NOCAC
Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission

HELPING PEOPLE, CHANGING LIVES

Community Needs Assessment

2024-2026

Serving Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Van Wert & Williams Counties

The Promise of Community Action

Community Action changes people's lives, embodies the spirit of hope, improves communities, and makes America a better place to live.
We care about the entire community, and we are dedicated to helping people help themselves and each other.

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Introduction

The 2024 Community Needs Assessment by the Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission (NOCAC) reflects the organization's deep commitment to understanding and addressing the evolving needs of the Northwestern Ohio community. With a mission to "minimize the effects of poverty by connecting individuals to opportunities and resources that support a secure future," NOCAC gathered extensive input from residents across its six-county service area, resulting in 715 survey responses—a considerable increase from the 107 responses in the previous 2021-2023 assessment. This enhanced engagement provides a more comprehensive understanding of the socioeconomic challenges faced by community members, particularly those related to housing, childcare, healthcare, transportation, and financial stability.

Guided by a vision of building "a culture that supports opportunities for all people to thrive; builds strong, resilient neighborhoods; and ensures a more equitable community," NOCAC has grounded this assessment in its core values. These include treating people with dignity and respect, maintaining a steadfast commitment to addressing critical needs, fostering innovation to address poverty, and upholding integrity in all interactions.

NOCAC's motto, "Helping People, Changing Lives," captures the essence of its programs, which served over 5,500 low-income individuals in 2024. Key initiatives include Head Start & Early Head Start, Emergency Services, The PATH Center (an emergency shelter and soup kitchen), Home Weatherization Assistance & Repair Programs, Publicly Funded Childcare, Homeless Prevention Services, and a Financial Opportunity Center®. By connecting families and individuals to vital resources, NOCAC continues to empower community members and drive positive change across the region.

This assessment will enable NOCAC to refine and adapt its programs to meet emerging needs effectively, ensuring that resources align with community priorities and NOCAC's mission of building a more secure and equitable future for all.

Executive Summary

Background

This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the Northwestern Ohio Community Needs Assessment for 2024. The Community Needs Assessment was conducted April 1, 2024 through June 28, 2024. The data collected offers valuable insights into the demographics, socio-economic status, and community needs of the region. A total of 715 respondents participated in the survey, providing information on various aspects such as age, gender, race, education, income, employment, and household composition. This report highlights key findings, trends, and forecasts based on the survey results.

Methodology

Data was collected through surveys and focus groups conducted in each of the six counties serviced by Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission. Data was compared to other reports such as the State of Poverty report and community health assessments.

Summary of Findings

<u>Surveys</u>

Three different surveys were administered targeting board members and community partners, employees of Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission and community members. Surveys were distributed by email, flyers and social media.

Top 3 Needs Identified Via Surveys

- <u>Affordable Housing</u>: A recurring theme is the urgent need for affordable, safe, and accessible housing. Many respondents struggle to find stable living conditions due to high rent and lack of availability.

- <u>Employment and Vocational Training</u>**:** There is a high demand for job-related training programs, including skilled trades, digital literacy, and career counseling. Vocational education is viewed as essential for improving job prospects.

- <u>Food Security</u>**:** Food insecurity is a significant concern, with many families struggling to afford groceries, compounded by the inaccessibility of food pantries during working hours.

<u>Focus Groups</u>

The focus groups used to assess the needs of the community were local housing coalition groups. These groups were used due to the accessibility to a variety of community stakeholders that work with the disadvantaged population. The Housing Coordinator and Director of Community Services attended the quarterly meetings in April and asked "What are the top three areas of concern or need in your community?" followed by open discussions that focused on the cause of each need and brainstorming solutions.

Top 3 Needs Identified Via Focus Groups

- <u>Affordable Housing and Transitional Support</u>: Affordable housing is a critical need for low-income individuals, with a shortage of HUD Section 8 vouchers and insufficient properties being developed. Expanding affordable housing options and increasing voucher availability are essential to reduce housing instability. Transitional housing and more shelters are also needed to support those experiencing homelessness, providing temporary relief and pathways to permanent housing.

- Transportation: Five of the six counties served lack adequate public transportation, creating barriers for low-income individuals to access jobs, healthcare, and essential services. The high cost of owning and maintaining vehicles further exacerbates this issue. Expanding public transit options and exploring alternatives like rideshare programs or transportation vouchers can help bridge the transportation gap and improve mobility.

- Mental Health Support: Affordable mental health services are vital, especially for low-income individuals facing increased stress and trauma. Expanding resources for counseling, crisis intervention, and outreach programs is necessary to address this need. Community education and reducing stigma around mental health can encourage more individuals to seek help and promote overall well-being.

Methodology

Surveys

Survey Design

A mixed-method approach was employed, combining quantitative (structured questions with multiple-choice or Likert-scale responses) and qualitative (open-ended questions) techniques. The survey was distributed through several channels:

- Online surveys using the platform SurveyMonkey for broader reach.

- Paper surveys distributed at community outreach offices to ensure inclusivity for individuals with limited internet access.

- In-person interviews conducted with individuals facing barriers such as literacy or digital access.

Administration/Analysis of Surveys

1. Survey Administration
   - Distribution: Surveys were distributed online, via email, social media, and through community organizations. Paper surveys were also available at community outreach offices, and in-person interviews were conducted for individuals without internet access.
   - Timing: The survey was open for 6-8 weeks, with reminders sent to encourage participation.

2. Response Collection

   - Online Responses: Automatically recorded in a secure database.
   - Paper Responses: Manually entered by staff for consistency.
   - Interview Data: Transcribed and entered into the database for analysis.

3. Data Cleaning

- Verification: Incomplete or duplicate responses were removed.
- Anonymization: Personal data was removed to ensure confidentiality.

4. Survey Analysis

- Quantitative Analysis: Descriptive statistics and cross-tabulations were used to summarize data and explore relationships between demographics and needs.
- Qualitative Analysis: Open-ended responses were coded for common themes, and personal stories provided deeper insights.

5. Validation

- Cross-Check: Survey results were compared with secondary data (like census information) to ensure accuracy.
- Community Feedback: Preliminary findings were reviewed by local stakeholders for accuracy.

6. Reporting

- Key Findings: Results were summarized in a clear, actionable report with charts and graphs.
- Recommendations: Based on the analysis, strategic recommendations were made to address key issues.

County Population Overview

Defiance County

Defiance County, Ohio, has a population of 38,286 residents as reported in the 2020 Decennial Census. The county's employment rate is 61.4%, indicating that 38.6% of the labor force is either unemployed or not actively seeking work. The economy is supported by 816 employer establishments, leading to a median household income of $69,302, slightly above the Ohio state median of $65,720. Income disparities persist, with married-couple families earning a median of $95,295 compared to a median income of $38,042 for nonfamily households.

The county's poverty rate stands at 10.5%, lower than the Ohio average of 13.4%, with poverty affecting 14.4% of those under 18, 11.1% of residents aged 18 to 64, and only 3.9% of seniors over 65. Housing in Defiance County comprises 16,539 units, with a homeownership rate of 74.2%. Health insurance coverage is nearly universal, though 6.0% of residents remain uninsured.

Educational attainment shows that 18.9% of residents hold a bachelor's degree or higher, while 43.7% have completed high school or equivalent. Overall, Defiance County maintains a relatively strong economic foundation, though challenges related to income inequality, poverty, healthcare access, and educational attainment persist.

Fulton County

Fulton County, Ohio, with a population of 42,713 according to the 2020 Decennial Census, has an employment rate of 61.0%, suggesting 39.0% of the labor force is either unemployed or not actively seeking work. The county supports 934 employer establishments, contributing to a median household income of $71,453, higher than the state median. Married-couple families have a median income of $93,815, while nonfamily households earn a median income of $45,952.

The overall poverty rate is 8.5%, notably lower than the state average of 13.4%. Poverty rates vary by age group, affecting 11.1% of residents under 18, 7.7% of those aged 18 to 64, and 7.9% of seniors aged 65 and older. Housing consists of 17,689 units with a high homeownership rate of 77.5%, and the median gross rent is $837, below the state median of $1,014.

Education in the county shows that 20.1% of adults hold a bachelor's degree or higher. Fulton County's economic outlook remains strong with above-average income levels and a low poverty rate, though addressing unemployment remains a priority.

Henry County

Henry County, Ohio, has 19,865 residents as per the 2020 Decennial Census. While specific employment rates are not currently available, the county is economically supported by various local businesses contributing to a median household income of $71,616, above the Ohio median of $67,769. Married-couple families earn a median of $96,881, while nonfamily households have a median income of $42,623.

The poverty rate in Henry County is 9.5%, lower than the state average of 13.3%, with rates varying across age groups: 16.4% of residents under 18, 8.3% of those aged 18 to 64, and 4.5% of seniors 65 and older live below the poverty line. The county has 12,036 housing units, a high homeownership rate of 79.1%, and a median rent of $846, lower than Ohio's median rent.

Educational attainment shows that 18.5% of adults hold a bachelor's degree or higher. While Henry County benefits from strong economic indicators, challenges remain in addressing income inequality and supporting affordable housing options for nonfamily households and renters.

Paulding County

Paulding County, Ohio, has a population of 19,865 based on the 2020 Decennial Census. The county's median household income is $65,331, just under the state median of $67,769. Married-couple families in Paulding County earn a median income of $87,761, while nonfamily households have a median income of $36,678.

The county's poverty rate is 9.4%, below Ohio's average of 13.3%, with rates affecting 12.2% of children under 18, 9.4% of adults 18 to 64, and 5.9% of seniors aged 65 and over. Housing includes 8,490 units, with a high homeownership rate of 81.3% and a median rent of $718. Educational attainment is lower than the state average, with only 15.4% holding a bachelor's degree or higher, indicating a need for educational improvement programs.

Paulding County's affordable housing and high homeownership rate support stability, though challenges remain in enhancing educational opportunities and addressing poverty rates among younger and nonfamily residents.

Van Wert County

Van Wert County, Ohio, has a significant elderly demographic, with 19.2% of residents aged 65 and older. The median household income is $64,841, slightly below Ohio's $67,769. Married-couple families earn a median income of $89,646, compared to $34,135 for nonfamily households. Van Wert's poverty rate is low at 8.4%, with rates affecting 10.7% of children and 6.8% of seniors.

Housing in Van Wert County includes 12,540 units with a high homeownership rate of 79.4% and a median rent of $769. The educational attainment rate shows 17.2% of residents have a bachelor's degree or higher. Workforce development and education remain focal areas, as educational attainment trails behind state averages.

With a stable economic environment and a need to improve education, Van Wert County shows strengths in housing stability and a low poverty rate, positioning it as a stable community with growth potential.

Williams County

Williams County, Ohio, reports a population of 37,645 residents. The median household income stands at $60,632, below the state median, with married-couple families earning $86,365, while nonfamily households report a median income of $38,431. The poverty rate is 11.2%, with higher rates among children under 18 at 18.1%, compared to 10.0% for adults 18-64, and 6.8% for seniors.

Housing in Williams County includes 16,561 units, with a homeownership rate of 75.1% and a median rent of $771. Educational attainment shows that only 14.4% hold a bachelor's degree or higher. The county's economic landscape is largely supported by manufacturing, employing 31.5% of the workforce, and retail trade.

Williams County has moderate income levels, a strong manufacturing base, and affordable housing, though there is room for improvement in educational attainment to support long-term economic resilience.

2024-2026 Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission

Community Needs Assessment

715 Respondents, 51 Questions

Consumer Profile

Respondents by County

- Defiance — 17%
- Fulton — 23%
- Henry — 23%
- Paulding — 13%
- Van Wert — 14%
- Williams — 10%

Gender

Genderfluid 0% (1)
Prefer not to say 0% (3)
Non-binary 1% (4)
Male 39% (277)
Female 60% (428)

Age

Age	Percentage
Under 18	0%
18-24	6%
25-34	44%
35-44	24%
45-54	11%
55-64	10%
65 or older	5%

Racial Composition

Caucasian/White	82%
African American/Black	11%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3%
Native American	2%
Other (please specify)	2%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

Ethnic Composition

Hispanic 35% (246)

Non-Hispanic 65% (465)
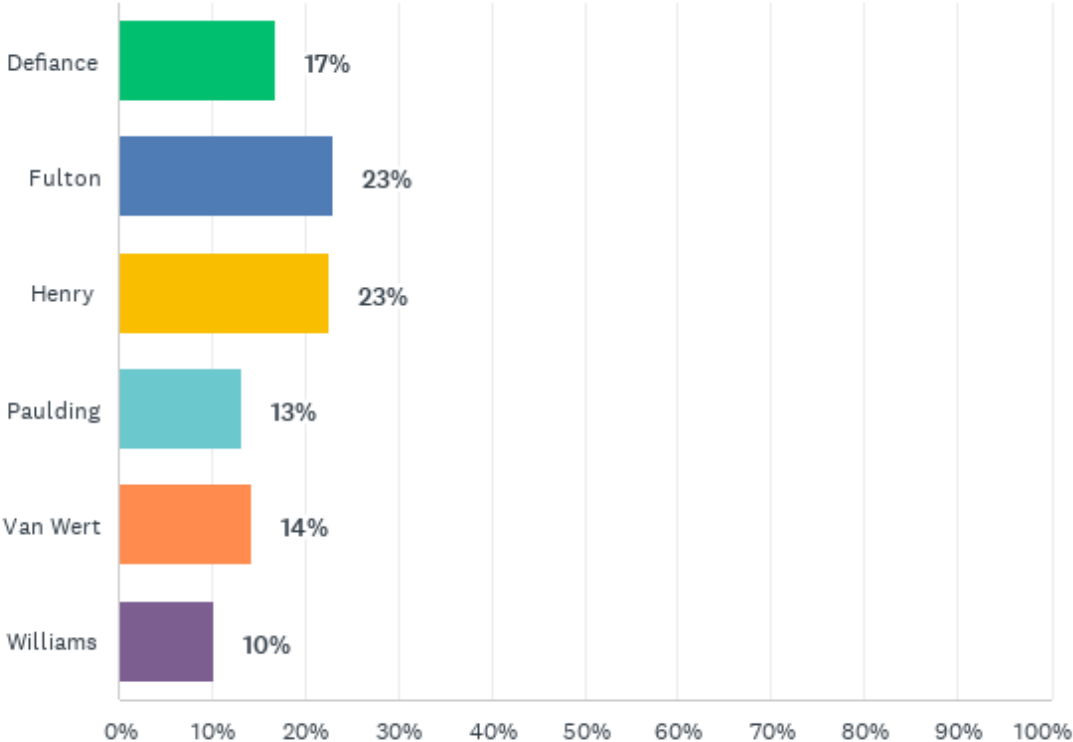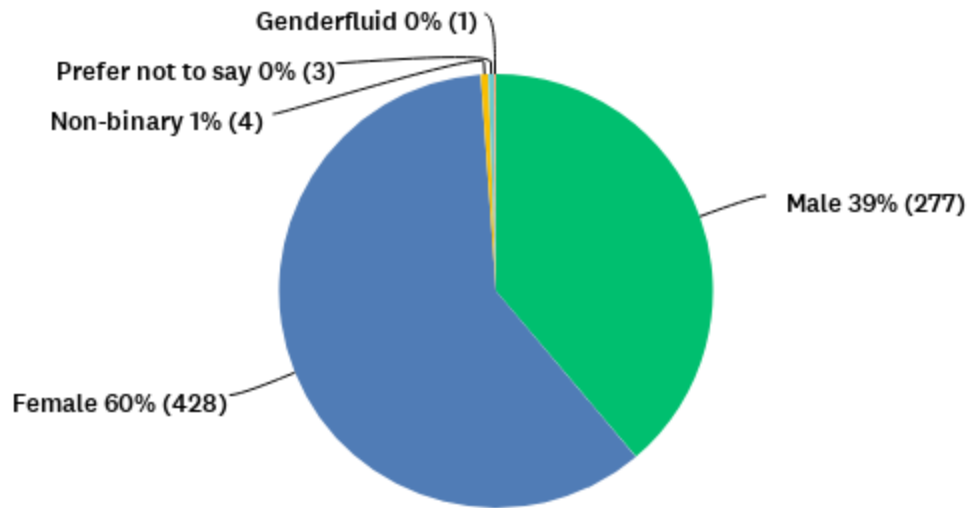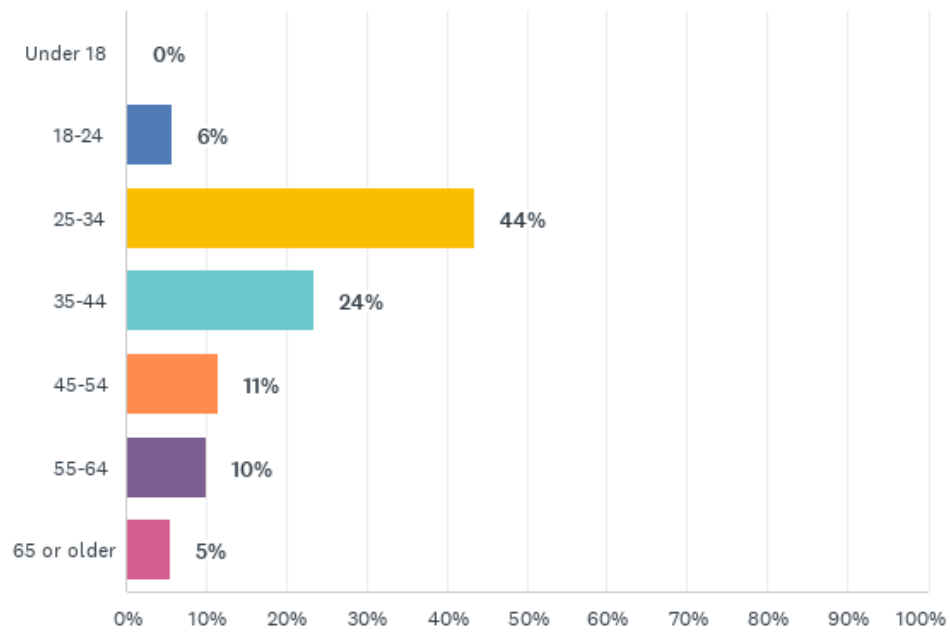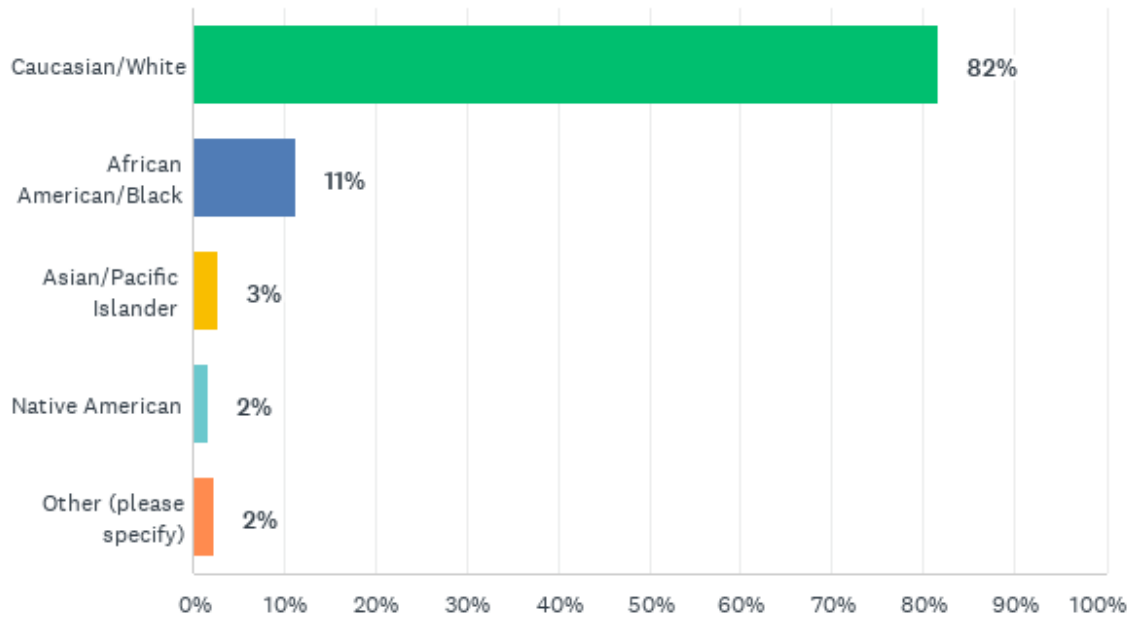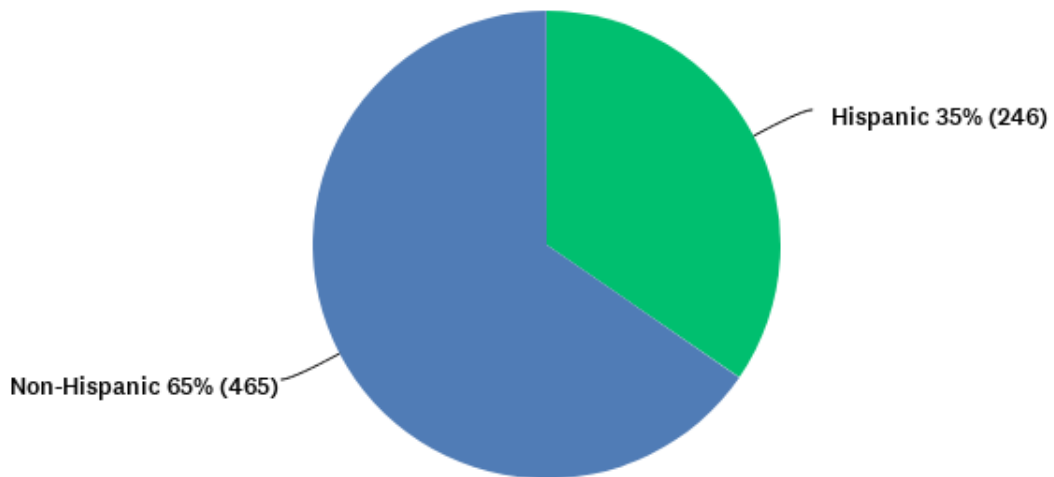
Highest Level of Education Attained

