



Federal Competitive Funding to Faith-Based and Secular Non-Profits Fiscal Year 2006

Based on a Review of 134 Programs and 35 Program Areas at Eleven Federal Agencies

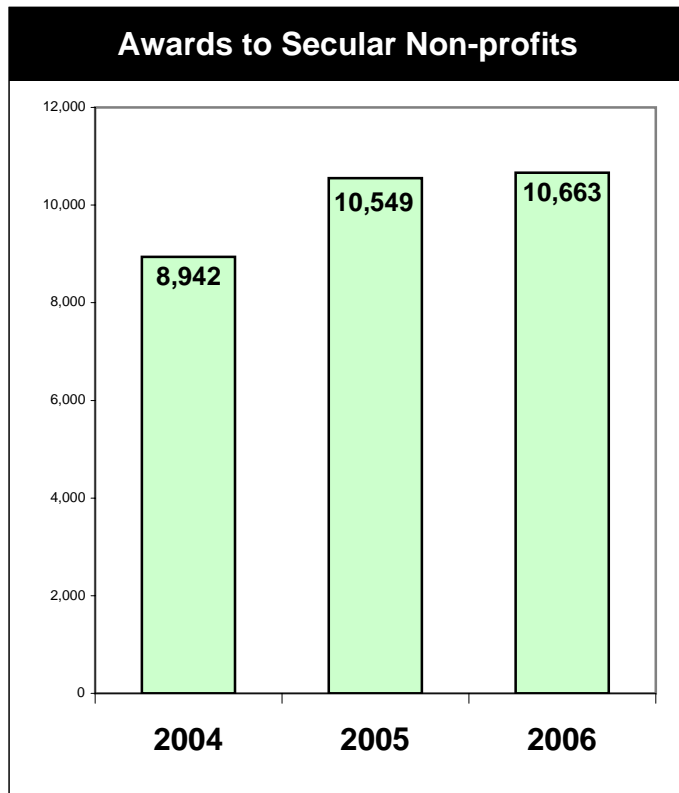
Federal Competitive Funding Won by Faith-Based and Secular Non-Profits FY06

Agency	Total Awarded	Secular	(%)	Faith-Based	(%)
HHS	\$9,774,274,710	\$6,786,010,680	69.4%	\$723,171,246	7.4%
USAID	\$3,884,458,053	\$2,962,398,068	76.3%	\$552,363,250	14.2%
HUD	\$2,054,962,792	\$1,232,496,540	60.0%	\$512,014,071	24.9%
USDA	\$1,811,016,754	\$602,890,595	33.3%	\$193,038,168	10.7%
DOJ	\$645,485,827	\$297,284,488	46.1%	\$73,091,780	11.3%
DOL	\$157,088,195	\$117,430,278	74.8%	\$15,536,283	9.9%
ED	\$191,663,976	\$68,502,686	35.7%	\$15,221,243	7.9%
CNS	\$573,020,592	\$382,114,158	66.7%	\$69,892,379	12.2%
DOC	\$285,534,489	\$58,301,191	20.4%	\$8,552,860	3.0%
VA	\$69,158,052	\$43,204,424	62.5%	\$20,790,952	30.1%
SBA	\$12,246,842	\$10,250,756	83.7%	\$989,192	8.1%
TOTAL	\$19,458,910,282	\$12,560,883,864	64.6%	\$2,184,661,424	11.2%

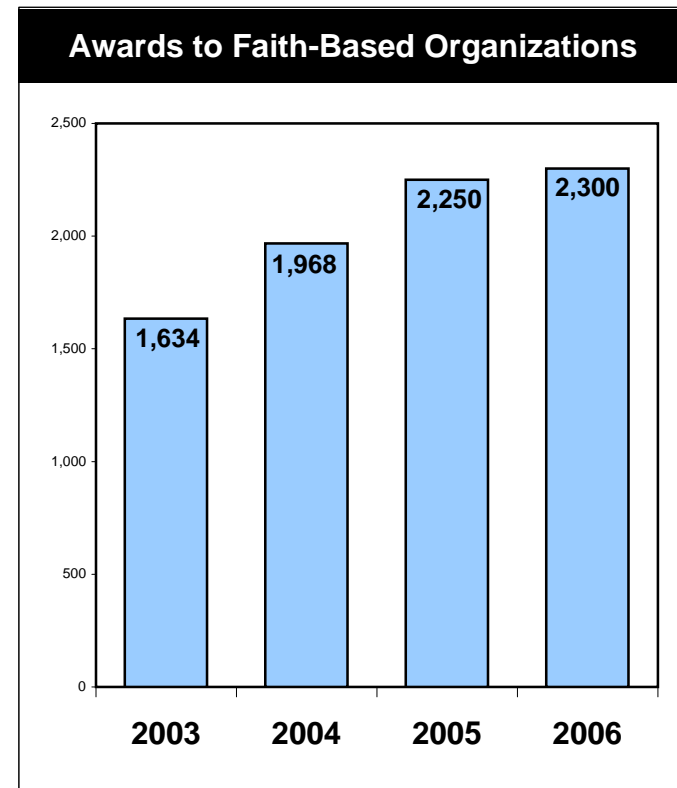
Notes:

1. FY06 data are from a review of 134 competitive programs at HHS (65), HUD (11), DOJ (14), DOL (11), ED (5), USDA (20), DOC (6), VA (1), SBA (1), and 35 competitive program areas at USAID (26) and CNS (9). Percentages based on amounts awarded.
2. CNS used its own internal data collection method that differs in some ways from the standard process, notably that it included some programs from which grants to FBCOs came via state sub-grants rather than directly from the Federal government.
3. In a review of awarded totals from the (7) agencies for which data are available in FY05, the amount to faith-based rose from 11.2% to 11.3% while the amount to secular non-profits fell from 66.2% to 65.1%.

History of Awards to Faith-Based and Secular Non-Profits Across Five Agencies



19% increase (04 to 06)



41% increase (03 to 06)

Note:

Data based on a review of amenable programs from the 5 agencies (HHS, HUD, DOJ, DOL and ED) for which data are available for the years shown.

FY06 Federal Competitive Awards and Funding by State

State	Secular Non-Profits		Faith-Based Non-Profits		All Recipients	
	Awards	Funding	Awards	Funding	Awards	Funding
Alabama	171	\$154,152,216	41	\$16,766,813	482	\$271,748,444
Alaska	85	\$44,088,456	17	\$4,811,083	206	\$98,816,914
Arizona	240	\$169,402,997	20	\$18,497,786	414	\$287,493,621
Arkansas	140	\$115,418,841	28	\$17,063,601	303	\$177,765,488
California	1324	\$988,618,994	239	\$105,392,127	2231	\$1,656,851,494
Colorado	174	\$119,252,107	36	\$19,052,313	368	\$219,519,157
Connecticut	220	\$101,860,915	37	\$10,287,635	330	\$140,433,472
Delaware	49	\$32,174,637	16	\$4,452,412	94	\$45,873,072
Florida	533	\$385,030,855	140	\$119,235,683	918	\$702,212,415
Georgia	279	\$233,606,451	64	\$57,670,105	534	\$355,063,372
Hawaii	82	\$54,187,076	12	\$5,713,770	123	\$67,648,553
Idaho	90	\$53,815,242	15	\$3,086,585	184	\$78,756,271
Illinois	536	\$329,867,663	208	\$125,066,344	1020	\$596,095,540
Indiana	196	\$142,111,216	31	\$9,390,705	370	\$196,481,666
Iowa	187	\$91,096,999	25	\$7,700,130	357	\$151,781,521
Kansas	106	\$66,074,233	18	\$9,746,760	247	\$132,227,012
Kentucky	190	\$128,858,950	56	\$24,417,053	424	\$225,611,510
Louisiana	210	\$170,392,366	104	\$28,275,411	490	\$295,288,412
Maine	175	\$92,114,749	10	\$2,493,906	307	\$127,902,819
Maryland	266	\$153,965,074	97	\$57,975,652	530	\$273,511,888
Massachusetts	538	\$289,160,844	55	\$14,915,497	770	\$363,570,081
Michigan	432	\$300,479,780	100	\$54,729,102	857	\$490,913,495
Minnesota	292	\$173,881,681	55	\$16,113,173	543	\$231,049,876
Mississippi	141	\$275,356,980	20	\$6,056,782	366	\$363,172,969
Missouri	275	\$170,694,770	80	\$69,150,836	560	\$294,140,246
Montana	123	\$47,256,275	7	\$1,017,680	233	\$75,244,906
Nebraska	120	\$61,208,475	26	\$11,371,266	231	\$101,158,149
Nevada	85	\$50,275,096	13	\$12,376,515	153	\$84,983,075
New Hampshire	115	\$35,153,923	2	\$308,481	176	\$55,720,931
New Jersey	226	\$176,927,422	77	\$29,637,041	419	\$257,729,041
New Mexico	159	\$93,479,044	13	\$19,690,374	266	\$146,669,274
New York	1096	\$681,791,969	208	\$151,637,410	1601	\$940,649,177
North Carolina	285	\$210,660,181	71	\$24,911,589	642	\$357,790,026
North Dakota	60	\$18,832,426	6	\$1,080,375	141	\$43,317,260
Ohio	429	\$388,301,896	101	\$45,237,805	746	\$533,747,528
Oklahoma	149	\$137,867,500	17	\$5,531,270	337	\$185,232,808
Oregon	203	\$129,136,913	29	\$10,789,980	419	\$201,654,201
Pennsylvania	563	\$332,206,407	103	\$56,309,681	858	\$543,028,138
Rhode Island	108	\$54,181,999	5	\$1,810,801	151	\$67,749,725
South Carolina	159	\$166,083,683	26	\$7,346,866	295	\$208,516,788
South Dakota	91	\$37,085,546	26	\$8,475,635	221	\$77,711,511
Tennessee	254	\$144,043,684	59	\$26,603,659	496	\$257,623,385
Texas	581	\$612,043,559	170	\$74,831,081	1217	\$990,899,464
Utah	80	\$57,770,327	12	\$2,417,073	177	\$91,326,443
Vermont	124	\$37,367,100	4	\$6,321,046	185	\$63,160,189
Virginia	349	\$187,612,973	51	\$26,705,507	585	\$291,219,509
Washington	320	\$192,820,199	80	\$16,887,030	630	\$316,262,935
West Virginia	133	\$96,399,216	9	\$1,998,292	254	\$152,669,170
Wisconsin	283	\$144,929,470	38	\$10,610,910	520	\$240,183,881
Wyoming	50	\$24,085,246	8	\$1,691,512	100	\$34,831,201
DC	220	\$116,719,034	43	\$29,797,765	290	\$181,373,789
Puerto Rico	107	\$113,404,706	27	\$21,768,622	244	\$384,037,788
Virgin Islands	16	\$4,917,820	3	\$1,104,935	26	\$13,093,048
Guam	2	\$245,000	2	\$85,019	12	\$7,287,362
Micronesia	1	\$189,034	0	\$0	6	\$1,254,898
Northern Mariana Islands	0	\$0	1	\$449,793	3	\$5,081,164
American Samoa	5	\$12,223,305	0	\$0	9	\$13,303,881
Palau	1	\$3,587,941	0	\$0	2	\$4,248,090
Marshall Islands	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$479,137
International	2108	\$3,240,330,885	364	\$745,566,067	2901	\$4,577,014,850

