

Consumer Group Snapshot

Persons or Households That Are Housing Insecure

Consumer Category:
Basic Needs



February 2007

CONSUMER GROUP: Persons or households that are housing insecure

DEFINITIONS

Homeless: The precise definition of “homelessness” and who is eligible for services varies from government agency to agency, and from program to program. HUD differentiates between a “chronically homeless person” (unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years) and a “homeless person” (individual lacks a fixed, regular night-time residence and is living on the street, in a car, abandoned building, etc.; in a shelter, transitional housing, permanent housing for homeless people; or if he/she is 7 days from eviction or exit from a short-term institution (less than 30 days) with no resources and nowhere to go).¹ The current HUD definition of homelessness, and the source of most government funding for homeless services, is limited to people who are on the streets or who are staying in shelters. It excludes people who are forced to live in other homeless situations, including people staying with others temporarily because they have nowhere else to go (“doubled-up”), and people staying in motels due to lack of adequate alternatives. Many advocates believe that many children and youth are excluded from being defined as homeless by HUD’s definition.² Single men, single women, families, youth, elderly, and veterans are HUD-defined homeless sub-populations.³ Note that children are not considered a separate sub-population of homeless.

The definition of homelessness contained in the education subtitle of the McKinney-Vento Act includes children and youth in motels and those who share the housing of others due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or similar reasons.⁴

Permanent Housing: Permanent housing is defined as housing that is intended to be the tenant’s home for as long as he or she chooses.

THE CONSUMERS

See Attachment 1: Family of Services & Attachment 2: Consumer Matrix

Stage One: At Risk (Estimated Number/
Percent County Population)

Total Households in Cuyahoga County per the U.S. Census (2000): 571,457

Heading Home Fact Sheet – Extremely Low Income Households:⁵

- “Extremely low income” is defined as households with income that is 30 percent or less than the area median income (AMI).
- 30 percent of AMI for this area was \$16,620 in 2000. AMI in the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County areas was \$55,400 in 2000.
- In 2000, 116,079 households representing 20.3 percent of all households in Cuyahoga County

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were “extremely low income” based on this criterion. Of these, 64,060 (55.2 percent) lived in Cleveland and 52,019 (44.8 percent) lived in the remainder of Cuyahoga County. There were only 83,552 renter-occupied housing units with rents below \$499/month. This includes rents in federally subsidized units. Typically, the lower the rent, the greater the likelihood that the unit is “substandard.”

- 35,706 households in Cuyahoga County had income of 10 percent or less of AMI in 2000– less than \$5,540 per year. This represents 6.2 percent of all households in the county. In Cleveland, 11.7 percent of all households reported income of less than 10 percent AMI—less than \$5,540—in 2000.
- In 2000, 75.5 percent of all Cuyahoga County households with annual income of \$16,620 or less carried significant rent burden (had rent and related expenses greater than \$416/month). 62.3 percent of very low income Cleveland households and 87.1 percent of very low income suburban residents carried significant rent burden in 2000.

Stage Two: In Crisis (Estimated Number/ Percent County Population)

Total Cuyahoga County Population per the American Community Survey (2005): 1,305,166
Total Families in Cuyahoga County per the American Community Survey (2005): 333,211

