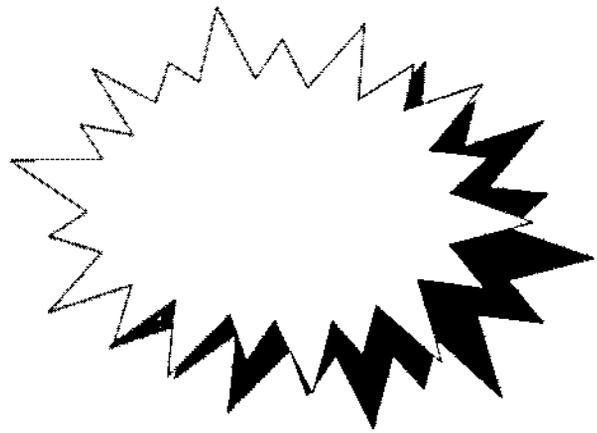


***INDIVIDUALS
AND FAMILIES
WITHOUT A
SAFETY NET:***



***AN ANALYSIS OF THE HOUSE LEADERSHIP PLAN AND
ITS IMPACT ON THE PEOPLE SERVED BY THE JEWISH
FEDERATION OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO AND ITS
AFFILIATE AGENCIES***

**PREPARED BY THE GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS STAFF,
JEWISH FEDERATION OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO**

MAY , 1995

To: BRUCE REED

JOEL M. CARP, CSW, ACSW (over)
Senior Vice President

JEWISH FEDERATION/JEWISH UNITED FUND
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"Those who are on the front lines, those who are already struggling to meet increasing needs on dwindling resources know that charities cannot pick up the slack."

**Food Research and Action Center (FRAC)
Washington, D.C. based anti-hunger organization**

"Those who suggest that the private charity sector, above all the religious sector, can fill the void of a government withdrawal from guaranteeing assistance for the poor gravely misread the realities we face. Indeed, such a withdrawal will cripple our ability to maintain current levels of services let alone expand to meet an explosion of new needs."

**Rabbi David Saperstein,
Statement before the House Ways and Means Committee,
Subcommittee on Human Resources
January 31, 1995**

INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES WITHOUT A SAFETY NET

INTRODUCTION

In Fiscal Year 1994, the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago and its Affiliate Agencies, in partnership with local, state and federal governments, provided \$236.2 million in health and human services to a wide spectrum of middle and low-income and disadvantaged individuals and families in the Jewish and general community.

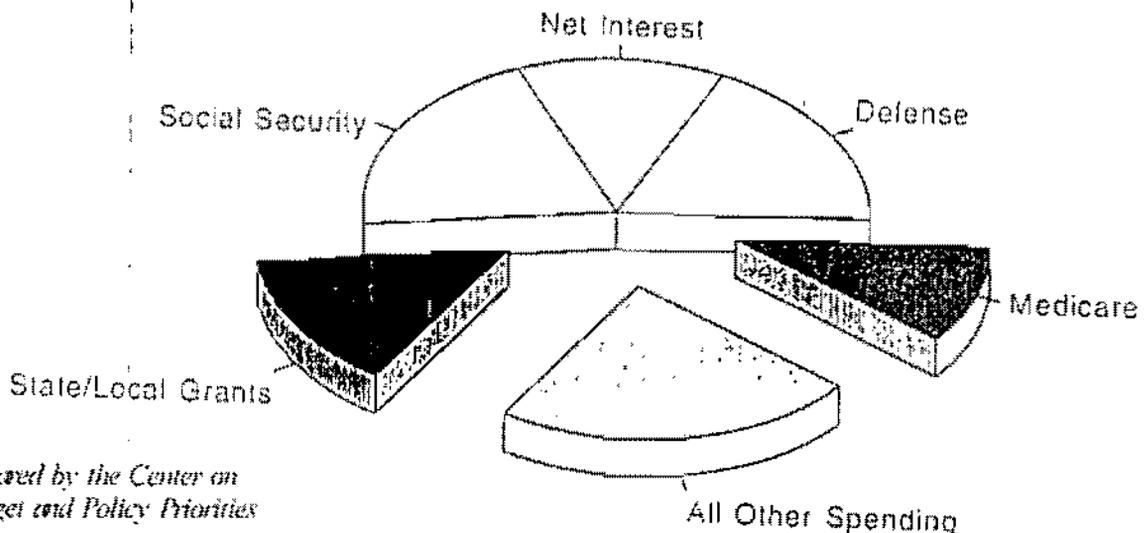
During that same fiscal year, the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago and its Affiliate Agencies received \$155.4 million in federal, state, and local grants and contracts -- \$20.8 million for social services and \$134.6 million for medical care. In other words, 65.8% of our Jewish community's overall service resources came from government funding. Excluding health services, Jewish Federation Agencies' government programs account for 27% of all revenues.

The public funding received by our Jewish communal system directly benefits more than 71,000 individuals and families through a wide range of programs in the areas of housing, food and nutrition, child care, child protection, education and job training, services for persons with disabilities, health care, services to the elderly, and services for refugees and immigrants. 49,000 people receive health and related services, while another 22,000 receive a range of social services.

Through the efforts of the Jewish United Fund campaign, and related resource development efforts, \$27 million of the funds raised were allocated by the Federation for local services. Thousands of volunteers work hard to maintain and increase the results of the JUF campaign, our Endowment Fund program and other resource development efforts each year.

The plan adopted by the U.S. House of Representatives calls for cuts in all federal programs except for Social Security, Defense and the annual Interest Payment on our national debt. "Protected" expenditures account for 51% of all federal funds expended annually [See Charts #1 and #2, below].

