

2017

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission (NOCAC) explores the factors that impact consumers, employees, and community partners in Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Van Wert and Williams counties.

**Prepared & Published by Northwestern Ohio
Community Action Commission (NOCAC)
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Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission (NOCAC) Locations

Guiding Families Toward Success since 1965

NOCAC Central Office

Administrative Office

1933 East Second Street
Defiance, OH 43512
Phone: (419) 784-5136
www.nocac.org



NOCAC COMMUNITY SERVICES OFFICES

Fulton County Community Services Office

604 S. Shoop Avenue, Suite 120
Wauseon, OH 43567
Phone: 419-337-8601



Henry County Community Services Office

104 E. Washington Street, Suite 101
Napoleon, OH 43545
Phone: 419-599-2481



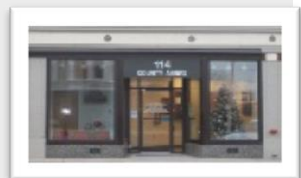
Paulding County Community Services Office

401 E. Jackson Street
Paulding, OH 45879
Phone: 419-399-3650



Van Wert Community Services Office

114 E. Main Street
Van Wert, OH 45891
Phone: 419-238-4544



Williams County Community Services Office

1425 E. High Street Suite 113
Bryan, OH 43506
Phone: 419-636-4924



HEAD START & EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Family Resource Head Start/ECE Center

644 Clinton Street
Defiance, OH 43512
Phone: 419-784-2152



Hicksville Head Start Center

237 W. Arthur Street
Hicksville, OH 43526
Phone: 419-542-9500



Leggett Street Head Start Center

940 E. Leggett Street
Wauseon, OH 43567
Phone: 419-335-0052



Wauseon Head Start Center

1210 N. Ottokee Street
Wauseon, OH 43567
Phone: 419-337-9141



Napoleon Head Start/ECE Center

(St. Paul Lutheran Church)
1075 Glenwood Ave.
Napoleon, OH 43545
Phone: 419-599-7177



Northwest State Head Start Center

22600 State Route 34
Archbold, OH 43502
Phone: 419-267-5188



Paulding County Head Start/ECE Center

14069 County Road 111
Paulding, OH 45879
Phone: 419-399-5617



Pulaski Head Start/ECE Center

06678 US Route 127
Bryan, OH 43506
Phone: 419-636-8862



Montpelier Head Start/ECE Center

1015 E. Brown Road
Montpelier, OH 43543
Phone: 419-485-6730



Edon Head Start Center

802 W. Indiana Street
Edon, OH 43518
Phone: 419-272-3213



HOMELESS SERVICES

Richland Place/PATH Center

1939 East Second Street
Defiance, OH 43512
Phone: 419-782-6962



HOUSING AND ENERGY SERVICES

Weatherization Office

1935 East Second Street
Defiance, OH 43512
Phone: 419-784-5393



Table of Contents

NOCAC PROGRAMS

Head Start & Early Childhood Education	10
Community Partnership Programs	11
Home Weatherization & Repair Programs	11
Home Weatherization & Repair Programs (Cont.)	12
Community Service Programs (CSP)	13
CSP Emergency Services	13
CSP Homelessness Prevention	14
Head Start Centers	16

COUNTY PROFILES *Based on Head Start Service Provision*

Defiance County	17
Fulton County	19
Henry County	21
Paulding County	23
Williams County	25

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA *General Statistics*

Population by Gender	27
Population by Age	27
Households by Type & Relationship	28
Ratio of Poverty in Population by County	29
Teen Pregnancy	30
Total Births	30
Expectant Mothers	31
Children Facing Economic Hardship	32
Eligible & Served Children (Head Start)	32
Early Childhood Advisory Council County Profiles	33
Help Me Grow	34
Women, Infants & Children (WIC)	34
Children in Foster Care	35
Licensed Child Care Providers by County	36

Table of Contents

COMMUNITY NEEDS *Early Childhood Education Information*

Early Childhood Education Data	40
Education	40
Employment	41
Availability of Health Care Services	42
Health Insurance Coverage by Age	42
Nutrition Issues	42
Childhood Immunizations	43
Health Screenings	43
Mental Health	43
Children with Disabilities	44
Local Education Agencies	44
Other Issues	45
Resources for Head Start Eligible Children & their Families	45

COMMUNITY NEEDS *Based on Head Start Service Area*

Housing Characteristics	46
Homelessness	47
Transportation by County	
<i>Defiance County</i>	49
<i>Fulton County</i>	50
<i>Henry County</i>	51
<i>Paulding County</i>	52
<i>Williams County</i>	53

COMMUNITY ANALYSIS

NOCAC Service Area S.W.O.T. Analysis	54
Identified Agency Priority Areas	55

Table of Contents

2017 NOCAC COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT CONSUMER SURVEY

INTRODUCTION	57
CONSUMER PROFILE	
Response	58
Population by County	58
Gender	59
Race/Ethnicity	59
Age	60
Marital Status	60
Sources of Income	61
Education	62
Health Insurance	63
Dental Insurance	63
Food Assistance	64
Ages of Children in Household	64
Summary of Findings	65
HOUSING DATA	
Housing Status	66
Housing Costs	66
Subsidized Housing	67
Housing Maintenance	67
Number of Moves	67
Summary of Findings	68
FINANCIAL PROFILE	
Gross Monthly Income	69
Unemployed or Under-Employed	69
Bank Account & Balance	70
Credit/Debit Card	70
Check Cashing & Pay Day Lending	70
IRA, 401(K), Pension	71
Summary of Findings	71
COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT	
Causes of Lack of Affordable Housing	72
Causes of High Heating & Utility Costs	72
Causes of Unemployment	73
Causes of Lack of Food	73

Table of Contents

2017 NOCAC COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT CONSUMER SURVEY

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT (Continued)

Causes of Lack of Health Care	74
Causes of Lack of Transportation	74
Causes of Lack of Post-Secondary Education	75
Causes of Lack of Child Care & Preschool	75
Causes of Lack of Mental Health Care	76
Causes of Lack of Dental Care	76
Causes of Drug & Other Addictions	77
Household Needs	77
Unmet Community Needs	79
Summary of Findings	80

NOCAC EMPLOYEE SURVEY

Meeting the Needs of the Community	82
Community Awareness of NOCAC	82
Gaps in Service among Low-Income People	83
Greatest Needs of Low-Income Populations	83
Summary of Findings.....	84

COMMUNITY PARTNER SURVEY

Achieving the NOCAC Mission	85
Program Performance (Part 1)	86
Program Performance (Part II)	87
NOCAC Program Referrals	88
Knowledge and Professionalism of NOCAC Staff	88
Timeliness and Convenience of NOCAC Services	89
Agency Visibility	89
NOCAC's Reputation in the Community	90
NOCAC Partnership Effectiveness	90
Prospective Collaborations/Initiatives	91
Most Unmet/Under-Met Needs in the Community	91
Most Unmet/Under-Met Needs in the Community (Cont.)	92
Most Unmet/Under-Met Needs in the Community (Cont.)	93
What Should NOCAC Do Differently	93
New Programmatic Services/Areas	94
Future Issues, Impact on NOCAC & Consumers	94
Future Issues, Impact on NOCAC & Consumers (Cont.)	95
Summary of Findings	96

REFERENCES	97
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NOCAC Programs

NOCAC works in collaboration with education, private industry, community institutions and other service agencies locally and across the State to provide a comprehensive network of opportunities to improve the quality of life for Northwest Ohio's income eligible citizens.

Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission, Inc. operates the following programs:

HEAD START & EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Janet Yaros, Director

Head Start Program: Head Start is a free, comprehensive early childhood education program that provides school readiness skills to 397 children from the ages of three to five years and their families.

- Services provided encompass: school readiness/ education, health, nutrition, mental health, disabilities, parent involvement/family engagement and social services.
- Part-year classrooms, and home based options are available. Classes begin in September and end in May.
- Eligibility requires a household income to be 100% or less of the federal poverty guidelines; however, up to 10% of enrollment can be from over-income households.
- Funded with federal funds from the U.S. Department of HHS, Office of Head Start.
- 10% of the Head Start enrollment must include children with disabilities.

Early Childhood Education (ECE) Program: ECE is a comprehensive early childhood education program that provides school readiness skills to 82 children who are four year old as of the enrollment cut-off date for the school district in which they live.

- *Services:* school readiness/ education, health, nutrition, mental health, disabilities, parent involvement/family engagement and social services.
- Part-year classes begin in September and end in May. Eligibility requires a household income to be 200% or less of the federal poverty guidelines; tuition is based on household income using a sliding fee scale.
- 20 children are served in Henry County, 21 children are served in Defiance County, 17 children are served in Paulding County and 24 children are served in Williams County.
- Funded with Ohio General Revenue Funds through the Ohio Department of Education, Office of Early Childhood Education.

Child & Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)-Center Based: The CACFP provides reimbursement for meals and snacks served at Head Start centers that meet the USDA dietary guidelines.

- The nutritional needs of the children are assessed through screening tools and are met by menu planning, nutrition education and through individual counseling with families when necessary.
- Reimbursement is dependent on enrollment in the Head Start/ECE program and the income eligibility of the child's family.
- Funded by the USDA through the Ohio Department of Education.

Reading is Fundamental (RIF): RIF provides three book distributions per year to all children enrolled in the NOCAC Head Start/ECE programs to enhance literacy skills. Funding is provided by local donations.

NOCAC Programs

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

Kim Reed, Director

Publicly Funded Child Care (PFCC): PFCC assists eligible families in Auglaize, Defiance, Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Paulding, Van Wert and Williams counties in locating and paying for child care for their children ages birth to 13 years of age.

- NOCAC works with ODJFS to license type B providers. NOCAC recruits, monitors and trains family child care home providers.
- Eligibility is determined by NOCAC based on ODJFS guidelines. Parents must be working and/or going to school and meet income eligibility criteria. Fees are based on household income on a sliding fee scale.
- Child care providers used by clients who qualify for the program must be licensed under the Ohio Department of Job & Family Services (ODJFS) Child Care licensing regulations.
- Funding is provided by the ODJFS through local contracts with the Auglaize, Defiance/Paulding Consolidated, Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Van Wert and Williams County Departments of Job & Family Services.

Summer Food Service Program (SFSP): The SFSP provides lunch for children ages 1 – 18 years during the summer months when school is not in session. The meals meet USDA dietary guidelines.

- A site can be determined to be an “open” or “free to all” site if 50% of children were eligible for free or reduced meals in the school district in which the site is located or if 50% of the families are eligible based on census tract data.
- Sites are determined based on demographics and funding availability.
- Funded by the USDA through the Ohio Department of Education, Community Services Block Grant and local United Ways and Giving Circles.

The Ohio Benefit Bank (OBB): The OBB is a web-based program used by trained OBB counselors to assist low and moderate-income persons in determining which state and federal benefits they may be eligible for. The OBB is offered in partnership with the Governor’s Office of Faith-based and Community Initiatives and the Ohio Association of Food Banks.

- OBB counselors assess potential eligibility for child care subsidies, WIC, health care coverage (including Medicare, Medicaid and Healthy Start (CHIP), Home Energy Assistance Program, cash assistance, federal application for student financial assistance (FASFA), prescription assistance programs, the supplemental food assistance program (SNAP) and several other benefits.
- Free tax assistance is also available if your annual income is less than \$65,000. In addition, the OBB can determine eligibility for the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

WEATHERIZATION & HOME REPAIR PROGRAMS

Kelly Feeney, Director

Home Weatherization Assistance Program:

- Installation of insulation and related materials to eliminate air infiltration into homes.
- Replacement of faulty heating units, water heater or any other health and safety issue discovered at the home (landlord contribution of 50% of the cost is recommended if a rental unit is involved).

NOCAC Programs

- An average of \$7,105 can be expended per unit.
- Income eligibility is 200% of the federal poverty guidelines.
- Services provided to site built homes and mobile homes/owned or rental units.
- Client education is provided to consumers to teach continued use of energy conservation measures.
- Funded by the Ohio Development Services Agency, Office of Community Assistance.

First Energy/Toledo Edison – Community Connections Program:

- Must be a current Toledo Edison customer and eligible for the Home Weatherization Assistance Program.
- Services may include installation of CFL light bulbs, replacement of inefficient appliances with Energy-Star rated appliances and consumer education materials.
- Funded by First Energy Corporation through the Ohio Partners for Affordable Energy.

American Electric Power (AEP) Program:

- Must be a current American Electric Power customer and be eligible for the Home Weatherization Assistance Program.
- Services may include installation of LED light bulbs, replacement of inefficient appliances with Energy-Star rated appliances and consumer education materials.
- Funded by Ohio Power through the Ohio Partners for Affordable Energy.

Housewarming Program:

- Must be a current Dominion East Ohio Gas customer and be eligible for the Home Weatherization Assistance Program.
- Services may include emergency repairs to heating units or water heater tanks, and consumer education to teach continued use of energy conservation measures.
- Funded by the Dominion East Ohio through the Cleveland Housing Network, Inc.

Elderly Home Repair Program:

- Assists homeowners over the age of 60 in Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding and Williams counties.
- Minor repairs maximum cost of \$1,800 per unit/ major repairs maximum cost of \$7,500 per unit.
- Applications taken at area Senior Centers or at NOCAC Community Services offices located in each County.
- Funded by the Area Office on Aging of Northwestern Ohio utilizing Ohio Housing Trust Funds.

Housing Assistance Home Repair Handicap Modifications Program: Assists homeowners with incomes below 50% of the area median income.

- Assists homeowners located in Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Van Wert and Williams counties.
- Repairs could include handicap bathroom modifications, electrical upgrades/repairs, heating unit & water heater replacements and roof replacements and handicap ramps.
- Eligibility requires proof of ownership, picture ID and proof of household income.
- Funded by the Ohio Development Services Agency, Office of Community Development, Ohio Housing Trust Fund.

NOCAC Programs

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS

Angie Franklin, Director

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) - General Services: CSBG provides administrative funding; supports the operation of the NOCAC community service office locations in each of the six counties and leverages other funding to carry out identified services to low-income residents of northwest Ohio.

- Eligibility requires a household income of 125% or less of the federal poverty guidelines.
- Funded by the Ohio Development Services Agency, Office of Community Assistance.

FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM (FEP)

The Financial Empowerment Program (FEP) is designed to promote 1) Financial Competence 2) Financial Confidence and 3) Financial Capacity. By combining education (Competence) with opportunities for practical application (Confidence), FEP services will help low-income families and individuals to achieve their financial goals (Capacity). The Financial Empowerment Program includes: A) *Getting Ahead in a Just Gettin' by World*, a 12 week course that equips people in generational poverty with the resources to recognize and remove barriers to self-sufficiency B) Individual financial coaching C) Financial Literacy Classes and D) Savings and Asset Development (IDA Program).

- *Individual Development Account (IDA) Program:* The IDA program provides participants the opportunity to accumulate assets by saving a portion of their monthly earned income and while doing so, earning two dollars of “cash match” for every dollar they save.
 - Save for homeownership, education or business start-up or expansion.
 - Training specific to the selected asset and general financial management education must be completed by the account-holder.
 - Funded by the US Department of Health and Human Services and local donations.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Community Services Block Grant - Migrant Services: Services for migrant farmworkers are provided directly by NOCAC and through a subcontract with PathStone, Inc.

- Emergency assistance payments related to food, shelter, transportation, clothing, etc.

USDA Commodity Distribution Defiance County:

- NOCAC distributes USDA commodities the first Wednesday of each month at the PATH Center.
- Eligibility is based on household income of 200% or less of the federal poverty guidelines.

Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP):

- Funds provide for emergency payments relating to shelter, utilities, and food.
- Eligibility requires that household income be under 150-200% (depending on the County) of the federal poverty guidelines.
- Funded by the County EFSP Board in each County.

United Way Emergency Funds Fulton & Paulding Counties:

- Funds provide for emergency payments relating to shelter, utilities, food, prescriptions, glasses, etc.

NOCAC Programs

The Bryan Good Neighbor Fund for Bryan Municipal Utility Consumers:

- Emergency payments to prevent an electric disconnect or to establish utility services.
- Eligibility requires that household income not exceed 175% of the federal poverty guidelines and that the household has a disconnect notice or be without current services.

The Salvation Army Emergency Funds Defiance, Paulding & Williams Counties:

- For emergencies related to housing, health, transportation and basic needs.
- Provides scholarships for area youth ages 6 – 12 to attend a summer camp.
- Provides food vouchers during a special Christmas project.

Home Energy Assistance Program - Emergency (HEAP-E):

- Emergency assistance payments to eligible households faced with the loss of their heating source.
- Eligibility requires that household income not exceed 175% of the federal poverty guidelines and has a termination notice, been without service, or has less than a ten day supply of bulk fuel. The consumer must also be enrolled in the PIPP Plus or other budget program to make utility payments more affordable for the household.
- Funded by the Ohio Development Services Agency, Office of Community Assistance.

Home Energy Assistance Program - Summer Cooling Program (HEAP/SCP):

- Emergency funds to help eligible low-income senior citizens or households with a member who has a medical condition that is exacerbated by heat pay energy bills. Air conditioners or fans are distributed to eligible households as funding allows.
- Eligibility is the same income guidelines as HEAP-E.

SERVICES RELATED TO HOMELESSNESS

Emergency Shelter:

- Four emergency shelter units are located in the Richland Place Building located at 1939 E. Second St. in Defiance.
- Homeless families and individuals may be housed 45-60 days dependent on circumstances and must participate in mandatory case management.
- Funded by the Ohio Development Services Agency, Office of Community Development.

Partnership Assistance to the Homeless “PATH” Center:

- Soup kitchen/drop-in center for homeless with severe mental disabilities (SMD)/homeless persons located in Defiance, but serves homeless from surrounding counties.
- Noon meal is served seven days a week year round and volunteer opportunities are available.
- A partnership with Defiance area churches provides for an additional evening meal to be served at the PATH Center on Mondays at 5:00 p.m.
- Limited transportation to and from the PATH Center is provided.
- NOCAC coordinates services to SMD clients with other mental health providers/case workers to fully meet the needs of the client.
- Most food at the PATH Center is donated by area businesses and community members.

NOCAC Programs

- Funded by the Four County ADAMhs Board, The United Way of Defiance County and local contributions.

Richland Place Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Apartments:

- Seven SRO apartments are located at 1939 E. Second St., Defiance in the Richland Place/PATH Center building.
- Applicants for tenancy must have income at or below 35% of the County median income (HUD guidelines), be homeless and looking for a permanent housing solution and be the only person in the household.
- HUD project based subsidies are available based on income (tenant rent payment cannot exceed 30% of the tenant's monthly gross income).
- Case management services are available to tenants.
- NOCAC owns and manages the Richland Place SRO's.

Homelessness Crisis and Rapid Rehousing Program (HCRP):

- Rent or security deposits to prevent the household from becoming homeless.
- Utility payments or deposits to establish housing for persons that are homeless or to prevent households from becoming homeless.
- Assistance with moving costs, legal fees, and temporary shelter in a hotel may be provided on a case by case basis.
- Intensive case management and supportive services with participants for up to 18 months.
- Eligibility requires household income to be at or below 30% of the County median income.
- Funded by the Ohio Development Services Agency, Office of Community Development.

NOCAC Programs

Head Start Services

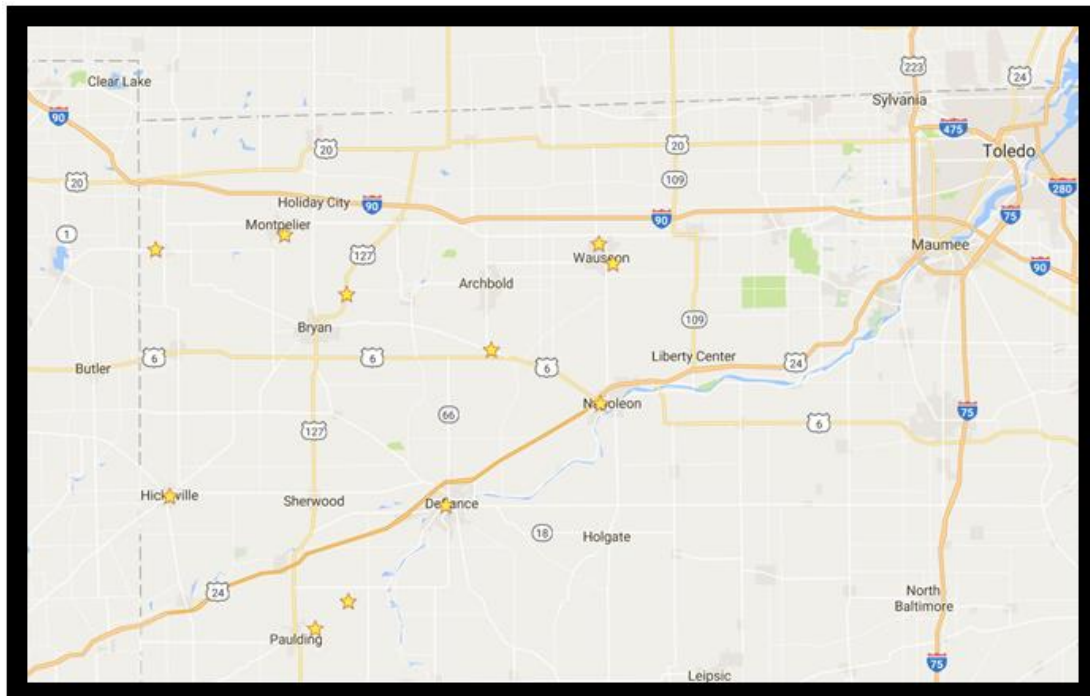
Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission (NOCAC) Head Start is the grantee in the Counties of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding and Williams. For the program year 2016-17 NOCAC Head Start will service 397 Head Start and 82 Early Childcare Education (ECE) children and families in our center based and home based options. NOCAC Head Start operates ten Head Start centers in Northwest Ohio.

Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission Head Start Centers

<i>Center</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone Number</i>
Edon Head Start – Edon Elementary School	802 West Indiana Street, Edon, Ohio 43526	419-272-3213
Family Resource Center - Defiance Head Start	644 Clinton Street, Defiance, Ohio 43512	419-784-2152
Hicksville Head Start	237 West Arthur Street Hicksville, Ohio 43526	419-542-9500
Leggett Street Head Start	Leggett Primary School 940 East Leggett Street Wauseon, Ohio 43567	419-335-0052
Montpelier Elementary School	1015 E. Brown Rd Montpelier, Ohio 43543	419-485-6730
Napoleon Head Start	St. Paul's Lutheran Church & School 1075 Glenwood Ave., Napoleon, Ohio 43545	419-599-7177
Northwest State Child Development Center	Northwest State Community College Child Development Center, 22600 State Route 34 Archbold, Ohio 43502	419-267-1291
Paulding Head Start	114069 County Road 111 Paulding, Ohio 43879	419-399-5617
Pulaski Head Start	06678 US Route 127, Bryan, Ohio 43506	419-636-8862
Wauseon Head Start	Fulton County Board of MRDD 1210 Ottokee Street, Wauseon, Ohio 43567	419-337-9141

Table: Head Start Centers

Map provided by: <http://batchgeo.com/>



County Profile

County Specific Information and History

About Defiance County

County Formed: April 7, 1845

County Seat: Defiance

Incorporated Cities: Defiance

Villages: Hicksville, Ney, and Sherwood

Townships: Adams, Defiance, Delaware, Farmer, Hicksville, Highland, Mark, Milford, Noble, Richland, Tiffin, and Washington

Unincorporated Communities: Ashwood, Ayersville, Brunersburg, Evansport, Farmer, Independence, Jewell, Mark Center, Moats, Rosedale, Six Corners, and The Bend.

Total Area: 414.19 square miles

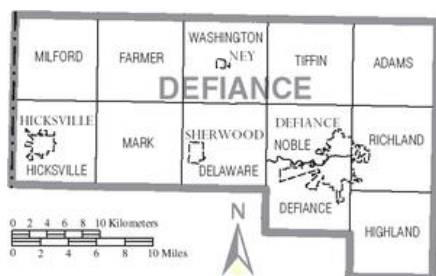


History:

On August 8, 1794, General Anthony Wayne and his soldiers arrived at the confluence of the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers and built "Fort Defiance."

In 1803, Ohio was the first state carved from the Northwest Territory. The organization of Defiance County began on February 12, 1820, when the Ohio Legislature passed an Act. The afternoon of March 13, 1845, at "Old Fort Defiance" a celebration of the erection of Defiance County was held. Despite high waters and bad roads, a large number of people attended the event.

The canal system was an important part in the development of Defiance County. In 1825 construction of the Miami & Erie Canal began and it was completed in 1829. Then, in 1837 construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal began. By 1845, a canal system was completed which connected Defiance with Toledo, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. The first train came to Defiance in 1852 and by 1860 the train had replaced



the canals as the primary source of transportation.

Out of the Great Black Swamp has emerged businesses of varying sizes and types, but much of the County is flat or gently rolling farmland. (<http://www.defiance-county.com/briefhistory.php>)

Points of Interests: (<http://www.visitdefianceohio.com/Around%20the%20Area.html>)

- Fort Defiance Flag Staff is located at 320 Fort Street in Defiance and all land north to Canada is surveyed on baseline running from this point.
- Auglaize Village
- Holgate Avenue architecture
- Major General Lawrence H. Livingston Highway
- The Huber Opera House and Civic Center
- The Riverside Chapel
- Defiance County has three rivers that run through it. The Maumee River has numerous parks and historic markers located on its banks. The Auglaize River is located on scenic State Route 111. The Tiffin River, also known as Bean Creek Scenic River, this public access from the Maumee River and is an excellent canoeing stream.

County Profile

Notable Citizens

Well-known American auto racing driver Samuel Jon Hornish, Jr. was born in Defiance, Ohio. He is a three-time Indy Car Series champion and currently competes in NASCAR.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sam_Hornish_Jr.)

Schools /Colleges in Defiance County:

http://www.publicschoolreview.com/County_schools/stateid/OH/County/39039

K-12 Schools

- [Ayersville Local Schools](#)
- [Defiance City Schools](#)
- Fairview Local Schools
- Hicksville Local Schools
- Noble Local Schools
- Tinora Local Schools
- [Northeastern Local Schools](#)

Colleges

- Defiance College

County Profile

About Fulton County

County Formed: April 1, 1850

County Seat: Wauseon

Incorporated Cities: Wauseon

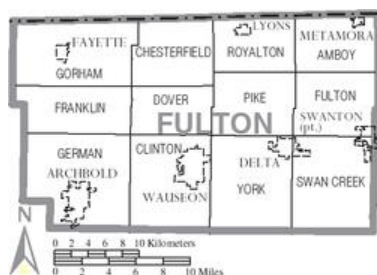
Villages: Archbold, Delta, Fayette, Lyons, Metamora, and Swanton

Townships: Amboy, Chesterfield, Clinton, Dover, Franklin, Fulton, German, Gorham, Pike, Royalton, Swan Creek, and York

Unincorporated Communities: Advance, Ai, Assumption, Brailey, Burlington, Denson, Dutch Ridge, Eckley, Elmira, Inlet, Lytton, Oak Shade, Ottokee, Pettisville, Powers, Seward, South Delta, Tedrow, Thelma, Winameg, and Zone

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fulton_County,_Ohio)

Total Area: 407.23 square miles



History – (<http://fultonCountyoh.com/index.aspx?nid=101>)

Fulton County is named for Robert Fulton, inventor of the steam boat. Fulton was one of the last counties to be organized in Ohio. It was made up of parts of Lucas, Henry, Defiance and Williams counties, and the State of Michigan. The Michigan state line was moved north about seven miles following the Toledo War, which was a dispute between the two states as to who owned Toledo. It was given to Ohio in 1840.



Fulton County is located on the Michigan border in the northwest portion of the state. Interstate Highways 80 and 90, U.S. Route 20, and State Route 2 cross the County east to west, and State Routes 64, 66, 108, and 109 run north to south. The Tiffin River flows through Fulton County

Points of Interest - (<http://www.fultonCountyoh.com/index.aspx?nid=101>)

- Fulton Historical Museum
- Goll Woods Nature Preserve
- Harrison Lake State Park
- Maumee State Forest
- Fulton County Fair
- Memorial honoring race car driver Berna (Barney) E. Oldfield
- NYC Depot and Caboose
- Sauder Village
- The Tiffin River and the Maumee River run through Fulton County.