Per Facts on Homelessness in Cuyahoga County:⁶

- Based on a “point in time” count of homeless persons in January, 2005:
 - 2,198 homeless persons were identified, or 0.2 percent of the total county population in 2005. Of these, 1,208 were in emergency shelters, 738 were in transitional housing, and 252 were unsheltered and living on the street.
 - Of these, 147 were families with children or 0.01 percent of families in the county in 2005. It is not known how many people sleep in an overcrowded apartment or are “doubled up.”
- However, the number of people who used shelters and transitional housing during all of 2005 totaled 6,576, which does not include people on the streets.⁷
- The Northeast Ohio Coalition for the Homeless (NEOCH) also believes that there are another 2,000 “uncounted” people on the streets, in abandoned buildings, and in remote locations outside of the downtown area every night.
- In a background study prepared for Housing First, the Levin College at Cleveland State University estimated that the homeless population of Cuyahoga County most likely ranged between 12,546 and 18,122 persons per year or 0.9 to 1.4 percent of the county’s population in 2005. This includes persons who were episodically homeless and those who were homeless but unknown to the continuum of care.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEOCH believes that there are 25,000 people homeless in the year 2004, or 1.8 percent of the county’s population for 2004 (1,361,330). This includes people who do not seek shelter during the course of the year, but stay on the street or in condemned or abandoned buildings. • In December 2004, 1,317 homeless school children were served by Cleveland Public School’s Project Act. In December 2005, 1,375 children were served.⁸ <p>Other Facts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2004, there were 19,638 evictions filed in Cuyahoga County: 11,383 in Cleveland, 1,706 in Bedford, 1,231 in Parma, and 1,009 in East Cleveland.⁹ • In 2004, there were close to 10,000 housing foreclosures in Cuyahoga County.¹⁰
<p><i>Stage Three: Recently Stabilized</i> (Estimated Number/ Percent County Population)</p>	<p>Homeless persons who find permanent housing</p>
<p>Age by Generation</p>	<p>Crosses generations</p>
<p>Risk Factors (for homelessness)</p>	<p>Per Facts on Homelessness in Cuyahoga County:¹¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance Abuse (54.6 percent); • Long Term Homelessness (43.5 percent); • Mental Illness (21 percent); • Veteran’s Issues (17.3 percent); • Domestic Violence (9.4 percent); • AIDS (1.6 percent); and • Youth from Foster Care (0.6 percent). <p>Also Per Facts on Homelessness in Cuyahoga County:¹²</p> <p>People become homeless in Cleveland because of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High poverty rate; • Job loss/lack of employment opportunities, especially for low skilled workers and individuals with felony records; • High mortgage foreclosure rate- people lose homes;

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- Lack of affordable, decent housing for extremely low income persons;
- Lack of a sufficient amount of subsidized housing and long waiting lists;
- Scarce emergency funds to forestall evictions and utility cut-offs;
- Discharging people into homelessness from prison, mental health, health care, and substance abuse treatment facilities;
- No source of loans or other assistance for security deposits;
- Domestic violence; and
- Youth who “age out” of foster care at 18/19 with no transition plans.

Historic Trend Line

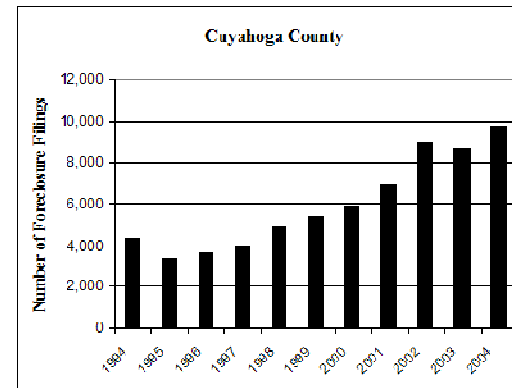
Based on data that the Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services submits to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development that is intended to provide a one night snapshot of homelessness, homeless persons at a specific point in time decreased slightly in Cuyahoga County.¹³

- 2003: 2,354
- 2004: 2,223
- 2005: 2,208

Housing foreclosures have been increasing in Cuyahoga County.¹⁴

Cuyahoga County Foreclosure Filings, 1994 - 2004

Year	Filings
1994	4,336
1995	3,345
1996	3,645
1997	3,989
1998	4,925
1999	5,387
2000	5,900
2001	6,959
2002	8,987
2003	8,666
2004	9,751



Source: Ohio Supreme Court

Prepared by Policy Matters Ohio

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Influencing Factors Underlying Historic Trend Line (+/-)	The “Housing First” Policy of Office of Homeless Services & partners and their continuum of care; trend to be watched.
Life Trajectory	Homeless ⇔ Permanent housing ⇔ Education, employment, family life
Consumer Impact Strategy	To end homelessness
Future Projection	Not available
THE SAFETY NET: Which of the 80 safety net core services are possibly used by the consumer group at different stages?	
<i>Stage One:</i> At Risk	<p>Primary Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Counseling • Landlord Tenant Assistance
<i>Stage Two:</i> In Crisis	<p>Primary Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless Drop-in Centers • Homeless Shelter • Housing Counseling • Landlord Tenant Assistance • Transitional Housing <p>Access Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical Expense Assistance • Medical Transportation <p>Supportive Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case/Care Management • Clothing • Comp Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment • Emergency Food • Employment Preparation • Ex-Offender Services • Family Violence Prevention