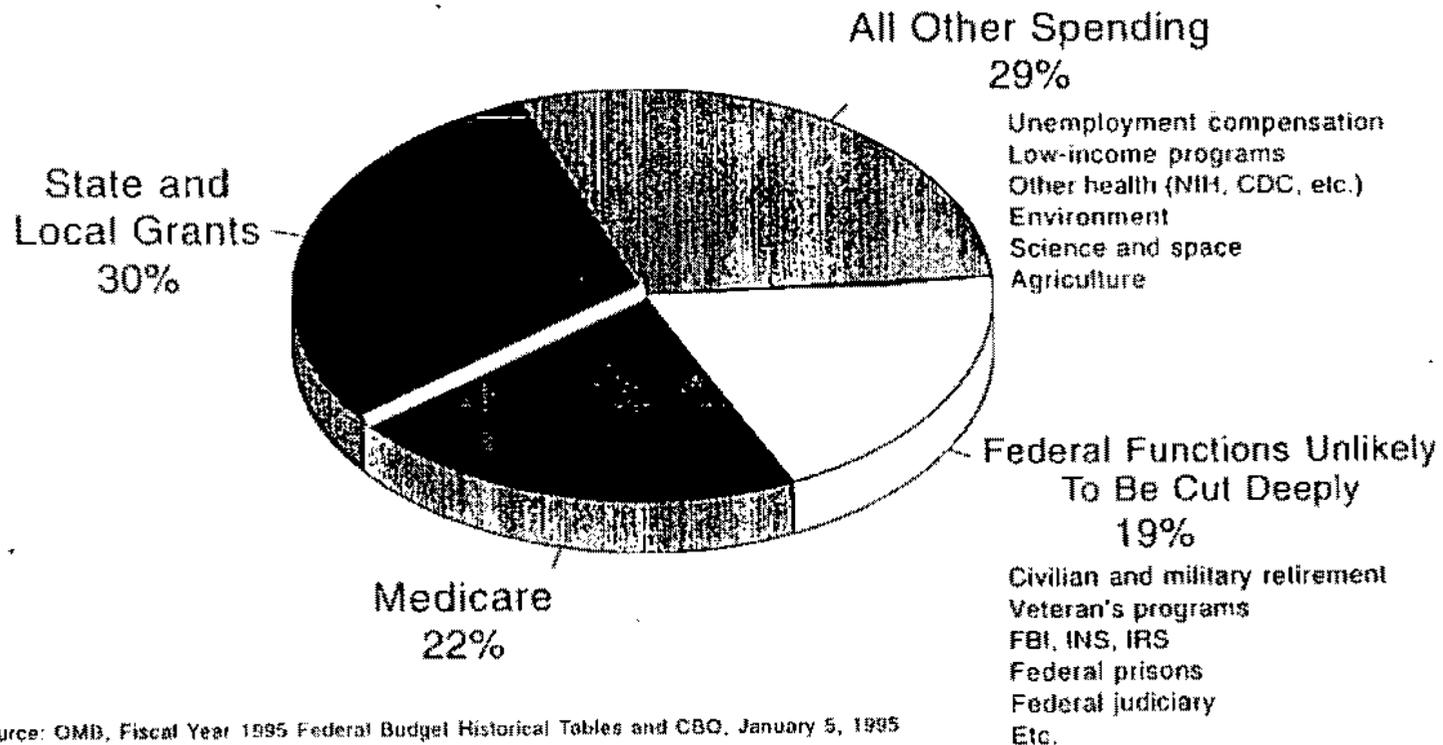
Chart 1 Federal Spending in 1994



Prepared by the Center on
Budget and Policy Priorities

Federal Spending Subject to Cuts

All Federal Spending Other Than Social Security, Defense, and Net Interest in FY 1994



Source: OMB, Fiscal Year 1995 Federal Budget Historical Tables and CBO, January 5, 1995
Outlays exclude deposit insurance and offsetting receipts

It is important to note 11% of all grants to state and local governments are allocated to subsidize highways, airports, and other regional/local transit programs. In FFY'93 Illinois' share for these purposes was 13% of all dollars it received as part of the grants program for state and local governments. Overall, transportation programs account for more than one-third of all state and local government grants. Another 9% of the state and local grants fund public health programs, disaster assistance, justice programs, and water programs. In FFY'93 Illinois' share for these programs was 14% of the total of state and local grants it received. This means that 20% of the total funds for state and local government grants are allocated to very high priority programs. In addition, as shown on Chart #2 above, another 19% of the programs in the unprotected category include a range of federal functions most unlikely to be cut because they support retirement programs, services to veterans, and a range of public safety and "policing" functions. In the wake of the Oklahoma bombing it is more likely that funds for these programs will be increased, rather than be cut at all!

Thus, 25% of the unprotected programs, in reality, are such high priorities that they are unlikely to be the target of any significant reductions.

This means that the 75% of the programs that remain -- which includes all health and human services programs -- will, of necessity, be the only place left to exact the total dollars to be cut, in order to achieve the 35% reduction House leadership set as its goal.

Combined with the proposal to cap and block grant most funds to the states, it is evident that the impact on services for people in need will be nothing short of disastrous. Proposals to block grant funds to the states include increased flexibility in the form of allowing the states to move as much as a third of the funds in a block to other programs in the block, or to other blocks.

In the wake of the House Leadership plan, the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago and affiliate agencies are at risk of losing as much as \$54.4 million (35% of our current public funding). Excluding health services, government funding reductions could result in the elimination of \$7.2 million in social services provided by our Federation Agencies. \$7.2 million is equivalent to a 10% reduction in total revenues available to our social welfare agencies.

Despite our comprehensive network of services and our strong campaign and other resource development efforts, if government funding is cut, we will not be able to make up for the critical role that the government has played in sustaining and serving vulnerable individuals and families.

In order to offset government cuts of 35% [\$54.4 million] we would have to increase our JUF campaign by 100%! To make up for just the social services agencies cuts of \$7.2 million, our JUF campaign would need to increase all contributions by 13.2%.

Without the historically strong public-private partnership, the members of the Jewish and general communities in need will not receive the services critical for their well being. The current reality is that resources are dwindling, the number of people in need is increasing, and the private sector cannot possibly close the gap that will be left by the proposed cuts.

An overall summary of trends in government funding to the Jewish Federation and our Affiliate and Beneficiary Agencies for the past five years may be found in Appendix #1, which appears on page 22.

REALITY #1:

RESOURCES ARE DWINDLING

- **In mid-March, the House of Representatives passed a rescissions bill totalling \$17.4 billion in current year (FY95) cuts. On April 6, the Senate passed a rescissions bill totalling \$16.1 billion in current year (FY95) cuts. This means that 1995 funding which has already been appropriated will be withdrawn. Programs at risk of being substantially cut when final action is taken include: Emergency Shelter Grants, Supportive Housing, Public Housing, Summer Youth Employment, the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), and Low Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP). The City of Chicago will lose 11,000 Summer job slots for youth, if the Senate concurs with the House plan.**
 - **The House Leadership plan includes \$1.477 trillion in spending cuts over the next seven years. According to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, we can expect \$1.128 trillion in program cuts in order to achieve a balanced budget by 2002, plus an additional \$348 billion reduction to offset the House Republican passed tax cut package. Divided evenly over seven years, this amounts to a reduction of \$214 billion per year.**
 - **Unprotected programs would have to be cut an *average* of 35% by 2002 to balance the budget and pay for tax cuts. Defense, social security, and interest on national debt, which comprise 51% of the total budget, will be protected from cuts. Of the 49% remaining on the table, more than two-fifths is comprised of federal functions unlikely to sustain deep cuts such as Medicare federal funds for transportation, and the operation of the FBI, INS, IRS, federal prisons, veterans' disability and pension programs. (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities)**
 - ***Human Service programs will disproportionately bear the burden of the cuts.***
-

REALITY #2:

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED IS INCREASING

- **The U.S. Conference of Mayors documented that in 1993, the number of requests for emergency food increased 13% within a one-year time frame. On average, 17% of those requests went unmet.**
- **Between 1980 and 1992, child abuse and neglect reports nearly tripled. (Children's Defense Fund)**
- **Since 1990, the number of children in foster care in Illinois increased almost 100%, jumping from 21,242 in 1990 to 39,408 in 1994. (Chapin Hall Center for Children)**
- **Since 1984, there has been a 300% increase in individuals and families seeking assistance from Jewish Federation agencies in Chicago.**
- **It is estimated that 5,590 Jews (excluding refugees) in the Chicago area were recipients of public aid in December of 1994, as compared to 2,490 in December of 1984. (Illinois Department of Public Aid Caseload Survey)**

REALITY #3: THE PRIVATE SECTOR CANNOT MAKE UP THE CUTS

Architects of the House Leadership plan have suggested that the private sector should fill the gap created by the withdrawal of public support. Evidence shows this is impossible.