Notable Citizens

Erie J. Sauder was the founder of the Sauder Woodworking Company. It is the fifth largest residential furniture manufacturer in America and the world's leading manufacturer of ready-to-assemble (RTA) furniture. Sauder remained as president of the Sauder Woodworking Company until 1975 when two of his sons, Maynard and Myrl, took over the businesses. During his retirement years, he created Sauder Village, a nineteenth century historical outdoor museum showing life of that time period in Ohio.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erie_J._Sauder)

County Profile

Schools / Colleges in Fulton County

<http://www.fultonCountyoh.com/index.aspx?nid=111>

K-12 Schools

- Archbold Area Schools
- Evergreen Local Schools
- Fayette Local Schools
- Gorham Fayette Local Schools
- Pettisville Local Schools
- Pike-Delta-York Local Schools
- Swanton Local Schools
- Wauseon Exempted Schools
- *Vocational Schools*
- Four County Career Center

Colleges

- Northwest State Community College

County Profile

About Henry County

County Formed: April 1, 1820

County Seat: Napoleon

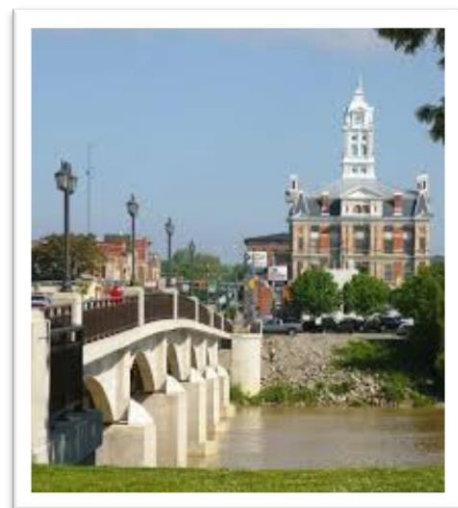
Incorporated Cities: Napoleon

Villages: Deshler, Florida, Hamler, Holgate, Liberty Center, Malinta, McClure, and New Bavaria

Townships: Bartlow, Damascus, Flatrock, Freedom, Harrison, Liberty, Marion, Monroe, Napoleon, Pleasant, Richfield, Ridgeville, and Washington

Unincorporated Communities: Colton, Elery, Gallup, Gerald, Grelton, Okolona, Pleasant Bend, Ridgeville Corners, Shunk, Standley, Texas, and Westhope

Total Area: 419.75 square miles



History



Henry County is located in northwestern Ohio within the eastern confines of the Midwestern Corn Belt. Napoleon is the County seat and largest city. The County lies entirely within the glacial lake plain and the dominant topography is a level, nearly featureless plain that slopes gradually toward Lake Erie. This plain is broken, in places, by gently sloping sandy beach ridges or sand ridges and knolls, by the relatively deep valley of the Maumee River, and by the shallow valleys of its numerous tributaries. The northern part of the County, from Napoleon eastward, has extensive sandy deposits. These deposits cover most of Liberty,

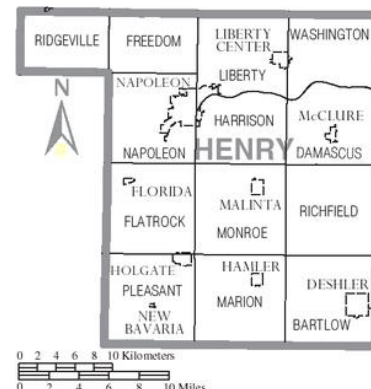
Washington, Damascus and Harrison townships. Henry County is dominantly agricultural. Corn, soybeans and wheat are the leading cash crops and tomatoes and sugar beets are specialty crops. Poor natural drainage is the major soil management problem (<http://www.henryCountyhistory.org/henryCounty.html>)

Points of Interests

- Strawberry Festival, Ice Cream Social and Antique Car Show in June
- The Dr. Bloomfield Home and Carriage House Museum

Notable Citizens

David Peter Cradick aka Kidd Kraddick was an American radio host and television personality born in Napoleon. While a student in Napoleon, Robert Heft entered a national contest to create an American flag representing the 50 States after Hawaii and Alaska joined the union. His design was selected for the American Flag that is used as the National symbol of the United States of America today.



County Profile

According to the Henry County Historical Society:

Henry County is located in northwestern Ohio within the eastern confines of the Midwestern Corn Belt. Napoleon is the County seat and largest city. The County lies entirely within the glacial lake plain and the dominant topography is a level, nearly featureless plain that slopes gradually toward Lake Erie. This plain is broken, in places, by gently sloping sandy beach ridges or sand ridges and knolls, by the relatively deep valley of the Maumee River, and by the shallow valleys of its numerous tributaries. The northern part of the County, from Napoleon eastward, has extensive sandy deposits. These deposits cover most of Liberty, Washington, Damascus and Harrison townships. Henry County is dominantly agricultural. Corn, soybeans and wheat are the leading cash crops and tomatoes and sugar beets are specialty crops. Poor natural drainage is the major soil management problem.

(<http://www.henryCountyhistory.org/henryCounty.html>)

Schools / Colleges in Henry County

http://www.publicschoolreview.com/County_schools/stateid/OH/County/39069

K-12 Schools

- Napoleon Area Schools: K-6th Grade Building
- Napoleon Area Schools Junior and Senior High School
- Holgate Local Schools
- Liberty Center Local Schools
- Patrick Henry Local Schools

County Profile

About Paulding County

County Formed: April 1, 1820

County Seat: Paulding

Incorporated Cities: N/A

Villages:

Antwerp, Broughton, Cecil, Grover Hill, Haviland, Latty, Melrose, Oakwood, Paulding, Payne, and Scott

Townships:

Auglaize, Benton, Blue Creek, Brown, Carryall, Crane, Emerald, Harrison, Jackson, Latty Paulding, and Washington

Unincorporated Communities:

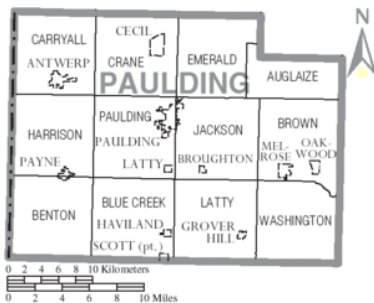
Arthur, Batson, Briceton, Charloe, Dague, Emmett, Fort Brown, Hedges, Junction, Knoxdale, Mandale, McGill, Renollet, Roselms, Tipton, and Worstville

Total Area: 418.85 square miles



History

Paulding is the County seat of Paulding County, Ohio. Residents incorporated Paulding in 1872, although numerous people lived in the community prior to that date. Residents named the town in honor of John Paulding, a hero of the American Revolution. Paulding helped capture Benedict Arnold, the most notorious traitor in American history.



Thanks to the fertile soil left behind by the drained swamp, Paulding County is now a thriving agricultural center. Businesses in the town of Paulding primarily provide services and products to farmers in the surrounding countryside.

<http://www.pauldingchamber.com/about-paulding/4582325394>

Points of Interests http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paulding_County,_Ohio

- The Paulding County motto of "No Compromise" came from a banner carried by participants in the Reservoir War.
- Paulding County was the first County in the US to receive funding from steel magnate Andrew Carnegie to build a library. Carnegie also matched funds to purchase the pipe organ in the Paulding Methodist Church.[9]

County Profile

Notable Citizens

Judge Calvin L. Noble of Paulding County spent the better part of his life as a Paulding County resident. His claim to fame is that he changed the name of the city of Cleveland, Ohio to Cleveland. Earlier in life, as a printer, he founded the Cleveland Advertiser. As the name was slightly too long to fit atop the page, he omitted the one letter

Schools / Colleges in Paulding County

http://www.publicschoolreview.com/County_schools/stateid/OH/County/3912

K-12 Schools

- Antwerp Local Schools
- Grover Hill Elementary
- Oakwood Local School
- Paulding Local Schools
- Payne Elementary
- Wayne Trace High School

County Profile

About Williams County

County Formed: April 1, 1820

County Seat: Bryan

Incorporated Cities: Bryan

Villages:

Blakeslee, Edgerton, Edon, Holiday City, Montpelier, Pioneer, Stryker, West Unity

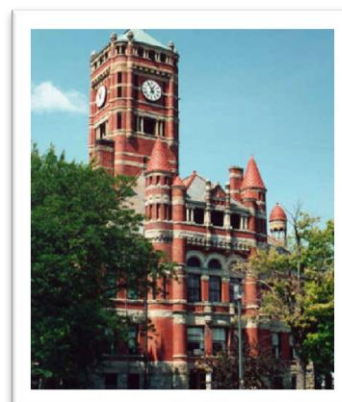
Townships:

Brady, Bridgewater, Center, Florence, Jefferson, Madison, Mill Creek, Northwest, Pulaski, St. Joseph, Springfield, and Superior

Unincorporated Communities:

Ainger, Alvordton, Berlin, Bridgewater Center, Columbia, Cooney, Franklin Junction, Hallock, Hamer, Hillcrest, Kunkle, Lock Port, Melbern, Mina, Nettle Lake, West Jefferson, and Williams Center

Total Area: 423.09 square miles

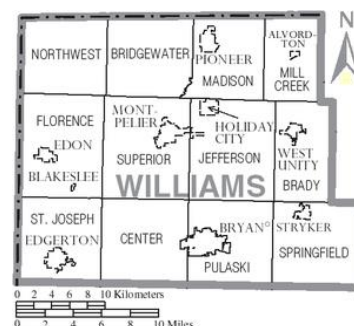


History



Williams County was formed in 1820 from Old Indian Territory and organized in 1824 with Defiance as its County seat. In 1840, the County seat was relocated to the newly created town of Bryan, a more central location. The County is named after David Williams, a Revolutionary War hero, and one of the captors of Major Andre, the British Spy.

(<http://www.co.williams.oh.us/auditor/citizens%20rpt/2009%20PAFR.pdf>)



Points of Interests (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bryan,_Ohio)

- Bryan's manufacturers include a diversity of items. However, it is best known for two very famous products made by companies headquartered in the city—Dum Dum suckers made by Spangler Candy Company (as well as much of the world's candy cane production) and the Etch A Sketch (now manufactured in China) made by Ohio Art Company.
- Titan Tire Corporation, makers of Goodyear- and Titan-brand off-road tires.

Notable Citizens

- J.O. Kinnaman - biblical scholar and archaeologist
- Horace Prettyman, the first Ohioan to play football for the University of Michigan
- Mark Winegardner, author of *The Godfather Returns* and *The Godfather's Revenge*

County Profile

Schools / Colleges in Williams County

http://www.publicschoolreview.com/County_schools/stateid/OH/County/39171

K-12 Schools

- Bryan City Local Schools
- Edgerton Local Schools
- Edon Local Schools
- Millcreek – West Unity Local Schools
- Montpelier Local Schools
- North Central Local Schools
- Stryker Local Schools

Demographic Data

General Statistics

Population by Gender

Population by Gender (2015)	Defiance	Fulton	Henry	Paulding	Williams	Van Wert
Population (Estimated)	38,669	42,485	28,015	19,165	37,120	28,576
Female persons (%)	50.5%	50.5%	50.9%	50.3%	50.3%	50.4%

Population by Age

Age						
2010 Demographic Profile Data by County						
	Defiance	Fulton	Henry	Paulding	Williams	
Based on Population of:	39,037	42,698	28,215	19,614	37,642	
Under 5	6.4%	6.4%	6.5%	6.9%	6.0%	
5 to 9 years	7.0%	7.0%	6.9%	6.8%	6.8%	
10 to 14 years	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%	6.9%	6.7%	
15 to 19 years	7.0%	7.0%	7.1%	6.8%	6.8%	
20-29 years	11.6%	11.6%	10.8%	10.7%	10.8%	
30-39 years	11.8%	11.8%	11.8%	11.7%	12.1%	
40-49 years	13.1%	13.1%	13.5%	13.9%	13.8%	
50-59 years	15.1%	15.1%	15.2%	15.3%	15.4%	
60-69 years	10.4%	10.4%	9.7%	10.8%	10.5%	
70 + years	10.4%	10.4%	11.3%	9.9%	11.2%	
Median Age (years)	39.4	39.4	39.8	40.0	40.7	
http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_DP_DPDP1						

Demographic Data

General Statistics (Continued)

Households by Type and Relationship

Households by Type and Relationship						
Households and Families (2010 Census Summary)	Defiance	Fulton	Henry	Paulding	Williams	
Total Households	15,268	16,188	10,934	7,769	15,075	
Family Type and Presence of Related and Own Children						
<i>Families</i>	10,792	11,942	7,883	5,467	10,260	
<i>With related children under 18 years</i>	45.0%	46.2%	45.4%	45.3%	44.6%	
<i>with own children under 18 years</i>	41.4%	42.9%	42.2%	41.2%	41.3%	
<i>Under 6 years only</i>	8.5%	8.6%	8.9%	8.9%	8.8%	
<i>Under 6 and 6 to 17 years</i>	8.7%	8.2%	8.6%	8.9%	8.0%	
<i>6 to 17 years only</i>	24.2%	26.1%	24.7%	23.4%	24.6%	
<i>Husband-wife families</i>	8,411	9,686	6,362	4,359	7,990	
<i>With related children under 18 years</i>	38.7%	41.0%	40.3%	39.5%	37.8%	
<i>with own children under 18 years</i>	36.2%	38.7%	38.2%	36.6%	35.4%	
<i>Under 6 years only</i>	6.6%	7.5%	7.5%	7.3%	6.5%	
<i>Under 6 and 6 to 17 years</i>	8.5%	8.0%	8.2%	8.6%	7.3%	
<i>6 to 17 years only</i>	21.1%	0.2%	22.6%	20.7%	21.5%	
<i>Female householder, no husband present families</i>	1,653	1,511	1,019	718	1,490	
<i>With related children under 18 years</i>	68.3%	68.9%	67.8%	68.9%	69.6%	
<i>with own children under 18 years</i>	60.7%	61.1%	59.3%	59.2%	62.8%	
<i>Under 6 years only</i>	14.8%	11.3%	13.5%	13.1%	14.9%	
<i>Under 6 and 6 to 17 years</i>	10.0%	10.3%	10.9%	10.9%	11.8%	
<i>6 to 17 years only</i>	35.9%	39.4%	37.8%	35.2%	36.0%	
http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_SF1_QTP11						

Demographic Data

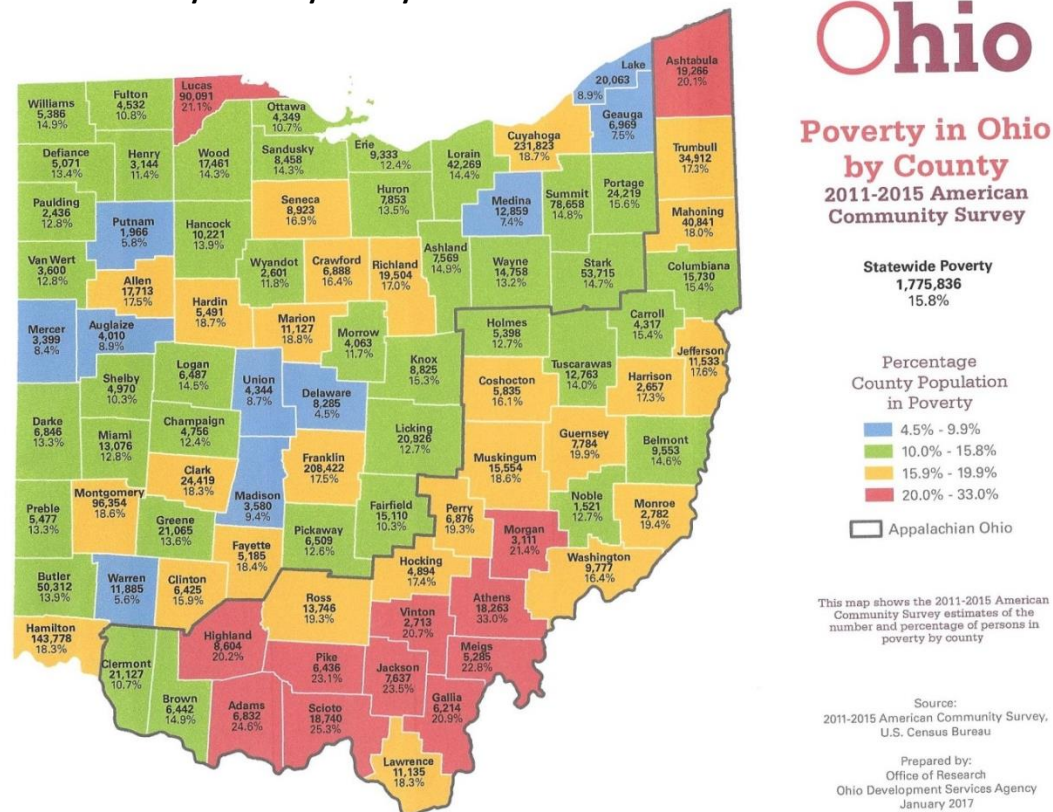
General Statistics (Continued)

Ratio of Poverty in Population by County

Ratio of Poverty 2016												
	Defiance		Fulton		Henry		Paulding		Williams		Van Wert	
Total Population	37,843		42,038		27,514		18,978		36,128		28,040	
<i>Below 50%</i>	2,450	6.47%	1,972	4.69%	1,229	4.47%	1,155	6.09%	2,411	6.67%	1,491	5.32%
<i>50-99%</i>	2,621	6.93%	2,560	6.09%	1,915	6.96%	1,281	6.75%	2,975	8.23%	2,109	7.52%
<i>100-124%</i>	1,818	4.80%	1,305	3.10%	897	3.26%	740	3.90%	2,167	6.00%	1,273	4.54%
<i>125-149%</i>	1,916	5.06%	1,550	3.69%	1,342	4.88%	996	5.25%	2,249	6.23%	1,502	5.36%
<i>150-184%</i>	2,651	7.01%	1,923	4.57%	1,438	5.23%	1,557	8.20%	3,150	8.72%	27,341	97.51%
<i>185-199%</i>	983	2.60%	1,443	3.43%	985	3.58%	912	4.81%	1,674	4.63%	619	2.21%
<i>200% or more</i>	24,404	64.49%	31,285	74.42%	19,708	71.63%	12,337	65.01%	21,502	59.52%	18,312	65.31%

Source: <https://development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1082.pdf>

Income Poverty Levels by County



14

Table Source: <http://www.development.ohio.gov/files/research/P7005.pdf>

Demographic Data

General Statistics (Continued)

Teen Pregnancy

Estimated Teen Pregnancies and Rates Per 1,000 Females by County and Age Group (2010)

Ohio Department of Health, Center for Public Health Statistics and Information

County	Ages 10-14		Ages 15-17		Ages 18-19		Ages 15-19		Ages 10-19	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Defiance	1	0.7	15	19.1	52	100.4	67	51.4	68	25.7
Fulton	2	1.3	17	16.9	41	84.5	58	38.8	60	19.5
Henry	1	1.0	15	24.2	21	62.9	36	37.7	37	19.1
Paulding	0	0.0	9	21.8	22	99.5	31	48.9	31	23.7
Van Wert	1	1.0	14	21.0	36	98.4	50	48.4	51	25.4
Williams	0	0.0	22	28.1	49	113.7	71	58.4	71	28.7

<http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthstats/disparities/pregnancy.aspx>

Total Births

Vital Statistics by County (2010)	Defiance	Fulton	Henry	Paulding	Williams	Van Wert
Total Births	477	529	328	244	430	318
Number of Teenage Mothers	50	40	21	24	52	40
Source: https://www.odh.ohio.gov/-/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/health-statistics---vital-stats/2010summaryb.pdf?la=en						

Demographic Data

General Statistics (Continued)

Expectant Mothers

Expectant Mother Statistics						
County	Defiance	Fulton	Henry	Paulding	Williams	Van Wert
Maternal Hispanic Ethnicity Status						
<i>Hispanic</i>	11.9	10.3	9.3	5.3	5	3.7
<i>Non-Hispanic</i>	88.1	89.7	90.7	94.7	95	96.3
<i>Unknown</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maternal Age of Adult Expectant Mothers						
<i>20-24</i>	28.1	23	24.5	28.3	30.1	26.3
<i>25-29</i>	32.6	36.9	36.7	35	32.7	35.4
<i>30-34</i>	20.6	24.3	25.8	22.1	21.3	22.5
<i>35-39</i>	7.5	8.6	7.3	5.3	8.4	8
<i>40-44</i>	1.5	2	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.6
<i>45 and older</i>	0.1	0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0
<i>less than 15</i>	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1
Maternal Marital Status						
<i>Married</i>	57.2	66.6	63.8	57.8	57	59.9
<i>Unmarried</i>	42.1	33.4	36.1	42.2	42.9	40.1
<i>Unknown</i>	0.7	0	0.1	0	0.1	0
Mother's Bridged Race						
<i>African-American</i>	2.6	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.7	1.6
<i>Asian</i>	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3
<i>Native American</i>	0.3	0.4	0.6	0	0.4	0.3
<i>Pacific Islander/Hawaiian</i>	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
<i>Unknown/Unreported</i>	2.2	3.5	3.3	1.3	1.8	0.1
<i>White</i>	94.5	94.7	95	96.4	96.7	96.7
Trimester of Mothers First Prenatal Visit During Pregnancy						
<i>First Trimester</i>	68.4	73.3	74.4	68.3	68.6	64.1
<i>Second Trimester</i>	15.2	15.7	11.8	21.4	18	24.6
<i>Third Trimester</i>	2.1	1.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.5
<i>Unknown</i>	13.7	9	10.9	7.2	9.8	8.2
<i>None</i>	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6
http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/OhioLiveBirths						

Demographic Data

General Statistics (Continued)

Estimate of Head Start Available Children

Children Facing Economic Hardship

	Defiance Totals	Percentage (%)	Fulton Totals	Percentage (%)	Henry Totals	Percentage (%)	Paulding Totals	Percentage (%)	Williams Totals	Percentage (%)
POPULATION UNDER AGE 6	2,978	100.0%	3,260	100.0%	2,268	100.0%	1,516	100.0%	2,800	100.0%
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%
Household income below 100% FPL (in poverty)	877	29.4%	531	16.3%	313	13.8%	416	27.4%	501	17.9%

http://www.earlychildhoodohio.org/County_profiles.php

Eligible and Served Children (Head Start)

Eligible and Served Children

	Defiance	Henry	Fulton	Paulding	Williams
POPULATION UNDER AGE 6	2,985	2,202	3,304	1,615	2,756
<i>Population Under Age 3</i>	1,454	1,064	1,640	794	1,299
<i>Population Ages 3 to 5</i>	1,531	1,138	1,664	821	1,457
<i>Households with Income Below 100% FPG</i>	877	313	531	416	501
<i># of Children Served by Head Start Last Program Year</i>	97	80	97	36	118
TOTAL CHILD CARE SPACES (ODJFS LICENSED)	643	351	712	135	434
<i>Infant</i>	43	23	56	0	15
<i>Toddlers</i>	99	43	107	0	29
<i>Preschool</i>	400	258	471	123	330
<i>% of Preschool Spaces Currently Served by Head Start</i>	24.3%	31.0%	20.6%	29.3%	35.8%
<i>% of infants in household incomes below 100% being served</i>	4.9%	7.3%	10.5%	0.0%	3.0%
<i>% of toddlers in household incomes below 100% being served</i>	11.3%	13.7%	20.2%	0.0%	5.8%

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_SF1_QTP11

Demographic Data

General Statistics (Continued)

Early Childhood Advisory Council County Profiles

Early Childhood Advisory Council County Profile Statistics						
Children by Age	Defiance	Fulton	Henry	Paulding	Williams	Van Wert
Population under age 3	1454	1640	1064	794	1299	1102
Population 3 to 5	1531	1664	1138	821	1457	1187
http://www.earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/DefianceCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf						

Special Needs Populations

Early Childhood Advisory Council County Profile Statistics						
	Defiance	Fulton	Henry	Paulding	Williams	Van Wert
Children with Special Needs under the age of 6 ODH and ODE	2985	3304	2202	1615	2756	2289
Children Facing Economic Hardship under the age of 6 ODE and ODJFS	111	120	104	55	44	51
Children with Limited English Proficiency - ODE and ODJFS	598	864	464	359	489	509
ODE - Licensed Space under the age of 6	363	630	307	280	218	160
http://www.earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/DefianceCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf						

ODJFS Certified/Licensed Child Care Space

Early Childhood Advisory Council County Profile Statistics						
ODJFS Certified/Licensed Child Care Space	Defiance	Fulton	Henry	Paulding	Williams	Van Wert
Total Child Care Space	643	712	351	135	434	358
Child care centers	542	634	324	123	374	352
Infant	43	56	23	0	15	35
Toddler	99	107	43	0	29	65
Preschool	400	471	258	123	330	252
Type A home provider	8	0	0	0	0	0
Type B home provider	78	66	24	12	60	6
Limited provider	15	12	3	0	0	0
http://www.earlychildhoodohio.org/county/pdf/DefianceCounty_EarlyLearning_and_DevelopmentProfile.pdf						

Demographic Data

General Statistics (Continued)

Help Me Grow

Help Me Grow (Number Served by County)					
As of September 20, 2017					
	Defiance	Fulton	Henry	Paulding	Williams
# of Children Served	87	101	70	50	71

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)			
Number Served by County			
County	Women	Infants	Children
Defiance	186	377	244
Fulton	831	421	263
Henry	392	159	117
Paulding	N/A	335	N/A
Williams	N/A	376	N/A

Children in Foster Care

Children In Foster Care						
Based on 2014 Data						
Permanency	Defiance		Fulton		Henry	
	2009	2013	2009	2013	2009	2013
Total # of Children Reunified with Parents or Legal Guardians	23	16	9	15	3	10
Number of children supported by Kinship Permanency Incentive	3	8	14	12	4	8
Total # of adoptions finalized	6	4	5	4	1	0
Total # of children waiting to be adopted	7	0	1	3	1	8
Median # of days for adoption finalization from permanent custody	211.5	367	378	580.5	533	N/A
Placement						
Number of children in placement per 1,000 (under age 18)	3.71	2.4	1.07	1.73	3.42	4.75
Median # of days a child stays in placement	212	436	378	619	533	482

Demographic Data

General Statistics (Continued)

Children in Foster Care

Children In Foster Care						
Based on 2014 Data						
Permanency	Paulding		Van Wert		Williams	
	2009	2013	2009	2013	2009	2013
Total # of Children Reunified with Parents or Legal Guardians	2	10	1	1	22	29
Number of children supported by Kinship Permanency Incentive	2	5	9	1	8	16
Total # of adoptions finalized	1	0	0	0	4	0
Total # of children waiting to be adopted	2	0	0	0	4	7
Median # of days for adoption finalization from permanent custody	319.5	N/A	86	N/A	182	N/A
Placement						
Number of children in placement per 1,000 (under age 18)	1.74	3.41	0.16	1.05	4	4.94
Median # of days a child stays in placement	320	334	86	34	182	144

Number of Children in Custody

Number of Children in Custody						
As of January 1, 2014						
	Defiance	Fulton	Henry	Paulding	Van Wert	Williams
# of Children in Custody	22	18	32	16	7	43

Number of Children in Custody						
Based on 2014 Data (%)						
Primary Reason for Removal	Defiance	Fulton	Henry	Paulding	Van Wert	Williams
Neglect	9	22	16	19	14	21
Dependency	68	22	43	68	14	40
Physical Abuse	14	6	3	0	58	7
Sexual Abuse	0	6	16	0	0	2
Delinquency/Unruly	0	17	9	0	0	0
Other	9	27	13	13	14	30
Placement Type						
Licensed Foster Home	86	72	66	44	71	51
Approved Relative/Kinship Home	9	0	0	31	0	33
Group/Residential Care	5	22	34	19	0	16
Adoptive Placement	0	0	0	6	29	0
Independent Living Placement/Other	0	6	0	0	0	0
Source: http://advocatesforohio.org/Countypdfs/Van%20Wert-conditions-for-children-and-families.pdf						

