

# Core Service Report

## Day Camps

Consumer Category:  
**Age**

Primary Consumer Group:  
**Children and Youth Needing  
Developmental Opportunities**



February 2007

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## **COMPANION REPORTS**

In addition to the information included in this report, a report of the other core services (80 in total), community leader key informant interviews, United Way - First Call for Help staff focus groups, consumer snapshots, and e-survey of United Way funded executive directors, board presidents, and United Way Community Investment staff are available at <http://www.uws.org>.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We are grateful to the multiple public and private funders, provider agencies, experts in the various fields of interest, staff of United Way of Greater Cleveland for their assistance, support, information, and insight.

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# SNAPSHOT

**AIRS Code Level I: P – Individual & Family Life**

**AIRS Code Level II: PL – Leisure Activities**

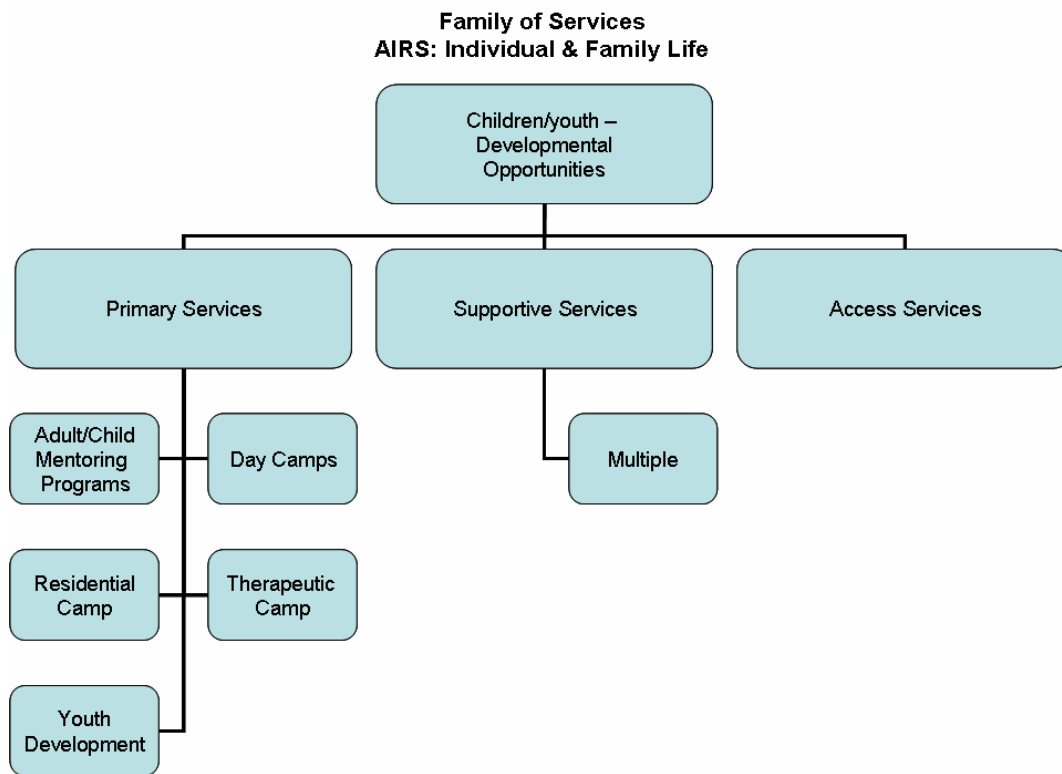
**Core Service: Day Camps PL-640.150-18**

**Investment Committee: Strong Families = Successful Children**

**Cluster: Child & Family Services**

**AIRS Definition:** Programs that provide creative recreational experiences in cooperative indoor and/or outdoor group living for children, usually age four to thirteen, who are transported to the site each morning and return to their homes at the end of each day. Transportation may be provided by the program or may be the responsibility of the family.

Day Camp Programs are a part of a family of services for children and youth needing developmental opportunities. It is one of five services for this consumer group. (See figure below.)



*Core Service Environment*

Beyond academics, young people need exposure to different environments and different experiences that enable them to socialize in out-of-school situations with a wider variety of individuals. This includes experiential learning that enhances academic skills, builds character, provides outdoor education, and promotes positive behavior, self-confidence, and healthy risk-taking. Increasingly families are using camps to supplement other child care arrangements.

No longer viewed merely as places for children to “decompress” and have fun during out-of-school time, camps have embraced the concept of whole-child development. They are assuming a greater role in year-round education and youth development. Non-summertime out-of-school camp experiences are also important contributors to learning.

Youth development experts have long recognized the value that a positive camp experiences can provide. Dr. Peter Scales, senior fellow at the Search Institute, says, “The biggest plus of camp is that camps help young people discover and explore their talents, interests, and values. Kids who have had these kinds of (camp) experiences end up being healthier and have less problems which concern us all.”

In addition to the increase of children with disabilities being mainstreamed into camps, many new camps have opened to provide specialized services to children with special medical needs.

Year-round use of camp facilities is a growing trend. Programs are evolving from spring and fall ancillary weekends to winterized full-service operations seven days a week. Many camps work with schools to provide environmental education during the school year, year-round program and food services, and have some year-round staff.

The American Camp Association (ACA) actively promotes and supports camp safety. They provide camps and their leaders with well-tested programs and services that advance a continually improving process that goes well beyond fundamental protection. For assurance of fundamental protection, ACA believes state governments are better able than the federal government to determine levels of care for organized camp operations. Furthermore, they believe states should collaborate with non-governmental national organizations, such as ACA, in order to further advance a higher level of care and well-being during the camp experience.

Ohio’s minimum wage law passed in November of 2006, with 57 percent of the vote raising the minimum wage from \$5.15 to \$6.85. Camp organizations were concerned that this would significantly affect their organizations’ budgets as they often rely on youth for camp counselors. On Dec 27, 2006, both the Ohio House of Representatives and the Ohio Senate passed Sub HB 690, which specified a number of exemptions for the higher minimum wage, including workers at youth camps. Governor Taft signed the bill into law on January 2, 2007. However, the constitutionality of the bill may be called into question.

#### *Core Service Consumers*

The target population addressed in this core service report is 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)

Nationally, the camper profile is as follows:

- Female campers account for 55 percent of total enrollment (ACA, 2005b).
- Most of the children at day camp were Caucasian (81 percent), followed by African American (8.4 percent), Hispanic (4.7 percent) and Asian (2.4 percent).
- The children attended day camp for about two weeks (average: 3.2 weeks) but 32 percent attended for just one week.
- Sixty-two percent of the day campers were returning campers (Bialeschki, 2005).

ACA reports that more children are coming to camp with medications and allergies. The rates of asthma and chronic bronchitis increased from 3 percent in 1981 to 6 percent in 2001 (Child Trends, Data Bank in ACA Trend Fact Sheet, 2006).

In 2000, 97,509 Cuyahoga County persons in the 5- to 17-year-old range were living at below 200 percent of poverty level. This population is expected to decrease to 84,104 by the year 2015, primarily because of shifts in the county's population.

#### *Core Service Delivery*

The definition of the core service for this report is: programs that provide creative recreational experiences in cooperative outdoor group living for children who are transported to the site each morning and return to their homes at the end of each day. These camps are most often offered during the summer as a safe and educational option while children are out of school. However, they can be offered on weekends during the year or after school, typically in conjunction with formal after-school programs.

According to the American Camping Association (ACA) Trend Fact Sheet (2005a), most (88 percent) ACA-accredited camps offer swimming, 55 percent include team building exercises, 41 percent offer horseback riding, 22 percent offer wilderness programs, and 13 percent engage in community services. Of the estimated 12,000 camps in the U.S., approximately 7,000 are resident camps and 5,000 are day camps. The number of day camps in the U.S. has grown by nearly 90 percent in the past 20 years.

Based on United Way - First Call for Help's (FCFH) database (2004), there are 58 day camp program providers operating from 76 different sites, 23 of which are government and 35 are nonprofit. In FY 2004, United Way funded 3 providers. FCFH call data shows an increase in the number of total requests for day camp programs in the county: from 71 in 2000 to 79 in 2004 (11 percent). Over the same five-year period, FCFH had 425 requests for information about day camps. Of these requests, they were able to make referrals to 97 percent of callers.

While it has been suggested that camping experiences produce positive outcomes for children, there is very little government or public financial support for these programs. Instead, the financial burden tends to fall on the families that willingly save for summer camp for their children.

Based on available data, the majority of funding for day camps in Cuyahoga County comes from two federated funding organizations: the Jewish Community Federation and the United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland.

Between 2002 and 2004, funding for day camps through the City of Cleveland Community Development Block Grant increased from \$5,000 to \$58,200.

As of May 11, 2006, 2006, \$951,527 in revenues for day camps has been identified countywide. Forty-three percent of the revenues are from federated organizations and nearly 14 percent are from foundation support. Government funding provides 6 percent of the total countywide funding. United Way of Greater Cleveland's funds account for nearly 32 percent of the total from Investment Committee allocations and designations.

Day camp fees range from \$75 to \$300 per week and \$201 to \$400 per week for resident camps. Nearly 65 percent of ACA-accredited camps offer some level of financial aid to over one million children from economically challenged families, have special medical needs, or special situations that might preclude them from attending camp.

#### *What Works; What Doesn't*

A study conducted by the American Camping Association found that children's growth is not associated with session length, camp director tenure, staff tenure, or the weekly camp fee. However, the researchers noted that the study only included ACA-accredited camps, which already meet the high ACA industry standards (Philliber Research Associates, 2005).

In a meta-analysis conducted on behalf of the American Camping Association, Marsh (1999) concluded that an organized camping experience has a positive effect on the self-construct of youth; a bigger effect is made on younger campers, and the effect can be made in a short period of time.

The American Camping Association (ACA) established camping standards that are recognized by courts of law and government regulators. Day camp programs that care for school age children for less than seven hours a day during public school vacations only, and with 50 percent of activities occurring outdoors, must be registered with the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services. If the program receives public funds, it must meet American Camping Association accreditation standards or be approved by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services. Approximately 250 child day camps register with the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services each year.

#### *Gap Analysis*

The estimated universe of possible consumers is 23,402, including both realized (2,495) and unrealized (20,907) access.

## I. FOREWORD

### INTRODUCTION

United Way of Greater Cleveland (UW), in partnership with the Cuyahoga County Board of Commissioners, has initiated a large scale core service planning process to generate data and engage in community-wide dialogue about the community's safety net of core service and consumer needs in the Greater Cleveland area. In addition, UW envisions this process as an opportunity to better understand its role in the community and its long term capacity to improve the lives of Greater Clevelanders.

The primary goal of the Cuyahoga County core service research is to identify consumer needs and assess whether there are service gaps/duplications on a community-wide level. The findings from this research will guide future funding decisions at UW, and they will also be used to stimulate dialogue with other funders and groups in the community. United Way intends to continue to fund a broad array of "safety net" services that are important to the Greater Cleveland area. But it is hoped that the research findings will inform how UW dollars may be dispersed to have the greatest impact on current realities, needs, and priorities in the Greater Cleveland community.

### METHODOLOGY

United Way contracted with MCS Consulting Service, LLC, to conduct the core service research, which focuses on both the consumers served and services provided. (See Attachment 1 for list of members of the research team.) The research team has obtained information about each core service from multiple data sources. At the end of the research process there will be substantial information available for some services and less for others, which will provide a clearer picture of what information *is* available and where there are *significant gaps*.

The questions addressed are:

- Including public policies, what are the environmental influences that are impacting both service consumers and the capacity for service delivery?
- Who are the service consumers? What are the factors that lead to a need for services? How many consumers are there? How many have there been in the past several years and what factors influenced the historic trend line? What are the projected numbers for the future? What is their demographic profile? Where do they reside? How many are receiving services funded by government and/or United Way?
- What is the philosophy that drives service delivery? Has it changed? What does the service consist of? Who provides the service?
- What are the funding sources? What are the annual revenues from government sources, federated fund raising organizations, foundations, and United Way of Greater Cleveland? What are the historic government funding trends and what is projected for the future? What is the reimbursement amount?
- What works and what doesn't work in service delivery?
- Are there service gaps, duplication, under-utilization?

The primary information sources used for this report are:

- Results of 20 focus groups with 159 direct service staff of United Way member agencies and non-members, and key informant interviews with 93 experts in the respective service areas (February 2005). Participants were asked about consumer populations that are increasing and those with unmet needs; they provided insight about specific service gaps and duplication, as well as services they perceive to be outdated or under-utilized.
- United Way Program Report data for FY 2004 (July 2003 to June 2004). Each year United Way member agencies submit information to their respective investment committees on each funded core service they provide. Among other things, this information includes a demographic profile of the consumers served, the zip codes where the consumers reside, and all revenue sources that support the service. The research team has aggregated this information for each core service.
- United Way - First Call for Help call data (2000 to 2004) - United Way - First Call for Help provides a 24/7 information and referral service through its 211 telephone line. The research team analyzed data from its large database, which includes the names of service providers for most core services, the activities they provide and the zip codes in which they and those they serve are located, the number of calls received, and whether the need was met or unmet. Unmet needs are those for which there was no resource to reference.
- Literature reviews on service trends and issues as well as best practices (i.e., what works/ what doesn't work in service delivery), including impact on the individual/family and on the community.
- Searches for information on public policies that are currently impacting consumers or service delivery.
- U.S. Census and American Community Survey data for various time periods.
- Data from funders on actual consumer populations and funding levels.