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Banks/Food Suppliers • Foster Home Placement • General Counseling Services (Outpatient Mental Health Facilities) • General Legal Aid • Group Homes for Dependent Children • Housing Counseling • Intensive Family Reunification Services • Landlord/Tenant Assistance • Meals • Mediation • Money Management • Parenting Education • Psychiatric Day Treatment • Residential Substance Abuse Treatment • Sexual Assault Counseling
<p><i>Stage Three: Recently Stabilized</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent, Affordable, Supportive Housing (Not currently a United Way core service) • Supportive Services – to be determined
<p>Intended or Unintended Philosophy Underlying Service Delivery (i.e., assumptions about what will work)</p>	<p><i>Historic:</i> Homeless persons and the community are best served by encouraging homeless individuals and families to be “off the streets” and by increasing shelter space & providing supportive services</p> <p><i>New:</i> Homeless persons and the community are best served by providing a sufficient supply of permanent, affordable, supportive housing and empowering homeless individuals and families to move to, and remain in, a home.</p>
<p>What Works?</p>	<p>The United States Interagency Council on Homelessness has developed a ten-year planning process to end chronic homelessness, including a step-by-step guide for communities to follow. The US Conference of Mayors, the National Association of Counties, and the National League of Cities have endorsed the plan. Ten-year plans are currently underway in some of the nation’s largest cities, including Chicago and San Francisco.¹⁵</p> <p>“The 10-year plan addresses the chronically homeless, the roughly 10 percent of the homeless population who are homeless for a year or more or multiple times over a several year period. The</p>

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	<p>chronically homeless tend to consume a disproportionate amount of resources due to their heavy use of costly public resources such as emergency medical services, psychiatric treatment, and detox facilities. By addressing the chronic homeless problem, resources will be freed up for other needs.¹⁶</p> <p>“Characteristics of High Quality Programs The ten-year plan considers both prevention and intervention strategies. Examples of successful prevention efforts include the centralization of funding and service delivery to increase coordination among all parties; dedicated resources to house individuals discharged from psychiatric care; and discharge planning protocols that prevent homelessness. Likewise, successful intervention strategies include permanent supported housing with low threshold access for homeless mentally ill people; direct access to permanent supported housing for frequent users of acute health systems; and Assertive Community Treatment, which relies on multi-disciplinary, clinically-based teams that engage people experiencing chronic homelessness on the streets and in shelters.”</p>
<p>What Doesn't Work</p>	<p>Programs can fail if they do not have a collaborative planning process, do not utilize research and past data when developing their plans, do not utilize a performance and outcome orientation, and do not involve stakeholders. Creativity and innovation are also important parts of the planning process.</p>
<p>Community-wide Strategies to Impact Life Trajectories</p>	<p>Trajectory to End Homelessness in Cuyahoga County:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering homeless persons to move to affordable, permanent, supportive housing. Provision of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Short term transitional housing (4-6 weeks) for homeless persons leaving hospitals, prisons, psychiatric treatments; ○ Specialized mental health and substance abuse treatment to reduce a major contributing factor to homelessness; ○ Consumer subsidies. • Developing permanent, affordable, supportive housing; and • Advocating for government funding for permanent, affordable, supportive housing for the homeless.
<p>First Call for Help</p>	<p>Between 2000 and 2004, there were 36,119 requests for services for those who are housing insecure. Of these, 1,636 (5 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>

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RESOURCES

Identified Resources 2003-04

Identified Housing Insecure Revenues		
As of 5/11/06		
	Community	UW*
Homeless Drop-in	\$291,469	\$165,669
Homeless Shelters	\$2,198,067	\$237,983
Housing Counseling	\$405,000	\$0
Landlord Tenant Assistance	\$432,935	\$46,421
Transitional Housing	\$7,321,187	\$176,687
Total	\$10,648,658	\$626,760

* UW revenues are included in community totals.