Child Care Providers

Licensed Child Care Providers by County

Defiance County Child Care Providers

Child Care / Child Development Programs in Defiance County					
*Providers that currently serve Infants and Toddlers are marked with a +					
Program Name	Address	City	Type	SUTQ	ODJFS Licensed Capacity
ARK Cooperative Preschool	400 Wayne St.	Defiance	C		
Blackburn, Kris R.	Contact County CDJFS	Defiance	B		
Close to Home+	955 Standley Rd.	Defiance	C	*	
Defiance Area YMCA School Age Child Care Program +	1599 Palmer Dr.	Defiance	C	*	
Delarber, Jennifer L.	Contact County CDJFS	Defiance	B		
Dotson, Michelle L. +	Contact County CDJFS	Defiance	B		
Family Resource Center Head Start	648 Clinton St.	Defiance	C	****	
Foss, Pamela	Contact County CDJFS	Defiance	B		
Gonzalez, Lynn	Contact County CDJFS	Defiance	B		
Guilford, Kay	Contact County CDJFS	Defiance	B		
Heather's Day Care, LLC +	121 Hopkins St.	Defiance	C	***	
Hicksville Child Development Center	237 W. Arthur St.	Hicksville	C	****	
Hoffman, Barbara	Contact County CDJFS	Sherwood	B		
Leaping and Learning Preschool and Child Care Center +	150 Grand Ave.	Defiance	C		
McMonigal, Heather	Contact County CDJFS	Defiance	B		
Plummer, Julie	Contact County CDJFS	Defiance	B		
Poplar Ridge Training Station	06970 Domersville Rd.	Defiance	C		
Rainbow Promise Day Care Center +	561 Carter Rd.	Defiance	C		
St. John Preschool & Child Care Center	812 E. High St.	Hicksville	C	*	
Tots For Tomorrow	512 N. Harrison St.	Sherwood	C		
Walters, Tiffani	Contact County CDJFS	Defiance	B		
Zachrich, Amanda	Contact County CDJFS	Defiance	B		
http://www.odjfs.state.oh.us/cdc/					

Child Care Providers

Licensed Child Care Providers by County

Fulton County Child Care Providers

Child Care / Child Development Programs in Fulton County					
<i>*Providers that currently serve Infants and Toddlers are marked with a +</i>					
Program Name	Address	City	Type	SUTQ	ODJFS Licensed Capacity
All God's Children Daycare Center	1990 County Road 5	Delta	C		
All God's Children Daycare, Too! LLC	104 Maplewood	Delta	C		
Beachy, Edith +	Contact County CDJFS	Wauseon	B		
Carter, Amy +	Contact County CDJFS	Delta	B		
Child's World Preschool	300 Short-Buehrer Rd.	Archbold	C		
Emmaus Christian Preschool	841 N. Shoop Ave.	Wauseon	C		
Graff Kid's Campus, LLC	25070 County Road L	Fayette	C		
Hopkins, Sherry +	Contact County CDJFS	Swanton	B		
Imagination Center	200 W. Beech St.	Archbold	C	***	
Kids Village Early Learning Center, LLC +	2041 Airport Hwy.	Swanton	C	*	
Kids World of Wauseon +	700 W. Elm St.	Wauseon	C		
Kramer, Judy	Contact County CDJFS	Fayette	B		
Kutzli, Sarah	Contact County CDJFS	Wauseon	B		
Nagel, Lory	Contact County CDJFS	Wauseon	B		
NOCAC Leggett Street Head Start	940 E. Leggett St.	Wauseon	C		
NOCAC Wauseon Head Start	1210 Ottokee St.	Wauseon	C	****	
North Clinton Christian Preschool	831 W. Linfoot	Wauseon	C		
O'Brien, Tami +	Contact County CDJFS	Wauseon	B		
Oyer, Jennifer +	Contact County CDJFS	Wauseon	B		
Pettisville Christian Preschool	19055 County Road D	Pettisville	C		
Roof, Barbara	Contact County CDJFS	Wauseon	B		
St. John's Christian Preschool	700 S. Defiance St.	Archbold	C		
St. James Lutheran Preschool	22881 Monroe St.	Archbold	C		
Sunny Day Preschool	101 Northwood St.	Delta	C		
TLC Childcare INC. +	398 SO. Shoop Ave.	Wauseon	C	*	
TMC Migrant Head Start – Wauseon	845 Leggett St.	Wauseon	C		
http://www.odjfs.state.oh.us/cdc/					

Child Care Providers

Licensed Child Care Providers by County

Henry County Child Care Providers

Child Care / Child Development Programs in Henry County

*Providers that currently serve Infants and Toddlers are marked with a +

Program Name	Address	City	Type	SUTQ	ODJFS Licensed Capacity
Burill, Megan	Contact County CDJFS	Napoleon	B		
Fields, Cyrena	Contact County CDJFS	Napoleon	B		
Henry County Public Preschool/Head Start	651 Clairmont	Napoleon	C	****	
Kid's Haven Preschool and Daycare Center	440 Independence Dr.	Napoleon	C		
Kinder Kampus Day Care & Learning School	1232 N. Scott St.	Napoleon	C	***	
NOCAC Child Development Center	22600 SR34	Archbold	C	****	
Precious Moments Preschool	303 W. Washington St.	Napoleon	C		
St. Paul Lutheran Preschool	8074 County Road T	Liberty Center	C		
Sing, Giggle, and Grin	134 Chestnut St.	Deshler	C	***	
St. John Preschool	501 N. Wilhelm St.	Holgate	B		
St. Peter Lutheran Preschool	K-980 17D	Napoleon	C		
St. Peter's Faith and Family Daycare of Holgate +	710 Joe E Brown Ave.	Holgate	C		
Stump, Heather	Contact County CDJFS	Napoleon	B		

<http://www.odjfs.state.oh.us/cdc/>

Paulding County Child Care Providers

Child Care / Child Development Programs in Paulding County

*Providers that currently serve Infants and Toddlers are marked with a +

Program Name	Address	City	Type	SUTQ	ODJFS Licensed Capacity
Ann's Bright Beginnings Preschool LTD.	211 Emerald Road	Paulding	C	*	
Little Harvest Daycare	13625 Road 12	Scott	C		
NOCAC Paulding Head Start Center	14069 County Rd 111	Paulding	C	****	
Talbott, Rose	Contact County CDJFS	Paulding	B		

<http://www.odjfs.state.oh.us/cdc/>

Child Care Providers

Licensed Child Care Providers by County

Williams County Child Care Providers

Child Care / Child Development Programs in Williams County

*Providers that currently serve Infants and Toddlers are marked with a +

Program Name	Address	City	Type	SUTQ	ODJFS Licensed Capacity
Bryan Parks and Recreation Preschool	1400 E. High St.	Bryan	C		50
Little Lights Daycare/Preschool	14226 US Route 20	Montpelier	C		57
Miracles Child Care	1209 E. High St.	Bryan	C	****	88
Montpelier Nursery School	1300 E. Main St.	Montpelier	C		30
NOCAC Edon Head Start	802 W. Indiana St.	Edon	C	*****	20
NOCAC Montpelier Head Start/ECE	1015 E. Brown St.	Montpelier	C	*****	31
NOCAC Pulaski Jefferson Head Start	06678 US Route 127	Bryan	C	*****	98
Stryker Area Preschool	701 S. Defiance St.	Stryker	C		13
Williams County Family YMCA CCC	1 Faber Drive	Bryan	C		43
http://www.odjfs.state.oh.us/cdc/					TOTAL: 430

Community Needs

Early Childhood Education Data

To satisfy Head Start Program Performance Standards (1302.11), the following early childhood data was analyzed to determine community needs and associated impact on Head Start eligible children and their families.

Education

Education issues that impact our children's achievements:

- 1) Based on the observations conducted this school year, behavior is a huge factor in the education of the children in our Head Start classrooms. Often staff is needed to handle child behavior situations one on one leaving the other staff member responsible for the remainder of the class. The result is less instructional time and more wait time, less time for building relationships and individualizing for children, and a lack of classroom community.
- 2) Children being socially and emotionally prepared to enter the busy day of a Head Start classroom can be a challenge. Students who are not comfortable (nervous or shy) will not be able to actively participate and learn to their fullest capacity. Giving children confidence and high self-esteem early in life will better prepare them for new situations in the future.
- 3) Keeping our activities and focus appropriate for 3-5 year olds can be difficult for our staff with the growing expectations of our school districts. As children enter kindergarten, they are asked to perform more or higher level skills than in years past. Our staff is well prepared with our curriculum (Creative Curriculum), The Head Start Child Development and Early Learning Framework, and Ohio's Early Learning and Development Standards. When visiting with Kindergarten teachers though, many schools give us higher expectations that we feel are inappropriate at times.

Education Statistics by County (2016)						
	Defiance	Fulton	Henry	Paulding	Williams	Van Wert
<i>Public Schools building</i>	14	22	15	10	17	13
<i>Students (average daily membership)</i>	6143	8037	5165	3053	54555	4333
<i>Teachers (full time equivalent)</i>	389.3	488.6	278.5	208.6	426.8	259.1
<i>Expenditures per students</i>	\$10,554	\$ 8,845	\$14,380	\$9,838	\$13,599	\$8,971
<i>Graduation rate</i>	94.9	91.5	94	95.1	94.7	93.4
<i>Non-public schools</i>	2	2	3	1	3	1
<i>Students</i>	187	180	322	70	277	77
Source: https://development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1082.pdf						

Community Needs

Early Childhood Education Data *(Continued)*

Employment

The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services collected and analyzed statistical and demographic data for 2009 - 2012*. The following Employment information is reported for Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, and Williams County (<http://jfs.ohio.gov>)

- Labor Force and Employment
- Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (WARN)
- Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment (REA)
- Commuting to Work
- Income
- Dependency Rate

Health

Dental Issues

- 1) Access to dental care for low income families is extremely limited. All of these providers will only do the initial exam and very little if any follow up care to children. Our families need to travel at least 50 miles to larger cities if additional dental care is needed. This leads to transportation concerns due to the cost of gas as well as working vehicles.
 - Defiance County = 0 Medicaid dental provider(s)
 - Henry County = 0 Medicaid dental provider(s)
 - Fulton County = 1 Medicaid dental provider(s)
 - Paulding County = 1 Medicaid dental provider(s)
 - Williams County = 1 Medicaid dental provider (s)
- 2) Waiting Periods - Even when our children/families are patients in good standing with our local dentists, the waiting period for getting an appointment could take a few months. Each office has a different *Medicaid Policy* that varies by location. For example, an office may only allow 5 Medicaid appointments per week.
- 3) Dental Hygiene is generally poor and is often overlooked due to more severe family circumstances. Dr. Lauren Czerniak, DDS has been working with our program to ensure that our children are getting the proper dental care needed to prevent pain and/or infection. She is concerned that children in the rural areas we serve are not following a proper dental hygiene regimen.

Community Needs

Early Childhood Education Data (Continued)

Availability of Health Care Services

Health Care Statistics (2016)	Defiance	Fulton	Henry	Paulding	Williams	Van Wert
<i>Physicians (MDs and DOs)</i>	45	29	15	11	38	19
<i>Registered Hospitals</i>	3	2	1	1	2	1
Number of Beds	104	136	31	25	123	109
<i>Licensed Nursing Homes</i>	4	5	4	1	3	3
Number of Beds	362	389	294	50	331	220
<i>Licensed Residential Care</i>	2	2	2	5	2	2
Number of Beds	161	16	85	216	96	156

Source: <https://development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1082.pdf>

Health Insurance Coverage by Age

Percentage of People with Health Insurance by Age	Defiance	Fulton	Henry	Paulding	Williams	Van Wert
<i>Persons with Health Insurance (Aged 0-64)</i>	92.4	92.8	93.1	92	92.8	93.4
<i>Adults with Insurance (Aged 18 to 64)</i>	91.4	92	92.4	91.2	91.8	92.6
<i>Children with Insurance (under 19)</i>	94.7	94.8	94.8	93.9	95.1	95.2

Source: <https://development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1082.pdf>

Nutrition Issues

2015 Weight Rates by County		
County	Overweight %	Underweight %
<i>Defiance</i>	25	1
<i>Henry</i>	35	3
<i>Fulton</i>	28	1
<i>Paulding/Hicksville</i>	27	5
<i>Williams</i>	30	1
http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Obesity/Disparities		

Community Needs

Early Childhood Education Data *(Continued)**Childhood Immunizations*

2015 Childhood Immunizations		
County	Up-to-Date (# of children)	Overdue (# of children)
<i>Defiance</i>	122	6
<i>Henry</i>	82	2
<i>Fulton</i>	95	3
<i>Paulding</i>	31	1
<i>Williams</i>	108	3

Health Screenings

2015 Health Requirements		
Activity	# of Screenings Failed	# of Children Treated
<i>Asthma</i>	11	9
<i>Dental</i>	162	131
<i>Hemoglobin/Iron</i>	7	5
<i>Lead</i>	2	2

Mental Health

Traumatic events have the most significant effect on a child's mental health. These events can result in a child displaying challenging behaviors and a delay in the development of appropriate self-regulation skills.

The mental health issues confronted by NOCAC's Head Start program are not unlike those experienced by other Head Start Grantees. Our children battle anger, anxiety, abandonment, self-esteem issues, depression, and delayed social and emotional development. For the program year 2016-2017 program year we had 19 children diagnosed with mental health concerns.

An ongoing issue that we are working on is the lack of comprehensive services for the children we serve. We have created partnerships with our local mental health providers and are working on improving our relationship with our mental health consultant; however there is still a need to do more. This is being addressed by networking with other Head Start mental health managers, utilizing the training modules and additional resources provided by Head Start, and by collaborating with our local partners to ensure that we are utilizing their services to the fullest.

Our current resources in the NOCAC service area that we partner with are:

- Local Physicians
- Four County Family Center
- Westwood Behavioral Health Clinic
- Maumee Valley Guidance Center
- Harbor Behavior Healthcare

Community Needs

Early Childhood Education Data (Continued)

Children with Disabilities

Disabilities by Head Start Program Year					
Breakdown of Identified Disabilities among NOCAC Head Start/ECE Children By County; Served 2016-17 Program Year					
Condition	Defiance	Henry	Fulton	Paulding	Williams
Autism	0	1	0	0	0
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0	0	0	0
Developmental Delay	2	5	0	0	1
Speech Impairment	9	7	1	1	4
Other*	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:	11	13	1	1	1
*Note: One child may have multiple identified disabilities. Disabilities in the "other" category include health impairments, orthopedic disabilities, hearing impairments, visual disabilities and intellectual disabilities.					

Local Education Agencies

The NOCAC service area covers 26 school districts. All of our identified children ages three to five, with disabilities are served by the Local Education Agencies and local school districts. Our specific LEA's are Northwest Ohio Educational Service Center (NWOESC) and Western Buckeye Educational Service Center (WBESC). These two agencies cover 23 school districts with the remaining 3 being supported on the local level. Services provided by NWOESC, Western Buckeye and Wauseon Schools include (for all children):

- Speech/Language Therapy
- Occupational/Physical Therapy
- In-Class Intervention Specialists

Children served through Local Education Agency's (LEA's) or Local School Districts			
Breakdown of Identified Disabilities among NOCAC Head Start/ECE Children By County; Served 2016-17 Program Year			
	Children w/Disability	Typical/Peer Child	Children w/ Itinerate Services
NWOESC – Defiance County	120	136	15
NWOESC – Fulton County	112	112	10
NWOESC – Henry County	80	128	10
NWOESC – Williams County	128	128	15
Bryan City Schools	18	18	0
Wauseon City Schools	16	0	20
Western Buckeye ESC	1	0	0
Paulding City Schools*	6	6	15
Evergreen Local Schools	10	24	0
TOTALS:	491	552	85
*Indicates estimated number of children			

Community Needs

Early Childhood Education Data *(Continued)*

Other Issues

Communication between agencies is vital for the families that we serve. Our focus for children with disabilities is to ensure that we continue to maintain services for our families while in transition. Our Head Start families are becoming increasingly transient. We are working to ensure that we have strong collaborations with all of our LEA's and school districts to be able to provide as much support to our families during this time.

Resources for Head Start Eligible Children and their Families

NOCAC's Head Start Program strives to be a conduit of information for eligible children and their families to provide interagency and community referrals to programs and services to meet a variety of needs. These agencies include:

- General Equivalency Diploma (GED) Services
- English-As-A-Second Language (ESL) Services
- Foster Care/Kinship Programs
- Area Churches
- Foundations
- Homeless Shelters
- Soup Kitchens
- Emergency Services (HEAP, PIPP, etc.)
- American Red Cross (meets the immediate, emergency-related needs of individuals and families)
- Salvation Army
- United Way
- Help Me Grow
- Women, Infants and Children (WIC)
- Job and Family Services
- Recovery Services of Northwest Ohio
- Domestic Violence Services and Shelters
- Ability Center of Northwest Ohio
- Lutheran Social Services
- FulCare Behavioral Health
- Area Hospitals
- The Coping Center, ProMedica

Community Needs

Housing

Housing Characteristics: 2013 Survey Estimates					
<i>*Providers that currently serve Infants and Toddlers are marked with a +</i>					
Housing Occupancy	Defiance	Fulton	Henry	Paulding	Williams
Total Housing Units	16,729	17,370	11,918	8,713	16,605
Occupied Housing Units	15,268	16,285	11,006	7,730	14,947
Vacant Housing Units	1,461	1,085	912	983	1,658
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	2.3%	0.4%	1.9%	1.1%	2.5%
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	9.8%	7%	3.1%	10.3%	5.6%
Housing Tenure					
Occupied Housing Units	15,268	16,285	11,006	7,730	14,947
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	11,809	13,041	8,738	6,040	11,250
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	3,459	3,244	2,268	1,690	3,697
Average Household Size of Owner Occupied Unit	2.54	2.64	2.54	2.5	2.45
Average Household Size of Renter Occupied Unit	2.4	2.37	2.4	2.5	2.39
http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_DP_DPDP1					

Community Needs

Homelessness

2017 Point-In-Time (PIT) Homeless Count Results

January 24, 2017

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 effort 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 24th 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. It is important to note that only those that were *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 113 individuals within the six County area were identified to have been homeless during this year's count. This is a 7% decrease from the 2016 count. The 2017 count also indicated a significant decrease in the occurrence of family homelessness in our communities. Of those reported to have been homeless in January, 49% were part of a family unit (17 families containing 27 children and 28 adults). Comparably, the 2016 PIT results indicated that 72% of homeless persons were part of a family (25 families containing 52 children and 35 adults).

COUNTY	Adult Men	Adult Women	Youth Males	Youth Females	Undetermined Age/Gender	Families:	Men	Women	Youth	Veterans	TOTALS
Defiance	10	3	0	0	2	4	2	4	5	0	26
Fulton	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Henry	4	1	0	0	0	4	4	4	3	1	16
Paulding	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Williams	6	8	0	0	1	3	2	3	5	1	25
Van Wert	1	6	0	0	0	6	3	6	14	0	30
Overall	33	22	0	0	3	17	11	17	27	2	113

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. The Northwest Ohio Housing Coalition will use the data collected about the numbers and characteristics of homeless individuals and families to assist with local planning efforts and guidance to develop more effective programs and services.

Community Needs

Homelessness (Continued)

2017 Point-In-Time (PIT) Homeless Count Results

Total Number of Adults Included in PIT Count: 86

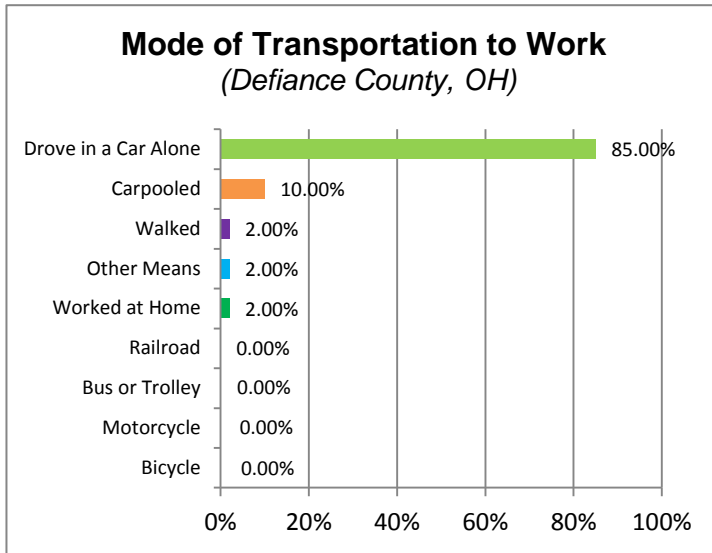
County	TOTAL ADULTS	Veteran Status	Alcohol Abuse	Drug Abuse	Mental Health	Physical Disability or Chronic Health Issue	Chronic Homelessness	Developmental Disability	AID/ HIV	Abuse
Defiance	21	0	3	2	3	5	2	1	0	3
Fulton	10	0	2	2	4	3	0	2	0	1
Henry	13	1	2	1	4	2	2	0	0	3
Paulding	6	0	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	3
Van Wert	16	0	4	1	6	7	1	1	0	10
Williams	20	1	2	1	9	7	0	2	0	3
TOTALS		1.7%	21%	18%	32%	29%	6%	7%	0	27%
	86	2	18	15	27	25	5	6	0	23

Community Needs

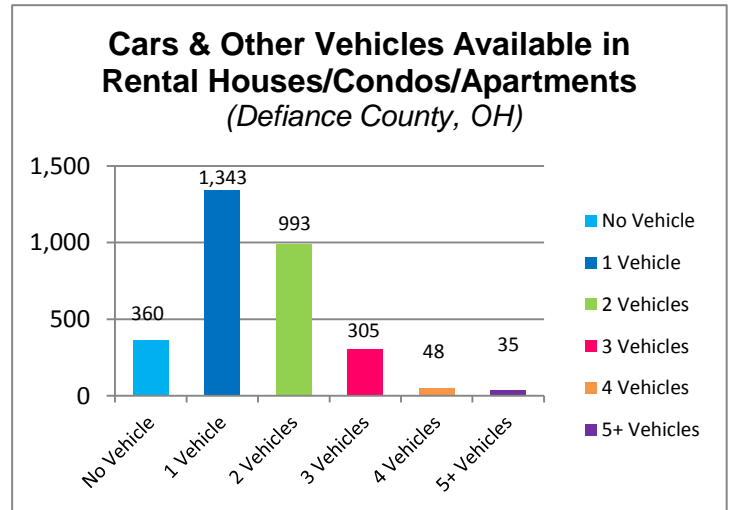
Transportation by County

The following transportation statistics were obtained at www.city-data.com. The data shows the communities means of transportation to work and available transportation by renter-occupied residences.

Defiance County



Mode of Transportation to Work (Defiance County)	
Mode of Transportation	# of Responses
Drove in a Car Alone	16,539
Carpooled	1,916
Walked	431
Other Means	102
Worked at Home	454
Railroad	7
Bus or Trolley	42
Motorcycle	16
Bicycle	33

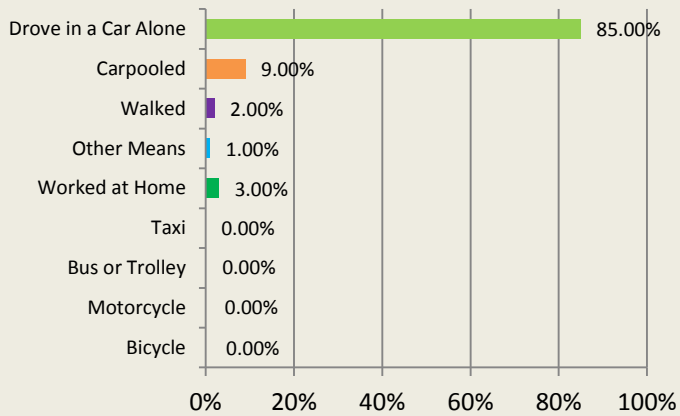


Community Needs

Transportation by County

Fulton County

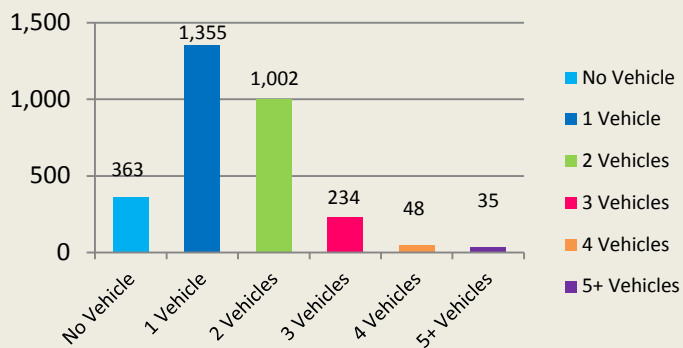
Mode of Transportation to Work
(Fulton County, OH)



Mode of Transportation to Work (Fulton County)

Mode of Transportation	# of Responses
Drove in a Car Alone	17,673
Carpooled	1,827
Walked	497
Other Means	116
Worked at Home	653
Taxi	16
Bus or Trolley	42
Motorcycle	13
Bicycle	18

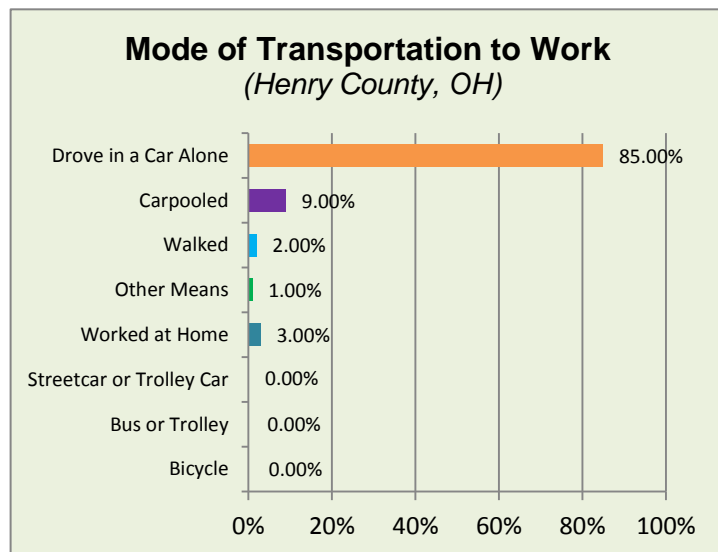
Cars & Other Vehicles Available in Rental Houses/Condos/Apartments
(Fulton County, OH)



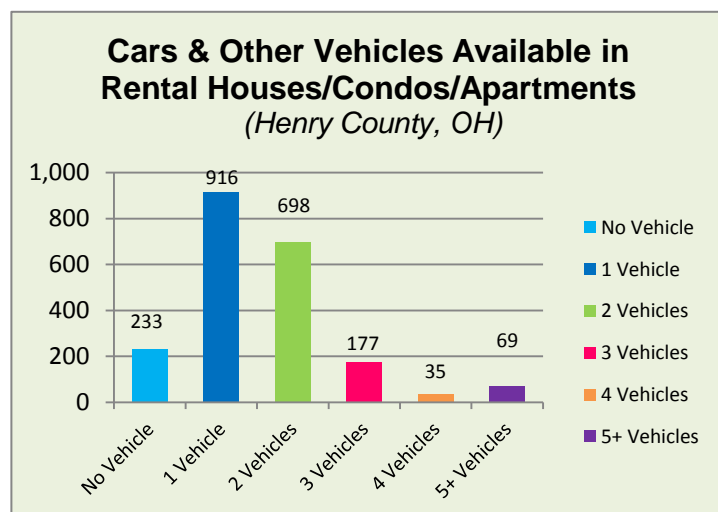
Community Needs

Transportation by County

Henry County



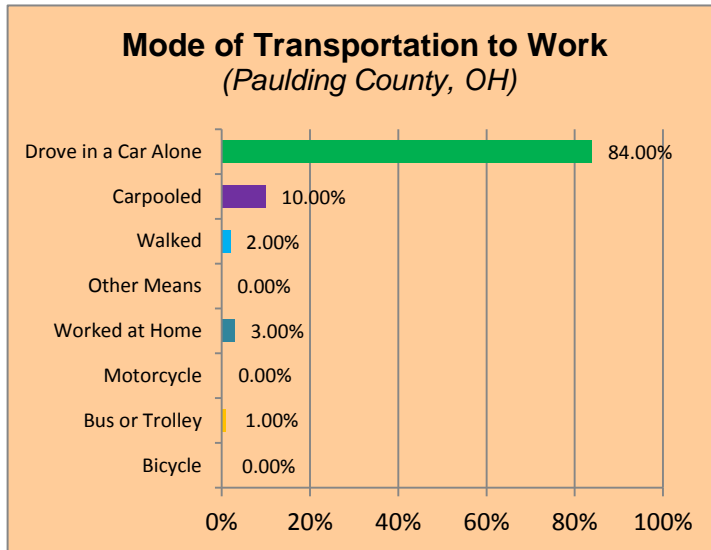
Mode of Transportation to Work (Henry County)	
Mode of Transportation	# of Responses
Drove in a Car Alone	11,812
Carpooled	1,283
Walked	261
Other Means	47
Worked at Home	436
Streetcar or trolley car	2
Bus or Trolley	47
Bicycle	23



