaluating an agency’s processes for building and deploying analytic models that are
  - Statistically valid
  - Completed according to a schedule
  - Implemented into an agency’s operations
  - Meets agency’s modeling goals
Today, organizations mostly use BI to describe things. Reports go unread and unused. It isn’t action-oriented enough. You must put information to work.

Gartner encouraged organizations to gain value from higher levels of analytic maturity, moving from information and hindsight to optimization and foresight.

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### Analytics Maturity Model

<table>
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<th>Analytics</th>
<th>Access and reporting</th>
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<tr>
<td>Optimization</td>
<td>Degree of Intelligence</td>
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<td>Predictive Modeling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forecasting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical analysis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alerts</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Query</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adhoc Reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Reports</td>
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</table>

- **Optimization**: What’s the best that can happen?
- **Predictive Modeling**: What will happen next?
- **Forecasting**: What if these trends continue?
- **Statistical analysis**: Why is this happening?
- **Alerts**: What actions are needed?
- **Query**: Where exactly is the problem?
- **Adhoc Reports**: How many, how often, where?
- **Standard Reports**: What happened?
History of Data and Analytics

- **Technology Age** – Up until 2000 and beyond,
  - Built infrastructure
    25+ years in the making of the information infrastructure: hardware, software, storage and networks
  - Focus on technology no on information
  - Separate systems were built to hold data
    - Own self-contained systems to serve one or more functional areas: finance, accounting, HR...
  - Data and analytics have been maturing over the past 25 years emerging as multidisciplinary fields

- **Entering in the Digital Age**: We can now create, move and store vast amounts of data in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

The past 25 years belonged to computer scientists, information scientists, network designers and other specialists. The next 25 will require new strategies, tools, models, roles and skills. Many of the practitioners and professionals will not be technical specialists, but business-focused generalists using data as a tool and an enabler.
Environment created with the growth of the technology age

Conditions identified:
• Computing power, network growth and storage efficiency pushed advancements in technology
• Data Storage Capacity Skyrockets - exponential increase of storage capacity has contributed to the massive amount of data collected
• Data is stored without a real plan as to how to organize or use it
• Information overload for both network effectiveness and human beings

Things to consider:
• The underlying problem is a lack of models, analytics and skills to deal with such overwhelming volume and detail.
• An abundance of information is valuable only if it can be verified, analyzed and presented on a human scale.
• Decisions will degrade if data is not verified, analyzed, and reported
Now What – How can we prepare?

• Ensure you have **skilled staff** and a strong training plan
• Implement a plan to ensure **data quality**
• Strong, reliable data will help move your agency into more sophisticated **data analysis**
• Develop a plan on how to communicate and use your data analysis in **reports** – make sure it is timely
Data and Analytics Skill Levels

Today's leaders, professionals and practitioners are not prepared, and are as diverse as the data.
Skilled Staff at all levels in the agency

Ask the right data and analytic questions:

People must be trained on how to ensure data quality, analyze data, on how to access data, report data and maintain/store/preserve it. Agencies will need internal policies and a strong training program.

Start by assessing data literacy at your agency:

- How many people in your organization do you think can interpret straightforward statistical operations such as correlations or judge averages?
- How many managers are able to construct a business case based on concrete, accurate and relevant numbers?
- How many managers can explain the output of their systems or processes?
- How many of your customers can truly appreciate and internalize the essence of the data you share with them?

“Not only must organizations take steps to educate professionals who are involved in crafting data-driven solutions, products and services, they must also ensure those steps achieve the goal of teaching all relevant employees to speak data as their new second language, as well as developing and nurturing communities in which the language will flourish,” says Logan from Gartner.
Data Quality

HI, I'M ALAN, FROM THE QUALITY ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

DON'T BE WORRIED ABOUT QUALITY. I ASSURE YOU WE HAVE PLENTY OF IT.

THAT'S ALL YOU DO?

HEY, I DON'T TELL YOU HOW TO DO YOUR JOB.
Dimensions of Data Quality

- **Valid**: Are all data values within the expected range?
- **Accurate**: Does data reflect the real-world objects or a verifiable source?
- **Complete**: Is all necessary data present?
- **Timely**: Is the data available at the time needed?
- **Reliable**: Are the relations between entities and attributes consistent? Within tables and between?
- **Consistent**: Is data consistent between systems? Do duplicate records exist?
"Yes sir, you can absolutely trust those numbers"
Data Analysis-What is it?

