

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT



2019

Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission
Head Start/Early Head Start
Defiance, Ohio

Northwestern Ohio
COMMUNITY ACTION
Commission

*Serving Defiance, Fulton, Henry,
Paulding and Williams Counties*

NORTHWESTERN OHIO COMMUNITY ACTION COMMISSION HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START PROGRAM

Executive Summary

NOCAC is a private, non-profit organization founded in 1965 to fight poverty in northwestern Ohio. The mission of NOCAC is to plan, develop, and coordinate programs and services designed to combat conditions related to poverty in Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Van Wert and Williams County. Two such programs offered by NOCAC are the Head Start and Early Head Start programs. On January 1, 2019 NOCAC entered their fifth Head Start (HS) contract year. As of September 2019, NOCAC is providing HS services to 346 preschool-aged children and their families in Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding and Williams County. These services were offered in center-based and home-based options. 75 of the 4 year olds enrolled in the HS program receive wrap-around full-day services funded in part by the Early Childhood Education Program (ECE). ECE is funded by the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) and these funds provide non-federal match to the federal HS/EHS grant.

For the past few years NOCAC has had difficulty recruiting an adequate number of income-eligible 3-5 year olds to enroll in the HS program due to the increased number of special education and state funded ECE preschool enrollment slots funded through the Ohio Department of Education. In addition to the 75 ECE slots that NOCAC receives direct funding for, the ODE also awards ECE funding for 1,700 additional enrollment slots to 23 of the 26 school districts in the NOCAC service area for enrollment of typical peers (who must be 4 years old at the time of enrollment) in their special education preschool units. After exhaustive recruitment efforts to find eligible 3 and 4 year olds, NOCAC has had to enroll more over-income children each year over the past 5 years in order to maintain full enrollment, leaving no income eligible children on a waiting list.

Based on the difficulty of finding eligible 3-5 year olds and the fact that there are little to no services available in the NOCAC service area for eligible children ages birth to 36 months, NOCAC requested conversion. Data gathered through parent surveys conducted with families with children enrolled in the 2018-2019 HS identified 84 potentially eligible birth to 36 month-olds in that survey group alone. In August 2019, NOCAC received approval for the conversion of 51 HS slots to 22 Early Head Start (EHS) slots to provide early learning opportunities to 20 eligible birth to 36 month-old children and two pregnant mothers in the NOCAC EHS home-based program in Defiance and Williams counties. As of September 2019, NOCAC has implemented the EHS program, serving 20 birth to 36 month olds and two expectant mothers.

All of the children expected to be enrolled in EHS and HS are eligible based on income (100% of the federal poverty level) with the possible exception of 10% of the enrollment being children with disabilities, who would be enrolled regardless of income, based on priority.

NOCAC offers transportation to the majority of children enrolled in the center-based option. However due to limited drivers and the expense transportation services are not available for all children. Centers located in areas of higher enrollee concentration are chosen for no transportation.

To comply with the recently revised Head Start Program Performance Standards (HSPPS), Section 1302.11, *Determining community strengths, needs, and resources*¹, NOCAC implemented the 2019 Community Assessment. This assessment provides data and information to describe the strengths, needs, and resources of its HS and EHS programs and service area. Data from the community assessment is being used by the agency to determine goals and objectives for the program in the immediate and longer-term.

NOCAC analyzed the data collected from a review of program operations, challenges, and observed trends with agency staff, program-level data from the Head Start and Early Head Start, the 2019 community assessment and gathered reports from county departments, community agencies, and health systems. The HS and EHS program also gathered data from publicly available data sources (e.g. U.S. Census, state departments, federal agencies) and utilized recent data from surveys of Head Start staff, Head Start families, and community providers. All information gathered was viewed through an equity perspective, assessing if there are certain types of families that are accessing or benefiting from HS/EHS more than other families. NOCAC will use this technique to address the most pressing matters in the HS/EHS service area.

The data collected revealed several key focus areas of need in the HS/EHS community. One such focus is the recruitment of children not being served by HS/EHS nor another provider. There are far more eligible children than what NOCAC HS/EHS is currently serving. Another focus will be bridging the provider to resident gap in each of the five service county, with both medical doctors and dentists, by helping families access these services and bringing awareness to the scarcity of resources while also providing valuable information regarding routine care. Another point to address will be overall health, by further implementing and promoting the Farm to ECE program. Lastly, a focus will be placed on supporting and potentially growing the EHS program to include more expectant mothers and children aged 0-3, as data and the success of the program supports.

To better support staff, as indicated in the information gathered by way of staff survey, NOCAC will aim to Continue to support staff in their ability to serve families with significant risk factors, while also managing self-care for themselves by further enhancing training for staff on trauma-informed care and working with children with challenging behaviors and their families. Head Start and Early Head Start administration may also offer additional assistance to teaching staff to effectively support all children in the classroom, if necessary. Several support options will be explored to find what is most helpful to each classroom and for the students. Staff will also provide input on what would be most helpful to them in relation to job-specific training. By doing so, the agency will support staff members' expertise and professional growth within the agency.

¹ Head Start Program Performance Standards, US Department of Health and Human Services. September 2016.

Table of Contents

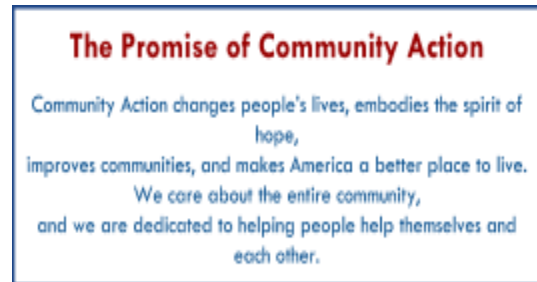
Program Overview	4
Snapshot of Head Start and Early Head Start Programs	4
Methodology	7
Head Start Program Performance Standards	7
Process and Data Collection Methods	7
Data Analysis: An Equity Perspective	8
Limitations of NOCAC Community Assessment 2019	8
Past Community Assessment	9
Eligible Children and Families	9
Overview of Service Area	
Geographic Boundaries	11
Service Area Demographics	12
Language of Eligible Children	13
Poverty	14
Income and Economic Trends	15
Household Composition and Family Characteristics	16
Children Experiencing Homelessness	16
Children in Foster Care	18
Children with Disabilities	19
Children Receiving Public Assistance	20
Identified Needs	
Health and Social Services	23
Child Health and Wellbeing	25
Mental Health	26
Nutrition	27
Additional Social and Economic Factors Impacting Wellbeing	28
Employment, Education, and Training	

Employment	29
Education	29
Work and Training Schedules	31
Community Resources and Strengths	
Agencies Serving Eligible Children	31
Resources Available to the Community	33
Disability Services and Resources	34
Observations and Recommendations	35
Appendices	37

Program Overview

Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission (NOCAC) is a private non-profit corporation created as a Community Action Agency in 1965 to plan, develop, and coordinate programs and services designed to combat conditions related to poverty in Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Van Wert and Williams Counties in northwest Ohio.

NOCAC provides a broad spectrum of services. These include early learning, professional development, publicly funded child care, and summer and weekend nutrition programs for children. Also provided are homelessness supports including emergency shelter, soup kitchen and rapid re-housing, home repair and weatherization, utility, rent and other emergency assistance, financial empowerment classes and coaching, asset development and free tax preparation services.



As part of its services, NOCAC offers a wide variety of early care and education initiatives. Early learning opportunities are offered to eligible 0-5-year-old children through the Head Start (HS) program and to eligible 4-year-old children through the Early Childhood Education (ECE) state-funded preschool program. Eligible children aged birth to 36 months-old may participate in the NOCAC Early Head Start (EHS) home-based program. Expectant mothers are also eligible for EHS services. HS, ECE and EHS are provided in Defiance and Williams Counties. Head Start and ECE are also provided in Henry and Paulding Counties. In Fulton County, only Head Start services are provided.

Snapshot of Head Start and Early Head Start Programs

NOCAC serves the highest risk young children and families in the service area through its HS, ECE and EHS programs.

As of September 2019, the agency has entered the start-up phase for its EHS program. Over 100 eligible children have been identified through a survey of current HS parents. Transportation is not provided to children enrolled in the EHS program.

NOCAC is funded to serve 368 children, ages 0-5 years old, annually. 335 are served in the HS center-based option, 11 are served in the HS home-based option and 22 are served in the EHS home-based option. NOCAC offers transportation to the majority of the children enrolled in center-based HS. Due to the extremely large geographic area and cost, transportation services are not available for all children. NOCAC prioritizes transportation services based on family need and location within the rural service area.

The service counties for the Head Start and Early Head Start counties are Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Williams, and Paulding Counties. EHS is only in Williams and Defiance Counties, currently. The map below shows the service area.



NOCAC HS, ECE services are provided at 8 centers in the five counties. EHS home-base is only in Defiance and Williams counties, as illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1. Head Start/Early Head Start Enrollment by Location/Program Types as of August 2019			
Location	Head Start Funded Enrollment	Actual Enrollment	# of ECE Spots
Defiance County			
Family Resource Center 644 Clinton Street Defiance, Ohio 43512	83 Head Start 11 Early Head Start	32, part day 51, full day 11 EHS home base	21 - wrap around
Hicksville 520B West High Street Hicksville, Ohio 43526	17 Head Start	17, full day	0

Table 1. continued			
Fulton County			
Wauseon 1210 Ottokee Street Wauseon, Ohio 43567	68 Head Start	68, part day	0
Henry County			
Napoleon 1075 Glenwood Avenue Napoleon, Ohio 43545	48 Head Start	31, part day 17, full day	20 - (17 wrap around & 3 ECE only)
Northwest State 22600 State Route 34 Archbold, Ohio 43502	28 Head Start	17, full day 11, home base	0
Paulding County			
Paulding 14069 County Road 111 Paulding, Ohio 45879	17 Head Start	17, full day	10 - wrap around
Williams County			
Montpelier 1015 East Brown Street Montpelier, Ohio 43543	17 Head Start	17, full day	13 - wrap around *school district has the ECE grant
Pulaski 0678 US Route 127 Bryan, Ohio 43506	68 Head Start 11 Early Head Start	68, full day 11, EHS home base	11 - wrap around

The HS/EHS programs employ several staff members. Direct service providers would include Home Base visitors, teachers, and teacher assistants. As of September 30, 2019, the Head Start Program employed 1 home based visitor, 20 teachers, and 29 assistants. Early Head Start was comprised of one home based visitor in Williams County and one serving Defiance County. The programs also utilizes four family advocates and three ECE Coach and Support Specialist. Direct service staff people are predominantly female, with only two males serving throughout the programs. Among teachers, nine have Bachelor's Degrees. Two have a master's degree and seven have Associate's Degrees.