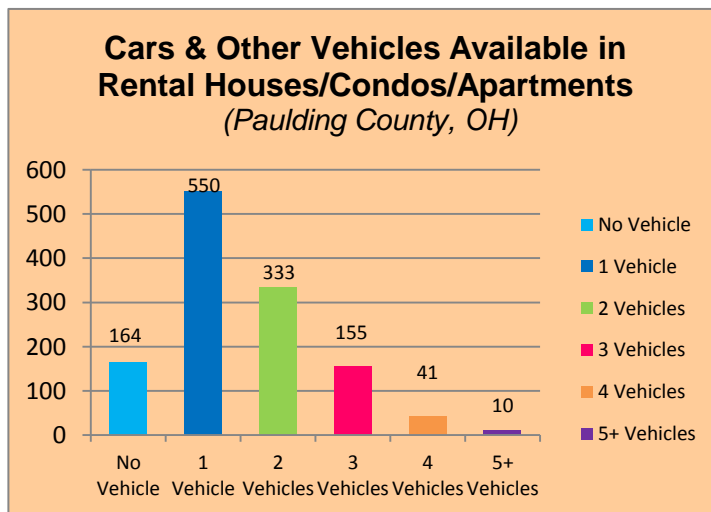
Community Needs

Transportation by County

Paulding County



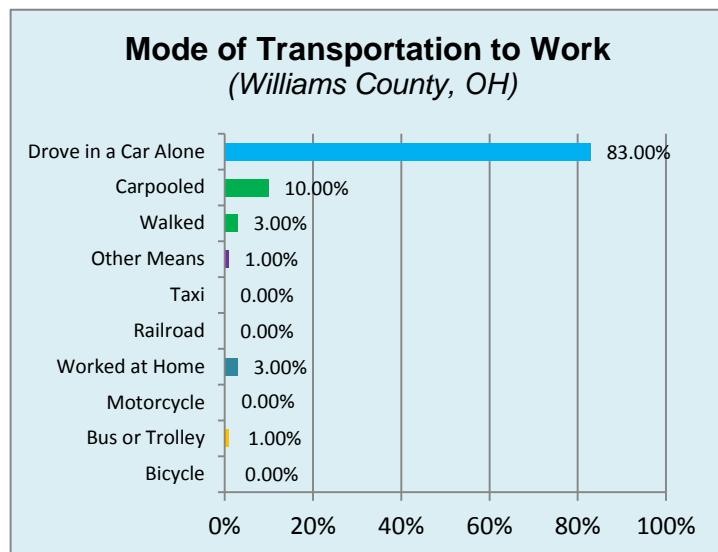
Mode of Transportation to Work (Paulding County)	
Mode of Transportation	# of Responses
Drove in a Car Alone	8,108
Carpooled	934
Walked	239
Other Means	26
Worked at Home	242
Motorcycle	2
Bus or Trolley	62
Bicycle	27



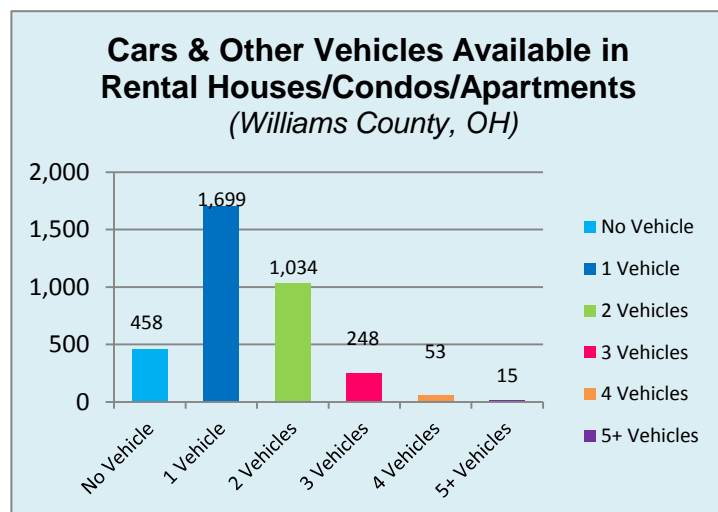
Community Needs

Transportation by County

Williams County



Mode of Transportation to Work (Williams County)	
Mode of Transportation	# of Responses
Drove in a Car Alone	16,390
Carpooled	1,959
Walked	498
Other Means	131
Worked at Home	242
Motorcycle	5
Taxi	5
Railroad	3
Bus or Trolley	63
Bicycle	20



Community Analysis

Service Area S.W.O.T. Analysis

S.W.O.T. Analysis is an evaluation tool used for highlighting organizational **Strengths**, identifying **Weaknesses**, taking advantage of **Opportunities** and minimizing **Threats**. The purpose of S.W.O.T. analysis is to provide focus for dialogue that can be turned into plans of action used to achieve agency goals and outcomes.

A critical component of ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of NOCAC service delivery is evaluation and adaptation. Leveraging diverse, cross-functional teams of field staff, the following analysis was conducted throughout NOCAC's six County jurisdiction to identify community strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Using the County-specific data from the teams, several underlying themes were identified that substantiated the development of organizational priority areas. It is important to note that NOCAC maintained focus on the agency as a whole versus information that highlighted specific disparities within single County organizations. The following information was provided by cross-functional teams of field service.

<p>Strengths</p> <p>(D) Raven’s Care</p> <p>(D) Adult GED Courses</p> <p>(D) Food Banks</p> <p>(D) Foundations</p> <p>(F) Job and Family Services</p> <p>(F) Ohio Means Jobs</p> <p>(F) Prevention, Retention and Contingency (PRC) Funding</p> <p>(H) Transportation</p> <p>(V) Prevention, Retention and Contingency (PRC) Funding</p> <p>(W) Food Banks</p> <p>(W) Foundations</p> <p>(W) Ohio Means Jobs</p> <p>(W) Strong collaborations</p> <p>(W) Active Business/professionals in the community</p> <p>(W) Schools are very active in community</p>	<p>Weaknesses</p> <p>(D) Programs for the Working Poor</p> <p>(D) Programs for grandparents raising grandchildren</p> <p>TRANSPORTATION</p> <p>(F) Communication with Women, Infants and Children (WIC)</p> <p>(F) Seniors and those with disabilities</p> <p>TECHNOLOGY</p> <p>(H) Duplication of services</p> <p>(H) Senior citizen population</p> <p>(Internal) Lack of professional development opportunities</p> <p>VOCATIONAL TRAINING</p> <p>(P) No youth programs</p> <p>(V) Salvation Army can only provide assistance once every 2 years</p> <p>(W) Lack of Publicly Funded Child Care (PFCC) providers</p> <p>(W) Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) test scores distort normal development in children.</p> <p>PRC FUNDING – Guidelines and Use</p> <p>COUNTY-SPECIFIC PROGRAMS</p>																						
<p>Opportunities</p> <p>Giving back to community (Definition Needed)</p> <p>Public schools (program opportunities)</p> <p>Community awareness (organizational visibility)</p> <p>Networking</p> <p>Trauma Care Services Education</p> <p>Deal with trauma; help general public understand cognitive adverse childhood experiences</p> <p>Increase familiarity with PRC Funds through JFS (PRC guidelines by County)</p> <p>Comprehensive Case Management Employment Program (CCMEP)</p> <table><tr><th colspan="4">Legend</th></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>Defiance Co.</td><td>P</td><td>Paulding Co.</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>Fulton Co.</td><td>V</td><td>Van Wert Co.</td></tr><tr><td>H</td><td>Henry Co.</td><td>W</td><td>Williams Co.</td></tr></table>	Legend				D	Defiance Co.	P	Paulding Co.	F	Fulton Co.	V	Van Wert Co.	H	Henry Co.	W	Williams Co.	<p>Threats</p> <p>Drugs (Children and Teens)</p> <p>Private Preschools compete with Head Start</p> <p>Political Interference</p> <p>Lack of jobs that pay living wage</p> <p>Clients find it easier to go through JFS to get the help they need than go through NOCAC. (How can we work together?)</p> <p>Client motivation</p> <p>Socioeconomic disparities: (See Chart Below)</p> <table><tr><th>Bryan, OH (Westside)</th><th>Bryan, OH (Eastside)</th></tr><tr><td>Better access to healthcare</td><td>More fast food Higher unemployment Poor</td></tr><tr><td>Life expectancy is 20 years higher than East</td><td>Drugs, higher rate of incarceration</td></tr></table>	Bryan, OH (Westside)	Bryan, OH (Eastside)	Better access to healthcare	More fast food Higher unemployment Poor	Life expectancy is 20 years higher than East	Drugs, higher rate of incarceration
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Community Analysis

Themes that Informed Identified Agency Priority Areas

Strengths Adult GED Courses Job and Family Services Ohio Means Jobs PRC Fund Active Business/professionals in the community Schools are very active in community	Weaknesses Programs for the Working Poor Duplication of services – duplication of effort; not working smarter
Opportunities Giving back to community (Definition Needed) Community awareness (organizational visibility) Networking CCMEP	Threats Client motivation

Identified Agency Priority Areas

The following topics have been identified as underlying themes presented in the SWOT Analysis. These represent the agency's greatest opportunities for growth, prioritized based on projected impact on the organization and subsequently, the community.

Identified Priority Areas:

1. **Strategic, Formal Partnerships** – Identifying key community stakeholders and initiate partnerships with focus on mutual benefit and service delivery.
2. **Community Connectivity** – NOCAC should be a community leader in affecting positive change. This means connecting with civic organizations, fraternities, sororities, service groups within colleges and high schools, etc. to accomplish a number of goals. This includes: increasing agency prominence / name recognition, engaging volunteers, identifying additional funding opportunities, and cultivating partnerships.
3. **Community Reinvestment** – As an agency that's dedicated to meeting the needs of low-income individuals and families for more than 50 years, it is imperative that NOCAC is visibly engaged in giving back to the community it serves. An event can yield publicity, make the agency more approachable and draw in clients who may have been otherwise unaware of the programs NOCAC provides.
4. **Operational Integration** – Eliminating duplication of efforts to streamline operations. This includes reaching beyond programmatic boundaries with a focus on serving NOCAC clients as efficiently and effectively as possible. A client-focused strategy will not only ensure a high-quality of services delivered but individual programs will become stronger as a result. Finally, eliminating the duplication of efforts will save time and money.
5. **Community Reeducation** - Re-engineering marketing messages and program resources to socioeconomic audiences and developing supplemental support systems for clients. This includes delving further into community demography to customize our resources and key messages to increase marketing effectiveness.

2017 Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission Community Needs Assessment

2017 Community Needs Assessment

*Prepared by Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission
July 2017*

Introduction

Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission, Inc. (NOCAC) is one of 50 Community Action Agencies in Ohio. NOCAC is a private, non-profit corporation organized in 1965, as part of the "War on Poverty" initiated by the Lyndon B. Johnson administration. Since that time, NOCAC has been at the forefront of addressing the emerging social and economic needs of our communities through its dedication to a mission that *is focused on "planning, developing and coordinating programs and services designed to combat problems of poverty and to seek the elimination of the conditions of poverty as they affect the residents of the counties we serve"*.

NOCAC proudly serves the counties of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Van Wert and Williams in Northwestern Ohio. NOCAC facilitates a wide variety of social service programs in partnership with educational institutions, private industry, community organizations and other service providers both locally and across the State to improve the quality of life for Northwest Ohio residents. The 140 NOCAC employees facilitate local program delivery within the six-County service area. NOCAC is a primary source of direct support for more than 5,500 low-income households through: An Emergency Homeless Shelter and Soup Kitchen, Publicly-Funded Child Care, Head Start and Early Childhood Education programs; Summer Food Service program; Free Tax Preparation Clinics, Home Weatherization Assistance and Repair programs and the Financial Empowerment Program. , Staff offers guidance to the consumers of our services, in the attainment of skills, knowledge and motivation that are necessary to become and remain self-sufficient members of the communities in which they live.

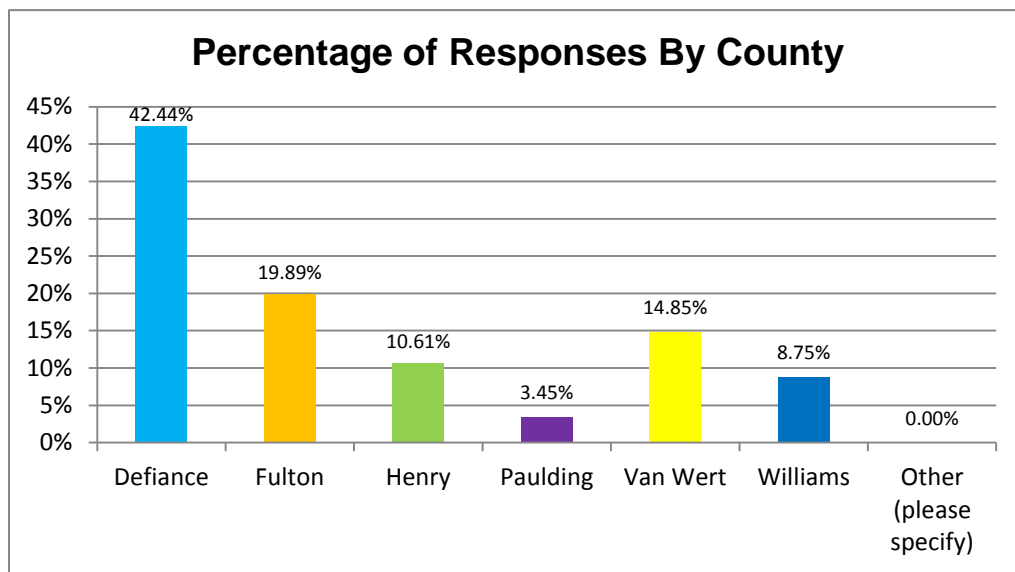
NOCAC has statistically analyzed the data collected and is presenting that information in this publication. Further, this resource will support efforts in strategic planning, program development and projected program outcomes through gap analysis and applied consumer demography.

In preparation for the 2017 Community Needs Assessment, NOCAC reached out to more than 5,000 individuals and families throughout our six-County service area. Hardcopy surveys were delivered to consumers as a component of our direct service programs and additional electronic copies were sent to consumers, NOCAC employees, community partners and the public. Of the approximately **1,500** hard copy surveys distributed, **377** were returned; resulting in a response rate of **25.13%**. The surveys, adapted for specific audience relevance, averaged 36 questions in length and required approximately 10 minutes to complete.

Consumer Profile

2017 Community Needs Assessment Response

By County, Defiance reported the highest percentage of responses with 42.44% (139/332), more than twice the number of responses reported by any other County. NOCAC has operated in Defiance County since 1965 and the Central Office is located in the County seat (City of Defiance). Fulton County had the next highest percentage of responses at 19.89% followed by Van Wert (14.85%), Henry (10.61%), Williams (8.75%) and Paulding (3.45%). Surprisingly, Van Wert County reported the third highest number of responses despite being the newest County added to the NOCAC service area (2010) and being the only County of the six that does not have NOCAC Head Start and NOCAC Summer Food Service Program because prior to 2010, other grantees administered those programs and continue to do so.



County Population

By County, Fulton has the largest population based on 2016 Census Bureau (42,514 people)

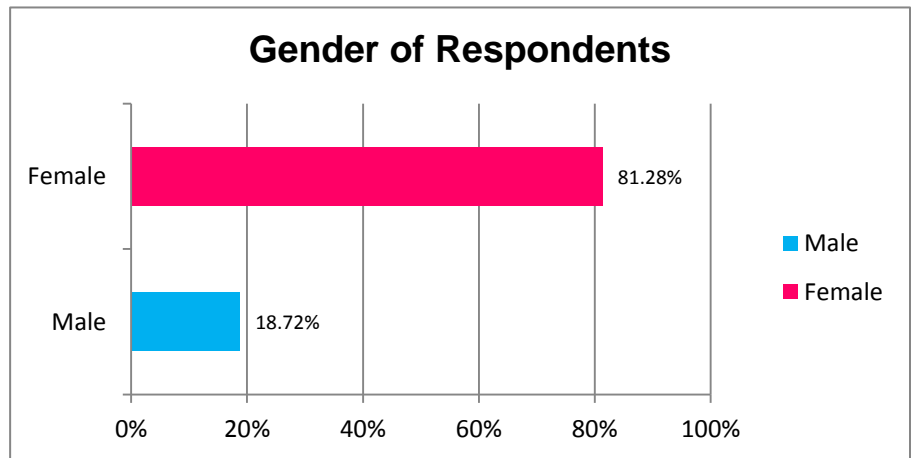
followed by Defiance (38,158), Williams (37,017), Van Wert (28,362), Henry (27,629) and Paulding (18,865) people. NOCAC's service area population is 192,545 people.

Please Identify the County You Live In		
Answer Choices	Number of Responses	Percentage of Responses
Defiance Co.	160	42.44%
Fulton Co.	75	19.89%
Henry Co.	40	10.61%
Paulding Co.	13	3.45%
Van Wert Co.	56	14.85%
Williams Co.	33	8.75%
Total	377	100%

Consumer Profile

Gender

The majority of the NOCAC 2017 Community Needs Assessment respondents were female (81%); four times the percentage of men (18.54%). According to Census Bureau data (2016), gender demographics across the six-County service area, on average, are within one percent of each other, at 49.5% male and 50.5% female respectively.

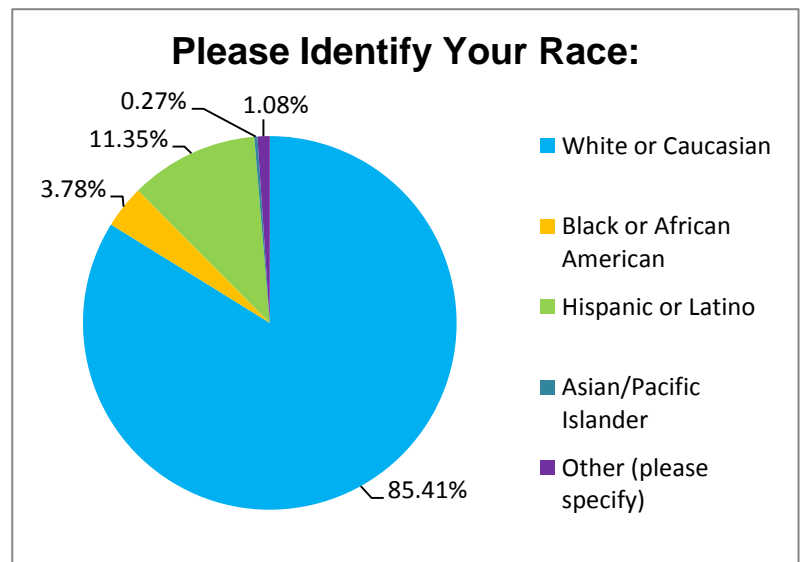


Race/Ethnicity

The highest number of respondents identified themselves as White (85%) followed by Hispanic or Latino (11%); Black or African American (4%); and Other (1%). Of the 11 respondents that identified 'Other', 6 people skipped the question; 1 identified as Native American; 1 identified as American Indian; and 1 identified as both Caucasian and Hispanic. There was one respondent who identified their race as 'Human'.

By comparison, the respondents provided a greater cross-section of racial/ethnic diversity by population than did the United States Census Bureau data (2016) reports by County. Across NOCAC's six-County service area, an average of 92% of the population identified as White or Caucasian (not Hispanic or Latino) compared to 85% of survey respondent; an average of 1.1% identified as Black or African American compared to 4% of survey respondents; an average of 6.2% identified a Hispanic or Latino compared to 11% of survey respondents; and an average of less than one half of one percent (0.43%) identified as Asian or Pacific Islander compared to 0.27% of survey respondents.

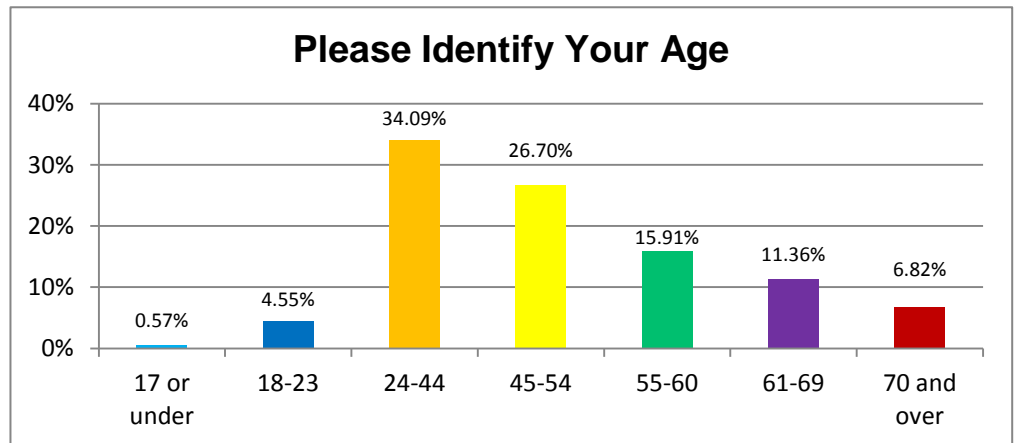
Please Identify Your Gender		
Answer Choices	Number of Responses	Percentage of Responses
Male	70	18.72%
Female	304	81.28%



Consumer Profile

Age

The majority (61%) of the NOCAC 2017 Community Needs Assessment survey respondents were between the ages of 24 and 54. Individuals ages 55 and over constituted 34% of respondents with 16% between the ages of 55-60; 11% ages 61-69; and 7% ages 70 and above. Two respondents identified as being 17 years of age or younger (0.57%) and 16 respondents reported being between the ages of 18 and 23 demographic (4%). It is important to note that 25 respondents (7%) skipped the question.

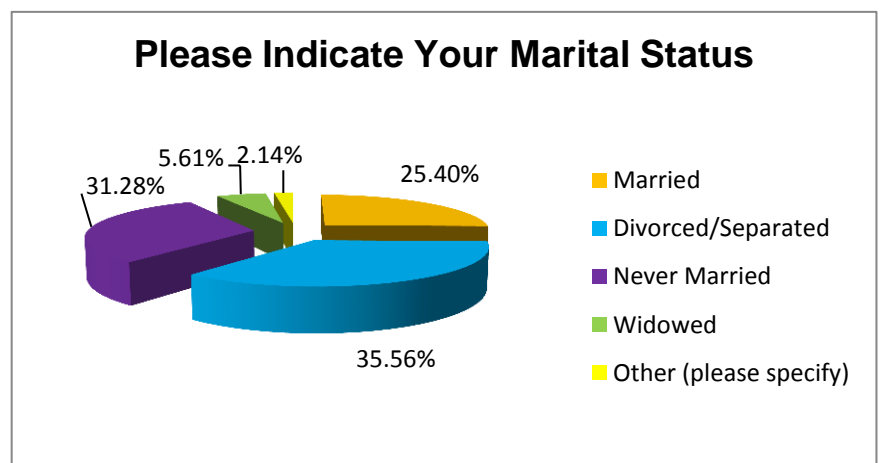


One reason for the large number of respondents 55 years of age or older may be the fixed income provided through Social Security Income and Social Security Disability Income (SSDI). According to the Social Security Administration, Office of Retirement and Disability Policy, the average age of SSDI recipients in 2016 was 53.9. Furthermore, 61% of Social Security payment beneficiaries received at least half of their income from Social Security (2014). Nationally, 10% of those age 55 and over have income below 100% of the Federal Poverty Income Guidelines (FPG). Eight percent of those 55 and over had income at or above 100% but below 125% of FPG.

Another possible explanation for the large percentage of respondents age 55 and over may be NOCAC's Summer Cooling Program; which provides assistance in the form of a new air conditioner or boxed fan to individuals 60 years of age or older or those with a documented medical condition that requires access to electricity for cooling. In 2017, the Summer Cooling Program began on July 1st and those administering this program were asked to provide consumers with hard copies of the 2017 Community Needs Assessment to complete.

Marital Status

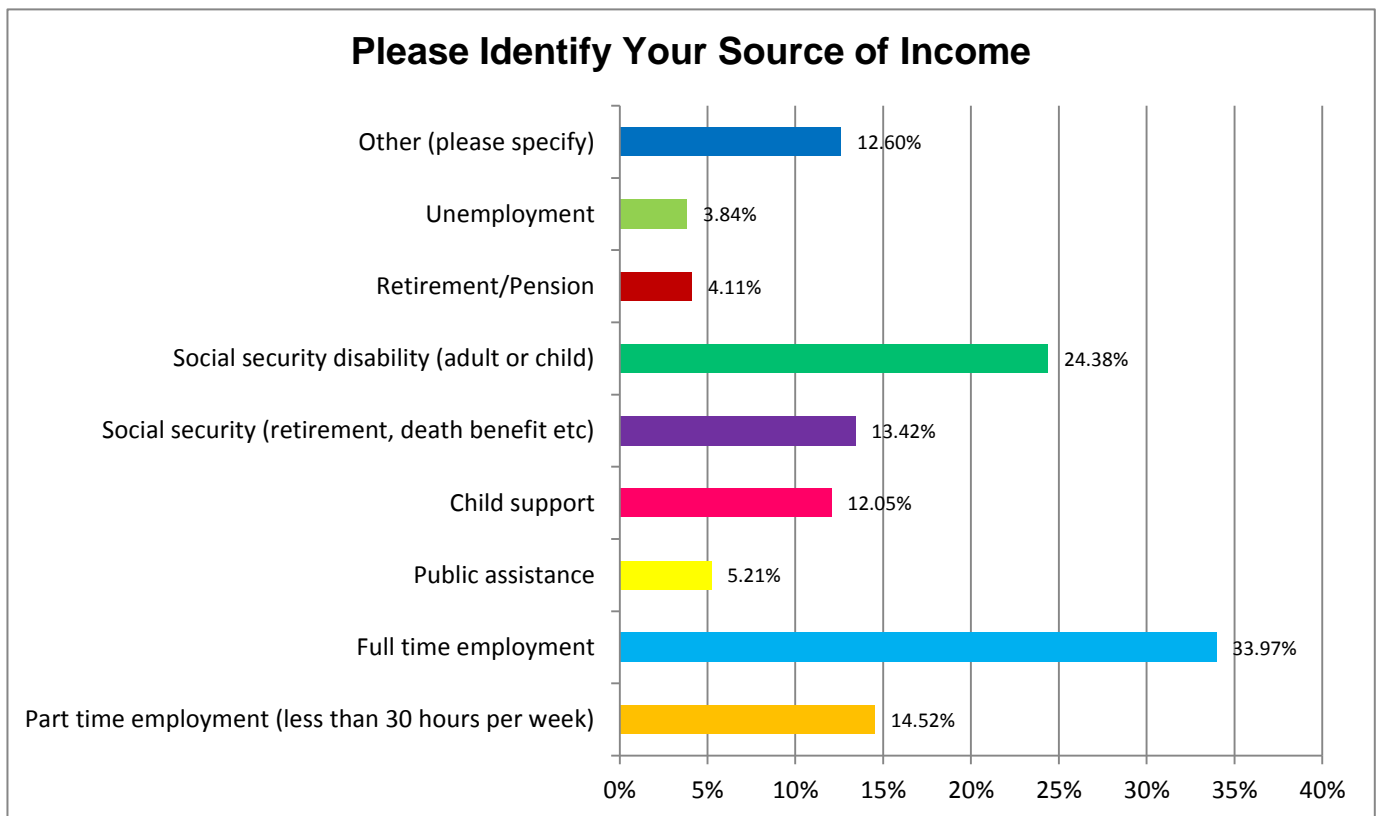
73% of respondents reported not currently being married—divorced, widowed or never married; 25% of respondents reported being married and the remaining 2% self-identified as 'Other' (engaged, annulled or being currently single).



Consumer Profile

Sources of Income

The percentage of NOCAC consumer respondents that reported wages as a source of income was 48.49%; 5.21% of respondents reported Public Assistance; 12.05% reported Child Support; and 3.84% identified Unemployment as income. Further, 37.8% of respondents reported Social Security Income or Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) as a source of income. Only 4% of respondents identified Retirement/Pension as a source of income. 13% of those surveyed (46 responses) reported 'Other' as a source of income; which included being supported by a significant other (11 responses); no employment/source of income (14 responses); TANF (1 response); food assistance (2 responses); and a variety of responses involving family support, self-employment, and raising grandchildren. **The most alarming statistic was the number of respondents that reported full-time employment and still qualify for NOCAC assistance (34%).** Emerging research suggests that traditional supports (housing, food, etc.), while critical, are insufficient to help families stabilize their finances and advance economically¹.



¹ *What it's worth: strengthening the financial future of families, communities and the nation*
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco & Corporation for Enterprise Development - 2015

Consumer Profile

Education

The levels of education reported by the NOCAC 2017 Community Needs Assessment respondents were as follows: 1.6% had less than an 8th grade education; 14.4% completed some high school but didn't graduate; 40.4% were high school graduates; and 29% completed some college or post-secondary education. The remaining 14.5% reported having an Associate's Degree (9%); a Bachelor's Degree (4.5%); or a Master's Degree or higher (1%).