NOTE: This does not include all monies for the consumer group. See Attachment 4 for details and Attachment 5 for Revenue Checklist.

Government Resource Trend Line



Future Direction of Government Funding

The president is requesting a \$209 million increase for programs under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, boosting funding to \$1.536 billion.¹⁷ This includes \$285 million to renew rent subsidies for permanent supportive housing developed under the Shelter Plus Care program. In addition, \$200 million is being sought for the president's Samaritan Initiative to end chronic homelessness—including new grants for permanent housing paired with case management targeted to individuals and families experiencing long-term chronic homelessness. Finally, \$25 million is being requested as part of an interagency initiative on reintegration of criminal offenders returning from prison.

The Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA) offers Ohioans affordable housing opportunities for rental assistance to homeownership. OHFA, formerly a division of the Ohio Department of Development, became an independent state agency on July 1, 2005. OHFA provides access to financial resources for the development and management of affordable, safe, and sanitary housing. The agency's programs serve first-time homebuyers, renters, senior citizens, and other populations with special needs that otherwise might not be able to afford quality housing.

The agency's affordable housing programs are supported primarily by revenues raised through the issuance, private sale, and repayment of tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds as well as contract fees

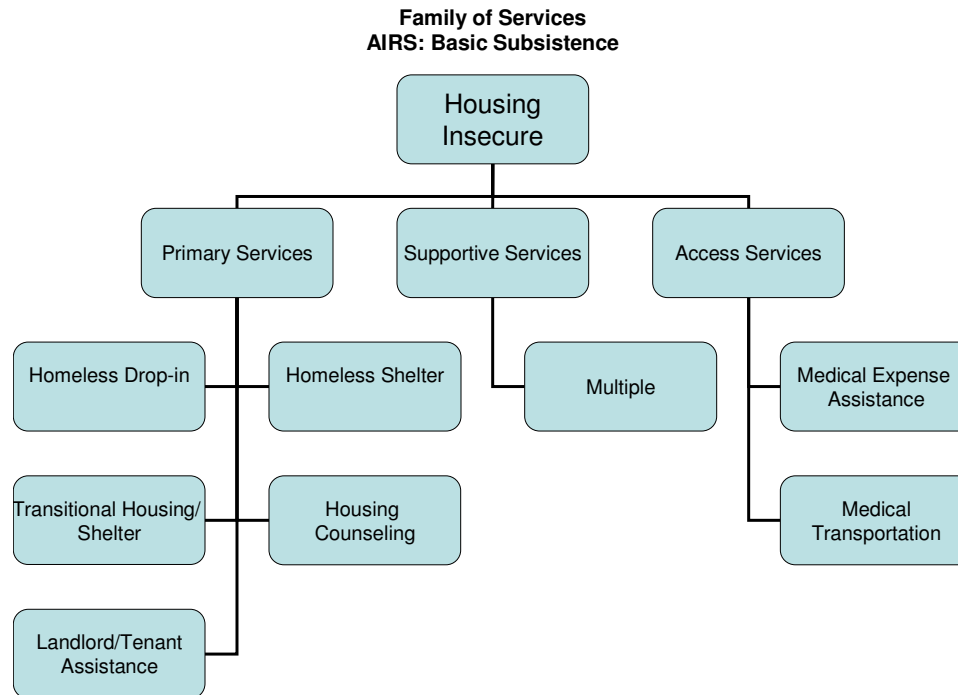
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	<p>received from HUD for the administration of housing assistance payments. OHFA is required to adopt an annual plan to address the state’s housing needs.</p>
<p>Return on Investment</p>	<p>In 1998, the <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> published a report that found homeless people spent an average of four days longer per hospital visit than their non-homeless counterparts in New York City. The study calculated the extra costs to be over \$2,400 per hospitalization.¹⁸</p> <p>The National Alliance to End Homelessness cited prison and jail expenses as a further cost of homelessness. Homeless men and women also tend to spend more time in prison than others, sometimes simply for loitering, which can be costly. The typical cost of a prison bed in a state or federal prison per year is roughly \$20,000. A two-year University of Texas survey of homeless individuals found that each homeless person costs the taxpayers over \$14,000 per year, predominantly due to jail costs.¹⁹</p> <p>In addition, the emergency housing of homeless men and women is expensive. The cost of an emergency shelter bed funded by HUD’s Emergency Shelter Grants program was over \$8,000 in 1994, which was more than the average annual cost of a Federal Housing Subsidy.²⁰</p> <p>In 1983, Congress created FEMA's Emergency Food and Shelter Program 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.</p> <p>Historical funding has 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 24 (FFY 2006) -- \$838,179 • Phase 23 (FFY 2005) -- \$843,885 • Phase 22 (FFY 2004) -- \$817,711 • Phase 21 (FFY 2003) -- \$843,864²¹