Education Level	Percentage
Less than high school	10%
High school graduate	36%
Some college/technical training	38%
Bachelor's degree	16%

Income

Income Range	Percentage
$0-25,000	28%
$26,000-$50,000	24%
$51,000-75,000	25%
$76,000-100,000	10%
$101,000-$125,000	5%
$126,000-$150,000	3%
$151,000-$175,000	3%
$176,000-$200,000	0%
Over $200,000	1%

Primary Source of Income

Category	Percentage
Job/Career	61%
Disability	11%
Retirement/Social Security	12%
Child Support	5%
TANF/Government Assistance	3%
Unemployment	2%
Other (please specify)	7%

Household Composition

Category	Percentage
Married	31%
Married with children	23%
Multi-generational	2%
Single	25%
Single-Parent	16%
Other (please specify)	3%

Number of Household Members

Members	Percentage
1	14%
2	16%
3	23%
4	27%
5	10%
6	5%
7	2%
8	1%
9 or more	0%

Ages of Household Members

Age	Percentage
0-3 years	14%
3-5 years	19%
5-10 years	25%
10-18 years	23%
18-25 years	17%
25-35 years	41%
35-50 years	25%
50+ years	35%

Employment Status

Category	Percentage
Full-time (30+ hours a week)	50%
Part-time (Less than 30 hours a week)	16%
Seasonal/Temporary Employee	5%
Full-time student	2%
Part-time student	2%
Unemployed	13%
Other (please specify)	11%

Primary Language

- Spanish 1% (8)
- Ukrainian 1% (4)
- Arabic 1% (6)
- Chinese 0% (3)
- English 97% (689)
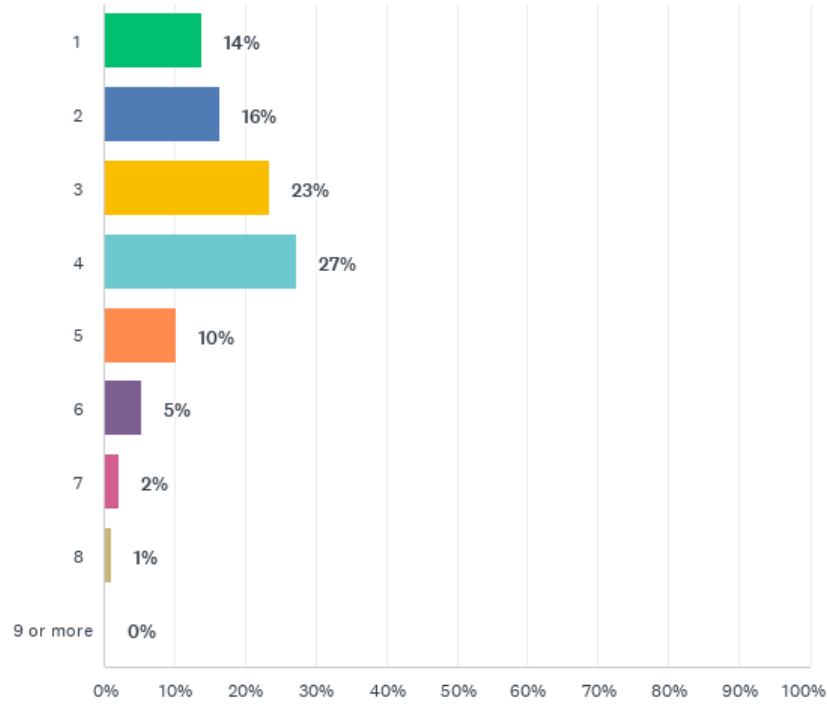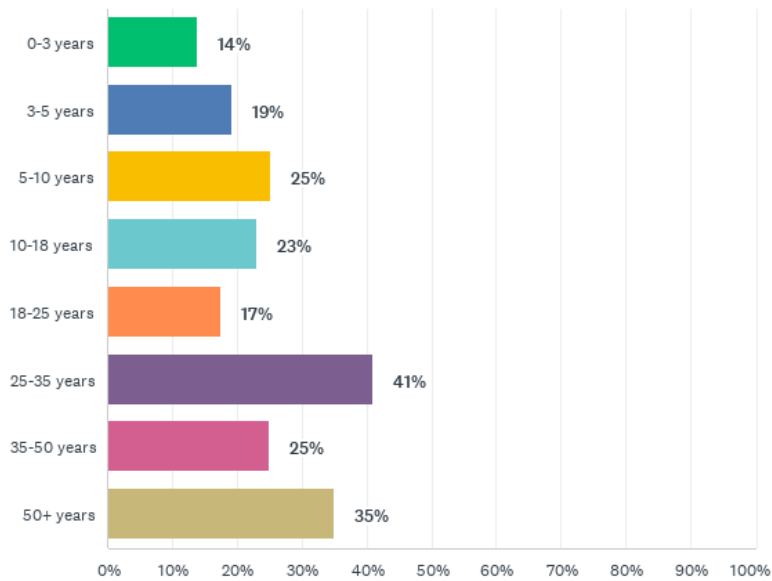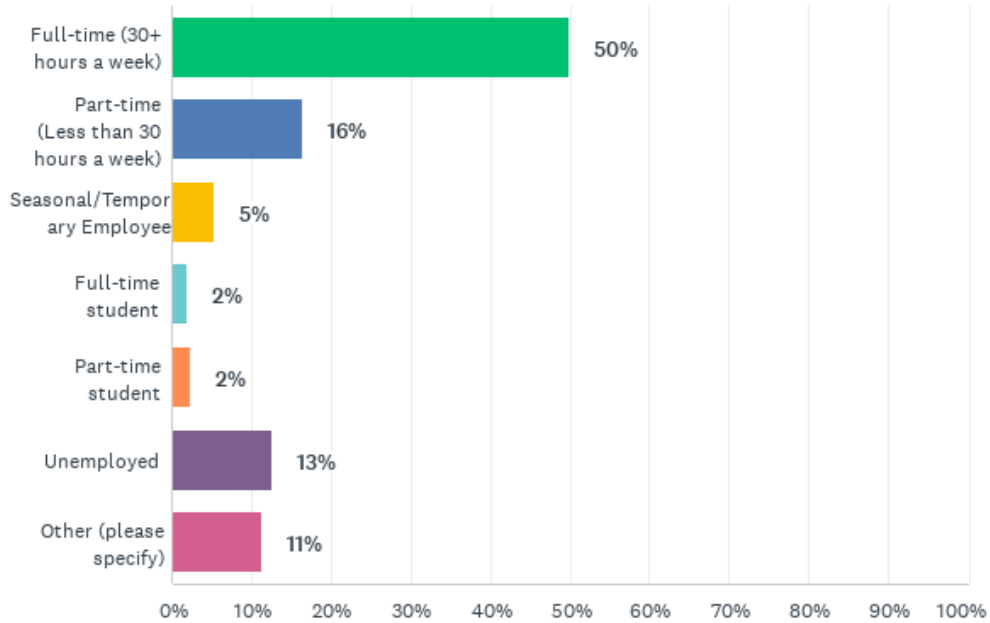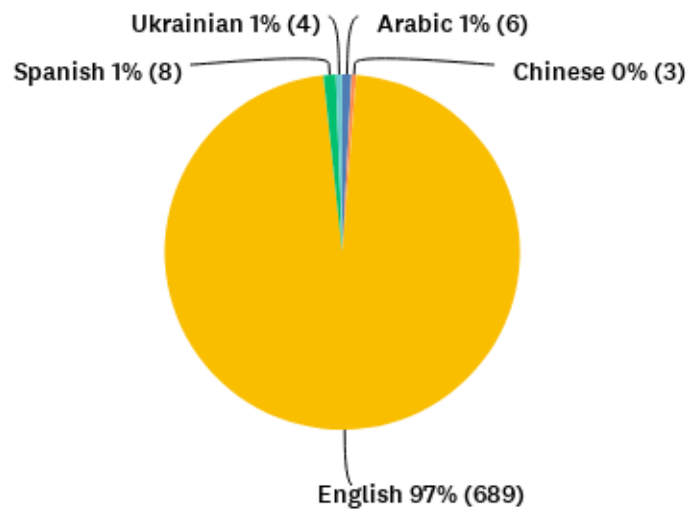
Consumer Profile Analysis

1. Income and Economic Stability

- A significant portion of respondents (60%) report household incomes below $35,000, indicating economic hardship in the community.
- About 25% of respondents rely on government assistance, highlighting a potential need for continued or expanded support programs like TANF, SNAP, and housing assistance.
- 20% of households report Social Security or disability benefits as their primary income source, suggesting a population with elderly or disabled individuals who may require additional healthcare or long-term care services.

2. Education Levels

- 55% of respondents have a high school diploma or less, which may correlate with limited access to higher-paying jobs or employment opportunities.
- A lower percentage (15%) of respondents hold a bachelor's degree or higher, indicating a potential need for education and workforce training programs to improve employability and income levels.

3. Employment Status

- 40% are employed full-time, but 25% of respondents are either unemployed or working part-time, revealing underemployment or employment instability in the community.
- The presence of 10% retired individuals and 15% in multi-generational households suggests a growing need for senior services and support for families caring for elderly members.

4. Household Composition and Family Needs

- A notable proportion of respondents live in single-person households (30%) or single-parent households (20%), indicating a need for support services for individuals and single parents, such as child care, mental health resources, and financial assistance.
- Multi-generational households (10%) suggest potential intergenerational caregiving responsibilities and the need for resources that support both seniors and children in the same household.

5. Racial and Ethnic Diversity

- The community reflects a diverse racial and ethnic composition, with 25% of respondents identifying as Black/African American, 5% as Asian, and 20% as Hispanic/Latino.
- This diversity may suggest a need for culturally responsive services and language-accessible programs, particularly for Spanish-speaking households.

6. Age Distribution

- The population is relatively balanced across age groups, but 32% of households have children under 17 years old, indicating a need for youth services such as early childhood education, after-school programs, and recreation.
- About 27% of respondents are aged 55 or older, which may signal a growing demand for senior care services, healthcare, and age-friendly community programs.

7. Language Needs

- While 85% of respondents speak English as their primary language, 10% speak Spanish, and 5% speak other languages, underscoring the importance of providing language assistance and translation services in public programs and community resources.

8. Employment and Training Programs

- Given that 35% of respondents are unemployed or working part-time, this could point to a need for employment support services, including job training, skills development programs, and employment placement assistance.

9. Children and Youth Services

- With 33% of households containing children under 12 years old, there may be a need for childcare services, youth development programs, and educational resources to support young families.

10. Primary Source of Income

- The reliance on government assistance (25%) and social security/disability benefits (20%) implies the need for strong social safety nets to support low-income, disabled, or elderly community members.

Key Challenges Identified:

- High levels of economic hardship and reliance on government aid.
- Underemployment and the need for stable, well-paying jobs.
- Limited access to higher education and skill-building opportunities.
- Diverse racial/ethnic composition, requiring culturally and linguistically accessible services.
- Support for single-parent and multi-generational households, as well as youth and elderly care services.

Education

How would you rate the availability of post secondary education or adult learning opportunities in your community?

Rating	Percentage
Poor	9%
Fair	28%
Neutral	37%
Good	22%
Excellent	4%
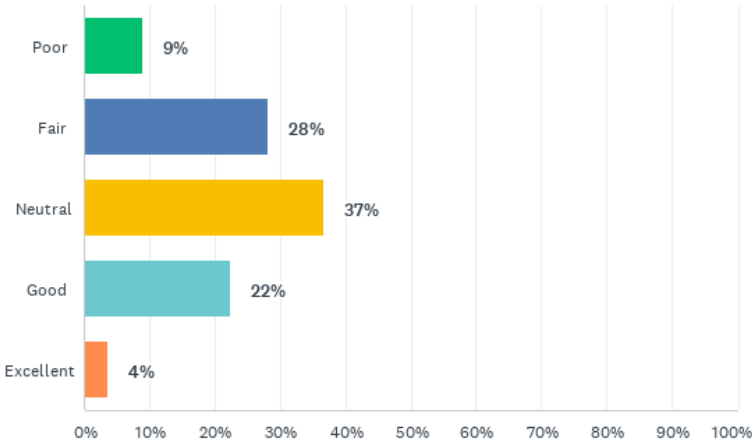
How would you rate the availability of skilled trade or technical resources in your community?

Rating	Percentage
Poor	9%
Fair	18%
Neutral	45%
Good	24%
Excellent	4%
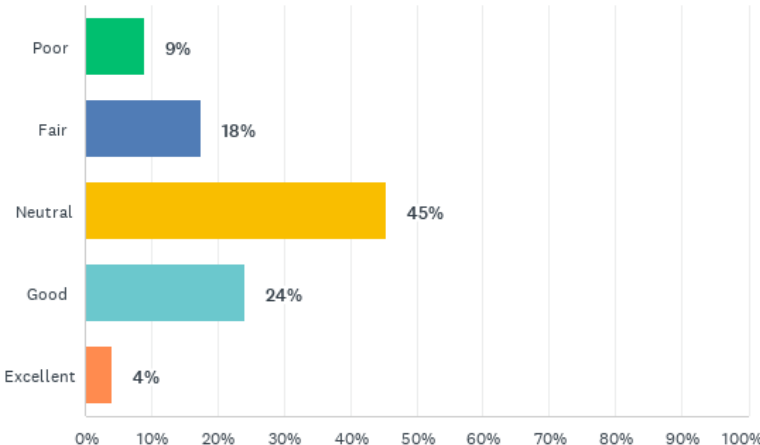
What education or training opportunities do you feel your community needs more of?

Based on the provided data, the top 5 education or training needs identified for the community are:

1. Vocational Training and Skilled Trades:
   - Includes certifications in office management, insurance verification, healthcare, and skilled trades like plumbing, HVAC, and electrical work.
   - Emphasis on practical, hands-on training for young adults (ages 17-25) and adults returning to the workforce.
2. STEM and Technology Education:
   - Increased access to Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education, with specific mention of coding, robotics, AI, and cybersecurity.
   - Importance of digital literacy and IT-related courses for all ages, including older adults.
3. Financial Literacy and Life Skills Training:
   - Training in financial management, taxes, budgeting, and general life skills such as cooking, laundry, and home economics.
   - Programs aimed at helping community members, especially those from low-income backgrounds or with criminal histories, to manage their finances better and become self-sufficient.
4. Mental Health and Addiction Education:
   - Education focused on mental health awareness, addiction prevention, and dealing with behavioral issues, especially in schools and for community members struggling with addiction.
5. Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development:
   - Workshops and training programs to support entrepreneurship, including business planning, marketing, and financial management skills.
   - Special emphasis on supporting individuals interested in starting their own businesses, particularly in underserved areas.

These needs highlight the community's focus on practical, career-oriented education, as well as support for mental health, financial literacy, and entrepreneurship.

Comments
Certifications
Office and general management, insurance verification
Skilled trades and certificate programs in healthcare
safety-related
Help with guiding the ages of 17 - 25 yr. old with jobs, training and REAL SOLID help with getting where they need to get that training and or job. Most can't own cars or pay someone for these rides
Vocational training, adult continuing education, mental health education

And ambulance training and fitness training
1. Lecture: this is the most common form of activity, usually by a person or group of experts to explain a topic. Lectures can provide in-depth knowledge, but participants may be required to have some background knowledge. two。. Workshop: this is a more interactive form of activity, usually around a specific skill or task. Participants can practice under the guidance of professionals, so as to better understand and master relevant skills. 3. Seminar: this is a more formal form of activity, usually involving lectures and discussions by multiple experts, designed to explore a topic or issue in depth. Seminars can stimulate thinking and promote knowledge sharing. 4. Exhibition: this is a visually oriented form of activity, usually displaying works of art, cultural relics, photographs, or other visual materials. Exhibitions can provide an in-depth understanding of the past, present or future culture. 5. Performing arts: including plays, concerts, dance performances, etc., these activities allow participants to enjoy the professional performing arts. 6. Outdoor activities: such as hiking, picnics, barbecue parties, sports competitions, etc., these activities can enable participants to go out of the room, get in touch with nature and promote friendship. 7. Training course: a course aimed at specific skills or knowledge, usually directed by professionals and designed to improve the skills of participants. 8. Team-building activities, such as team-building games, field survival training, etc., these activities are designed to enhance team cohesion and improve the ability of team cooperation. 9. Community service activities: such as charity bazaars, environmental protection activities, community cleaning days, etc., these activities are designed to give back to the community through practical actions and enhance community cohesion.
STEM Education: Increased access to quality Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education at all levels, including coding and robotics classes for children and vocational training for adults, to prepare for the jobs of the future. Digital Literacy Programs: Courses aimed at improving digital skills for all ages, especially for older adults and those in rural or underserved areas, to bridge the digital divide and enhance employability. Vocational Training and Apprenticeships: Opportunities for hands-on training and apprenticeships in trades like carpentry, plumbing, electrical work, and culinary arts to provide alternative career paths that do not necessarily require a college degree. Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development: Workshops and mentorship programs to foster entrepreneurship, teaching business planning, marketing, and financial management skills to aspiring entrepreneurs. Language Learning: Affordable or free language courses for both native and non-native speakers to promote cultural exchange, enhance communication skills, and 6/21/2024 3:31 AM Community Needs Assessment 2024 2 / 19 improve job prospects in a globalized world. Environmental and Sustainability Education: Programs focused on environmental science, sustainability practices, and climate change mitigation to educate citizens on how to live more sustainably and contribute to environmental protection
Improve the quality of education
Courses in computer programming, cybersecurity, and information technology support.
AI use
Vocational skills training, language learning courses and arts and culture courses
Vocational training courses in emerging industries. Adult education classes for basic skills improvement. Professional development workshops for various occupations. Entrepreneurial training and support. Coding and technology-related courses for all ages. Financial literacy education. Arts and creativity workshops. Language learning classes. Leadership development programs.

Reading and continuing education
skill training
Public and nutrition
I think the community needs to provide more vocational education and skills training opportunities. With the continuous development of the economy and the emergence of new industries and professions, communities should keep pace with The Times and provide residents with skills training to help them master new vocational skills and enhance employment competitiveness. For example, training courses in popular fields such as programming, digital marketing, and artificial intelligence can be set up so that residents can seize opportunities for career development. Secondly, for teenagers and children, communities need to enrich extracurricular education and interest-building programs. In addition to school education, the community can cultivate children's creativity, teamwork ability and comprehensive quality by holding various extracurricular activities, interest classes and summer camps. These activities not only contribute to the overall development of the children, but also enhance communication and interaction between different age groups within the community. In addition, the idea of lifelong learning is getting more and more attention in today's society. Therefore, communities should provide residents with a variety of learning resources and platforms to meet their learning needs at different stages. For example, community libraries or learning centers can be set up to provide services such as books, online courses and study coaching, so that residents can learn and improve themselves anytime and anywhere. Finally, for special groups, such as the disabled and the elderly, communities also need to provide customized education and training services for them. These services can help them better integrate into society and improve their quality of life. For example, vocational skills training can be provided to people with disabilities to help them achieve employment; Health courses for the elderly to improve their health literacy and quality of life.
Basic Education Tutoring: After-school tutoring for school-age children to help them make progress in math, science, language and other subjects. Adult Basic education: Provides reading, writing, and numeracy skills enhancement programs for adults, especially those with low basic education levels.
Interaction to enhance feelings
Community education institutions should be closely connected with ordinary primary and secondary schools, youth off-campus activities, social organizations, etc., make full use of all kinds of education and science popularization resources in the community, and carry out off campus education and social practice activities.
adult education
Safety education
Child education
More availability for continuing education programs for single parents.
Skilled trade, like auto repair, hvac, plumbing or electrical
Addiction related education and trainings. Our town is flooded with drugs, it would make sense if we offered anything more specific to addiction to help our families, ourselves, and our community.
More scholarships
Access to tutoring, and faster and more resources for struggling kids with learning disabilities and for mental health

Ged classes, economic courses
As a teacher I think it would be great to have more trades programs geared toward high school students.
Workforce development partnerships - Collaborating with local employers to design training programs that align with industry needs and connect graduates to job opportunities.
Child support programs
Career counseling and job placement assistance - Expanding access to career exploration, resume building, interview skills training, and job search support services.
Accessible and affordable colleges, universities, and trade schools that offer diverse academic programs to prepare individuals for a range of careers
Programs aimed at providing adult learners with opportunities to enhance their skills, such as literacy classes, vocational training, and continuing education courses
STEM education initiatives - Investing in hands-on science, technology, engineering, and math learning opportunities for students of all ages, from coding camps to maker spaces.
Investing in improving the quality and resources of local public schools, including updating curricula, technology, and extracurricular activities, can enhance the educational experience for students
Quality primary and secondary education, including public schools, charter schools, and private schools, to ensure access to a well-rounded education for children and teenagers
Adult literacy and English language classes - Providing more comprehensive adult education services, including GED preparation, ESL instruction, and digital literacy training.
Preschool programs and early learning initiatives to support the cognitive, social, and emotional development of young children
Vocational and technical training programs - Expanding access to affordable vocational schools, apprenticeships, and certificate programs in high-demand fields like healthcare, skilled trades, and information technology.
Affordable trade schools
financial management, healthy lifestyle via food and activities
Second language
TRADE SKILLS; WE NEED MORE PEOPLE IN MANUFACTURING AND BLUE COLOR WORKERS
I feel there needs to be more availability in general for opportunities to higher education without the stress of finances.
My body is disabled, not my brain. I would love to further my education to be able to return to gainful employment in my field of education and career. But I can't get to that point until my dentition issues and another medical issue is resolved. No one is in a hurry to help me with that in any way, shape or form. I would love nothing more than to return to my chosen field even if it isn't in the same area that I was extremely good at.
School employee and bus drivers and aids need trained on how to properly deal with children with mental, disabilities, anger and behavioral issues.
More day to day teachings like, taxes, checkbook balance, investing etc.
Helping older people finding employment
Apprenticeships Journeyman
Free/cheap education free lunches
More jobs in Edon

