

# Consumer Group Snapshot

## Children and Youth Needing Developmental Opportunities

Consumer Category:  
**Age**



February 2007

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**CONSUMER GROUP: Children and youth needing developmental opportunities**

<b>THE CONSUMERS</b>	See Attachment 1: Family of Services & Attachment 2: Consumer Matrix
<i>Stage One:</i> At Risk (Estimated Number/ Percent County Population)	<p>In Cuyahoga County in 2000, 135,058 children 0-17 (39.5 percent of the youth population) were in households with reported income of less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level.<sup>1,2</sup></p> <p>Cuyahoga County population from the American Community Survey (2005): 1,305,166</p> <p>Estimated school enrollment from the American Community Survey (2005):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nursery School/Preschool: 21,009, 1.6 percent of county population;</li> <li>• Kindergarten: 16,806, 1.3 percent of county population;</li> <li>• Elementary School (Grades 1-8): 144,863, 11.1 percent of county population; and</li> <li>• High School (Grades 9-12): 76,052, 5.8 percent of county population.</li> </ul> <p>Over the last four decades, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of children growing up in homes without fathers, according to the FactSheet on Promoting Responsible Fatherhood by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) (April, 2002).<sup>3</sup> In 1960, according to HHS, fewer than 10 million children did not live with their fathers. Today, the number is nearly 25 million. More than one-third of these children will not see their fathers at all during the course of a year. Studies show that children who grow up without responsible fathers are significantly more likely to experience poverty, perform poorly in school, engage in criminal activity, and abuse drugs and alcohol.</p> <p>In Cuyahoga County in 2000 there were 165,812 families with children under the age of 18:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 105,641 families, 63.7 percent of county families were married couples;</li> <li>• 50,444 families, 30.4 percent of county families were female-headed; and</li> <li>• 9,927 families, 5.9 percent of county families were male-headed.<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>
<i>Stage Two:</i> In Crisis (Estimated Number/ Percent County Population)	<p>In Cuyahoga County in 2004, 11,360 cases were filed against juveniles aged 10-17 that would have been considered crimes if committed by adults.<sup>5</sup></p> <p>In Cuyahoga County in 2002, 43 girls aged 10-14 (0.86 birth rate per 1,000 females age 10-14) and 1,896 girls aged 15-19 (42.22 birth rate per 1,000 females age 15-19) gave birth. In the city of Cleveland, 33 girls aged 10-14 (1.78 birth rate per 1,000 females age 10-14) and 1,125 girls aged 15-19 (68.88 birth rate per 1,000 females age 15-19) gave birth.<sup>6</sup> Nationally in 2002, the birth rate for girls age 10-14 was 0.7 and for girls age 15-19 it was 43.0.<sup>7</sup> In 2000, Cleveland ranked 92<sup>nd</sup> (where 1 is best) out of the 100 largest U.S. cities for teen pregnancy rates.<sup>8</sup></p>

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In Cuyahoga County in the 2004-2005 academic year, 31 percent of students who took the Ohio achievement or proficiency exams scored below proficient. Note: This percentage includes tests in all grade levels and all subject areas.<sup>9</sup>

According to the 2002-2004 Cuyahoga County Youth Risk Behavior Survey of 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders:

- 20.8 percent of respondents, or an estimated 17,583 Cuyahoga County youth, were current cigarette smokers;
- 38.1 percent of respondents, or an estimated 32,209 Cuyahoga County youth, were current drinkers; and
- 58.9 percent of respondents, or an estimated 49,729 Cuyahoga County youth, have had sexual intercourse.<sup>10</sup>

In AY 2003-04, according to the Ohio Department of Education, 78 percent (11,465) of the 9<sup>th</sup> grade cohort graduated from Cuyahoga County public high schools, while 22 percent (3,225) dropped out. For the same period, 2,508 students (50.2 percent) in the Cleveland Municipal District graduated.

According to the Cuyahoga County Department of Public Health, lead poisoning is the most common chronic poisoning and environmental illness in United States. Lead poisoning is an elevation of the lead level in the body. It may cause damage to the brain and nervous system, behavior and learning problems, slowed growth, hearing problems, and headaches. Even at low levels elevated blood lead levels have been linked to a decrease in IQ. The Centers for Disease Control has defined an Elevated Blood Lead Level (EBL) as a level exceeding 10 ug/dl. It is most commonly found in lead-based paints used prior to 1978. The deterioration of these paints causes high levels of lead in dust. Significant levels of lead are found in soils nearby driveways, streets and surrounding structures containing lead-based paint. A small amount of lead is found in water. The greater Cleveland area represents the largest population concentration (1.4 million) and some of the oldest housing stock in the State of Ohio. The city of Cleveland and inner ring communities represent the populations with the highest risk of lead poisoning. As high as one in every four children under the age of 6 years living in selected neighborhoods, have documented elevated blood lead levels.<sup>11</sup>

<i>Stage Three: Stabilized</i> (Estimated Number/ Percent County Population)	At-risk students who remain in school with assistance from community safety net services.
Age by Generation	Preschool (ages 2-4), elementary school (ages 5-10), middle school (ages 11-13), and high school (ages 14-18)
Risk Factors	According to the National Center on Education, Disability, and Juvenile Justice. (n.d.), risk factors for antisocial

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and delinquent behavior include poverty, educational failure, family stress (e.g., single parent home, substance or physical abuse, coercive styles of family interaction), deviant peer networks, and lack of recreational or vocational opportunities.<sup>12</sup>

Furthermore, these risk factors can have a negative effect on the academic achievement of students, increasing the likelihood of school failure and problem behavior.

A 2000 study of the findings from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health identified the following risk factors for specific risk behaviors.<sup>13</sup>

*Cigarette Smoking*

- White youth were more likely to smoke than black or Hispanic youth.
- Youth in wealthier families reported smoking less than youth in poorer families regardless of race, gender, or family structure.
- Teens from single-parent homes were at increased risk for smoking, regardless of grade, income, or gender.

*Alcohol Use*

- White youth were likely to use alcohol more than Hispanic youth and much more than black youth, regardless of gender.
- Among 9th to 12th graders, youth from wealthier families reported more drinking than their lower-income peers.
- Teens in single parent families were more likely to drink than those in two-parent families.
- Among older adolescents, females used alcohol less frequently than same age males.