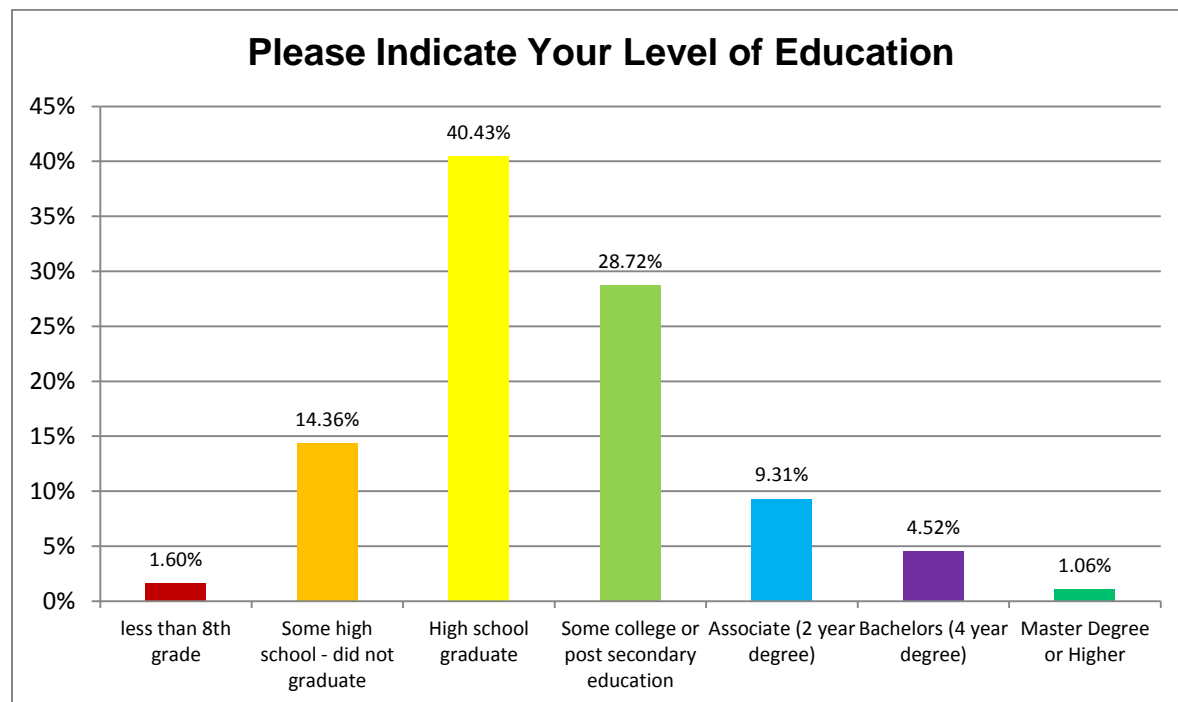
According to Center for Poverty Research at the University of California statistical data, educational attainment directly impacted socioeconomic status (2014).

- 28% of people aged 25+ with no high school diploma lived in poverty
- 35% in the same age group that graduated from, without any secondary education lived in poverty
- This percentage drops to 23% for those with some college but no degree
- For those aged 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or higher, only 12% lived in poverty.

By comparison, the NOCAC 2017 Community Needs Assessment data reflected similar disparities between level of education and the percentage of total respondents.

- 40% of NOCAC survey respondents identified themselves as high school graduates living in poverty. The national rate of high school graduates living in poverty was 35%.
- 29% of NOCAC survey respondents living in poverty. The national rate reported 23%.

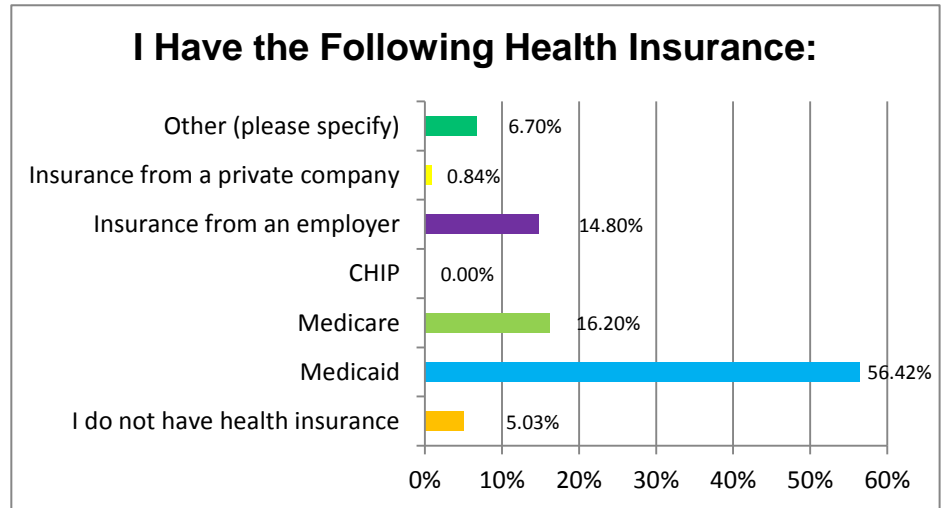
This becomes especially relevant considering that 95% of NOCAC survey respondents reported being 24 years of age or older and as a nonprofit social services agency, our clientele almost exclusively consists of low-income individuals and families.



Consumer Profile

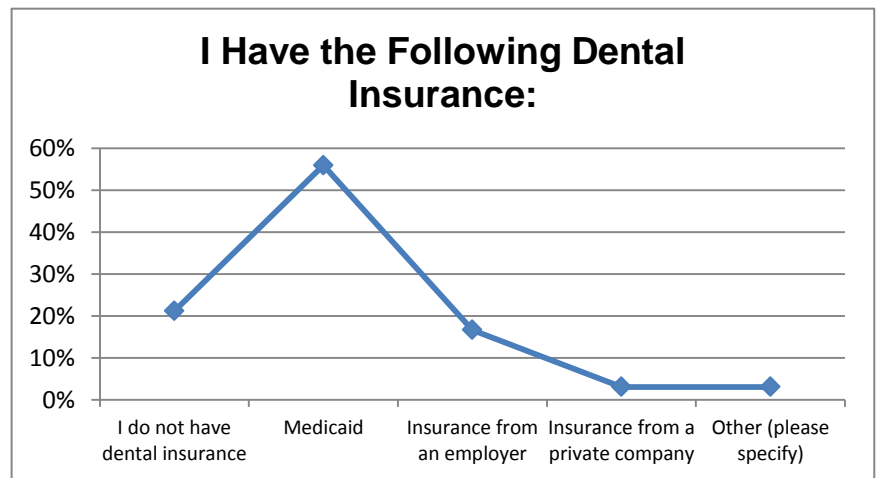
Health Insurance

Regarding the subject of health insurance coverage, nearly two-thirds of survey respondents (72.62%) reported having health coverage through Medicaid (56.42%) or Medicare (16.20%) respectively. Aside from Medicaid and Medicare, 14.80% of those surveyed cited having health insurance through an employer while 5.03% indicated that they did not have health insurance and less than one percent (0.84%) had health insurance through a private company. 6.70% of respondents reported other options through: their spouse's employer; a parent's insurance; Veteran's Administration; Worker's Compensation or transitional Medicaid.



Dental Coverage

56% of survey respondents reported having dental coverage through Medicaid; 21% indicated that they did not have dental insurance. 17% of respondents had dental insurance through an employer and 3% had dental insurance through a private company. 3% of respondents had coverage through their spouse or parent's employer; transitional Medicaid; or paid out-of-pocket for dental care.



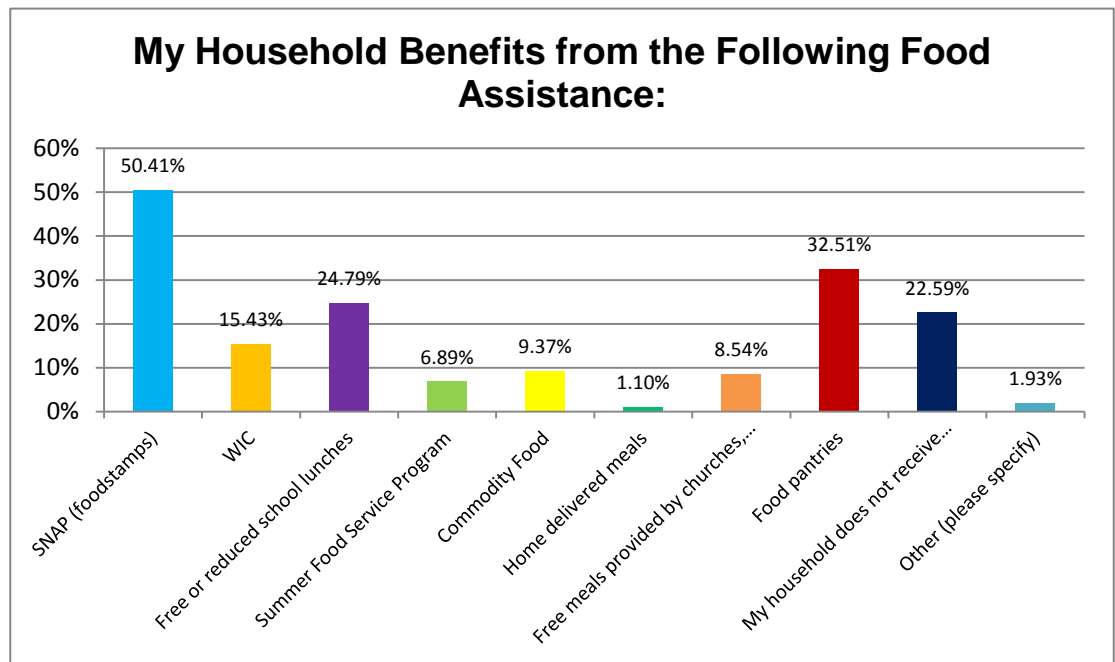
Consumer Profile

Food Assistance

When asked to identify the types of food assistance they receive, 50.41% of respondents reported SNAP benefits; 32.51% utilized food pantries; 24.79% had children that qualified for free or reduced school lunches; and 15.43% of respondents received WIC assistance. Other types of food assistance reported included: USDA commodity food 9.37%; free meals from churches, soup kitchens, etc.; (8.54%), the

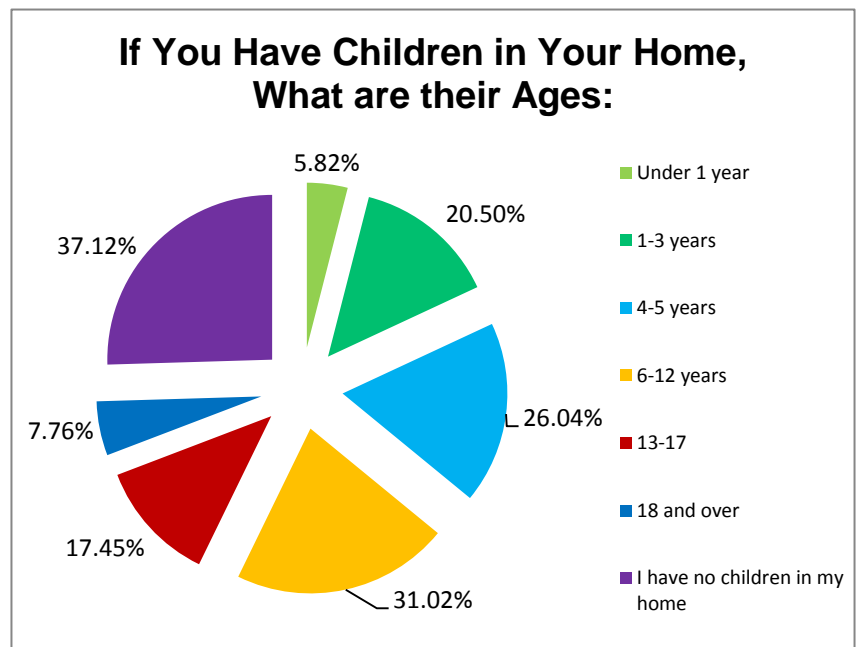
Summer Food Service Program 6.89%, and home-delivered meals 1.10%. In addition, 1.93% of those surveyed identified receiving hygiene and cleaning products; free meals once per month; and \$16 per month in food assistance (SNAP). It is important to note that 22.59% of survey

respondents reported not receiving food assistance of any kind.



Ages of Children in Household

37.12% of NOCAC survey respondents reported not having any children in their household. Of the respondents that reported having a child(ren) in the household, 5.82% were under the age of 1, 20.50% were between the ages of 1-3, 26.04% between the ages of 4-5, 31.02% were between the ages of 6-12, 17.45% between the ages of 13-17. Only 7.76% of respondents reported having a child(ren) over the age of 18.



Consumer Profile

Summary of Findings

The NOCAC 2017 Community Needs Assessment had a completion response rate of 25%. When paired with a respondent pool of 377, well above the generally accepted standard of 311 participants for a true representative sample, we are confident that the data is not only reflective of our clients' frames of reference but also will serve as a catalyst for agency strategic planning efforts.

Not surprisingly, Defiance County had the highest number of respondents within our six County service area. NOCAC has been an integral part of Defiance County's social services network since 1965 and the City of Defiance is home to the agency's central office. Further, the breadth of programs and services delivered through the central office; which includes emergency assistance, Head Start, Publicly Funded Childcare (PFCC), Financial Empowerment, the PATH Center, an emergency homeless shelter and soup kitchen and Single Room Occupancy (SRO) subsidized apartments draws clients from all over Northwest Ohio and facilitates organizational visibility in the community.

Fulton County, which has the highest overall population by County, had the second highest number of respondents. It is interesting to note that Van Wert County had the third highest number of respondents (4.85% or 56). NOCAC originally operated in Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding and Williams counties covering more than 2,000 square miles. Van Wert County was added to the NOCAC service area in 2010. At that time, and continuing today, Head Start and Summer Food Service programs are administered by two other organizations in Van Wert County. Given the responsiveness of Van Wert County residents, NOCAC plans to continue cultivating mutually-beneficial partnerships to increase the impact of agency services and promote increased community awareness.

Regarding client demographics, the overwhelming majority of respondents were White (85.41%), female (81.28%) and between the ages of 24-54 (61%). 73% of respondents reported being divorced, widowed or never married and 62.88% of those surveyed identified having children in their household. Within the context of education, 70% of respondents indicated that they had either graduated from high school or had graduated high school with some college. This data provides a general illustration of our average respondent, being a single, white, female with children that has graduated high school and likely works at least part-time. The results of the survey also indicate that the average respondent was on Medicaid and likely received some form of child support and food assistance. This general demographic would account for the large number of NOCAC respondents that received emergency assistance for utilities, had a child enrolled in our Head Start program and/or utilized our Publicly Funded Childcare services.

Focusing on NOCAC's mission, planning, developing and coordinating programs and services designed to combat problems of poverty and to seek the elimination of the conditions of poverty as they affect the residents of the counties we serve, we have developed new programs that include the Financial Empowerment Program (FEP) which is designed to increase the financial health and stability of low-income families. We have recognized the need to do more than satisfy short-term, emergency needs by providing services that focus on long-term outcomes to decrease our clients' dependence on social services. Programs like FEP represent the next step toward achieving the mission of this agency.

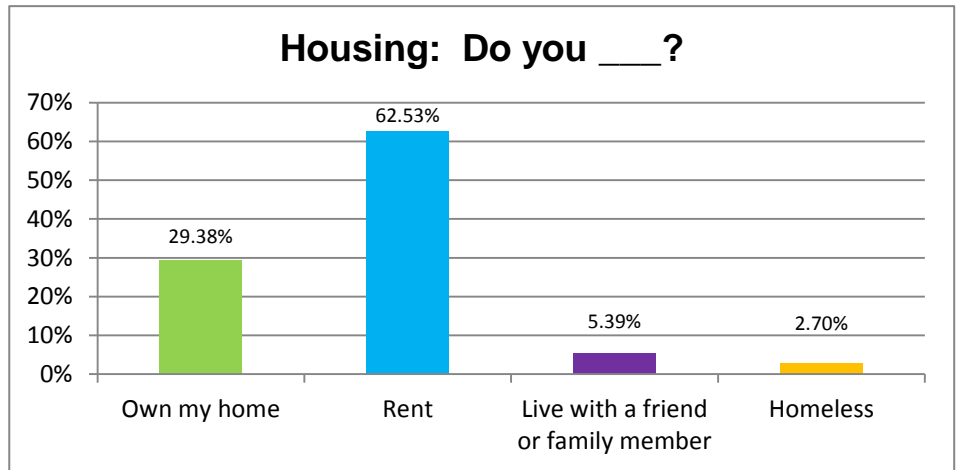
Housing Data

Housing Status

The majority (62.53%) of NOCAC respondents reported renting their home. Only 29.38% indicated that they owned their home. Additionally, 5.39% of respondents reported living with a friend or family member and 2.7% self-identified as being homeless. Compared to

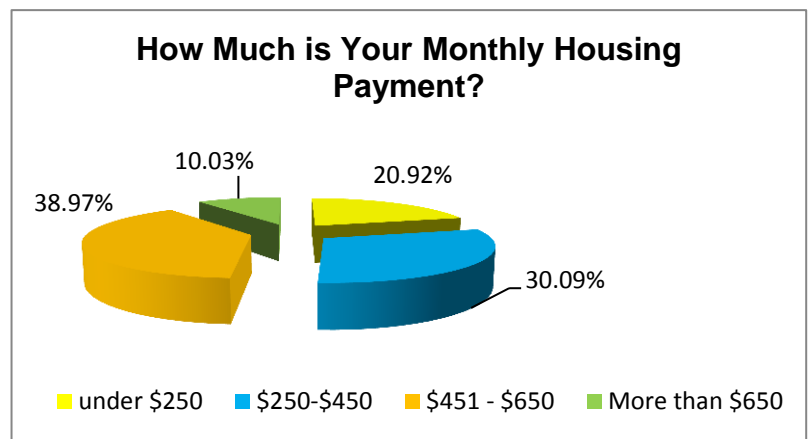
national data collected by Prosperity NOW (formerly the Corporation for Enterprise Development); the percentage of NOCAC respondents that rent their home (62.53%) inversely reflects the percentage of Ohioans that own their home (65.4%) (2017). Further, Prosperity NOW reports that 46% of renters are cost-burdened, meaning that they pay more than

30% of their income on housing and subsequently may have difficulty affording other basic necessities including food, clothing, medical care or transportation. Given the large percentage of NOCAC respondents that reported renting their homes, it is likely that the percentage of cost-burdened renters in our service area is much more significant.



Housing Costs

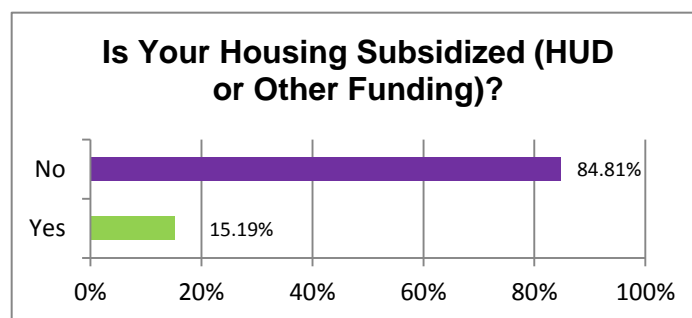
NOCAC respondents were asked to report the amount of their monthly housing payment (rent or mortgage) and 20.92% of those surveyed indicated that they pay less than \$250 per month for housing. Just over 30 percent of respondents (30.09%) reported having a monthly housing payment of \$250-\$450, 38.97% reported a payment of \$451-\$650 and 10.03% of NOCAC clients indicated paying more than \$650 per month for housing. 7.42% of those surveyed chose not to answer this question.



Housing Data

Subsidized Housing

The majority of survey respondents (84.81%) reported not receiving a subsidy for housing while 15.19% indicated that their housing is subsidized. Of the total 377 NOCAC respondents, 15 chose not to answer this question (4%). Given the high percentage of respondents that reported not receiving a housing subsidy, the nature of the emergency services that NOCAC provides; which includes rental assistance, and the number of respondents that skipped the question (in a yes or no format), it is possible that the word *subsidized* was not clearly understood.



Housing Maintenance

Referencing the current state of housing, NOCAC survey respondents were asked to identify any repairs that are needed by themselves. More than half of those surveyed (51.90%) reported that they did not have any home repair needs. For those that identified a need for home repairs, 26.24% selected window

I Am in Need of the Following Home Repairs:		
Answer Choices	Number of Responses	Percentage of Responses
Window Replacement	90	26.24%
Roof Repair/Replacement	60	17.49%
Furnace Repair	33	9.62%
Water Heater	17	4.96%
Electrical Repair	43	12.54%
Insulation	54	15.74%
Handicap Accessibility	10	2.92%
Plumbing	47	13.70%
I Do Not Have Any Home Repair Needs	178	51.90%
Other Health or Safety Issues	26	7.58%

replacement followed by roof repair/replacement at 17.49%. Insulation was reported by 15.74% of respondents, 13.70% identified plumbing, and 12.54% cited electrical repair. The remaining 17.5% of clients selected furnace repair (9.62%), water heater repair (4.96%), and handicap accessibility (2.92%) respectively.

Moreover, 7.58% of respondents had other concerns that included: black mold; water damage/leaks; landlords not facilitating necessary repairs; pipes; drywall; not having a furnace; and interior/exterior doors. One respondent reported that his home needed to be torn down and rebuilt. It is important to note that respondents were able to select all that apply and it is likely that one home required multiple repairs. In the City of Defiance, the only two stipulations for housing units are water and electricity. As a result many low-income rentals in Defiance as well as in other locations may be in a state of disrepair; unless it is HUD subsidized housing; which requires a higher degree of repair and inspection.

Number of Moves

NOCAC survey respondents were asked to report how many times they have moved in the last year and 67.30% indicated that they had not moved. Nearly one in five (19.89%) indicated having moved once in the last 12 months, 7.08% cited having moved twice and 5.72% reported moving three times or more.

Housing Data

Summary of Findings

As previously stated, the number of survey respondents that reported renting their home (62.53%) inversely reflects the Ohio average of homeownership (65.4%). This is alarming as Prosperity NOW (formerly the Corporation for Enterprise Development) stated that 46% of renters statewide are cost-burdened, meaning they spend more than 30% of their income on housing. Given the high percentage of NOCAC renters, it is likely that the number of clients that are cost-burdened is much higher.

Further, nearly 70% of those surveyed (69.60%) indicated that they pay up to \$450 per month for housing. In this area, given the shortage of rental properties and the relatively high average cost of a rental (\$657), it is likely that many of our clients receive housing assistance. However, our survey data is contradictory with 84.81% of survey respondents reporting that they did not receive a housing subsidy. This information suggests that survey respondents may not have understood the definition of the word *subsidy* in the context of the question.

When asked about household repairs, nearly 52% of respondents (51.90%) reported having no home repair needs. Of those that did identify needs, the most common responses had to do with making their home more energy efficient (i.e. window replacement, roof repair/replacement and insulation). This is not unexpected as the number of NOCAC clients receiving utility assistance and utilizing the Weatherization Assistance program is continuous with a lengthy waiting list for Weatherization assistance.

Regarding the number of survey respondents had experienced in the last twelve months, 67.30% reported that they had not moved. Nearly one in five (19.89%) indicated having moved once in the last 12 months; 7.08% cited having moved twice; 5.72% reported moving three times or more. Based on this data, it is apparent that the majority of survey respondents remained in their homes and nearly half of them required a wide range of repairs varying in scope and severity.

As an agency, this information underscores a need to not only develop additional partnerships with local landlords. Once again, the community needs assessment suggests a more strategic focus on long-term client outcomes like increasing the quality of housing to achieve our organizational mandate of eliminating the conditions of poverty in the communities we serve.

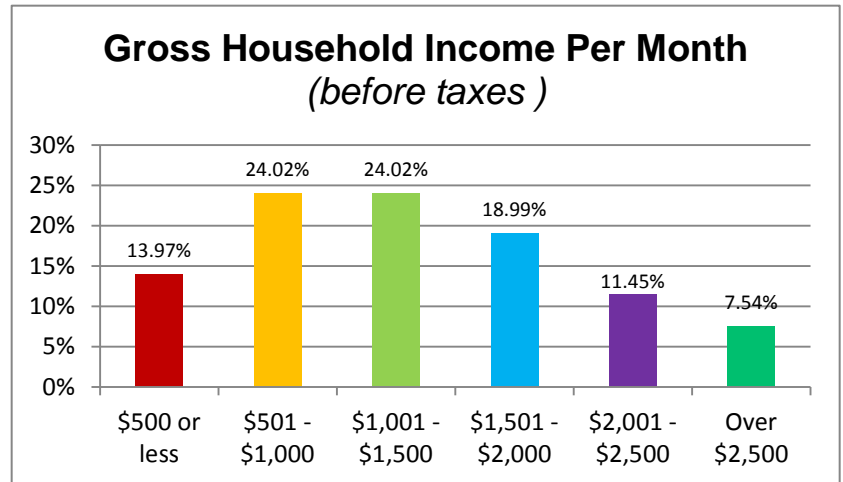
Moving forward, it would be advantageous to have housing data defined by County in addition to the entire service area information this survey presents.

Financial Profile

Gross Monthly Income (GMI)

The majority (95%) of total needs assessment respondents reported gross monthly income (GMI). This year, 14% identified having GMI of \$500 or less before taxes. Further, 48% of those surveyed reported a GMI of \$501 – \$1,500; 24% (\$501-1,000); and 24% (\$1,000 - \$1,500) respectively. Nearly one in 5 (19%) reported gross monthly income of \$1,501 - \$2,000; 11% reported GMI of \$2,001 - \$2,500 with 7.5% of respondents reporting GMI over \$2,500.

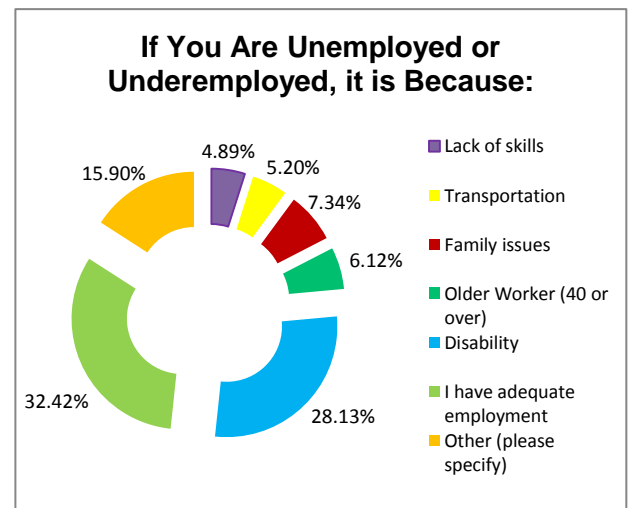
Per this information, it is likely that those with a GMI of \$500 (14%) or less may be the same respondents that reported public assistance (5.24%), unemployment (3.84%), or child support (12%) as their source of monthly income. Understanding that the maximum Social Security Income (SSI) benefit is \$735 for an individual or \$1,103 for an individual with an eligible spouse, it is also likely that respondents with a GMI of \$501- \$1,500 are the same as those that reported Social Security Income (SSI) (13.42%) or Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) (24.38%) or part-time employment (14.52%) as their source of monthly income. Subsequently, it is likely that the remaining 37.5% of respondents that reported GMI of \$1,501 - \$2,500+, are those that identified full-time employment (33.97%) or retirement/pension (4.11%) as their source of monthly income.



NOTE: Respondents were given the opportunity to select multiple sources of monthly income. Additional statistical analysis will be facilitated as future community needs assessment data becomes available.

Unemployed or Underemployed

The largest percentage of survey respondents (32.42%) reported having adequate employment. Survey respondents that reported a disability as the cause of unemployment or underemployment constituted 28.13% of respondents followed by: family issues (7.89%); being an older worker (40 years of age or older) (6.12%); transportation (5.20%); and lack of skills (4.89%). Nearly one third of respondents reported other concerns (15.9%) or skipped the question (13.2%). Among the situations specified by respondents were retirement, medical conditions, being a stay-at-home mother, being a student; and not wanting to work with people.

