

# Consumer Group Snapshot

## Persons or Households That Are Food Insecure

Consumer Category:  
**Basic Needs**



February 2007

<b>CONSUMER GROUP: Persons or households that are food insecure</b>	
<b>THE CONSUMERS</b>	See Attachment 1: Family of Services & Attachment 2: Consumer Matrix
<i>Stage One:</i> At Risk (Estimated Number/ Percent County Households)	Total households in Cuyahoga County, per the American Community Survey (2004): 557,873 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Food Insecure Households Without Hunger:</i> obtained enough food to avoid hunger, using a variety of coping strategies such as eating less varied diets, participating in federal food assistance programs, or getting emergency food from community food pantries or emergency kitchens. Two-thirds of food insecure households in 2004. Estimated 41,156 households in Cuyahoga County, 7.4 percent total county households in 2004.<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
<i>Stage Two:</i> In Crisis (Estimated Number/ Percent County Households)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food Insecure Households with Hunger: at least some time during the year one or more household members were hungry because they could not afford enough food. Some experienced the condition 9 months out of the past year and for a few days in each of those months. Some experienced just a single brief episode of hunger. 22,293 households in Cuyahoga County, 3.9 percent total county households in 2004.</li> </ul>
<i>Stage Three:</i> Recently Stabilized (Estimated Number/ Percent County Households)	Those who have adequate employment with benefits.
<b>Age by Generation</b>	Crosses generations
<b>Risk Factors</b>	According to the Millennium Declaration to End Hunger in America, the root cause is a lack of adequate purchasing power in millions of households, also known as poverty, low, or inadequate income. <sup>2</sup> <p>Associated factors according to the Food Research and Action Center<sup>3</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Households with incomes below the federal poverty line;</li> <li>• Households headed by single women with children;</li> <li>• Men living alone;</li> <li>• African American and Hispanic households, double the national average;</li> <li>• More common in central cities than suburbs; and</li> <li>• Unemployment: nationally, a one-percentage-point increase in the unemployment rate leads to about 700,000 more food stamp recipients in the first year and in the longer</li> </ul>

<b>CONSUMER GROUP: Persons or households that are food insecure</b>	
	<p>run, this increase leads to 1.3 million more food stamp recipients.<sup>4</sup></p> <p>Food distribution, e.g. low income persons without cars who have difficulty getting to grocery stores and thus purchase food at more expensive convenience stores.</p>
<b>Historic Trend Line</b>	<p>Increasing number of food insecure households 1999 to 2004</p> <p>Food stamp participation and costs have grown since 2000, primarily due to the economic slowdown that became a recession in 2001 and a rise in the number of people living in poverty.<sup>5</sup></p>
<b>Influencing Factors Underlying Historic Trend Line (+/-)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weakness in the economy for the bottom half of Americans:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Wage stagnation;</li> <li>○ Joblessness;</li> <li>○ Underemployment;</li> <li>○ Prices for health care, energy and other essentials rising faster than inflation; and</li> <li>○ Shrinking workplace benefits.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Family incomes fell and poverty rose in 2004.</li> <li>• There is growing inequality of income in the country.</li> <li>• There is growing economic insecurity for the bottom third of Americans.</li> <li>• There is inadequate reach of key supports like food stamps that nationally reach only 56 percent of eligible people, child nutrition programs, TANF, unemployment, and health insurance.<sup>6</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Life Trajectory</b>	<p>Food Insecure with hunger ⇒ Food insecure without hunger ⇒ Food secure with a safe, culturally acceptable, nutritionally adequate diet</p>
<b>Consumer Impact Strategy</b>	<p>To cut hunger and food insecurity in half by 2010, per the official U.S. commitment, and furthermore, to commit to ending both by 2015.<sup>7</sup></p>
<b>Future Projection</b>	<p>N/A</p>

Consumer Group Snapshot

**CONSUMER GROUP: Persons or households that are food insecure**

**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:**
- Emergency Food
  - Food Bank
  - Meals
- Supportive Services:**
- Child Care Food Program
  - Congregate Meals
  - Employment Preparation
  - Home Delivered Meals
  - Vocational Rehabilitation
  - Money Management

*Stage Two: In Crisis*

- Primary Services:**
- Emergency Food
  - Food Bank
  - Meals
- Supportive Services:**
- Child Care Food Program
  - Congregate Meals
  - Employment Preparation
  - Home Delivered Meals
  - Vocational Rehabilitation
  - Money Management

*Stage Three: Recently Stabilized*

Family and individuals have adequate food for a nutritious diet.