• The process of interpreting the meaning of the data collected, organized and displayed (table, chart, graph etc.)

• Analyzing data turns the data into information

• Analysis includes questioning, comparing, and confirming what is important and pertinent
Data Analytics

4 types of Data Analytics

Value

Prescriptive

Predictive

Diagnostic

Descriptive

What is the data telling you?

Descriptive: What’s happening in my business?
- Comprehensive, accurate and live data
- Effective visualisation

Diagnostic: Why is it happening?
- Ability to drill down to the root-cause
- Ability to isolate all confounding information

Predictive: What’s likely to happen?
- Business strategies have remained fairly consistent over time
- Historical patterns being used to predict specific outcomes using algorithms
- Decisions are automated using algorithms and technology

Prescriptive: What do I need to do?
- Recommended actions and strategies based on champion / challenger testing strategy outcomes
- Applying advanced analytical techniques to make specific recommendations

Complexity
Using Data to identify Local Needs

• In order to do analysis, data must be organized
• Identify what you are looking for. IT will assist in finding the information and narrowing down where to look
• Organize the data in ways that show the relationships between different data points; money and materials, personnel, etc.
Analysis of Local Need

Ask questions from the ROMA Implementation Checklist*:

1. Does the need fit within the Mission of the agency?
2. Identify if the need was listed in the most recent needs assessment. Is it family, agency, or community?
3. Are there resources (programs/funding) within the agency or in the community to address this need? Should partners be identified?
4. Complete a logic model for the need to be addressed.

*2015 Developed in Partnership with the Oklahoma Department of Commerce and the National Association for State Community Service Programs ROMA Next Generation Center of Excellence; adapted to guide discussion about implementation of the full ROMA Cycle
Analysis of Local Need

• Logic model Planning
  – Identify desired outcomes
  – Identify services and strategies to achieve outcomes
  – Determine outcome indicators and success rates
  – Identify/develop the system to track services and outcomes
  – Determine documentation to be collected to measure each outcome
    • Staff responsible
    • How often data will be collected

*2015 Developed in Partnership with the Oklahoma Department of Commerce and the National Association for State Community Service Programs ROMA Next Generation Center of Excellence; adapted to guide discussion about implementation of the full ROMA Cycle
# Housing Logic Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Measurement Tool</th>
<th>Data Source &amp; Collection Procedures</th>
<th>Frequency of Collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals need affordable housing</td>
<td>5 applicants will be referred to Section 8</td>
<td>Individuals acquire affordable housing</td>
<td>2 out of 5 applicants acquire affordable housing</td>
<td>Rent receipts showing applicants are still in housing</td>
<td>CSBG Application Data Collection Software</td>
<td>Monthly, Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 applicants will be provided rental assistance</td>
<td>Individuals maintain affordable housing</td>
<td>20 out of 25 applicants maintain affordable housing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Analysis of Local Need

• Analyze data
  – Compare with performance targets and projected success rates
  – Review demographics of persons served
  – Consider the connections between persons, services and outcomes
  – Adjust goals for future
    • Continue successful strategies
    • Revise/discontinue strategies that do not produce desired outcomes

*2015 Developed in Partnership with the Oklahoma Department of Commerce and the National Association for State Community Service Programs ROMA Next Generation Center of Excellence; adapted to guide discussion about implementation of the full ROMA Cycle
Telling the Community Action Story

• All of these tools aid in gathering the data which tells the story of Community Action and CSBG
• By collecting data, studying it, and finding patterns we can predict future trends, understand causal relationships, and address local needs
How to tell better stories

1. Figure out what is interesting to others
2. Tell it as often as you can
3. Speak at events
4. Use high quality images and design
5. Write books
6. Memorize impressive numbers
7. Seek out work that will result in a good story
Sample of how States are using data

- Michigan
- Texas
Michigan Dashboards

CSBG Dashboards:
• CAA Network Map
• Community Needs Assessment
• CSBG Quick Facts by FY
• CSBG Expenditures
• Organizational Standards Review
• Tripartite Board
• Outcomes and Services