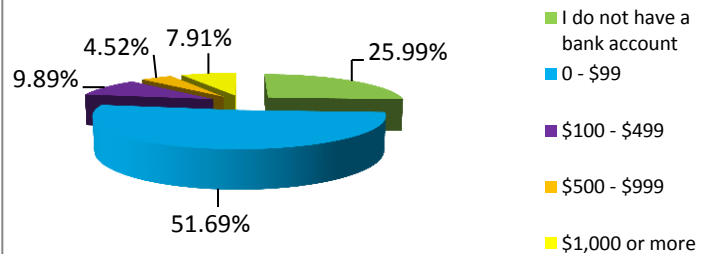


Financial Profile

Bank Account & Balance

94% of survey respondents (354) answered this question. The majority (77%) of respondents reported either not having a bank account (26%) or having a balance of less than \$99 (51.7%) respectively. Nearly 10% of respondents reported a bank account balance of \$100 - \$499 (9.89%). Only 12.43% of respondents reported having a bank account balance of more than \$500 with 4.52% reporting \$500 - \$999 and 7.91% at \$1,000 or more.

If You Have a Bank Account, Is Your Savings Balance:



Credit/Debit Card

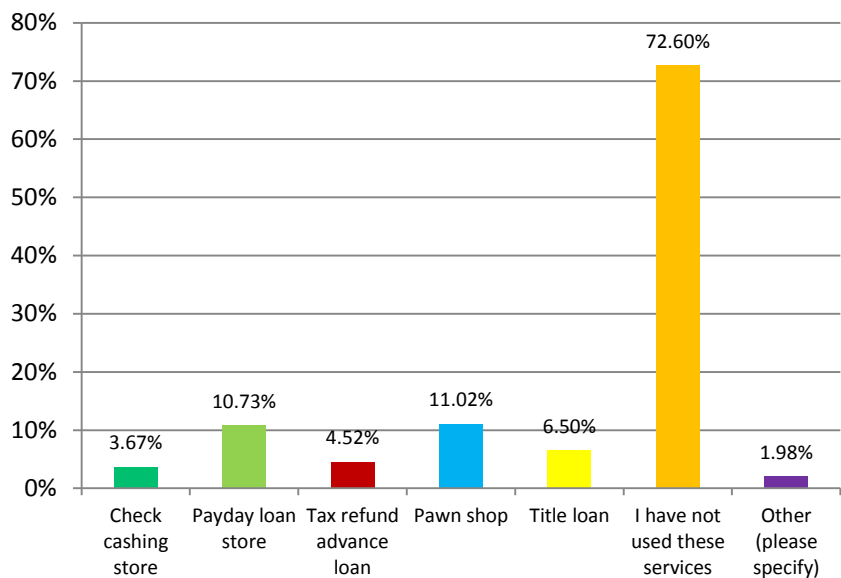
The majority (71%) of NOCAC survey respondents identified having a credit or debit card compared to 29% that reported not having one.

Check Cashing & Payday Loans

When asked to identify which types of financial services that NOCAC survey respondents had utilized over the course of the last calendar year, 72.60% reported not having used check cashing stores; payday loan stores; tax refund advances; pawn shops; or title loans. The number of respondents that reported using payday loan stores and pawn shops were nearly identical at 10.73% and 11.02% respectively. Less than 15% of total survey respondents reported having used check cashing (3.67%); tax refund advances (4.52%); and title loans (6.50%).

It is important to note that 6% of those surveyed chose not to identify the services they've used in the past year. Included in the Other (2%) category, respondents reported not having used any services, using credit cards, cashing their paychecks at Kroger, having food assistance and one respondent shared that they had closed their IRA account.

In the Past Year, Have You Used:



Financial Profile

IRA, 401(K) or Pension

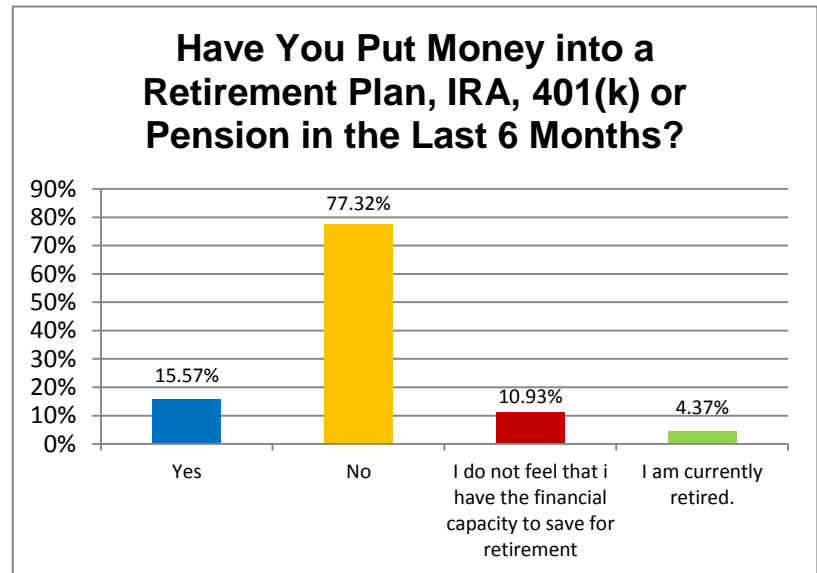
When asked if they had made a contribution to a retirement plan, IRA, 401(K) or pension, 77% of NOCAC survey respondents reported that they had not. Nearly 16% reported that they had made a qualifying contribution while 11% identified not having the financial capacity to save for retirement. Less than 5% reported currently being retired (4.73%).

Summary of Findings

With nearly 50 percent of survey respondents (48%) reporting a gross monthly income of \$501-\$1,500 per month, we can extrapolate the average wage of the respondents. For those reporting \$1,500 per month, it is likely that they make less than ten dollars per hour if working full-time (\$9.40 per hour). For clients earning \$1,000 per month, given the Ohio minimum wage of \$8.15 per hour, it is likely that these respondents are employed part-time (138 hours per month). At less than \$1,000 per month, it is reasonable to surmise that the source of income may not be employment. Agency support for those reporting a gross monthly income of \$501-\$1,500 may include skills training or education.

For respondents that cited a gross monthly income of more than \$1,500 (37.5%), the type of programmatic support may include learning how to budget, creating a spending plan or setting reasonable financial goals. This data clearly illustrates the need for varying levels of support to help respondents and their families become more financially stable. Regarding unemployment or underemployment, while 32.42% cited having adequate employment and 28.13% identified having a disability, the remaining 39.42% of respondents indicated needs that included: lack of skills (4.89%); transportation (5.20%); family issues (7.34%); being an older worker (6.12%); and the majority of the situations specified under *other*. It is important to note that NOCAC utilizes a network of other social service agencies and civic organizations to connect clients with the support they need. Subsequently, the need for meaningful, mutually-beneficial partnerships continues to grow.

Regarding savings accounts and balances, 26% of survey respondents indicated that they did not have a bank account and more than 50 percent (51.69%) reported having \$99 or less in their account. Further, 72.60% of those surveyed reported that they have not used payday loan services or other comparable products and while the majority is avoiding predatory financial practices, 71% identified as having a debit/credit card and 77% of NOCAC clients indicated that they had not made a contribution to an IRA, pension or 401(K) in the last six months. Clearly, there is a need for education and programming based on establishing positive money management habits and saving money. In fact, emerging research suggests that traditional supports (housing, food, etc.), while critical, are insufficient to help families stabilize their finances and advance economically¹.

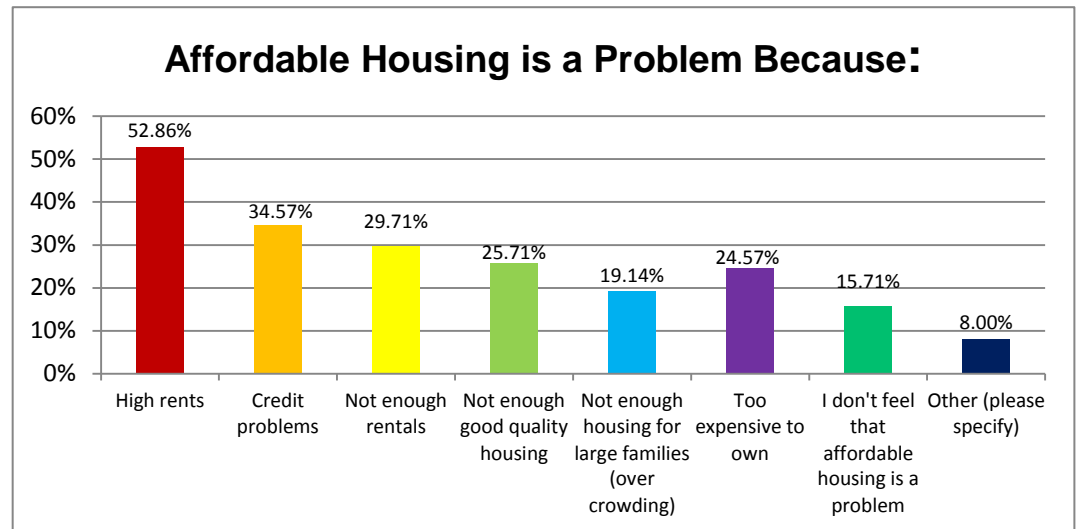


Community Assessment

Causes of Lack of Affordable Housing

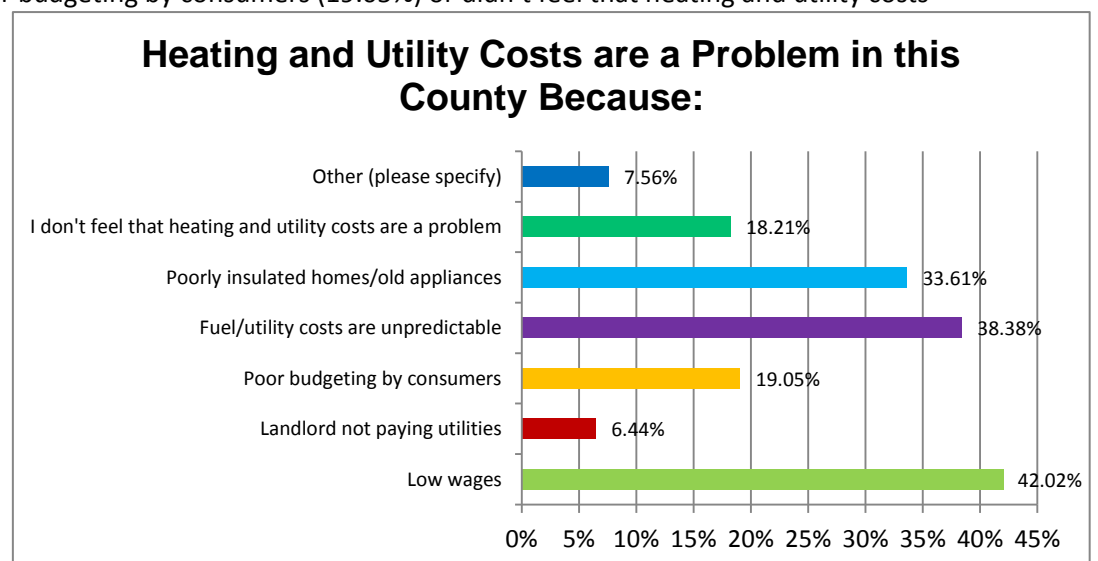
Regarding the issue of affordable housing, 52.86% of NOCAC survey respondents identified high rent as a barrier. Credit problems were a factor for 34.57% of respondents, 29.71% cited a lack of available rentals in the area, 25.71% reported a lack of quality rentals and 19.14% reported a

shortage of housing options for large families. Many respondents (24.57%) reported that renting was an option because of the costs associated with home ownership while 15.71% did not feel that affordable housing was a problem. Of the 8% of respondents that cited *other*, several mentioned rentals not allowing pets, poorly maintained rentals, local jobs don't pay enough to afford rent, and high utility costs.



Causes of High Heating & Utility Costs

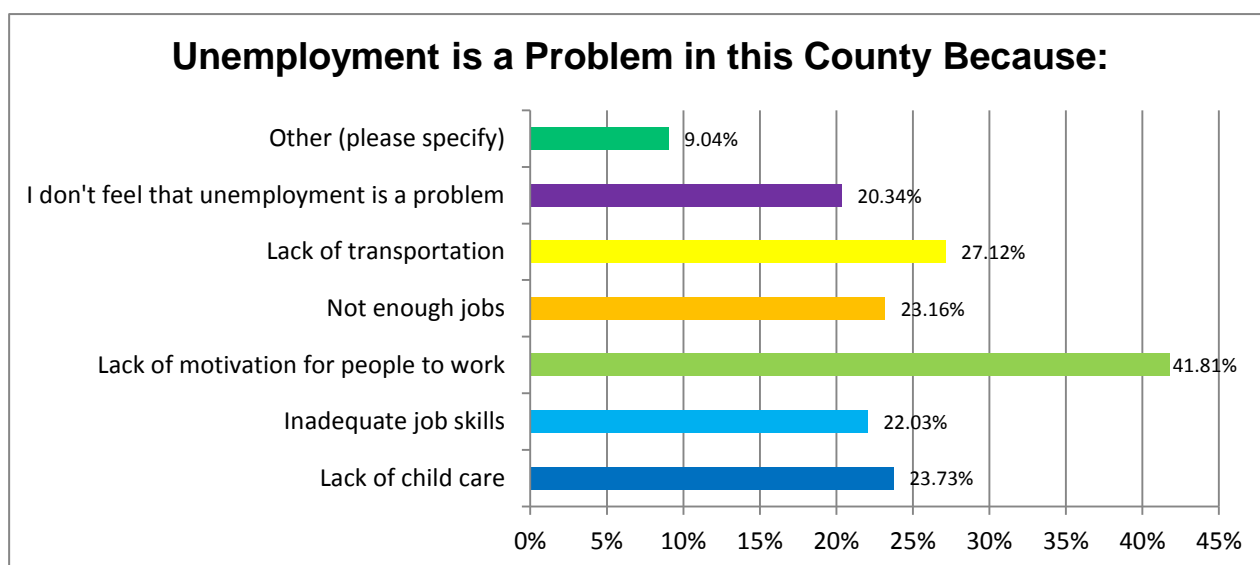
Community needs assessment respondents were asked to define why heating and utility costs are a problem in their County and nearly half of respondents reported low wages (42.02%). The unpredictability of fuel/utility costs was identified by 38.38% of respondents followed by those that reported having poorly insulated homes/old appliances (33.61%). A combined 37.26% of survey respondents cited poor budgeting by consumers (19.05%) or didn't feel that heating and utility costs were a problem (18.21%). Only 7.56% of the respondents cited other concerns, specifying: the high cost of water/sewage services; inability to afford energy efficient appliances; and not knowing enough to make a decision.



Community Assessment

Causes of Unemployment

NOCAC survey respondents were asked to evaluate unemployment in their County and a large number of respondents (41.81%) cited a lack of motivation to work being the biggest contributing factor to unemployment; 27.12% of respondents selected lack of transportation followed by lack of childcare (23.73%); not enough jobs (23.16%); inadequate job skills (22.03%) and 1 in 5 respondents reported that unemployment was not a problem in their County (20.34%). Finally, 9.02% of respondents identified other barriers to employment. These barriers included: being unable to pass a drug test; being disabled; and lack of jobs for people with felony convictions; low wages; and few jobs for immigrants; and the cost of childcare; and difficulty in finding trustworthy childcare providers.



Causes of Lack of Food

NOCAC clients were asked to assess their ability to ensure that their families are fed. More than half of survey respondents (54.62%) reported that feeding their family was not a problem. A third of NOCAC clients (33.89%) identified the high cost of feeding their family was the biggest barrier, 8.40% highlighted a lack of knowledge

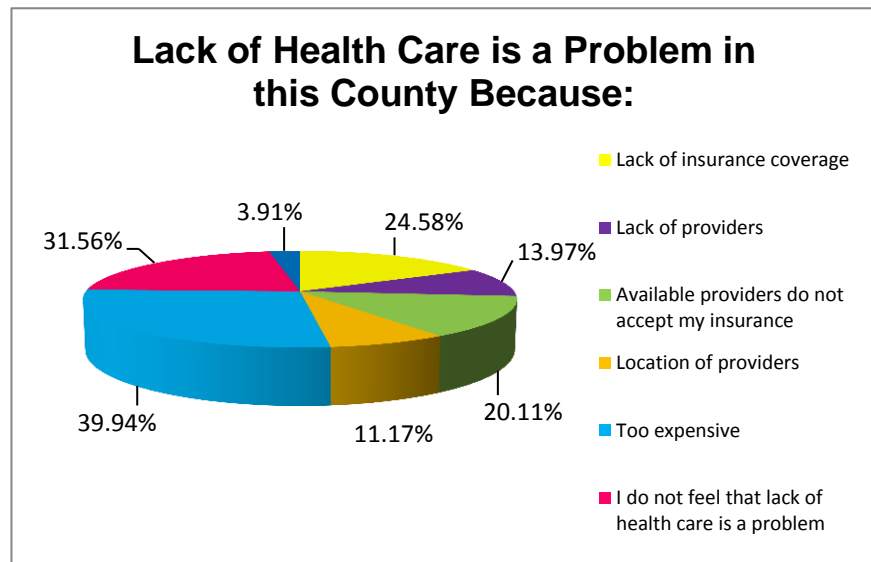
about food pantries and other local resources, 5.6% indicated a lack of transportation prohibited them from keeping their family fed. The remaining 6.44% reported other issues including: the cost of gasoline, lack of steady work, no knowledge of cooking, living alone, and the feasibility of \$16 of food assistance for two qualifying adults.

Feeding My Family Is A Problem Because:		
Answer Choices	Number of Responses	Percentage of Responses
Too expensive	121	33.89%
Affordable options are not located by my home	17	4.76%
Lack of Transportation	20	5.6%
Lack of knowledge about food pantries or other resources	30	8.40%
I do not feel feeding my family is a problem	195	54.62%
Other	23	6.44%

Community Assessment

Causes of Lack of Health Care

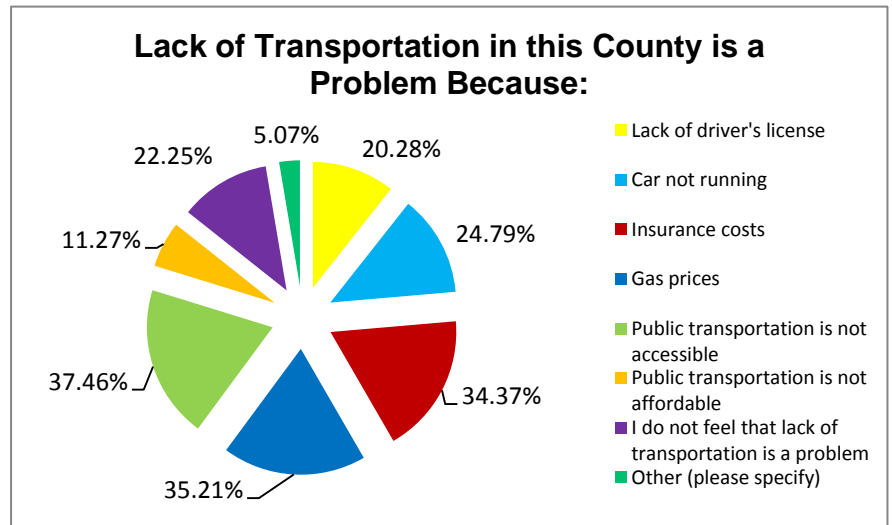
Addressing the lack of healthcare in their respective counties, 39.94% of survey respondents reported that health care is simply too expensive. Nearly one-third of respondents indicated that they did not feel that lack of health care was a problem. Roughly one-quarter of those surveyed (24.58%) identified a lack of insurance coverage while 20.11% reported that available providers do not accept their insurance. A slightly smaller percentage of respondents



(13.97%) indicated that a lack of providers is a contributing factor in the lack of available health care. 11.17% of respondents reported the location of providers was a problem and 3.91% highlighted other concerns including: gap areas in coverage even with insurance, disability not providing enough compensation to cover the costs of healthcare, employers not providing health insurance, not applicable and not being knowledgeable enough to answer the question.

Causes of Lack of Transportation

37.46% of survey respondents cited the inaccessibility of public transportation as a problem. 35.21% of respondents reported gas prices as being the biggest factor influencing a lack of transportation. A similar percentage (34.37%) identified insurance costs as a barrier to transportation. Nearly one in four respondents reported having a vehicle that is not running (24.79%); and 22.25% of respondents did not feel transportation is an issue in their County; 20.28% of those surveyed cited a lack of driver's license.



Regarding public transportation, 11.27% of respondents reported that it is unaffordable and 5.07% identified other concerns including: the selective availability of public transportation in rural areas; not having a vehicle; the high cost of vehicle repairs; the fees associated with license reinstatement; and not knowing enough about the topic to make an informed decision.

Community Assessment

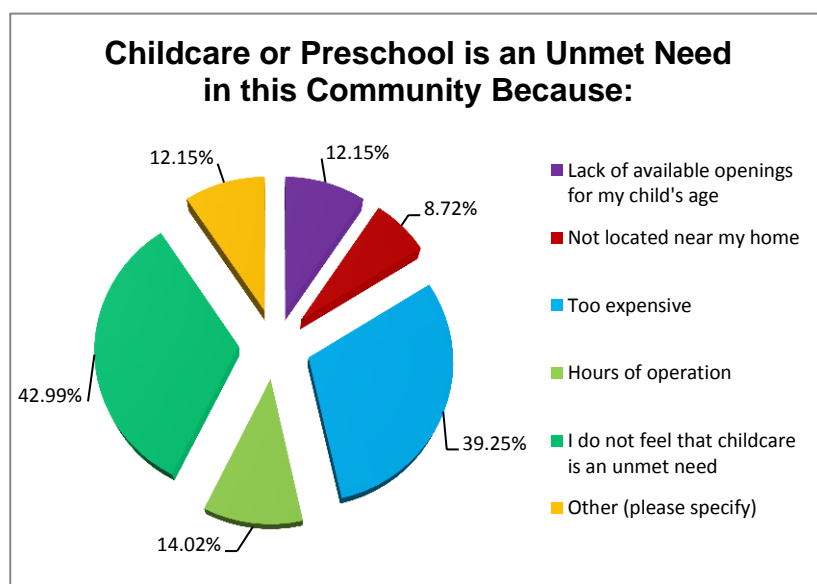
Causes of Lack of Post-Secondary Education & Training

Nearly half (46.20%) of all survey respondents reported that they did not feel that a lack of post-secondary education and training is a problem in their respective counties. Nearly thirty percent of respondents indicated that they were not aware of financial assistance options. More than twenty percent identified child care as a barrier while 22.22% reported anxiety related to going back to school. For 16.67% of clients, transportation was an issue and 8.19% reported the high cost of education; the location of educational opportunities; a lack of motivation; and difficulty balancing the demands of work and school.

Lack of Post-Secondary Education & Training in this County is a Problem Because:		
Answer Choices	Number of Responses	Percentage of Responses
Transportation	57	16.67%
Don't Know About Financial Assistance	101	29.53%
Child Care	77	22.51%
Anxiety Related to Going Back to School	76	22.22%
I Do Not Feel Lack of Post-Secondary Education & Training is a Problem	158	46.20%
Other	28	8.19%

Causes of Lack of Preschool & Childcare

39.25% of NOCAC survey respondents reported that preschool/childcare is too expensive. Hours of operation was identified by 14.02% of respondents as the biggest barrier to preschool/childcare. 12.15% cited lack of available openings for their child's age and the same percentage (12.15%) identified other concerns including: a need for daycare for disabled children; not being able to trust people with your children; hours of operation do not align with shift demands at work; and several indicated the question was not applicable because they lived alone or their children were grown.



Community Assessment

Causes of Lack of Mental Health Care

Asked to identify the factors in their respective counties that contribute to mental health care being problematic, 28.05% of NOCAC survey respondents cited a lack of insurance coverage; 21.25% reported a lack of mental health care providers; and 16.15% of respondents indicated that available providers do not accept their insurance.

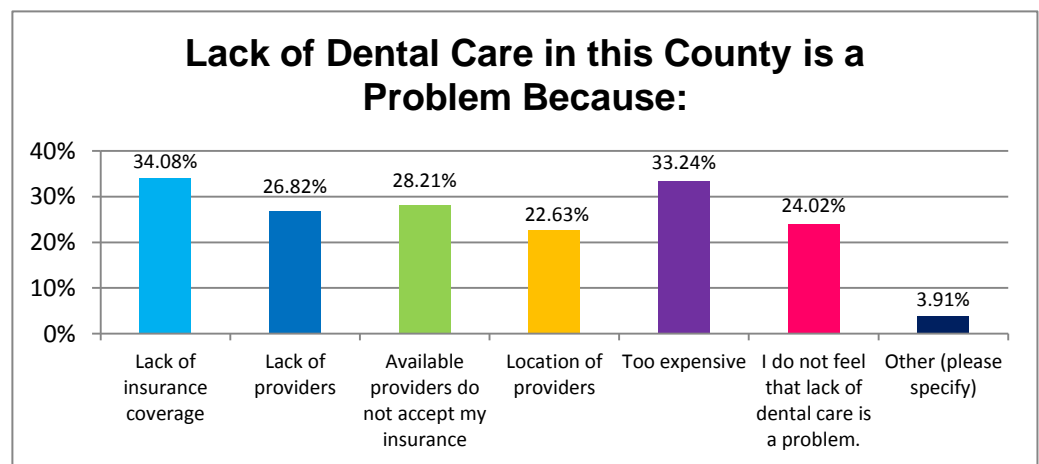
22.10% of respondents reported that mental health care was too expensive; and 7.37% highlighted additional factors including: the stigma of needing mental health care; mental health in general is not taken seriously; most do not feel the need to get mental health care and many were uncertain about the subject.

Lack of Mental Health Care in this County is a Problem Because:		
Answer Choices	Number of Responses	Percentage of Responses
Lack of Insurance Coverage	99	28.05%
Lack of Providers	75	21.25%
Available Providers do not Accept My Insurance	57	16.15%
Location of Providers	66	18.70%
Too Expensive	78	22.10%
I Do Not Feel Lack of Mental Health Care is a Problem	143	40.51%
Other	26	7.37%

40.51% of respondents did not feel that lack of mental health care was a problem. According to Mental Health America as reported in The State of Mental Health in American 2017, mental illness affects more than 40 million Americans and 56% of American adults suffering from mental illness did not receive treatment last year. In fact, Ohio is ranked #37 of 51, indicating a higher prevalence of mental illness and less access to care.

Causes of Lack of Dental Care

34.08% of NOCAC survey respondents cited a lack of dental insurance coverage; 26.82% identified a lack of providers; 28.21% reported that available providers did not accept their insurance; and 22.63% of respondents indicated that the location of providers was a barrier

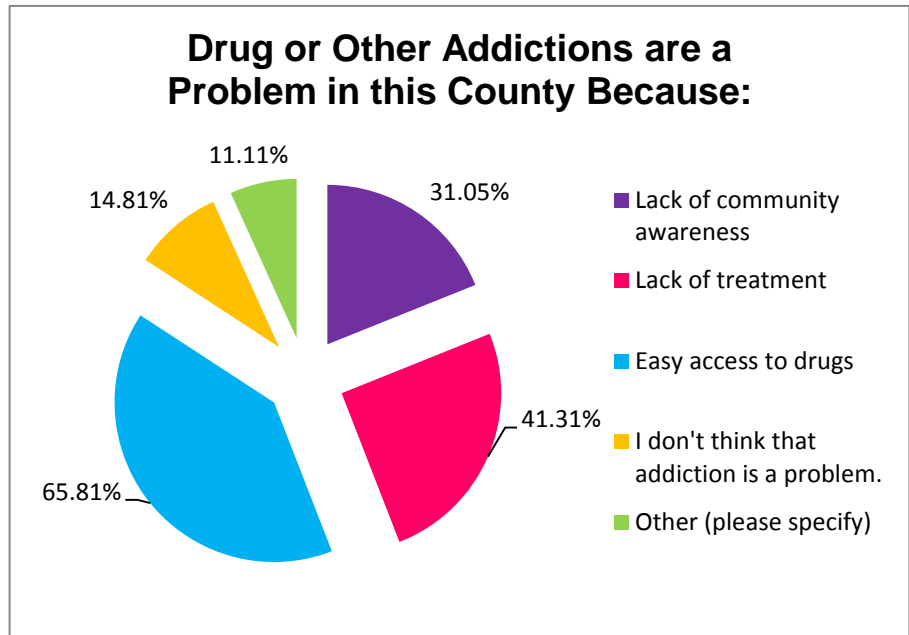


to dental care. 33.24% reported that dental care was too expensive; 24.02% indicated that there was not a lack of dental care in their County. 3.91% of respondents identified additional factors including: fear; long waiting lists; and a lack of Medicaid providers.

Community Assessment

Causes of Drug & Other Addictions

65.81% of survey respondents reported that easy access to drugs was the most significant factor in perpetuating the problem within their respective counties; 41.31% cited a lack of treatment; 31.05% identified a lack of community awareness; and 14.81% of clients did not think drugs and other addictions was 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. NOCAC survey respondents indicated a need for stricter penalties for offenders; that poverty and a lack of opportunities impact drug use/addiction; and more effective prevention programs were necessary.