Intended or Unintended Philosophy Underlying Service Delivery (i.e. Assumptions about what will work)

*Historic:* Anti-Hunger approaches that primarily focus on federal food assistance programs or emergency food distribution.<sup>8</sup>

*New:* Community Food Security (CFS) encourages progressive planning that addresses the

Consumer Group Snapshot

**CONSUMER GROUP: Persons or households that are food insecure**

	<p>underlying causes of hunger and food insecurity at the community level (Hamm, Michael and Bellows, Anne., 2003).<sup>9</sup> CFS is an extension of food security, which occurs when all households have nutritionally adequate and safe food available to them, or the ability to acquire food in socially acceptable ways. CFS places the concept of individual or household food security directly in a community context, which implicitly recognizes the important role that the larger food system must play to ensure food security. The most commonly used definition of community food security is a “condition in which all community residents obtain a safe, culturally acceptable, nutritionally adequate diet through a sustainable food system that maximizes community self-reliance, social justice, and democratic decision-making.”</p>
<p>What Works?</p>	<p>The Center on Budget and Public Policy (CBPP) contends that the Food Stamp Program is both effective and efficient.<sup>10</sup> According to CBPP, food stamp benefits average just \$1 per person per meal. Further, food stamp error rates are at an all-time low, with over 98 percent of food stamp benefits going to eligible households. Lastly, food stamps are able to respond quickly to changes in the economy. Eligibility for food stamps is based on family size plus gross and net monthly income. For example, a family of 4 with a maximum net income (after shelter, child care, medical care, and other allowable expenses) of \$1,667 is eligible for a maximum allotment of \$518 per month in food stamps.<sup>11</sup> Community Food Security (CFS)<sup>12</sup> – Models in Hartford, Connecticut, the state of Oregon, and Chicago, Illinois. Common threads across the three models:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address the food and nutrition needs of low income households and communities;</li> <li>• Synthesize two or more fields, e.g. food production and nutrition education;</li> <li>• United rural and urban concerns as well as producer and consumer concerns;</li> <li>• Achieve multiple benefits, e.g. create new supermarkets in low income areas and provide job opportunities for neighborhood residents;</li> <li>• Incorporate community food system assessment, research, and planning into their work;</li> <li>• Take a systems approach to food system problems; and</li> <li>• Create a broader constituency for food system issues.</li> </ul>
<p>What Doesn't Work?</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Consumer Group Snapshot

**CONSUMER GROUP: Persons or households that are food insecure**

Community-wide Strategies to Impact Life Trajectories

Blueprint to End Hunger – Agenda:<sup>13</sup>

- Federal Government
  - Live up to the official U.S. commitment to cut hunger and food insecurity in half by 2010, and commit to ending both by 2015.
  - Invest in and strengthen the national nutrition safety net.
  - Invest in public education to increase outreach and awareness of the importance of preventing hunger and improving nutrition for health, learning, and productivity.
- State and Local Government
  - Strengthen local use of federal nutrition programs.
  - Invest in public education to increase outreach and awareness of the importance of preventing hunger and improving nutrition for health, learning, and productivity.
- Schools and Community Organizations (including faith-based)
  - Provide eligible children the full range of federal nutrition assistance programs, including free and reduced-price breakfast and lunch, after-school snacks and supper, the summer meals program, and the child and adult care meals program.
  - Ensure that all eligible children who wish to participate are enrolled in the school meal and child nutrition programs.
  - Invest in public education to increase outreach and awareness of the importance of preventing hunger and improving nutrition for health, learning, and productivity.
- Nonprofit Groups
  - Work to increase public awareness of the problem of hunger in the community and advocate for policies to end hunger.
  - Ensure that state and local governments take advantage of all federal nutrition assistance programs.
  - Educate low income people about their potential eligibility for nutrition assistance and help connect them with the appropriate programs.
  - Monitor program performance in food stamp offices, schools, and community.
  - Ensure that once families are connected with food assistance, they also have access to affordable nutritious food.
  - Continue to acquire and distribute balanced and nutritious food.
- Labor and Industry
  - Collaborate with government and community groups to connect low-wage workers to