- **Nationally, charities obtain about 30% of their funding (\$105 billion) from the government. Some programs, such as nursing homes and orphanages, rely on the government for at least 75% of their funding. (Independent Sector)**
- **Nationally, to offset the complete loss of government support, individual donors to charities would have to increase giving by 236%. To offset the loss of half of government support, individuals donors to charities would have to increase giving by 165%. (Independent Sector)**
- **In 1994, United Way of Chicago member agencies received 57.6% of their total revenue from government funds. \$512.7 million out of \$890.5 million was government funding.**
- **As noted earlier, in FY'94, the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago and our Affiliate agencies received 65.8% of their total revenue from government funding.**
 - ▶ **Jewish Vocational Service received 58.1% of its funds from the government.**
 - ▶ **Jewish Children's Bureau received 48.9% of its funds from the government.**
 - ▶ **Mt. Sinai Hospital received 84.6% of its funds from the government.**
 - ▶ **Council for Jewish Elderly received 37% of its funds from the government.**
- **In FY94, the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago and our Affiliate Agencies received more than \$155.4 million in federal, state, and local government funding.**
- **Assuming all human service programs are cut by 35%, the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago and our Affiliate Agencies would lose \$54.4 million in government support each year (based on FY'94 data).**
- **In order offset government cuts at the 35% level, contributions to the Jewish United Fund of Metropolitan Chicago would have to increase by 100% in a single year. To make up for just the potential cut of \$7.2 million in social services funding, the JUF campaign would have to increase by 13.2%**

REALITY #4:

**THE PEOPLE WE NOW SERVE WILL JUST
NOT BE SERVED**

Table 1, which follows, provides the details on each government funded program for all Jewish Federation Agencies.

In total, the Jewish Federation directly received more than \$5 million dollars in government funds in FY94 [See *Appendix #1*, page 22]. More than \$4.6 million of those funds were passed through to our Affiliated Agencies to provide services, and ~~some were passed through~~ to other non-Jewish agencies throughout Illinois who are sub-contractors to the Jewish Federation. The statewide agencies under contract with the Jewish Federation provide Refugee Resettlement services as part of the Illinois Refugee Social Services Consortium, which we administer on behalf of the state.

For many years Federation Agencies have cooperated in an annual effort to document the services provided through each program where we partner with government. As a result, we are able to identify the specific impact a 35% reduction would have on each program, noting how many families or individuals we would not be able to serve.

The analysis made possible because we have this data, enables us to describe how various human service program areas at a national, state, and local level will be impacted by the House Leadership Plan.

The data reveals what will happen to individuals and families served by the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago's Affiliate Agencies.

Following the analysis of the impact on our Jewish community's service delivery capacity, we present our analysis of what will happen nationally and locally to people now being served in the following areas:

- Income Maintenance Programs for Low-income
- Housing and Homelessness
- Food and Nutrition Programs
- Child Care
- Child Welfare and Protection
- Health Care
- Education and Job Training
- Services for the Elderly
- Services for People with Disabilities
- Services for Refugees and Legal Immigrants

TABLE 1

GOVERNMENT FUNDED PROGRAMS
JEWISH FEDERATION OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO
Fiscal Year 1994

NOTE: THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE MORE THAN \$4.6 MILLION RECEIVED BY THE JEWISH FEDERATION WHICH IS PASSED THROUGH TO FEDERATION AGENCIES AND OTHER REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES THROUGHOUT ILLINOIS.

JEWISH FEDERATION AGENCIES/PROGRAM SERVICE AREAS	1993-94 AGENCY EXPENDITURES	% OF BUDGET GOVERNMENT FUNDED	1993-94 GOVERNMENT FUNDING	CLIENTS SERVED (A)	STAFF (B)	ESTIMATED SPK CUT IN GOVT FUNDING (C)	IMPACT OF HOUSE LEADERSHIP PLAN ON INDIVIDUALS SERVED AT THE JEWISH FEDERATION AND AGENCY AFFILIATES (D)
ARK							
Transitional Shelter			\$144,712 (D)	72	5.2	\$50,648	25 homeless individuals and families will not be provided housing at Singer Transitional Shelter. 36 families will not receive emergency rent subsidies to prevent eviction.
Emergency Assistance (food, shelter, utilities)			\$47,900 (E)	127	0	\$16,765	
TOTAL ARK:	\$2,978,101	8.3%	\$192,612	199	5.2	\$67,414	
ASSOCIATED YALMUS TORJAN							
Elementary/Secondary Education			\$36,851	N/A	N/A	\$13,526	\$12,077 used for substance abuse education, textbook loans, and other learning tools will be cut. 84 low-income students will not receive free or subsidized school breakfasts and lunches.
Food and Nutrition			\$82,082	240 (F)	0	\$32,252	
TOTAL ATT:	\$2,288,654	8.7%	\$190,743	240	0	\$45,778	
COUNCIL FOR JEWISH ELDERLY							
Emergency Assistance (food, shelter, utilities)			\$24,300 (E)	1001	0	\$8,470	826 low-income senior adults will not receive emergency food vouchers. 30 home-bound seniors will no longer receive Meals on Wheels. 127 seniors will not receive counseling and case management services. 18 seniors will not be able to come to CJE's Adult Day Care Center and Alzheimer Unit. 178 seniors will not receive homemaker services essential to their remaining in their own homes. 92 seniors who rely on Shalom buses to get to the doctor and supermarket will be w/o transportation. 154 seniors who depend on the long-term care provided at Lieberman will not be accommodated. 108 low-income seniors will no longer receive rent subsidies. 52 seniors will not learn how to protect themselves through the crime prevention program.
Food and Nutrition			\$44,830	119	10.4	\$15,821	
Individual and Family Counseling			\$114,815	363	17.5	\$40,115	
Adult Day Care			\$117,125	47	3.6	\$40,984	
In-Home Care			\$279,184	503	23.3	\$27,714	
Transportation			\$57,528	263	5.1	\$20,084	
Long-Term Care			\$4,901,300 (G)	809	245.4	\$1,890,867	
Housing			\$2,878,484	474	13.8	\$107,823	
Adult Education			\$23,368	148	7.2	\$8,248	
TOTAL C.J.E.:	\$21,878,273	87.0%	\$8,142,647	3727	425.2	\$2,848,719	
EMMA MULTI-SERVICE CENTER							
Emergency Assistance (shelter, utilities)			\$24,900 (E)	89	0	\$8,715	34 near homeless individuals in Uppdown will not receive emergency rent and utility subsidies.
TOTAL MSC:	\$274,022	8.1%	\$24,900	89	0	\$8,715	
JEWISH CHILDREN'S BUREAU							
Child Day Care			\$182,809	52	5.8	\$87,483	24 at-risk families will not participate in the Therapeutic Family Day Care Program. 36 abused or neglected children will not receive foster care and related services. 541 children and families will not receive counseling services at JCB. 22 families with developmentally disabled children will not be provided respite services. 11 emotionally disturbed children will not be served at the Therapeutic Day School.
Adoption Assistance/Foster and Subsidized Care			\$2,302,850	112	\$5.4	\$805,888	
Individual or Family Counseling			\$270,119	1545	36.4	\$94,542	
Respite for Children with Disabilities			\$114,424	83	2.2	\$40,048	
Therapeutic Day School			\$481,486	32	12.7	\$168,520	
TOTAL JCB:	\$5,871,401	48.8%	\$5,261,688	1804	112.5	\$1,178,591	
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTERS							
Food and Nutrition			\$4,240	N/A	N/A	\$1,484	\$1,484 used for the nutrition program at Camp Chi will be cut. The community is losing the National Jewish Theater due to lack of funding.
Arts and Culture			\$4,530	N/A	N/A	\$1,586	
TOTAL JCC:	\$18,348,891	less than 1%	\$8,770			\$3,070	
JEWISH FAMILY & COMMUNITY SERVICE							
Child Day Care			\$1,999	2	N/A	\$700	2 at-risk, low-income children will not be able to attend Virginia Frank Child Development Center. 6 children will not benefit from the nutrition program at Virginia Frank. 1,230 Soviet Jewish and Bosnian refugees will not receive resettlement services.
Food and Nutrition			\$2,088	23	N/A	\$731	
Refuge Resettlement			\$1,430,439 (H)	3,518	25	\$200,054	
TOTAL JFCS:	\$6,233,878	20.7%	\$1,434,526	3,541	25	\$200,784	
JEWISH FEDERATION OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO							
Administration of State Refugee Consortium***			\$432,457	0	7.2	\$151,380	The future of the Federation-administered statewide refugee program is unknown. The future of the Federation-administered Soviet Resettlement Matching Grant Program is unknown. 184 homeless families will not be served through the Security Deposit Guarantee Program.
Administration of Soviet Jewish Resettlement			\$100,000	0	5.8	\$35,000	
Shelter and Housing			\$41,300	468	N/A	\$14,455	
TOTAL JFMC:	\$2,637,647 (I)	8.8%	\$573,757	468	13.1	\$200,815	
JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE							
Employment Training			\$2,100,030	1,498	47.2	\$789,891	524 unemployed or underemployed adults will not receive vocational services. 308 disabled adults won't participate in JVS's sheltered workshops and residential programs. 1,253 refugees won't receive employment services with IDPA and Matching Grant funding.
Services for People with Disabilities			\$3,284,297	883	52	\$1,146,904	
Refuge Resettlement			\$1,297,087 (J)	3,580	36.6	\$453,860	
TOTAL JVS:	\$11,887,848	86.1%	\$6,780,414	5,959	135.8	\$2,378,145	
MT. SINAI HOSPITAL							
Medicaid Inpatient and Outpatient			\$33,587,840	8,210	N/A	\$11,758,744	If government funding which provides low-income individuals with medical care is reduced, thousands of children and families receiving quality care at Mt. Sinai Hospital would not be served. 685 newly arrived refugees from the Former Soviet Union and Bosnia will not receive medical exams. 1,874 mentally ill individuals will not receive crisis intervention and psychiatric treatment. 2287 low-income women, infant and children will lose their food and nutrition services. 84 people with chemical dependencies will not participate in the Fresh Start Program. 500 teens/families won't be served through Parents Too Soon, Healthy Moms/Kids, prevention, etc.
Medicaid Inpatient and Outpatient			\$79,389,440	27,824 (K)	N/A	\$27,788,304	
Medicaid HMO Inpatient and Outpatient			\$15,287,200	N/A	N/A	\$5,343,520	
Refuge Health Screening			\$584,830	1,969	4	\$208,181	
Community Mental Health Services			\$2,885,036	5,355	N/A	\$1,000,762	
Women, Infant and Child Nutrition			\$823,300	8,535	24	\$283,155	
Substance Abuse Treatment			\$303,152	183	N/A	\$108,103	
Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenting			\$1,721,329	1,426	N/A	\$802,485	
TOTAL MT SINAI:	\$158,889,648 (L)	84.6%	\$134,572,126	48,234	28	\$47,180,244	
RESPONSE CENTER							
Youth Development and Prevention Programs			\$103,400	8,000	3.5	\$38,190	2,100 young people will not benefit from Response Center's education and counseling programs.
TOTAL RESPONSE:	\$541,217	18.1%	\$103,400	8,000	3.5	\$38,190	
SPERTUS COLLEGE OF JUDAICA							
Arts and Culture			\$18,986	N/A	N/A	\$5,945	Spertus College of Judaica will lose \$20,798 used for educational programming and museum exhibitions.
Adult Education			\$51,008	N/A	N/A	\$17,853	
TOTAL SPERTUS:	\$5,369,347	1.8%	\$69,794			\$23,798	
GRAND TOTAL:	\$235,231,452	65.8% (M)	\$166,352,377	71,241	649.3	\$54,387,642	
EXCLUDING MT. SINAI HOSPITAL:	\$77,231,806	27.0% (N)	\$20,820,851	22,937	621.3	\$7,287,298	