Weatherization Dashboards:
• Measures
• Production
• Expenditure
• Fuel Cost (coming)

https://www.michigantec.org/dashboards
### Summary of Statewide CSBG Annual Report (FY18) Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statewide FY18 CSBG Annual Report</th>
<th>Outcomes Achieved</th>
<th>People Served</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Seniors (60+)</th>
<th>Volunteer Hours</th>
<th>CSBG Expenditures</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>342,160</td>
<td>159,782</td>
<td>51,326</td>
<td>41,305</td>
<td>2,041,940</td>
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<td>Avg</td>
<td>12,204</td>
<td>5,656</td>
<td>1,807</td>
<td>1,473</td>
<td>72,918</td>
<td>$827,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Cost per Outcome</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$69.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Statewide Cost per Outcome</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$180.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Cost per Client</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$148.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Statewide Cost per Client</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$216.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statewide CSBG Annual Report data based on CSBG Allocation/CAA size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statewide Extra Small Agencies</th>
<th>Outcomes Achieved</th>
<th>People Served</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Seniors (60+)</th>
<th>Volunteer Hours</th>
<th>CSBG Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70,641</td>
<td>9,784</td>
<td>1,281</td>
<td>5,700</td>
<td>239,863</td>
<td>$1,011,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg</td>
<td>11,774</td>
<td>1,631</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>39,977</td>
<td>$168,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Outcome</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$14.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg cost per Outcome</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$83.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Client</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$103.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg cost per Client</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$184.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statewide Small Agencies</th>
<th>Outcomes Achieved</th>
<th>People Served</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Seniors (60+)</th>
<th>Volunteer Hours</th>
<th>CSBG Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45,272</td>
<td>22,039</td>
<td>6,102</td>
<td>6,121</td>
<td>33,278</td>
<td>$1,535,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg</td>
<td>9,054</td>
<td>4,408</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>1,224</td>
<td>34,034</td>
<td>$307,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Outcome</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$33.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg cost per Outcome</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$123.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Client</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$69.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg cost per Client</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$182.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Descriptive Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency Size: Extra Large</th>
<th>Outcomes Achieved</th>
<th>People Served</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Seniors (60+)</th>
<th>Volunteer Hours</th>
<th>CSBG Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WMCAA Information</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18,348</td>
<td>21,158</td>
<td>8,853</td>
<td>2,273</td>
<td>54,236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost per Outcome $428.52  
Cost per Client $371.61

## WMCAA Data compared with Statewide Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
<th>Statewide Average for Agencies of Similar Size</th>
<th>WMCAA Numbers</th>
<th>Analysis: WMCAA Compared with Statewide data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcomes Achieved</td>
<td>342,160</td>
<td>20,596</td>
<td>18,348 outcomes were reported.</td>
<td>Approximately 5.36% of outcomes achieved Statewide were achieved by WMCAA. When compared to the average of other agencies of similar size, the agency is under by 2,248 outcomes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services Completed</td>
<td>1,544,137</td>
<td>72,938</td>
<td>155,182 services were provided.</td>
<td>The ratio of Outcomes to Services is 1:8.45.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Texas Data Flow

• Subrecipients:
  – Serve clients and collect data locally through data collection systems
  – Report monthly performance and expenditure data to state office on state reporting system
  – Report annual aggregate data through Smartforms
  – State reports data to Office of Community Services through Online Data Collection (OLDC) System

  – **Community Projects are submitted quarterly via Wufoo and email
Subrecipients serve clients and collect data

Report monthly performance and expenditures (state reporting system)

Report Community projects via Wufoo and email

State reports to Office of Community Services via OLDC

Report annual aggregated data on SmartForms
## Top Ten Needs Among Texas CAA’s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Pts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Safe and affordable housing</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lack of living wage jobs</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lack of employment skills to gain living wage jobs</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assistance to meet basic needs (rent, utilities)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lack of education (include. basic educ.)/lack of education assistance</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lack of affordable health care/ lack of insurance/RX assistance</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Food/lack of nutrition/lack of healthy food</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lack of employment</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lack of affordable childcare</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Texas Data Dashboards
### Organizational Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of Standards Met</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>All (100%) of State Standards</strong></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number that Met between 90% and 99% of State Standards</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number that Met between 80% and 89% of State Standards</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number that Met between 70% and 79% of State Standards</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number that Met between 60% and 69% of State Standards</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number that Met between 50% and 59% of State Standards</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number that Met between 40% and 49% of State Standards</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number that Met between 30% and 39% of State Standards</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number that Met between 20% and 29% of State Standards</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number that Met between 0% and 19% of State Standards</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Local Dashboards