Consumer Group Snapshot

**CONSUMER GROUP: Persons or households that are food insecure**

	<p>federal nutrition programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Contribute time, money, food, warehouse space, and/or transportation capacity to local anti-hunger organizations.</li> <li>○ Support workplace giving campaigns that target hunger.</li> <li>○ Advocate for improved public policies to end hunger.</li> <li>• Individuals             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Urge elected officials to do more to reduce hunger by improving and expanding the national nutrition programs.</li> <li>○ Become involved with local anti-hunger organizations by donating time, money and/or food.</li> <li>○ Raise local awareness of hunger by talking to friends and family, and working in your local community.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>																		
<p>First Call for Help</p>	<p>Between 2000 and 2004, there were 57,133 requests for services for food insecure families. Of these, 1,992 (3 percent) were unmet, meaning that there was no agency to which to refer callers. See Attachment 3: First Call for Help for more detail.</p>																		
<p><b>RESOURCES</b></p>																			
<p>Identified Resources 2003-04</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="997 954 1789 1193"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Identified Food Insecure Revenues As of 5/11/06</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Community</th> <th>UW</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Emergency Food</td> <td>\$538,000</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food Banks/Food Suppliers</td> <td>\$230,000</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Meals</td> <td>\$328,513</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>\$1,096,513</b></td> <td><b>\$0</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <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 Food Insecure Revenues As of 5/11/06				Community	UW	Emergency Food	\$538,000	\$0	Food Banks/Food Suppliers	\$230,000	\$0	Meals	\$328,513	\$0	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,096,513</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Identified Food Insecure Revenues As of 5/11/06																			
	Community	UW																	
Emergency Food	\$538,000	\$0																	
Food Banks/Food Suppliers	\$230,000	\$0																	
Meals	\$328,513	\$0																	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,096,513</b>	<b>\$0</b>																	
<p>Government Resources Trend Line</p>	<p>Mixed</p>																		

Consumer Group Snapshot

**CONSUMER GROUP: Persons or households that are food insecure**

Future Direction of Government Funding

According to the Food Research and Advocacy Center:

“The President’s FY 2008 budget proposals fall far short of the investments required to meet the health, education and nutrition needs of America’s vulnerable families, children and elderly. Some of the Administration budget proposals actually would worsen the situation for hundreds of thousands. Particularly in this Farm Bill reauthorization year, our nation’s families deserve a more significant commitment to address the nutrition needs of 35 million people in U.S. households facing a constant struggle against hunger.

“In the nutrition program area, proposed budget changes would have a net negative effect by:

- **“Reducing participation in the Food Stamp Program.** While modest positive changes to Program rules would add 98,000 people to the Food Stamp Program, other changes mean that 329,000 people in working families with children which are low-income but not receiving cash assistance would lose eligibility;
- **“Weakening the WIC program** by reducing access and quality of services to low-income mothers, infants, and children who are nutritionally at risk;
- **“Eliminating the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)** that provides nutrition assistance to more than 485,000 low-income elderly, children and mothers; and
- **“Eliminating the Community Food and Nutrition Program (CFNP)** that supports local efforts to help needy families obtain nutrition benefits.”<sup>14</sup>

FEMA's Emergency Food and Shelter Program was created by Congress in 1983 to help meet the needs of hungry and homeless people throughout the United States and its territories by allocating funds for the provision of food and shelter. The program supplements the work of local agencies already providing such help at the community level, and funds are distributed through a collaborative planning and allocation process with local providers. The purpose of the program is to provide emergency food (in the form of served meals and/or groceries) and shelter (such as mass shelter, one month's rent, or mortgage payment). Funding does not have to be exclusively for victims of presidentially declared disasters. Historical funding has