NOTES TO TABLE 1

- [A] - unduplicated individuals served with government funding
- [B] - FTE's supported with government funding
- [C] - assumes a 35% cut across the board for "unprotected" programs
 - does not include income maintenance programs (i.e. AFDC)
 - does not include bill denying legal immigrants access to 55 federal programs
- [D] - HUD funding passes through the Jewish Federation and is then allocated to the agency
- [E] - FEMA funding passes through the Jewish Federation and is then allocated to the agency
- [F] - estimate based on the number of students eligible for free lunch in FY95
- [G] - represents Medicare Part B and Medicaid reimbursements to Lieberman
- [H] - sum of estimated Matching Grant Income and actual IDPA award
- [I] - represents Jewish Federation office budget and administration of government programs
- [J] - represents the net revenue
- [K] - sum of individuals receiving inpatient care and outpatient services provided

*** The Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago has a contract with the state to administer the statewide Refugee Social Services Consortium. The Federation receives \$2,437,004 from the Illinois Department of Public Aid which is passed through to agencies serving refugees throughout the state.

S:\GA\CHART2.309

INCOME MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS FOR LOW INCOME PEOPLE

If the House Leadership Plan is enacted, the nation's primary cash assistance program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), will be eliminated along with the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Program (JOBS) and the Emergency Assistance Program. These programs will be replaced by a single discretionary block grant to states, eliminating the entitlement to aid now in the law and freezing overall funding at the FY'94 level.

The AFDC block grant proposal imposes a five year lifetime-limit on aid to families, denies cash assistance to unwed teen mothers until they turn 18, denies aid to children born to mothers receiving public aid, denies aid to children for whom the state has not established paternity, eliminates child care guarantees for recipients in education and training programs, eliminates child care guarantees for recipients entering the workforce, denies income assistance to legal immigrants, and eliminates Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for most children with disabilities.

Current Demographics on Low-Income Jewish community members in Chicago

- 36,000 out of 268,000 Jewish persons (13%) in the Chicago Metropolitan area are living in poverty or are hovering just above the poverty level, according our 1990 Chicago Jewish Population Study. Those in near poverty -- primarily the elderly, young families, and the chronically underemployed -- are particularly at risk of falling below the poverty line in the face of a single crisis due to a lack of back-up resources, or the elimination of the present safety net -- as inadequate as it is.
- It is estimated that 5,590 Jewish community members (excluding refugees) in the Chicago metropolitan area were recipients of public assistance in December of 1994, according to a special analysis done by the Illinois Department of Public Aid [IDPA] at the request of the Jewish Federation. This number is significantly greater than in past years, when IDPA did similar analyses for us.

Current AFDC Demographics

- Nationally, the average monthly benefit per AFDC family was \$388 in FY' 91, or a total of \$4,656 per year. 70% of all people entering the welfare system leave within two years and 50% leave within one year.
- According to statistics released by IDPA, the majority of Illinois recipients in June 1994 had been receiving benefits for two years or less. Most involved families with two or fewer children.
- The monthly AFDC grant for a family of three in Cook County is \$377, equal to one-third of the Federal poverty standard.