*Sexual Intercourse*

- Black youth were more likely to have had intercourse than white or Hispanic youth.
- Youth in wealthier families were less likely to have had intercourse than those in lower-income families.
- Youth in single-parent families were more likely to have had intercourse than youth in two-parent families.
- Among 7th and 8th graders, females were less likely to have had intercourse than males.

*Suicidal Thoughts and Attempts*

- White and Hispanic youth were more likely than black youth to report suicidal thoughts and attempts in all grades.

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- Among 9th and 12th graders, suicidal thoughts and attempts were slightly less common among youth from wealthier families.
- Among 9th to 12th graders, suicidal thoughts and attempts were more common among youth from single-parent families.
- Females were at greater risk than males (16 percent versus 9 percent), while white and Hispanic youth were at somewhat greater risk than black youth (9 percent versus 7 percent) to have suicidal thoughts or attempts.
- Females were more likely than males to report suicidal thoughts and attempts in every grade.

Certain behaviors are protective to children and youth being at risk according to a study by the Center for Adolescent Health Care (2004).<sup>14</sup> These include: volunteerism, part-time employment, involvement in extra-curricular activities, support from adults, and ability to resist peer pressure.

Historic Trend Line

The rate and total number of teen pregnancies<sup>15</sup> and teen births<sup>16</sup> steadily decreased in Cuyahoga County between 2000 and 2003.

	Est. Pregnancies to Teens 10-19	Estimated Pregnancy Rate for Fem. 10-19	Total Births to Teens 10-19	Birth Rate Per 1,000 Females 10-19
2000	4,400	47.6	2,324	25.1
2001	4,077	43.9	2,178	23.35
2002	3,844	40.7	1,939	20.63
2003	3,702	39.8	1,871	20.63

Nationally, juvenile crime increased dramatically with a 70 percent increase in arrest rates between 1985 and 1994, and then began to experience a similarly dramatic decrease in the late 1990s (Travis and Waul, 2002).<sup>17</sup> Gang-related youth homicides in cities with over 100,000 increased 34 percent between 1999 and 2003, and gangs are active in the City of Cleveland (Klupinski, 2005).<sup>18</sup> Between 2000 and 2004 in Cuyahoga County, juvenile delinquency declined from 12,363 cases in 2000 to 11,360 in 2004.<sup>19</sup>

The percentage of students scoring below “Proficient” on all grade levels and subject areas of the Ohio Proficiency Tests and Ohio Achievement Tests decreased recently from 35.0 percent in 2002-2003, to 34.2 percent in 2003-2004, to 31.4 percent in 2004-2005.<sup>20</sup> Note: In 2004-2005 Ohio initiated testing in more grade

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	<p>levels and modified subject areas to comply with No Child Left Behind requirements. Comparisons among years should be made with caution since testing in 2004-2005 was a transition year.</p> <p>Over the past decade in Cuyahoga County, the number and percent of high school dropouts has decreased from 10.6 percent in 1990 (7,698 youth) to 9.6 percent in 2000 (6,721 youth).<sup>21</sup></p> <p>According to the 2003 Monitoring the Future Survey, nationally, current use of any illicit drug fell between 2001 and 2003: from 19.4 percent of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-graders to 17.3 percent.<sup>22</sup> However, one-third of students surveyed currently use alcohol, down 7 percent from 2001 but unchanged from 2002. Current cigarette use also declined from 20.3 percent in 2001 to 16.6 percent in 2003.</p>
<p>Influencing Factors Underlying Historic Trend Line (+/-)</p>	<p>Influencing factors underlying the rise of juvenile crime in the mid 1980s through the mid 1990s have been linked to the introduction of crack cocaine into urban communities, and changes in drug use patterns contributed to decline (Travis and Waul, 2002).<sup>23</sup> Academic improvements may be the result of significant reforms made at the state and district levels and some improved economic indicators. Declines in alcohol and in drug use is credited partially to media campaigns and media coverage (Curley, 2003).<sup>24</sup> After peaking in the 1990s, decreases in teen pregnancy are attributed to lower pregnancy rates among sexually experienced women 15-19 due to increased use of condoms and hormonal birth control (not due to higher rates of abortion or abstinence) (Darroch and Sheesha, 2004).<sup>25</sup></p>
<p>Life Trajectory</p>	<p>Have quality early learning experiences ⇒ Enter kindergarten socially, emotionally, and academically prepared ⇒ Develop positive relationships with peers and caring adults ⇒ Feel connected to a community supportive of personal growth and achievement ⇒ Succeed academically ⇒ Develop skills in preparation to transition to adulthood ⇒ Graduate on-time ⇒ Pursue further education/job training</p>
<p>Consumer Impact Strategy</p>	<p>Engage children and youth in a safe, appropriate community to create positive relationships that help them mature into adulthood.</p>
<p>Future Projection</p>	<p>Many child welfare indicators are linked directly to poverty. Substantial increases or decreases in Cuyahoga County's and the City of Cleveland's poverty rate are not anticipated as the high poverty rate is the result of 30 years of decline that has complex causes (Coulton, 2005)<sup>26</sup></p>

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**THE SAFETY NET:** Which of the 80 safety net core services are needed to empower consumers to positively alter their life trajectory?