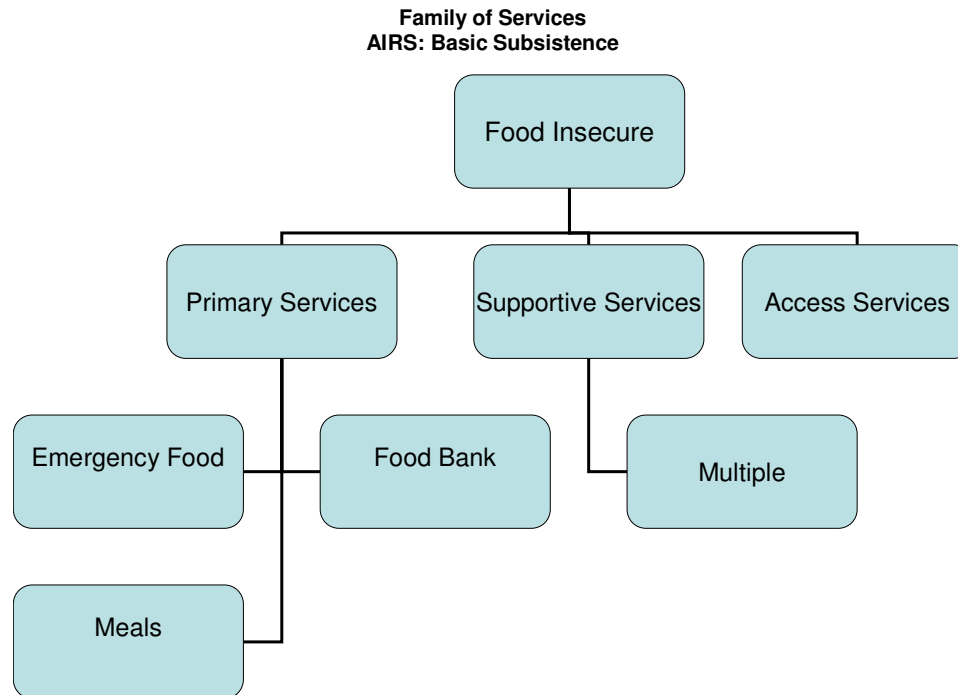
Consumer Group Snapshot

**CONSUMER GROUP: Persons or households that are food insecure**

	<p>been relatively stable. Funding trends are expected to be flat to decreasing. Below are funding amounts for the past four years for Cuyahoga County.</p> <p>Phase 24 (FFY 2006) -- \$838,179          Phase 23 (FFY 2005) -- \$843,885          Phase 22 (FFY 2004) -- \$817,711          Phase 21 (FFY 2003) -- \$843,864<sup>15</sup></p>
<p>Return on Investment</p>	<p>According to Olsen’s “The Importance of Nutrition on Aging and Health Care Cost and Outcomes” on the NYS Community Food, Hunger &amp; Nutrition Information Site:<sup>16</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For every \$1 invested in nutrition programs, \$3.25 is saved in health care costs</li> <li>• Cost of treating a malnourished hospital client is four times greater than costs for treating a well-nourished client</li> <li>• Seniors in poor nutritional status are more likely to need home care or be institutionalized</li> <li>• Nutrition is especially important for the elderly, because of their vulnerability to health problems and physical and cognitive impairments</li> </ul>

# ATTACHMENTS

## Attachment 1: Family of Services



Consumer Group Snapshot

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
Emergency Food	Persons who are food insecure, including low-income households that are in crisis and are either beneficiaries of exhausted USDA programs or are not eligible for USDA programs.	In 2000, Cuyahoga County classified approximately 65,163 households as food insecure, with each household having an average of 2.4 persons. Thus we estimate approximately 156,391 food-insecure persons (65,163 x 2.4 = 156,391). This is based on The Food Research and Action Center's "State of the States 2006" report which computed three-year averages between 2002 and 2004 and concluded that 11.4 percent of all Ohio households were food insecure. This percentage was applied to the county's households to obtain the total number of food insecure households. Only 80 percent of consumers of food banks in Greater Cleveland were food insecure. Accounting for the additional 20 percent (156,391 ÷ 80%) results in an estimated 195,489 persons. Approximately 92 percent of them were users of food pantries (emergency food) based on research by America's Second Harvest "2006 Hunger in America Study." (195,489 x 92% = 179,850). Thus in 2000, the estimated number of persons in need of emergency food in Cuyahoga County was 179,850.	179,850	12.9% Population	The estimated universe of possible consumers is the same as the estimated number in need.	179,850	12.9% Population

Consumer Group Snapshot

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
Food Banks/Food Suppliers	Food pantries, meal programs, emergency shelters, and other organizations that are the recipients of food gathered, sorted, stored and distributed from the food bank.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Consumer Group Snapshot