Outcomes of the House Leadership Plan

- In the year 2000, 1.7 million children nationally who, by definition are very low-income, are projected to lose all income support through the AFDC program. (Children's Defense Fund)
- In the year 2000, 85,050 children in Illinois are projected to lose AFDC. (Children's Defense Fund)

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

In December, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) released its "Reinvention Blueprint," a plan intended to revitalize and reorganize the agency. HUD has proposed to curtail its budget by approximately 25% and consolidate 60 programs into three block grants by FFY' 98. HUD released this plan primarily in response to an Office of Management and Budget proposal to zero out FFY'96 funding for thirteen federal housing programs, including new construction of Section 202 and Section 811 units.

Although no single bill to "reinvent HUD" has yet been introduced in Congress, many observers believe that these changes are most likely to be made as part of the budget and appropriations process.

Both the House and the Senate have passed rescissions packages which will heavily impact homeless and low-income individuals. Some 22% of all FFY' 95 funding for programs serving the homeless and low-income is at risk of being canceled. This would include eliminating FY'95 funding for the Section 8 Housing program which substantially subsidizes housing for vulnerable groups -- including refugees, elderly, and disabled members of the Jewish community. (The House-passed bill calls for a \$2.7 billion cut to Section 8 Housing while the Senate-passed bill involves a \$3.5 billion cut.)

- **Nationally, over 110 elderly and independent living facilities are currently operated under Jewish communal auspices, the vast majority of which receive Section 202 or other government funds. Section 202 housing for the elderly as well as Section 811 housing for the disabled have become increasingly important for the Jewish community.**
- Last year in Chicago, Jewish Family and Community Service had 196 cases involving a need for housing, and the EZRA Hotline received 320 calls for emergency shelter.
- **In Chicago, we are witness firsthand to the success of the HUD Supportive Housing Program, which helped us to acquire and renovate, and now helps fund our Singer Transitional Residence for the Homeless. The Singer Shelter, which housed 72 homeless individuals and families last year, pays for 65% of its total costs through public funding. Singer provides food, shelter, clothing, case management, medical and legal services, and other resources to enable guests to leave the program and become self-sufficient. More than 50 people are currently on the waiting list for the Singer Residence.**
- **The Council for Jewish Elderly operates six HUD subsidized apartment buildings for low-income senior adults -- the Krasnow Residence, Village Center, and Robineau Group Residence in Skokie, and the Farwell House, Jarvis House, and Swartzberg House in West Rogers Park. In FY' 94, federal rent subsidies to these low-income seniors totalled \$2,679,494. All six facilities are filled to capacity and have long waiting lists.**
- **These critical programs will be cut. If funds are cut from the Singer Transitional Residence, the Jewish Federation might well be forced to close the shelter. Furthermore, the housing needs of the growing population of low-income Jewish seniors, and other people with disabilities will go unmet.**

FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS

The House Leadership plan proposes to eliminate federal nutrition programs and substitute a Family-Based Nutrition Block Grant and a School-Based Nutrition Block Grant. If enacted, the block grants will consolidate programs such as Women Infants and Children (WIC), the School Lunch and Breakfast programs, the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and the Summer Food Service Program for Children. The proposed block grants eliminate the entitlement status of food programs, drastically cut overall funding, and subject each year's nutrition program funding to the Congressional appropriations process. The food stamp program would also undergo deep cuts, as much as \$18 billion over the next 5 years. In addition to these losses, states would be given the option of transferring up to 20% of their food and nutrition funding in a given year to other block grants.

- Nationally, 2.2 million children will be dropped from the School Lunch program in FFY 2002 due to \$510 million in projected cuts. (Center on Budget & Policy Priorities)
- 1.05 million children will be dropped from the Child and Adult Care food program in FFY 2000 due to \$1.1 billion in proposed cuts. (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities)
- In Illinois, 929,378 children were served through the school lunch program in FY'94. A projected 81,800 (8.8%) children in this state will be dropped in FFY 2000 due to \$16.4 million in projected cuts. (Children's Defense Fund)
- In Illinois, 1,179,488 individuals received food stamps in 1993. Over half of recipients are children, 16% of food stamp households contain at least one elderly person, and over 10% of food stamp households contain at least one disabled person. The Food Stamp program will be cut by as much as \$18 billion by FFY 2000. (Food Research and Action Center)
- 67,336 children were served by the Child and Adult Care Food Program in Illinois in FY'94. A projected 33,650 (50%) children in this state will be dropped in FFY 2000 due to \$39.2 million in projected cuts. (Children's Defense Fund)
- In Illinois, less than 50% of those now eligible for WIC are able to enroll and participate in the program. "Flexibility" through a block grant will mean that even fewer mothers and children will be able to access the program in the future.

The Jewish community utilizes many federal nutrition programs:

- At one Associated Talmud Torah school in the Chicago area, 240 out of 700 students are enrolled in the free and reduced school lunch and breakfast program.
- 6,535 women and children participated in WIC through Mt. Sinai Hospital last year. Studies have demonstrated that WIC markedly reduces infant deaths, low birth weight, and premature births, and improves cognitive functioning among children. In addition, the program teaches parenting skills to the participants, who are frequently first time parents. A 35% reduction will mean that almost 2,200 mothers and children will not be served.

- Each federal dollar invested in WIC returns an estimated \$3.50 in the first 18 years of a child's life, due to savings from services that are not provided because the child is healthy. (Children's Defense Fund)
- Children attending Virginia Frank Child Development Center and the Jewish Community Center's Camp Chi benefitted from federal nutrition programs last year. It is estimated that Child Care Food and Summer Food funds will be cut by 46% over the next 5 years.

CHILD CARE

If enacted, the House Leadership plan will consolidate nine federal child care programs into an omnibus Child Care Block Grant to states. The block grant will reduce overall funding by 13% over the next five years. States will no longer be obligated to guarantee child care to AFDC recipients participating in education, training, or work programs. The plan also repeals provisions for children's health and safety, special funds for quality care, and funding for early childhood and before- and after-school programs. In addition to these losses, states will be given the option of transferring up to 20% of their child care funding in a given year to other block grants.

- Nationally, more than 300,000 children from low-income families would no longer have federal child care assistance during the fifth year of implementation of the House Leadership plan. (Children's Defense Fund)
- In Illinois, the projected cut in child care assistance in FFY 2000 is \$22.1 million. 13,630 fewer children will receive assistance. (U.S. Department of HHS)
- In Cook County alone, over 10,000 low income parents are currently on a waiting list for employment-related child care.

Without adequate federal dollars to help fund vital child care programs, the Jewish community may be forced to reduce the number of children served and lengthen existing waiting lists:

- The Jewish Children's Bureau (JCB) currently receives \$193,809 in government funds which enables 52 at-risk families to participate in JCB's Therapeutic Family Day Care program. A 35% cut would result in 22 fewer families being served.
- Two emotionally disturbed children from low-income families attend Virginia Frank Child Development Center with tuition reimbursements from the state government.

CHILD WELFARE AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Through the creation of a Child Protection Block Grant, House Leadership have proposed major reform of the federal child welfare system. Planned for implementation October 1, 1995, the proposal would replace family and child welfare programs with an Omnibus block grant to the states. Over five years, states would receive at least \$5.5 billion less that they would have under the component federal child protection programs. In addition to this loss, states would be given the option of transferring up to 30% of their child protection funding in a given year to other block grants, and therefore these funds would not be guaranteed for child protection services.