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
Homeless Drop-in Center	The unsheltered homeless.	This is based on the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients (1996) findings that, nationally, 31 percent of the homeless slept on the streets or in other places not meant for habitation within the last week, which is reflective of HUD's definition of the unsheltered.	4,960	0.4% Population	This is based on the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients (1996) findings that, nationally, 31 percent of the homeless slept on the streets or in other places not meant for habitation within the last week, which is reflective of HUD's definition of the unsheltered.	4,960	0.4% Population
Homeless Shelter	Sheltered homeless persons of all ages who have no permanent housing and need a temporary place to stay.	Heading Home, The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Ten Year Plan to Prevent Homelessness and Expand Affordable Housing: "A Five-Year Plan to Develop Supportive Housing for Long-Term Homeless Adults in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County." - estimated approximately 16,000 Cuyahoga County residents are homeless at some point in time during the course of a year. 1.1 percent total population.	16,000	1.1% Population	Cuyahoga County has a minimum unmet need for at least a total of 3,554 additional units, according to an analysis completed for the Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care, Office of Homeless Services, (NEOCH). They are considered the "would-be users," bearing in mind that families comprise more than one person. Including realized (6,004) and unrealized access (3,554), there is an estimated universe of 9,558 possible consumers.	9,558	0.7% 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
Housing Counseling	Households earning less than \$35,000 annually and who participated in the home ownership or rental housing market during the previous year focusing specifically on current or potential home buyers.	A conservative estimate of 52,101 households need housing counseling programs, which is the estimate of households below \$35,000 in annual income that have participated in the housing market during the prior year in Cuyahoga County. (U.S. Census 2000, SF3 (HCT 11))	52,101	9.1% Households	Based on available information about actual consumers, approximately 3,355 households have realized access to housing counseling programs. This is based on the Ohio Housing Trust Fund's estimate for 2005. According to the Cleveland Housing Network (2005), approximately 40,000 or more individuals are not obtaining this service because either they are not aware of the services, or more importantly, are not aware of the value the services offer to help them make better decisions when purchasing a home. These are the estimated would-be users. Including both realized and unrealized access, the estimated universe of possible consumers for housing counseling programs is 43,355. (3,355 + 40,000)	43,355	7.6% Households

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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
Landlord/ Tenant Assistance	Cost-burdened renter households, namely those paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing, who are in need of programs that provide assistance, information about rights, and support for rental housing disputes.	Renters with housing cost burden greater than 30 percent of income. In 2000, this represented approximately 37.4 percent of all renters. (U.S. Census 2000, SF4 (HCT59)).	78,638	13.8% Households	Estimated universe of possible consumers is same as estimated persons in need	78,638	13.8% Households
Transitional Housing/ Shelter	Homeless persons needing extended shelter (longer than two weeks but typically sixty days or more) and who indicate a willingness to participate in developing and implementing a case plan with a goal of eventual independent living.	Heading Home, The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Ten Year Plan to Prevent Homelessness and Expand Affordable Housing: "A Five-Year Plan to Develop Supportive Housing for Long-Term Homeless Adults in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County." - estimated approximately 16,000 Cuyahoga County residents are homeless at some point in time during the course of a year. 1.1 percent total population	16,000	1.1% Population	Cuyahoga County has a minimum unmet need for at least a total of 3,554 additional units, according to an analysis completed for the Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care, Office of Homeless Services, (NEOCH). They are considered the "would-be users," bearing in mind that families comprise more than one person. Including realized (6,004) and unrealized access (3,554), there is an estimated universe of 9,558 possible consumers.	9,558	0.7% Population