Notes:

1. FY06 data are from a review of 134 competitive programs at HHS (65), HUD (11), DOJ (14), DOL (11), ED (5), USDA (20), DOC (6), VA (1), SBA (1), and 35 competitive program areas at USAID (26) and CNS (9). Percentages based on amounts awarded.
2. Only 81% of CNS funding is reported here because a complete state-by-state breakout for the agency is unavailable.

Notes on the FY 2006 Report

For the fourth year in a row, this report provides a snapshot of the Federal competitive, non-formula grants process. FY06 data reflect a review of more than 27,000 awards from 134 Federally administered programs at nine Federal agencies (HHS, HUD, ED, DOL, DOJ, USDA, DOC, SBA and VA) and 35 program areas at USAID and CNS. It includes only those programs that utilize competitively awarded funding for which faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs) were eligible to apply and historically had applied.

The White House does not distribute any Federal social service dollars. Instead, Federal agencies distribute social service dollars through both formula grants to State and local governments and their own competitive non-formula processes. The various program offices that distribute these competitive funds often use independent peer review panels to evaluate and score grant applications. No Federal program limits funds only to faith-based organizations. FBCOs compete for these funds along with all other applicants, such as educational institutions, for-profit entities, and State or local governments. While this report provides a detailed account of awards to faith-based and secular non-profits in FY06, it does not reflect the full extent of Federal funding won by them. Indeed, the majority of Federal social service funding is not open to competition at the Federal level by individual organizations, but rather is distributed through formula grants to State and local governments. Because CNS used a slightly different method for collecting data, a small fraction of these kinds of funds are included here. Lastly, many groups received Federal dollars indirectly, as sub-grantees—that is, they were not awarded the grant dollars directly from the Federal government but via intermediate entities ranging from state and city governments to intermediary nonprofit organizations. These sub-grants are not included in this data.

In compiling data, the Federal agencies made good-faith efforts to identify faith-based and secular nonprofits on information gathered from a variety of sources, including SF-424 application cover sheet and an optional survey distributed with Federal grant applications. The survey allowed applicants to identify their organization as either faith-based or secular. While the self-

identification method was the preferred approach, it was not the only method used. In cases in which applicants did not fill out the survey, agencies relied on other methods of identification, such as phone inquiries, administrative reports and web sites. Some groups have religious names, and may be affiliated with a place of worship or certain religion, and yet do not consider themselves “faith-based.” When this was brought to the attention of the agencies, such groups were not designated as “faith-based.” In addition, grants to “faith-inspired” social service projects run by secular organizations—such as the Amachi Big Brothers, Big Sisters programs in Philadelphia and elsewhere—were not counted as faith-based but as awards to secular non-profits. The “non-profit secular” classification in this report consists of a wide variety of organizations. For example, while small, independent 501(c)(3) charities represent a large portion, the category also includes quasi-public institutions established or funded in large part by government.

Federal application and granting procedures vary based on statute and governing regulations. For example, in the Continuum of Care program at HUD, local governments may apply on behalf of the organization that administers the funds and provides the service. Such awards are included as an award to a faith-based or secular nonprofit if it administers the funds and provides the service.

Finally, there are many reasons why the percentages of funds awarded may vary among Federal agencies. For example, Congress often “earmarks” funds for particular organizations. This means the Federal agency administering certain programs must award these funds to organizations chosen by Congress. In other cases, particularly at HHS, statutes often favor automatic grant extensions, thus limiting the competition and funds available for new grantees. Similarly, funding totals between states may vary significantly from year to year. The existence and/or size of one particular award may play a large role in whether the total is up or down in any given year.