All staff speak primarily English, with only two being bilingual speaking both English and Spanish. However, if translators are required they are obtained throughout the community. Head Start and Early Head Start staff are predominantly white, non-Hispanic. In general, the children and families served are more diverse than the teaching staff providing services to them. To better support diversity in our programming, teachers have been given tools and training to support dual language learners and classrooms include multicultural toys, materials, and lessons.

Methodology

Head Start Program Performance Standards



Community assessment is a central aspect of any HS and EHS program, serving as a tool for program planning and implementation. The recently revised Head Start Program Performance Standards (HSPPS), Section 1302.11, *Determining community strengths, needs, and resources*, requires that programs complete a community assessment once during each five-year grant period and must review and update the community assessment annually.²

The NOCAC 2019 Community Assessment provides data and information to describe the strengths, needs, and resources of its HS and EHS programs and service area. Data from the community assessment will be used by the agency to determine goals and objectives for the program in the immediate and longer-term.

Per HSPPS, Section 1302.11, required data presented in the Community Assessment 2019 includes:

- 1) The number of eligible infants, toddlers, and preschool age children including their geographic location, race, ethnicity, and language they speak, including:
 - a) Children experiencing homelessness in collaboration with, to the extent possible, McKinney-Vento Local Education Agency Liaisons (42 U.S.C. 11432 (6)(A))
 - b) Children in foster care
 - c) Children with disabilities, including types of disabilities and relevant services and resources provided to these children by community agencies
- 2) The education, health, nutrition and social service needs of eligible children and their families, including prevalent social or economic factors that impact their well-being
- 3) Typical work, school, and training schedules of parents with eligible children.
- 4) Other child development, child care centers, and family child care programs that serve eligible children, including home visiting, publicly funded state and local preschools, and the approximate number of eligible children served
- 5) Resources that are available in the community to address the needs of eligible children and their families
- 6) Strengths of the community

This report serves as the required community assessment for the NOCAC HS and EHS programs.

Process and Data Collection Methods

The NOCAC Community Assessment was conducted in spring 2019 under the leadership of Deborah Gerken, Executive Director, and Erica Wehri, Head Start/ECE Director and leadership staff.

² Head Start Program Performance Standards, US Department of Health and Human Services. September 2016.

Data collection methods included:

- Review of program operations, challenges, and observed trends with agency staff
- Program-level data from the Head Start and Early Head Start
- Needs assessments and gathered reports from county departments, community agencies, and health systems
- Information gathered from publicly available data sources (e.g. U.S. Census, state departments, federal agencies)
- Recent data from surveys of Head Start staff, Head Start families, and community providers.

Data Analysis: An Equity Perspective

When conducting the NOCAC 2019 Community Assessment, data was analyzed from an equity perspective to determine if there are certain types of families that are accessing or benefiting from HS more than other families. In doing so, the team explored layers of data to uncover disparities among subgroups within the service area and among children and families served. By taking the additional step to identify disparities, NOCAC will be able to target its strategies to address the most pressing service area needs through HS and EHS. This is a method to continuously improve program implementation while monitoring specific data for trends indicating whether outcomes are improving for the children and families most in need.

Limitations of NOCAC Community Assessment 2019

The NOCAC service area lends itself to county-level information, providing a substantial amount of data to inform the agency's Community Assessment. Supplemental data on segments of the service area is provided, as relevant. Similarly, state level data is provided for comparison to service area counties when county data is not available, or to set the context for Ohio's communities within the national landscape. Throughout the report it is indicated if relevant or required data points could not be obtained to inform the community assessment.

When gathering data, particularly about the number of eligible children and families in the service area, consistent measurements were used as often as possible. In certain instances, data may not align exactly from source to source. For example, some data sources disaggregate data to children under age 5-years-old, and in other data the reference point is 6-years-old and younger. NOCAC used comparable data as often as possible in the analysis.

Given that the NOCAC EHS home-based program option was not awarded as of the date of this community assessment, there is no Program Information Report (PIR) data on this option. Only program year information (2018-2019) is provided for the HS program in this community assessment.

HS and ECE eligibility requirements vary. Most notable is the income-eligibility requirements for the programs. The income-eligibility threshold for HS is 100% of the federal poverty level. In the ECE program, the threshold is 200%. Poverty data is most readily available at the 100% federal poverty level or other increments (e.g., 125%). When possible, data and/or estimates were used to determine the numbers of income-eligible children specific to each program – HS, EHS or ECE. Another fluctuation is in age at enrollment between the HS and ECE programs. NOCAC utilizes the ECE funding to wrap around the HS funding to provide full-day services to 75 of the children enrolled in HS center-based classrooms. ECE requires that the child be 4 years old at the time of enrollment. Thus, only 4 year olds can be wrap-around children with incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level. However, some

of these children may be over-income due to a documented disability.

Past Community Assessment

NOCAC HS conducted its last full community assessment in 2017 as part of an all-encompassing organizational community assessment of NOCAC. The 2017 Comprehensive Community Assessment found that, while there had been economic improvement in the service area, there continues to be disparities in employment and income. Most counties in the service area were also experiencing declining population. The assessment found that there were increasing numbers of children with health and mental health needs, as well as increases in the number of homeless families, children with disabilities, and children living with their grandparents as primary caregiver. The cost and availability of child care and preschool services was highlighted in the report as an ongoing barrier to families accessing early learning services.

Recommendations from the 2017 Community Assessment focused on 1) enhancing outreach efforts to recruit the most vulnerable children; 2) expanding training opportunities for parents; 3) establishing a stronger relationship with a Health Services Advisory Committee; and 4) expanding early learning programs in high-risk populations.

Eligible Children and Families



Families must meet specific eligibility requirements to participate in HS/EHS programming. For Head Start (HS), a child must be at least 3 years old, or turn 3 by the date used to determine eligibility in the public school system. The child also cannot be older than compulsory school age, except if their IEP states that the child should remain at Head Start or if the school district sends a letter stating the child would be unsuccessful in the kindergarten setting and should return to Head Start for additional services. In addition to the age eligibility requirement, families must also meet one of the following income requirements:

The family has an income at or below the federal poverty level of 100%, the family is eligible for public assistance (e.g., TANF), the eligible child is homeless, or the eligible child is in foster care.

With the conversion of 22 slots to Early Head Start (EHS), additional age guidelines were created. These guidelines are specific to the EHS program. EHS serves expectant mothers during any stage of gestation. The program also serves children ages 0 to 3-years-old. Within the EHS service area there are an estimated 1,865 pregnant women annually, based on the number of births by county in 2015.³ Applying the percent of individuals living in poverty in each county to the estimated number of pregnant women, there are approximately 207 pregnant women who are income-eligible for EHS home-based services (45 in Defiance County, 52 in Fulton County, 28 in Henry County, 24 in Paulding County and 58 in Williams County). This estimate is likely low, given that the population served by NOCAC tends to have higher rates of poverty than the general population.

Expectant mothers and age-eligible children for the EHS program must meet the same income rules outlined above for the Head Start Program, as both programs share income eligibility requirements.

³ Ohio Department of Health. Ohio Public Health Information Warehouse. Retrieved from <http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/OhioLiveBirths>

Primary eligibility of children enrolled in NOCAC HS center-based and home-based programs during the 2018- 2019 program year is described in Table 2 and Table 3. Enrollment prior to the 8/1/19 conversion was 397 HS slots.

Table 2. Number and Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start CENTER BASED by Primary Eligibility Criteria (2018-19 Program Year)

Primary Eligibility Criteria	Number of Children	Percent of Cumulative Enrolled Children
Income Eligible under 100	262	68%
Income Eligible 101-130	52	13%
Public Assistance	30	8%
Foster Child	7	2%
Homeless	9	2%
Over Income	37	10%
Total	386	100%

Table 3. Number and Percent of Children Enrolled in Head Start HOME BASED by Primary Eligibility Criteria (2018-19 Program Year)

Primary Eligibility Criteria	Number of Children	Percent of Cumulative Enrolled Children
Income Eligible under 100	9	82%
Income Eligible 101-130	2	18%
Public Assistance	0	0
Foster Child	0	0
Homeless	0	0
Over Income	0	0
Total	11	100%

Following conversion in the fall of 2019, NOCAC found that 7 of 19 EHS children fell between 0-2 years old, and 12 within the 2-3 age bracket at the time of enrollment in home-based services. NOCAC has enrolled two pregnant women for the EHS program as of September 2019.

NOCAC estimates that approximately half of the children will be enrolled for two or more years. NOCAC anticipates that turn-over in the EHS home-based option may be due to families obtaining employment, thus needing child care services.

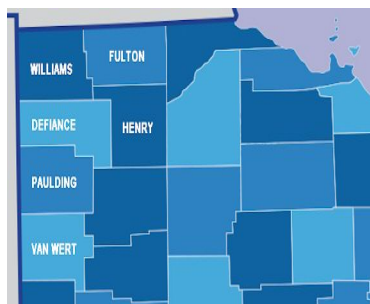
NOCAC will consider center-based EHS into the next 5-year application for funding due to the needs expressed in the parent surveys conducted in May 2019.

In HS approximately 42% of children are returning enrollees from the previous year; which is reflective of the distribution of 3-year-olds enrolled. At enrollment the majority of children were 3 years old. (Table 4.)

Age	Number of Children	Percent of Cumulative Enrolled Children
3 years old	224	58%
4 years old	173	45%
Total	397	100%

Overview of Service Area

Geographic Boundaries



The NOCAC HS/EHS service area includes Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding and Williams Counties in northwest Ohio. The NOCAC service area is bordered on the north by the state of Michigan and on the west by the state of Indiana. Contiguous Counties to the east are Lucas County (where the only nearby urban area, the City of Toledo is located) and Wood County. To the south are Van Wert County and Putnam County.

Each county is similar in land area. Fulton County is the smallest in land area, 406 square miles; However, it has the highest population, 42,276 due to urban spread from the City of Toledo to the east and outside of the NOCAC service area. Williams County is the largest geographically at 422 square miles.

The entire five counties cover over 2,072 square miles, all designated as rural. The largest City is Defiance with a population of 16,663. The population of individuals per square mile in Fulton County is highest at 103.9 (mostly concentrated on the eastern side of the County), Defiance County 92.79, Williams County 87.2 and Paulding County has the lowest at 65.27 individuals per square mile.