Helping 18-year olds get good paying jobs.
Opportunities for felons who are in recovery and bettering their life, who have kids they need to take care of.
Help with internet/technology for seniors in their homes
Everyday life skills
Hands on educational and training opportunities.
Internships in various settings
More night adult classes
Plumber and hvac.
I haven't heard of any local training for jobs or education.
Parenting Life skills
ADHD and youth behavior issues
Hands on, manufacturing, construction,
Hands on training
How to budget their money
One on one training more of
Affordable career training Bilingual in English and Spanish staff for community organizations.
I feel more training on finances, life experiences training.
More resources and more availability to people who can help people who aren't computer savvy
Money management
Education services for the elderly need to be strengthened to enrich life in old age.
Health education courses should be popularized to enhance residents' health awareness.
Family education seminars are popular to promote harmonious family growth.
Innovative education for young people is indispensable to cultivate future talents.
Communities need to increase vocational skills training to enhance residents' employability
On the job paid training
Self-dependency
Awareness of the opportunities available. Financial support to make it possible to obtain further education and training.
On job internship for skilled jobs and even available for felons. Parenting skills classes with children included. Free rides to medical appointments. Salvation Army especially for free for needy. Bigger homeless shelter.
Things for at risk youth
Do more events and give out gift cards
Training children and adults in critical thinking, cultural competencies, communication skills, technical literacy, collaboration, and creativity will help harmonize modern work skills and improve the decline in educational satisfaction.
Cooking activity
Training for adult children with mental issues help find a job and be a mentor to help
The community could greatly benefit from increased access to affordable and quality education and training opportunities in various fields, including technology, vocational skills, entrepreneurship, and personal finance. Additionally, there is a need for comprehensive and

inclusive education programs that prioritize diversity, equity, and inclusion, as well as provide support for lifelong learning and professional development. By addressing these needs, we can empower individuals to pursue their passions, enhance their career prospects, and contribute to the overall growth and prosperity of the community.
Foreign language training
Closer than Archbold for education or cheaper
Resume building.
Gardening.
Life skills
Sports health technology
Fire prevention knowledge.
Safety of water and electricity.
Knowledge of safe use of electricity
Safety first aid
We need to provide residents with diversified skills training courses covering various fields such as manufacturing, service industries, and information technology. These courses can not only improve residents' employment competitiveness, but also help them better adapt to market demands and realize personal value. Encourage residents to establish the concept of lifelong learning and provide them with various learning opportunities including adult education, senior education, etc.
Promote digital skills training to help residents adapt to the new era.
Increase mental health training and pay attention to the mental health of residents
money management
With the development of technology, community members need to master basic digital skills such as smartphone use, Internet search, email management, social media use, etc.
Provide targeted vocational skills upgrading courses for workers in different industries in the community, such as programming, accounting, marketing, medical care, etc.
Improve the environmental awareness of community members, learn the skills of garbage classification, energy conservation and emission reduction, ecological restoration, and promote the sustainable development of the community
Provide knowledge on healthy eating, disease prevention, mental health and more to help community members establish healthy lifestyles
Provide parents with training in family education methods and parent-child communication skills to help them better communicate with their children and promote family harmony
To provide community members with foreign language learning, multicultural exchange and other educational opportunities to promote the diversity of community culture
According to the needs of the elderly population in the community, training in elderly care, rehabilitation, mental health and other aspects is provided to improve the level of care for the elderly in the community
Provide training in basic knowledge of entrepreneurship, market analysis, business model design, financing and other aspects for community members who are interested in starting a business to stimulate their innovative spirit
Provide children with safety education such as traffic safety, fire prevention and disaster prevention, and drowning prevention to enhance their self-protection awareness

Help community members improve their interpersonal skills, learn effective communication skills and social etiquette, and promote harmonious coexistence among community members
Taxes (how to file independently to save money), budgeting, shopping efficiency and cooking
I would like to see adult/senior classes like sign language, bread making, and fiber arts
In my opinion, the community might need the following education or training opportunities: 1. Professional skills training in various fields to enhance employment competitiveness. 2. Lifelong learning courses to keep people updated with the latest knowledge and trends. 3. Digital skills training to adapt to the development of the information age. 4. Entrepreneurial training to inspire and support those who want to start their own businesses. 5. Soft skills training such as communication and teamwork skills. 6. Vocational training to provide practical skills for specific occupations. 7. Financial literacy training to help people manage their finances better. 8. Language learning opportunities to improve language proficiency. 9. Art and cultural education to enrich people's spiritual life. 10. Leadership development training for potential leaders in the community.
Life skills… investing, saving, resumes, interview skills, etc.
Training for low income families.
Conduct health lifestyle education, including nutrition knowledge, exercise, etc., to help community members develop healthy habits.
Offer continuing education courses covering various subjects and fields to meet the needs of community members for ongoing learning and improvement.
Offer financial management courses to teach financial knowledge and investment skills, helping community members enhance financial literacy and management abilities.
We need to provide a variety of vocational skills training courses, including computer skills, crafts, etc., to help community members enhance their employability
Provide employment guidance and job search skills training, including resume writing, interview skills, etc., to help community members successfully find ideal jobs.
There are no education opportunities past high school in our county. There are limited education opportunities even in neighboring counties
Cheaper education colleges that offer a wider range of skills to learn without having to travel almost an hour away to receive the same education.
Children need to know more home economics
Teaching kids basic cooking and doing laundry and hand writing and making change - working in store
free GED testing
We need more people to be trained more in empathy. They need to be more supportive and not have an attitude.
More help and classes to help people with GEDs.
I think there needs to be more technical training and job placement assistance.
Technical training/Automation/Controls/Maintenance Worker Training/Plastic/CNC Training / Defiance College should have this type of education available
An additional high school like Four County. They have waiting lists
Community College and certificate classes in areas that are not in the county because of transportation issues
Organic gardening courses alternative health lectures permaculture courses Dangers of chemical agriculture courses

| |
|---|
| Taxes |
| Restart advocacy training to teach people how to advocate for themselves and others! |
| Natural medicine and how to get clean water and foods. |
| more guidance for Seniors going into the working field or choosing college |
| Taxes, and regulating bills how credit works etc. |
| More education advertising for places like Vantage |
| Farming |
| Focus more on sending our kid to trade school instead of accruing the debt of college. Wider variety of options within said trade schools |
| More things available for felons or those on probation |
| Free CPR training for parents |
| Addiction help |
| Education for high schoolers.... Credit counseling.... |
| Interview job/ transportation. Adult responsibilities |
| Truck Driving |
| How to eliminate debts and manage day to day finances in general. So many people don't know how to manage their money. |
| Basic skills that would be beneficial to all-like free CPR classes, stop the bleed classes, etc. |
| Budget |
| I think that more places should help with learning how to do repairs and how to use tools properly. |
| Opportunities for people with a criminal background |
| Life skills, how to do taxes, how mortgage works |

Digital Equity

How comfortable are you with using the internet?

Rating	Percentage
Poor	2%
Fair	16%
Neutral	20%
Good	33%
Excellent	29%
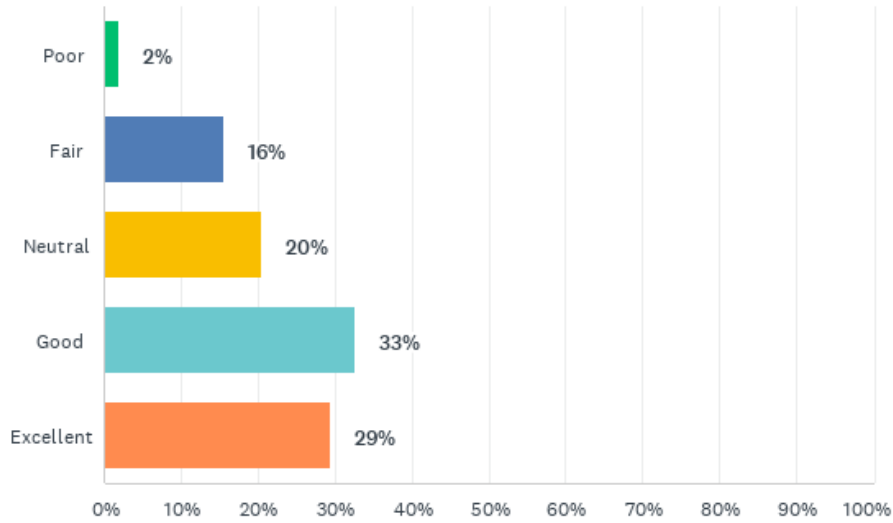
### Do you have access to the internet in your home?

No 6% (40)

Yes 94% (665)
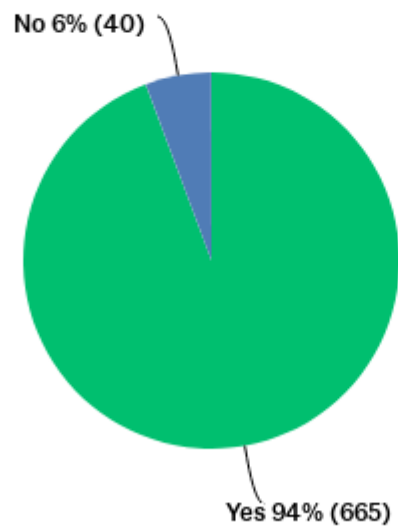
Employment

If you are unemployed or underemployed, it is because (choose the answer that best fits your situation):
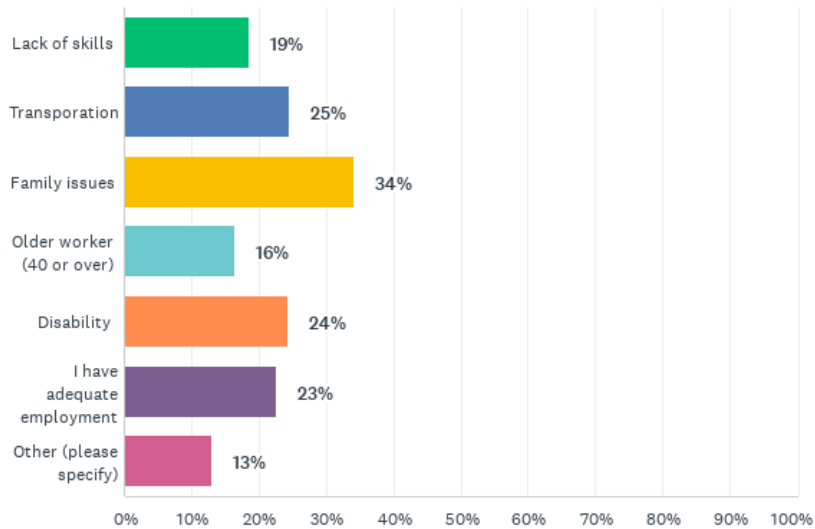
How would you rate the availability of resources and support for job seekers in your community?
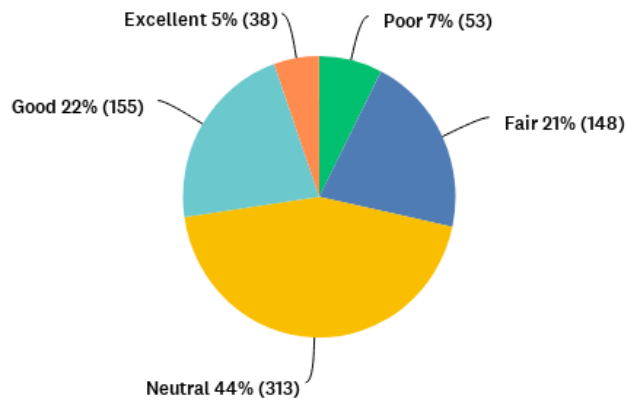
Housing

Current Housing Situation

Homeless 1% (9)

Live with a friend or family member 16% (111)

Own my home 45% (318)

Rent 38% (272)
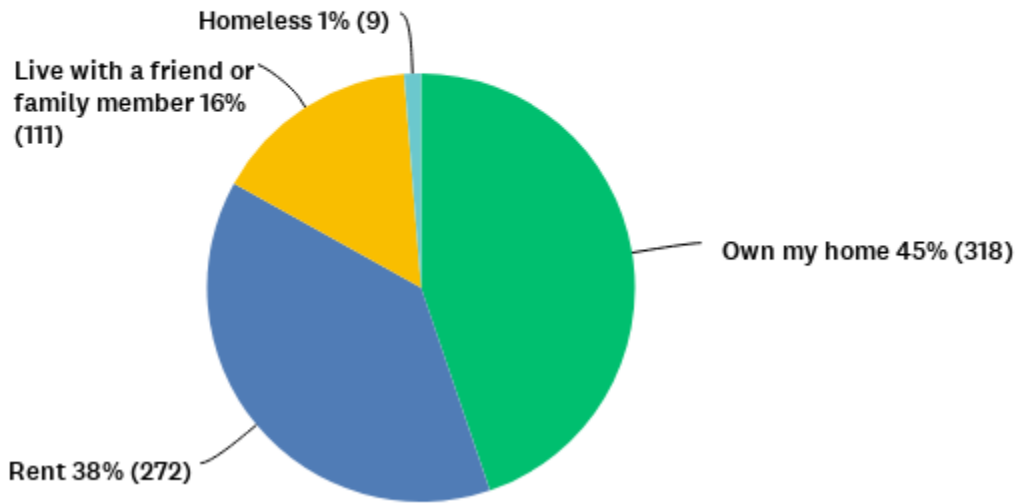
How would you describe your current housing situation?

Facing Eviction or Homelessness 8% (56)

Unstable 27% (193)

Stable 65% (460)

How would you rate the availability of housing in your community?

Excellent 2% (15)
Good 11% (80)
Poor 30% (213)
Neutral 35% (246)
Fair 22% (157)
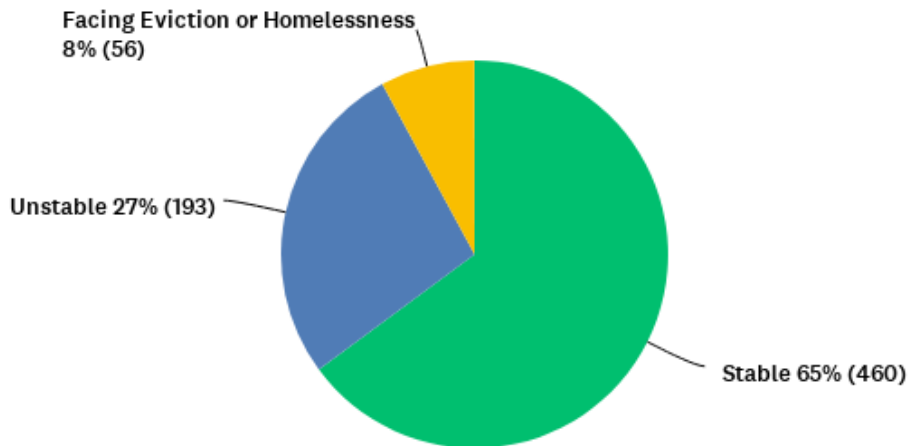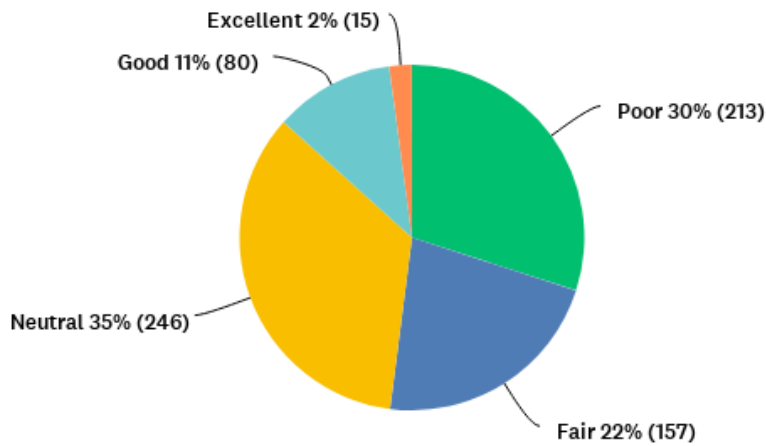
How would you rate the affordability of housing in your community?

Poor 33%
Fair 23%
Neutral 35%
Good 8%
Excellent 2%
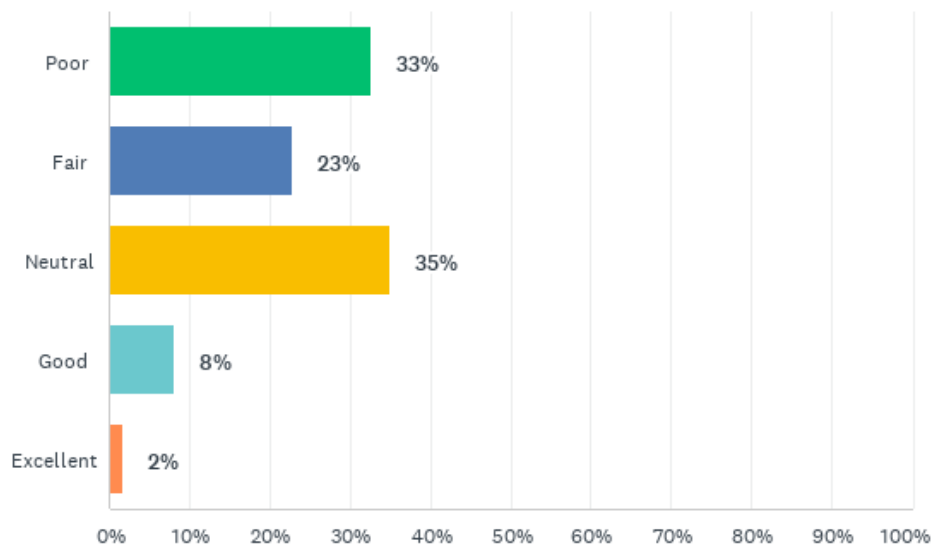
Affordable housing in the county is a problem because (choose all that apply):

Category	Percentage
High rents	53%
Credit problems	38%
Not enough rentals	55%
Not enough good quality housing	45%
Not enough housing for large famili...	34%
Too expensive to own	37%
I don't feel that affordable housing is a...	9%
Other (please specify)	2%
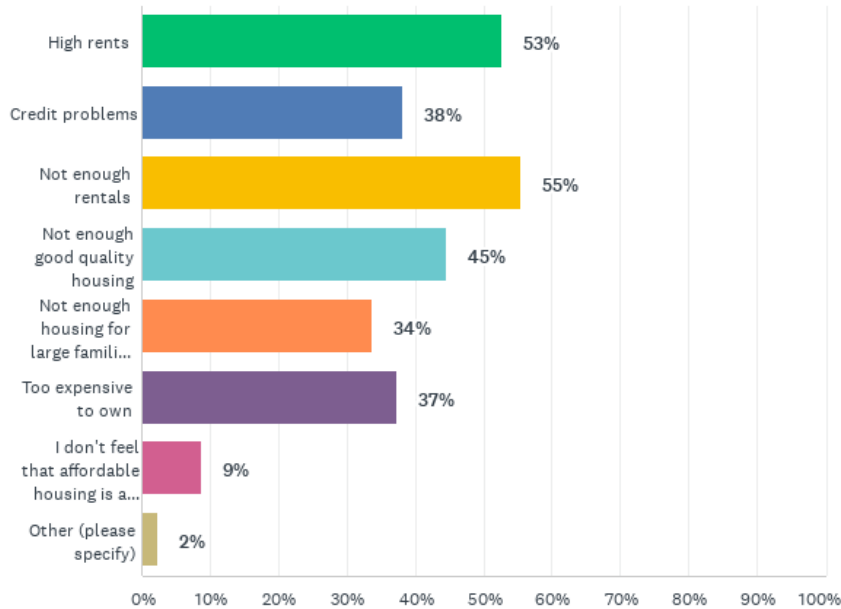
Comments
No way to find rentals beyond word of mouth, landlords don't use the internet to advertise and if you don't know the right person you can't find a house.
Community, & county, leaders do not comprehend the extreme needs of our communities and county!!
It is a monopoly- renters can charge whatever they want and will find someone who will pay it.
Please help!
We need comfortable low-income housing.
Mortgages based on credit score vs rental history/No way to build credit with high cost of healthcare/living.
Landlords taking advantage of those that can't afford to be taken advantage of.

Housing Analysis

The Housing section of the community needs assessment highlighted several critical issues affecting housing stability and affordability in our community. A substantial number of respondents are experiencing a housing cost burden, with many spending more than 30% of their income on housing. This shows that for many households, meeting basic needs while paying for housing is a significant challenge.

We also saw concerns about housing quality, with residents reporting unsafe living conditions like inadequate heating, poor insulation, and outdated plumbing. Overcrowding was another common issue, especially in multi-generational households, signaling that current housing options may not be sufficient for growing families or those with elderly relatives.

The data also reflected homelessness as a real concern, with some respondents indicating recent experiences with housing instability or currently residing in temporary shelters. This points to a need for more affordable housing and emergency housing support in the community.