*Stage One: At Risk*

**Primary Services**

- Adult/ Child Mentoring Programs
- Day Camp
- Therapeutic Camps
- Youth Development

**Supportive Services**

- Child Care
- Parenting Education
- Family Support Centers
- Preschools
- Tutorial Services

*Stage Two: In Crisis*

**Primary Services**

- Adult/ Child Mentoring Programs
- Day Camp
- Therapeutic Camps
- Youth Development

**Supportive Services**

- Adolescent/Youth Counseling
- Child Care
- Family Support Centers
- Mediation
- Parenting Education
- Preschools
- Teen Parent/Pregnant Teen Programs
- Tutorial Services

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<p><i>Stage Three: Stabilized</i></p>	<p><b>Primary Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adult/ Child Mentoring Programs</li> <li>• Day Camp</li> <li>• Therapeutic Camps</li> <li>• Youth Development</li> </ul> <p><b>Supportive Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adolescent/Youth Counseling</li> <li>• Child Care</li> <li>• Family Support Centers</li> <li>• Mediation</li> <li>• Parenting Education</li> <li>• Preschools</li> <li>• Teen Parent/Pregnant Teen Programs</li> <li>• Tutorial Services</li> </ul>
<p>Intended or Unintended Philosophy Underlying Service Delivery (i.e., assumptions about what will work)</p>	<p><i>Historic philosophy:</i> Services for youth characterized by the “deficit approach.” Programs for at risk or in crisis youth focused on interventions that assumed an existing problem lay with a deficit in the young person. The intervention sought to provide youth with skills or knowledge that would correct the deficiency. Such approaches failed to take into account the complexity of young people’s lives or the environment in which they still had to function (Connell et al, n.d.).<sup>27</sup> Focusing on deficits resulted in services that were fragmented and focused on isolated problems. Success was defined as reduction of specific problem behaviors (Community Network for Youth Development, n.d.).<sup>28</sup></p> <p><i>Current philosophy:</i> Leading view of services to youth focus on a youth development model where environmental supports and opportunities were recognized as being able to tip lives from risk to resilience. Young people are now seen as active participants in their ongoing development process which, rather than occurring "in a vacuum," is naturally influenced by the young person's environment and the supports they receive from family, peer group, school, and the larger community. Success is no longer defined in terms of the prevention or elimination of negative behaviors, but in terms of young people's healthy development (Community Network for Youth Development, n.d.).<sup>29</sup></p> <p>In 1990, The Search Institute developed a framework of 40 developmental assets that has been used widely to shape youth services.<sup>30</sup> With fewer assets present, youth have a greater possibility in engaging in risky behavior</p>

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	<p>such as drug use, unsafe sex, or violence. There are both external and internal assets that become the Search Institute’s building blocks of health development.</p> <p>Additionally, service delivery for at risk and in crisis youth is placing greater emphasis on the family (Kumpfen, 1999).<sup>31</sup> Earlier approaches to rehabilitation and therapy assumed that it was the youth who had the problem, not the family. The current approach finds it necessary to understand the family dynamics that influence the behavior of the child, since the family provides the initial level of social contact for that individual. It is essential that families understand their role in their child’s development and are prepared with the information and skills necessary to raise healthy and well-adapted children. It is incumbent upon our society to promote learning opportunities for families in this country.</p>
<p>What Works</p>	<p>Features of programs that promote positive youth development include the following according to the National Research Council and Institute of Medicine (2002)<sup>32</sup>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An emphasis on physical and psychological safety that will increase safe peer group interaction and decrease unsafe or confrontational interactions.</li> <li>2. An appropriate structure with limits and clear and consistent rules, expectations, and boundaries.</li> <li>3. Supportive relationships that engender warmth, closeness, caring, and support.</li> <li>4. Opportunities to belong regardless of gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or disabilities.</li> <li>5. An enforcement of positive social norms, such as rules of behavior or values and morals.</li> <li>6. Support for efficacy and mattering that empowers youth so they understand they can make a difference in their community.</li> <li>7. Opportunities for physical, intellectual, psychological, emotional, and social skill building.</li> <li>8. Integration of family, school, and community efforts that reinforce continuity and synergy in the child’s life.</li> </ol>
<p>What Doesn’t Work</p>	<p>The Surgeon General’s Report on Youth Violence noted the following practices as ineffective: for school-based programs, peer-led programs (including peer counseling, peer mediation, and peer leaders) have been shown to lack effect. Gun buyback programs have been shown to have no effect on gun violence.<sup>33</sup> Two approaches to working with high-risk youth have also been found to be ineffective: redirecting high-risk youth toward conventional activities or trying to shift the peer group norms of groups of delinquent youth. Because these approaches tend to group high-risk youths together, they can actually increase the cohesiveness of delinquent peer groups and facilitate delinquency training.</p> <p>There is considerable controversy around the teen pregnancy issue (Kirby, 2002).<sup>34</sup> Currently, there are no</p>

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	abstinence only programs with strong evidence that teens delay sex or reduce teen pregnancy; there is currently too little evidence to support that these programs work.																											
Community-wide Strategies to Impact Life Trajectories	Provide youth with opportunities to be safe, develop competence, form positive relationships within their families and with other adults and peers, and to become civically engaged.																											
First Call for Help	Between 2000 and 2004, there were 1,299 requests for services for children and youth needing developmental opportunities. Of these, 85 (7 percent) were unmet, meaning that there was no agency to which to refer callers. See Attachment 3: First Call for Help for more detail.																											
<b>RESOURCES</b>																												
Identified Resources 2003-04	<table border="1" data-bbox="800 695 1719 1036"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Identified Children and Youth Revenues</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3">As of 5/11/06</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total</th> <th>UW*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Adult/Child Mentoring</td> <td>\$1,859,499</td> <td>\$324,399</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Day Camp</td> <td>\$951,527</td> <td>\$302,665</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Residential Camp</td> <td>\$194,964</td> <td>\$166,964</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Therapeutic Camp</td> <td>\$128,500</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Youth Development</td> <td>\$4,333,081</td> <td>\$1,192,595</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td><b>\$7,467,571</b></td> <td><b>\$1,986,623</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* UW revenues are included in community totals.</p> <p>Note: This does not include all monies for this consumer group. See Attachment 4 for details and Attachment 5 for a Revenue Checklist.</p>	Identified Children and Youth Revenues			As of 5/11/06				Total	UW*	Adult/Child Mentoring	\$1,859,499	\$324,399	Day Camp	\$951,527	\$302,665	Residential Camp	\$194,964	\$166,964	Therapeutic Camp	\$128,500	\$0	Youth Development	\$4,333,081	\$1,192,595	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$7,467,571</b>	<b>\$1,986,623</b>
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Government Resource Trend Line	Mixed trends from various sources, but mostly increasing.																											
Future Direction of Government Funding	Funding for children and youth services comes from a variety of federal, state, and local sources. Funding trends are mixed. Funding for youth development programs is often patched together from various federal programs for child care development, compensatory or remedial education, assistance to families on welfare, and community and workforce development. Other funds come from local parks and recreation programs and from federal, state, or local agencies that seek to prevent violence, delinquency, drug use, school dropouts, or other negative youth-																											

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oriented problem.