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Attachment 3: First Call for Help

Persons or households that are housing insecure																
CORE SERVICES	TOTAL REQUESTS					%Change*	MET					UNMET				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Homeless Drop-in Center	1,063	915	288	228	156	(85%)	1,047	907	286	222	153	16	8	2	6	3
Homeless Shelter	3,902	4,821	5,600	5,703	6,085	56%	3,600	4,477	5,288	5,394	5,869	302	344	312	309	216
Housing Counseling	96	71	84	45	37	(61%)	95	69	84	45	37	1	2	0	0	0
Landlord/Tenant Assistance	479	1,063	814	840	1,223	155%	479	1,060	813	833	1,214	0	3	1	7	9
Transitional Housing/ Shelter	283	416	504	617	786	178%	269	405	478	594	765	14	11	26	23	21
Total	5,823	7,286	7,290	7,433	8,287	42%	5,490	6,918	6,949	7,088	8,038	333	368	341	345	249

Persons or households that are housing insecure				
CORE SERVICES	TOTALS 00-04			%
	Req.	Met	Unm.	
Homeless Drop-in Center	2,650	2,615	35	1%
Homeless Shelter	26,111	24,628	1,483	6%
Housing Counseling	333	330	3	1%
Landlord/Tenant Assistance	4,419	4,399	20	0%
Transitional Housing/ Shelter	2,606	2,511	95	4%
Total	36,119	34,483	1,636	5%

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Attachment 4: Revenue Tables

Homeless Drop-in Centers 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)
Total - Contributions and dues (less UW designations)			0.00%	14,000	3.83%
Cleveland Foundation, The		1,500			
Gund Foundation, The George		50,000			
Murphy Foundation, The John P		3,000			
O'Neill Foundation, The William J. and Dorothy K.		30,300			
Other Private Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified		19,500			
Sherwin-Williams Foundation, The		500			
Total - Foundations & Trusts		104,800	35.96%	0	0.00%
Catholic Charities Service Corporation				93,900	
United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland		21,000			
Total - Federated Fundraising Organizations		21,000	7.20%	93,900	25.66%
Other Federal Funders - Not Elsewhere Classified				22,000	
Subtotal Federal Government		0	0.00%	22,000	6.01%
Other City of Cleveland Funders - Not Elsewhere Classified				57,800	
Subtotal City of Cleveland Funding Sources		0	0.00%	57,800	15.80%
Total - Contracts/grants from government organizations		0	0.00%	79,800	21.81%
Total - All Other Revenue			0.00%	12,500	3.42%
Subtotal Non - UWGrCle Support		125,800	43.16%	200,200	54.72%
Total - UWGrCle investment committee allocation		165,669	56.84%	165,669	45.28%
Subtotal UWGrCle Support - 4001, 4701 & 4703		165,669	56.84%	165,669	45.28%
Total Support/Revenue		291,469	100%	365,869	100%

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Attachment 4: Revenue Tables (continued)