(See Attachment 2 for technical notes on the research methodology as well as limitations of the data.)

## II. THE CORE SERVICE ENVIRONMENT

### CORE SERVICE ENVIRONMENT

The American Camp Association supports a system that recognizes a child's right to a developmentally appropriate approach to education: experiential learning that enhances academic skills, builds character, provides outdoor education, and promotes positive behavior, self-confidence, and healthy risk-taking. Beyond academics, young people need to be exposed to different environments and different experiences that enable them to socialize in out-of-school situations with a wider variety of individuals. They need first-hand discovery, intergenerational experiences, and a sense of community. In addition, children need to expand their horizons in an atmosphere designed to be safe, that offers security from bullying and violence, and that teaches diversity and conflict resolution. Increasingly families are using camps to supplement other child care arrangements.

#### *Camps as Places for Development of the Whole Child*

No longer viewed merely as places for children to "decompress" and have fun during out-of-school time, camps have embraced the concept of development of the whole child. They are assuming a greater role in year-round education and youth development, recognizing that the same traditional "fun" activities and programs are in reality highly effective alternative learning opportunities.

As education officials search for ways to provide character education, social development, and find solutions to vacation-time learning loss, camps are uniquely positioned to fill the gaps with proven effective programming. For example, vacation-time learning loss is significantly reduced when a child participates in a summertime camp experience. Examples include:

- Math and reading scores can be improved through participation in a wide range of camp activities, including journal writing, map reading, and orienteering.
- Children have fun and thereby develop a greater love of learning.
- There are increased opportunities for learning in unique and diverse settings.
- Studies have shown that camp programs offered during school vacation periods help decrease the typical "learning loss" associated with these periods.
- Studies have shown that children who attend camp programs have demonstrated improvements in both "hard" and "soft" educational skills.

Non-summertime out-of-school camp experiences are also important contributors to learning. For example, camps partner with schools to provide experiential education in character development, leadership opportunities, community living, environmental awareness and action, social and cognitive development, and increased positive identity. Numerous successful camp-school partnerships already exist:

- In Arkansas, a local camp works with school districts to provide an alternative classroom experience five days a week for third, fourth, and fifth graders who haven't succeeded in a traditional setting.
- In St. Louis, more than 6,000 campers from 53 schools study environmental education between September and May.

- In Maine, the local United Way administers a grant that guarantees every elementary school child in three separate towns an opportunity to attend summer camp.
- Florida's sheriffs have created a camp-based alternative classroom program that has expanded to 22 counties across the state.
- In Indiana, one camp serves 13,000 students during the school year, more than three times the number attending summer camp there.
- The Prep-for-Prep program in New England; the Houston, Texas outdoor education program; and the Libra Foundation initiative in Maine provide opportunities for children to attend camp as an integral part of their education.

Youth development experts have long recognized the value that a positive camp experience can provide. Dr. Peter Scales, senior fellow at The Search Institute, says, "The biggest plus of camp is that camps help young people discover and explore their talents, interests, and values. Kids who have had these kinds of (camp) experiences end up being healthier and have less problems which concern us all." Leon Botstein, president of Bard College, wrote in *The New York Times*: "It should come as no surprise that a 1999 study financed by the Education Department, 'Is it Just a Matter of Time?' concluded that it is the quality of education time that is the critical determinant of how much students will learn."

The camp community is experienced and equipped to participate in the positive development of children and youth throughout the year. Some examples of this positive development include:

- The ability to provide students with discovery experiences.
- Access for all students to academic enrichment programs that are both intellectually stimulating and fun.
- Innovative opportunities to make learning come alive for students.
- A chance to get children out of their comfort zones so they will become more open to learning and retain more of what they learn.
- School-year camps provide children with safe, low-cost exposure to camp experiences.

### *Trends*

**Growth of Camps:** The number of camps has grown by nearly 90 percent in the last 20 years (ACA, 2005a). In an ACA-completed survey of camp directors in 1999, over 50 percent of the responding directors reported an average increase in enrollment of 9 percent over the 1998 figures (ACA, 2005b). Camps employ 1.2 million adults. In the past ten years, camps have been increasing the use of international staff to expose campers to different cultures. Currently, over 35,000 of the summer camp staff are international staff on J-1 visas placed through international placement organizations (ACA, 2005a).

**Extension to Year-round Camps:** While still a debate in many communities, nearly 4 percent of all students attend school year-round. Camps are extending the season and diversifying their services to accommodate this trend. The 1999 ACA accreditation standards program changed from accrediting only summer programs to accrediting camps' year-round operations. New partnerships with school systems are emerging as a way to help children retain learning over the summer. With the increase in home schooling, parents are looking for opportunities for their children to gain socialization skills, and camp is the perfect solution. Programs are evolving from spring and fall ancillary weekends to winterized full-service operations seven days a week. Many camps work with schools to provide environmental education during the school year, year round program and food services, and have some year round staff.

**Inclusion of Children with Disabilities:** An additional trend in both day and residential camps is the inclusion of children with disabilities. Many camps now provide integrated camp experiences with the belief that it will be beneficial to all the children (Jordan, 1994). However, merely providing the environment for social interaction is not enough to ensure increased social-skill development. Adult and programmatic structure is necessary to provide an atmosphere of peer friendship development.

**Inclusion of Children with Special Medical Needs:** In addition to the increase of children with disabilities being mainstreamed into camps, many new camps have opened to provide specialized services for children with special medical needs.

## PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES

### STATE

#### *Ohio's Minimum Wage Law*

In November of 2006, Ohio voters passed a state constitutional amendment, with 57 percent of the vote, which mandates an increase in minimum hourly pay in Ohio to \$6.85 from the current \$5.15 federal rate (Newberry, 2006). On Dec 27, 2006, both the Ohio House of Representatives and the Ohio Senate passed Sub HB 690, which specified a number of exemptions for the higher minimum wage, including workers at youth camps. Governor Taft signed the bill on January 2, 2007. This law requires that, if a camp meets the exemption from minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), then it is exempt from paying minimum wage to its employees. If the camp does not meet this exemption, the camp is then required to pay minimum wage to all staff. There are other areas in this bill that also apply to camps (record keeping especially). The constitutionality of this law may be called into question (American Camp Association, 2007).

### III. THE CORE SERVICE CONSUMERS

#### DEFINITION OF TARGET POPULATION

The target population addressed in this core service report is 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)

#### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

##### *National*

The camper profile is as follows:

- Female campers account for 55 percent of total enrollment (ACA, 2005b).
- Most of the children at day camp were Caucasian (81 percent), followed by African American (8.4 percent), Hispanic (4.7 percent) and Asian (2.4 percent).
- The children attended day camp for about two weeks (average: 3.2 weeks) but 32 percent attended for just one week. Sixty-two percent of the day campers were returning campers (Bialeschki, 2005).

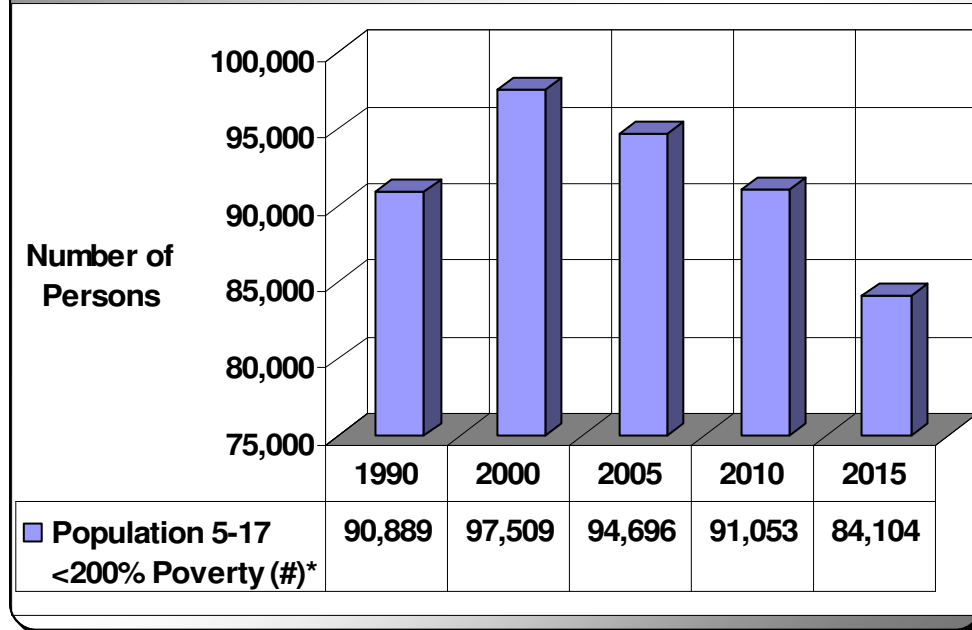
Today's children are the video generation. Although the percentage of students watching television is decreasing, children still spend nearly half of their discretionary time watching television (Child Trends, Inc. USDHHS in ACA Trend Fact Sheet, 2006). Camps provide an alternative to television.

ACA also reports that more children are coming to camp with medications and allergies. The rates of asthma and chronic bronchitis in children increased from 3 percent in 1981 to 6 percent in 2001 (Child Trends, Data Bank in ACA Trend Fact Sheet, 2006).

##### *Estimated Persons in Need*

In 2000, 97,509 persons in the 5- to 17-year-old range in Cuyahoga County were living at below 200 percent of poverty level. This population is expected to decrease to 84,104 by the year 2015 primarily because of shifts in the county's population. (See Figure 1.)

**Figure 1: Day Camps  
Estimated Persons in Need  
Cuyahoga County, 1990-2015**



Sources:  
\* U.S. Census 2000, SF3 (P8): Other years prorated using 2000 proportion of "Population 5-17 <200% Poverty" to "Total Population 5-17" (38.0%)

It is recognized that this is likely an overestimate of persons in need of day camps. However, it is a number that begins to offer some clarity about the extent of need in Cuyahoga County.

**REALIZED ACCESS TO SERVICE**

Realized access to service is represented by the numbers of consumers actually served. It includes the actual number of consumers reported by agencies funded by United Way and by government funders which it was possible to obtain data. Thus, it is an underestimate of actual numbers of consumers receiving service.

In FY 2004, United Way funded 2,414 Cuyahoga County residents 5- to 17-years-old for day camp programs. Typically more males (54 percent) than females (46 percent) attend day camp programs. Countywide, 51 percent of the 5-17 year cohort is male and 49 percent female. (See Attachment 3.)

United Way did not have detailed information regarding race and ethnicity for the majority of its campers. The Cleveland Community Development Block Grant also funded 81 children as well as the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) which funded an unknown number of children for day camp.



Approximately 2.4 percent of those funded by UW reported annual household income between \$0-9,999. Another nearly 1 percent reported incomes in each of the following ranges: \$10,000 to \$14,999, \$15,000 to \$19,999 and \$20,000 to \$29,999. Just over 2 percent reported incomes in the \$30,000 and above range. The majority of income data for UW funded campers is unknown.

Geographically, 58 percent of the estimated 5- to 17-year-olds under 200 percent of poverty resided in Cleveland and the remaining 42 percent in the suburbs. Day campers funded by United Way had a reverse pattern, with close to 20.5 percent in Cleveland and 79.5 percent in the suburbs. (See Attachment 4.)

## IV. CORE SERVICE DELIVERY

### CORE SERVICE DEFINITION

The definition of the core service for this report is: programs that provide creative recreational experiences in cooperative outdoor group living for children who are transported to the site each morning and return to their homes at the end of each day. These camps are most often offered during the summer as a safe and educational option while children are out of school. However, they also can be offered on weekends during the year or after school, typically in conjunction with formal after-school programs.

### BACKGROUND ON CORE SERVICE

According to the American Camping Association (ACA) Trend Fact Sheet (2005a), there are an estimated 12,000 day camps in the United States allowing more than 11 million of children and adults to camp each year. Nonprofit groups such as religious organizations and church agencies operate approximately 8,000 camps and 4,000 privately owned for-profit camps. Camps employ more than 1.2 million adults to work as counselors, program/activity leaders, unit and program directors/supervisors as well as in support service roles such as maintenance, administration, food service, and health care. Most camps have an average of 40 to 50 percent returning staff. Day camp programs run for roughly 9 weeks during the summer, serving an average of approximately 1,030 children. Most (88 percent) ACA-accredited camps offer swimming; 55 percent include team building exercises; 41 percent offer horseback riding; 22 percent offer wilderness programs; and 13 percent engage in community services.