Unduplicated Households Served vs. UA/HCC/PS Allocation
PY 2015-2018

HHs Served increased 18%

Funding increased 36%
Considerations for Analysis

• Previous Year’s Data
• What do we know about each agency, about our state, about our communities?
• What other things affect our numbers?
• Are there trends?
• Is every agency reporting on similar areas?
• Does poverty in the state support the data reported?
• Does funding impact the reporting of outcomes across agencies?
Importance of Data

- WHAT we measure and HOW we measure it determines what is relevant – to us and to others.
  - Data collection is the foundation for analysis and use of data.
  - Be deliberate when you select items to collect and measure.
- Determine the extent to which agency programs and services impact the lives of individuals, families and communities.
  - Helps to understand needs and responses – and if they are working or not to meet the needs,
- Determine if agency is carrying out the mission, purpose and duties in terms of efficiency and effectiveness.
- Routine monitoring gives the ability to quickly take corrective action if needed or move to build on success.
Resources

Co-Chairs
- Kris Schoenow SchoenowK@michigan.gov
- Lauren Suwansupa
  Suwansupal@co.monterey.ca.us

Guidance and Training
- Dan Leppo
dan@thecaap.org

Systems
- Josiah Masingale
  josiah@coloradocommunityaction.org

Analysis
- Tiffany Keimig
tkeimig@iowacommunityaction.org

Communications
- Eric Behna
ebehna@nascsp.org
The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), administered by the states, provides core funding to local agencies to reduce poverty, revitalize low-income communities, and to empower low-income families to
DATA Task Force

What is the CSBG DATA Task Force?
The CSBG DATA Task Force is convened by the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSP) to assist the Office of Community Services (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 CSBG DATA Task Force will serve 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 task force consists of representatives from Community Action Agencies, State CSBG Offices, Community Action Agency State Associations, National Partner organizations, and OCS.

DATA Task Force Member Login HERE

Update from Summer 2019 Meeting
The CSBG DATA Task Force held their third in-person meeting in Washington D.C. on July 31st and August 1st, 2019. Members from local agencies, state offices, and state associations met to discuss the technical assistance needs of the network pertaining to the CSBG Annual Report. The DATA TF discussed topics ranging from the first full submission of the new CSBG Annual Report back in April to the upcoming OMB Clearance processes.

It was recognized that overall the Network did a great job in its first year of reporting in the CSBG Annual Report but that TTA needs still exist. To that end, the DATA TF will develop new tools and resources based on what they’ve learned from the first round of reporting. Tools and resources will include guidance on targeting in Modules 3 and 4; data practices with data collection and systems; a reporting “calendar”; new FAQs; a Module 3 compendium of examples; TTA materials on measurement tools and analysis; and a master listing of all...
Annual Report

The Office of Community Services (OCS) received OMB approval for a new CSBG Annual Report on January 12, 2017. Additional information about the implementation of the CSBG Annual Report is detailed in IM 152 CSBG Annual Report, released by OCS on January 20, 2017. The new CSBG Annual Report will eventually replace the CSBG IS Survey. The new report will be implemented through a phased-in approach over two years. OCS released Action Transmittal 2017-01 on the Submission of Module 1 of the CSBG Annual Report for Fiscal Year (FY) 2016. This Action Transmittal provided a one-time extension for submitting Module 1 in OLDC from March 31, 2017 to April 7, 2017. The due date for submission of the CSBG IS to NASCSP was also extended to April 7, 2017.

CSBG Annual Report Implementation: Two Phases

- **Phase 1**
  - FY 16
  - Module 1 is completed in OLDC
  - Local Agency data is completed in the CSBG IS Survey

- **Phase 2**
  - FY 17
  - Module 1-4 are completed in OLDC
  - No data is reported in the CSBG IS Survey
Your feedback is important to the Partnership.

We invite you to complete a brief evaluation of this session so we can continue to provide timely content.

Please complete the evaluation on paper or in the Event App.