Homeless Shelters					
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)
Total - Contributions and dues (less UW designations)			0.00%	10,370	0.67%
Abington Foundation, The		15,000			
Bruening Foundation, Eva L. and Joseph M.		35,000			
Other Private Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified				16,250	
Total - Foundations & Trusts		50,000	2.27%	16,250	1.06%
Jewish Community Federation		50,000			
United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland		10,000			
Total - Federated Fundraising Organizations		60,000	2.73%		
Department of Agriculture (USDA)				84,272	
Department of Health and Human Services (TANF)	2004	112,000			
Department of Housing and Urban Development				318,054	
Emergency Shelter Grant	2004	780,000			
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	2004	327,084		30,465	
Subtotal Federal Government		1,219,084	55.46%	432,791	28.15%
Department of Development (includes CSBG)				237,175	
Subtotal State of Ohio				237,175	15.43%
Community Development Block Grant	2004	631,000		151,590	
Other City of Cleveland Funders - Not Elsewhere Classified				214,536	
Subtotal City of Cleveland Funding Sources		631,000	28.71%	366,126	23.81%
Total - Contracts/grants from government organizations		1,850,084	84.17%	1,036,092	67.39%
Total - Investment Income				25,944	1.69%
Total - All Other Revenue				210,876	13.72%
Subtotal Non - UWGrCle Support		1,960,084	89.17%	1,299,532	84.52%
Total - UWGrCle designations applied to program		12,567	0.57%	12,567	0.82%
Total - UWGrCle investment committee allocation		225,416	10.26%	225,416	14.66%
Subtotal UWGrCle Support - 4001, 4701 & 4703		237,983	10.83%	237,983	15.48%
Total Support/Revenue		2,198,067	100.00%	1,537,515	100.00%

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Attachment 4: Revenue Tables (continued)

Housing Counseling					
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		30,000			
Deaconess Community Foundation		25,000			
Murphy Foundation, The John P		10,000			
Saint Ann Foundation		30,000			
Wean Foundation, The Raymond John		30,000			
Total - Foundations & Trusts		125,000	30.86%	0	N/A
Department of Development (includes CSBG)	2004	80,000			
Subtotal State of Ohio		80,000	19.75%	0	N/A
Community Development Block Grant	2004	200,000			
Subtotal City of Cleveland Funding Sources		200,000	49.38%	0	N/A
Total - Contracts/grants from government organizations		280,000	69.14%	0	N/A
Subtotal Non - UWGrCle Support		405,000	100%	0	N/A
Total Support/Revenue		405,000	100%	0	N/A

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Attachment 4: Revenue Tables (continued)

Landlord/Tenant Assistance					
Revenues as of May 11, 2006					
Funder	Period	A		B	
		Total Dollars Countywide		Total Dollars UW-Funded Agencies (Actual FY2004)	
		Amount	% of Total (A)	Amount	% of Total (B)
Total - Contributions and dues (less UW designations)			0.00%	3,000	0.85%
Cleveland Foundation,The				8,000	
Deaconess Community Foundation		60,000			
Sisters of Charity Foundation of Cleveland				40,000	
Other Private Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified				42,000	
Total - Foundations & Trusts		60,000	13.86%	90,000	25.50%
Department of Development (includes CSBG)				25,000	
Subtotal State of Ohio		0	0.00%	25,000	7.08%
Council for Economic Opportunities in Greater Cleveland (CEOGC)	2004	72,296			
Department of Development				30,000	
Office of Homeless Services	2004	254,218			
Other Cuyahoga County Funders - Not Elsewhere Classified				45,000	
Subtotal Cuyahoga County Funding Sources		326,514	75.42%	75,000	21.25%
Other City of Cleveland Funders - Not Elsewhere Classified				90,000	
Subtotal City of Cleveland Funding Sources		0	0.00%	90,000	25.50%
Cities - Not Elsewhere Classified				23,500	
Subtotal Other Municipal Funding Sources		0	0.00%	23,500	6.66%
Total - Contracts/grants from government organizations		326,514	75.42%	213,500	60.50%
Subtotal Non - UWGrCle Support		386,514	89.28%	306,500	86.85%
Total - UWGrCle designations applied to program		3,000	0.69%	3,000	0.85%
Total - UWGrCle investment committee allocation		43,421	10.03%	43,421	12.30%
Subtotal UWGrCle Support - 4001, 4701 & 4703		46,421	10.72%	46,421	13.15%
Total Support/Revenue		432,935	100.00%	352,921	100.00%

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 4: Revenue Tables (continued)