Of the estimated 12,000 camps in the U.S., approximately 7,000 are resident camps and 5,000 are day camps. The number of day camps in the U.S. has grown by nearly 90 percent in the past 20 years. Approximately one-third of the ACA-accredited camps offer trips of at least three or more nights away from camp. Less than one-fourth of the camps operate either a resident or day camp only. In addition to operating day and/or resident camps, approximately 53 percent of the camps run short-term residential sessions and/or rent their facilities to other groups.

In an ACA survey, over half of the camps reported having community service or good-deed programs incorporated into their activities. The top projects conducted at camps were community clean-ups, food drives, recycling programs, and volunteering with senior citizens and hospital patients.

Nearly 4 percent of all students attend school year-round. Camps are extending their season and diversifying their services to accommodate this population. The 1999 ACA accreditation standards program changed from accrediting just the summer programs to accrediting the year-round operations. New partnerships with school systems are emerging as a way to help children retain learning over the summer.

A typical day camp is located on 70 acres of land (average: 140 acres), while 33 percent of agency or governmental day camps are on less than 25 acres. Day camps employ, on average, 57 seasonal full-time staff (median: 40) and 36 percent of the camps said they use volunteers for some staff positions. Staff turnover is considerable, with only 48 percent of the staff returning each year (Bialeschki, 2005).

Summer camps for children, adults, families, and seniors operate under trained professionals with volunteer or paid staff to work with their special client groups. Camps may be found in rural, suburban, or urban communities, operate on several thousand back-country acres, or in city parks. Family camps offer cross-generational activities on weekends throughout the year as well as family sessions during the summer. In the past ten years, the number of accredited camps reporting family camping has increased 154 percent. The YMCA reports that family camps have increased more than 500 percent in the past 12 years.

ACA's opinion research reveals that:

- Parents see fun and safety as most important to the camp experience.
- Parents have very definitive perceptions of the value of camp for their children, believing that development value is important—social and emotional growth—but that is secondary to providing their children with safe and secure facilities, along with positive and fun activities.
- Parents also were surprised to learn that there is no government oversight of camps; they assumed that because camps involved children that some form of regulation in place. Most parents did not know that ACA accreditation was voluntary.

Parents cite building self-confidence and self-esteem; providing a safe environment; building social skills and making friends as the most important reasons to send their children to camp.

Transportation to day camps is a significant cost and availability issue, especially for inner city youth when day camp is located outside of the city.

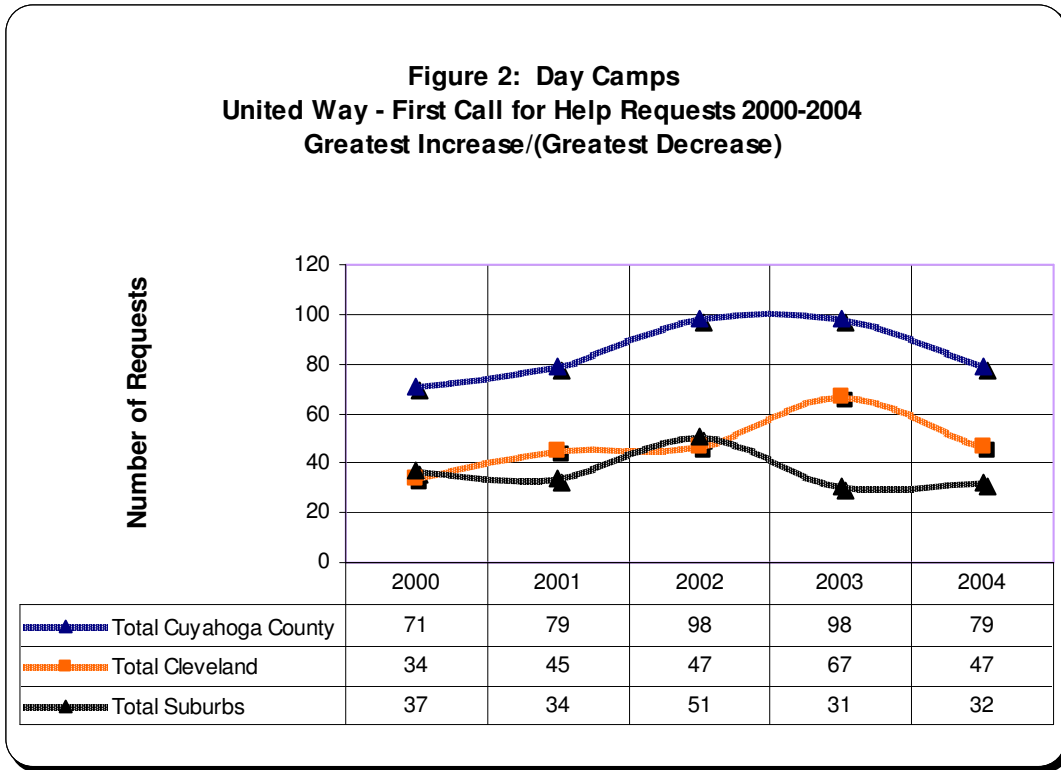
#### *United Way - First Call for Help Call Data*

Based on United Way - First Call for Help's (FCFH) database (2004), there are 58 day camp program providers operating from 76 different sites, 23 of which are government and 35 are nonprofit. In FY 2004, United Way funded 3 providers. (See Attachments 5 and 6.)

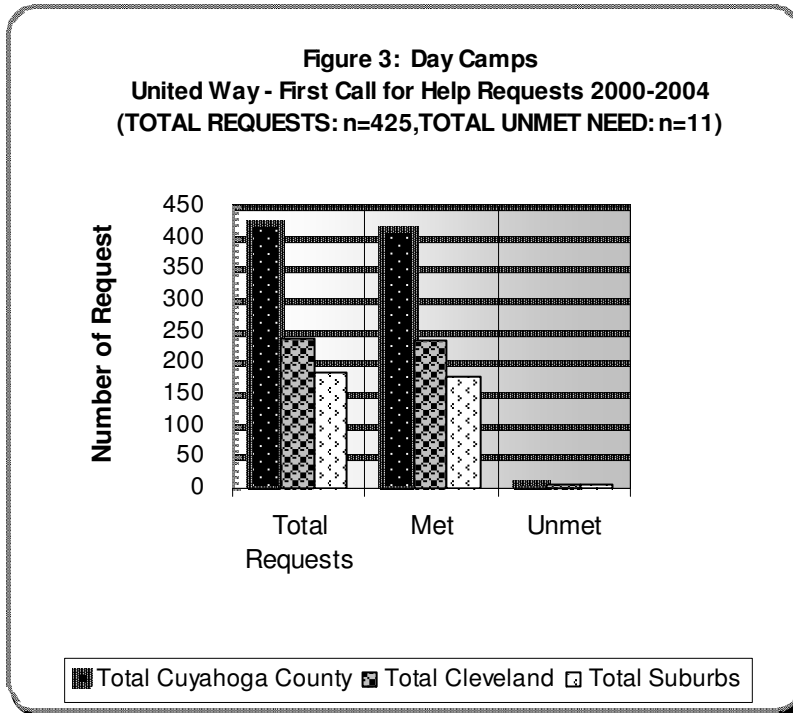
United Way - First Call for Help call data shows a small decrease in the number of total requests for day camp programs in the county: from a high of 98 in 2003 to 79 in 2004 ( 19 percent decrease). However, looking more broadly over the four-year period from 2000 to 2004, demand has increased by 11 percent. Calls in Cleveland went from a high of 67 in 2003 to 47 in 2004 while the suburbs went from a high of 51 in 2002 to 32 in 2004. (See Figure 2.) Calls came from over half of Cuyahoga County zip codes with the following experiencing the highest average number of calls from 2000-2004:

- 44108 (Cleveland/Bratenahl) – 11 calls;
- 44105 (Cleveland/Newburgh Heights/Garfield Heights) – 9 calls; and
- 44120 (Shaker Heights/Cleveland) – 7 calls.

(See Attachment 7.)



Over the same five-year period, First Call for Help had 425 requests for information about day camps. Of these requests, they were able to make referrals to 97 percent of callers; however, some Cuyahoga County callers (11) had an unmet need, meaning there was no agency to which to refer the caller. Callers from the City of Cleveland had a 2 percent unmet need rate and from the suburbs, 3 percent. No zip code experienced more than 2 unmet calls during the five-year period. (See Figure 3 and Attachment 8.)



## FUNDING OF CORE SERVICES

### *Major Government Funders*

The major source of government funding for day camps are:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG);
- Summer Food Service Program (SFSP); and
- Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS).

It has been suggested that camping experiences produce positive outcomes for children, yet there is very little government or public financial support for these programs. Instead, the financial burden tends to fall on the families that willingly save for summer camp for their children. Camps may receive some government support services, such as reduced cost meals for qualifying families, but the majority of the financial burden is borne by the individuals or nonprofit organizations.

Government funding, while limited, is still important to the overall budget picture. The Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) made \$5,000 available for summer camps for public housing residents through HUD funding. Likewise, through the Community Development Block Grant and other area county and municipal government resources, cities and municipalities are able to finance some summer camp activities for their residents; however, these reported resources represent just over 10 percent of the total budget picture.

Below is further explanation of major government funders.

**NATIONAL**

*Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)*

Community Development Block Grant funds are intended to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) determines the yearly amount of federal funds that cities and counties are entitled to through a formula based upon population, growth lag, poverty level, age of housing, and overcrowding. CDBG provide federal funding for locally initiated neighborhood improvement projects, and funding decisions are made locally. For Cleveland, this is the City of Cleveland. Overall, City CDBG funding has been trending downward from \$31.2 million in FY 2002 to \$24.6 million in FY 2006; however, CDBG allocations for day camps has been increasing.

*Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)*

The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) under the United States Department of Agriculture (U.S.D.A.) and administered by the Ohio Department of Education is available to public or private nonprofit residential summer camps and non-residential camps that offer regularly scheduled food service as part of an organized program for enrolled children. Organizations apply to become local sponsors of the program. Reimbursable meals are limited to children through age 18 who are eligible for free/reduced price school meals based on income and family size (for example, not more than \$29,767 for a family of three). See Table 1 for reimbursement rates to providers for meals.

**Table 1: Summer Food Service Program, 2006 Reimbursement Rates**

Meal Type	Operations	Administration	Total
Breakfast	\$1.47 +	.1150 =	\$1.5850
Lunch	\$2.56 +	.2225 =	\$2.7825
Supper	\$2.56 +	.2225 =	\$2.7825
Supplement (snack)	\$0.59 +	.0575 =	\$0.6475

Source: Ohio Department of Education. Retrieved October 18, 2006 from <http://www.ode.state.oh.us/GD/Templates/Pages/ODE/ODEDetail.aspx?page=3&TopicRelationID=835&Content=12727>

In 2005, the state of Ohio received \$5,399,328 from the SFSP and served 48,196 children. Total allocation and children served in Cuyahoga County was requested from the Ohio Department of Education’s Office of Health, Safety, and Nutrition, but was not available at the time this report was written.

*Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS)*

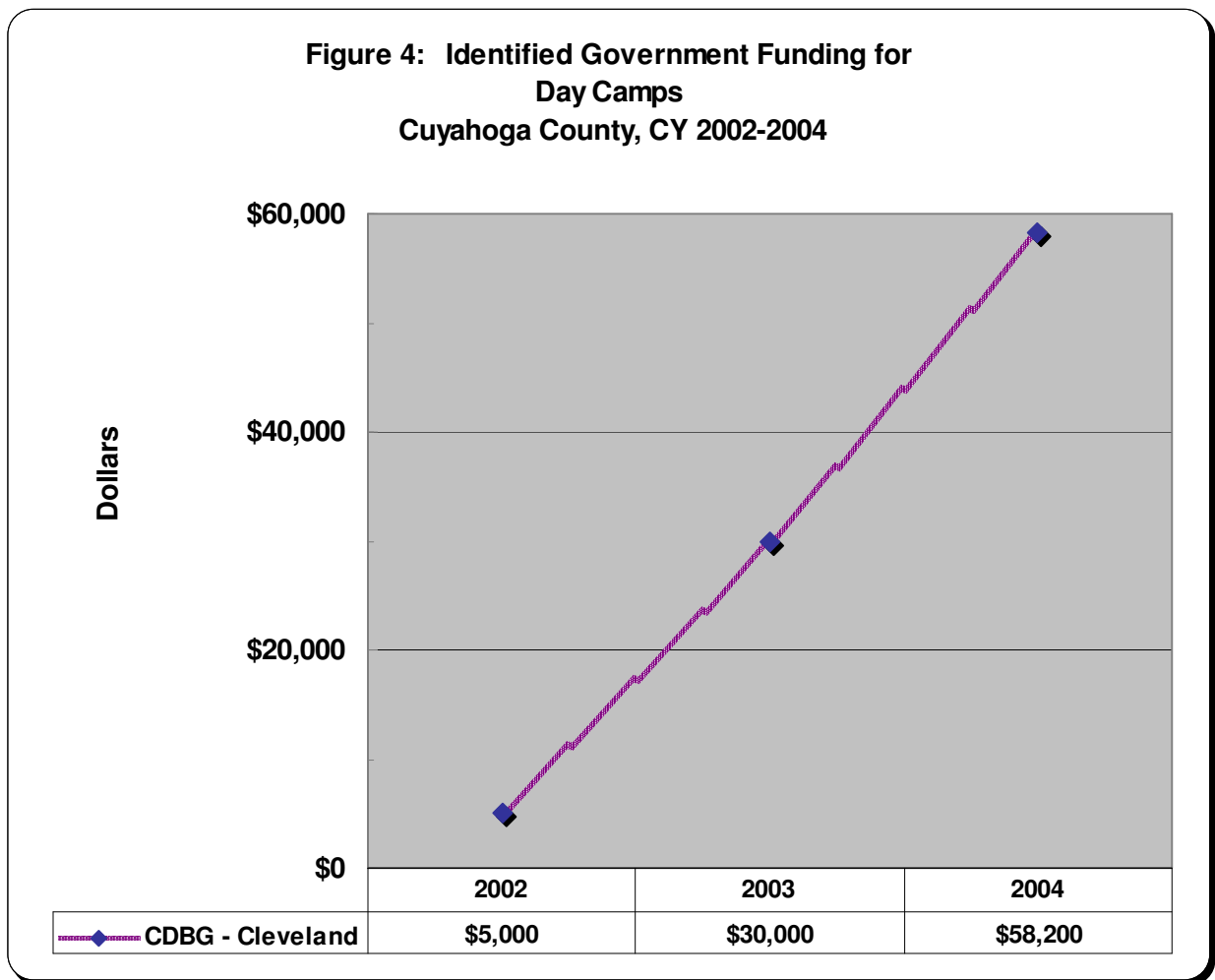
The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) inspects and approves “child day camps” to enable camps to receive public money in the form of subsidized child care vouchers for eligible children. The primary source of the funding for these slots varies for each child, but it could be TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), SSBG (Social Services Block Grant), or Child Care Development Fund funds. Day camps, as defined by ODJFS, are programs that operate for less than seven hours a day and only during public school vacations, care only for school-age children from 5 to 12, and are at least 50 percent outdoor based. Child day camps must register yearly with the state.