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
Meals	Persons from food insecure households.	In 2000, Cuyahoga County classified approximately 65,163 households as food insecure, with each household having an average of 2.4 persons. Thus we estimate approximately 156,391 food-insecure persons (65,163 x 2.4 = 156,391). This is based on The Food Research and Action Center's "State of the States 2006" report which computed three-year averages between 2002 and 2004 and concluded that 11.4 percent of all Ohio households were food insecure. This percentage was applied to the county's households to obtain the total number of food insecure households. Only 80 percent of consumers of food banks in Greater Cleveland were food insecure. Accounting for the additional 20 percent (156,391 ÷ 80%) results in an estimated 195,489 persons. Approximately 5 percent of them were users of food pantries (emergency food) based on research by America's Second Harvest "2006 Hunger in America Study." (195,489 x 5% = 9,774). Thus in 2000, the estimated number of persons in need of meals in Cuyahoga County was 9,774.	9,774	0.7% Population	The estimated universe of possible consumers is the same as the estimated number in need.	9,774	0.7% Population

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 3: First Call for Help

Persons or households that are food insecure											
	TOTAL REQUESTS					%Change*	MET				
CORE SERVICES	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	00&04	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Emergency Food	6,262	7,468	9,356	10,601	10,764	72%	6,052	7,239	9,107	10,318	10,575
Food Banks/Food Suppliers	22	34	41	33	28	27%	21	32	39	33	28
Meals	2,096	2,256	2,562	2,818	2,792	33%	1,940	2,121	2,436	2,594	2,606
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,380</b>	<b>9,758</b>	<b>11,959</b>	<b>13,452</b>	<b>13,584</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>8,013</b>	<b>9,392</b>	<b>11,582</b>	<b>12,945</b>	<b>13,209</b>

Persons or households that are food insecure									
	UNMET					TOTALS 00-04			%
CORE SERVICES	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Req.	Met	Unm.	Unmet
Emergency Food	210	229	249	283	189	44,451	43,291	1,160	3%
Food Banks/Food Suppliers	1	2	2	0	0	158	153	5	3%
Meals	156	135	126	224	186	12,524	11,697	827	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>57,133</b>	<b>55,141</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>3%</b>

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 4: Revenue Tables

Emergency Food 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)
Cleveland Foundation, The		10,000			
Reuter Foundation, The		20,000			
<b>Total - Foundations &amp; Trusts</b>		<b>30,000</b>	<b>5.58%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Catholic Charities Service Corporation		500,000			
United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland		8,000			
<b>Total - Federated Fundraising Organizations</b>		<b>508,000</b>	<b>94.42%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Subtotal Non - UWGrCle Support</b>		<b>538,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Support/Revenue</b>		<b>538,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 4: Revenue Tables (continued)

Food Banks/Food Suppliers Revenues as of May 11, 2006					
Funder	Period	A		B	
		Identifiable Total Dollars Countywide		Total Dollars UW-Funded Agencies	
		Amount	% of Total (A)	Amount	% of Total
1525 Foundation		50,000			
Cleveland Foundation, The		94,000			
Deaconess Community Foundation		15,000			
Murphy Foundation, The John P		10,000			
Prentiss Foundation, Elisabeth Severance		50,000			
Saint Ann Foundation		10,000			
Sherwin-Williams Foundation, The		1,000			
<b>Total - Foundations &amp; Trusts</b>		<b>230,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Subtotal Non - UWGrCle Support</b>		<b>230,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Support/Revenue</b>		<b>230,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 4: Revenue Tables (continued)

<b>Meals</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)
Britton Fund		50,000			
Bruening Foundation, Eva L. and Joseph M.		53,000			
Cleveland Foundation, The		2,300			
Murphy Foundation, The John P		3,000			
Saint Ann Foundation		21,000			
Sisters of Charity Foundation of Cleveland		10,000			
Wean Foundation, The Raymond John		20,000			
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. Foundation		1,000			
<b>Total - Foundations &amp; Trusts</b>		<b>160,300</b>	<b>48.80%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Catholic Charities Service Corporation		90,000			
United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland		7,000			
<b>Total - Federated Fundraising Organizations</b>		<b>97,000</b>	<b>29.53%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
FEMA-EFSB	2004	71,213			
<b>Subtotal Federal Government</b>		<b>71,213</b>	<b>21.68%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total - Contracts/grants from government organizations</b>		<b>71,213</b>	<b>21.68%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Subtotal Non - UWGrCle Support</b>		<b>328,513</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Support/Revenue</b>		<b>328,513</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 5: Revenue Checklist