Renters, in particular, voiced worries over rising rental costs and eviction risks, stressing the need for stronger tenant protections and rental assistance programs. There's also a desire for more affordable homeownership opportunities, with many residents unable to afford the down payment or qualify for a loan.

In short, the housing findings highlight the need for urgent action on affordability, improved living conditions, and expanded housing support to address the challenges many in our community are facing.

Food Insecurity

How often does your household experience food insecurity?

Frequently 16% (115)

Rarely 39% (272)

Occasionally 45% (318)
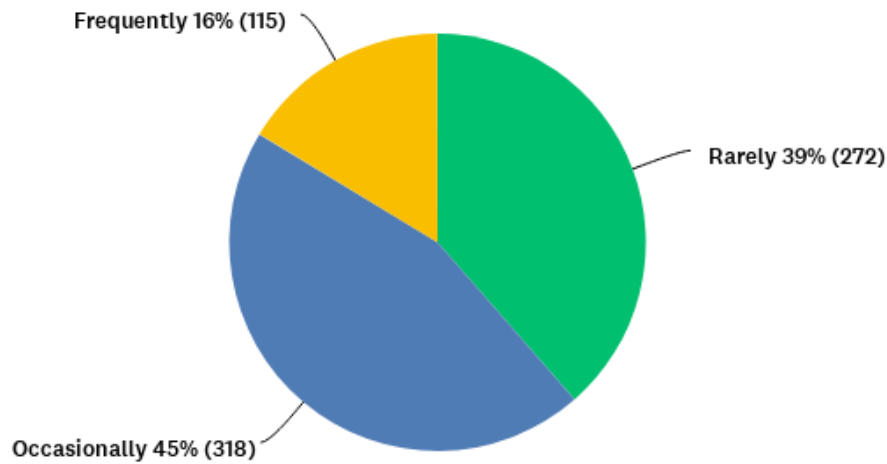
Out of the 705 respondents to this question, 115 respondents experience food insecurity frequently, 318 occasionally, and 272 rarely.

Feeding my family is a problem because (choose all that apply):

Category	Percentage
Too expensive	45%
Affordable options are not located by m...	28%
Lack of transportation	28%
Lack of knowledge about available fo...	26%
I do not feel that feeding my family is a...	26%
Other (please specify)	5%
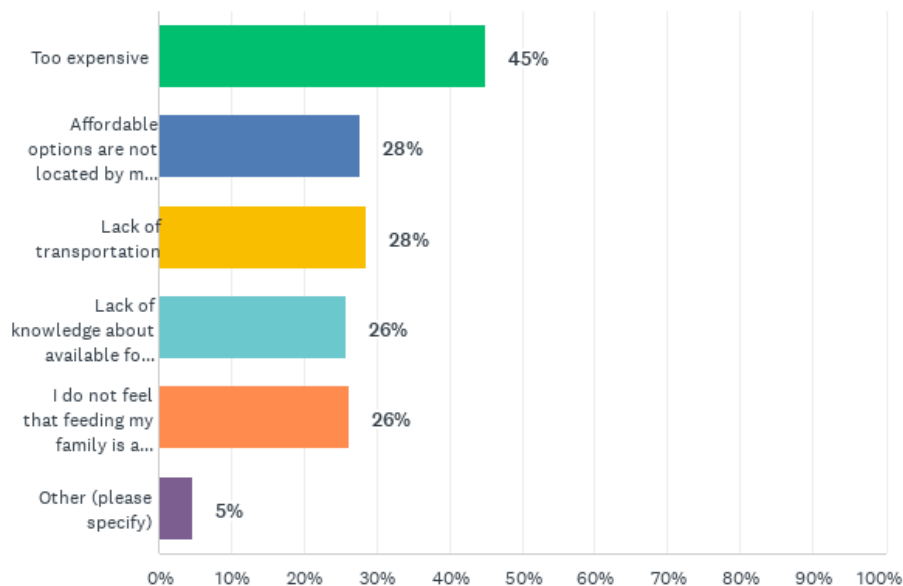
Out of 695 respondents to this question, there were 33 "Other" responses. Respondents reflected on the complexities of SNAP benefits. Many felt that their benefits were not enough due to the high costs of groceries. Other sentiments expressed were focused on food pantries in regards to their accessibility and selection of goods. Hours of operations for food pantries cause barriers for community members that are typically working at those times and transportation is not readily available for some.

| Comments |
|---|
| I pay my bills, all of them before I do anything else. My disability check can only be stretched so far. Yet somehow, I don't qualify for food stamps |
| Everything now and days has gone up so much, you can literally go and spending $140 dollars on groceries and end up with 1/4 of a cart |
| Only one pantry in Sherwood |
| Some panties are only open while I'm working and others are too far away for gas prices |
| There are no resources for healthy Whole Foods for low income households who also have dietary restrictions due to health conditions. |
| I wanted to make it without assists but, I realized it is there to help. So, I applied. Hopefully I'll make enough money soon to get out of system. I appreciate the help but, it would be great to make enough to live verses survive or exist. |
| Food, especially meat, is so much more expensive. |
| I don't have a reliable car |
| I "make too much" to qualify for food stamps but an still struggling in all areas. They go by the gross income and not the net. They need to by the net income. That way more people wouldn't have to worry about feeding their families. |
| The food pantries do not give healthy foods or really anything to make a meal |
| Because of health conditions all food that I eat needs to be organic and food stamps don't go nearly far enough for organic food even just the simple things |
| With recent disability of spouse, not enough money to cover bills and food and don't qualify for SNAP |
| Not enough SNAP amounts to feed myself all month. |

Childcare

## Rate the Availability of Childcare in Your Community

Poor	11%
Fair	24%
Neutral	42%
Good	17%
Excellent	6%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
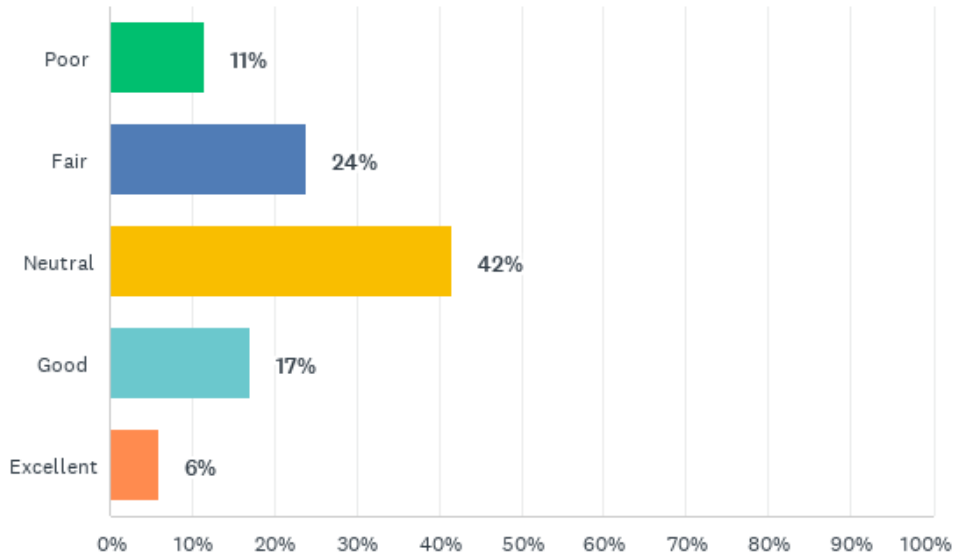
Rate the Affordability of Childcare in Your Community

Very expensive	18%
Somewhat expensive	28%
Neutral	43%
Somewhat affordable	9%
Very affordable	2%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
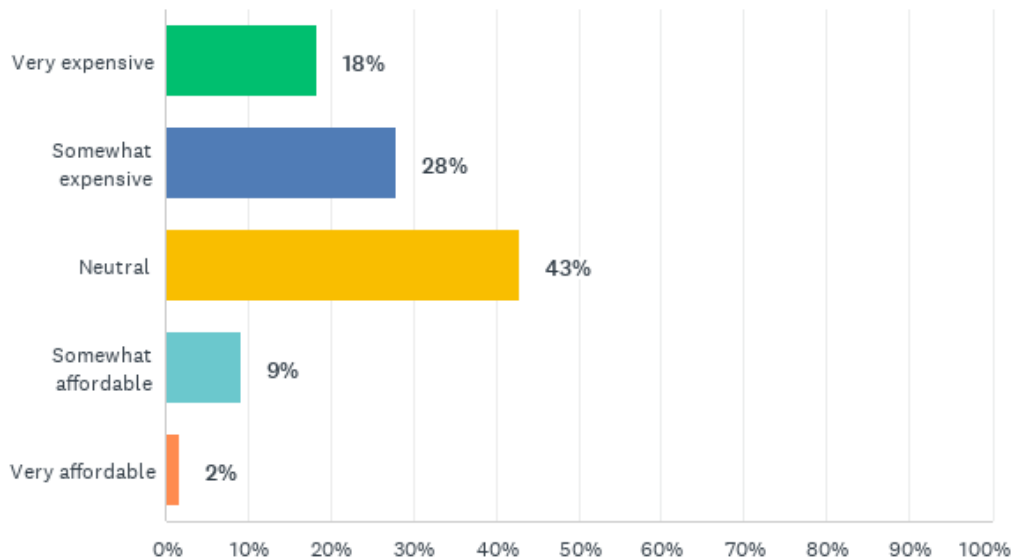
Transportation

What is your primary mode of transportation?

| Mode	Percentage
Personal Vehicle	58%
Rides from others	15%
Taxi/Uber service	10%
Bike/Walk	9%
Public Transportation	7%
Other (please specify)	1%
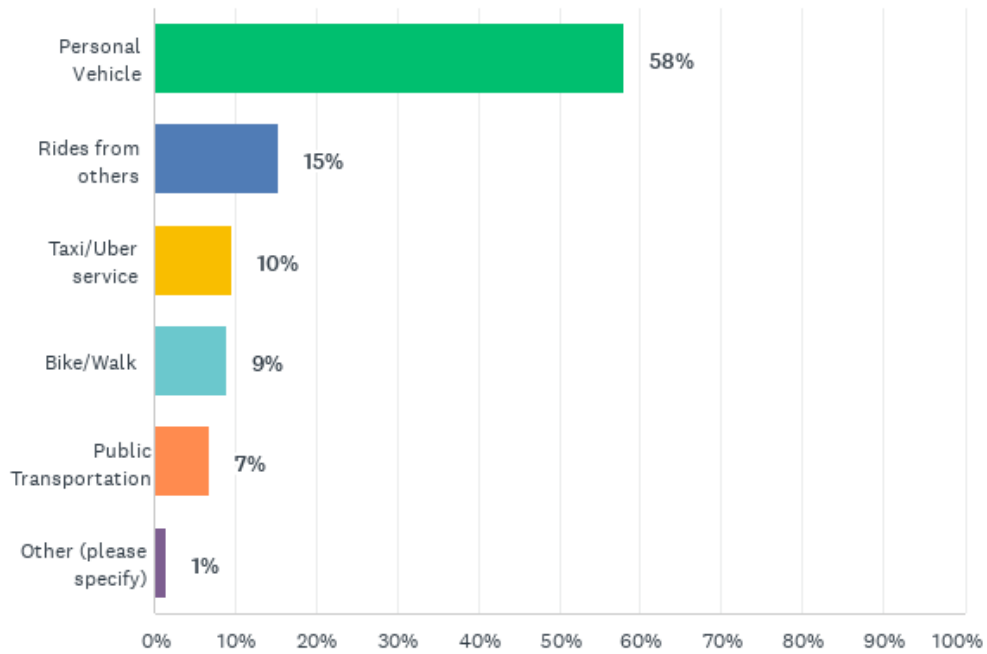
Out of 709 respondents, there were 10 "Other" responses that included insurance rides for medical purposes, borrowing a friend's car, and utilizing a work vehicle.

Do you feel your community has adequate transportation services for those who cannot drive and/or do not have access to a personal vehicle?


No 43% (298)

Yes 57% (402)
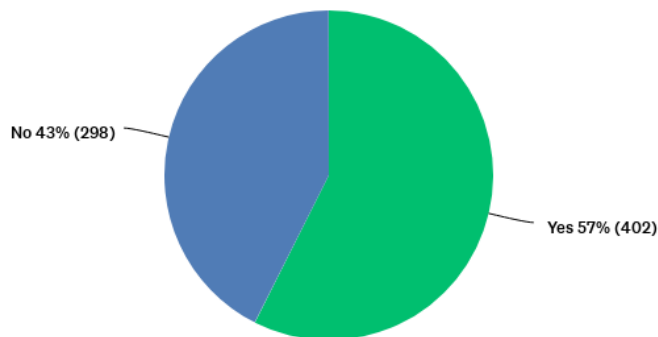
Financial Wellness

I have enough money saved in case of an emergency.

True 34% (237)

False 66% (457)
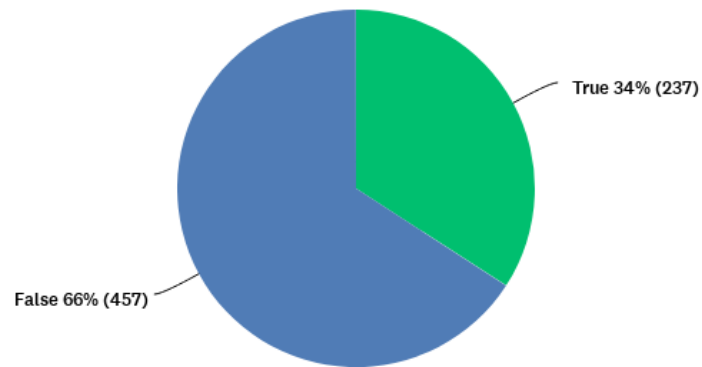
In the past year, have you used (choose all that apply):

Category	Percentage
Check cashing store	17%
Payday loan store	29%
Tax refund advance loan	25%
Pawn shop	18%
Title loan	15%
I have not used these services	45%
Other (please specify)	2%
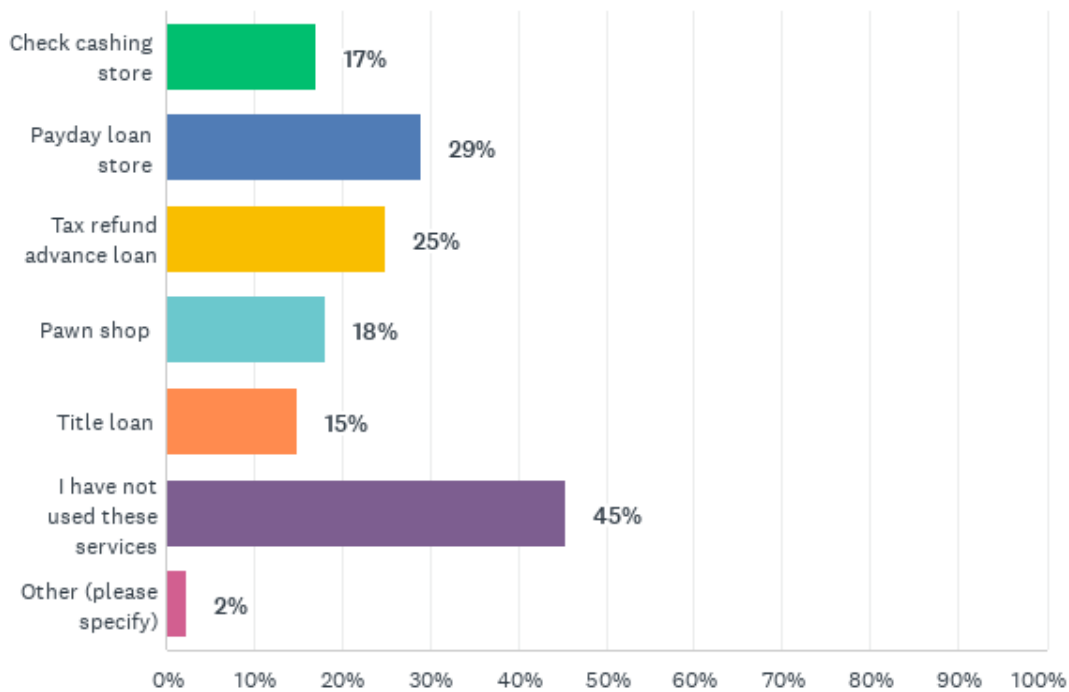
Financial Wellness Analysis

The financial wellness section of the community needs assessment revealed several key challenges faced by low-income individuals and families. A significant portion of respondents reported financial instability, citing difficulties in meeting basic needs such as housing, utilities, and food. Many struggle with low wages, job insecurity, and a lack of access to financial resources like credit or savings.

Key findings include:

- Income Instability: Many households rely on low-wage or part-time jobs, making it difficult to cover monthly expenses. Unemployment or underemployment was a recurring issue, especially in regions with fewer job opportunities.
- Debt Burden: A high number of respondents mentioned being burdened by debt, particularly related to medical bills, student loans, or credit cards, which further limits their financial security.
- Lack of Savings: A large percentage reported having little or no savings, leaving them vulnerable to emergencies or unexpected expenses.
- Limited Access to Financial Services: Many participants lacked access to affordable banking services, which contributed to difficulties in managing finances and saving for the future.
- Increased Reliance on Payday Loans: Many survey respondents reported using payday loans to meet financial needs, citing high-interest rates as a major concern. This suggests a need for better access to affordable credit and financial education in the community.

Overall, the assessment highlighted the need for job training programs, financial literacy education, and more accessible financial services to improve long-term financial stability for low-income residents.

Needs

My household has needs in the following areas (choose all that apply):

Need	Percentage
Health insurance	31%
Further education	18%
Job training	28%
Safer houseing	20%
More affordable housing	25%
Buying a home	13%
Reliable transportation	17%
Childcare	16%
Job with better wages	22%
Job with benefits	12%
Getting children into better schools	12%
Health	18%
Addictions	4%
Food	30%
Utility assistance	31%
Improving credit score/debt...	20%
Parenting skills	6%
Domestic abuse	2%
Literacy (reading/writing/math) skills	2%
Other (please specify)	7%

Comments
Help fixing my home
Dental provider
Vehicle
House repairs (need skirting for mobile home and screen door
A place to live I am Homeless
I care for my daughter who is 29 and in kidney failure. We do dialysis five days a week. She is not able to work and is on disability. She lives with me full time so I am financially responsible for her.
Cheaper internet
Dental not covered by Medicaid
Sense of community
Dental assistance
Rent
Rental assistance
Financial resources
Rent
Car repair assistance
Affordable quality daycare
Weatherproof
Repairs to my home
Handicap accessible porch ramp
Want to be able to watch grandkids as not enough affordable and trustworthy childcare. Also concern with lack of safe affordable housing for all generations.
Dealing with continued domestic abuse and harassment with cooperating legal- civil protection order granted against my opposition
Air conditioning
Home repairs
Currently sick with chronic mold exposure from my place of employment. I don't have the financial resources to leave my job and my employer does not take mold seriously since Ohio doesn't include mold with OSHA. Other states do, but Ohio has no protection for workers.
Learning about autism and how to handle it.
Need rental assistance asap!
Mental Health Care
Speech therapy
Home repair
Home repairs
Senior citizen in home support
Section 8 assistance
Water bill
Home improvements
Home repairs, weatherization

| Other family members need affordable housing |
| I could use help with BMU bills |

Are you impacted by any of the following (check all that apply):

Category	Percentage
Cannot find a job	25%
No access to phone/computer	19%
No medical insurance	16%
Cannot afford medications	19%
Little/no access to healthly food	26%
Cannot pay house payment/rent	23%
Cannot pay utility bills (gas, electr...)	34%
Cannot pay for needed repairs to vehicle	31%
Cannot pay debts/loans	31%
Cannot afford child care	12%
Currently homeless	6%
Difficulty accessing government...	17%
Lack of transportation	10%

Needs Analysis

The needs section of the community needs assessment identifies several pressing issues affecting the residents of Northwestern Ohio. Key findings include:

- Affordable Housing: A significant demand for affordable and accessible housing was noted, with many individuals struggling to find stable living conditions due to high rents and insufficient availability of rental units. The lack of HUD Section 8 vouchers and transitional housing options further exacerbates housing instability for low-income families.

- Employment and Vocational Training: There is a clear need for enhanced job training programs and vocational education, particularly in skilled trades and technology. Many respondents expressed a desire for career counseling and resources to improve job readiness, highlighting the connection between skill development and employment opportunities.

- Food Security: Food insecurity emerged as a critical concern, with many families unable to afford adequate nutrition. Limited access to food pantries and high grocery costs contribute to this issue, signaling the need for stronger food assistance programs.

- Transportation: A lack of reliable public transportation options was identified as a major barrier for accessing jobs, healthcare, and other essential services. This gap is particularly acute in rural areas where residents face challenges in mobility.

- Mental Health Support: The assessment revealed a significant need for accessible mental health services, with many individuals reporting high levels of stress and trauma. Expanding mental health resources and reducing stigma around seeking help were emphasized as vital components of community support.

Overall, the needs section underscores the interconnected nature of these issues, suggesting that addressing one area—such as housing—could have positive ripple effects on employment, health, and overall well-being in the community. Comprehensive strategies that prioritize collaboration and resource allocation are essential for meeting these needs effectively.

Availability of Services

How aware are you of community programs and services available to you?

Not at all aware 10% (70)

Very aware 23% (161)

Somewhat aware 68% (480)
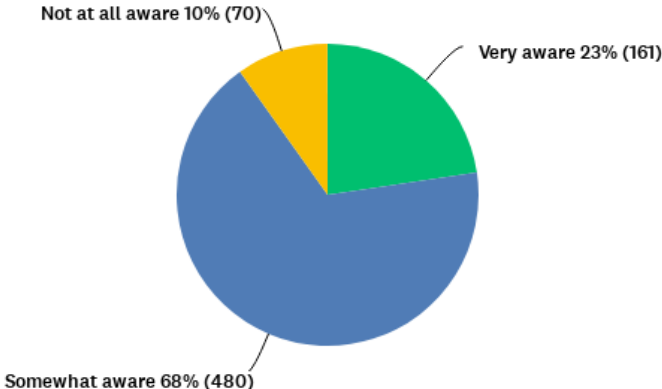
How would you rate the availability of services provided to the elderly in your community?