The Community Development Block Grant is a large and flexible source of funding for a variety of locally initiated programs that can include services for youth and children. Funding for Cleveland has decreased substantially over the past several years. Nationally, the president's FY 2007 budget suggests a decrease in the CDBG by almost \$870 million from \$3.748 billion in FY 2006 to \$2.975 in FY 2007. Accountability and performance measurement requirements are likely to be future requirements for CDBG funding.<sup>35</sup>

A component of the No Child Left Behind Act - 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers (CCLC) is intended to provide expanded academic enrichment opportunities for children who attend low-performing schools. Tutorial services and academic enrichment activities are designed to help students meet local and state academic standards in subjects such as reading and math. In addition, 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC programs provide youth development activities; drug and violence prevention programs; technology education programs; art, music and recreation programs; counseling; and character education to enhance the academic component of the program. The Ohio Department of Education administers 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers through grants to local education and community agencies, faith-based organizations, universities, and other organizations that provide academic intervention services in math and reading. All activities are performed outside school hours. Appropriations for this program have decreased from a high of \$1 billion in 2001 to \$981 million in 2006. Funding to Ohio for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers has generally been increasing from \$9.8 million in 2002 to a high of \$33 million in 2004, and currently (2007) \$31 million. Currently there are 12 grant recipients in Cuyahoga County. Not all grants were initiated at the same time. Per a search of the U.S. Department of Education 21<sup>st</sup> Century CCLC Profile and Performance Collection System, funding in Cuyahoga County has fluctuated dramatically from \$2.5 million in 2003 to \$550,642 in 2006.

In addition to 21<sup>st</sup> Century Learning Centers, other sources of funding from the No Child Left Behind Act that can support youth development services could include Title I (general Title I, School Improvement, and Supplemental Educational Services), Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities, Comprehensive School Reform, and Innovative Programs; however, specific allocations from these sources for youth development programs as defined in this report are not available (American Youth Policy Forum, 2006).

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) block grants can also be used for children and family services if they meet the goals of the TANF block grant, which are aimed at family stability and sufficiency. Each year since 1999, the state of Ohio receives \$728 million in TANF funds. In 2005, the state allocated \$2 million to before and

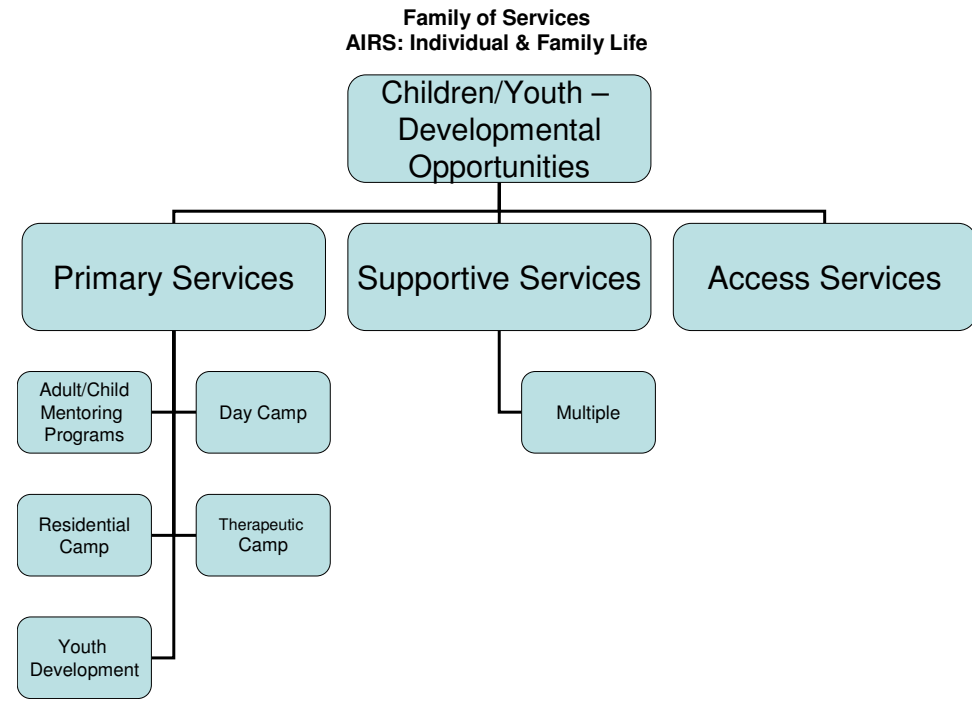
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	afterschool programs from TANF. Approximately \$18.8 million dollars in TANF funding was available for the Fall 2006 grant cycle.
Return on Investment	<p>According to “A Matter of Money: The Cost and Financing of Youth Development,” an investment of \$2.55/hour for 1,200 hours per year to develop youth into economically and socially viable adults plus a developmental education can result in a gain of \$10.51 for every dollar invested.<sup>36</sup></p> <p>Some costs of not investing in youth are their not performing well at school, dropping out of high school, becoming pregnant as a teenager, using or abusing drugs and alcohol, and participating in criminal activity.</p>

# ATTACHMENTS

## Attachment 1: Family of Services



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Attachment 2: Consumer Matrix

CORE SERVICES	SUB-CONSUMER GROUPS	ESTIMATED PERSONS IN NEED			ESTIMATED UNIVERSE OF POSSIBLE CONSUMERS		
		Description	Number	% of Total Population Families Households	Description	Number	% of Total Population Families Households
Adult/ Child Mentoring Programs	At-risk youth ages 5-17 below poverty who need adult companionship, guidance, and/or role models. (Poverty = \$20,650 for a family of four in 2007)	U.S. Census 2000, SF3 (P8)	47,213	3.4% Population	Including both realized and unrealized access, the estimated universe of possible consumers for Adult/Child Mentoring Programs is 9,443 youth ages 5-17. This assumes that 20 percent of youth access mentoring service through the formal social service delivery system (47,213 x 20% = 9,443).	9,443	0.7% Population
Day Camp	Children, typically between the ages of 5 and 17 years, who live in families below 200 percent of poverty level. (\$41,300 for a family of four in 2007)	U.S. Census 2000, SF3 (P8)	97,509	7.0% Population	Urban Institute study (Capizzano, 2002) found that 24 percent of children 5-12 years spent summers in day camps or recreational programs. This was applied to the population of 5 to 17 year olds under 200 percent of poverty.	23,402	1.7% Population