Per the Child Care Provider Certification Department, Cuyahoga County Employment and Family Services, there are no child day camps in Cuyahoga County as defined by and registered with ODJFS (Sandy Foster, personal communication, October 18, 2006). While no

“child day camp” slots are subsidized, there are subsidized school-age child care slots for care provided over public school vacations. Many licensed child care centers that receive county vouchers and provide care after-school and over public school vacations use the term “day camp” to describe the care they provide over the summer months, but they are not classified as such by ODJFS.

*Trends of Identified Government Funders in Cuyahoga County*

As noted above, very little government funding has been made available for day camps. This same challenge has been true of most programs that are seen as recreational rather than educational. Many of the dollars contributed to youth development recently have been focused on after-school programming, tutoring, or formal child care. Between 2002 and 2004, funding for day camps through the City of Cleveland Community Development Block Grant increased from \$5,000 to \$58,200. (See Figure 4.)



Source: City of Cleveland Community Development Block Grant

## IDENTIFIED REVENUES

As of May 11, 2006, 2006, \$951,527 in revenues for day camps has been identified countywide. This includes information from foundations; federated fundraising organizations; regional, county and municipal government; and United Way of Greater Cleveland. (See Table 2.)

Forty-three percent of the revenues are from federated organizations and nearly 14 percent is from foundation support. Government funding provides 11 percent of the total countywide funding. United Way of Greater Cleveland's funds account for nearly 32 percent of the total from Investment Committee allocations and designations.

**Table 2: Identified Annual Revenue for Core Services: Countywide and United Way of Greater Cleveland Day Camp Programs, 2003/2004.**

Funder	Period	A		B	
		Identifiable Total Dollars Countywide	Total Dollars UW-Funded Agencies (Actual FY2004)	Amount	% of Total (B)
		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>
<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>



## REIMBURSEMENT/COST

Day camp fees range from \$75 to \$300 per week and \$201 to \$400 per week for resident camps. Nearly 65 percent of ACA-accredited camps offer some level of financial aid to over one million children from economically challenged families, have special medical needs, or special situations that might preclude them from attending camp.

## V. WHAT WORKS; WHAT DOESN'T

### IMPACT ON INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES

#### *What Works*

The American Camping Association commissioned an independent research project conducted by Philliber Research Associates to measure youth development at camps across the country. In total, 80 ACA-accredited day (29 percent) and residential camps (71 percent) contributed to the research during the summers of 2002 or 2003. Over 5,000 campers and their parents participated. The study focused on four developmentally important domains: 1) positive identity; 2) social skills; 3) physical & thinking skills; and 4) positive values & spiritual growth. The study concluded that a stay at summer camp typically benefits children in the following ways (Philliber Research Associates, 2005):

- Children become more confident and experience increased self-esteem.
- Children develop more social skills that help them make new friends.
- Children grown more independent and show more leadership qualities.
- Children become more adventurous and willing to try new things.
- Especially at camps that emphasize spirituality, children realize spiritual growth.

The same study found that children's growth is not associated with session length, camp director tenure, staff tenure, or the weekly camp fee. However, the researchers note that the study only included ACA-accredited camps, which already meet the high ACA industry standards (Philliber Research Associates, 2005).

In a meta-analysis conducted on behalf of the American Camping Association, Marsh (1999) concluded that an organized camping experience has a positive effect on the self-construct of youth; a bigger effect is made on younger campers, and the effect can be made in a short period of time. Camps, therefore, should adopt program philosophies on the construct of self, including self-esteem, global self-worth, or self-confidence. Self-enhancing camps provide environments that reinforce a camper's sense of self through positive feedback about a given experience and the general attitude that supports the camper's individual identity. Creating this environment can be accomplished by either hiring staff with experience or training in development of self constructs, or by developing this sensitivity during the camp's staff training program. Moreover, camps that enhance self also provide an environment in which the camper has a sense of involvement or ownership over the camping experience. Marsh says the involvement can be simple, for example, by asking the camper for feedback or input and by responding in a way that demonstrates that the exchange was heeded.

### IMPACT ON COMMUNITY

Community impact is difficult to determine for day camps as there is great variability in the length and frequency of participation. For instance, some day camps last only one or two days while others last up to ten hours per day for months. Little data is available on degrees of impact specific to the individual child and none for the impact on the community. However, day camps do often enable parents to continue work while their children are not in school (generally the

summer) and may enable them to work more productively knowing their children are being taken care of under the supervision of a qualified adult.

## ACCREDITATIONS/STANDARDS/CERTIFICATIONS

### *American Camping Association Standards*

Verifying best practices in the extensive range of camps requires a system that is broadly applicable and continually updated. Currently, states vary significantly in their oversight of camp operations. In many states, camps fall under the jurisdiction of the state health department; in others, social or human services departments provide licensing or permit rules. Today, courts of law recognize ACA accreditation requirements as the standard for camps. In the last ten years, there have been more states working with ACA's camp standards to complement and strengthen the camp profession. At the same time, ACA has advanced its overall professional development efforts and exploration of quality and best practice indicators for the camp profession.

Systems to assure care and well-being through regulation are most effective when linked to ongoing professional development programs that are continuously updated to respond to new outcome-based accountability derived from current, industry-specific, relevant research. As an extensive range of camps emerges from the camp industry, states are best equipped to respond to the geographic, environmental, cultural, recreational, and education diversity found across the country.

When states collaborate with non-governmental national organizations, such as ACA, a higher level of care and well-being is advanced—well-being that goes beyond fundamental protection and is directly related to best practice. Therefore, training and education that promote a continual improvement process is critical. ACA offers comprehensive camp management resources and training that serve to:

- Manage risk through the development of operational systems that enhance physical and emotional safety.
- Promote positive, quality development through child-adult relationships, and intentional programming.

An ongoing comprehensive improvement process that captures quality and best practice indicators must be integrated in order to truly meet the needs of the camper, camp families, the camp professional, and the camp experience. It is in the national interest to ensure camp participants are placed in safe, quality environments.

The American Camping Association (ACA) established camping standards that are recognized by courts of law and government regulators. The standards are periodically revised pending research in the public, legal, youth development, and camp arenas. ACA also offers accreditation to camps. The ACA will visit a camp at least once every three years so that an outside team of trained professionals can observe the camp while it is in session to verify compliance with ACA standards. The ACA has established camp standards for the following: site and food service; transportation, health care, management, staffing, and programs. Specifically, the ACA offers standards on staff to camper ratios, first aid facilities, and developmentally based goals for campers (ACA, n.d.).

ACA is committed to the physical and emotional safety of children and youth. This commitment is reflected in the education, training, publications, and camp standards that ACA provides. ACA believes that camps should utilize multifaceted screening and hiring programs and support practices appropriate to the clientele, staffing, supervision and program considerations of each camp.

An important aspect of any screening program is biometric-based criminal background checks for all staff and volunteers with access to children, youth, or vulnerable adults. In order for camps to implement effective biometric-based criminal background checks, a reliable federal program must be in place. ACA supports the establishment of a comprehensive federal biometric-based criminal background checking system that is reasonable in cost, timely in response, uniform in availability to camps across the country regardless of sponsorship, and consistent in the information provided according to identical pre-determined indicators of potentially harmful behavior.

*Ohio Department of Job and Family Services*

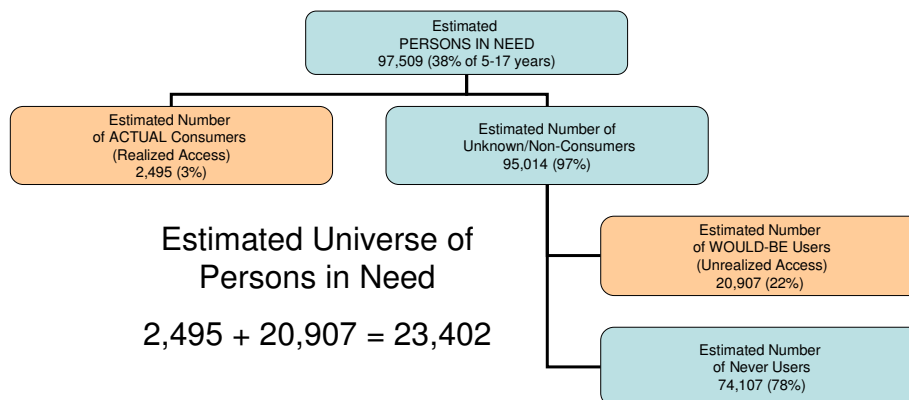
Day camp programs that care for school age children for less than seven hours a day during public school vacations only, and with 50 percent of activities occurring outdoors, must be registered with the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services. If the program receives public funds, it must meet American Camping Association accreditation standards or be approved by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services. Approximately 250 child day camps register with the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services each year. However, Ohio does not require day camps operated by city or county park districts or recreation departments to register with the State Department of Job and Family Services.

## VI. GAP ANALYSIS

The following is the formula for arriving at the estimated universe of possible consumers for Day Camps:

- An estimated 97,509 persons could attend day camps, which is the estimate of children and youth between the ages 5 and 17 and below 200 percent of poverty in 2000.
- Based on available information about actual consumers, approximately 2,495 persons between the ages of 5 to 17 have realized access to day camp programs through either United Way of Greater Cleveland (2,414) or through Community Development Block Grant (81) programs. It is assumed that these are unduplicated counts across the two funding sources.
- According to the Urban Institute National Survey of America’s Families (Capizzano, 2002), 24 percent of children 5- to 12-years-old spend their summers in a day camp or recreational program. In the absence of data about 13 to 17 year olds, it is assumed that 24 percent (23,402) of children 5 to 17 would attend camp ( $97,509 \times 24\% = 23,402$ ).
- Subtracting the current consumers leaves 20,907 would-be day camp users if there were a sufficient supply, if they knew about them and could afford them ( $23,402 - 2,495 = 20,907$ )
- The estimated universe of possible consumers is 23,402, including both realized (2,495) and unrealized (20,907) access. (See Figure 5.)

### Figure 5 - Consumer Estimates: Day Camps



### *Service Site Index*

Countywide, there are 76 service sites for day camp programs. This is a ratio of 308 possible consumers (estimated 23,402 total) per service site countywide. Service providers report to United Way - First Call for Help which zip codes are included in their respective service areas. The Service Site Index in Attachment 9 lists the number of sites per zip code and provides a ratio of consumers to service sites for each zip code. This is a measure of potential service accessibility by possible universe of service consumers per zip code area. Note that this measure does not include the capacity of providers to offer the service, for example, the number of campers that could be served on a daily basis. It is only capturing whether there is a possibility of being a consumer. The lower the ratio, the greater is the chance of receiving day camp services.

The ratios on the Service Site Index range from a high of 35:1 in zip code 44105 (Cleveland/Newburgh Heights/Garfield Heights) to a low of 0:1 in zip code 44040 (Gates Mills/Mayfield Village). In addition to 44105, three other zip codes have ratios greater than 25 consumers to one service site:

- 44102 (Cleveland/Brooklyn, 33:1)
- 44108 (Cleveland/Bratenahl, 25:1)
- 44104 (Cleveland, 25:1)

All of these are in areas with high proportions of minorities.