Poor 9%

Fair 25%

Neutral 43%

Good 19%

Excellent 4%

0%　10%　20%　30%　40%　50%　60%　70%　80%　90%　100%
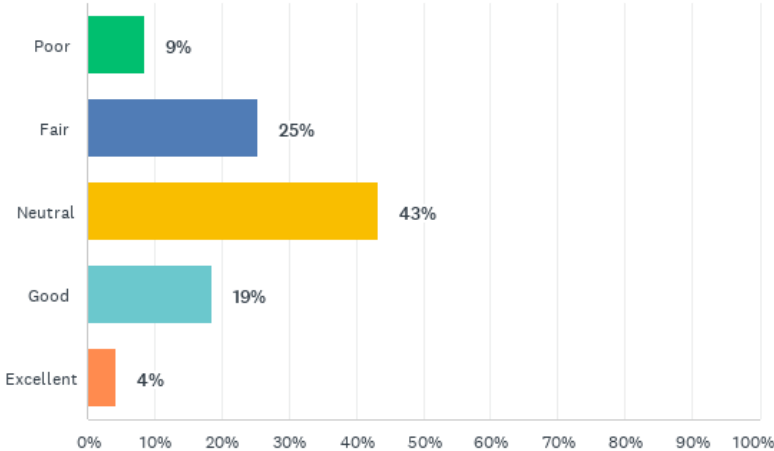
How would you rate the availability of services to disabled people in your community?

Rating	Percentage
Poor	17%
Fair	21%
Neutral	36%
Good	23%
Excellent	4%
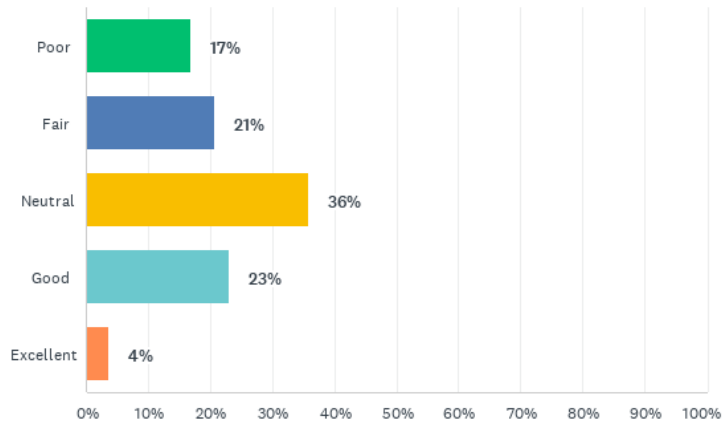
How would you rate the availability of services to children in your community?

Rating	Percentage
Poor	10%
Fair	22%
Neutral	43%
Good	21%
Excellent	4%
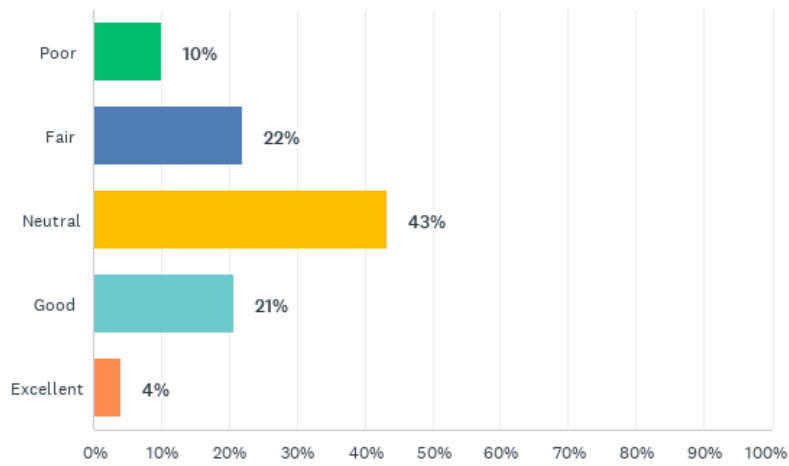
What services that NOCAC provides are you aware of? (Check all that apply)

Service	Percentage
Child care assistance	43%
Early childhood education (H...	58%
Money management and technology...	34%
Homeless shelter (Path Center)	38%
Food commodity distribution	34%
Housing Assistance	42%
Utilities Assistance	52%
Home repair and weatherizati...	34%
Other (please specify)	2%
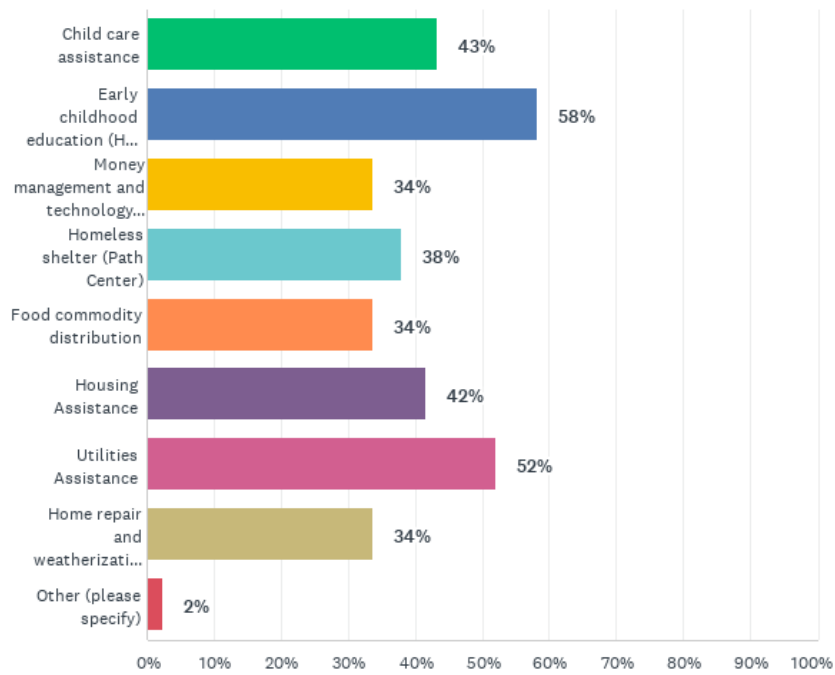
Have you or anyone in your household used a program provided by NOCAC?

No 24% (164)
Yes 76% (526)
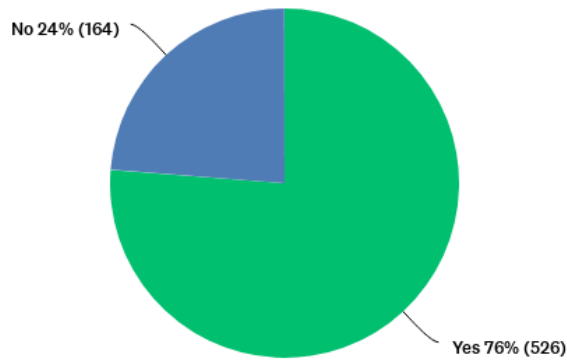
Analysis of Data Collected for Northwestern Ohio Community Needs Assessment

The Northwestern Ohio Community Action Agency (NOCAC) collected data from surveys and focus groups to better understand the challenges and needs facing the region's residents. Below is an analysis of the data:

1. Housing

- Key Findings:
    - A significant portion of respondents cited the high cost of rent and the lack of affordable housing as major barriers.
    - Many individuals struggle to find safe, affordable housing, and there is limited availability of rental units.
    - Home repairs and weatherization were frequently mentioned as unmet needs.
- Analysis: The lack of affordable housing is a widespread issue across the region, exacerbated by stagnant wages and rising costs of living. This shortage leads to overcrowding, homelessness, and housing instability. The community's housing challenges also correlate strongly with overall poverty levels, making affordable housing an urgent priority for addressing other socioeconomic issues.

2. Employment and Vocational Training

- Key Findings:
    - There is a high demand for vocational training, skilled trades, and STEM education. Specific job skills in areas like plumbing, HVAC, and electrical work are sought after.
    - Respondents expressed the need for career counseling and resume-building resources, particularly for young adults and those re-entering the workforce.
- Analysis: The gap in job-related training and career preparedness is one of the biggest contributors to unemployment or underemployment. Local industries and the evolving job market require skilled labor, and many community members are not adequately trained. By offering more vocational and apprenticeship programs, the community can improve employment rates and economic stability.

3. Food Security

- Key Findings:
    - Food insecurity is a persistent issue, with many respondents struggling to access enough food due to high grocery prices and insufficient SNAP benefits.
    - Food pantry accessibility was noted as a problem, especially for those who work during the hours pantries are open.

- Analysis: Food insecurity is closely tied to income instability and rising living costs. Even for those who are employed, the lack of affordable food options is a barrier to maintaining a healthy lifestyle. Strengthening food assistance programs and making food pantry services more accessible is essential to address this widespread issue.

4. Healthcare Access

- Key Findings:
  - Respondents indicated difficulty in accessing affordable healthcare, with a substantial number lacking health insurance or the financial means to cover medical costs.
  - Many cited transportation as a barrier to reaching healthcare providers, particularly in rural areas.
- Analysis: Healthcare access is a critical issue, especially for low-income individuals who cannot afford insurance or pay for medical services out-of-pocket. This lack of access increases the long-term health risks and financial burdens on families. Expanding local healthcare services, offering telemedicine options, and providing transportation assistance can mitigate these challenges.

5. Transportation

- Key Findings:
  - Many respondents noted that transportation is a significant barrier to accessing jobs, healthcare, and other essential services.
  - The high cost of vehicle maintenance and fuel, along with a lack of public transportation, exacerbates the problem, particularly in rural areas.
- Analysis: Inadequate transportation options limit access to economic opportunities and necessary services, deepening cycles of poverty. Improving transportation infrastructure or providing short-term solutions such as gas vouchers and community-based ride-sharing initiatives would improve mobility for low-income households.

Root Causes of Poverty

- Key Findings:
  - Employment instability, housing unaffordability, food insecurity, and lack of access to healthcare are interconnected challenges driving poverty.
  - Structural issues, such as low wages, insufficient job training programs, and systemic barriers to affordable housing, continue to trap many individuals and families in poverty.
- Analysis: The data clearly shows that poverty in Northwest Ohio is driven by a combination of low income, high living costs, and limited access to essential services like healthcare and affordable housing. These root causes are interconnected, with each reinforcing the others. For instance, without stable housing, individuals may struggle to find or maintain employment, further limiting their income and worsening food insecurity. Addressing these issues holistically is crucial for long-term poverty reduction.

Recommendations:

- **Prioritize Affordable Housing Development:** Addressing the housing crisis should be a top priority to stabilize living conditions for the most vulnerable populations.
- **Expand Vocational Training Programs:** Offering more hands-on job training and apprenticeships will provide community members with the skills needed to secure stable employment.
- **Enhance Food Assistance Programs:** Increase the accessibility of food pantries by extending their hours and expanding SNAP benefits.
- **Improve Healthcare Accessibility:** Advocate for more affordable healthcare options and provide transportation solutions to improve access to medical care.
- **Develop Transportation Solutions:** Explore affordable and accessible public or community-based transportation options to connect residents with jobs, healthcare, and essential services.

This analysis highlights the multifaceted nature of poverty in Northwest Ohio and the need for comprehensive, community-driven solutions.

Board Member/Community Partnership Survey Results
## 85 respondents, 15 Questions

What is your affiliation with NOCAC?

Affiliation	Percentage
Board Member	8%
Education Institution	6%
Government Agency	25%
Faith-based Organization	4%
Business/Corporation	18%
Non-Profit Organization	20%
Healthcare Organization	1%
Other (please specify)	18%
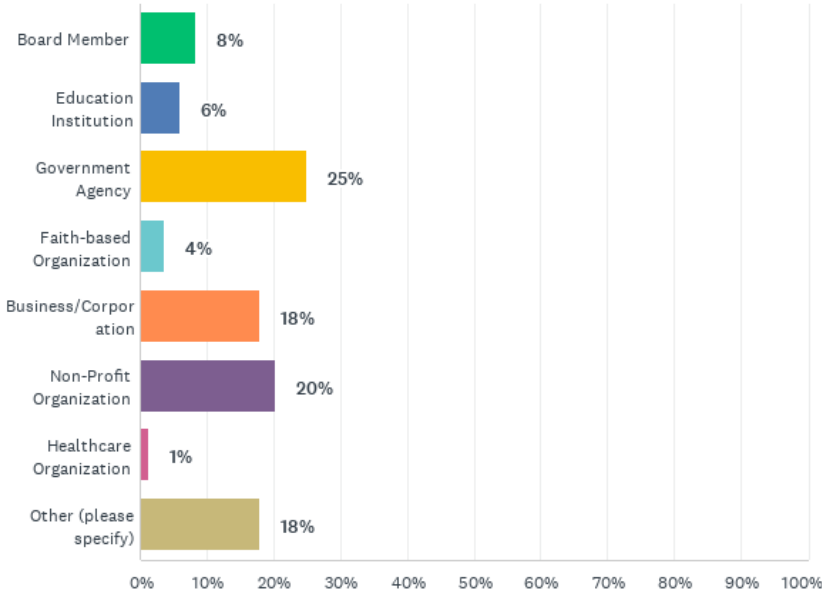
Other responses included government agencies funded by the state, landlords, and publicly funded childcare providers.

How long have you been affiliated with NOCAC?

Length	Percentage
Less than 1 year	6%
1-3 years	19%
4-6 years	13%
7-10 years	8%
More than 10 years	54%
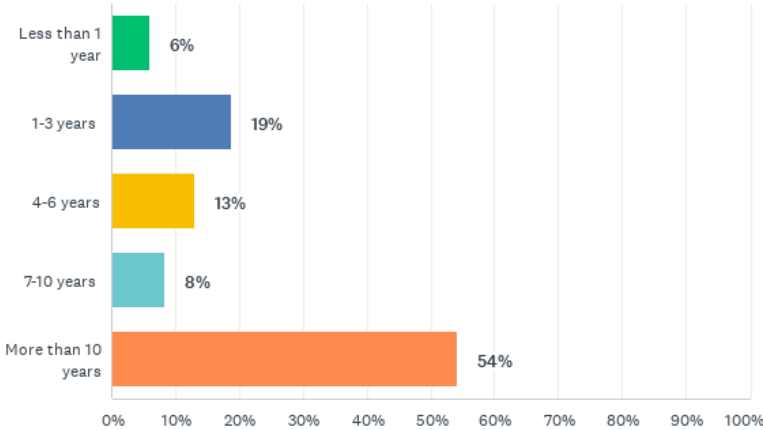
How would you rate our working relationship?

Rating	Percentage
Poor	1%
Fair	2%
Neutral	11%
Good	47%
Excellent	39%
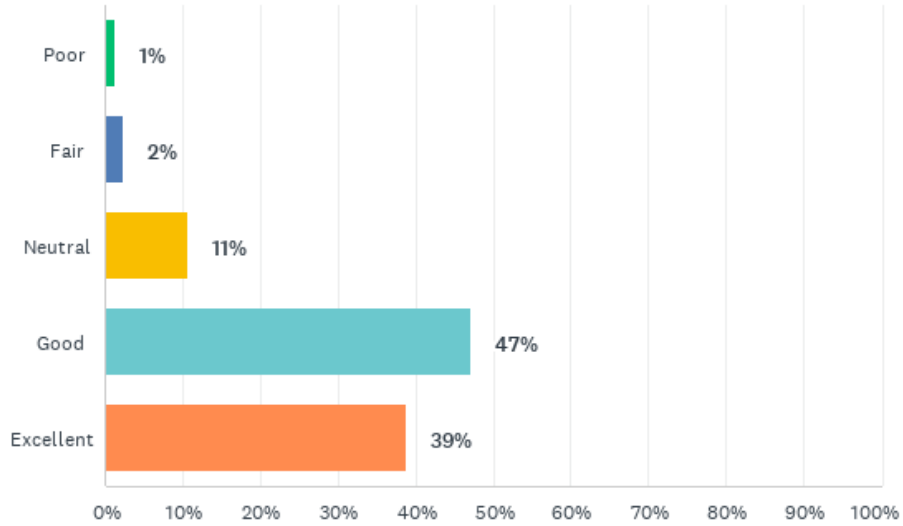
How would you rate the communication from NOCAC to you/your program?

- Poor 5% (4)
- Fair 6% (5)
- Neutral 16% (14)
- Good 38% (32)
- Excellent 35% (30)
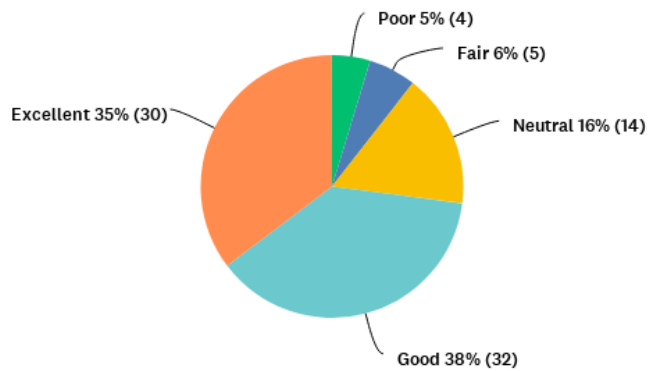
In the past 6 months, where have you encountered advertising for NOCAC programming?

Category	Percentage
Newspaper	10%
Text Message	4%
Social Media (Facebook, YouTube, etc.)	35%
Websites	15%
Billboards	1%
TV	
Community Bulletin Boards	13%
Radio	1%
Mailers/Flyers	18%
Community Meetings	30%
Word-of-Mouth	35%
I have not encountered advertising ...	24%
Other (please specify)	11%
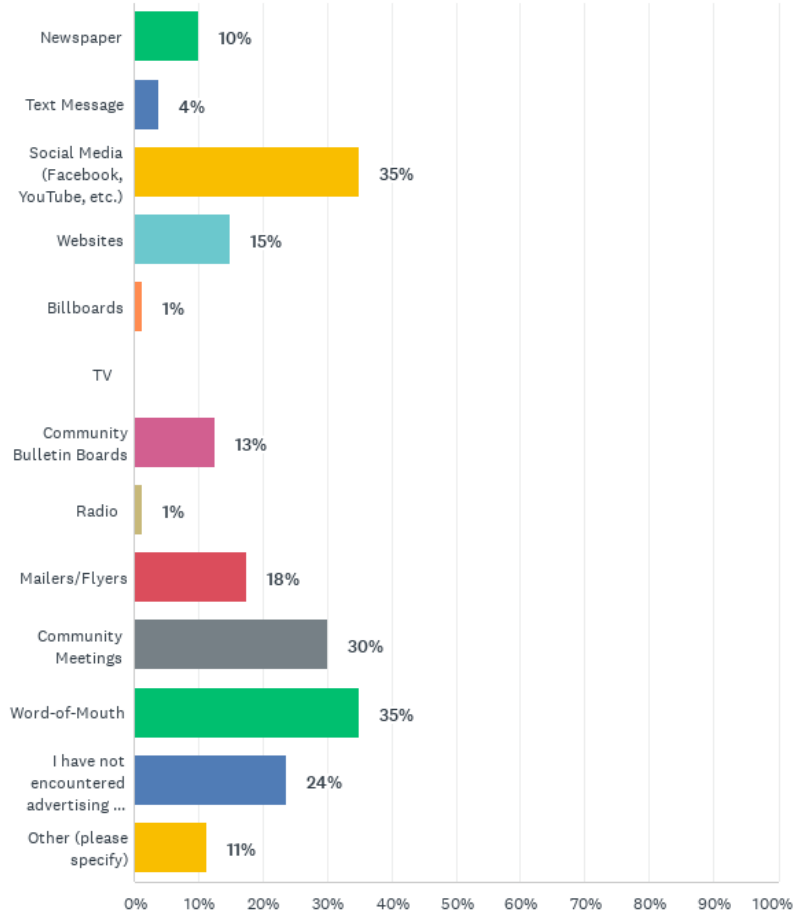
The 9 "Other" responses included email, church, and networking meetings.

Do you feel NOCAC's programming aligns with the needs of members in the communities you serve?

No 5% (4)

Yes 95% (80)
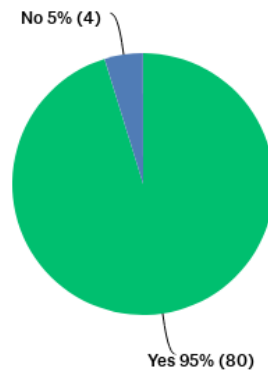
What NOCAC services are you aware of?