County Government and Economics

There are 88 counties in the state of Ohio, and the NOCAC HS/EHS service area encompasses five (Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding and Williams Counties). Under Ohio law, counties in the state function under the board of three (3) commissioners elected in each county.⁴

There is great diversity in the industries and economies within the five-county service area.

Farming and agriculture industries are prominent, particularly in the rural parts of the service area. Manufacturing of auto related parts due to close proximity to Detroit is the other predominant economic indicator in the area. There is also health care, social assistance, professional/business and retail. Industry and economic trends are discussed further in the Education, Employment, and Training section of the report.

Service Area Demographics

The total population in the NOCAC HS/EHS service area is 163,091⁵. This is an overall decrease of 1.6% from 5 years prior (total population in the service area was 165,695 in 2012). Table 5⁶ describes the race and ethnicity of the service area population by county.

Identified Race/Ethnicity	Defiance		Williams		Fulton		Henry		Paulding		Totals	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
White	36208	93%	36117	96%	40538	95%	26857	95%	18767	96%	158487	91%
Black or African American	725	2%	363	1%	183	.4%	117	.4%	173	1%	1561	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	98	.2%	85	.2%	124	.3%	89	.3%	65	.3%	461	.3%
Asian	119	.3%	214	.6%	183	.4%	105	.4%	38	.2%	659	.4%
Hispanic	3409	9%	1390	4%	3341	8%	1860	7%	838	4%	10838	6%
2 or more races	770	2%	448	1%	632	1%	370	1%	313	2%	2533	1%

*Census does not account for individuals who identify as white and Hispanic, which skews data beyond 100% of the population total in some instances.

⁴ Ohio Revised Code. Retrieved from codes.ohio.gov

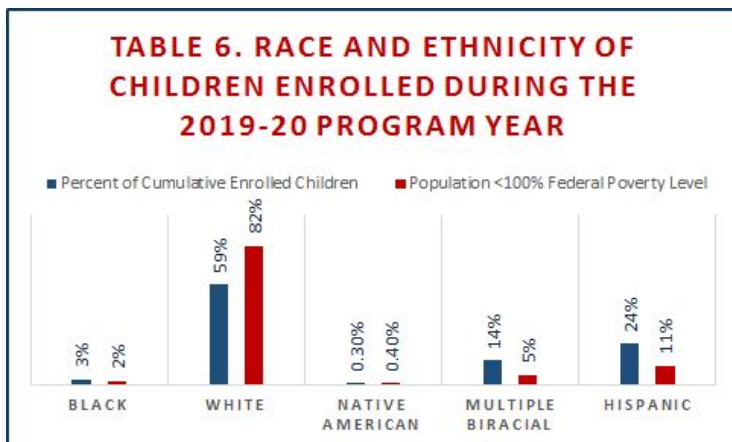
⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, Vintage 2018 Population Estimates. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov>

⁶ Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin: 2010 Census Summary File 1 Retrieved from <https://factfinder.census.gov>

Population has declined in all counties over the last 5 years.⁷

Service area residents are predominantly White, Non-Hispanic or Latino. The population of the service area is less racially and ethnically diverse than Ohio as a whole, where only 83% of the population is White, compared to 91 percent in the program area. Children served in NOCAC HS, EHS, ECE programs are more racially and ethnically diverse than the broader service area.

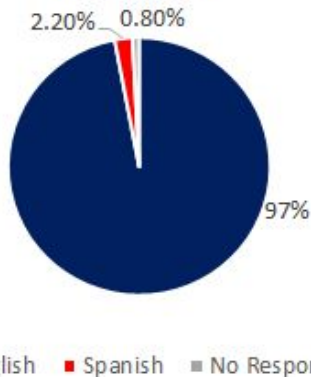
Table 6 compares the race and ethnicity of children enrolled in the HS program with the total population under 100% of the federal poverty level⁸ in the service area.



Language of Eligible Children

As shown in Table 7, the primary language of families in the HS/EHS program is predominantly English (97%), followed by Spanish (2.2%). There are small numbers of families whose primary language spoken at home is classified as “other,” or “unspecified.”⁹

Table 7. Primary Language of Participant



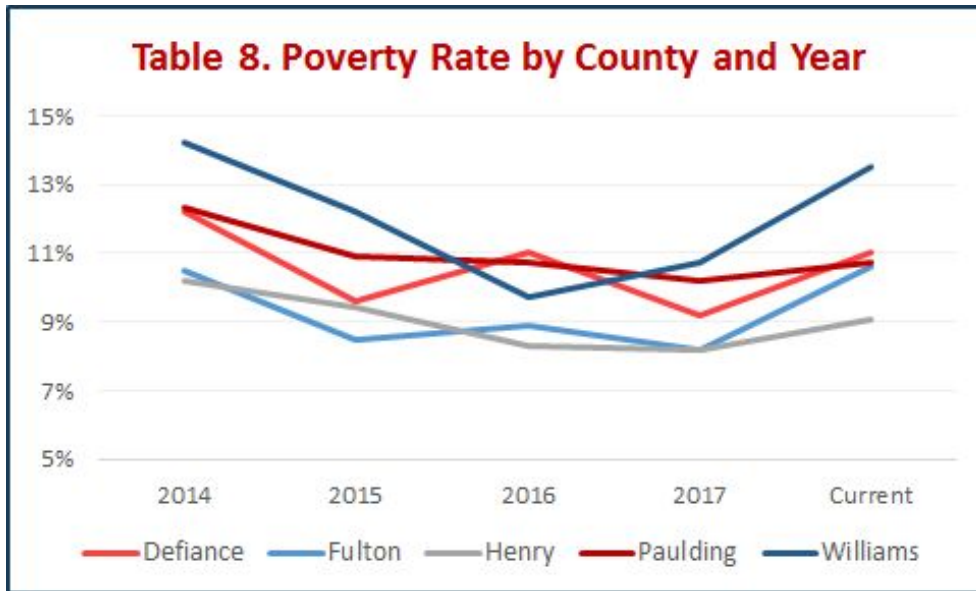
⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, Vintage 2010 Population Estimates. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov>

⁸ 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

⁹ NOCAC. Child Plus Report 4018. Retrieved September 23, 2019.

Poverty

The poverty rate of service area counties trending over the last 5 years is provided in Table 8¹⁰. While all counties were seeing a decreasing poverty rate, this past year has indicated a slight upswing in every county. It appears poverty rates are back on the rise, which means more families may be in need of and qualify for HS or EHS services.



Below, Table 9 further details the level of poverty, poverty levels in individuals under six, and by the geographical location of the HS/EHS service area.

	Defiance	%	Fulton	%	Henry	%	Paulding	%	Williams	%
Population Under 6	2,978	100%	3,260	100%	2,268	100%	1,516	100%	2,800	100%
Not Economically Disadvantaged	1,498	50.3%	1,793	55.0%	1,386	61.1%	772	50.9%	1,403	50.1%
Household income 100% to 199% FPL (low-income)	603	20.2%	936	28.7%	569	25.1%	328	21.6%	896	32.0%

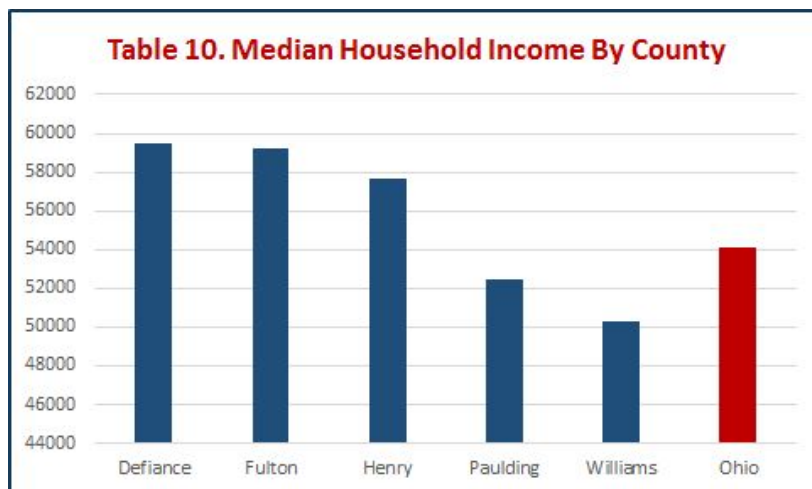
¹⁰ Data USA. 2019. Retrieved from <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/defiance-county-oh?compare=paulding-county-oh>

Household income below 100% FPL (in poverty)	877	29.4%	531	16.3%	313	13.8%	416	27.4%	501	17.9%
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The poverty rate among children under age six is higher than the overall county poverty rate. Nearly half of all children under the age of six in the five service counties are “economically disadvantaged”.¹¹ According to the same report by the Early Childhood Advisory Council, an average of 1 in 5 children in NOCAC’s service area are living in poverty. Based on the data in Table 9, a minimum of 2,638 children would be eligible for Head Start or Early Head Start programming based on income.

Income and Economic Trends

The median household income in NOCAC’s HS/EHS service varies widely. There is a \$9,200 difference between the service area county with the highest median household income (Defiance County) and the lowest (Williams County). All counties are on trend with the state Median Household Income, which is \$54,100.



The HS/EHS service area has seen improvements in income and employment in recent years. At the same time, rising costs of living, including housing and rental costs, are having deep impacts on families’ abilities to maintain self-sufficiency.

A recent report from United Way, ALICE, looks at the bare-minimum “survival” budget in homes within a given geographic area. It is an alternative measure to poverty, which may not capture all of the families that are struggling to make enough wages to operate a household budget. The number of households within the ALICE¹² threshold (unable to meet household survival budget) fluctuates throughout the year as families move in and out of poverty. The report also highlights an important fact - the cost of basics for families has grown more than the increase in wages.

In Defiance County, 38% of all households are either under the federal poverty level or within the ALICE threshold. The rate is 37% in Fulton County, 36% in Henry County, 40% in Paulding County, and 44% in Williams County. Due to the rural geographical landscape, jobs in these counties are mostly

¹¹ Early Childhood Advisory Council. Early Learning and Development County Profile.

¹² Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE)

created within what the ALICE considers “small firms.”