### *Service Capacity*

According to the American Camping Association (ACA), camps are currently operating at an average capacity of 91 percent. Staffing could be an issue as the number of potential summer staff from ages 18 to 24 declined from the peak of 30 million in the early '80s to approximately 25 million at the turn of the century (U.S. Census). There will be more demand for non-white staff in the future.

## VII. SUMMARY

The following are the major findings from the research on this core service:

- Dr. Peter Scales, senior fellow at The Search Institute, says, “The biggest plus of camp is that camps help young people discover and explore their talents, interests, and values. Kids who have had these kinds of (camp) experiences end up being healthier and have less problems which concern us all.”
- In addition to the increase of children with disabilities being mainstreamed into camps, many new camps have opened to provide specialized services to children with special medical needs.
- Year-round use of camp facilities is a growing trend. Many camps work with schools to provide environmental education during the school year, year-round program and food services, and have some year round staff.
- Ohio’s minimum wage law, which passed in November of 2006 and increases the minimum wage from \$5.15 to \$6.85, has been affected by another law in December 2006 that exempts youth workers and camps. However, the constitutionality of the exemption may be challenged, which would have significant impact on salary expenses
- ~~While~~ ~~it~~ ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~suggested~~ ~~that~~ ~~camping~~ ~~experiences~~ ~~produce~~ ~~positive~~ ~~outcomes~~ ~~for~~ ~~children~~, there is very little government or public financial support for these programs. Instead, the financial burden tends to fall on the families that willingly save for summer camp for their children.
- Based on available data, the majority of funding for day camps in Cuyahoga County comes from two federated funding organizations: the Jewish Community Federation and the United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland.
- Between 2002 and 2004, funding for day camps through the City of Cleveland Community Development Block Grant increased from \$5,000 to \$58,200.
- As of May 11, 2006, 2006, \$951,527 in revenues for day camps has been identified countywide.
- A study conducted by the American Camping Association found that children’s growth is not associated with session length, camp director tenure, staff tenure, or the weekly
- ~~camp~~ ~~analysis~~ ~~conducted~~ ~~on~~ ~~behalf~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~American~~ ~~Camping~~ ~~Association~~ ~~concluded~~ ~~that~~ ~~an~~ ~~organized~~ ~~camping~~ ~~experience~~ ~~has~~ ~~a~~ ~~positive~~ ~~effect~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~self-construct~~ ~~of~~ ~~youth~~; a bigger effect is made on younger campers, and the effect can be made in a short period of time (Marsh, 1999).
- The estimated universe of possible consumers is 23,402, including both realized (2,495) and unrealized (20,907) access.
- Countywide, there are 76 service sites for day camp programs. This is a ratio of 308 possible consumers (estimated 23,402 total) per service site countywide.

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## ATTACHMENTS

### Attachment 1: Researcher List

# MCS

## CONSULTING SERVICE

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## Attachment 2: Technical Notes

### Technical Notes: Methodology, Caveats, Limitations of Data

The following provides descriptions, definitions, methodologies, caveats, or limitations of data for the following components of the core service reports:

- Unit of Analysis
- First Call for Help Data
- Funding Information for Core Services
- Consumer and Financial Data: Caveats
- Gap Analysis Methodology & Limitations
- Service Site Index

#### Unit of Analysis

The core service is the unit of analysis. United Way of Greater Cleveland either funds or could fund 80 core services. These are the object and subject of the research, specific to Cuyahoga County. A separate report has been developed for each service. It must be noted that the aggregate of any quantifiable data across all of the reports does not comprise a picture of the totality of health and human services in Cuyahoga County because there are many more than 80 services that comprise the community's safety net.

The unit of analysis for estimates of service consumers is the individual, the family, or the household.

#### United Way - First Call for Help Data

For most core services, United Way First Call for Help (FCFH), the community's resource and referral service data, was used in tables that show the number of service providers and service sites, the geographic location of service providers by zip code, the service area by zip code as reported by providers of the respective services, and to show unmet need and greatest increase/decrease in calls received by FCFH for a particular core service.

It is important to remember that FCFH receives calls from a variety of sources that include people calling on behalf of a prospective consumer such as social workers, provider agencies, relatives, etc. Not all calls come directly from a prospective consumer, so some of the zip codes are for hospitals and business addresses, although the numbers for these zip codes are relatively small.

Calls also may be from people who are not interested in receiving a service, but wish instead to make a contribution to a program such as clothing, household items, food, books, crafts supplies, etc.

Because, in many instances, FCFH codes its data with a different level of core services than the 80 core services identified by the United Way Community Investment staff as fundable services, it was necessary to develop a crosswalk. This crosswalk was used for a number of services, however, seven services did not have a match in the FCFH database. The staff of United Way - First Call for Help gave explanations which follow each core service):

- Adolescent/Youth Counseling: A caller asking about help with their troubled teenager would be referred by the type of counseling rather than age. (Example: counseling for drugs, family, sexual abuse, etc.)
- Advocacy: FCFH does not receive calls from people about advocacy.
- Child Care: Calls are directed to Starting Point.
- Condition Specific Rehabilitation Services: FCFH would refer caller back to their primary care physician for a referral.
- Early Intervention for Mental Illness: FCFH does not receive calls for this, but if they did, they would refer to the county's Help Me Grow program.
- Family Support Centers: FCFH defines data by specific service rather than type of agency. Depending on the call, the caller may be referred to General Counseling or Early Intervention for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities, and so on.
- Preschools: Calls are directed to Starting Point.

A different match was used for other services that had no crosswalk.

- Medical Transportation and Senior Ride: FCFH uses "Paratransit" as they do not differentiate between senior transportation, medical transportation, and transportation for the disabled.
- Outpatient Mental Health Facilities: FCFH uses "Mental Health Drop-in Centers."

It must also be noted that, for the most part, the FCFH database does not include for-profit agencies. In the case of home health care providers, we contacted the Long Term Care Ombudsman for a more complete list of provider agencies which includes for-profit organizations.

There were several instances where the FCFH database did not code a United Way-funded agency with the core service for which they were receiving funding. In these instances, the agency was added manually to the Service Provider Table along with their site locations. The core services with the respective United Way of Greater Cleveland agencies that were added are:

- Case/Care Management – Care Alliance, Cystic Fibrosis, Epilepsy Foundation, Golden Age Centers
- Comprehensive Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment – The Covenant
- Disease/Disability Information – The Muscular Disease Society of Northeastern Ohio
- Early Intervention for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities – United Cerebral Palsy
- Medical Expense Assistance – North Coast Health Ministry
- Medical Transportation (Paratransit in FCFH) – Kidney Foundation of Ohio
- Senior Centers – Catholic Charities Services Corporation, Jewish Community Center of Cleveland, Jewish Family Service Association of Cleveland, University Settlement House
- Volunteer Development – Neighborhood Leadership Institute

It must also be noted that when numbers are low for trend data reported, the high percentages are slightly exaggerated.

## Funding Information for Core Services

We collected financial information for each core service on a countywide level from multiple sources including major government funders, foundations, federated fund raising organizations, and United Way of Greater Cleveland. While we were successful in gathering a substantial amount of data, there is much that has not been collected. It must also be noted that even if we had all major public and private funding gathered, this would not create a total picture of health and human service funding in Cuyahoga County because there are more than 80 core services provided. The following provide highlights of data collected and some of the limitations for each source. It is important to note that funding in each source is changing and represents point in time amounts. The typical period for trend data, when available, is 2002, 2003, and 2004. Note: some services are funded by private insurance or other self-pay arrangements.

### *Foundation Funding*

We attempted to obtain foundation funding amounts for each core service from the latest annual report or 990 PF (foundation tax return to the IRS) of each major foundation that funds social services in Greater Cleveland. Wherever a description of the grant purpose was given, we used our best judgment to match the grant to the appropriate core service. If the grant fell within more than one core service area, it was not listed. When no description was given, the grant was treated like a general operating grant and assigned to a core service only when the mission of the grant recipient fell mainly within one particular core service. In-kind donations, grants for capital and equipment expenses and administrative salaries were not used. When grants were \$10,000 or greater, they were listed by name of the foundation. All others were placed under Other Foundations and not listed. Typically, we did not attempt to provide trend financial data for foundation funding of core services because of the changing nature of funded programs from year to year.

### *Federated Funding Sources*

We approached the major federated funders of core services in Greater Cleveland for funding and consumer information. Some data provided was for a single point in time; others provided three years of trend data. We often had to do a cross walk of United Way of Greater Cleveland funded core services against those funded by federated agencies to agree on the services.

### *Government Funding*

We approached every major government funder for funding amounts for each core service and also did Internet searches for some federal government sources. Due to the constant state of change in government funding, it is important to note that the data provided is a snapshot in time and that many of the programs funded in 2004 have changed definition, are funded through different revenue sources, or no longer exist at all due to a lack of funding. This is particularly true of Community Development Block Grant dollars which have decreased due to shifting federal priorities.

Every effort was made to appropriately match government funding data to the correct core service area; however, this was not always possible as frequently the service definitions were not a one-to-one match. It was necessary, in some instances, to take the closest match or use the sore service which represented a majority of the services being provided.

In other cases, it was not possible to select a specific core service. An example is Medicaid in which Medicaid-defined services crossed over more than four core services in some instances. In cases where Medicaid is a significant source of revenue, the data was entered as an aggregate total at the appropriate AIRS level. These aggregates are footnoted under the appropriate funding table.

Every effort was made to include data from municipalities. However, many did not respond after repeated requests for information. We would like to thank those who took the time to help with this project.

*Medicaid Funding*

A significant portion of Medicaid funding was NOT entered under the countywide total in the core service reports for two reasons: first, because many of the Medicaid services are not a one-to-one match with United Way core services, and second because some Medicaid services fall into more than one AIRS Level 1 categories. In the first instance, Medicaid funding was entered as an aggregate total at the AIRS 1 level, and in the second instance Medicaid funding was entered as an aggregate total under Third Party Payee/Direct Bill in the combined Master Revenue file of funding across all nine AIRS Levels. They are as follows:

**Entered as Aggregate Total Under Appropriate AIRS Level**

- Medicaid Service - Home Care (\$17,787,703 in 2004) - Falls into AIRS 1 Health Care and includes the following core services: daily living aids and home health care.
- Medicaid Service - CADAS (\$8,522,183 in 2004) - Falls into AIRS 1 Health Care and includes the following core services: comprehensive outpatient substance abuse treatment, residential substance abuse treatment programs, substance abuse education and prevention.
- Medicaid Service - Therapy (\$2,257,394 in 2004) - Falls into AIRS 1 Health Care and includes the following core services: condition specific rehabilitation, and speech & counseling.
- Medicaid Service - CMH (\$67,773,487 in 2004) - Falls into AIRS 1 Mental Health Care & Counseling and includes the following core services: supportive therapies, adolescent/youth counseling, children's residential treatment facilities, early intervention for mental illness, general counseling services (outpatient mental health facilities), and psychiatric day treatment.

**Entered as Aggregate Total Under Third Party Payee/Direct Bill**

- Medicaid Service - Inpatient Hospital (\$188,329,269 in 2004) - Falls into two different AIRS 1 categories: Basic needs and health care. It includes the following core services: condition specific rehabilitation and medical expense assistance.
- Medicaid Service - Waiver (\$128,921,354 in 2004) – This category included all PASSPORT services. Since we reported PASSPORT separately, in order to avoid duplication, we deducted the PASSPORT total of \$52,676,048 from this number and reported the remaining \$76,245,306. This total falls into AIRS 1 Basic Needs, Health Care and Individual & Family Life and includes the following core services: adult day care, home-delivered meals, home health care and in-home assistance.
- Medicaid Service - Habilitation (\$55,550,307 in 2004) - Falls into AIRS 1 Health Care and Individual & Family Life and includes the following core services: condition specific rehabilitation services, early intervention for infants and toddlers with disabilities/delays, and residential living options for people with disabilities.

*United Way of Greater Cleveland Funding*

Financial data for core services funded by United Way of Greater Cleveland was for FY 2004 (July 2003 to June 2004). It included allocations through the community investment committees and donor designations that United Way funded agencies applied to the respective core services. It is important to note that not all United Way funded agencies applied donor

designated gifts, which are unrestricted, to the core service for which they receive United Way funding. It did not include donor designations that non-United Way funded agencies used for any of the 80 core services.

#### *United Way Agency Revenues*

Annually United Way-funded agencies submit revenue budgets to United Way for each funded core service. This information for FY 2004 is reported. However, all of the agency data may not be included in the countywide data as agencies may have assigned dollars from unrestricted grants to a specific core service, or allocated a portion of grant monies that fell within two or more core service areas. It was not always possible to match countywide government or foundation funding with that reported by the agencies and that gathered from other funding sources.

#### **Consumer and Financial Data: Caveats**

The following applies to revenue sources on tables and graphs and their corresponding consumer data used in the consumer demographics and zip code tables.