Service	Percentage
Child Care Assistance	62%
Early Childhood Education (H...)	63%
Money Management and Technology...	52%
Homeless Shelter (PATH Center)	67%
Food Commodity Distribution	46%
Utilities Assistance	86%
Home Repair and Weatherizati...	68%
Housing Assistance	80%
Other (please specify)	5%
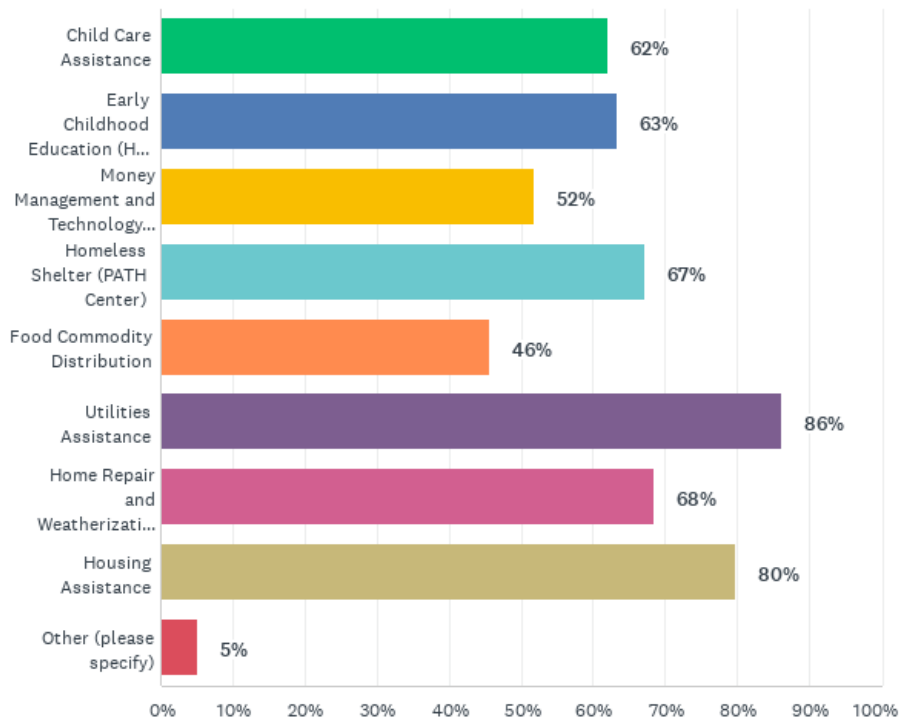
The four "Other" responses included Summer Food Program, Resource Guide, and Senior Center Opportunities.

What NOCAC services have you referred a community member to?

Service	Percentage
Childcare Assistance	38%
Early Childhood Education (H...	35%
Money Management and Technology...	28%
Homeless Shelter (PATH Center)	37%
Food Commodity Distribution	27%
Utilities Assistance	72%
Home Repair and Weatherizati...	49%
Housing Assistance	65%
Other (please specify)	5%
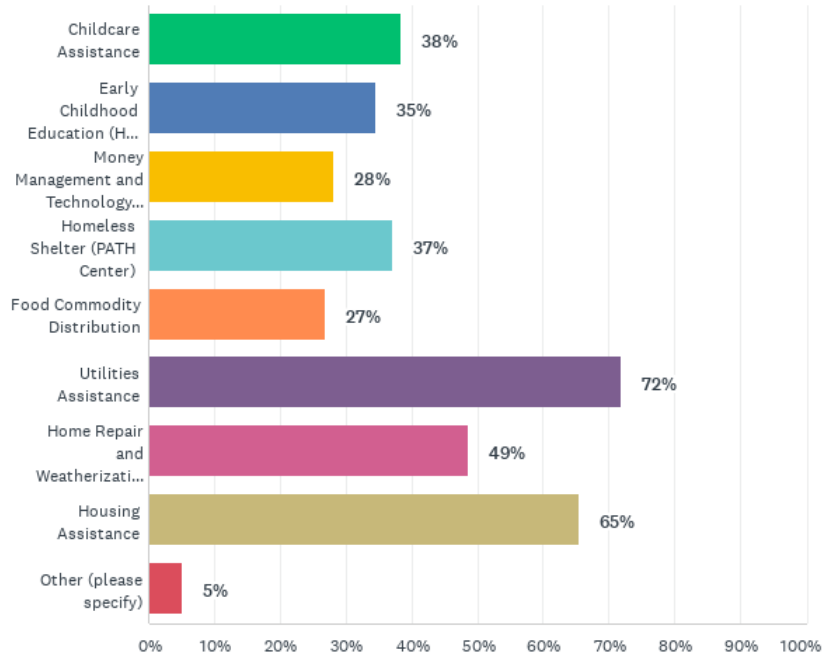
Have you found NOCAC's services to be effective for the community you serve?

No 1% (1)

Yes 99% (82)
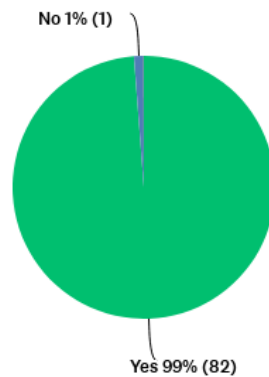
In what ways do you see opportunities for increased collaboration between you/your organization and NOCAC?
Assisting community members with entering/returning to/maintaining employment
Collaborating on homelessness in Van Wert County.
If food pantries held at churches could donate what food they have left to the path center, or seniors instead of throwing it away. Or maybe announcing it to those in need more often when and where they are located to check it out.
I would like to be made aware of changes in available services. I often refer people in need of assistance with rent or utilities only to find out that the funding for these services in no longer, etc.
I don't see a much of a need for improvements.   Everything seems to run very smoothly
Additionally, funded programs like HER/HEAR, LI Solar projects and IRA
Increasing collaboration between Edgerton and NOCAC presents several opportunities for mutual benefit. One key area for enhanced collaboration is through active participation in community meetings and local events. I would like to see NOCAC hold appointments in the Edgerton community to assist community members. By engaging in these forums, both organizations can foster stronger ties with the local community and gain valuable insights into the community's needs and aspirations.
Very helpful to those that need help
Lack of information in public domain.
Make people aware of your services.
onsite visit to the tenants in our community room
Community Health Improvement Plan meetings. Brochure with programs provided
Communication
More of a formal procedure to align resource guides and distribution to community
I would love to speak to someone regarding streamlining the SPDAT process for survivors of crime. We had something years ago that fizzled out with the change in staff. (Sarah's Friends)
I feel it is a great working relationship
Awareness and advocacy
They are doing a great job
United Way would like to strengthen their relationship especially through our work with the homeless
How could school districts and NOCAC work together to provide preschool services?
Look at assistance that is needed and not duplicating what OMJ centers are doing.
Housing assistance is huge in our community right now
Possible Spanish Interpreter as we are facing a fast-growing Spanish speaking population.
BETTER COMMUNICATION
There should be more direct communication about services/resources when they are available and when they are done or out of funds. We need more information on specific programs and their guidelines to be able to help more clients. Being invited to the prioritization meetings is a nice start. It helps us understand things better and gives us input in our county.
We are working just fine with the current programing. We benefit our farm working families a lot

There are numerous avenues to pass your message on to the community to which you need to serve. E-advertising isn't the only option - newspapers, printing, mailings are still options to utilize especially to the underprivileged who many not have the luxury of an electronic device in their homes to search for aid.
Receive updates when NOCAC has run out of funding for certain programs or programming.
We have had great service when using them. Our area rep is great at communicating with us, and at this time, we have no issues.
I would like to see more physical presence in Van Wert county - especially with Housing related services - Rapid Rehousing, Homeless Prevention, Permanent Supportive Housing.
In making the referral, we don't typically know the outcome- did the individual follow through? what happened? Collaboration would be great.
I would like to know if people follow up on the referrals I make. I feel like I refer almost daily but wonder if people follow through with contact.
The communication between my property and Community Action has become what I would say is poor in the last year and a half. Details listed upon request.
I need a Path Center in Williams County as well as the number of people in homelessness is more than Defiance.
Collaboration is currently very good.
We need ways to pay for Birth Certificates
Collaboration is fine.
I think scheduled reoccurring meetings (virtual) would be beneficial to keep the lines of communication open since we service the same community members.
Need to recruit more PFCC providers more resources for PFCC providers
Keep working together
We would like to collaborate with classes, assistance in getting individuals work ready that are willing to participate.
Nothing we have a great collaboration between each other.
Child care vouchers

Are there specific projects or community events in which a collaboration between you/your organization and NOCAC would be beneficial?
Back Pack Event at Fountain Park in Van Wert August 28 noon-4:00 PM.
Maybe brochures could be available at downtown events...lilac festival, downtown Friday events held uptown, Defiance library, hospitals, just a few to name.
Weatherization Day/Program Training
Community Health Improvement Plan
Event support
More efficient management of resource guides and awareness to community
Making sure that we are sharing info on how we can all help the community.
Maybe do a local meet and greet at a farmer's market to get there name out in the community.
Homeless coalition that we formed in Williams County
NOCAC already assists advertising for kindergarten registration.
Fulton County Family Fun Day, Christmas at the Cabin, Summer library camps
No Wrong Door event in fall to educate community agencies services and programs available by NOCAC
Community Fairs
YES, FIREWOOD SALES
NOCAC could have a table at the Operation Back to School Event
We have our yearly Farmworker Appreciation Day.
We can be utilized for events and opportunities, training, and education through both newspaper and printing needs.
Any type of community event especially events that are geared towards helping those in need
In the fall (October 19th) West Unity has their Fall Fest, they could set up a booth at the event.
Yes, need for more homeless shelters/expanding Path Center in Defiance to house more people.
Housing Assistance
Family fun days maybe more of a connection with head start and their family days or resources
We currently collaborate on any events that we have. We aren't always informed of all events or happenings on the NOCAC side of it though. NOCAC is so large, we often lose track of who is in charge of what.
Hoping the vouchers will help more families
Coordinating family fun days at a neutral facility

From your perspective, what are the most pressing needs not being met within the communities you serve, and how can NOCAC help?
Non-Medical Transportation assistance; Limited availability/lack of homeless shelters - PATH Center is more often than not full & there are few other alternatives for immediate need
Homelessness.
I see and know people on low budget living and seniors who struggle at times to make it to the next month.
Assistance with rent and utilities for low income families
Housing cost
Home repair assistance is the biggest need in Edgerton currently.
Management in Senior Housing. Management neglected & abusive to residents.
Mental Health
Help with housing.
I feel that NOCAC serves well in both properties that I manage
Some residents are looking for assistance with bedbugs in their homes. - funding or lower costs options with partners. Healthy food options not available.
Awareness of the services that agencies can provide to individuals. Address transportation needs, develop a transportation system. Connecting individuals on Medicaid to dental services.
Lack of affordable, available housing (I know that NOCAC is doing their part to help)
Transportation and affordable health care
Safe, affordable housing and transportation. Continue to work with landlords and management companies to house people.
Transportation...housing...homelessness
Universal, free preschool for all families.
Transportation and housing
housing assistance with rent or hotel stays
Lot rental assistance.
Housing
Affordable housing for those that may not qualify for HUD housing and food assistance
One of the issues we have encountered is the lack of affordable housing. This housing needs to be on one level because so many of them cannot climb stairs.
Homemaker services for 60+ individuals
Emergency housing, rental assistance and homeless prevention.
I believe they are meeting all the needs because when we cannot assist they can.
Internet - children need it for school, adults need it for work. Some families do not have internet services at their houses. It's a cost that doesn't fit into their limited budgets.
Housing and childcare
Housing assistance, more assistance for individuals that do not have minor children in the home or the elderly population.
Our homeless population is growing and our need for affordable housing is great.

Not enough housing, training on basic life skills, so many are missing these, PARENTING CLASSES, in home coordinators.
A problem I hear about a lot is the seeming available, trained and reasonable childcare for our participants. We are experiencing a continued and increasing needs for the Spanish speaking members of our community.
Rental assistance
My senior community is struggling with the cost of food and daily items such as toilet paper and personal hygiene items. They get very little in food stamps and can barely buy food now.
Housekeeping education
Homelessness-too many people have no place to go as we are always full.
Rental Assistance runs out fast
Housing and Economic Assistance
Housing, but that one is tough.
Transportation for non-medical appointments is a huge need and barrier to employment. Could NOCAC issue gas vouchers or gas cards?
Transportation and child care
To get infants items to start taking newborns again
Transportation is still a consistent issue; unsure that NOCAC can be of assistance in this area.
Helping parents/families with the high cost of everything right now
More childcare assistance

From your perspective, what are the challenges in addressing community needs and how can NOCAC help?
Rural, spread out communities; Lack of funding
Homelessness.
Trust issues. Fear of loss. People sometimes don't trust people because of fear of losing things of importance.
Like the rest of the country, we have a horrible shortage of low-income housing available. Also living expenses have been unaffordable for some time now.
Getting clients to understand the assistance that is offered is there to help them and is not a handout
Help with rents and utilities
Barriers to communication and information being shared with community members of resources available to them. Many are in crisis when they need services an initial appointment for assistance 2 weeks from now is not helpful.
Housing
Meet & help individuals without interference from local management that was threatening & abusive.
Cost of living increases is causing problems for everyone. Especially rent and food costs.
Educating people about the various ways you can help.
Paying for food versus paying rent. There is a niche group that does not qualify for certain programs due to income guidelines. I feel that some fall through the cracks and it's the dual income families that are barely making it. They cannot get food benefits and yet barely afford the rent.

Sharing of programs and events taking place
Citizens lack of understanding that programs are there to help.
Challenges include turnover of staff and needing to inform partners and the public about what all services agencies in our county can provide to them. Meeting people where they are and helping to make goals to help people be more self-sufficient and able to access the services needed to address needs easily/quickly. Develop an countywide referral system.
Lack of funding compared to the need. This includes lack of staffing to quickly assess/process applications, etc.
I feel like we do a great job assessing the needs especially with all of our coalitions and meeting we have.
Availability of homes/apartments; Lack of "felon friendly" housing; Lack of public transportation; Community awareness. Just keep doing what you are doing.
Just getting there name out there so people know they are there for help.
Travel to and from programming is a need for some families. How can NOCAC assist these families?
Transportation and housing
lack of funding available, specific to housing and utilities
Spanish interpreter
Help agency meetings. This would bring together all who are trying to assist people. That way we could keep up on all the help that is available.
Education of the homelessness problem and breaking the stigma. We need more awareness community events.
Homelessness is a challenge there is not enough housing available in the area. We only serve farmworkers and they have a criterion that must be met. So, challenges are we need more housing options.
Getting groups who need to work together to be able to get on the same page and actually do something instead of just discussing in a committee meeting.
Financial commitments and staffing levels for agencies, stigmas
We see people struggling and are too proud to ask for help.
We need more affordable housing and more landlords willing to use NOCAC funding. Also, many are in need of Rent Assistance. Since funding is depleted, the churches are being bombarded with requests for rent assistance.
Maybe checking back in after assistance has been given as follow up, people fall off our radar until the next crisis because they haven't learned the skills necessary to be successful, it's a cycle. Having a support network.
Thanks for all you do! We appreciate how hard you work for the communities you serve.
Lack of housing. Large number of homeless
We need to find more resources for the homeless who cannot pass screenings for income-based housing. We need more public transportation in this town as well.
Challenges are transportation, client lack of follow through, need for more mental health services
Lack of facilities.
NOCAC can continue to administer the programs that OPAE offers in their communities.
Having eviction notice before being able to get the help
Collaboration on owner and renter occupied housing

Duplication of benefits to consumers. Sometimes people step on each other trying to help.
Long term self-sufficiency seems to be the greatest challenge, so maybe if our agency understood the financial literacy program more, we could work out a referral system...
I really don't have any challenges addressing community needs. I try to give my parents everything I come across. The ladies at NOCAC are very helpful.
Transportation. It would be wonderful if they led some type of transportation.
Parents making a $1.00 too much and can't get help with childcare. Single non-parents not being able to get help medical assistance

Analysis of the Board Member and Community Partner Survey Results

The board member and community partner section of the community needs assessment provided critical insights into how local leaders and organizations perceive the challenges facing the community. These stakeholders play a pivotal role in shaping strategies to address key issues such as housing, transportation, and social services.

Key takeaways include:

- **Collaborative Efforts**: Many board members and partners emphasized the importance of collaboration between public agencies, nonprofits, and private sector developers to tackle complex issues like affordable housing and transportation gaps. Strong partnerships were identified as essential to pooling resources and creating impactful, sustainable solutions.

- **Gaps in Service Delivery**: Several stakeholders highlighted existing service gaps, particularly in transitional housing, mental health services, and transportation access. They pointed out the need for better coordination of services and outreach to ensure that those in need are aware of available resources.

- **Resource Constraints**: Board members frequently mentioned funding as a significant barrier to expanding services. Many partners expressed a desire to do more but cited limited financial and staffing resources as ongoing challenges.

- **Community Engagement**: Engaging the community in decision-making processes was seen as a priority by stakeholders. Many emphasized the importance of incorporating the voices of those directly affected by these issues to ensure solutions are responsive and inclusive.

Overall, this section underscores the need for enhanced collaboration, resource sharing, and strategic planning among organizations to better meet the community's needs. By leveraging partnerships and focusing on collective action, stakeholders can more effectively address the critical challenges highlighted in the assessment.

Employee Community Needs Assessment
54 Respondents, 17 Questions

## How many years of employment do you have with NOCAC?

Category	Percentage
Less than 1 year	26%
1-3 years	28%
4-6 years	4%
7-10 years	15%
More than 10 years	28%
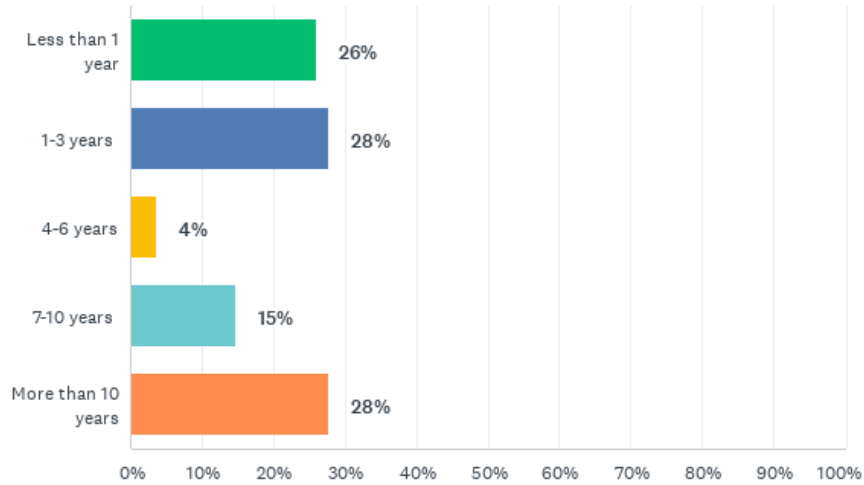
How supported do you feel in terms of Professional Development Opportunities within NOCAC?

- Not at all supported 4% (2)
- Somewhat supported 43% (23)
- Very supported 54% (29)
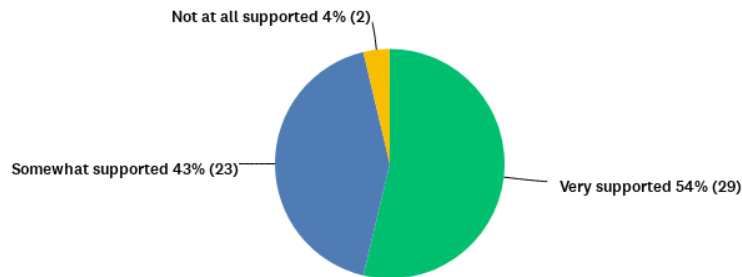
How would you rate your level of knowledge for all the programs offered by NOCAC?

Rating	Percentage
Poor	
Fair	7%
Neutral	22%
Good	63%
Excellent	7%
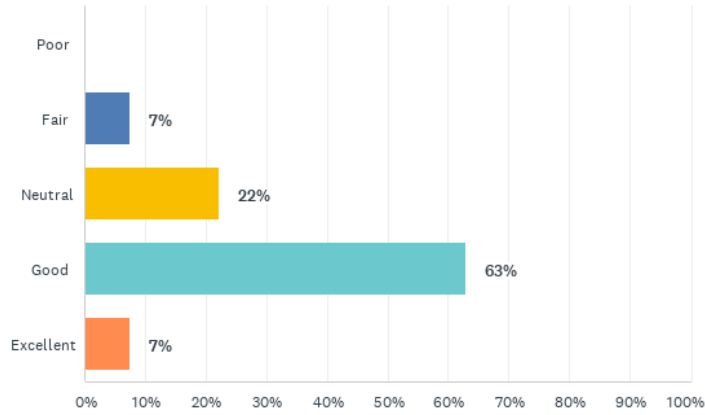
How would you rate the communication within NOCAC (e.g., between departments, with supervisors, with staff members)?

Rating	Percentage
Poor	6%
Fair	13%
Neutral	28%
Good	41%
Excellent	13%
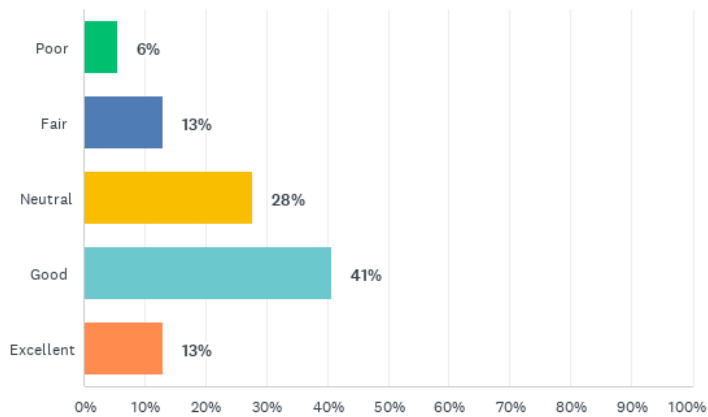
How effective do you believe the current services provided by NOCAC are in meeting the needs of the communities served?