These businesses offer more jobs, but cannot offer the same wages and stability as larger firms which are widely unavailable in the rural service area of HS and EHS.¹³

Household Composition and Family Characteristics

In NOCAC’s service area, there are many children living with their parent(s), as well as a sizable portion with relatives or an unrelated family member (e.g., foster parent). Table 11 describes children’s relationship to householder across service area counties. The state of Ohio, as a whole, has 7.1% of children living with a grandparent.¹⁴ As detailed below, on average, NOCAC’s service area has fewer children living with grandparents than the state of Ohio average.

Table 11. Percentage of Children (0-18 years old) by Relationship to Householder By County¹⁵				
County	Own Child	Grandchild	Other Relative	Foster or Unrelated Child
Defiance	87.5%	8.5%	1.3%	2.6%
Fulton	90.6%	6.1%	.3%	2.9%
Henry	94.5%	4.0%	.6%	.8%
Williams	88.4%	7.9%	.8%	2.9%
Paulding	No data was available for this county at the time of Census.			

The state of Ohio indicates that 61% of families with related children under the age of 5 are married-couple families and our service area counties follow and exceed this percentage. The percentage of married-couple families among those with related children under the age of 5 in Williams County is 60%, 67% in Paulding County, 65% in Henry County and 69% in Fulton County. Married-couple families with related children under the age of 5 made up 53% of the population in Defiance County. Of that population, only an estimated 4% fall below the poverty level. In contrast, 28% of families with related children under 5 in Defiance county are female householders with no husband present. Of this population, an estimated 78% fall below the poverty line. For the remainder of counties in our service area, the percentage of households with related children under the age of 5 with a female householder and no husband present ranges from 26% in Henry County to 15% in Paulding County.

Children Experiencing Homelessness

¹³ Ohio United Way. Ohio ALICE report. Retrieved from <http://ouw.org/read-the-ohio-alice-pdf/>

¹⁴ US Census Bureau. Retrieved from https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml

¹⁵ US Census Bureau. Retrieved from <https://factfinder.census.gov>

Head Start looks to the McKinney-Vento definition of homelessness for children and families in the HS and EHS programs. Mc-Kinney-Vento defines homelessness for children and youth as “individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.”

This may include children who are sharing housing with other persons due to loss of housing or economic hardship, are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters, have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for people, or who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings.¹⁶

For the 2018-2019 program year, NOCAC HS had six children who were considered homeless based on the latter definition. Of these, several were living in shelter at the time of enrollment and others were staying with friends and family in conditions that were not adequate. These children represent 1% of enrolled students for the 18-19 year.



At the conclusion of the year, three of the children (50%) were still considered homeless. The other 50% were able to find housing in an adequate residence.

The McKinney-Vento is not the only definition of homelessness. Because resources in the NOCAC service area utilize other definitions, it is difficult to find comparable data specifically for eligible families. One method of collecting data that is used in the five counties served by HS/EHS is the Point In Time Count. The most recent Point in Time information is below, however, it does not account for overcrowding or inadequate accommodations. Point in Time also has limitations on gathering demographic information, including age, as not every person counted is willing to share.

2019 Point In Time Homeless Count Results

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires communities receiving federal homelessness assistance funds to conduct an annual count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons. This requires collaborative efforts by a wide range of community partners, including staff and volunteers from public and nonprofit organizations that work with people who are homeless in our rural communities.

The local Point In Time (PIT) Homeless Count was conducted on January 22nd and was led by members of the Northwest Ohio Housing Coalition – Continuum of Care. The goal was to identify a realistic count of the number of homeless individuals or families in Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Van Wert and Williams counties. Note that the HS/EHS service area does not include Van Wert County. Only those individuals deemed literally homeless – those that are in shelters, in time-limited transitional housing programs, or unsheltered and living on the streets or in their cars could be included in the count. A total of 87 individuals within the six county area were identified to have been homeless during this year’s count. This is a 31% increase from the 2018 count. The 2019 count also indicated the occurrence of family

¹⁶ National Center for Homelessness Education. McKinney-Vento Definition. Retrieved from <https://nche.ed.gov/mckinney-vento-definition/>

homelessness in our communities decreased since last year. Of those reported to have been homeless in January, 43% were part of a family unit (12 families containing 22 children and 15 adults). Based on 2019 PIT data, 22 children would qualify for HS/EHS services based on their homeless designation. Comparably, the 2018 PIT results indicated that 63% of homeless persons were part of a family (15 families containing 16 children and 22 adults).

Table 12. 2019 PIT Results								
County	Adult Men	Adult Women	Families	Men	Women	Youth	Veterans	Totals
Defiance	12	11	7	3	7	10	0	43
Fulton	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	7
Henry	4	1	1	0	1	4	0	10
Paulding	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
VanWert	1	4	1	0	1	4	0	10
Williams	5	3	3	0	3	4	0	15
Overall	27	23	12	3	12	22	1	87

*Note that individuals may fall into more than one category. Numbers are not necessarily unduplicated.

It is important to understand that there are many others that struggle with housing instability but are not counted in this effort. Lack of sufficient income combined with limited housing subsidies or affordable housing opportunities results in many people doubling or tripling up in overcrowded housing with friends and relatives.

Others find themselves “couch-surfing” – staying with a different, friend, relative or acquaintance each night, which can present as much of a challenge as actual homelessness. Additionally, both Fulton and Van Wert County projects had structural changes in programs where clients had previously been included in this count but are no longer.¹⁷

Children in Foster Care

In NOCAC’s Head Start program, 25 children (6.3% of cumulative enrollment) were in foster care at some point during the 2018-2019 program year. Six children total were referred to the

¹⁷ 2019 Point In Time Homeless Counts.

program by a child welfare agency.¹⁸

Below, the number of children receiving foster care placement services by county is described and the three- year trend indicated.

Table 13. Number of Children (Age 0-17) Receiving Foster Care Placement Services By County				
	2015	2016	2017	Three Year Trend
Defiance County	72	58	47	Decreasing
Fulton County	25	25	38	Increasing
Henry County	48	42	36	Decreasing
Paulding County	18	20	12	Decreasing
Williams County	105	68	56	Decreasing

While a decreasing trend is indicated overall, Foster Care Placements do not count kinship placements, if done outside of the realm of County Services. For instance, grandparents often take care of a grandchild prior to the grandchild being removed from the home. The same is true of other relatives. During the 18-19 program year, 21 students (5%) were living with grandparents or another relative at the time of enrollment.¹⁹ This is nearly the same amount as were in foster care. Based on the 2017 data in table 13, 189 children in the service area could potentially be eligible for HS/EHS services depending on their age.

Children with Disabilities

During the 2018-2019 program year, Head Start identified 72 children who had an Individualized Education Plan (IEP.) Of these, 39 had a speech or language impairment. 33 had a non-categorical disability or developmental delay. All but two children were receiving special services.²⁰

The Early Childhood Advisory Council identifies 6,827 children age 5 and under in the HS/EHS service area who have disabilities. Of these, 216 are under age 3 with an active IFSP for either a diagnosed physical

¹⁸ NOCAC PIR 18-19.

¹⁹ NOCAC PIR 18-19.

²⁰ NOCAC PIR 18-19.

or mental condition, or developmental delay.²¹

It is difficult to get precise information on specific diagnoses for the 3-5 year olds, as this is a crucial time in development where diagnosis usually begins and isn't completed for some time after the age of 5.

Children Receiving Public Assistance

In NOCAC's Early Head Start program during the 18-19 year, a majority of families were recipients of one or more types of federal or other assistance at enrollment. WIC is the most commonly accessed benefit, with 45% of families receiving WIC benefits at the time of enrollment into the Head Start program. This was followed by SNAP, accessed by 33.5% of families at enrollment.²² Receipt of federal and other types of public assistance is described in Table 14. Substantially fewer families were recipients of public assistance at the end of the enrollment year than at the time of enrollment.

	Number of Families At Enrollment	Percent of Families At Enrollment	Number of Families At the End of Enrollment Year	Percent of Families At the End of Enrollment Year
TANF	12	3%	14	3.5%
SSI	30	7.6%	32	8%
WIC	179	45%	133	33.5%
SNAP	133	33.5%	84	21%

In the service area, many families are living in households that are receiving public assistance. The numbers of children living in households receiving public assistance is highest in families with a female householder, no husband present (Table 15). No data was available for Henry or Paulding Counties.²⁴

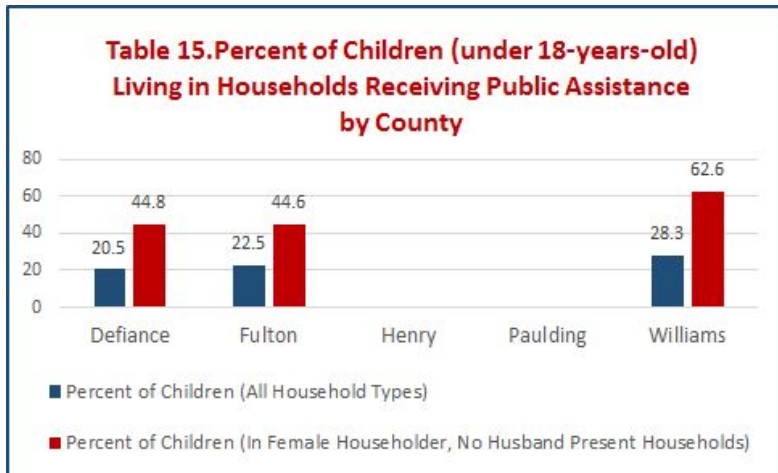
²¹ Early Childhood Advisory Council. County Profile. 2019.

²² NOCAC PIR 2018-2019.

²³ NOCAC PIR. 2018-2019.

²⁴ US Census Bureau. Children Characteristics 2017. Retrieved from

<https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>



When applying the percent of children in all household types to the number of children under 5-years-old in the service area it can be estimated that at least 1,894 children are eligible for Head Start/Early Head Start services based solely on receipt of public assistance in only the three counties with accessible data- Defiance, Fulton, and Williams Counties.²⁵

Identified Needs

Health and Social Services

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, a national program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, ranks communities across many health and wellness factors. According to the most recent rankings there is disparity for counties’ overall health outcomes across the service area. Out of 88 counties in the state of Ohio, NOCAC’s Head Start (EHS) service area counties range from 10th (Henry County), among the best, to 26th and 27th (Defiance and Paulding County), which brings these counties in the top 31% of all counties in Ohio. Fulton and Williams fall in between 15th and 20th respectively.²⁶

Health Rankings were devised based on many characteristics. The HS/EHS service area is seeing a particularly noticeable decline in available primary care physicians and a slow decline in dentists. All counties are demonstrating a steady decline in physical activity, and an increase in obesity and sexually transmitted diseases.