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Attachment 2: Consumer Matrix (continued)

CORE SERVICES	SUB-CONSUMER GROUPS	ESTIMATED PERSONS IN NEED			ESTIMATED UNIVERSE OF POSSIBLE CONSUMERS		
		Description	Number	% of Total Population Families Households	Description	Number	% of Total Population Families Households
Residential Camp	Children, typically between the ages of 5 and 17 years, who live in families below 200 percent of poverty level. (\$41,300 for a family of four in 2007)	U.S. Census 2000, SF3 (P8)	97,509	7.0% Population	It was not possible to identify a figure to estimate the number of would-be users of residential summer camps. The Urban Institute's National Survey of America's Families that 24 percent of children 5 to 12 years old spend their summers in a day camp or recreational program (Capizzano, Adelman, & Stagner, 2002). However, this study did not specify the percentage of those in residential camps.	N/A	N/A

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Attachment 2: Consumer Matrix (continued)

CORE SERVICES	SUB-CONSUMER GROUPS	ESTIMATED PERSONS IN NEED			ESTIMATED UNIVERSE OF POSSIBLE CONSUMERS		
		Description	Number	% of Total Population Families Households	Description	Number	% of Total Population Families Households
Therapeutic Camps	Children ages 5-15 with one or more disabilities.	U.S. Census 2000, SF1 (PCT26), SF4 (PCT69)	14,245	1.0% Population	A conservative estimate of 14,245 persons could need therapeutic camps, which is the estimate of persons between the ages of 5 and 15 with one or more disabilities. No information was available from funders regarding how many consumers between the ages of 5 and 15 have realized access to therapeutic camp programs. Due to the lack of available information, it is not possible to conduct a meaningful analysis.	N/A	N/A

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Attachment 2: Consumer Matrix (continued)

CORE SERVICES	SUB-CONSUMER GROUPS	ESTIMATED PERSONS IN NEED			ESTIMATED UNIVERSE OF POSSIBLE CONSUMERS		
		Description	Number	% of Total Population Families Households	Description	Number	% of Total Population Families Households
Youth Development	All youth 5-17 years old under 200 percent of poverty. (\$41,300 for a family of four in 2007)	U.S. Census 2000 SF3 (P8)	97,509	7.0% Population	According to the Afterschool Alliance (2004), 23 percent of all children in K-12 in Ohio who are not currently participating in a youth development program would be likely to participate in an afterschool program if one were available in the community, regardless of their current care arrangement. Applying this percentage to the 49,485 estimated unknown consumers is 11,382 would-be users. (49,485 x 23% = 11,382). • The estimated universe of possible consumers is 59,406, including both realized (48,024) and unrealized (11,382) access. Note that some youth may attend more than one youth development program.	59,406	4.3% Population

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Attachment 3: First Call for Help

Children and youth needing development opportunities											
CORE SERVICES	TOTAL REQUESTS					%Change*	MET				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Adult/ Child Mentoring Programs	77	86	127	82	77	0%	55	72	111	76	77
Day Camp	71	79	98	98	79	11%	71	76	95	97	75
Residential Camp	19	22	21	22	14	(26%)	19	21	21	21	13
Therapeutic Camps	26	15	16	28	21	(19%)	25	14	16	23	20
Youth Development	43	34	44	43	57	33%	41	34	42	42	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>242</b>

Children and youth needing development									
CORE SERVICES	UNMET					TOTALS 00-04			%
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Req.	Met	Unm.	Unmet
Adult/ Child Mentoring Programs	22	14	16	6	0	449	391	58	13%
Day Camp	0	3	3	1	4	425	414	11	3%
Residential Camp	0	1	0	1	1	98	95	3	3%
Therapeutic Camps	1	1	0	5	1	106	98	8	8%
Youth Development	2	0	2	1	0	221	216	5	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>7%</b>

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 4: Revenue Tables

<b>Adult/Child Mentoring</b>					
<b>Revenues as of May 11, 2006</b>					
Funder	Period	A		B	
		Identifiable Total Dollars Countywide		Total Dollars UW-Funded Agencies (Actual FY2004)	
		Amount	% of Total (A)	Amount	% of Total (B)
<b>Total - Contributions and dues (less UW designations)</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>109,181</b>	<b>10.98%</b>
1525 Foundation		15,000			
Cleveland Foundation, The		1,307,000		14,251	
Deaconess Community Foundation		35,000		10,000	
Gund Foundation, The George		50,000			
Jennings Foundation, Martha Holden		23,900			
Murphy Foundation, The John P		13,000			
O'Neill Foundation, The William J. and Dorothy K.				10,000	
Saint Ann Foundation		10,000		10,000	
Other Private Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified		15,000		29,150	
<b>Total - Foundations &amp; Trusts</b>		<b>1,468,900</b>	<b>78.99%</b>	<b>73,401</b>	<b>7.38%</b>
<b>Total - Special Events - Growth</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>226,018</b>	<b>22.74%</b>
United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland		22,000			
<b>Total - Federated Fundraising Organizations</b>		<b>22,000</b>	<b>1.18%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Justice Affairs				12,317	
<b>Subtotal Cuyahoga County Funding Sources</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>12,317</b>	<b>1.24%</b>
Community Development Block Grant	2004	44,200			
<b>Subtotal City of Cleveland Funding Sources</b>		<b>44,200</b>	<b>2.38%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
All Other Funding - Not Elsewhere Classified				75,000	
<b>Subtotal Other Govt Funding Sources</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>7.55%</b>
<b>Total - Contracts/grants from government organizations</b>		<b>44,200</b>	<b>2.38%</b>	<b>87,317</b>	<b>8.78%</b>
Private Pay/Fee for Service				11,857	
<b>Total - Program Service Fees</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>11,857</b>	<b>1.19%</b>
<b>Total - Investment Income</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>161,782</b>	<b>16.28%</b>