Rating	Percentage
Poor	
Fair	2%
Neutral	9%
Good	65%
Excellent	24%
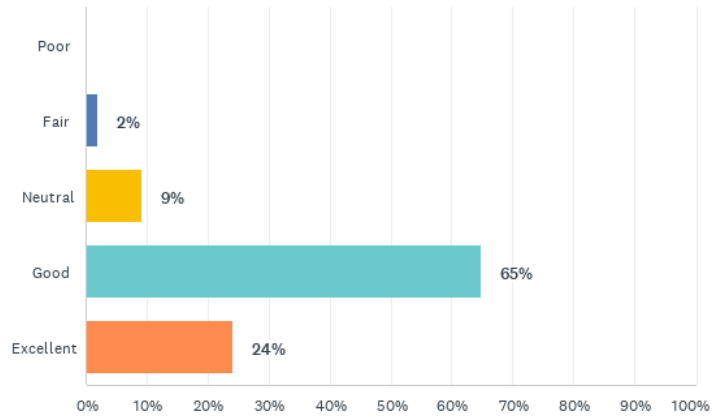
How well do you think NOCAC adapts to changes in community needs and demographics?

Rating	Percentage
Poor	
Fair	7%
Neutral	19%
Good	61%
Excellent	13%
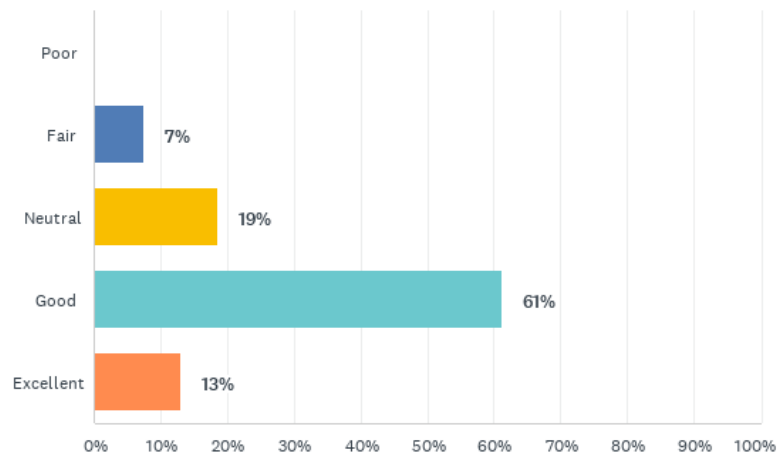
Do you think NOCAC works well with community partners?

No 6% (3)

Yes 94% (51)

How aware are you of community programs and services available to you?

Not at all aware 10% (70)

Very aware 23% (161)

Somewhat aware 68% (480)
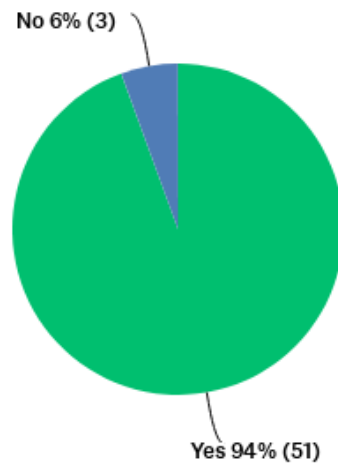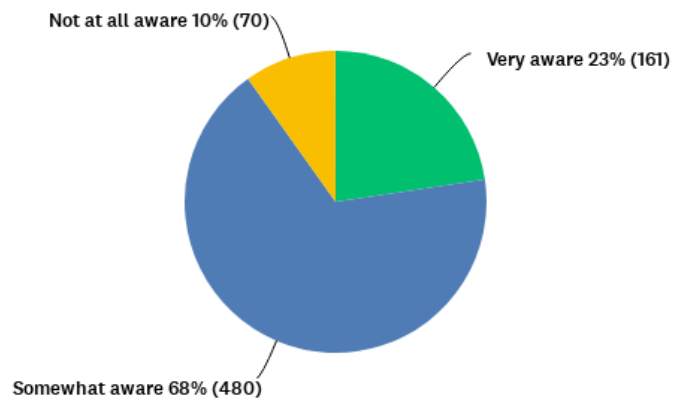
How well do you feel NOCAC incorporates diversity and inclusivity in its programs and services?

Response	Percentage
Not at all well	
Not very well	
Neutral	22%
Moderately well	41%
Very well	37%
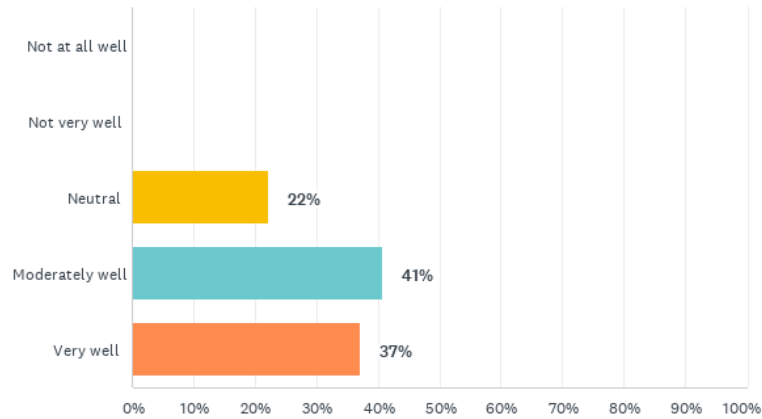
How would you rate the accessibility of NOCAC's services to different demographics within the community (e.g., elderly, non-English speakers, people with disabilities)?

Response	Percentage
Poor	2%
Fair	9%
Neutral	30%
Good	48%
Excellent	11%
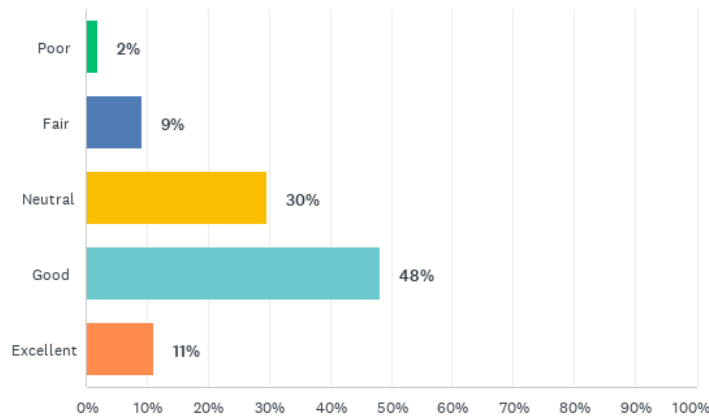
In your opinion, are members of the community we serve involved in the planning of NOCAC programs and services?

No 33% (17)

Yes 67% (35)
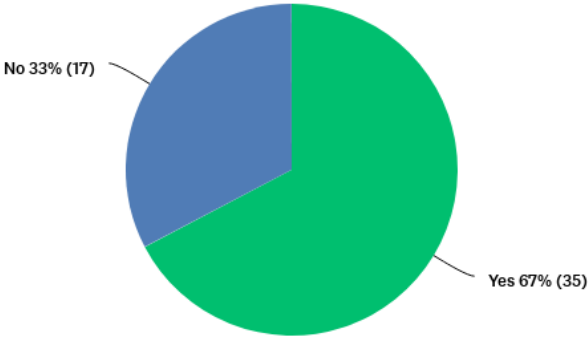
How effectively do you think NOCAC utilizes feedback from staff and community members to improve its programs and services?

Not at all effectively 2%

Not very effectively 6%

Neutral 39%

Moderately effectively 37%

Very effectively 17%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
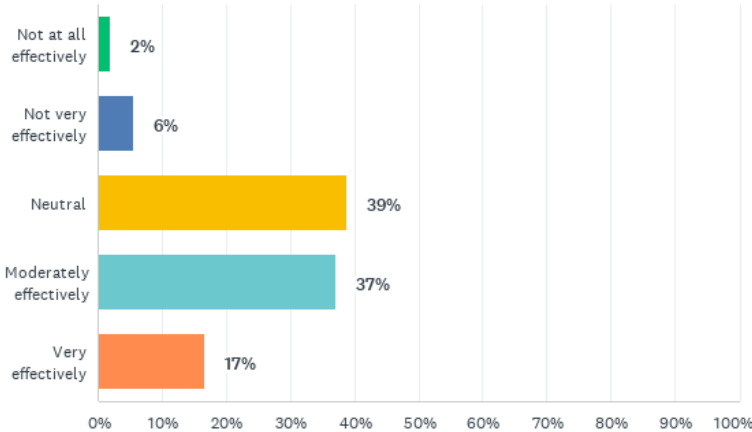
What measures or activities could enhance employee engagement in community related initiatives?
Have equality for all employees and beliefs. Having cook outs or instead of the in service make them useful like team building and bonding
Just an informational guide to let us know all the programs we have that can help families. Possibly one at every site
Promotion/Marketing
Spending more time with different department staff
Being aware of events in our communities and not just focused on what is happening in Defiance County.
Q&A activity or sheets for each worker so coworkers can get to know each other better and understand their job roles.
Increased communication and understanding between different departments
I think we are doing as much as we can now.
Earned time off pending the number of hours volunteered
I think we need more activities as a team. Maybe something we could all do together to get to know each other more. It is nice to get out of the office every so often.
Have staff be out and more engaged in community happening for example... Parades, festivals, etc.
I truly feel we would ALL benefit from team building exercises. Also, just refreshers for customer service skills and such. To remind us of what our mission is and how to treat each other and our clients to give them the best most welcoming experience.
We only ever engage with other departments of NOCAC at in-services. I feel like finding a way to see each other and become familiar with other programs would be helpful.
Maybe more awareness of what opportunities are available.
Plan company outing
Allowing work time to participate in volunteer events and not making us take time off to do so.
Offer flex time for employees who volunteer or help at community events
Career development programs
Being informed of community events in advance via email.
More outreach programs. Tables at events/booths for information. Really marketing the programs that we do, ALL the programs.
Hire a full-time community engagement staff person for these roles specifically. A full-time staff member whose position is to meet these needs effectively.
Training of all programs together
I think NOCAC provides numerous opportunities to engage in the community.

Are there any barriers you encounter when trying to deliver services to community members? If so, please specify.
Funding, transportation, limitations for staff
no
none
n/a
Transportation and childcare.
N/A
No
Not that I can think of.
NA
N/A
N/A
No.
No
Response from families
Sometimes low funding sources keeps us from helping.
No
The community members in my area work well with me.
Sometimes the community may not be clear on all the services we offer.
I would say the only barrier is communication between employees.
Reluctance to ask or accept help and following through on plans
N/A
occasional language barriers (non-English speakers)
Our insurance does not allow transport of whole families- so getting participation in events or transport to much needed doctor appointments cannot happen.
There seem to be some barriers with clients being able to turn and or provide the documents they need to get services. Such as not knowing how to email, no car to drop documents off, no phone. etc.
Awareness for all the different programs, client transportation, technology access
Transportation
Many community members feel embarrassed to be asking for or getting help with anything. Trying to eliminate this would be a great help to the community
Lack of funding
Rides
As I understand completing forms and imputing them in to our different reporting, I believe shortening that process or simplifying the forms would ease the process for clients.
No

From your perspective, what are the most significant needs of the communities NOCAC serves?
Homelessness, food, and utility help
Housing, income opportunities, transportation
Education on how to get out of poverty
Homelessness, budgeting needs, mental health, substance abuse, community awareness of needs and programs.
Transportation and childcare
Job opportunities, food, housing, mental health, dental health
Finding better paying jobs and providing parenting classes for really young mothers.
More support for senior citizens on fixed incomes
Home visiting services (including providing prenatal education/services), preschool services, social services to support families as a whole
A free preschool
Children with autism and ADD/ADHA
Utility assistance, rental assistance, Head Start Program, and the FOC.
Housing/rental assistance and assistance with electricity/propane
More affordable housing, but that is a county issue that some counties I think don't really want to address.
Feeding the children
assistance with utilities and child care
Rental assistance and childcare
Transportation and car repairs.
Probably higher ticketed items that are needed day to day. Help with high bills, Home repairs. Anything that can be helped that costs over a couple hundred dollars.
Transportation
The elderly and families
Housing and help with utilities.
Housing and help with their children.
I get a lot of calls regarding gas & rent. Also, maybe having a free garage sale, where people can donate and then we can open it up to those in need. I know it would be a lot of work to store such things, but so many people come to use and then we refer them to places that aren't able to help the need with clothes, shoes, etc. right away.
Housing, medical services, assistance with Ohio means jobs, self-help groups
A lot of the people we serve are just struggling to keep up with the increasing cost of living.
Utilities and housing
Better access to transportation- lack of transportation hinders many people's ability to work, attend community functions, or go to needed mental health/doctor appointments. Being a rural program, I know this will be a difficult feat to undergo. Secondly, access to healthier foods. The commodities box will get people by, but it is not the healthiest of foods. Perhaps partnering with local farmers to offer more fresh produce/milk during the months when it is locally available is something we can look into.

car repair assistance, housing, public transportation, clothing / hygiene assistance, mental health help
Transportation, food insecurities, child care, fair housing market
Homelessness
A need for rental/utility assistance.
Public transportation, financial assistance to assist with bills, handicap accessibility *even NOCAC's central office's two main entry doors are not handicap accessible. Better pay from community employers, local dental offices that accept Medicaid.
Housing, rides
Housing & utility support, Financial coaching, and the Path Center.
Utility bills, homelessness

Are there new services areas in which you feel NOCAC should explore to expand offered services?
Absolutely - strictly case management and working with people to make appointments and obtain services
Transportation
We could offer transportation to the clients
More support for senior citizens on fixed incomes
homeless shelter expansion
Rental assistance, as I know we are out of funds at the moment, as well as accessibility. Neither the PATH Center of NOCAC's central office are ADA accessible. Also, our services operate primarily in English, excluding a portion of Defiance's residents (and the surrounding counties). I believe that if we were able to offer services in Spanish or other languages, we could reach more people.
Car repair program.
I know that it would be difficult but helping people find jobs that aren't dead end. Helping them get and sustain a long-term job. Not to get too far into it. But when NOCAC took a chance on me, it quite literally changed my life. I have grown in so many ways here with my time at NOCAC. I always thought I would end up somewhere I didn't want to be but had to be because of bills. I used to be someone who needed NOCACs assistance and now I get to help those in need. If you guys could change my life, can you imagine how many people we could help get and stay in careers that change theirs?
Self-help groups, parenting classes
Food pantry and maybe clothes.
There needs to be more homeless programing throughout all the counties we serve, not just at the Path.
I think it would be great if NOCAC could have a thrift store how they had years in the past. Something similar to a good will to help those in need get clothing items and personal items.
Sustainable housing, transportation assistance
Transportation to appointments
Car repair

Rent Assistance all year. Make the program where they can only apply once every 3 months, proof of employment or Social Security Income. (this will cut down those who abuse the system)

Please share any additional comments or suggestions you have regarding the community needs and NOCACs role in addressing them.
I'm fairly new at NOCAC so my answers are based on being there a short period of time and not really seeing the entire spectrum of NOCACS reach. I can say I very much enjoy my job. The support we get from our supervisors is 5 stars.
I think NOCAC needs to be more advertised. I think we have defiantly been more out there, but there's still so many resources we have to offer that people just don't know about.
I had not really ever heard of NOCAC until I got my job here, so I feel like really getting out there, having booths at public events, etc. could be a great way in reaching the community to let them know what we do and who we serve.
I think overall, we do very good.
Enhance Marketing Capabilities: Need for Dedicated Expertise: Our agency requires a dedicated marketing professional with a background in business or marketing. This person should be a personable and effective communicator who can manage our marketing and fundraising efforts. Community Awareness: Currently, many people in our area are unaware of NOCAC and the valuable programs we offer. This lack of awareness prevents those in need from accessing our services. Improve Internal Communication: Cross-Program Awareness: We often operate in silos, with staff lacking a comprehensive understanding of NOCAC's full capabilities. This limits our ability to refer clients internally to appropriate services. Director Presentations: A portion of all in-service meetings should be utilized for directors to discuss their programs, how they can assist, and the importance of internal referrals. This initiative has not yet been implemented effectively. Utilize Technology for Internal Communication: Quarterly Updates: Implementing a quarterly message from NOCAC leadership (executive director and program directors) could help keep all staff informed about new and existing programs, upcoming initiatives, and general agency updates. This can be achieved through digital platforms (Facebook/YouTube Live Features) to ensure consistent and wide-reaching communication. Record Board Meeting: Have the opportunity for employees to attend via zoom or watch the meeting at a later time to know what happens and what was discussed at the meetings governing our programs

Analysis of the Employee Survey Results

The Employee Community Needs Assessment section offers valuable insights into how NOCAC employees perceive the needs of the community and the challenges they encounter while delivering services. Here's an analysis of the main findings:

Key Community Needs Identified by Employees

1. **Housing and Utility Assistance:** Employees cited housing instability and utility costs as significant community needs. With rising living costs, affordable housing and consistent support for utility bills have become essential for residents. Employees noted a lack of affordable housing options, which affects a broad demographic, including seniors and low-income families.
2. **Transportation:** Transportation access remains a critical issue, especially in rural areas where public options are limited or non-existent. This barrier affects community members' ability to attend medical appointments, maintain employment, and participate in community events. Employees suggested exploring transportation solutions or providing gas vouchers to mitigate these challenges.
3. **Childcare and Senior Support:** There is a clear need for both affordable childcare for working families and enhanced support for seniors on fixed incomes. Employees highlighted the importance of creating community support programs that cater to these specific groups, potentially alleviating financial and caregiving burdens.
4. **Employment and Financial Support:** Job opportunities, particularly those that provide livable wages, are crucial for economic stability. Employees suggested that financial literacy, budgeting assistance, and self-help programs could empower individuals to improve their financial health. Programs that provide job training and skill development were also deemed essential, especially for young parents and those re-entering the workforce.
5. **Mental Health and Substance Abuse Resources:** Recognizing a rising need for mental health and substance abuse services, employees emphasized the importance of increasing access to mental health resources. They suggested community awareness campaigns to reduce stigma and offer support to those affected.

Barriers in Service Delivery

1. **Transportation and Accessibility:** Employees identified transportation as a significant barrier, not only for community members but also in service delivery. Without transportation assistance, clients face difficulties reaching service locations, and staff members may struggle to coordinate client participation effectively.
2. **Limited Funding:** Insufficient funding limits the scope of services NOCAC can provide, including rental assistance and program expansion. Financial constraints also impact the organization's ability to extend support to communities that may require additional services, such as those with language needs or ADA-accessibility concerns.
3. **Community Awareness and Engagement:** Employees observed a general lack of awareness among community members about NOCAC's programs and services. They suggested enhancing outreach efforts to ensure residents understand the available

resources. Additionally, some community members feel stigmatized when seeking help, which can discourage them from accessing needed support.

Recommendations for Enhancing NOCAC's Role

1. **Dedicated Marketing and Outreach:** To increase community awareness, employees recommended hiring a full-time community engagement or marketing specialist to manage outreach and promote NOCAC's programs. This role could also focus on developing culturally and linguistically accessible resources to better serve non-English-speaking residents.
2. **Program and Service Expansion:** Expanding transportation assistance, housing support, and utility relief programs would directly address several high-priority community needs. Initiatives like a thrift store, food pantry, or a community garage sale were also suggested to support low-income families with affordable essentials.
3. **Enhanced Interdepartmental Communication:** Employees expressed a desire for more cross-departmental awareness and collaboration. Implementing quarterly updates, department presentations at in-services, and even recording board meetings could improve internal communication and help staff better understand the breadth of NOCAC's services.

In summary, the Employee Community Needs Assessment highlights the alignment between employee insights and broader community needs, reinforcing areas like housing, transportation, and mental health as key focus areas. By addressing service delivery barriers and enhancing community outreach, NOCAC can more effectively fulfill its mission and expand its impact in Northwestern Ohio.