Drug Abuse

Drug abuse has been an ongoing issue in the HS/EHS service area. Though often perceived to be a problem of the inner city, such abuse has remained prevalent in rural areas. Rural adults have higher rates of alcohol abuse, tobacco use, and methamphetamine use. Prescription drug abuse and heroin use has

²⁵ US Census Bureau. Children Characteristics 2017. Retrieved from <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

²⁶ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program.County Health Rankings and Roadmaps.Retrieved from www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2019/rankings/

grown in towns of every size, both inner-city and rural.²⁷ Substance abuse can be especially hard to combat in rural communities due to limited resources for prevention, treatment, and recovery.

According to The 2014 Update of the Rural-Urban Chartbook, the substance abuse treatment admission rate for nonmetropolitan counties was highest for alcohol as the primary substance, followed by marijuana, stimulants, opiates, and cocaine. Factors contributing to substance abuse in rural America include: low educational attainment, poverty, unemployment, high-risk behaviors, and isolation.²⁸

2019 County Health Rankings include the number of drug overdose deaths by county. This is not opioid specific and does not account for near-overdoses, where Narcan was administered. Thus, the drug abuse rates may be much higher than the overdose death rate indicates. Table 16 presents the death rate due to overdose by county in the NOCAC service area.

Table 16. Rates of Drug Overdose Deaths by County²⁹	
County	Number of Overdose Deaths
Defiance	17
Fulton	20
Henry	15
Paulding	<10
Williams	18

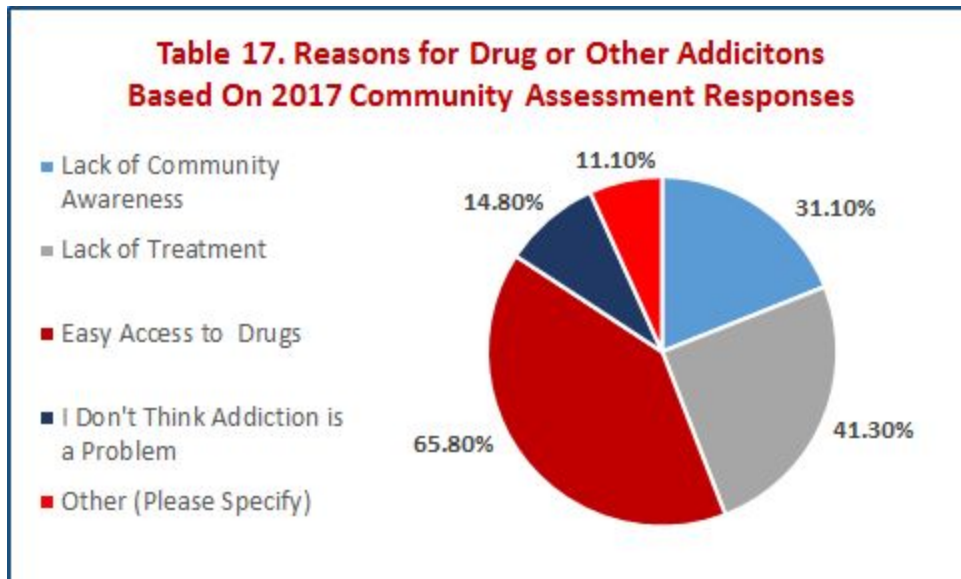
In NOCAC's 2017 Community Assessment, participants were asked about the cause of Drug or Other Addictions. 65.8% of survey respondents indicated that easy access to drugs was the most significant factor in perpetuating the problem of addiction within their respective counties. 41.3% cited a lack of treatment and 31.1% identified a lack of community awareness as factors in drug abuse in their counties. Only 14.8% of participants thought drugs and other addictions were not a problem. 11% of respondents indicated that drugs were too easy to obtain, peer pressure was a problem, there was a lack of treatment resources, and that seeking treatment was an individual decision. Respondents also indicated a need for stricter penalties for offenders, that poverty and a lack of opportunities impact drug use/addiction, and more effective prevention programs are necessary.³⁰

²⁷ Rural Health Information Hub. Substance Abuse in Rural Areas. Retrieved from www.ruralhealthinfo.org/topics/substance-abuse

²⁸ Rural Health Information Hub. Substance Abuse in Rural Areas. Retrieved from www.ruralhealthinfo.org

²⁹ County Health Rankings and Road Maps. 2019 Drug Overdose Deaths. Retrieved from <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2019/measure/factors/138/data>

³⁰ NOCAC 2017 Community Assessment



Healthcare and Clinical Care

Insurance and Access to Healthcare

The rate of uninsured individuals in the service area ranges from 6 to 7%. This rate has declined in each of the five counties over the last few years. The Affordable Care Act has extended coverage to many. The rate of uninsured children under 19 years of age, varies between 4 and 5% by county, which is below the overall average of each geographical location.³¹

Access to a Primary Care Physician is limited due to the rural nature of the NOCAC Head Start and Early Head Start service area. Table 18 shows the ratio of residents to Primary Care Physician by county.³²

Table 18. Access to Primary Care Physician By County

County	Ratio of Residents to Physician
Defiance	1,730:1
Fulton	2,500:1
Henry	2,760:1
Paulding	3,140:1
Williams	2,180:1

³¹ County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. Primary Care Physicians in Ohio. Retrieved from <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

³² County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. Primary Care Physicians in Ohio. Retrieved from <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2019/measure/factors/4/data>

Ohio's overall ratio of residents to physicians is 1,300:1, making access to physicians in the five service counties for HS/EHS nearly double that of the state as a whole. While the service area is in rather close proximity to some larger cities such as Toledo and Sylvania, transportation is a barrier for residents in the HS/EHS service area. A lack of affordable, accessible transportation is a deterrent for individuals seeking medical care, often preventing them from finding doctors in neighboring larger cities.

The ratio of residents to primary care physicians is 3,140:1 in Paulding County – the 15th highest ratio among all 88 counties in the state.

Access to Dental Care

Access to Dental Care in the five county Head Start and Early Head Start service region is incredibly limited. For example, in Paulding County, the ratio of residents to dental providers is 4,710:1. Not only does the service area have a lack of dental providers, but even more limited are the number of dental providers who accept Medicaid. Many providers will also not see children under 3 years of age.

Table 19 outlines available providers in the 5 county service area.

Table 19. Access to Dental Services in NOCAC Service Area					
	Defiance	Fulton	Henry	Paulding	Williams
Dental Providers	11	8	9	4	12
Medicaid Dental Providers	0	1	1	0	2
Federally Qualified Health Center W/ Dental Services	0	0	0	0	1
Pediatric Dental Providers	0	0	0	0	0

Preventative and Primary Health Care and Immunizations

For the 2019-2020 service year, immunization documentation was available at the time of enrollment for 221 children. Of the 221, 201 had completed the healthcare professional recommended immunization schedule. 4 were marked up to date for their age, and 16 were overdue. 7% of the children who provided immunization records at the time of enrollment are overdue.³³

The state of Ohio reports that for the 2017-2018 school year, 92.1% of children were fully vaccinated upon entering kindergarten.³⁴ The HS/EHS service area is on trend with this data.

While some states report a decline in vaccination, Ohio has experienced a steady vaccination rate, not falling below 90% since 2010.³⁵

³³ NOCAC Head Start PIR 2019 as of September 26, 2019.

³⁴ 2017-18 School Year Vaccination Coverage Report. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines>

³⁵ 2017-18 School Year Vaccination Coverage Report. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines>

Table 20. Kindergarten Vaccination Coverage by School Year, Ohio

Obesity and chronic diseases

Obesity is a significant public health concern in NOCAC's service area and in Ohio, as a whole. The adult obesity rate in Ohio is 32%. The rates in HS/EHS service area counties range from 30% to 38%, with every county having a third of the adult population, or greater, obese. Williams County also ranks among the worst in the state for health behaviors (e.g., smoking, obesity, physical inactivity), at 62 out of 88 counties.³⁶

In 2018, 3 of the 5 counties in the HS/EHS service demographic released new community health assessments. In Defiance County, the youth obesity rate of children in 6th through 12th grade was 19%.

Fulton County had 19%, and Henry had 17%. Williams and Paulding Counties hadn't released a new report since 2016, but for that year reported a youth obesity rate in Williams County of 23% and in Paulding County, 18% of youth (6th through 12th grade) were obese.³⁷

Individuals in the service area counties have a similar rate of physical inactivity to the state rate. The state of Ohio has a 25% inactivity rate, which is the same as Defiance County. Fulton and Henry counties are slightly worse, with a rate of 26%. Paulding was at 28% and Williams County is the worst of the service area at 31%.

Access to exercise rates do not correlate with the rate of physical inactivity, as Williams County has the second highest access to exercise at 64%, with only Defiance County having a higher rate of 69%. Fulton and Henry Counties have 54% and 43%, respectively. Quite staggering is the disparity between even the lowest of the four counties (43%) and Paulding County, which has an access to exercise rating of only 19%.³⁸

Child Health and Wellbeing

Child Abuse

The number of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect, including emotional maltreatment, neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse varies widely amongst counties in the Head Start/ Early Head Start service area. In 2017, Paulding County had the lowest number of reports at 15, while Williams County had 133 substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect.³⁹

³⁶ County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. Retrieved from www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2019/rankings/williams/

³⁷ County Department of Health. Community Health Assessments.

³⁸ County Health Ranking and Roadmaps. Retrieved from <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2019/rankings>

³⁹ Kids Count Data Center. Retrieved from <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/>

Teen Pregnancy

In Ohio, the teen birth rate is 26. A small majority of the HS/EHS service counties fall above that. Defiance County has a teen birth rate of 27, Paulding County is at 33, and Williams County is at 32. Of those below the state rate, Fulton county has a teen birth rate of 22 and Henry County has the lowest at 19.⁴⁰

Prenatal care

Adequate prenatal care is critical to help mothers achieve a healthy pregnancy. In Ohio, 30.3% of pregnant women did not receive first trimester prenatal care. Paulding County nearly matches the state with a rate of 30.2% of expectant mothers not receiving first trimester prenatal care. The remaining four counties had lower rates- Defiance had a rate of 19.3%, Fulton at 22.8%, Henry at 14.2% (the lowest of all of the counties), and Williams County had a rate of 20.9%.⁴¹

Low birth weight

In Ohio, 8.7% of babies were born at a low birth weight in 2017. The rate of each county in the program service area trends lower than that, with only Henry County exceeding at 10%. Williams County had the overall lowest rate of babies born at low birth weight, at 5.7%.⁴² See Table 21 for the low birth weight rate in each county served by HS/EHS.