Persons or households that are food insecure							
Category	Administrator of Funding		Emergency Food	Food Banker	Food Suppliers	Meals	
Private Foundation	1525 Foundation		✓				
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	Murphy Foundation, The John P		✓	✓			
Private Foundation	Prentiss Foundation, Elisabeth Severance		✓				
Private Foundation	Reuter Foundation, The	✓					
Private Foundation	Saint Ann Foundation		✓	✓			
Private Foundation	Sisters of Charity Foundation of Cleveland			✓			
Private Foundation	Wean Foundation, The Raymond John			✓			
Corporate Foundation	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. Foundation			✓			
Corporate Foundation	Sherwin-Williams Foundation, The		✓				
Federated Organization	Catholic Charities Service Corporation	✓		✓			
Federated Organization	United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland	✓		✓			
Federal Government	Department of Agriculture (USDA)	x	x	x			
Federal Government	Department of Health and Human Services	x	x	x			
Federal Government	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	x		✓			
State of Ohio	Department of Job and Family Services	x	x	x			
Cuyahoga County	Department of Development	x		x			
Cuyahoga County	General Revenue Fund	x	x	x			
City of Cleveland	Department of Community Development	x		x			
<p>✓ = 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.</p> <p>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.</p>							

## NOTES

- 1 Nord, Mark; Andrews, Margaret; Carlson, Steven. (2005). Household food security in the United States, 2004. For Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Retrieved on October 31, 2005 from [http://www.frac.org/Press\\_Release/10.28.05](http://www.frac.org/Press_Release/10.28.05)
- 2 The National Anti-Hunger Organizations. (2004, June). The millennium declaration to end hunger in America: A blueprint to end hunger. National Anti-Hunger Organizations.
- 3 Nord et al., 2005
- 4 Hanson, K. & C. Gunderson. (2002). How unemployment affects the Food Stamp Program. Washington, DC: United States Department of Agriculture Website found on August 17, 2005 at: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/fanrr26/fanrr26-7/fanrr26-7.pdf>
- 5 Center on Hunger and Poverty. (2002). The consequences of food insecurity for children: Evidence from recent scientific studies. Waltham, MA. Retrieved on August 16, 2005 from <http://www.centeronhunger.org/pdf/ConsequencesofHunger.pdf>
- 6 Nord et al., 2005
- 7 National Anti-Hunger Organizations. (2004). A blueprint to end hunger. The goal of the World Food Summit in 1996 is to reduce food insecurity in half by 2015. The official U.S. commitment is to cut hunger and food insecurity in half by 2010, and commit to ending both by 2015. Hunger-Free Communities Act of 2005: public-private partnership focuses on addressing hunger at the local level.
- 8 Nord et al., 2005
- 9 Hamm, Michael and Bellows, Anne. (2003, June). International effects on and inspiration for community food security policies and practices in the USA. *Critical Public Health*. 13(2): 107 – 123.
- 10 Rosenbaum, D. (2005). The Food Stamp Program is effective and efficient. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Retrieved on April 18, 2006 from <http://www.cbpp.org/3-10-05fa.htm>
- 11 Ohio Association of Second Harvest Foodbanks. (2006). Are you eligible for the Food Stamp Program? Retrieved March 7, 2007 from <http://www.oashf.org/2006%20FS%20Tool%20Kit/income%20insert%20for%20FSTK%20October%203%202006%20B.pdf>
- 12 Winne, M. (n.d.) Community Food Security: Promoting food security and building healthy food systems. Retrieved on April 18, 2006 from <http://www.foodsecurity.org/PerspectivesOnCFS.pdf>
- 13 National Anti-Hunger Associations (NAHO). (2004). A blueprint to end hunger. Retrieved on April 18, 2006 from <http://www.frac.org/Blueprint%20to%20End%20Hunger.pdf> <http://www.frac.org/Blueprint%20to%20End%20Hunger.pdf>
- 14 Food Research and Advocacy Center. (2007). Nutrition program changes in the president's budget. Retrieved March 7, 2007 from <http://www.frac.org/html/news/020707budget.html#fsp>
- 15 United Way of America. 2006. Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program. Retrieved April 20, 2006 from <http://www.efsp.unitedway.org/>
- 16 Olsen, Greg. NYS Community Food, Hunger & Nutrition Information Site. The importance of nutrition on aging and health care costs and outcomes. Retrieved on July 20, 2005 from <http://www.sensesny.org/CFN/sen5.html>



**United Way of  
Greater Cleveland**

1331 Euclid Avenue

Cleveland, Ohio 44115

[uws.org/CoreServicesPlanning](http://uws.org/CoreServicesPlanning)