CURRENT REALITIES

- Nationally, between 1980 and 1992 child abuse and neglect reports nearly tripled. (Children's Defense Fund)
- Between 1990 and 1994, the number of children in foster care in Illinois increased almost 100%, jumping from 21,242 in 1990 to 39,408 in 1994. (Chapin Hall Center for Children, University of Chicago)
- In Chicago, the Jewish Children's Bureau received more than \$2.3 million in government funds in FY' 94 to serve 112 children in the area of foster and substitute care.
- The Jewish Children's Bureau received 48.9% of its total revenue from government funds in FY' 94.

OUTCOME OF HOUSE LEADERSHIP PLAN

- As a result in the House Leadership Plan, cuts in FFY 2000 could force states to deny foster care to more than 100,000 abused and neglected children. (Children's Defense Fund)
- In Illinois, an estimated \$512 million in foster care and other services for abused and neglected children will be cut between FFY' 96 and FFY 2000. (Children's Defense Fund)
- Illinois could lose 10,300 foster care slots by the year 2000. (Children's Defense Fund)
- Assuming a 35% cut in child welfare programs, 39 fewer children will be served each year through JCB's foster and substitute care as a result of an \$806,000 cut in government funds.

EDUCATION AND JOB TRAINING

If the House Leadership plan is enacted, the JOBS Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) Program will be eliminated along with AFDC and the Emergency Assistance Program, and will be replaced with a single cash welfare block grant to the states. Individuals receiving welfare payments will be required to work after two years, or their cash payments will be terminated. States will be required to have 50% of one-parent families receiving cash assistance in work programs by 2003, and 90% of two-parent families will be required to work by 1998. **The House bill, however, does not authorize any funds for education and training programs to help move individuals from welfare to work.**

In addition, House-approved rescissions would cut deeply into employment and job training programs.

- Total FY'95 funding for employment and training programs for low-income individuals would be slashed 42%.
- Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) Programs, including adult, youth, and displaced worker job training, will be cut by \$442 million as passed in the House bill and by \$472 million as passed in the Senate bill.

The Summer Youth Employment and Training Program, designed to help low-income youth gain work experience and skills, will be eliminated under the House bill and cut by \$872 million under the Senate bill:

- ▶ Nationally, this program provides jobs, and in many cases, classroom instruction to more than 600,000 low-income youth during summer months.
- ▶ In Chicago last summer, 25,000 youths applied for the 11,000 jobs available to youth citywide through the Mayor's Summer Jobs Program.
- In Chicago, the Mayor's Office of Employment and Training estimates that 1,300 spots in the city's alternative high schools will be eliminated as a result of FY'95 federal rescissions.

Across the country, Jewish Federations participate extensively in state and federally funded programs supporting the provision of job training services. These include job training and placement for refugees, people with disabilities, AFDC recipients, single parents and homemakers, and young people.

- In Chicago, Jewish Vocational Service (JVS) received 58.1% of its funds from the federal, state, and city government in FY'94.
- In FY'94, 1,496 unemployed or underemployed individuals were provided vocational services at JVS with \$2.2 million in government funds. Assuming a 35% cut, 524 of these individuals will not be served.
- In FY'94, 3580 recently arrived refugees received vocational services at JVS with \$1.3 million in government funds. Assuming a 35% cut, 1253 of these individuals will not be served.

SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The House Leadership Plan as passed by the House dismantles the children's portion of the cash assistance program serving low-income people with severe disabilities, Supplemental Security Income (SSI). According to the Children's Defense Fund, the House Leadership plan will cut 250,000 of 900,000 children with severe disabilities off of cash assistance now, and virtually end SSI as a cash program for children in the future. Instead, states would receive a federal block grant funding medical and non-medical services. No matter how bad a child's condition and no matter how poor the family, the child won't get cash assistance unless he or she would otherwise be institutionalized.

- Approximately 14,000 children in Illinois will be terminated from SSI eligibility, representing a cut of \$68 million annually. (Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago)
- Approximately 13,000 persons disabled by substance abuse in Illinois would be terminated from SSI benefits, representing a cut of approximately \$71 million. (Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago)
- Jewish Vocational Services provided services to 883 persons with disabilities in FY'94 with \$3.28 million in government funding. Assuming a 35% reduction in human services, 309 disabled adults will not participate in JVS's sheltered workshops and residential programs.
- Jewish Children's Bureau provided respite services to the 63 families with a disabled child, utilizing \$114,424 in government funding. Assuming a 35% cut, 22 families will not receive respite services.
- Mt. Sinai Hospital provided community mental health services to 5,355 individuals utilizing \$2.89 million in special government grants. Assuming a 35% cut, 1,874 mentally ill individuals will not receive crisis intervention, diagnostic services, and psychiatric treatment.
- Mt. Sinai Hospital provided treatment to 183 chemically dependent individuals with a \$303,153 government grant in FY'94. If this grant is reduced by 35%, 64 people who are substance abusers will not be treated through the Fresh Start Program.

HEALTH CARE

While there are presently no health care bills pending at the federal level, we can expect deep cuts in Medicaid, the federal-state entitlement program which provides medical assistance to 38 million low-income individuals, including the elderly. It is likely that changes will emerge through the appropriations process, if not through specific welfare legislation. There are also a group of proponents in the Congress urging creation of a separate Medicaid block grant to states. Supporters of this idea include the Republican Governors' Task Force on Health Care Reform, led by Illinois' Governor Jim Edgar.

Medicare, which pays hospital expenses and necessary physicians' services for 38.3 million people aged 65 and over and people under 65 with specific health needs, is also a subject of debate in Congress. It is not possible for House Republicans to cut taxes and attain deficit reductions without touching Medicare, a politically volatile option. The debate is not limited to Capitol Hill and involves the Clinton Administration, with serious political ramifications for FY'96.

FACTS ON MEDICAID AND MEDICARE

- On a federal level, Medicare accounted for 11% of the FY'94 overall budget and 5.6% of federal spending was on Medicaid.
- Medicaid serves three groups of people: individuals with disabilities comprise 18% of the patients and account for 50% of the expenditures; the elderly comprise 8% of the patients and account for almost 20% of the expenditures; and low income families and children comprise 70% of the patients and account for 31% of the expenditures. (Source: L. Joseph and H. Webber, University of Chicago)
- Nationally, 78.5% of federal assistance to non-profit organizations is in the field of health care. (Non-Profit Federal Program Honor Roll)

HEALTH CARE AND THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

- 80% of the patients receiving care at Mt. Sinai Hospital are covered by Medicare and Medicaid. In FY'94, Mt. Sinai Hospital received \$79.4 million in Medicaid reimbursement, \$33.6 million in Medicare reimbursement, as well as \$15.2 million in Medicaid HMO reimbursement. Cuts in Medicaid and/or Medicare would cripple Mount Sinai's ability to serve its patients. In addition, last year Mt. Sinai Hospital provided \$18 million in medical services that went unpaid altogether.
- Last year Mt. Sinai Hospital provided primary and preventive health care to 1,428 low-income pregnant women, infants, and children with \$1.7 million in special grants from the Illinois Department of Public Aid. Many special populations are provided health/mental health/substance abuse services through Medicaid waivers granted to the state which permit them to expand services to groups previously unserved.
- Of the 22,000 seniors in Jewish sponsored long term care facilities nationally, over 70% are covered by Medicaid, according to the Council of Jewish Federations.
- The Lieberman Geriatric Center of the Council for Jewish Elderly received \$4.68 million in Medicaid reimbursement in FY'94 for 185 residents.

SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY

While there is currently no proposal to cut income-support programs for the elderly, this population will be affected by the House Leadership's proposed cuts to social service programs. While the elderly poor account for one-tenth of all people below the poverty line, they make up more than one-third of those receiving low-income housing and energy assistance.

- HUD estimates that more than 500,000 low-income elderly households nationally would be affected by the housing rescissions proposed by the House. Three-fourths of all rescissions in low-income programs approved by the House are in the low-income housing and energy assistance programs.
- Nationally, 2 million elderly households are helped each year through the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) program. Utility bills absorb more than twice as much of the budget of the average elderly household as they absorb from the budget of other Americans.
- An estimated 236,573 senior citizens and poor families in Illinois would lose LIHEAP as a result of the House Leadership Plan. (Chicago Sun Times, 4/9/95)

The Jewish community utilizes many federal programs in meeting the needs of the low-income elderly.

- Council for Jewish Elderly (CJE) received 37% of its funds from the government in FY'94.
- CJE operates six HUD subsidized apartment buildings in the Rogers Park and Skokie areas for low-income senior adults. All of these facilities are filled to capacity and have long waiting lists.
- The HRAIL (Home Repairs for Accessible and Independent Living) Program, through a grant from the Chicago Department of Housing, provides minor interior and exterior home repairs to assist those 62 years or older who live in or near the 50th Ward.
- During FY'94, 1,001 low-income seniors adults received emergency food vouchers paid for by FEMA through the Council for Jewish Elderly. Public funding enabled 119 seniors to receive Meals on Wheels. (Senior nutrition programs have been exempted from nutrition block grants at this point.)
- CJE has a fleet of 19 blue Shalom buses, paid for with federal and state transportation grants, which provide transportation to a variety of pre-arranged destinations such as the doctor's office, shopping, or the Adult Day Center.

REFUGEES AND LEGAL IMMIGRANTS

Unfortunately, over the past two years, public perception has been that immigrants are a drain on the American economy and that they come here to "abuse" the welfare system. The reality is that the federal government already screens legal immigrants prior to their entry into the U.S. in order to determine how likely they are to become dependent on public assistance. Upon arrival in the U.S., most legal immigrants are not eligible for welfare for between 3-5 years because when they apply, both their income and their sponsors' income is used in determining eligibility. Rarely does this combined total fall within the income standard to qualify for benefits.

The House Leadership Plan, if enacted, will bar legal immigrants, until point of citizenship, from receiving service from the four largest federally funded "welfare" programs as well as the Social Services Block Grant (Title XX). These programs are Medicaid, Supplemental Security Income, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and food stamps. (Refugees, a special class of immigrants, will be entitled to these services for the first five years after arrival. After this point, they are treated as any other immigrant.) Programs such as school lunches, vocational training programs, public health services and emergency food and shelter may also be unavailable, since the sponsors income will be counted when the immigrant is "means-tested" for these programs. This is despite the fact that prior to citizenship legal immigrants pay federal and state taxes, serve in the military, and support programs which benefit U.S. citizens.

A recent study conducted by the Latino Institute of Chicago [funded by the Chicago Community Trust] shows that 44.1% of all immigrants in Illinois have naturalized and over the last ten years (1984-1993) about 12,300 immigrants per year in Illinois became naturalized U.S. citizens. However, naturalization numbers vary widely between years most likely as a result of limited INS resources/capacity as well as delays in updating INS's record-keeping systems. In 1994, a peak year, 33,000 people naturalized.

- Currently, there is a nine month wait in Chicago between application and interview for citizenship and this is expected to worsen in coming months. The total non-citizen population in Illinois exceeds 500,000, of which 300,000 are currently eligible to naturalize. In some cities, the waiting time is as long as two years!
- The major immigrant-related costs incurred by the state are for K-12 education, adult education, cash assistance, and health care. The impact of the various aspects of the House Leadership plan will be to transfer costs from the federal government to state and local governments.

Education

- ▶ In FY'94, 48.6% of the 125,927 students (61,220) in adult education were limited English speaking. The federal government paid 37% of the cost of providing service or \$83 per student. The potential cost transfer to the state in F 94 dollars is \$5,081,260.
- ▶ According to the 1992-1993 Illinois State Board of Education Census, there were 258,524 bilingual K-12 students of whom 94,471 were enrolled in programs for the limited English speaking and 42,718 were eligible for the Emergency Immigrant Education Act (EIEA) supplement. Illinois received a total of \$9,903,049 in

Bilingual Education K-12 resources.

- ▶ The House Appropriations Rescission Bill passed in late March reduced Bilingual Education funding (Adult and K-12) by \$50 million during the current fiscal year, further increasing the cost transfers to the states.
- ▶ Currently, Illinois spends \$1.1 million for Citizenship Education out of state resources. The Senate Appropriations Rescission Bill also eliminated \$6 million for Citizenship education which would have allowed Illinois to further increase its ability to prepare immigrants for naturalization by \$300,000.*

Cash and Medical Assistance

- ▶ In Illinois, the foreign born comprise 6.38% of the approximately 1,256,578 individuals receiving either AFDC, Medicaid, or AABD and 8.16% of the 644,955 utilizing Food Stamps and SSI. The IDPA estimates that the barring of legal immigrants from these programs until point of citizenship, will result in an annual cost transfer of \$317.55 million to the State. Over five years, the estimated cost rises to \$2,612.9 million.
- ▶ One of the major providers of medical care to low income patients in Illinois is Mt. Sinai Hospital Medical Center of Chicago. Mt. Sinai estimates that it would lose \$14 million a year in inpatient Medicaid revenues for immigrants currently covered by Medicaid. It is unlikely that this revenue can be made up with existing resources as currently, the hospital is one of the largest providers of free care in Illinois. Fewer than 3% of patients are currently covered by commercial insurance and the cost of providing service to the non-insured exceeds 18 million a year.

Refugees, the Jewish Community and the Impact of the House Leadership Plan

Over the past twenty years, the Jewish community has been involved in an extremely effective public/private partnership with the federal government which has allowed 350,000 predominately Soviet Jewish refugees to resettle in the United States. Chicago has resettled almost 22,000 Jews from the former Soviet Union since 1971, with more than 16,000 having arrived since 1987.

- ▶ Under the "Personal Responsibility Act", refugees will be allowed for their first five years in the country to utilize federal services, however after that point they will be treated as other immigrants and will not be eligible for federal programs until they naturalize. INS naturalization rates show that for people *under* the age of 65 arriving in the United States from the Former Soviet Union after 1982, 55.8% will naturalize. For those *over* the age of 65, naturalization rates drop significantly with only 9% of the population becoming citizens.

- ▶ The House Leadership Plan will have a significant impact on the Jewish community as there is a large group of people for whom this plan eliminates any form of safety net. Those particularly vulnerable are the unemployed between 65 and 74 years of age (those 75 and over who have resided for at least five years are exempt). Nationally, HIAS estimates that if the Plan is enacted this year it will place at risk 11,762 Soviet Jewish non-citizens between the ages of 65 and 74. By calendar year 1999, this number will rise to 19,356. The total number of Soviet Jewish non-citizens of all ages who will be unable to access federal programs for each of these years is 53,135 and 101,955 respectively. For Illinois, the Plan will put approximately 3,068 Soviet Jewish non-citizens at risk (706 between the ages of 65 and 74) in 1995. By 1999, the figure rises to 6117, 1,161 of whom will be between the ages of 65 and 74 .