Transitional Shelter					
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)
Total - Contributions and dues (less UW designations)			0.00%	72,193	4.05%
Abington Foundation, The		25,000		10,000	
Britton Fund				50,000	
Bruening Foundation, Eva L. and Joseph M.		91,000			
Deaconess Community Foundation		100,000		50,000	
Gund Foundation, The George		50,000			
Murphy Foundation, The John P		18,000			
Reuter Foundation, The		26,000			
Saint Ann Foundation		35,000			
Saint Luke's Foundation				47,000	
White Foundation, The Thomas H.				10,000	
Woodruff Foundation, The		15,000			
Other Private Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified				134,220	
Sherwin-Williams Foundation, The		500			
Total - Foundations & Trusts		360,500	4.92%	301,220	16.89%
Total - Special Events - Growth				27,069	1.52%
United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland		13,000			
Total - Federated Fundraising Organizations		13,000	0.18%		
Department of Housing and Urban Development	2004	5,600,000		506,182	
Emergency Shelter Grant	2004	119,000			
Subtotal Federal Government		5,719,000	78.12%	506,182	28.38%
Department of Development (includes CSBG)				265,400	
Ohio Trust Fund	2004	1,052,000			
Subtotal State of Ohio		1,052,000	14.37%	265,400	14.88%
Community Services Block Grant Program				20,000	
Subtotal Cuyahoga County Funding Sources				20,000	1.12%

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 4: Revenue Tables (continued)

Transitional Shelter					
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)
Community Development Block Grant				39,646	
Other City of Cleveland Funders - Not Elsewhere Classified				100,000	
Subtotal City of Cleveland Funding Sources				139,646	7.83%
All Other Funding - Not Elsewhere Classified				30,830	
Subtotal Other Govt Funding Sources				30,830	1.73%
Total - Contracts/grants from government organizations		6,771,000	92.49%	962,058	53.93%
Total - Investment Income			0.00%	98,717	5.53%
Total - All Other Revenue			0.00%	145,839	8.18%
Subtotal Non - UWGrCle Support		7,144,500	97.59%	1,607,096	90.09%
Total - UWGrCle designations applied to program		40,071	0.55%	40,071	2.25%
Total - UWGrCle investment committee allocation		136,616	1.87%	136,616	7.66%
Subtotal UWGrCle Support - 4001, 4701 & 4703		176,687	2.41%	176,687	9.91%
Total Support/Revenue		7,321,187	100%	1,783,783	100%

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 5: Revenue Checklist

Persons or households that are housing insecure									
Category	Administrator of Funding		Homeless Drop-in Center	Homeless Shelter	Housing Counseling	Landlord/Tenant Assistance	Transitional Housing/ Shelter		
Private Foundation	Abington Foundation, The		✓				✓		
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	Murphy Foundation, The John P	✓		✓			✓		
Private Foundation	O'Neill Foundation, The William J. and Dorothy K.	✓							
Private Foundation	Reuter Foundation, The						✓		
Private Foundation	Saint Ann Foundation			✓			✓		
Private Foundation	Wean Foundation, The Raymond John			✓					
Private Foundation	Woodruff Foundation, The						✓		
Private Foundation	Other Private Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified	✓							
Corporate Foundation	Sherwin-Williams Foundation, The	✓					✓		
Federated Organization	Jewish Community Federation		✓						
Federated Organization	United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland	✓	✓				✓		
Federal Government	Department of Health and Human Services		✓			x			
Federal Government	Department of Housing and Urban Development				x		✓		
Federal Government	Department of Veterans' Affairs						x		
Federal Government	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	x	✓				✓		
State of Ohio	Department of Development (includes CSBG)			✓					
State of Ohio	Trust Fund		x	x			✓		
Cuyahoga County	Department of Development	x	x			x			
Cuyahoga County	General Revenue Fund		x						
Cuyahoga County	Office of Homeless Services					✓			

Consumer Group Snapshot

Attachment 5: Revenue Checklist (continued)

Persons or households that are housing insecure									
Category	Administrator of Funding	Homeless Drop-in Center	Homeless Shelter	Housing Counseling	Landlord/Tenant Assistance	Transitional Housing/ Shelter			
City of Cleveland	Department of Community Development	x	✓	✓	x				
Other	Council for Economic Opportunities in Greater Cleveland (CEOGC)				✓				
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	✓	✓		✓	✓			
<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

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- 14 Policy Matters Ohio. (2005). Cuyahoga County foreclosure filings 1994-2004.
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