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 4: Revenue Tables (continued)

<b>Adult/Child Mentoring</b>					
<b>Revenues as of May 11, 2006</b>					
Funder	Period	A		B	
		Identifiable Total Dollars Countywide		Total Dollars UW-Funded Agencies (Actual FY2004)	
		Amount	% of Total (A)	Amount	% of Total (B)
<b>Subtotal Non - UWGrCle Support</b>		<b>1,535,100</b>	<b>82.55%</b>	<b>669,556</b>	<b>67.36%</b>
<b>Total - UWGrCle designations applied to program</b>		<b>57,893</b>	<b>3.11%</b>	<b>57,893</b>	<b>5.82%</b>
<b>Total - UWGrCle investment committee allocation</b>		<b>264,506</b>	<b>14.22%</b>	<b>264,506</b>	<b>26.61%</b>
John K. Mott Youth Fund Distribution Grant		2,000		2,000	
<b>Total - Special UWGrCle grants applied to programs</b>		<b>2,000</b>	<b>0.11%</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0.20%</b>
<b>Subtotal UWGrCle Support - 4001, 4701 &amp; 4703</b>		<b>324,399</b>	<b>17.45%</b>	<b>324,399</b>	<b>32.64%</b>
<b>Total Support/Revenue</b>		<b>1,859,499</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>993,955</b>	<b>100%</b>

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 4: Revenue Tables (continued)

<b>Day Camps</b>					
<b>Revenues as of May 11, 2006</b>					
Funder	Period	A		B	
		Identifiable Total Dollars Countywide		Total Dollars UW-Funded Agencies (Actual FY2004)	
		Amount	% of Total (A)	Amount	% of Total (B)
<b>Total - Contributions and dues (less UW designations)</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0.37%</b>
Britton Fund		13,000			
Cleveland Foundation, The		13,500			
Gund Foundation, The George		75,000			
Wean Foundation, The Raymond John		12,500			
Other Private Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified		6,000			
Hershey		10,000			
<b>Total - Foundations &amp; Trusts</b>		<b>130,000</b>	<b>13.66%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Total - Special Events - Growth</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>0.01%</b>
Jewish Community Federation		400,000			
United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland		10,000			
<b>Total - Federated Fundraising Organizations</b>		<b>410,000</b>	<b>43.09%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA)		5,000			
Other Cuyahoga County Funders - Not Elsewhere Classified				314,275	
<b>Subtotal Cuyahoga County Funding Sources</b>		<b>5,000</b>	<b>0.53%</b>	<b>314,275</b>	<b>11.58%</b>
Community Development Block Grant		58,200			
Other City of Cleveland Funders - Not Elsewhere Classified				8,351	
<b>Subtotal City of Cleveland Funding Sources</b>		<b>58,200</b>	<b>6.12%</b>	<b>8,351</b>	<b>0.31%</b>
Cities - Not Elsewhere Classified		45,662			
<b>Subtotal Other Municipal Funding Sources</b>		<b>45,662</b>	<b>4.80%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Other Third Party Billing				222,699	
<b>Subtotal Third Party Payee/Direct Bill</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>222,699</b>	<b>8.21%</b>
All Other Funding - Not Elsewhere Classified				10,101	
<b>Subtotal Other Govt Funding Sources</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>10,101</b>	<b>0.37%</b>

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 4: Revenue Tables (continued)

<b>Day Camps</b>					
<b>Revenues as of May 11, 2006</b>					
Funder	Period	A		B	
		Identifiable Total Dollars Countywide		Total Dollars UW-Funded Agencies (Actual FY2004)	
<b>Total - Contracts/grants from government organizations</b>		<b>108,862</b>	<b>11.44%</b>	<b>555,426</b>	<b>20.47%</b>
Private Pay/Fee for Service				1,476,958	
<b>Total - Program Service Fees</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>1,476,958</b>	<b>54.43%</b>
<b>Total - All Other Revenue</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>368,233</b>	<b>13.57%</b>
<b>Subtotal Non - UWGrCle Support</b>		<b>648,862</b>	<b>68.19%</b>	<b>2,410,922</b>	<b>88.85%</b>
<b>Total - UWGrCle investment committee allocation</b>		<b>302,665</b>	<b>31.81%</b>	<b>302,665</b>	<b>11.15%</b>
<b>Subtotal UWGrCle Support - 4001, 4701 &amp; 4703</b>		<b>302,665</b>	<b>31.81%</b>	<b>302,665</b>	<b>11.15%</b>
<b>Total Support/Revenue</b>		<b>951,527</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,713,587</b>	<b>100%</b>

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 4: Revenue Tables (continued)

<b>Residential Summer Camps</b>					
<b>Revenues as of May 11, 2006</b>					
Funder	Period	A		B	
		Identifiable Total Dollars Countywide		Total Dollars UW-Funded Agencies (Actual FY2004)	
		Amount	% of Total (A)	Amount	% of Total (B)
<b>Total - Contributions and dues (less UW designations)</b>			0.00%	117,797	13.84%
Britton Fund				10,000	
Cleveland Foundation, The		12,000			
Saint Ann Foundation				15,000	
Other Private Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified		6,000		136,700	
Other Corporate Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified				15,000	
<b>Total - Foundations &amp; Trusts</b>		<b>18,000</b>	<b>9.23%</b>	<b>176,700</b>	<b>20.77%</b>
<b>Total - Special Events - Growth</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>67,500</b>	<b>7.93%</b>
United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland		10,000		8,000	
<b>Total - Federated Fundraising Organizations</b>		<b>10,000</b>	<b>5.13%</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>0.94%</b>
State Department of Education				18,000	
<b>Subtotal State of Ohio</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>2.12%</b>
<b>Total - Contracts/grants from government organizations</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>2.12%</b>
Private Pay/Fee for Service				172,235	
<b>Total - Program Service Fees</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>172,235</b>	<b>20.24%</b>
<b>Total - Investment Income</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>14,917</b>	<b>1.75%</b>
<b>Total - All Other Revenue</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>96,567</b>	<b>11.35%</b>
<b>Total - Prior Period balances/interfund transfers</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>1.43%</b>
<b>Subtotal Non - UWGrCle Support</b>		<b>28,000</b>	<b>14.36%</b>	<b>683,916</b>	<b>80.38%</b>
<b>Total - UWGrCle investment committee allocation</b>		<b>166,964</b>	<b>85.64%</b>	<b>166,964</b>	<b>19.62%</b>
<b>Subtotal UWGrCle Support - 4001, 4701 &amp; 4703</b>		<b>166,964</b>	<b>85.64%</b>	<b>166,964</b>	<b>19.62%</b>
<b>Total Support/Revenue</b>		<b>194,964</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>850,880</b>	<b>100%</b>