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION:

It is important for our elected officials to understand the implications the House Leadership Plan will have on the Jewish community and the community at large. Over the next few months, we urge you to engage in conversation with members of the Illinois delegation, as well as members of the Chicago City Council and the Illinois General Assembly, to inform them about the impact these cuts will have locally, to express your concern, and to elicit a commitment from them to support the continuation of the range of essential health and human services our agencies provide to the community.

In conveying this message to Congress, you may find the following talking points to be useful:

In determining FFY 1996 funding levels for social service programs across the board, we must urge Members of Congress to consider carefully the value of these services in meeting human needs. The essential public-private partnership must remain strong. While charities and their donors will do whatever they can to increase gift revenues and services to compensate for reduced government spending, we can only do so much. Charities can not fill the gap that substantial cuts in federal funding of social programs would create.

- Jewish Federations across the U.S. and their affiliated agencies, play an important role in providing communal social services in approximately 800 municipalities in the U.S. and Canada, including Chicago. Our services include hospitals, nursing homes, day care centers, nutrition programs, job training services, refugee resettlement, and numerous other vital programs described above.
- In administering social services across the board, many Federation agencies work in partnership with the federal, state, and local governments, as well as with the broader private sector. In fact, the Jewish Federation system serves as a model of the public-private partnership, providing essential services to the larger society of which we are a part, while fulfilling the special needs of our community. Following are a few examples of program areas in which Jewish Federations participate as partners with the public sector in providing essential services.
 - The resettlement of refugees from the Former Soviet Union through the federal matching grant program (some of our communities match federal funding 3:1).
 - The provision of comprehensive employment and training services for youth, adults, and dislocated workers funded in part through the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).
 - The provision of high-quality child welfare and day care services for children, some of whom qualify for subsidized child care through Title IV-A AFDC and Transitional Child Care or the Child Care and Development Block Grant program.
 - The provision of wholesome food for the elderly, many of whom receive only one nutritious meal a day, funded in part through the Congregate Meals or the Meals-on-Wheels programs.
 - The provision of high quality professional services to people with physical and mental disabilities, substances abuse problems, so-called "Cocaine Babies," and

people with Aids or who are HIV positive and their families.

- The Jewish Federation system strongly supports thoughtful deficit reduction in order to achieve a more stable and healthy national economy. Our Federations are working hard to increase private revenues to compensate for some of the reductions in government spending necessary to achieve this goal. However, our system will be unable to compensate for the scope and depth of cuts currently under consideration in the Congress which are concentrated disproportionately in human service programs.

- **NON-PROFITS HAVE PARTNERED WITH GOVERNMENT FOR DECADES TO PRODUCE THE HIGHEST QUALITY, LOWEST COST, MOST EFFECTIVE SERVICES TO PEOPLE IN THE U.S. IF CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP TRULY WANTS TO SUPPORT AND EXPAND THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN DELIVERING THESE CRITICALLY NEEDED SERVICES, THEN WHY ARE THEY CUTTING THOSE PRGRAMS?**

ELECTED OFFICIALS SHOULD BE URGED TO CONTINUE TO SUPPORT PROGRAMS THAT WORK, THE ONES WE PROVIDE THROUGH THE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP!

- **IN HEALTH CARE, THE AREA IN WHICH SPENDING HAS INCREASED THE MOST IS IN THE FEDERAL FUNDING OF LONG TERM CARE. A FEDERAL REGULATION PREVENTS NON-PROFITS FROM REQUIRING FAMILIES OF APPLICANTS WHO CAN AFFORD TO PAY TO DO SO. IN THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, WE STRONGLY BELIEVE IN FAMILY AND COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY. PRACTICALLY ALL OUR SERVICES INVOLVE FEES BASED UPON A SLIDING SCALE, ACCORDING TO FINANCIAL ABILITY.**

SIMILARLY, IN PUBLICLY FUNDED LONG TERM CARE PROGRAMS, THOSE WHO CAN AFFORD TO PAY SHOULD, AND OUR COMMUNITY AT LARGE OUGHT TO SUPPORT THOSE WHOSE FAMILIES CANNOT. NATURALLY, PROTECTION SHOULD BE BUILT IN TO ASSURE THAT INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES UNABLE TO SUPPORT THEIR RELATIVES ARE NOT MADE BANKRUPT. PEOPLE UNABLE TO PAY SHOULD ALSO BE ASSURED UNDER THE LAW THAT THEY WILL RECEIVE THE SAME QUALITY OF CARE AS THOSE WHO CAN CONTRIBUTE. ADOPTION OF A PUBLIC POLICY OF THIS TYPE WOULD DRAMATICALLY ALTER THE LANDSCAPE OF THE ENTIRE HEALTH CARE DISCUSSION.

SUMMARY - GOVERNMENT FUNDING TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION AND AGENCIES

AGENCY	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	+/- FY'93 vs FY'94	% CHANGE '93 vs '94
ASSOCIATED TALMUD TORAHs	8,550	8,700	119,150	121,250	130,743	8,493	8%
COUNCIL FOR JEWISH ELDERLY	1,412,583	1,440,000	1,754,138	2,691,459	3,326,942	635,483	24%
CJE - LIEBERMAN	3,784,516	4,182,967	4,250,309	4,548,871	4,790,905	242,034	5%
JEWISH CHILDREN'S BUREAU	1,394,463	1,984,893	2,060,062	2,400,280	3,361,656	961,408	40%
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTERS	10,736	99,069	118,764	116,873	8,770 (1)	(108,103)	-92%
JEWISH FAMILY AND COMM. SERVICE	1,052,174	340,829	1,052,525	1,078,968	933,915	(145,073)	-13%
JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE	4,131,704	4,500,907	4,587,620	5,301,596	5,586,727 (1)	285,131	5%
SPERTUS COLLEGE OF JUDAICA	61,417	77,040	69,208	88,808	67,994	(21,814)	-24%
JEWISH FEDERATION OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO	5,659,051	4,685,760	5,851,577	5,775,179	5,050,171 (2)a,b	(725,008)	-13%
SUB-TOTAL	17,496,194	17,320,166	19,871,373	22,124,304	23,267,856	1,133,551	5%
STATE LEGALIZATION IMPACT ASSISTANCE GRANT	13,627,724	10,215,102	5,705,666	2,802,776	0 (3)	(2,802,776)	700%
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL	52,054,367	58,569,984	56,383,713	122,338,305	134,572,126 (4)	12,233,821	10%
TOTAL	\$83,177,305	\$86,105,251	\$81,960,752	\$147,265,385	\$167,829,981	\$10,564,596	7%

NOTES TO CHART:

- (1) The Response Carter treatment grant through DASA of \$103,400 was transferred from JCC to JVS in FY94.
- (2)a Received 1,954 refugee arrivals in FY94 as compared to 2,766 arrivals in FY93. This results in reduced reimbursement under the Department of State Reception and Placement Program and the Department of Health and Human Services Matching Grant Program.
- (2)b The ARK was a recipient of \$192,612 from the following Governmental Agencies:
Chicago Department of Human Service \$68,000
U.S. Department of Housing Urban Development \$76,712
Federal Emergency Management Agency \$47,900
- (3) SLIAG Educational Services came to a close after April 1993.
- (4) In prior years the Mt. Sinai data omitted a number of special government grants. We have corrected this omission for FY 1993 & FY 1994.

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