#### *All Core Services*

Data was self-verified by the funder/provider. Whenever data provided by a funder appeared to be inconsistent or incorrect, an attempt was made to contact the funder. If the funder responded, the data was either adjusted according to their instructions, or the reason for discrepancies footnoted. If they did not respond, or if they said it was correct, the data was left as submitted.

Demographic and zip code data provided by the funder/provider is frequently taken from consumer intake forms which may have missing or incomplete data, or from provider agency databases which contain data entry errors or incomplete consumer intake forms. Whenever possible, the funder was asked for corrected data. In cases where a correction was not possible, the data was counted as either unknown or missing. The usage of these terms is footnoted at the bottom of each table and is explained more fully in the Gap Analysis section of this attachment.

It was not always possible to get information in the format requested as each funder tracks data differently, using different service definitions, terminology and variables. Wherever possible, data was matched to a consistent report format.

When a funder could not provide consumer demographics, but could provide an estimated percentage of consumers by category, we took the total number of consumers and applied the percentages to come up with estimated numbers for the consumer tables. For example, Medicaid tracks individual recipients throughout the year, entering new data if there is a change, each time a claim occurs. Thus, a consumer who has a birthday between claims will appear in the system for that year with two different ages.

To resolve this, the percentage of consumers in each age range was determined for the total number of duplicated consumer ages. Those percentages were then applied to the total number of unduplicated consumers for the year in order to reach a total number of unduplicated consumers for each age range.

The time periods for both revenue and consumers vary by funder/provider. United Way Program Report data is for FY 2004 (July 2003 to June 2004). Other funder/provider data is for either a January to December or July to June fiscal year.

## Gap Analysis Methodology & Limitations

Based on Anderson’s (1964) seminal needs assessment model, realized access is defined as the number of consumers who receive service while unrealized access is the estimated number of consumers who need and would utilize a service, but are not currently receiving it. This could be considered the service gap. Unrealized consumer access to services drives the need for change in the social service delivery system. Ensuring unrealized consumer access to services requires new models of service delivery related to access, effective use of resources, data management, and funding. There were multiple steps used to conduct a gap analysis:

- *Estimate of persons in need of the service:* Unless local research was conducted to determine need for a given service, this estimate was obtained by either using U.S. Census data for Cuyahoga County or applying percentages from national studies and reports to the census data. All references and percentages are footnoted in the respective graphs or tables. In most cases this percentage was also applied to actual 1990 Census figures and population projections 2005 through 2015 that were done by the Ohio Department of Development.
- *Estimate of number of ACTUAL consumers in the public systems (realized access):* Data submitted to United Way by funded agencies was aggregated to determine the number of consumers for each core service. The period was FY 2004, which is July 2003 through July 2004.
  - In some cases data was “unknown,” defined as data not collected by agency because no tracking system was available or the type of service delivered made it difficult (i.e., group presentations, telephone information and referral, and drop-ins). This also represents data not completed by consumers either deliberately or inadvertently on intake forms.
  - In other cases, data was missing that, for United Way data, represented computational errors or incorrect completion of online reports. For all other data, “missing” represents data funders/providers were unable to provide.
  - There was no check of the accuracy of data submitted by agencies.
  - Major government funders were asked to provide information about the number of consumers for the respective core services that they funded. In most cases, services were not defined in the same way as the United Way core services which are based on the Alliance for Information and Referral Systems (AIRS) taxonomy. To accommodate these differences, customized crosswalks were developed.
  - We assumed that the numbers of consumers across funding sources were not unduplicated and thus made a judgment about which numbers would be the best estimate of an unduplicated number.
  - The estimate of consumers is not inclusive since it does not include numbers of consumers who use their personal resources to pay for services, nor for other private resources such as insurance or agency fundraising. In addition, it was not always possible to obtain information from some government funders.
- *Estimate of number of “unknown/non-consumers”:* This is the difference between the estimated number of actual consumers and the estimate of persons in need.
- *Estimate of number of “would-be users” (unrealized access):* This is the estimate of persons who would use a service if it were available, typically based on research.
- *Estimate of number of “never users”:* This is the difference between the estimated number of unknown/non-consumers and would-be users.

- *Estimate of “universe of possible consumers”*: This is the total of those actually receiving the service (realized access) and those would-be users (unrealized access).

We recognize that this is not a perfect method for assessing either realized or unrealized access to core services. However, we opted to use an imperfect method rather than no method to demonstrate both the complexity and the usefulness of quantifying realized and unrealized access to services as a first step toward a more rigorous methodology. In the business sector this would be a form of market analysis. We also recognize that actual consumer numbers are not unduplicated across funders, or across core services. Thus, there is much work yet to be done to gain realistic estimates of needs.

The numbers we provided are on a countywide level. We recognize that there could be, and often are, differences by demographics and geographical area. In the Actual Consumer Demographics attachment, we have identified the profile of the base consumer group from census, but have little on the estimated persons in need. Occasionally, there is information from other research that describes differences among different racial, ethnic, gender, age, or income groups that is discussed in the narrative. There is also inconsistent information for consumers funded by various governmental bodies. In other words, some funders provided demographic data and others did not. In the Actual Consumer Zip Codes attachment, we have also attempted to identify the geographic profile of the estimated persons in need and actual consumers. However, this information has the same limitations as the demographics.

### **Service Site Index**

For many services a service site index was developed. It provides a ratio of estimated consumers per service site on a countywide level and for each zip code within the county. The ratio is based on the number derived from the gap analysis described in the previous section and on the number of providers who reported to United Way – First Call for Help whether a specific service site includes a given zip code in its service area. A provider site is located in a single zip code, but could serve multiple zip codes. The ratio is a measure of potential service accessibility by estimated universe of service consumers per zip code area. This measure does not include the capacity of providers to offer the service, for example, the number of consumers that can be served on a daily basis. It is only capturing whether there is a possibility of being a consumer. The lower the ratio, the greater is the chance of receiving service. The index also gives an indication of which zip codes have higher ratios which means that consumers have a lower probability of receiving a service as well as any patterns in zip codes that have high percentages of African Americans, Asians, or Hispanics. A map is also attached which provides a graphic picture of the estimated consumers by zip code.

Based on the numbers of providers that report to FCFH whether they serve a given zip code, we had assumed that there would be greater variability across zip codes. In reality, many report that they serve the entire county. Thus the variability across zip codes is often primarily because of differences in the population numbers rather than in service sites that offer service in a given zip code.

## Specific Service Issues

### *Senior Services*

“Senior Centers” was used as a catch-all category when the funder-defined service covered more than one senior success core service and could not be accurately allocated among the separate core services. Often, funding for transportation and home-delivered meals was not broken out from senior activities and supportive services at the municipal level, so it was placed under Senior Centers. Because the core services for congregate and home-delivered meals and senior ride were tracked separately, funding for these core services was not included under Senior Centers to avoid duplication of resources, even though senior center activities can and do include congregate meals.

Senior Ride includes disabled individuals of all ages as well as seniors for most funders with the notable exception of Western Reserve Area Agency on Aging (WRAAA) that requires an individual to be 60 years of age or older in order to receive services. If the transportation service was not provided by a senior center, the number of consumers reflects the number of riders using the system and contains duplicates (e.g. paratransit).

Home improvement/accessibility data includes programs for low-income families and people of all ages with disabilities, as well as seniors.

## References

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### Attachment 3: Actual Consumer Demographics

Core Service: Day Camps PL-640.150-18						
			Estimated Persons in Need	Actual Number/Percent of Consumers by Funding Source ****		
	Total Population (%)*	Total Population 5-17 (%)**	Population 5-17 <200% Poverty (%)***	UW Program Report Data Cuy Cnty Only 91.8 (%)	CDBG (%)	CMHA (%)
PERIOD	1/1/2000- 12/31/2000	1/1/2000- 12/31/2000	1/1/2000- 12/31/2000	7/1/2003- 6/30/2004		7/1/2003- 6/30/2004
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,393,978</b>	<b>256,467</b>	<b>97,509</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>Missing</b>
<b>Percent</b>		<b>18.4%</b>	<b>38.0%</b>	<b>91.8%</b>		
<b>GENDER</b>						
Male	47.2%	51.1%	N/A	54.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Female	52.8%	48.9%	N/A	46.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown Data*****				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Missing Data*****				0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>RACE*****</b>						
White alone	67.1%	58.0%	35.1%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Black or African American alone/combination	27.9%	36.4%	58.2%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Asian alone/combination	2.1%	1.9%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone/combination	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone/combination	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Some other race alone/combination	2.1%	2.9%	4.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown Data*****				91.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Missing Data*****				0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>HISPANIC*****</b>	3.3%	4.7%	7.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>AGE</b>						
0-4	6.5%			0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
5-9	7.3%	39.7%	N/A	49.4%	0.0%	0.0%
10-14	7.1%	38.7%	N/A	46.8%	0.0%	0.0%
15-19	6.4%	21.7%	N/A	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
20-34	19.1%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
35-54	29.3%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
55-64	8.7%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
65-74	7.8%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
75+	7.8%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown Data*****				0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Missing Data*****				0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>INCOME*****</b>						
<b>Average Household Size</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
\$0-\$9,999	11.3%	N/A	N/A	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
\$10,000-\$14,999	6.9%	N/A	N/A	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
\$15,000-\$19,999	6.7%	N/A	N/A	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
\$20,000-\$29,999	13.6%	N/A	N/A	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
\$30,000 and above	61.5%	N/A	N/A	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown Data*****				92.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Missing Data*****				0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
* U.S. Census SF1 (P1); SF4 (PCT 144)						
** U.S. Census 2000 SF3 (P8)						
*** U.S. Census 2000, SF3 (P8)						
****Note: Consumers could be funded by more than one funding source; thus the columns are not necessarily mutually exclusive.						
*****Unknown Data - Represents data not collected by agency because no tracking system is available or type of service delivered makes it difficult (i.e., group presentations, telephone information and referral, and drop-ins). Also represents data not completed by clients either deliberately or inadvertently on intake forms.						
*****Missing Data - For United Way Data - represents computational errors or incorrect completion of online report. For all other data - represents data funder was unable to provide.						
***** The race categories and data utilize US Census SF4 "Race Iterations," which allow for multiple races to be selected by census respondents. As a result, totals will add to > 100% of population. Universe is "Total Races Tallied." Except "White Alone," all racial categories are "... alone or in combination with some other race." This method isolates and minimizes the non-minority population ("White alone").						
*****Hispanic - Amount in this field is from data provided by clients on intake forms and may not be accurate as clients may either deliberately or inadvertently provide incomplete data, or data may not be collected by the agency.						
*****The U.S. Census reports income by household or family, not individuals. Estimates by income category were derived by applying the ratio of total county population (1,393,978) to total households (571,606) = 2.4. The number of households in each income category was multiplied by 2.4 to arrive at an estimate of individuals by income category. The assumption is that the average household size applies to each income category, which may result in more conservative estimates for children, and the "old old," which may actually have larger proportions of persons in the lower income categories.						