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 4: Revenue Tables (continued)

<b>Therapeutic Camps</b>					
<b>Revenues as of May 11, 2006</b>					
Funder	Period	A		B	
		Identifiable Total Dollars Countywide		Total Dollars UW-Funded Agencies (Actual FY2004)	
		Amount	% of Total (A)	Amount	% of Total (B)
Abington Foundation, The		50,000			
Deaconess Community Foundation		19,500			
Other Private Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified		46,000			
<b>Total - Foundations &amp; Trusts</b>		<b>115,500</b>	<b>89.88%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland		13,000			
<b>Total - Federated Fundraising Organizations</b>		<b>13,000</b>	<b>10.12%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Subtotal Non - UWGrCle Support</b>		<b>128,500</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Support/Revenue</b>		<b>128,500</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>

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Attachment 4: Revenue Tables (continued)

<b>Youth Development</b>					
<b>Revenues as of May 11, 2006</b>					
<b>Funder</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>A</b>		<b>B</b>	
		<b>Identifiable Total Dollars Countywide</b>		<b>Total Dollars UW-Funded Agencies (Actual FY2004)</b>	
		<b>Amount</b>	<b>% of Total (A)</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>% of Total (B)</b>
<b>Total - Contributions and dues (less UW designations)</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>154,582</b>	<b>4.14%</b>
Abington Foundation, The		18,000			
Britton Fund		25,000			
Bruening Foundation, Eva L. and Joseph M.		85,000			
Cleveland Foundation, The		580,309			
Gund Foundation, The George		221,500		6,000	
Jennings Foundation, Martha Holden		27,000		10,000	
Murphy Foundation, The John P				2,500	
Nord Family Foundation, The		12,000			
Prentiss Foundation, Elisabeth Severance		15,000			
Wean Foundation, The Raymond John		41,600		7,500	
Other Private Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified		83,500		157,765	
Cleveland Indians Foundation				75,000	
National City Bank Foundation				1,000	
Sherwin-Williams Foundation, The		6,500			
Other Corporate Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified		9,000		5,500	
<b>Total - Foundations &amp; Trusts</b>		<b>1,124,409</b>	<b>25.95%</b>	<b>265,265</b>	<b>7.11%</b>
<b>Total - Special Events - Growth</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>57,866</b>	<b>1.55%</b>
Jewish Community Federation		130,000			
United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland		22,000		4,000	
<b>Total - Federated Fundraising Organizations</b>		<b>152,000</b>	<b>3.51%</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>0.11%</b>
State Department of Education		943,530		375,000	
Other State Funders - Not Elsewhere Classified				13,459	
<b>Subtotal State of Ohio</b>		<b>943,530</b>	<b>21.78%</b>	<b>388,459</b>	<b>10.41%</b>

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 4: Revenue Tables (continued)

Youth Development					
Revenues as of May 11, 2006					
Funder	Period	A		B	
		Identifiable Total Dollars Countywide		Total Dollars UW-Funded Agencies (Actual FY2004)	
		Amount	% of Total (A)	Amount	% of Total (B)
Justice Affairs		9,130		57,500	
<b>Subtotal Cuyahoga County Funding Sources</b>		<b>9,130</b>	<b>0.21%</b>	<b>57,500</b>	<b>1.54%</b>
Community Development Block Grant		835,285		36,651	
Other City of Cleveland Funders - Not Elsewhere Classified				100	
<b>Subtotal City of Cleveland Funding Sources</b>		<b>835,285</b>	<b>19.28%</b>	<b>36,751</b>	<b>0.98%</b>
Cities - Not Elsewhere Classified		76,132			
<b>Subtotal Other Municipal Funding Sources</b>		<b>76,132</b>	<b>1.76%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Other Third Party Billing				352,351	
<b>Subtotal Third Party Payee/Direct Bill</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>352,351</b>	<b>9.44%</b>
Cleveland Board of Education				102,008	
All Other Funding - Not Elsewhere Classified				49,355	
<b>Subtotal Other Govt Funding Sources</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>151,363</b>	<b>4.06%</b>
<b>Total - Contracts/grants from government organizations</b>		<b>1,864,077</b>	<b>43.02%</b>	<b>986,424</b>	<b>26.43%</b>
<b>Total - Membership dues under \$150</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>4,530</b>	<b>0.12%</b>
Private Pay/Fee for Service				524,586	
<b>Total - Program Service Fees</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>524,586</b>	<b>14.05%</b>
<b>Total - Investment Income</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>290,454</b>	<b>7.78%</b>
<b>Total - All Other Revenue</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>233,053</b>	<b>6.24%</b>
<b>Total - Prior Period balances/interfund transfers</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>19,295</b>	<b>0.52%</b>
<b>Subtotal Non - UWGrCle Support</b>		<b>3,140,486</b>	<b>72.48%</b>	<b>2,540,055</b>	<b>68.05%</b>
<b>Total - UWGrCle designations applied to program</b>		<b>27,555</b>	<b>0.64%</b>	<b>27,555</b>	<b>0.74%</b>
<b>Total - UWGrCle investment committee allocation</b>		<b>1,165,040</b>	<b>26.89%</b>	<b>1,165,040</b>	<b>31.21%</b>
<b>Subtotal UWGrCle Support - 4001, 4701 &amp; 4703</b>		<b>1,192,595</b>	<b>27.52%</b>	<b>1,192,595</b>	<b>31.95%</b>
<b>Total Support/Revenue</b>		<b>4,333,081</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,732,650</b>	<b>100%</b>