Table 21. Low Birth Weight Rates by Geographical Location	
Defiance County	7.7%
Fulton County	7.0%
Henry County	10.0%
Paulding County	6.4%
Williams County	5.7%

Infant Mortality

According to KidsCount Data Center, the 2016 infant mortality rate for Ohio was 7.4. Only Paulding County had a lower rate of the counties in the HS/EHS service area, at 4.9. Henry County had the highest

⁴⁰ County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. Retrieved from

<https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2019/measure/factors/14/data>

⁴¹ Kids Count Data Center. Mothers Not Receiving First Trimester Prenatal Care in Ohio. Retrieved from <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7202-mothers-not-receiving-first-trimester-prenatal-care>

⁴² Kids Count Data Center. Infants Born at Low Birth Weight. Retrieved from <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/2478-infants-born-at-low-birth-weight>

rate at 13.8, followed by Fulton County at 13.2, Defiance County at 11.6, and Williams County at 11.4.⁴³

Among the top recommendations in the *Infant Mortality Reduction Report* is that organizations address social determinants of health, such as poverty and low educational attainment, to help reduce disparities in the infant mortality rate among racial/ethnic groups. A related recommendation, and particularly relevant to the role of Early Head Start is to improve support among vulnerable infants and families in communities.⁴⁴

Mental Health

During the 2018-2019 program year, 40 children, or 10% of enrolled children had a facilitation of referral for mental health services by the HS Mental Health Professional. Of the 40 referred, 25, or 62.5% followed through and received mental health services.⁴⁵

Access to mental health providers is limited in most of the HS/EHS service area. Defiance County matches the state ratio of 470 residents: 1 provider. However, Fulton and Henry County are nearly double that at 800:1. Paulding County is the worst with a ratio of 1,880:1.

Williams County does not show significant improvement in terms of access, with a ratio of residents to providers of 1,230:1.⁴⁶ When factoring in those providers who specialize in serving families and children or those who accept Medicaid, access becomes even more limited.

Nutrition

Healthy nutrition is a critical factor for children's healthy development, particularly given the high rates of childhood obesity in NOCAC's service area. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps uses a Food Environment Index to measure two indicators, limited access to healthy food and food insecurity. With 0 being the worst index and 10 the best, Ohio's measure is 6.7. Service area counties have a Food Environment Index that is greater than the state. The Food Environment Index rates the service area counties between 8.3 and 8.5.⁴⁷

Food insecurity is another measure utilized to assess access to nutrition by geographical location. The food insecurity rating is the percentage of the population who lack adequate access to food. In Ohio, 15% of the population lacks adequate access to food. In the NOCAC Head Start and Early Head Start program area, the food insecurity ranges from 10-12% of the population.⁴⁸

Some children are eligible to receive free and reduced lunches if enrolled in public school. This is intended to ensure that children are getting a nutritious meal during the school day, regardless of whether or not families can afford one. The number of children qualifying for reduced or free lunches is an indicator of the overall economic well being of each county. Table 24 provides the number of children eligible for free

⁴³ Kids Count Data Center. Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000 births). Retrieved from <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/9756-infant-mortality-rate-per-1000-births?loc=37&loct=2#detailed/2/any/false/871,870/any/19023>

⁴⁴ Infant Mortality Reduction Report. Washington State Department of Health. Retrieved from <https://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/Pubs/140-157-InfantMortalityReductionReport.pdf>

⁴⁵ NOCAC PIR 2018-2019.

⁴⁶ County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. Mental Health Providers in Ohio. Retrieved from <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2019/measure/factors/62/data>

⁴⁷ County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. Retrieved from <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2019/rankings>

⁴⁸ County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. Retrieved from <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2019/rankings>

or reduced lunches by geographical location.⁴⁹

Defiance	55%
Fulton	42%
Henry	56%
Paulding	53%
Williams	71%

Additional Social and Economic Factors Impacting Wellbeing

Housing

In the rural community, housing can be a scarcity. As such, rents get higher and available units are filled quickly leaving some families without housing. In some instances, this leads to families choosing housing that isn't suitable or safe.

County Health Rankings and Roadmaps labels severe housing problems as one of four things: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen facilities, or lack of plumbing facilities. The state of Ohio has a ranking of 15% of residents having severe housing problems. The HS/EHS counties rank from 10% to 12%, only slightly better than the state rate. Further, in Ohio, 13% of families spend more than 50% of their income on housing. This puts these residents in a category of severe housing cost burden.⁵⁰

In the counties served by HS/EHS, 8-9% of families have severe housing cost burden.⁵¹ This percentage would be higher among HS/EHS families as they have lower incomes and subsidized housing is not available for everyone.

Median Household Income

In Ohio, the average household income is \$54,100. Of all of the counties served by HS/EHS,

⁴⁹ County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. Retrieved from <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2019/rankings>

⁵⁰ County Health Rankings and Roadmaps Retrieved from County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. Retrieved from <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

⁵¹ County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. Severe Housing Cost Burden. Retrieved from County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. Retrieved from <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2019/rankings>

only Williams and Paulding Counties fall below this with a median household income of \$50,300 and \$52,500, respectively. Williams County is the poorest county served by NOCAC HS/EHS. Defiance County had the highest median income at \$59,500. Fulton County's median income is \$59,200 and Henry County's is \$57,700.⁵²

Transportation

Transportation is a barrier for most rural communities. In the counties served by NOCAC's HS/EHS programs, only Henry County has public transportation. Defiance County has attempted a type of transportation for medical appointments, a job, or legal appointments, but it had a limit of only two weeks per participant and is not currently active.

Of enrolled participants for the 2019-2020 program year, nearly 4% reported not having reliable transportation.⁵³ NOCAC HS does provide transportation for a majority of participants and also offers home based services (as well as EHS, which is entirely home based). Transportation availability must be considered strongly when planning for the program.

Employment, Education, and Training

Employment

The top three employment industries, consistent throughout all five counties served by Head Start/ Early Head Start are manufacturing, retail, and health care/ social assistance. Below is a chart outlining the number of employees per industry by geographical location.⁵⁴

	Manufacturing	Retail	Healthcare/Social Assistance
Defiance County	3,278	2,344	2,403
Fulton County	6,102	1,651	2,330
Henry County	3,100	943	1,371
Paulding County	1,132	385	604
Williams County	6,337	1,266	2,006

⁵² County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. Median Household Income. Retrieved from County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. Retrieved from <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2019/rankings>

⁵³ NOCAC Report 2195. Reliable Transportation.

⁵⁴ US Census Bureau. Retrieved from <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

The Bureau of Labor Statistics states that the unemployment rate as of July 2019 for the state of Ohio is 4.1%. Counties in the NOCAC Head Start/ Early Head Start are on trend with this rate, with only Williams County having a lower rate of unemployment at 3.6%. Defiance has the highest unemployment rate of the program counties of 4.7%, followed closely at 4.6% by Henry County. Fulton County has an unemployment rate of 4.2% and Paulding has a rate of 4.4%.⁵⁵

Overall, compared to 2018 data, unemployment is slowly decreasing. More people are going back to work in every county except Paulding County, which actually saw a slight rise in unemployment from 2018. The unemployment rate amongst Head Start and Early Head Start participant families is higher than the county average. For the 2018-2019 program year, 46% of single-parent families were unemployed, retired, or disabled.⁵⁶

Education

The needs of children and families in NOCAC's service area are multifaceted and interconnected. In NOCAC's Head Start and Early Head Start service area counties, the high school graduation rate is higher than the state rate of 84%.⁵⁷

According to the National Dropout Prevention Center there are many reasons why students dropout of high school. There are three main categories; School-related, Family-related, and Employment-related. School-related may be due to poor grades, feeling of being unsafe, or absenteeism. Family-related may be due to teen pregnancy, caring for a family member, instability, poverty, and absent parent(s). Employment-related may be due to getting a job and their job conflicting with a school schedule.⁵⁸ Particularly impactful to Head Start and Early Head Start are the familial factors, as these are seen within participant families at a higher rate than the service area overall. The table below highlights the Education Attainment (Ages 25 and over) by County.⁵⁹

	Defiance	Fulton	Henry	Paulding	Williams
Less than 9th grade	2.5%	2.7%	1.6%	2.6%	2.5%
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	44.7%	41.1%	43.1%	50.5%	44.6%
Some College (No Degree)	19.5%	22.6%	20.8%	18.0%	21.2%
Associate's degree	10.4%	10.2%	11.1%	7.5%	9.3%

⁵⁵ Bureau of Labor Statistics. Retrieved from <https://data.bls.gov/lausmap/showMap.jsp;jsessionid=385C9A6E05B8820800EC91C127515A9A>

⁵⁶ NOCAC PIR 2018-2019.

⁵⁷ Thomas B. Fordham Institute. Ohio Education by the Numbers:2019. Retrieved from <http://www.ohiobythenumbers.com/>

⁵⁸ National Dropout Prevention Center. Rural Drop-Out Prevention: Issues and Solutions. Retrieved from <http://dropoutprevention.org/rural-dropout-prevention-resources/>

⁵⁹ US Census Bureau. Retrieved from <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

Bachelor's degree or Advanced degree	16.2%	17.3%	17.4%	14.0%	14.6%
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The educational attainment among families served by NOCAC's Head Start and Early Head Start programs trends even lower than the service area, as a whole. Table 25 outlines the educational attainment of families served by NOCAC Head Start for the 2018-2019 program year.⁶⁰

	< High School Diploma	HS Diploma or GED	Some College/ Associates Degree	Advanced Degree
Defiance County	13	96	20	2
Fulton County	15	84	25	4
Henry County	4	34	10	2
Paulding County	0	10	4	2
Williams County	3	71	24	5

Work and Training Schedules

While specific work and training schedules of families in the service area are not readily available, the top industries in the service area suggest a variety of schedules. With a high opportunity for manufacturing employment, many individuals likely work second or third shift, as first shift manufacturing openings are generally harder to come by. Retail and Health Care both suggest varying shifts as well. A majority of positions are becoming full-time, which leads to a need for more full day providers rather than half-day. This is a major consideration for the Head Start program.