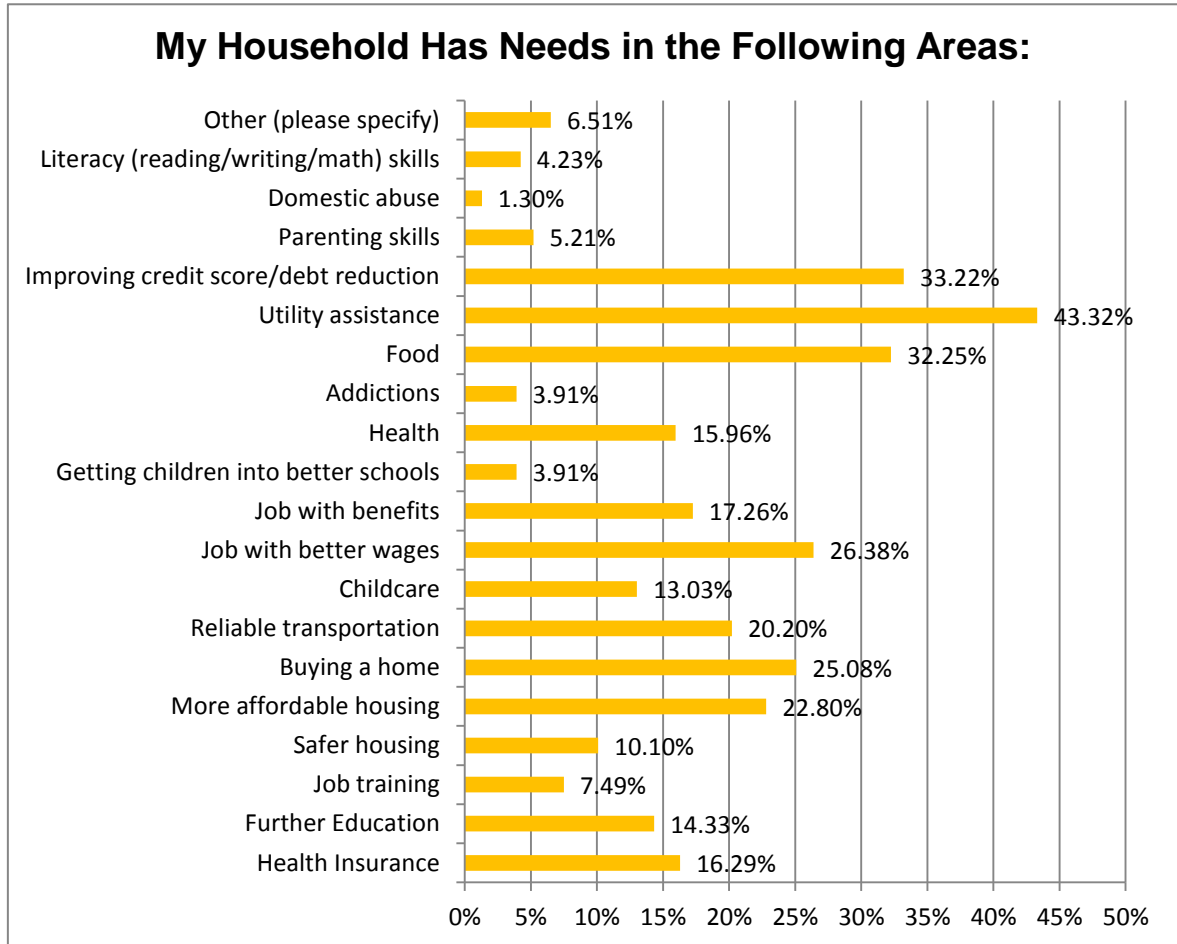


Household Needs

43.32% of NOCAC survey respondents reported a need for utility assistance; 33.22% identified a need for improving their credit score/debt reduction; and 32.25% cited a need for food assistance. 26.38% indicated a need for jobs with better wages; followed by: buying a home (25.08%); more affordable housing (22.80%); reliable transportation (20.20%); and a job with benefits (17.26%). Other identified household needs included: health insurance (16.29%); general health needs (15.96%); further education (14.33%); child care (13.03%); and safer housing (10.10%). Job training was identified by 7.49% of survey respondents; followed by: parenting skills (5.21%); literacy skills (4.23%); getting children into better schools (3.91%); and addiction support (3.91%). 1.3% of survey respondents cited domestic abuse support. 6.51% of respondents highlighted other needs including: housing/appliance repair; rental assistance; vehicle repair; and adoption assistance. 18.56% of NOCAC survey respondents chose not to answer this question.

Community Assessment

Household Needs (Continued)

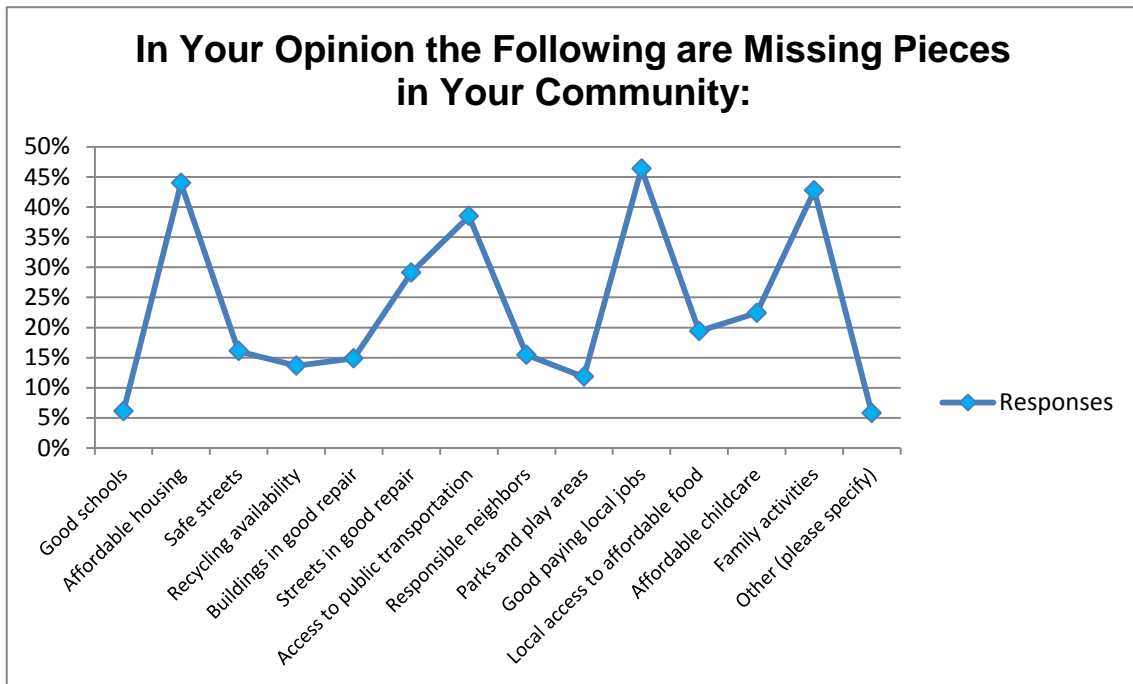


Community Assessment

Unmet Community Needs

46.36% of NOCAC survey respondents identified good paying local jobs as an unmet community need; 43.94% cited a need for affordable housing; and 42.73% of respondents indicated a need for more family activities. 38.48% of respondents indicated that access to public transportation is an unmet need followed by: street repair (29.09%); affordable childcare (22.42%); local access to affordable food (19.39%); safe streets (16.06%); and responsible neighbors (15.45%) respectively.

Additional community needs identified by NOCAC survey respondents included: building repair (14.85%); recycling availability (13.64%); parks and play areas (11.82%); and good schools (6.06%). 5.76% of survey respondents reported a variety of other needs such as: keeping addicts off the streets; garbage pick-up; activities for children/youth; more diverse job opportunities; lack of affordable legal services; and a public swimming pool. 14% of total survey respondents chose not to answer this question.



Community Assessment

Summary of Findings

52.86% of NOCAC survey respondents identified high rent as a barrier and 29.71% cited a lack of rentals; 25.71% reported a lack of quality rentals. This data suggests that because of the shortage of rental properties, you may pay more for a lower quality home. Among the additional issues identified by NOCAC survey respondents were poorly maintained rentals; high utility costs; and local jobs that didn't pay enough to afford rent.

42.02% of NOCAC clients that highlighted low wages as the cause for high heating/utility costs; and 38.38% cited the unpredictability of fuel/utility costs. 33.61% of survey respondents reported having poorly insulated homes/old appliances. Nearly 20 percent of respondents indicated poor budgeting by consumers; this data supports the need for basic financial skills.

The biggest barrier to employment as reported by NOCAC survey respondents was a lack of motivation to work (41.81%). This may be an opportunity to rejuvenate focus on longer term outcomes and provide programmatic opportunities to help engage and empower our consumers. While current NOCAC *Getting Ahead* offerings are generally successful, additional opportunities may be necessary to align strategic plan with the emerging needs evidenced by this data.

Reviewing the data addressing respondent's ability to ensure that their families are fed, 54.62% indicated that feeding their families was not a problem. This seems to contradict the 77.41% of respondents that reported receiving some form of food assistance. It is possible that, because of the food assistance respondents receive, keeping their families fed was not a problem. In addition, 33.89% identified cost as being prohibitive to feeding their family; once again, this may be related to the fact that more than 75 percent of clients surveyed received food assistance.

39.94% of survey respondents identified cost as the most significant barrier to health care coverage. Other concerns included a lack of providers; existing providers not willing to accept insurance; and the location of providers was counterproductive to receiving care. 24.58% of survey respondents indicated that they did not have health care coverage. This information reflects community issues as reported previously in the needs assessment including: lack of good paying jobs (or employers that provide health care coverage); and a lack of transportation.

On the subject of transportation, the lack of public transit was highlighted by 37.46% of survey respondents. Gas prices; insurance costs; and not having a valid driver's license were barriers to transportation. Recalling that nearly 50 percent of NOCAC survey respondents reported a gross monthly income of \$501-\$1,500; and the data-informed portrait of an average NOCAC survey respondent—being a single female with children in the household—and the likelihood that many of the survey respondents are cost-burdened renters, it is reasonable to suggest that reliable transportation may not be affordable. This lack of transportation (due to vehicle costs or maintenance) could have a negative impact on obtaining or maintaining employment.

Community Assessment

Summary of Findings *(Continued)*

16.67% of NOCAC survey respondents identified transportation as a barrier to post-secondary education or training. Similar themes continue to emerge as the data is analyzed including child care, cost and location. A lack of awareness of financial assistance options was identified by 29.53% of NOCAC survey respondents; and a lack of motivation was also mentioned with regard to post-secondary education and training.

In addition to the prohibitive cost of preschool/child care as reported by 39.25% of NOCAC survey respondents; child care facility hours of operation was also cited. The average respondent, the single mother with a predominantly low-paying job, may be required to work varying shifts as dictated by companies that hire for general labor. As a result, the standard 8AM – 5PM childcare schedule may not be suitable for working parents.

Perhaps the most significant data from the survey is that which relates to household and community needs. 43.32% of respondents reported a need for utility assistance; it is likely that this need will remain unchanged until the underlying issues that contribute to high utility costs and inability to afford utilities are addressed. Many of these issues are also identified by respondents themselves, including: improving credit score/debt reduction (33.33%); a job with better wages (26.38%); reliable transportation (20.20%); a job with benefits (17.26%); and furthering education (14.33%).

In conclusion, the NOCAC 2017 Community Needs Assessment provided insight into the lives of the low-to-moderate income families and established the groundwork for future data collection and programmatic development initiatives that will address the root causes of poverty rather than pacify the conditions of poverty that impact our clients and their families.

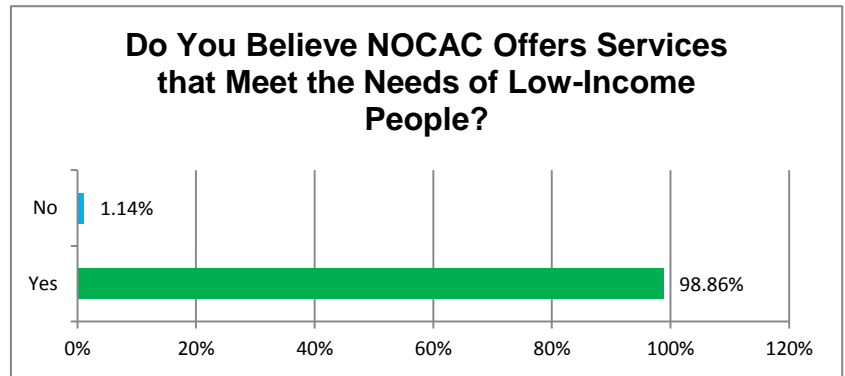
The interest of our clients in getting a higher paying job or a position with benefits, transportation and becoming financially competent, confident and capable with regard to improving credit score or reducing debt is promising. This illustrates the desire of our clients to not just survive but to thrive and inherently requires organizational adaptation to focus on transformational long-term outcomes versus the short-term, transactional nature of many of our current services. It is imperative to the achievement of our mission that we equip the families we serve with the tools and resources required to break the cycle of generational poverty, guard against situational poverty and move toward a more-fulfilling future rather than enable our clients to maintain socioeconomic homogeneity.

NOCAC Employee Survey

Meeting the Needs of the Community

NOCAC employees were asked to provide feedback regarding the efficiency of the agency in serving the needs of low-income individuals and families. The employee survey was made available electronically to each of NOCAC's 136 employees and 97 surveys were returned resulting in a response rate of 71%.

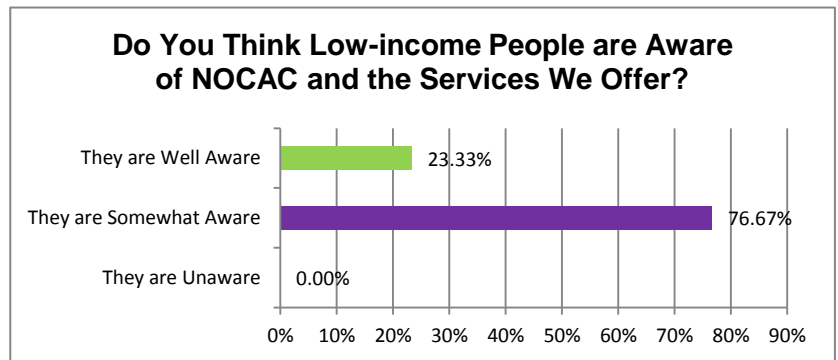
98.86% of employee respondents reported that the programs facilitated by NOCAC meet the needs of low-income individuals and families. 1.14% of respondents did not believe NOCAC services met the needs of low-income people. 9.27% of NOCAC employees surveyed skipped this question.



The additional comments provided by NOCAC employee survey respondents included: NOCAC has a variety of programs to offer and is a great place to work; we can always do more; NOCAC needs to expand and explore new grants/avenues to serve more; and NOCAC should start a transportation/taxi service for clients. One respondent identified that the agency *sometimes* meets the needs of low-income people with its programs and services.

Community Awareness of NOCAC

23.33% of NOCAC employee survey respondents indicated that they believed low-income people were well aware of NOCAC and the services provided. The remaining 76.67% of employees surveyed reported that low-income populations were somewhat aware of NOCAC and NOCAC services. 7% of total NOCAC employee respondents skipped the question. Additional feedback from NOCAC employee survey respondents highlighted the diversity of NOCAC services provided promoted individual program awareness with little knowledge of NOCAC as a whole; indicated geographic discrepancies in levels of awareness by County.



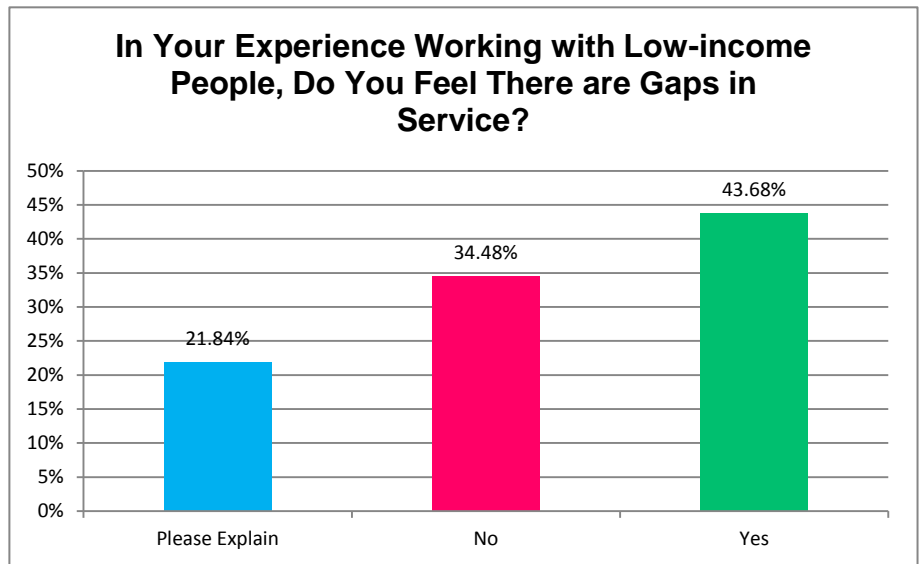
NOCAC Employee Survey

Gap Areas in Service among Low-Income People

43.68% of NOCAC employee survey respondents indicated that they felt service gaps existed in the community; 34.48% did not feel that gaps in service was a problem; and 10% of NOCAC employee survey respondents skipped this question. 21.84% of employee respondents opted to explain their feelings on gaps in service.

Of the NOCAC employee survey respondents that provided explanations on gaps in service

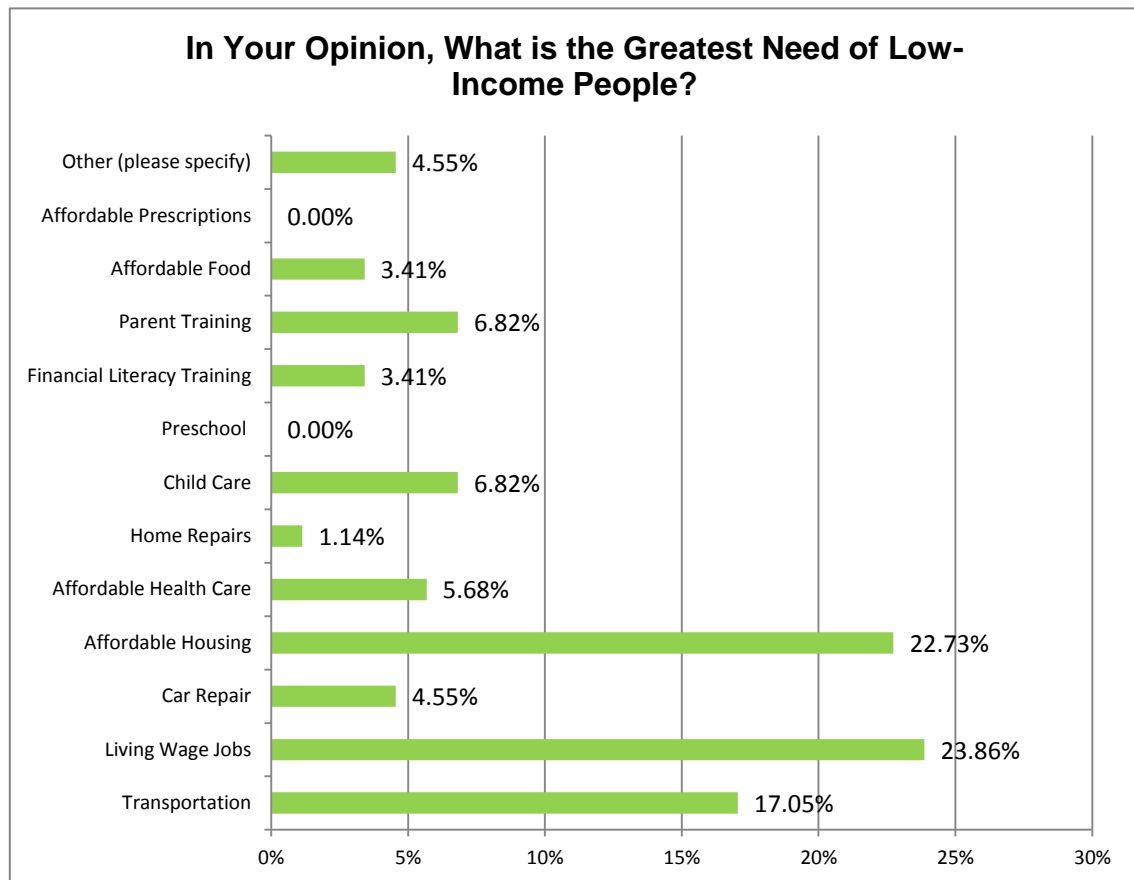
for low-income populations in the community, 42.1% identified transportation as a gap area. This is a recurring theme in the 2017 needs assessment and its implications impact food security, employment, access to health care, access to child care and education. 21% felt that additional efforts were needed to help clients become self-reliant and prepare them to successfully enter the job market; 10.52% of NOCAC employee survey respondents cited income guidelines preventing those within a few dollars of eligibility from getting the assistance they need. Communication between clients and the agency, specifically in the context of referral follow-up was also identified by 10.52% of NOCAC employee respondents. Other responses included: NOCAC employees being low-income and subsequently part of the agency's target audience; and NOCAC services enabling parents too much. On the subject of enabling parents, no context was given.



Greatest Needs of Low-Income Populations

NOCAC asked employees to identify the greatest needs of low-income populations. 23.86% of respondents cited living wage jobs; 22.73% identified affordable housing; and transportation (17.05%) respectively. The remaining 36% of employee responses included: child care (6.82%), parent training (6.82%), affordable health care (5.68%) and car repairs (4.55%). Financial literacy training and affordable food were both identified by 3.41% of NOCAC employee survey respondents. 4.55% of survey respondents provided additional feedback including: transportation; affordable housing; child care; and achieving/maintaining self-sufficiency through employment supports.

NOCAC Employee Survey

Greatest Needs of Low-Income Populations *(Continued)***Summary of Findings**

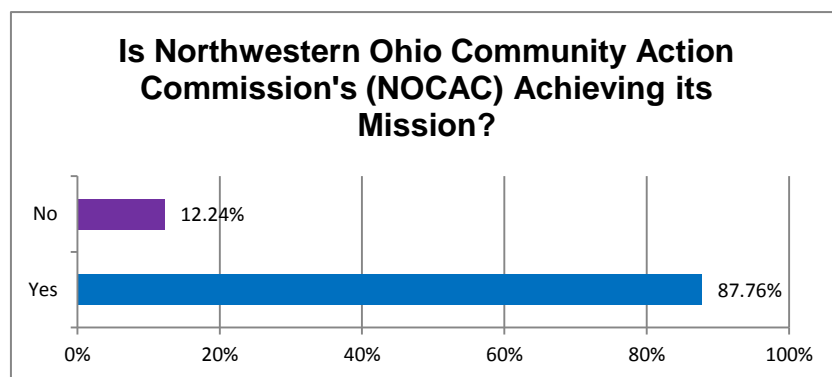
98.86% of NOCAC employee survey respondents indicated that NOCAC services meet the needs of low-income populations and all employee survey respondents cited some level of organizational awareness in the communities we serve. The most significant data is the identification of needs as reported by consumers versus staff. On the subject of living wage jobs, 26.38% of consumer respondents reported this as the greatest need compared to 23.86% of NOCAC employee survey respondents; 22.80% of consumer respondents cited affordable housing as a significant need and 22.73% of NOCAC employee respondents felt similarly. Regarding the need for transportation, 20.20% of consumer respondents and 17.05% of NOCAC employee respondents indicated that the rural nature of our jurisdiction necessitates access to reliable transportation. The implications of this data are promising as it illustrates the extent to which NOCAC employees are connected to the communities we serve and the congruence of the needs assessed by consumers and NOCAC employees can prove beneficial in determining the direction for NOCAC program development and community engagement strategy.

Community Partner Survey

Achieving NOCAC's Mission

The final component of NOCAC's 2017 Community Needs Assessment included a survey distributed to NOCAC community partners. Of the **217** surveys distributed, **49** were returned resulting in a response rate of 22.6%.

87.76% of NOCAC community partner survey respondents reported that NOCAC is achieving its mission, "to plan, develop, and coordinate programs and services designed to combat the problems of poverty and seek the elimination of the conditions of poverty as they affect the residents of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Van Wert, and Williams Counties." 12.24% of survey respondents indicated that additional work is required and provided feedback included below.



These explanations suggest that poverty is a natural component of our society and in a broader sense, a cultural construct that continues to grow. Further, a differentiation is made between poverty and generational poverty

Is NOCAC Achieving its Mission: Community Partner Responses	
Response	Details
To some extent	To some extent. I am not sure the mission statement is possible. Combatting the problems of poverty is a very overarching issue and one that is tremendously difficult to do. Seeking to eliminate conditions of poverty really is an effect of our society. However, the effort to help those in need due to poverty is a calling that I believe should be applauded. Those in poverty do need assistance to help them to help themselves. NOCAC certainly strives to complete this task and for that I congratulate all of you who put in the efforts!
To the letter	I believe it does reach your mission almost to the letter. I would be concerned about trying to program people out of poverty; removing poverty is a cultural thing in large part, it would be almost impossible to impact this except with very long-term programming.
No	The poverty in this area is growing in addition to being generational

with the former, more specifically, being situational poverty. While these topics will continue to influence agency strategic planning efforts, this information, perhaps most effectively, illustrates a complex awareness of poverty and its subsequent implications on our organizational initiatives to achieve our mission.

According to Urban Ventures, situational poverty is generally caused by a sudden crisis or loss and is often temporary whereas generational poverty is defined as a family having lived in poverty for at least two generations⁶

Community Partner Survey

NOCAC Program Performance (Part I)

NOCAC community partners were asked rate the performance of the agency in 14 programmatic areas based on their knowledge and experience using a five point scale. The scale ranged from '1' (Needs Improvement) to '5' (Performs Well). An additional option was added to indicate limited knowledge on the subject (N/A).

For the sake of data analysis, the programmatic areas of focus have been broken down into two groups of seven programs. The first group contains Fiscal Controls, Communication with the Public, Board Engagement, Head Start, Ohio Benefit Bank Tax Clinics, Summer Food Service Program, and Financial Empowerment. On the subject of fiscal controls, nearly 50 percent of survey respondents (47.83%) reported limited knowledge on the subject; 39.13% rated fiscal controls a 4 or higher. Communication with the public scored well with 74.47% rating a 4 or higher; 12.77% indicated that our current communication operations are meeting a need; 12.77% of respondents rated NOCAC's efforts a 2 or below.

On the subject of board engagement, the majority of NOCAC community partners (63.04%) reported having limited knowledge while 36.96% rated board engagement a 3 or higher. NOCAC's Head Start program performed very well with 85.1% providing a rating of 3 or higher; 10.64% of community partner survey respondents indicated limited knowledge on the topic. NOCAC's tax preparation services through the Ohio Benefit Bank was rated a 4 or better by 71.36% of community partner respondents; 61.70% reported that the agency's summer foods program performed well (a rating of '5').

Addressing the financial empowerment services NOCAC offers, which includes *Getting Ahead*, financial coaching, financial literacy workshops and the IDA (matched savings) program, 61.7% of survey respondents rated the program a 4 or higher with an additional 14.89% indicating that NOCAC financial empowerment services were meeting a need in the community.