### Attachment 4: Actual Consumer Zip Codes

Core Service: Day Camps PL-640.150-18							
Period	City/Town (% Cleveland)	Total Population (%) <sup>*</sup> 1/1/2000-12/31/2000	Total Population 5-17 (%) <sup>**</sup> 1/1/2000-12/31/2000	Estimated Persons in Need Population 5-17 <200% Poverty (%) <sup>***</sup> 1/1/2000-12/31/2000	Actual Number/Percent of Consumers by Funding Source <sup>****</sup>		
					UW Program Report Data (%)	CDBG (%)	CMHA (%)
					7/1/2003-6/30/2004	7/1/2003-6/30/2004	7/1/2003-6/30/2004
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,393,978</b>	<b>256,467</b>	<b>97,509</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>Missing</b>
<b>Percent</b>			<b>18.4%</b>	<b>38.0%</b>			
44017	Berea	1.4%	1.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
44022	Bentleyville	1.3%	0.9%	0.1%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
44040	Gates Mills/Mayfield Village	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
44070	North Olmsted	2.4%	2.4%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
44101	Cleveland (100%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
44102	Cleveland/Brooklyn (95%)	3.7%	4.3%	8.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
44103	Cleveland (100%)	1.8%	2.4%	5.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
44104	Cleveland (100%)	2.1%	3.0%	6.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
44105	Cleveland/NewburghHts/ GarfieldHts	3.9%	4.8%	8.5%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
44106	Cleveland/Cleveland Hts (60%)	2.3%	1.8%	3.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
44107	Lakewood/Cleveland	4.0%	3.3%	2.7%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%
44108	Cleveland/Bratenahl (90%)	2.6%	3.4%	6.3%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
44109	Cleveland/Brooklyn Hts (98%)	3.3%	3.5%	5.3%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
44110	Cleveland/East Cleveland (98%)	1.9%	2.3%	3.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
44111	Cleveland (100%)	3.1%	2.8%	3.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%
44112	East Cleveland/Cleveland	2.4%	2.9%	5.1%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
44113	Cleveland (100%)	1.4%	1.2%	2.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
44114	Cleveland (100%)	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
44115	Cleveland (100%)	0.6%	0.7%	1.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
44116	Rocky River	1.5%	1.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
44117	Euclid/Cleveland	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
44118	ClevelandHts/UniversityHts/	3.2%	3.1%	2.3%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%
44119	Cleveland/Euclid (50%)	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
44120	Shaker Hts/Cleveland	3.4%	3.7%	4.8%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
44121	University Hts/South Euclid	2.5%	2.5%	1.4%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%
44122	Beachwood/Highland	2.5%	2.5%	1.2%	11.3%	0.0%	0.0%
44123	Euclid	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
44124	Pepper Pike/MayfieldHts/Lyndhurst	2.9%	2.2%	1.0%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%
44125	Valley View/Garfield Hts	2.1%	2.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
44126	Fairview Park/Cleveland	1.2%	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
44127	Cleveland (100%)	0.6%	0.9%	1.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
44128	Warrensville Hts/Cleveland	2.4%	2.4%	2.8%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
44129	Brooklyn/Parma/Cleveland	2.1%	2.0%	1.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
44130	Parma/Cleveland	3.8%	3.0%	1.9%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
44131	Independence/Seven	1.5%	1.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
44132	Euclid	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
44133	North Royalton	2.0%	2.1%	0.6%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%
44134	Parma/Cleveland	2.9%	2.6%	1.4%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
44135	Cleveland/Linndale (90%)	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
44136	Strongsville	3.1%	3.4%	0.7%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
44137	Maple Hts/Cleveland	1.9%	2.0%	1.4%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%
44138	Olmsted Twp/Olmsted Falls	1.3%	1.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
44139	Bentleyville/Glenwillow/Solon	1.6%	2.1%	0.6%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%
44140	Bay Village	1.1%	1.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
44141	Brecksville	1.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
44142	Brookpark/Cleveland	1.5%	1.5%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
44143	Highland Hts/Richmond Heights	1.7%	1.6%	0.7%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
44144	Brooklyn/Cleveland	1.6%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
44145	Westlake	2.3%	2.2%	0.6%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
44146	Walton Hills/Oakwood/Bedford	2.3%	2.0%	1.6%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%
44147	Broadview Hts	1.1%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
44149	Strongsville	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unknown Cuyahoga County Zip Codes*****				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Missing*****				0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unknown*****				9.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Total Cuyahoga County*****</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
	<b>Total Known Cleveland</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	<b>58.0%</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
	<b>Total Known Suburbs</b>	<b>69.5%</b>	<b>66.0%</b>	<b>42.0%</b>	<b>79.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
	<b>Unknown &amp; Missing</b>				<b>9.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



Attachment 4: Actual Consumer Zip Codes (continued)

* U.S.Census 2000, SF1 (P1)
** U.S.Census 2000, SF3 (P8)
*** U.S. Census 2000, SF3 (PCT50)
**** Note: Consumers could be funded by more than one funding source; thus the columns are not necessarily mutually exclusive.
*****Missing Data - For United Way - represents computational errors or incorrect completion of online report. This data may contain zip codes outside of Cuyahoga County so it is not included in the total number served for Cuyahoga County. For all other data - represents data funder was unable to provide.
*****Unknown Data - Represents data not collected by agency because no tracking system is available or type of service delivered makes it difficult (i.e., group presentations, telephone information and referral, and drop-ins). Also represents data not completed by clients either deliberately or inadvertently on intake forms. This data may contain zip codes outside of Cuyahoga County so it is not included in the total number served for Cuyahoga County.
***** Totals vary because of rounding. County total population 1,393,978 does not correspond to the total of zip codes because some zip codes include data from adjacent counties.

**Attachment 5: Profile of Core Service Providers – 2005**

<b>PROFILE OF CORE SERVICE PROVIDERS - 2005</b>		
<b>Source: United Way - First Call for Help Refer Database February 2005</b>		
	Count	Sub-Count: UW-Affiliated
Total Number of Organizations	58	3
Number of Organizations by Type		
Nonprofit	35	3
For-profit	-	-
Government	23	-
Other	-	-
Total Number of Service Sites	76	-
Number of Service Sites per Organization		
1	51	-
2 – 5	6	-
6 – 10	-	-
11+	1	-
Geographical Location of Service Sites, by ZIP Code		
44017 - Berea	-	-
44022 - Bentleyville	2	-
44040 - Gates Mills/Mayfield Village	1	-
44070 - North Olmsted	1	-
44101 - Cleveland	-	-
44102 - Cleveland/Brooklyn	1	-
44103 - Cleveland	6	-
44104 - Cleveland	2	-
44105 - Cleveland/Newburgh Hts/Garfield Hts	-	-
44106 - Cleveland/Cleveland Hts	3	-
44107 - Lakewood/Cleveland	3	-
44108 - Cleveland/Bratenahl	5	-
44109 - Cleveland/Brooklyn Hts	1	-
44110 - Cleveland/East Cleveland	1	-
44111 - Cleveland	3	-
44112 - East Cleveland/Cleveland	4	-
44113 - Cleveland	3	-
44114 - Cleveland	-	-
44115 - Cleveland	1	-
44116 - Rocky River	1	-
44117 - Euclid/Cleveland	-	-
44118 - ClevelandHts/UniversityHts/ShakerHts	4	-
44119 - Cleveland/Euclid	3	-
44120 - Shaker Hts/Cleveland	3	-
44121 - University Hts/South Euclid	-	-
44122 - Beachwood/Highland Hills/Shaker Hts.	3	-
44123 - Euclid	2	-
44124 - Pepper Pike/Mayfield Hts./Lyndhurst	4	-
44125 - Valley View/Garfield Hts	2	-
44126 - Fairview Park/Cleveland	-	-
44127 - Cleveland	-	-
44128 - Warrensville Hts/Cleveland	4	-

Attachment 5: Profile of Core Service Providers – 2005 (continued)

<b>PROFILE OF CORE SERVICE PROVIDERS - 2005</b>		
<b>Source: United Way - First Call for Help Refer Database February 2005</b>		
	Count	Sub-Count: UW-Affiliated
44129 - Brooklyn/Parma/Cleveland	1	-
44130 - Parma/Cleveland	-	-
44131 - Independence/Seven Hills/Brooklyn Hts	1	-
44132 - Euclid	-	-
44133 - North Royalton	-	-
44134 - Parma/Cleveland	-	-
44135 - Cleveland/Linndale	-	-
44136 - Strongsville	2	-
44137 - Maple Hts/Cleveland	-	-
44138 - Olmsted Twp/Olmsted Falls	1	-
44139 - Bentleyville/Glenwillow/Solon	-	-
44140 - Bay Village	-	-
44141 - Brecksville	1	-
44142 - Brookpark/Cleveland	-	-
44143 - Highland Hts/Richmond Heights	3	-
44144 - Brooklyn/Cleveland	-	-
44145 - Westlake	1	-
44146 - Walton Hills/Oakwood/Bedford	2	-
44147 - Broadview Hts	1	-
44149 - Strongsville	-	-

**Attachment 6: Providers and Functions – 2005**

<b>Service Providers &amp; Functions</b>	
<b>Source: United Way - First Call for Help Refer Database February 2005</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Services</b>
Achievement Centers For Children	Full-Day Camp For Children With Disabilities
Arab American Community Center For Economic And Social Services In Ohio	Summer Day Camp - Arab American Youth
Beachwood City Of - Community Services Dept.	Recreation - Camping
Bratenahl Village Of -	Recreation - Camping Programs
Brecksville City Of -	Recreation - Camping Programs
Broadview Heights City Of -	Recreation - Camping Programs
Catholic Charities Health And Human Services - Parish And Community Ministries	Summer Camps For Children
Catholic Charities Services Of Cuyahoga County	Day Camp: Fatima, Day Camp - Low-Income: Fatima, Day Camp: St. Martin De Porres
Chabad House Of Greater Cleveland - Eastern Ohio Regional Headquarters	Camping
Chagrin Valley Recreation Center	Recreation - Camping
Children's Museum Of Cleveland	Camping / Workshops
Cleveland City Of - Dept. Of Parks, Recreation And Properties	Camping - Day And Residential
Cleveland Heights City Of - Dept. Of Community Services	Recreation - Camping Programs
Cleveland Heights-University Heights City School District	Community Education - Camping
Cleveland Museum Of Natural History	Camping - Youth
Cleveland UMADAOP	Summer Youth Program
Community Re-Entry	Alcohol/Drug Prevention And Education/Recreation - Youth
East Cleveland Neighborhood Center	Camping, Activities/Camping/Programs For Teens
Euclid City Of -	Recreation - Camping Programs
Fairhill Center	Summer Camp--Children Being Raised By Non-Parent Relatives
Friendly Inn Settlement	Camping
Garden Valley Neighborhood House	Recreation - Camping
Garfield Heights Community Center	Camping
Gates Mills Village Of -	Recreation - Camping
Girl Scouts Of Lake Erie Council	Day Camping
Glenville Community Youth Center	Summer Day Camp
Goodrich-Gannett Neighborhood Center	Summer Camp
Harvard Community Services Center	Spring/Winter Break Care For Youth, Day Camp
Highland Heights City Of -	Recreation – Camping
Hiram House	Camping – Day
Horizon Activities Centers	Day Camping
Hospice Of The Western Reserve	Camping - Bereavement Support For Youth
Independence City Of -	Recreation - Camping Programs

Attachment 6: Providers and Functions – 2005 (continued)

<b>Service Providers &amp; Functions</b>	
<b>Source: United Way - First Call for Help Refer Database February 2005</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Services</b>
<b>Jewish Community Center Of Cleveland</b>	Membership Services
Kathryn R. Tyler Neighborhood Center	Camping
Lakewood City Of - Dept. Of Human Services (DOHS)	Summer Service Camp
Mayfield Heights City Of -	Recreation – Camping
Mayfield Village Of	Recreation – Camping
Murtis H. Taylor Multi-Service Center	Summer Camp Program
Nottingham Youth Center	Summer Camp
Oakwood Village Of -	Recreation - Camping Programs
Olmsted Community Center	Summer Day Camp
Orange City School District	Recreation - Camping Programs
<b>Phillis Wheatley Assn.</b>	Camping
Richmond Heights Local School District	Community Education – Camping - Summer
Rocky River City Of - Recreation Dept.	Recreation - Camping Programs
Salvation Army - The	Camping – Day
Shaker Heights City Of -	Recreation – Camping
South Euclid-Lyndhurst City School District	Recreation - Camping Programs
St. Ignatius High School	Camp
St. James Lutheran Church	Summer Enrichment Program
St. Malachi Center	Summer Day Camp
Strongsville City Of -	Recreation - Camping Programs
Trinity Lutheran Church Lakewood Elca	Day Camp With Emphasis On Peacemaking
Valley View Village Of -	Recreation - Camping Programs
Warrensville Heights City School District	Community Education - Camping
Westown Community Development Corp.	Summer Day Camp For Community Youth
<b>YMCA of Greater Cleveland</b>	Summer Day Camp, Children's Seasonal Enrichment Program

**Bold** represents agencies funded by United Way for this service.

**Attachment 7: United Way - First Call for Help Day Camps Requests – 2000-2004:  
Greatest Increase/Greatest Decrease**

PL-640.150-18 Day Camps								
United Way - First Call for Help Requests 2000-2004								
Greatest Increase/(Greatest Decrease)								
Zip Code		TOTAL REQUESTS					%Change* 00&04	Avg. # Calls 00-04
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004		
44135	Cleveland/Linndale	1	0	1	0	3	200%	1
44105	Cleveland/Newburgh Hts/Garfield Hts	3	9	11	6	9	200%	8
44108	Cleveland/Bratenahl	4	9	5	18	11	175%	9
44128	Warrensville Hts/Cleveland	2	7	7	1	5	150%	4
44111	Cleveland	1	1	1	0	2	100%	1
44117	Euclid/Cleveland	1	0	1	2	2	100%	1
44104	Cleveland	3	3	6	5	5	67%	4
44103	Cleveland	4	5	6	2	6	50%	5
44109	Cleveland/Brooklyn Hts	3	1	0	9	4	33%	3
44113	Cleveland	0	1	1	2	4	N/A	2
44121	University Hts/South Euclid	0	1	5	2	3	N/A	2
44137	Maple Hts/Cleveland	0	4	1	1	2	N/A	2
44139	Bentleyville/Glenwillow/Solon	0	0	0	0	1	N/A	N/A
44124	Pepper Pike/Mayfield Hts./Lyndhurst	0	0	0	0	1	N/A	N/A
44017	Berea	1	0	1	0	0	(100%)	0
44144	Brooklyn/Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	(100%)	0
44114	Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	(100%)	0
44115	Cleveland	4	2	2	3	0	(100%)	2
44127	Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	(100%)	0
44102	Cleveland/Brooklyn	4	4	7	6	0	(100%)	4
44106	Cleveland/Cleveland Hts	2	5	4	3	0	(100%)	3
44123	Euclid	1	0	3	2	0	(100%)	1
44143	Highland Hts/Richmond Heights	1	2	0	0	0	(100%)	1
44107	Lakewood/Cleveland	1	0	1	3	0	(100%)	1
44138	Olmsted Twp/Olmsted Falls	1	0	0	0	0	(100%)	0
44130	Parma/Cleveland	1	2	0	2	0	(100%)	1
44134	Parma/Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	(100%)	0
44136	Strongsville	1	1	0	0	0	(100%)	0
44122	Beachwood/Highland Hills/Shaker Hts.	4	2	1	0	2	(50%)	2
44132	Euclid	2	2	1	3	1	(50%)	2
44118	ClevelandHts/UniversityHts/ShakerHts	3	3	5	0	2	(33%)	3
44112	East Cleveland/Cleveland	6	2	10	7	4	(33%)	6
44120	Shaker Hts/Cleveland	8	2	8	4	7	(13%)	6

Attachment 7: United Way - First Call for Help Day Camps Requests – 2000-2004:  
Greatest Increase/Greatest Decrease (continued)

PL-640.150-18 Day Camps								
United Way - First Call for Help Requests 2000-2004								
Greatest Increase/(Greatest Decrease)								
Zip Code	TOTAL REQUESTS					%Change*	Avg. #	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	00&04	Calls 00-04	
<b>**Total Cuyahoga County</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>85</b>	
<b>**Total Cleveland</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>48</b>	
<b>**Total Suburbs</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>(14%)</b>	<b>37</b>	
* Extremely high percentages are due to low numbers.								
** These totals do not reflect the sum of the numbers above which are the zip codes reflecting the greatest increase or decrease. Rather, they are the total of calls from ALL zip codes many of which do not appear on this table.								