Community Resources and Strengths

Agencies Serving Eligible Children

In the NOCAC HS/EHS service area, child care centers and family child care providers have the capacity to provide child care for 2,275 children. The number of children that these programs have the capacity to serve is far below the number of children who may need care. The need for additional capacity is evident across the service area. See Table 26.

Table 26. Child Care Capacity⁶¹ for Eligible Infants, Toddlers, and Preschool Age Children⁶²

⁶⁰ NOCAC PIR 2018-2019.

⁶¹ Ohio Department of Education, Department of Jobs and Family Services, Retrieved from <http://childcaresearch.ohio.gov/>

⁶² U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Retrieved from <https://factfinder.census.gov/S1701>

County	Number of Total Child Care Capacity - Infant through 5 Years (including Head Start)	Total Number of Children < 5 Years Old	Number of Children <5 Years Old Below Poverty Level*
Defiance	643	2,105	542 (25.7%)
Fulton	712	2,492	471 (18.9%)
Henry	351	1,623	192 (11.8%)
Paulding	135	1,086	115 (10.6%)
Williams	434	2,142	448 (20.9%)
Total	2,275	9,448	1,768 (18.72%)
*Approximate Number of Head-Start Eligible Children served based on income qualification			

There is a list of all child development, child care centers, and family child care programs, publicly funded state and local preschools in Appendix A.

Below are the number of centers by county.⁶³

	Type B Family Child Care	Licensed Child Care Center	ODE Licensed Preschool
Defiance County	6	12	8
Fulton County	7	15	10
Henry County	1	12	8
Paulding County	1	3	6
Williams County	4	10	9

In January of 2017, Ohio Senate Bill 332 established Help Me Grow (HMG) as Ohio's evidenced-based parent support program that encourages early prenatal and well-baby care as well as parenting education to promote the comprehensive health and development of children through early intervention services when a child has been identified in need. NOCAC HS/EHS works closely with the two community partners that provide the HMG program in the NOCAC HS/EHS service area.

⁶³ Ohio Department of Education. Early Care and Education. Retrieved from <http://childcaresearch.ohio.gov/>

The Henry County Health Department provides HMG in Henry, Defiance, Fulton and Williams Counties and the Western Buckeye Educational Service Center provides HMG in Paulding County. Planning for the NOCAC EHS conversion program included these community partners so that duplication could be avoided and both the HMG and EHS services could enhance one another. Due to limited funding HMG provides limited services to a small number of families. It should be noted that the HMG program is specifically targeting early intervention and health promotion and is not as comprehensive as the EHS home visiting curriculum (Growing Great Kids) based model. HMG offers fewer visits and has a limited focus on literacy and other parent education. A survey responded to by 122 NOCAC HS parents of children enrolled in the 2018-2019 program indicated they were pregnant and/or had children ages birth through 36 months indicated and that only 11% were participating in the HMG program. The same parents reported that only 4% were participating in the WIC nutrition program through their County Health department. NOCAC EHS will enroll children based on prioritization of need who may not meet the eligibility requirements of the HMG program or who have selected the NOCAC EHS program as their preferred point of service.

Ohio ranks 33rd out of U.S. states for access to public preschool for 4-year-olds and 23rd for 3-year-olds.⁶⁴

Despite increased funding at the federal and state levels to strengthen access to high quality subsidized preschool and comprehensive programming, significant disparities persist in NOCAC's region.

Less than half of eligible families in the service area have access to a subsidized preschool program. The vast majority of slots are part day; which have become increasingly challenging to fill as many eligible families are working or going to school and need to find a program with longer hours.

Resources Available to the Community

In NOCAC's Head Start/Early Head Start service area, there are a number of social services resources available to families in addition to those offered by NOCAC. An overview of major service providers is summarized below.

Social Services

Across the service area, there are many organizations providing social services such as clothing assistance, food assistance, and public assistance coordination to individuals. Several agencies have worked tirelessly to compile resource guides for each county, which are housed and distributed by community agencies county-wide. 2-1-1 is also an available service (via phone and online) to help guide families to the correct service agency for their needs. Of all the counties, it should be noted that very limited services are provided to Paulding County in comparison to the other four counties in the HS/EHS service area.

Notably, NOCAC has many social service programs to provide assistance to families beyond what is provided by HS/EHS. Some of the services offered are Publicly Funded Childcare, PIPP, HEAP, (limited) rental assistance, financial literacy programming, rapid rehousing, the homeless shelter (PATH), and soup

⁶⁴ The National Institute for Early Education Research. State Preschool Yearbook, 2018. Retrieved from <http://nieer.org>

kitchen. NOCAC as a whole serves all of the HS/EHS counties plus Van Wert County.

Homeless Shelters

There are four homeless shelters within the five service counties of HS/EHS. NOCAC provides the PATH center, located in Defiance County. The PATH center also provides case management during the resident's stay and ongoing case management for up to two years once they find housing. PATH also has a soup kitchen that is open to anyone.

While there are four shelters, they are nearly always at capacity or with a waitlist. One of the four is a domestic violence shelter for women only, making access even more limited for men. Large families often get split up as well due to space limitations. Often, families seek shelter in larger shelters in nearby cities.

Education

In the HS/EHS service area, there is one community college and one four-year college. Due to this, many individuals move away to further their education. The community college does offer 4-year programs through other universities via teleconference communication, making it more accessible for residents in the area. Further, online programs are gaining popularity due to their accessibility.

Access to Resources

Due to a lack of public transportation in all but one service county, access to resources is limited. Many families are unable to get to appointments for the help they need. Communities are attempting to address this by planning for transportation systems that mimic that of Henry County. Currently, the planning stages are focused in Williams County.⁶⁵ Expanding public, accessible transportation to each of the service counties would remove an enormous barrier to accessing resources.

Disability Services and Resources

There are limited resources providing help to HS/EHS families who may have a disability diagnosis. As 54% of HS/EHS participants with disabilities are diagnosed with a speech delay, NOCAC HS refers to the Local Education Agency (LEA) for services. In the service area, many schools fall under the Northwest Ohio Educational Service Center (ESC). Thus, the ESC provides services, both speech and fine motor, to many participants needing services in the five counties. Another option for referral, particularly for the Early Head Start Program, is the County Board of DD in each of the service counties. The Board of DD employs Early Intervention which can address delays in younger children.

A lack of resources troubles many rural areas. The HS/EHS area is no different. For mental health, a provider comes from a nearby larger city, outside of the counties we serve. This service no longer provides in-home visits and has had to reduce service time in an effort to cover a larger area. There is a

⁶⁵ Maumee Valley Planning Organization.

shortage of mental health providers treating young children in the five service counties.

Observations and Recommendations

Drawing from the rich data and key findings of NOCAC's 2019 Community Assessment and reflection from Head Start administrators, the following recommendations will be considered to improve services to children in the agency's five-county service area:

1. **Expand early learning services within the existing HS/EHS service area.** To meet community needs, expand the EHS home base service program and potential center based options, utilizing the agency's resources, infrastructure, and staff expertise.
2. **Establish (or enhance) clear, documented (e.g., MOUs) relationships with community partners that provide guidance related to the recruitment and referral of children and families among programs.**
3. **Continue to advocate for and provide support to families experiencing homelessness and those on the brink of homelessness.**
4. **Collaborate with mental health providers to identify strategies to address the scarcity of mental health resources available to families within the service area.** Advocate for the availability of family-centered care and services that meet the needs of families with young children.
5. **Deepen collaboration with community partners to address barriers impacting parents' participation in education and job training programs.** Identify new strategies and/or partnerships to help families meet their education and employment goals.
6. **Continue to implement and explore strategies to support families' education goals while addressing the workforce shortage in early learning programs.** Work with state partners to advocate for and develop systems for enrolled families to enter the field of early child care and education.
7. **Explore healthy eating/active living curricula, initiatives, and resources that could be implemented with children and families in the HS/EHS programs to help establish healthy behaviors.**
8. **Continue to support staff in their ability to serve families with significant risk factors, while also managing self-care for themselves.** Further enhance training for staff on trauma-informed care and working with children with challenging behaviors and their families.
9. **Offer additional assistance for teaching staff to effectively support all children in the**

classroom, if necessary. This includes support for children with challenging behaviors, those impacted by trauma, dual language learners, children with disabilities, or other factors that may require teaching staff to give dedicated attention to a child(ren).

10. **Explore with staff what would be most helpful to them related to job-specific training (as identified in the Staff Survey).** Look more closely at staff's expressed interest in management/leadership training, and leverage this interest to support staff members' expertise and professional growth within the agency.
11. **Develop and implement strategies to establish more robust waitlists for NOCAC HS/EHS program.**

Appendices

Appendix A

Defiance County				
Program Name	Address	City	Zip	Type
ARK Cooperative Preschool	400 Wayne Street	Defiance	4351 2	Licensed Child Care Center
Ayersville School	28046 Watson Rd.	Defiance	4351 2	ODE Licensed Preschool
Close to Home	28046 Watson Rd.	Defiance	4351 2	Licensed Child Care Center
Close to Home Childcare Center & Preschool	150 Grand Ave.	Defiance	4351 2	Licensed Child Care Center
Defiance Area YMCA Child Care Program	1599 Palmer Dr.	Defiance	4351 2	Licensed Child Care Center

Defiance Middle	1755 Palmer Dr.	Defiance	4351 2	ODE Licensed School Age Child Care
Defiance Preschool	801 S Clinton St.	Defiance	4351 2	ODE Licensed Preschool
Downing, Harmony	217 Wyandotte Ave.	Defiance	4351 2	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home
Fairview NWOESC	14060 Blosser Rd.	Sherwood	4355 6	ODE Licensed Preschool
Family Resource Center Head Start	644 Clinton St.	Defiance	4351 2	Licensed Child Care Center
Foss, Pamela	902 Washington St.	Defiance	4351 2	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home
Good Samaritan School	195 Island Park Ave.	Defiance	4351 2	ODE Licensed Preschool
Guilford, Kay	23066 Banner School Rd.	Defiance	4351 2	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home
Heather's Daycare, LLC	121 Hopkins Street	Defiance	4351 2	Licensed Child Care Center
Heather's Daycare, LLC	1700 S. Jefferson St.	Defiance	4351 2	Licensed Child Care Center
Hicksville Child Development Center	520-B West High St.	Hicksville	4352 6	Licensed Child Care Center
Hicksville School	958 E. High St.	Hicksville	4352 6	ODE Licensed Preschool
Holy Cross Catholic School of Defiance	1745 S. Clinton St.	Defiance	4351 2	ODE Licensed Preschool
Polar Ridge Training Station	06970 Domersville Rd.	Defiance	4351 2	Licensed Child Care Center
Rainbow Promise Day Care Center	561 Carter Rd.	Defiance	4351 2	Licensed Child Care Center