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Attachment 5: Revenue Checklist

Children and youth needing development opportunities									
Category	Administrator of Funding	Adult Child Mentoring Programs	Day Camp	Residential Camp	Therapeutic Camps	Youth Development			
Private Foundation	1525 Foundation	✓							
Private Foundation	Abington Foundation, The				✓	✓			
Private Foundation	Britton Fund		✓			✓			
Private Foundation	Bruening Foundation, Eva L. and Joseph M.					✓			
Private Foundation	Cleveland Foundation, The	✓	✓	✓		✓			
Private Foundation	Deaconess Community Foundation	✓			✓				
Private Foundation	Gund Foundation, The George	✓	✓			✓			
Private Foundation	Hershey Foundation, The		✓						
Private Foundation	Jennings Foundation, Martha Holden	✓				✓			
Private Foundation	Murphy Foundation, The John P	✓							
Private Foundation	Nord Family Foundation, The					✓			
Private Foundation	Prentiss Foundation, Elisabeth Severance					✓			
Private Foundation	Saint Ann Foundation	✓							
Private Foundation	Wean Foundation, The Raymond John		✓			✓			
Private Foundation	Other Private Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Corporate Foundation	Sherwin-Williams Foundation, The					✓			
Corporate Foundation	Other Corporate Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified					✓			
Federated Organization	Jewish Community Federation		✓			✓			
Federated Organization	United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Federal Government	Department of Agriculture (USDA)		x	x					
Federal Government	Department of Education	x							
Federal Government	Department of Health and Human Services	x							
State of Ohio	Department of Education					✓			
State of Ohio	Department of Job and Family Services		x						

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Attachment 5: Revenue Checklist (continued)

Children and youth needing development opportunities									
Category	Administrator of Funding		Adult Child Mentoring Programs	Day Camp	Residential Camp	Therapeutic Camps	Youth Development		
Cuyahoga County	Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA)		✓						
Cuyahoga County	Department of Employment & Family Services					x			
Cuyahoga County	Department of Justice Affairs					✓			
Cuyahoga County	General Revenue Fund					x			
City of Cleveland	Department of Community Development	✓	✓			✓			
City of Cleveland	Cleveland Municipal School District					x			
Other Municipal	Cities - Not Elsewhere Classified		✓			✓			
Other Municipal	Cleveland Heights/University Heights School District					x			
United Way Greater Cleve	John K. Mott Youth Fund Distribution Grant	✓							
United Way Greater Cleve	United Way of Greater Cleveland designations applied to program	✓				✓			
United Way Greater Cleve	United Way of Greater Cleveland investment committee allocation	✓	✓	✓		✓			
✓ = Revenue was identified specifically for this core service and the amount allocated in Cuyahoga County appears in the revenue table of the core service report.									
x = Revenue was identified from these sources, but no dollar amount is available because either it was not possible to obtain data for Cuyahoga County alone, or it was not possible to obtain data specifically for this core service because funding covers multiple core services.									

**NOTES**

1 2000 US Census – Long Form (PCT – 50).

2 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines

Persons in Family or Household	48 Contiguous States and D.C.	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$10,210	\$12,770	\$11,750
2	13,690	17,120	15,750
3	17,170	21,470	19,750
4	20,650	25,820	23,750
5	24,130	30,170	27,750
6	27,610	34,520	31,750
7	31,090	38,870	35,750
8	34,570	43,220	39,750
For each additional person, add	3,480	4,350	4,000

Source: *Federal Register*, 72(15): 3147–3148. January 24, 2007.

3 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (April 2002). HHS fact sheet: Promoting responsible fatherhood. Retrieved on May 26, 2006 from <http://fatherhood.hhs.gov/factsheets/fact20020426.htm>

4 NEO CANDO system, Center on Urban Poverty and Community Development, MSASS, Case Western Reserve University (<http://neocando.case.edu>)

5 NEO CANDO System, Center on Urban Poverty and Social Change, MSASS, Case Western Reserve University. (n.d.). Poverty and income: Family type by poverty status. Retrieved April 17, 2006 from <http://neocando.case.edu> Note: the 11,360 cases filed do not represent the number of juveniles; an individual juvenile could have multiple cases filed against him or her.

6 NEO CANDO System, Center on Urban Poverty and Social Change, MSASS, Case Western Reserve University. (n.d.). Vital statistics: Births to teens aged 10-19. Retrieved April 17, 2006 from <http://neocando.case.edu>. Note: the standard for measuring teen pregnancy is birth rate per 1,000 females of specific age range (usually 10-14, 15-19, or 10-19).

7 Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 53(9). Nov. 23, 2004.

8 Annie E. Casey Foundation. 2003). Kids count pocket guide: Teen births in America’s largest cities. Retrieved May 11, 2006 from [http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/pubs/teen\\_birth\\_final.pdf](http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/pubs/teen_birth_final.pdf)

9 Ohio Department of Education. (n.d.). Interactive local report cards: Performance index. Retrieved January, 2006 from <http://www.ode.state.oh.us/reportcard/>. Ohio has initiated additional tests to comply with Title I of the ESEA (No Child Left Behind Act). These new tests include the Ohio Graduation Test, Diagnostic Tests for K-2, and Achievement Exams, which were phased in completely in SY 2005-2006 as Proficiency Exams were phased out. In 2005-2006, students will ONLY be taking achievement and Ohio Graduation Test Exams (no more proficiency exams). The achievement tests are at more grade levels and in more subject areas than the old proficiency tests. This is the reason one sees such a large increase in the number of students taking tests in 2004-2005 when compared to years 2003-2004 and previously. Each subject area at each grade level is considered a different indicator of how well a district is performing. For example, the

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31 percent of students scoring below proficient in 2004-2005 represents the results from every student taking the exams at every grade level in every subject area. For example, one sixth grader would be represented in the calculation five times since he or she would have taken a reading, writing, math, citizenship, and science test and each subject area test by the same student would be counted separately.

- 10 Division of Adolescent Health. (2004). 2004 Cuyahoga County Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Department of Family Medicine. Case Western Reserve School of Medicine. Retrieved March 19, 2007 from <http://www.ccbh.net/pdf/2004YRBS.pdf>
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