**Attachment 8: United Way - First Call for Help 2000-2004: Unmet Need**

PL-640.150-18 Day Camps					
United Way - First Call for Help Requests 2000-2004					
Unmet Need					
Zip Code		TOTALS 00-04			%
		Requests	Met	Unmet	Unmet
44118	ClevelandHts/UniversityHts/ShakerHts	13	11	2	15%
44109	Cleveland/Brooklyn Hts	17	15	2	12%
44132	Euclid	9	8	1	11%
44120	Shaker Hts/Cleveland	29	27	2	7%
44110	Cleveland/East Cleveland	20	19	1	5%
44102	Cleveland/Brooklyn	21	20	1	5%
44112	East Cleveland/Cleveland	29	28	1	3%
44105	Cleveland/Newburgh Hts/Garfield Hts	38	37	1	3%
<b>* Total Cuyahoga County</b>		<b>425</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>* Total Cleveland</b>		<b>240</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>* Total Suburbs</b>		<b>185</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>FCFH DATA NOTES</b>					
<p><b>Met</b> = service request resulting in referral to an organization. (Does not mean agency was able to provide the service.)</p> <p><b>Unmet</b> = service request for which there was no referral.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Zip Codes shared by Cleveland and surrounding suburbs whose boundaries fall 50% and greater within the city of Cleveland are highlighted and totaled as Cleveland. Others are totaled as Suburbs.</p> <p>* These totals do not reflect the sum of the numbers above which are the zip codes reflecting unmet need in 2004. Rather, they are the total of calls from ALL zip codes some of which do not appear on this table.</p>					

### Attachment 9: Service Site Index

Core Service: Day Camps PL-640.150-18									
Service Site Index									
Zip	Number of Sites*****	City/Town (% Cleveland)	Proportion of Minorities in Geographical Area	Total Population (#)*	Total Population 5-17 with Poverty Status (#)**	Population 5-17 <200% Poverty (#)***	Estimated Universe of Possible Consumers per Geographical Area****	Number of Service SITES Serving Geographical Area (Per Agencies Reported Intended Service Area to First Call for Help)*****	Potential Service ACCESSIBILITY by Service Consumers per Geographical Area
Period				1/1/2000-12/31/2000	1/1/2000-12/31/2000	1/1/2000-12/31/2000	1/1/2000-12/31/2000	1/2005	Ratio of CONSUMERS to Service SITES
<b>TOTAL</b>	76			1,393,978	256,467	97,509	23,402	76	308:1
<b>Percent</b>					18.4%	38.0%	24.0%		
44117	-	Euclid/Cleveland	African Am 53.1%	12,078	1,796	617	148	60	2:1
44105	-	Cleveland/NewburghHts/GarfieldHts	African Am 61.9%	54,834	12,428	8,275	1,986	57	35:1
44106	3	Cleveland/Cleveland Hts (60%)	African Am 62.2%	32,417	4,732	3,066	736	62	12:1
44110	1	Cleveland/East Cleveland (98%)	African Am 74.7%	26,536	5,878	3,751	900	59	15:1
44120	3	Shaker Hts/Cleveland	African Am 76.7%	47,349	9,474	4,652	1,116	58	19:1
44103	6	Cleveland (100%)	African Am 80.2%	25,348	6,083	4,838	1,161	61	19:1
44108	5	Cleveland/Bratenahl (90%)	African Am 94.9%	36,456	8,679	6,147	1,475	60	25:1
44112	4	East Cleveland/Cleveland	African Am 95.2%	33,222	7,394	4,930	1,183	62	19:1
44128	4	Warrensville Hts/Cleveland	African Am 95.8%	33,612	6,074	2,751	660	58	11:1
44104	2	Cleveland (100%)	African Am 97.5%	28,904	7,790	6,137	1,473	60	25:1
44115	1	Cleveland (100%)	African Am 98.4%	8,186	1,866	1,540	370	61	6:1
44114	-	Cleveland (100%)	Asian 20.3%	3,891	217	147	35	62	1:1
44109	1	Cleveland/Brooklyn Hts (98%)	Hispanic 20.3%	45,783	8,898	5,206	1,249	57	22:1
44102	1	Cleveland/Brooklyn (95%)	Hispanic 20.4%	52,108	11,031	7,843	1,882	57	33:1
44113	3	Cleveland (100%)	Hispanic 23.5%	19,466	3,107	2,504	601	59	10:1
44017	-	Berea		19,005	3,048	587	141	55	3:1
44022	2	Bentleyville		17,720	2,201	120	29	55	1:1
44040	1	Gates Mills/Mayfield Village		2,883	526	26	6	55	N/A
44070	1	North Olmsted		34,081	6,170	957	230	54	4:1
44101	-	Cleveland (100%)		-	0	0	0	34	N/A
44107	3	Lakewood/Cleveland		56,710	8,543	2,598	624	58	11:1
44111	3	Cleveland (100%)		42,967	7,251	2,922	701	57	12:1
44116	1	Rocky River		21,122	3,291	301	72	55	1:1
44118	4	ClevelandHts/UniversityHts/ShakerHts		45,279	7,999	2,216	532	59	9:1
44119	3	Cleveland/Euclid (50%)		13,493	2,028	519	125	60	2:1
44121	-	University Hts/South Euclid		35,185	6,499	1,325	318	61	5:1
44122	3	Beachwood/Highland Hills/ShakerHts		34,883	6,319	1,131	271	59	5:1
44123	2	Euclid		18,363	2,977	994	239	57	4:1
44124	4	Pepper Pike/MayfieldHts/Lyndhurst		40,334	5,542	952	228	57	4:1
44125	2	Valley View/Garfield Hts		29,876	5,242	1,588	381	58	7:1
44126	-	Fairview Park/Cleveland		17,196	2,804	408	98	58	2:1
44127	-	Cleveland (100%)		8,403	2,190	1,732	416	60	7:1
44129	1	Brooklyn/Parma/Cleveland		29,658	5,026	1,197	287	58	5:1
44130	-	Parma/Cleveland		53,615	7,765	1,858	446	58	8:1
44131	1	Independence/Seven Hills/BrooklynHts		20,666	3,311	356	85	59	1:1
44132	-	Euclid		15,322	2,593	1,003	241	57	4:1
44133	-	North Royalton		28,685	5,453	554	133	55	2:1
44134	-	Parma/Cleveland		40,396	6,555	1,351	324	58	6:1
44135	-	Cleveland/Lindale (90%)		28,561	5,046	1,954	469	58	8:1
44136	2	Strongsville		43,858	8,737	642	154	55	3:1
44137	-	Maple Hts/Cleveland		26,107	5,128	1,384	332	58	6:1
44138	1	Olmsted Twp/Olmsted Falls		18,046	3,256	432	104	55	2:1
44139	-	Bentleyville/Glenwillow/Solon		22,231	5,478	554	133	55	2:1
44140	-	Bay Village		16,076	3,137	272	65	55	1:1
44141	1	Brecksville		13,676	2,438	165	40	55	1:1
44142	-	Brookpark/Cleveland		21,132	3,779	800	192	58	3:1
44143	3	Highland Hts/Richmond Heights		23,730	4,082	675	162	59	3:1
44144	-	Brooklyn/Cleveland		21,805	3,011	866	208	58	4:1
44145	1	Westlake		31,972	5,634	593	142	55	3:1
44146	2	Walton Hills/Oakwood/Bedford		31,648	5,003	1,548	372	56	7:1
44147	1	Broadview Hts		15,954	2,958	525	126	55	2:1

\* U.S. Census 2000, SF1 (P1)

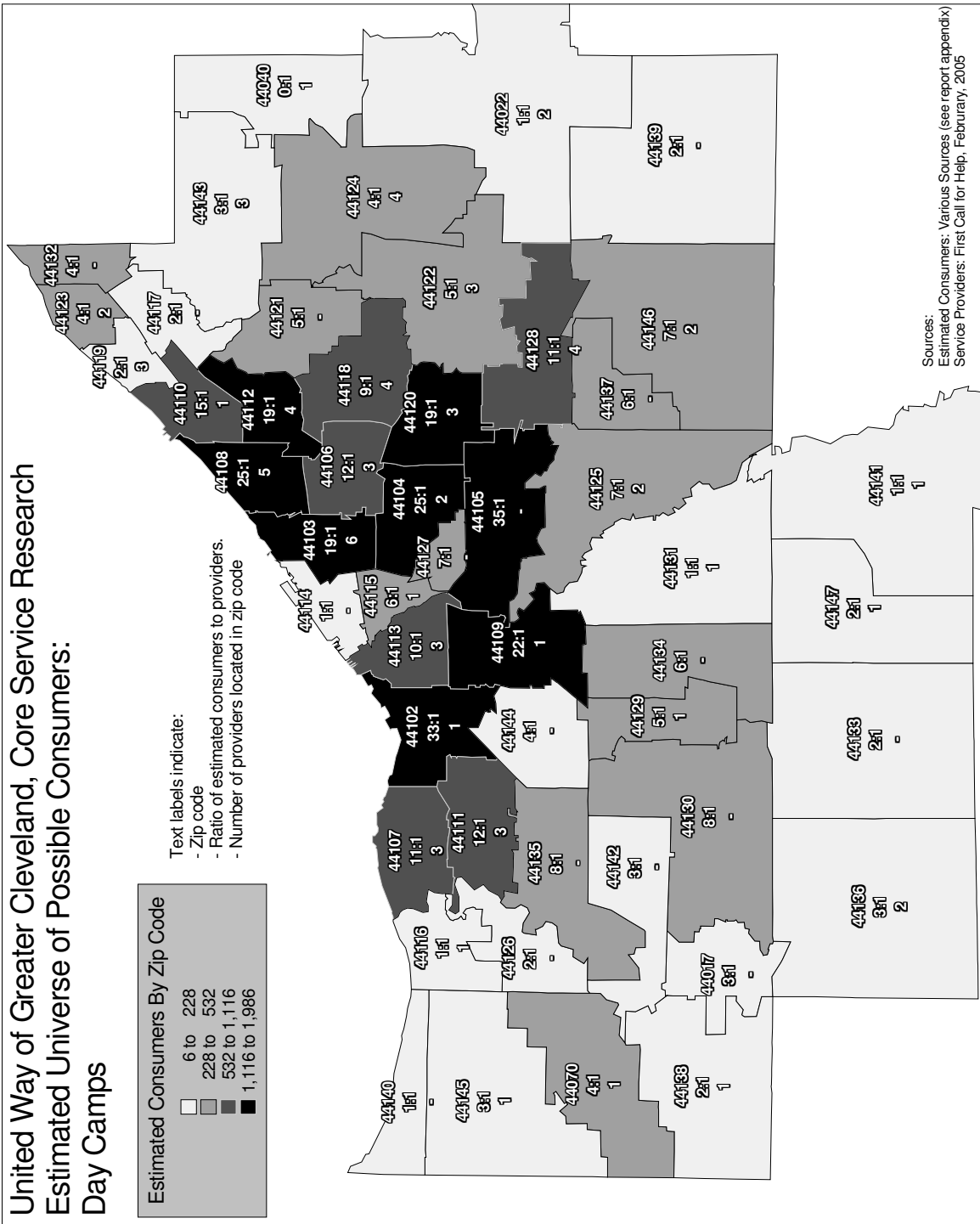
\*\* U.S. Census 2000, SF3 (PB)

\*\*\* U.S. Census 2000, SF3 (PCT50)

\*\*\*\*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.

\*\*\*\*\* United Way - First Call for Help, February 2005

Attachment 10: Map





**United Way of  
Greater Cleveland**

1331 Euclid Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

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