St. John Lutheran	635 Wayne Ave.	Defiance	4351 2	ODE Licensed Preschool
St. John Lutheran	635 Wayne Ave.	Defiance	4351 2	ODE Licensed School Age Child Care
St. John Preschool & Child Care Center	812 E. High St.	Hicksville	4352 6	Licensed Child Care Center
Summer Day Camp	1599 Palmer Dr.	Defiance	4351 2	Day Camp
Tinora Preschool	6970 Domersville Rd.	Defiance	4351 2	ODE Licensed Preschool
Tots for Tomorrow	512 N. Harrison St.	Sherwood	4355 6	Licensed Child Care Center
Walters, Tiffani	21841 Bowman Rd.	Defiance	4351 2	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home
Willison, Whitney	1018 Jefferson Ave.	Defiance	4351 2	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home
Zachrich, Amanda	528 Defiance Crossing	Defiance	4351 2	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home

Fulton County

Program Name	Address	City	Zip	Type
1LN-Nagel, Lory	12474 County Rd. K	Wauseon	4356 7	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home
All God's Children Daycare Center	1990 County Rd. 5	Delta	4351 5	Licensed Child Care Center
All God's Children Daycare, Too! LLC	104 Maplewood Rd	Delta	4351 5	Licensed Child Care Center

Amber Hansel	13910 County Rd 11-2	Lyons	43533	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home
Archbold School	600 Lafayette St.	Archbold	43502	ODE Licensed Preschool
Archbold School	500 Lafayette St	Archbold	43502	ODE Licensed Preschool
Beachy, Edith	740 E Linfoot St	Wauseon	43567	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home
Carter, Amy	106 S Madison St	Delta	43515	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home
Child's World Preschool	300 Short-Buehrer Rd	Archbold	43502	Licensed Child Care Center
Delta Preschool	714 Taylor Street	Delta	43515	ODE Licensed Preschool
Delta School	1099 Panther Pride Drive	Delta	43515	ODE Licensed School Age Child Care
Emmaus Christian Preschool	841 N Shoop Ave	Wauseon	43567	Licensed Child Care Center
Evergreen Elementary School	14844 County Rd 6	Metamora	43540	ODE Licensed Preschool
Fayette Elementary School	400 E Gamble Rd	Fayette	43521	ODE Licensed Preschool
Graf Kids' Campus LLC	25070 County Rd L	Fayette	43521	Licensed Child Care Center
Holy Trinity, Assumption	2639 US Highway 20	Swanton	43558	ODE Licensed Preschool
Imagination Center	200 W Beech St	Archbold	43502	Licensed Child Care Center

Kids World of Wauseon	700 W Elm St	Wauseon	4356 7	Licensed Child Care Center
Leggett Street Head Start	940 E Leggett St	Wauseon	4356 7	Licensed Child Care Center
Michell Niner	4514 County Rd 5	Delta	4351 5	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home
NOCAC Wauseon Head Start	1210 Ottokee St	Wauseon	4356 7	Licensed Child Care Center
Pettisville Christian Preschool	19055 County Rd D	Archbold	4350 2	Licensed Child Care Center
Pettisville School	232 Summit St	Pettisville	4355 3	ODE Licensed Preschool
Pike Delta York Middle School	1101 Panther Pride Dr	Delta	4351 5	ODE Licensed School Age Child Care
Serna, Katie	803 Main St.	Delta	4351 5	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home
St John's Christian Preschool	700 S Defiance St	Archbold	4350 2	Licensed Child Care Center
St Richard	333 Brookside Dr	Swanton	4355 8	ODE Licensed Preschool
St. James Lutheran Preschool	22881 Monroe St	Archbold	4350 2	Licensed Child Care Center
Sunny Day Preschool	101 Northwood Street	Delta	4351 5	Licensed Child Care Center
Susan Child Care Home	450 Eldredge St	Wauseon	4356 7	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home

Swanton	601 N Main St	Swanton	4355 8	ODE Licensed Preschool
Swanton Middle School	101 Elton Parkway	Swanton	4355 8	ODE Licensed School Age Child Care
TLC Child Care Inc.	398 So. Shoop Ave	Wauseon	4356 7	Licensed Child Care Center
Wauseon Middle School CLC	940 E Oak St	Wauseon	4356 7	ODE Licensed School Age Child Care
Wauseon Preschool	940 E Leggett St	Wauseon	4356 7	ODE Licensed Preschool

Henry County

Program Name	Address	City	Zip	Type
CDI Head Start MS	910 3rd St	Napoleon	43545	Licensed Child Care Center
Fields, Cyrena	636 Welsted St	Napoleon	43545	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home
Four County Career Center	22900 State Rte 34	Archbold	43502	Licensed Child Care Center
Henry County Public Preschool/Head Start	1075 Glenwood Ave	Napoleon	43545	Licensed Child Care Center
Holgate School	801 Joe E Brown Ave	Holgate	43527	ODE Licensed School Age Child Care
Holgate School	801 Joe E Brown Ave	Holgate	43527	ODE Licensed Preschool
Kid's Haven Preschool & Day Care Center	440 Independence Dr	Napoleon	43545	Licensed Child Care Center

Kinder Kampus Day Care & Learning School	1232 N Scott St	Napoleon	43545	Licensed Child Care Center
Liberty Center	103 W Young St	Liberty Center	43532	ODE Licensed Preschool
Napnaz Community Preschool	630 Appian Ave	Napoleon	43545	Licensed Child Care Center
Napoleon Elementary School	725 W Moreland Ave	Napoleon	43545	ODE Licensed Preschool
NOCAC Child Development Center	22600 State Rte 34	Archbold	43502	Licensed Child Care Center
Patrick Henry	E076 County Rd 7	Hamler	43524	ODE Licensed Preschool
Patrick Henry	E076 County Rd 7	Hamler	43524	ODE Licensed School Age Child Care
Precious Moments Preschool	303 W Washington St	Napoleon	43545	Licensed Child Care Center
Saint Paul Lutheran Preschool	8074 County Rd T	Liberty Center	43532	Licensed Child Care Center
Sing, Giggle, & Grin	134 Chestnut St	Deshler	43516	Licensed Child Care Center
St Augustine	722 Monroe St	Napoleon	43545	ODE Licensed Preschool
St John Lutheran	16035 County Rd U	Napoleon	43545	ODE Licensed Preschool
St John Preschool	501 N Wilhelm St	Holgate	43527	Licensed Child Care Center
St Paul Lutheran	1075 Glenwood Ave	Napoleon	43545	ODE Licensed Preschool

St Paul Lutheran	1075 Glenwood Ave	Napoleon	43545	ODE Licensed School Age Child Care
St Peter Lutheran Preschool	K-980 County Rd 17 D	Napoleon	43545	Licensed Child Care Center
St Peter's Faith and Family Daycare of Holgate	710 Joe E Brown Ave	Holgate	43527	Licensed Child Care Center

Paulding County

Program Name	Address	City	Zip	Type
Ann's Bright Beginnings Preschool, LTD	211 Emerald Road	Paulding	45879	Licensed Child Care Center
Antwerp Local Elementary School	303 S. Harrmann Rd	Antwerp	45813	ODE Licensed Preschool
Divine Mercy School	120 Arturus St	Payne	45880	ODE Licensed Preschool
Grover Hill School	101 N Monroe St	Grover Hill	45849	ODE Licensed Preschool
Grover Hill School	101 N Monroe St	Grover Hill	45849	ODE Licensed School Age Child Care
Little Harvest Preschool	13625 Rd 12	Scott	45886	Licensed Child Care Center
NOCAC Paulding Head Start Center	14069 County Rd 111	Paulding	45879	Licensed Child Care Center
Oakwood Elementary School	309 N 1st St	Oakwood	45873	ODE Licensed Preschool

Paulding Elementary School	405 N Water St	Paulding	45879	ODE Licensed Preschool
Payne School	501 W Townline St	Payne	45880	ODE Licensed Preschool
Payne School	501 W Townline St	Payne	45880	ODE Licensed School Age Child Care
Stahl, Teresa D	4174 Park St.	Melrose	45861	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home

Williams County

Program Name	Address	City	Zip	Type
Bryan Elementary	1301 Center St	Bryan	43506	ODE Licensed Preschool
Bryan Parks & Recreation Preschool	1400 E High St	Bryan	43506	Licensed Child Care Center
Cameron, Danielle	223 N Elm St	Edgerton	43517	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home
Edgerton School	111 E River St	Edgerton	43517	ODE Licensed Preschool
Edon School	802 W Indiana St	Edon	43518	ODE Licensed Preschool
Finch, Brandy	412 E Butler St	Bryan	43506	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home
Green, Crysthia	205 Marilyn Dr	Edon	43518	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home
Guy, Sally	14945 Rd 6	Montpelier	43543	Licensed Type B Family Child Care Home
Hilltop School	1401 W Jackson St	West Unity	43570	ODE Licensed Preschool
Little Lights Day Care/ Preschool	14226 US Rte 20	Montpelier	43543	Licensed Child Care Center

Miracles Child Care	1209 E High St	Bryan	43506	Licensed Child Care Center
Montpelier Nursery School	1300 E Main St	Montpelier	43543	Licensed Child Care Center
Montpelier School	1015 E Brown Rd	Montpelier	43543	ODE Licensed Preschool
NOCAC Montplier Head Start/ ECE	1015 E Brown Rd	Montpelier	43543	Licensed Child Care Center
NOCAC Pulaski Jefferson Head Start	06678 US RT 127	Bryan	43506	Licensed Child Care Center
North Central School	400 E Baubice St	Pioneer	43554	ODE Licensed Preschool
Sandy Cay, Inc	1207 W High St	Bryan	43506	Licensed Child Care Center
St Mary	314 S Locust St	Edgerton	43517	ODE Licensed Preschool
St Patrick	610 S Portland St	Bryan	43506	ODE Licensed Preschool
Stryker Area Preschool	701 S Defiance St	Stryker	43557	Licensed Child Care Center
Stryker School	400 S Defiance St	Stryker	43557	ODE Licensed Preschool
The Bryan Center	1120 W High St	Bryan	43506	Licensed Child Care Center
Williams County Family YMCA CCC	One Faber Dr	Bryan	43506	Licensed Child Care Center