NOCAC Program Performance Part I						
Programmatic Area	1 – Needs Improvement	2	3 – Meeting a Need	4	5 – Performs Well	N/A
<i>Fiscal Controls</i>	2.17%	0%	10.87%	17.39%	21.74%	47.83%
<i>Communication with the Public</i>	8.51%	4.26%	12.77%	34.04%	40.43%	0%
<i>Board Engagement</i>	0%	0%	15.22%	13.04%	8.70%	63.04%
<i>Head Start/Early Childhood Education</i>	4.26%	0%	10.64%	31.91%	42.55%	10.64%
<i>Tax Preparation (OBB)</i>	0%	2.13%	8.51%	23.40%	48.94%	17.02%
<i>Summer Food Service Program</i>	2.13%	0%	10.64%	17.02%	61.70%	8.51%
<i>Financial Empowerment Program</i>	6.38%	6.38%	14.89%	17.02%	44.68%	10.64%

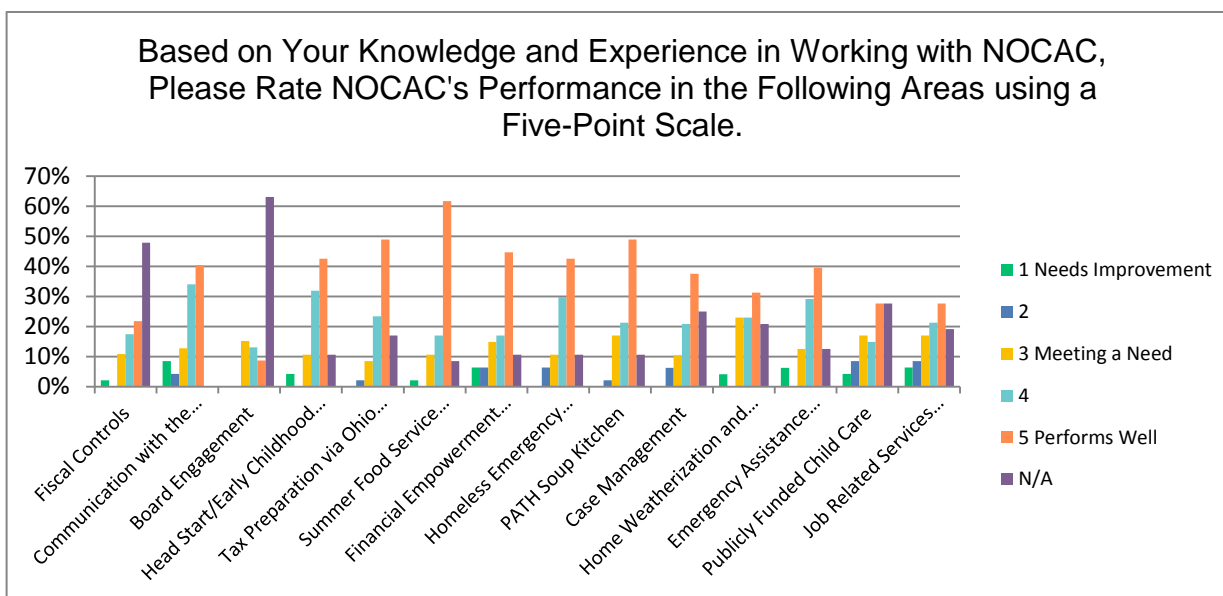
Community Partner Survey

NOCAC Program Performance (Part II)

The second set of NOCAC programs surveyed for performance include: Homeless Emergency Shelter, PATH Soup Kitchen, Case Management, Weatherization/Elderly Home Repair, Emergency Assistance, Publicly Funded Child Care, and Job-Related Services respectively.

72.34% of NOCAC community partner respondents rated NOCAC's homeless emergency housing and shelter program at least a 4 on the five point scale; 70.22% of respondents rated the performance of the PATH Center's soup kitchen services a 4 or higher. Other NOCAC programs that scored well (a rating of 4 or higher) include: Case Management (58.33%); Weatherization (54.17%); and Emergency Assistance (68.75%). 59.57% of community partners survey respondents rated Publicly Funded Child Care a 3 or better; 27.66% indicated having limited knowledge of the services. 48.94% of NOCAC community partner respondents rated job-related services (referrals, transportation and clothing) a 4 or better.

NOCAC Program Performance Part I						
Programmatic Area	1 – Needs Improvement	2	3 – Meeting a Need	4	5 – Performs Well	N/A
Homeless Emergency Shelter & Housing	0%	6.38%	10.64%	29.79%	42.55%	10.64%
PATH Soup Kitchen	0%	2.13%	17.02%	21.28%	48.94%	10.64%
Case Management	0%	6.25%	10.42%	20.83%	37.50%	25%
Weatherization/Elderly Home Repair	4.17%	0%	22.92%	22.92%	31.25%	20.83%
Emergency Assistance (HEAP, HEAP-E, PPIP+, Summer Cooling, etc.)	6.25%	0%	12.50%	29.17%	39.58%	12.50%
Publicly Funded Child Care	4.26%	8.51%	17.02%	14.89%	27.66%	27.66%
Job-Related Services (Referrals, Transportation, Clothing)	6.38%	8.51%	17.02%	21.28%	27.66%	19.15%

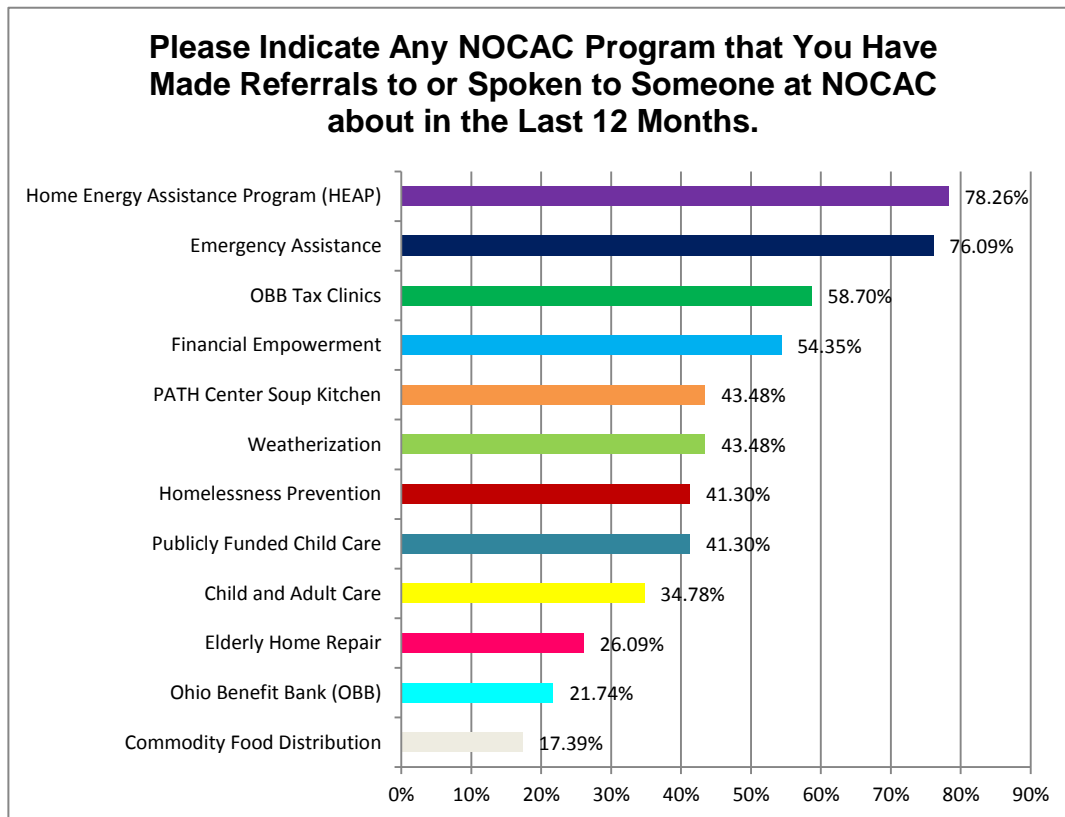


Community Partner Survey

NOCAC Program Referrals

78.26% of NOCAC community partner survey respondents identified NOCAC emergency assistance as the program, to which, the most referrals are made; 76.09% cited the Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP); and 58.70% identified the free tax clinics offered through the Ohio Benefit Bank (OBB). 54.35% of community partner survey respondents indicated that the most referrals were made to NOCAC's Financial Empowerment Program (FEP).

43.48% of survey respondents identified the PATH Center Soup Kitchen; Weatherization (43.48%); Homelessness Prevention (41.30%); Publicly Funded Child Care (41.30%); Child and Adult Care (34.78%); Elderly Home Repair (26.09%); Ohio Benefit Bank (OBB) (21.74%); and Commodity Food Distribution (17.39%).



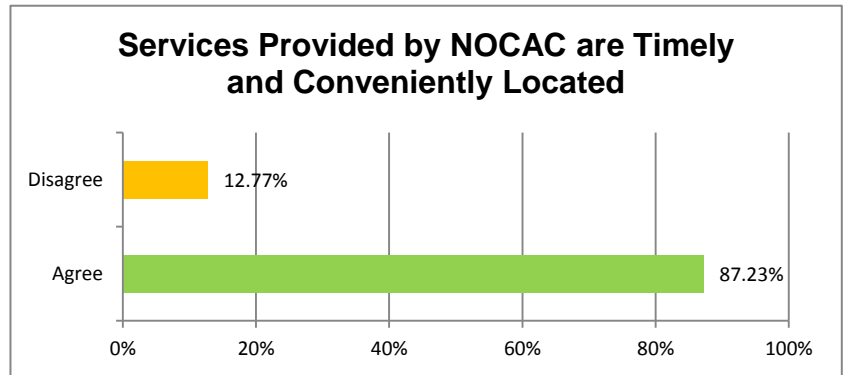
Knowledge and Professionalism of NOCAC Staff

97.92% of community partner survey respondents indicated that NOCAC employees were knowledgeable and maintained a high level of professionalism; 2.08% disagreed. A single survey respondent cited limited staff knowledge for areas outside of Defiance; another suggested additional training to familiarize staff with services beyond their specific programmatic focus.

Community Partner Survey

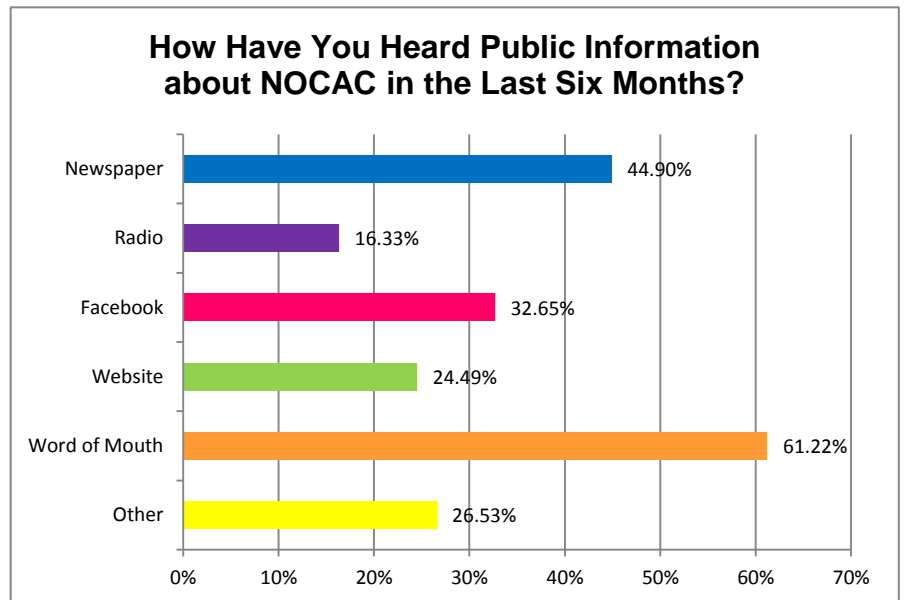
Timeliness and Convenience of NOCAC Services

87.23% of community partner survey respondents indicated that NOCAC services were both timely and convenient; 12.77% differed in opinion. 10.6% of respondents provided additional feedback concerning inaccessibility of transportation; not offering the same services in all of the NOCAC service area; and not having enough case worker/case management staff to serve consumers.



Agency Visibility

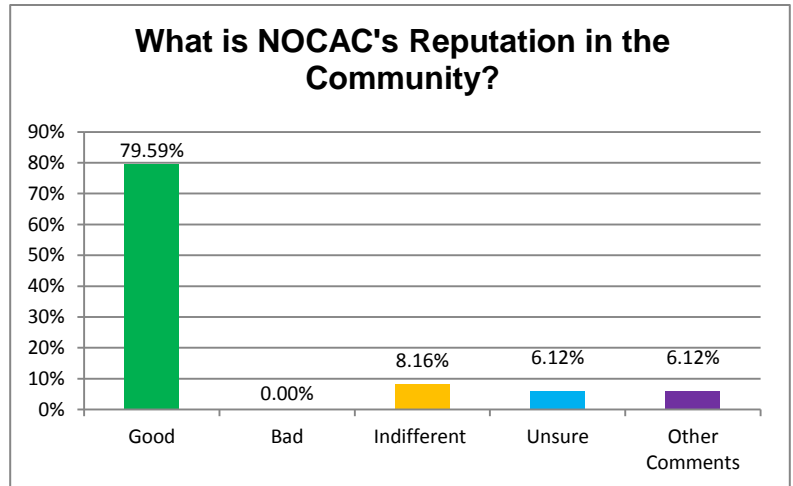
61.22% of community partner survey respondents identified word-of-mouth as their principle source of agency related information followed by: Newspapers (44.90%); Facebook (32.65%); the agency website (24.49%); and radio (16.33%). 26.53% of responses identified other means including: social services networking meetings by County; flyers placed on community message boards; and print resources such as flyers, newsletters and brochures. Three community partner respondents indicated that they had not heard any agency specific public information ever.



Community Partner Survey

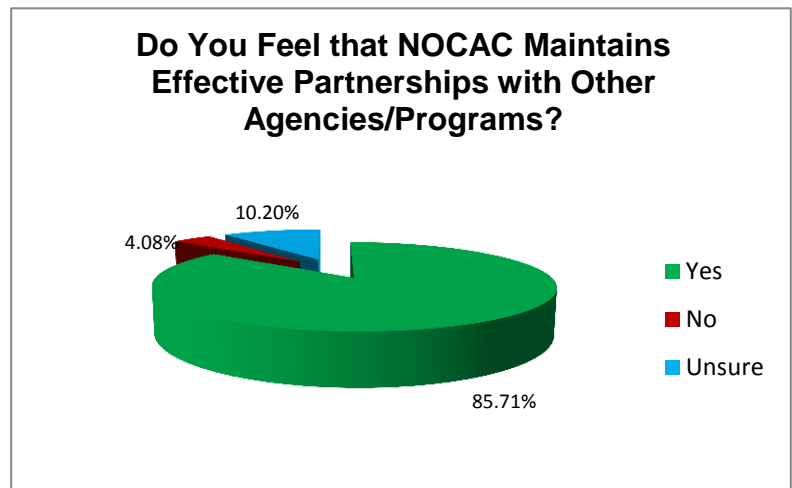
NOCAC's Reputation in the Community

79.59% of community partner survey respondents identified the agency as having a good reputation in Northwest Ohio; 8.16% of respondents reported indifference; and 6.12% were unsure. Additionally, 6.12% of survey respondents provided comments which suggested that while the community may be familiar with the programs and services NOCAC provides, few are aware that NOCAC is not a government agency. Two community partners felt that while the agency has a positive reputation; it is difficult to get appointments because of the new scheduling system; and staffing inconsistencies. To that end, one partner indicated a minimum of 15 consumers that arrived for an appointment using the new scheduling system only to find that the community office was closed for the day.



NOCAC Partnership Effectiveness

85.71% of NOCAC community partner survey respondents reported that NOCAC does maintain effective partnerships; 4.08% indicated that agency partnerships were not effective; 10.20% of respondents were unsure. Of the 49 community partners that responded to the NOCAC community partner survey, two provided additional feedback calling for less competitiveness and more cooperation with others; and additional assistance for senior citizens.



Community Partner Survey

Prospective Collaborations/Initiatives

22.44% of community partner survey respondents provided feedback when asked to identify opportunities for NOCAC to collaborate with other agencies or take a greater role in local initiatives. Of the 11 total responses received, 27% (3 partners) were unsure or did not have any relevant suggestions to share. The 8 remaining responses (listed below) highlight opportunities to increase the scope of NOCAC's programmatic impact and engage with a variety of civic organizations.

Are There Collaborations/Initiatives in Which You Believe NOCAC Should Play a Greater Role?	
Response Rate: 22.44%	Community Partner Responses
Response 1	NOCAC is a hub of the community with regards to helping facilitate or collaboration with various other agencies.
Response 2	At some point in time we would like to add NOCAC budgeting/financial empowerment programs as a requirement for some of our work required participants as they would be able to continue to help our customers towards self-sufficiency. This information would have to be collaboration and tracked for FNS purposes as well as sanctions/penalties per the SNAP manual.
Response 3	Better collaboration with area schools, potentially facilitated through the NWOESC
Response 4	Bring financial programs to Williams County
Response 5	Be a speaker to local veteran, fraternal, social, church organizations that will allow you a few moments to meet and greet with them on their turf
Response 6	No
Response 7	Dream Center!
Response 8	No
Response 9	Unsure
Response 10	Safe/affordable housing and transportation for low income households
Response 11	I can't think of any area NOCAC hasn't already touched.

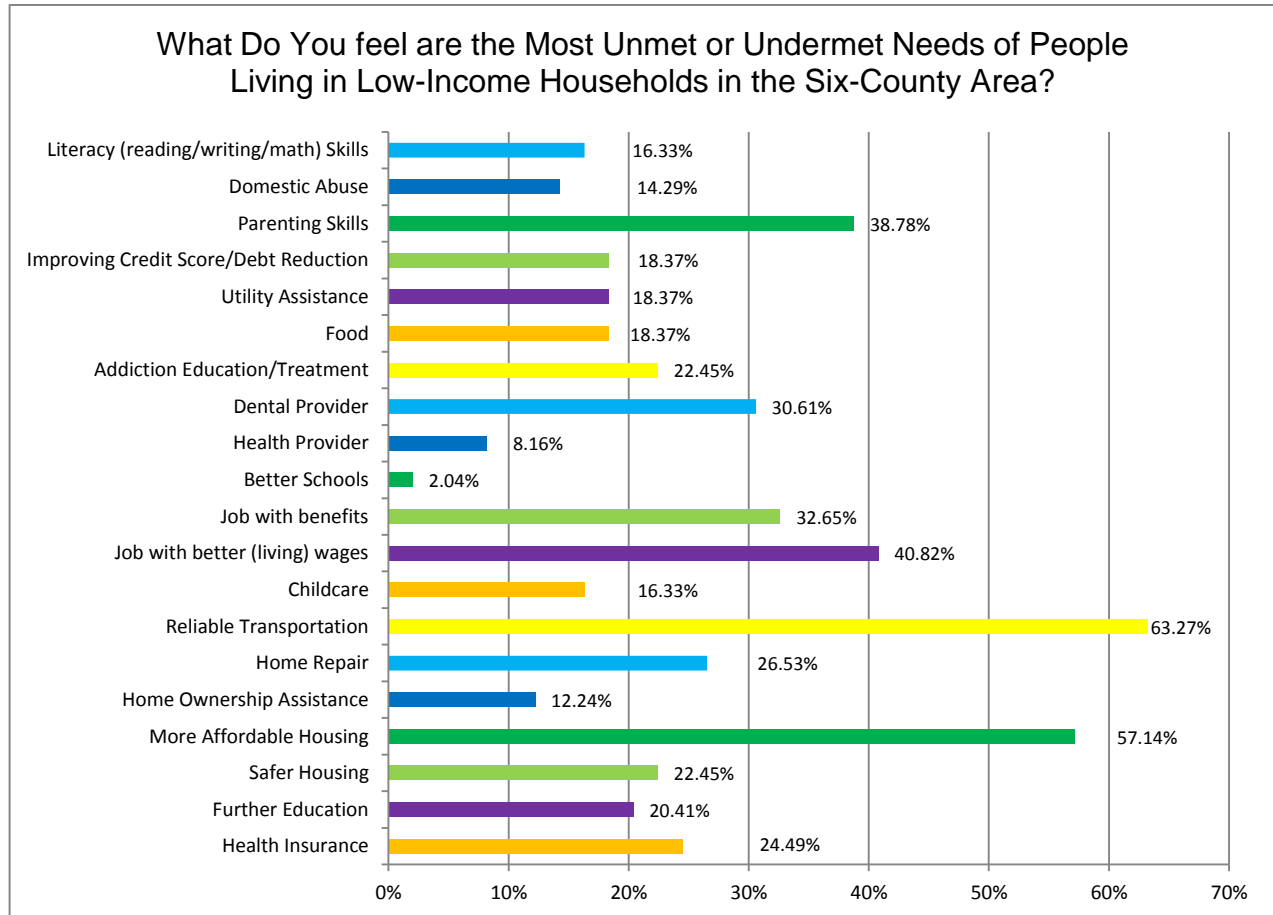
Most Unmet/Under-Met Needs in the Community

63.27% of community partner survey respondents identified reliable transportation as the most unmet or under-met need in the community; followed by: affordable housing (57.14%); and jobs with better (living) wages (40.82%). These three needs—affordable housing, reliable transportation and better paying jobs—were also identified by NOCAC employee and consumer survey respondents as the most significant community needs.

Additional needs identified by community partner survey respondents include: parenting skills (38.78%); jobs with benefits (32.65%); having a local dental provider (30.61%); home repair (26.53%); and health insurance (24.49%). 22.45% of respondents cited safer housing and addiction education/treatment, respectively; 20.41% identified further education; and 18.37% reported improving credit score/reducing debt; utility assistance; and food. Additional needs identified by survey respondents included: literacy skills (16.33%); child care (16.33%); domestic abuse (14.29%); home ownership assistance (12.24%); health care provider (8.16%); and better schools (2.04%).

Community Partner Survey

Most Unmet/Under-Met Needs in the Community *(Continued)*



Community Partner Survey

Most Unmet/Under-Met Needs in the Community *(Continued)*

While 100% of community partner survey respondents completed the question regarding unmet or under-met needs in our community. 14.29% of respondents (7 partners) provided additional feedback (listed below).

What Are the Most Unmet or Under-Met Needs of People Living in Low-Income Households in the Six-County Area?	
Additional Comments by Community Partners	
Response 1	I think there is access to healthcare, but the healthcare itself doesn't cover some of the necessities causing people to essentially be working uninsured. Also, there seems to be a need for additional housing units, always a need for reliable transportation to persons to get to work and childcare is costly and difficult to find at times.
Response 2	Very little coordinated effort for ex-offenders especially sex offenders
Response 3	Help to pay burial costs for family members of low income individuals. Homelessness
Response 4	Before and after school childcare
Response 5	Hoarding issues addressed
Response 6	Transportation - especially in Paulding

What Should NOCAC Do Differently?

20.40% of community partner survey respondents provided feedback when asked to identify what NOCAC can do differently in the future. Of the 10 total responses received, 2 respondents (20%) were unsure or did not have any relevant information to share. The 8 remaining responses are listed below.

What Should NOCAC Do Differently (Programs/Operations) in the Next Few Years?	
Response Rate: 20.40%	Community Partner Responses
Response 1	Develop sound communication practices with area schools and with local government agencies to better communicate the services provided through NOCAC.
Response 2	Use separate FPL for senior citizens
Response 3	Advertise various programming to the public.
Response 4	Expand transitional living and subsidized housing for underemployed or persons with mental health or addiction issues trying to get back on their feet
Response 5	Unknown
Response 6	Unsure
Response 7	Expand services for the children from low-income households
Response 8	I would love to see the Head Start buses used as some sort of low-income/elderly/disabled public transportation
Response 9	I would love to see programs expand, but I know that would take additional funding that is not available at the moment.
Response 10	Look into public transportation. Connect with the community.

Community Partner Survey

New Programmatic Services/Areas

22.44% of community partner survey respondents provided feedback when asked to identify new programmatic areas/services NOCAC should explore. Of the 10 total responses received, 3 respondents (27%) were unsure or did not have any relevant information to share. The 8 remaining responses are listed below.

Are There Any New Programmatic Areas/Services that You Believe NOCAC Should Explore?	
Response Rate:	Community Partner Responses
Response 1	Transportation, babysitting for people in drug treatment
Response 2	Help to pay burial costs for family members of low income individuals. Homelessness
Response 3	None that I am aware of.
Response 4	Keep invested with other agencies through networking that is a key for referrals!
Response 5	Rental assistance on a monthly basis. Say, helping with 10% of monthly rent for 6 months to qualifying families to help them get settled. Moving is so costly!
Response 6	Uncertain
Response 7	TRANSPORTATION, additional housing and shelter for those in need, maybe in other counties
Response 8	Unsure
Response 9	transportation services
Response 10	I would love to see the Head Start buses used as some sort of low-income/elderly/disabled public transportation
Response 11	Maybe work with Northwest State or area manufacturers for skilled workforce training to help those at PATH Center and others find jobs that pay better and offer benefits to help.

Future Issues/Impact on NOCAC, Clients

36.73% of community partner survey respondents provided feedback when asked to identify the issues that they felt will impact NOCAC and its consumers in the future. Survey respondents provided 18 responses, in which they address social and political influences that have the potential to impact funding; program availability; and the emerging needs of low-income populations. (See chart on the next page).

Community Partner Survey

Future Issues/Impact on NOCAC, Clients *(Continued)*

What Do You See as Issues that will Likely Impact NOCAC or Low-Income Consumers (Clients) in Northwestern Ohio in the Future?	
Response Rate: 36.73%	Community Partner Responses
Response 1	High utility cost
Response 2	HIV/AIDS and other transmittable diseases due to the heroin epidemic
Response 3	Rising rents and utility costs especially water shortages of affordable housing
Response 4	Free/discounted medical care/availability-as of July 1, 2018, no new enrollments will be taken for Medicaid Expansion. Individuals currently enrolled will be "grandfathered" in. If there are any breaks in benefits they would become ineligible. This is going to be devastating to those currently in receipt and often this low income population doesn't follow up right away and do have lapses of coverage due to not receiving mail in time or moving. There is a drug epidemic currently and this will be devastating to this population getting the help they need successfully.
Response 5	Health care and job skill development. Continue efforts to those for whom services are provided to become educated about the needs of employers and how to develop their skills to better themselves. Depending upon the unique circumstances of those people impacted, sometimes they just don't know how to improve their condition. They need to break the poverty cycle. To do that they need to know how.
Response 6	For factories to survive, they need to bring in a workforce from outside this geographic area, those folks are going to come with unique needs
Response 7	Watching closely to see what the president's budget ultimately ends up being. I would hate to see most of your programs eliminated, as he is proposing.
Response 8	Housing
Response 9	Faith Based organizations that may compete for funds. I read the article in the paper about the "Dream House". If I wasn't familiar with NOCAC I would have thought nothing was available in Defiance for low income families in need.
Response 10	Changes to the Affordable Care Act and more low-income losing healthcare because of the loss of the expanded Medicaid program
Response 11	Availability of funding is always an issue. Less and less availability of affordable housing in the region. Rent is very high to being with, and then people have to have a deposit on top of that as well. It's impossible for many families in our region to get ahead when rent is so unaffordable.
Response 12	The President Donald Trump and all the cutbacks he is making!
Response 13	Lack of a stable home environment- lack of parenting skills- teens with no purpose- drug abuse-
Response 14	Transportation, housing, healthcare
Response 15	Unsure
Response 16	Addiction
Response 17	I would love to see the Head Start buses used as some sort of low-income/elderly/disabled public transportation. As you notice reliable transportation is a HUGE block.
Response 18	Transportation being a barrier to employment for many.

Community Partner Survey

Summary of Findings

The most compelling data collected by the community partner needs assessment was that regarding the most unmet or under-met needs in the community. Surprisingly, the most significant needs identified among NOCAC consumers, NOCAC employees, and community partners surveyed are the same but not necessarily in the same order: 1) affordable housing 2) reliable transportation and 3) jobs that pay a better (living) wage.

While these needs may not directly relate to the programs/services currently facilitated by NOCAC, this data does represent an opportunity to evaluate the feasibility of supportive programs and collaborative partnerships. As political interference continues to impact state and federal grant funding, investigation into partnership and programming may be necessary as a means to develop and sustain a successful organizational development strategy.

While the vast majority of NOCAC community partners indicated that the agency is achieving its mission (87.76%); agency partnerships are effective (85.71%); the organization's reputation in the community is positive (79.59%); and NOCAC employees are knowledgeable (97.92%); they also identified several opportunities for growth.

On the topic of organizational visibility in the community, while 61.22% of community partner survey respondents identified word-of-mouth as their principle source of public information about NOCAC; the most surprising data identified alternative means of accessing relevant information: social service networking meetings by County (26.53%); print resources (26.53%). To that end, this data could be used to support a more aggressive-yet-multifaceted approach to advertising agency services using existing mediums (i.e. social media marketing or more prominent roles with regard to networking meetings).

Finally, NOCAC community partner survey respondents suggested a variety of opportunities to expand existing programs to increase scope and impact. One such example was using our existing fleet of buses to provide transportation over the summer months, or collaborating with other agencies to provide more supports to ex-offenders or paying final expenses for a low-income family after a loved one has passed. While these suggestions may not be feasible by themselves, when combined with the social and political elements affecting our target audience, community partners, agency funding and program availability, it certainly provides the basis for further discourse, feasibility testing and a starting point for future strategic planning efforts.

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