Appendix A
County Profiles

Ohio County Profiles

Prepared by the Office of Research   2024 Edition

Department of Development

Defiance County

Established:	Act - April 7, 1845
2023 Population:	38,315
Land Area:	411.2 square miles
County Seat:	Defiance City
Named for:	Fort Defiance

Taxes

Taxable value of real property	$847,486,060
Residential	$540,997,810
Agriculture	$175,506,320
Industrial	$32,315,060
Commercial	$98,666,870
Mineral	$0
Ohio income tax liability	$21,457,083
Average per return	$1,159.34

Land Use/Land Cover

	Percent
Developed, Lower Intensity	6.58%
Developed, Higher Intensity	2.34%
Barren (strip mines, gravel pits, etc.)	0.19%
Forest	8.37%
Shrub/Scrub and Grasslands	0.24%
Pasture/Hay	4.11%
Cultivated Crops	72.66%
Wetlands	4.55%
Open Water	0.97%

Largest Places

	2023	2020
Defiance city	17,043	17,055
Hicksville vil.	3,422	3,431
Highland twp	2,277	2,291
Noble twp UB	2,234	2,218
Defiance twp UB	1,736	1,722
Tiffin twp	1,578	1,574
Hicksville twp UB	1,499	1,457
Washington twp UB	1,236	1,235
Richland twp UB	1,214	1,225
Delaware twp UB	1,198	1,209

UB: Unincorporated balance

Total Population

Census

Year	Pop.	Year	Pop.		
1800		1910	24,498	2020	38,286
1810		1920	24,549		
1820		1930	22,714	**Estimate**	
1830		1940	24,367		
1840		1950	25,925	2023	38,315
1850	6,966	1960	31,508		
1860	11,886	1970	36,949	**Projection**	
1870	15,719	1980	39,987		
1880	22,515	1990	39,350	2030	36,480
1890	25,769	2000	39,500	2040	34,248
1900	26,387	2010	39,037	2050	31,920
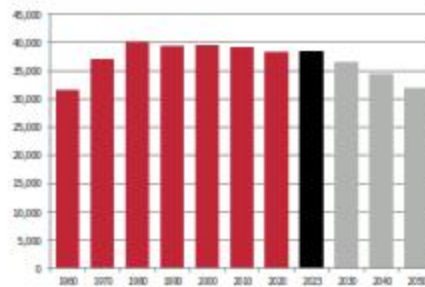
Ohio County Profiles

Defiance County

Population by Race

	Number	Percent
ACS Total Population	38,300	100.0%
White	34,054	88.9%
African-American	666	1.7%
Native American	100	0.3%
Asian	128	0.3%
Pacific Islander	6	0.0%
Other	1,273	3.3%
Two or More Races	2,073	5.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	4,105	10.7%
Total Minority	5,622	14.7%

Educational Attainment

	Number	Percent
Persons 25 years and over	26,294	100.0%
No high school diploma	2,107	8.0%
High school graduate	10,634	40.4%
Some college, no degree	5,746	21.9%
Associate degree	2,832	10.8%
Bachelor's degree	3,177	12.1%
Master's degree or higher	1,798	6.8%

Family Type by Employment Status

	Number	Percent
Total Families	10,308	100.0%
Married couple, husband and wife in labor force	4,312	41.8%
Married couple, husband in labor force, wife not	1,243	12.1%
Married couple, wife in labor force, husband not	669	6.5%
Married couple, husband and wife not in labor force	1,921	18.6%
Male householder, in labor force	841	8.2%
Male householder, not in labor force	41	0.4%
Female householder, in labor force	959	9.3%
Female householder, not in labor force	322	3.1%

Household Income

	Number	Percent
Total Households	15,262	100.0%
Less than $10,000	386	2.5%
$10,000 to $19,999	1,109	7.3%
$20,000 to $29,999	1,203	7.9%
$30,000 to $39,999	1,455	9.5%
$40,000 to $49,999	1,180	7.7%
$50,000 to $59,999	1,131	7.4%
$60,000 to $74,999	1,915	12.5%
$75,000 to $99,999	2,405	15.8%
$100,000 to $149,999	2,874	18.8%
$150,000 to $199,999	1,090	7.1%
$200,000 or more	514	3.4%
Median household income	$69,302	

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Population by Age

	Number	Percent
ACS Total Population	38,300	100.0%
Under 5 years	2,219	5.8%
5 to 17 years	6,477	16.9%
18 to 24 years	3,310	8.6%
25 to 44 years	9,338	24.4%
45 to 64 years	9,692	25.3%
65 years and more	7,264	19.0%
Median Age	40.8	

Family Type by Presence of Own Children Under 18

	Number	Percent
Total Families	10,323	100.0%
Married-couple families with own children	2,528	24.5%
Male householder, no wife present, with own children	719	7.0%
Female householder, no husband present, with own children	747	7.2%
Families with no own children	6,329	61.3%

Poverty Status of Families By Family Type by Presence Of Related Children

	Number	Percent
Total Families	10,323	100.0%
Family income above poverty level	9,654	93.5%
Family income below poverty level	669	6.5%
Married couple, with related children	123	1.2%
Male householder, no wife present, with related children	142	1.4%
Female householder, no husband present, with related children	254	2.5%
Families with no related children	150	1.5%

Ratio of Income To Poverty Level

	Number	Percent
Population for whom poverty status is determined	37,531	100.0%
Below 50% of poverty level	1,600	4.3%
50% to 99% of poverty level	2,350	6.3%
100% to 124% of poverty level	1,526	4.1%
125% to 149% of poverty level	1,316	3.5%
150% to 184% of poverty level	2,363	6.3%
185% to 199% of poverty level	978	2.6%
200% of poverty level or more	27,398	73.0%

Geographical Mobility

	Number	Percent
Population aged 1 year and older	37,852	100.0%
Same house as previous year	34,128	90.2%
Different house, same county	1,786	4.7%
Different county, same state	1,317	3.5%
Different state	614	1.6%
Abroad	7	0.0%

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Ohio County Profiles

Travel Time To Work

	Number	Percent
Workers 16 years and over	17,802	100.0%
Less than 15 minutes	6,711	37.7%
15 to 29 minutes	6,455	36.3%
30 to 44 minutes	3,048	17.1%
45 to 59 minutes	892	5.0%
60 minutes or more	696	3.9%
Mean travel time	21.1 minutes	

Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Total housing units	16,563	100.0%
Occupied housing units	15,262	92.1%
Owner occupied	11,814	77.4%
Renter occupied	3,448	22.6%
Vacant housing units	1,301	7.9%

Year Structure Built

	Number	Percent
Total housing units	16,563	100.0%
Built 2020 or later	0	0.0%
Built 2010 to 2019	407	2.5%
Built 2000 to 2009	1,251	7.6%
Built 1990 to 1999	1,822	11.0%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,182	7.1%
Built 1970 to 1979	3,193	19.3%
Built 1960 to 1969	1,648	9.9%
Built 1950 to 1959	1,954	11.8%
Built 1940 to 1949	752	4.5%
Built 1939 or earlier	4,354	26.3%
Median year built	1967	

Value for Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units	11,814	100.0%
Less than $20,000	384	3.3%
$20,000 to $39,999	272	2.3%
$40,000 to $59,999	313	2.6%
$60,000 to $79,999	715	6.1%
$80,000 to $99,999	1,164	9.9%
$100,000 to $124,999	1,684	14.3%
$125,000 to $149,999	1,519	12.9%
$150,000 to $199,999	2,265	19.2%
$200,000 to $299,999	2,312	19.6%
$300,000 to $499,999	992	8.4%
$500,000 to $999,999	184	1.6%
$1,000,000 or more	10	0.1%
Median value	$147,600	

House Heating Fuel

	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	15,262	100.0%
Utility gas	7,502	49.2%
Bottled, tank or LP gas	2,918	19.1%
Electricity	4,078	26.7%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	130	0.9%
Coal, coke or wood	511	3.3%
Solar energy or other fuel	33	0.2%
No fuel used	90	0.6%

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Gross Rent

	Number	Percent
Specified renter-occupied housing units	3,448	100.0%
Less than $100	38	1.1%
$100 to $199	16	0.5%
$200 to $299	37	1.1%
$300 to $399	86	2.5%
$400 to $499	80	2.3%
$500 to $599	200	5.8%
$600 to $699	457	13.3%
$700 to $799	614	17.8%
$800 to $899	291	8.4%
$900 to $999	536	15.5%
$1,000 to $1,499	716	20.8%
$1,500 or more	32	0.9%
No cash rent	345	10.0%
Median gross rent	$808	
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income	25.2	

Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	6,777	100.0%
Less than $400	34	0.5%
$400 to $599	286	4.2%
$600 to $799	664	9.8%
$800 to $999	1,313	19.4%
$1,000 to $1,249	1,772	26.1%
$1,250 to $1,499	860	12.7%
$1,500 to $1,999	1,007	14.9%
$2,000 to $2,999	646	9.5%
$3,000 or more	195	2.9%
Median monthly owners cost	$1,154	
Median monthly owners cost as a percentage of household income	17.3	

Vital Statistics

	Number	Rate
Births / rate per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44	378	55.7
Teen births / rate per 1,000 females 15-19	11	9.1
Deaths / rate per 100,000 population	456	1,194.1

Components of Population Change

■ Natural Change   ■ Net Migration

Ohio County Profiles

Agriculture

Land in farms (acres)	206,426
Number of farms	907
Average size (acres)	228
Total cash receipts	$236,737,000
Per farm	$261,011
Receipts for crops	$132,856,000
Receipts for livestock/products	$103,882,000

Education

Traditional public schools buildings	14
Students	5,772
Teachers (Full Time Equivalent)	427.1
Expenditures per student	$11,417
Graduation rate	94.9
Community/charter schools buildings	0
Students	0
Teachers (Full Time Equivalent)	0.0
Expenditures per student	
Graduation rate	
Private schools	2
Students	140
Public universites, 4-year	0
Public universities/colleges, 2-year	0
Public learning centers, less-than 2-year	0
Private universities and colleges	1
Public libraries (Districts / Facilities)	1 / 4

Transportation

Registered motor vehicles	49,968
Passenger cars	28,168
Noncommercial trucks	9,493
Total license revenue	$1,439,557.68
Permissive tax revenue	$866,287.50
Interstate highway miles	0.00
Turnpike miles	0.00
U.S. highway miles	26.95
State highway miles	121.09
County, township, and municipal road miles	881.87
Commercial airports	1

State Parks, Forests, Nature Preserves, Scenic Waterways, And Wildlife Areas

Areas/Facilities	5
Acreage	434

Finance

FDIC insured financial institutions (HQs)	3
Assets (000)	$1,600,814
Branch offices	18
Institutions represented	10

Transfer Payments

Total transfer payments	$486,236,000
Payments to individuals	$467,581,000
Retirement and disability	$180,722,000
Medical payments	$213,844,000
Income maintenance (Supplemental SSI, family assistance, food stamps, etc)	$38,714,000
Unemployment benefits	$1,679,000
Veterans benefits	$18,360,000
Federal education and training assistance	$8,400,000
Other payments to individuals	$5,862,000
Total personal income	$1,806,642,000
Dependency ratio	26.9%
(Percent of income from transfer payments)	

Voting

Number of registered voters	26,370
Voted in 2022 election	13,668
Percent turnout	51.8%

Health Care

Physicians	47
Registered hospitals	3
Number of beds	99
Licensed nursing homes	3
Number of beds	267
Licensed residential care	2
Number of beds	161
Persons with health insurance (Aged 0 to 64)	92.4%
Adults with insurance (Aged 18 to 64)	91.5%
Children with insurance (Aged Under 19)	94.8%

Per Capita Personal Income
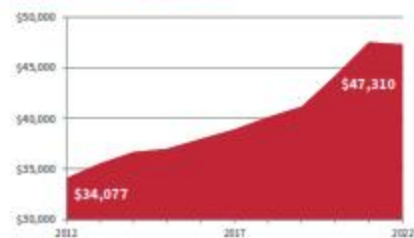
Civilian Labor Force

Civilian Labor Force	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Civilian labor force	17,573	17,324	16,633	17,731	18,212
Employed	16,964	16,638	17,463	16,278	17,431
Unemployed	609	686	830	1,453	781
Unemployment rate	3.5	4.0	4.8	8.2	4.3

Establishments, Employment, and Wages by Sector: 2022

Industrial Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Employment	Total Wages	Average Weekly Wage
Private Sector	812	12,878	$634,111,364	$947
Goods-Producing	130	3,426	$237,603,863	$1,334
Natural Resources and Mining	15	191	$11,138,851	$1,122
Construction	66	386	$21,641,856	$1,079
Manufacturing	50	2,850	$204,823,156	$1,382
Service-Providing	682	9,452	$396,507,501	$807
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	221	3,497	$149,934,385	$825
Information	16	141	$7,639,367	$1,044
Financial Services	82	684	$42,752,337	$1,202
Professional and Business Services	98	749	$41,248,167	$1,059
Education and Health Services	88	2,100	$112,840,138	$1,033
Leisure and Hospitality	97	1,721	$29,296,627	$327
Other Services	78	559	$12,733,860	$438
Federal Government		83	$5,116,237	$1,191
State Government		72	$5,022,162	$1,334
Local Government		1,817	$91,514,456	$968

Private Sector total includes Unclassified establishments not shown.

Change Since 2017

Private Sector	3.7%	-5.8%	8.2%	14.9%
Goods-Producing	13.0%	-11.6%	-9.9%	2.0%
Natural Resources and Mining	36.4%	-12.0%	26.2%	43.5%
Construction	15.8%	12.9%	40.2%	24.2%
Manufacturing	8.7%	-14.1%	-14.5%	-0.4%
Service-Providing	2.1%	-3.5%	23.1%	27.5%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	0.5%	3.0%	27.1%	23.5%
Information	-5.9%	-29.5%	2.0%	45.0%
Financial Services	-2.4%	-10.5%	14.0%	27.5%
Professional and Business Services	6.5%	-4.1%	25.8%	31.2%
Education and Health Services	6.0%	-17.4%	18.9%	43.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	6.6%	12.3%	48.3%	31.9%
Other Services	-4.9%	-3.1%	7.3%	10.9%
Federal Government		2.5%	21.5%	19.0%
State Government		-11.1%	1.5%	13.1%
Local Government		-3.6%	21.7%	26.2%

Residential Construction

Residential Construction	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total units	25	36	46	52	43
Total valuation (000)	$7,550	$7,702	$9,812	$12,354	$8,095
Total single-unit bldgs	23	28	38	41	43
Average cost per unit	$311,512	$234,013	$229,802	$264,128	$188,257
Total multi-unit bldg units	2	8	8	11	0
Average cost per unit	$192,500	$143,750	$135,000	$138,636	

Major & Notable Employers

APT Manufacturing Solutions	Mfg
Defiance City Schools	Govt
Defiance College	Serv
MEC	Mfg
General Motors Company	Mfg
Johns Manville Corp	Mfg
Meijer Inc	Trade
Mercy Health - Defiance Hospital	Serv
Parker Hannifin Corp	Mfg
ProMedica - Defiance Regional Hospital	Serv
Walmart Inc	Trade

Ohio County Profiles

Prepared by the Office of Research   2024 Edition

Department of Development

Fulton County

Established:	Act - April 1, 1850
2023 Population:	42,007
Land Area:	406.8 square miles
County Seat:	Wauseon City
Named for:	Robert Fulton, Inventor of the Steam Boat

Taxes

Taxable value of real property	$1,022,917,800
Residential	$687,710,580
Agriculture	$188,739,940
Industrial	$63,645,880
Commercial	$82,821,400
Mineral	$0
Ohio income tax liability	$25,282,898
Average per return	$1,215.23

Land Use/Land Cover

	Percent
Developed, Lower Intensity	6.90%
Developed, Higher Intensity	2.54%
Barren (strip mines, gravel pits, etc.)	0.18%
Forest	5.43%
Shrub/Scrub and Grasslands	0.23%
Pasture/Hay	1.93%
Cultivated Crops	79.87%
Wetlands	2.59%
Open Water	0.33%

Largest Places

	2023	2020
Wauseon city	7,443	7,561
Swan Creek twp UB	5,581	5,691
Archbold vil.	4,447	4,519
Swanton vil. (part)	3,661	3,694
Delta vil.	3,301	3,315
Clinton twp UB	2,052	2,096
German twp UB	2,024	2,062
Pike twp	1,712	1,749
York twp UB	1,672	1,711
Dover twp	1,581	1,611
	UB: Unincorporated balance	

Total Population

Census

Year	Pop.	Year	Pop.
1800		1910	23,914
1810		1920	23,445
1820		1930	23,477
1830		1940	23,626
1840		1950	25,580
1850	7,781	1960	29,301
1860	14,043	1970	33,071
1870	17,789	1980	37,751
1880	21,053	1990	38,498
1890	22,023	2000	42,084
1900	22,801	2010	42,698

2020	42,713

Estimate

2023	42,007

Projection

2030	41,263
2040	39,088
2050	36,801
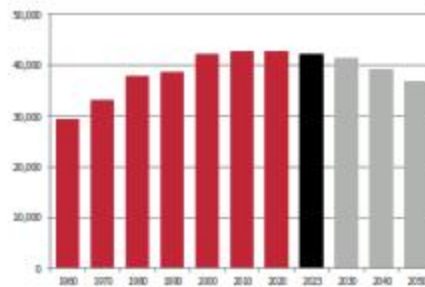
Ohio County Profiles

Fulton County

Population by Race	Number	Percent
ACS Total Population	42,602	100.0%
White	38,861	91.2%
African-American	213	0.5%
Native American	167	0.4%
Asian	214	0.5%
Pacific Islander	7	0.0%
Other	990	2.3%
Two or More Races	2,150	5.0%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	3,880	9.1%
Total Minority	**5,134**	**12.1%**

Educational Attainment	Number	Percent
Persons 25 years and over	29,212	100.0%
No high school diploma	1,794	6.1%
High school graduate	12,577	43.1%
Some college, no degree	6,040	20.7%
Associate degree	3,462	11.9%
Bachelor's degree	3,401	11.6%
Master's degree or higher	1,938	6.6%

Family Type by Employment Status	Number	Percent
Total Families	11,537	100.0%
Married couple, husband and wife in labor force	4,633	40.2%
Married couple, husband in labor force, wife not	2,081	18.0%
Married couple, wife in labor force, husband not	753	6.5%
Married couple, husband and wife not in labor force	1,797	15.6%
Male householder, in labor force	655	5.7%
Male householder, not in labor force	131	1.1%
Female householder, in labor force	1,059	9.2%
Female householder, not in labor force	428	3.7%

Household Income	Number	Percent
Total Households	16,869	100.0%
Less than $10,000	454	2.7%
$10,000 to $19,999	1,133	6.7%
$20,000 to $29,999	1,171	6.9%
$30,000 to $39,999	1,301	7.7%
$40,000 to $49,999	1,253	7.4%
$50,000 to $59,999	1,580	9.4%
$60,000 to $74,999	1,875	11.1%
$75,000 to $99,999	2,786	16.5%
$100,000 to $149,999	3,100	18.4%
$150,000 to $199,999	1,077	6.4%
$200,000 or more	1,139	6.8%
Median household income	**$71,453**	

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Population by Age	Number	Percent
ACS Total Population	42,602	100.0%
Under 5 years	2,416	5.7%
5 to 17 years	7,506	17.6%
18 to 24 years	3,468	8.1%
25 to 44 years	9,861	23.1%
45 to 64 years	11,470	26.9%
65 years and more	7,881	18.5%
Median Age	**41.4**	

Family Type by Presence of Own Children Under 18	Number	Percent
Total Families	11,558	100.0%
Married-couple families with own children	3,499	30.3%
Male householder, no wife present, with own children	381	3.3%
Female householder, no husband present, with own children	737	6.4%
Families with no own children	6,941	60.1%

Poverty Status of Families By Family Type by Presence Of Related Children	Number	Percent
Total Families	11,558	100.0%
Family income above poverty level	10,826	93.7%
Family income below poverty level	732	6.3%
Married couple, with related children	140	1.2%
Male householder, no wife present, with related children	31	0.3%
Female householder, no husband present, with related children	223	1.9%
Families with no related children	338	2.9%

Ratio of Income To Poverty Level	Number	Percent
Population for whom poverty status is determined	42,108	100.0%
Below 50% of poverty level	1,470	3.5%
50% to 99% of poverty level	2,107	5.0%
100% to 124% of poverty level	1,322	3.1%
125% to 149% of poverty level	1,687	4.0%
150% to 184% of poverty level	1,938	4.6%
185% to 199% of poverty level	1,621	3.8%
200% of poverty level or more	31,963	75.9%

Geographical Mobility	Number	Percent
Population aged 1 year and older	42,223	100.0%
Same house as previous year	39,137	92.7%
Different house, same county	1,645	3.9%
Different county, same state	1,185	2.8%
Different state	198	0.5%
Abroad	58	0.1%

Travel Time To Work

	Number	Percent
Workers 16 years and over	19,570	100.0%
Less than 15 minutes	7,006	35.8%
15 to 29 minutes	6,364	32.5%
30 to 44 minutes	3,549	18.1%
45 to 59 minutes	1,473	7.5%
60 minutes or more	1,178	6.0%
Mean travel time	23.7 minutes	

Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Total housing units	17,701	100.0%
Occupied housing units	16,869	95.3%
Owner occupied	13,781	81.7%
Renter occupied	3,088	18.3%
Vacant housing units	832	4.7%

Year Structure Built

	Number	Percent
Total housing units	17,701	100.0%
Built 2020 or later	13	0.1%
Built 2010 to 2019	833	4.7%
Built 2000 to 2009	1,592	9.0%
Built 1990 to 1999	2,458	13.9%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,367	7.7%
Built 1970 to 1979	2,442	13.8%
Built 1960 to 1969	1,658	9.4%
Built 1950 to 1959	1,592	9.0%
Built 1940 to 1949	677	3.8%
Built 1939 or earlier	5,069	28.6%
Median year built	1969	

Value for Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13,781	100.0%
Less than $20,000	725	5.3%
$20,000 to $39,999	169	1.2%
$40,000 to $59,999	370	2.7%
$60,000 to $79,999	367	2.7%
$80,000 to $99,999	851	6.2%
$100,000 to $124,999	1,712	12.4%
$125,000 to $149,999	1,812	13.1%
$150,000 to $199,999	2,741	19.9%
$200,000 to $299,999	3,207	23.3%
$300,000 to $499,999	1,558	11.3%
$500,000 to $999,999	238	1.7%
$1,000,000 or more	31	0.2%
Median value	$163,100	

House Heating Fuel

	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	16,869	100.0%
Utility gas	8,985	53.3%
Bottled, tank or LP gas	4,257	25.2%
Electricity	2,781	16.5%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	83	0.5%
Coal, coke or wood	558	3.3%
Solar energy or other fuel	95	0.6%
No fuel used	110	0.7%

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Gross Rent

	Number	Percent
Specified renter-occupied housing units	3,088	100.0%
Less than $100	12	0.4%
$100 to $199	16	0.5%
$200 to $299	54	1.7%
$300 to $399	37	1.2%
$400 to $499	53	1.7%
$500 to $599	283	9.2%
$600 to $699	459	14.9%
$700 to $799	458	14.8%
$800 to $899	530	17.2%
$900 to $999	213	6.9%
$1,000 to $1,499	609	19.7%
$1,500 or more	97	3.1%
No cash rent	267	8.6%
Median gross rent	$807	

Median gross rent as a percentage of household income — 22.1

Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	8,495	100.0%
Less than $400	26	0.3%
$400 to $599	229	2.7%
$600 to $799	495	5.8%
$800 to $999	1,248	14.7%
$1,000 to $1,249	1,823	21.5%
$1,250 to $1,499	2,069	24.4%
$1,500 to $1,999	1,812	21.3%
$2,000 to $2,999	583	6.9%
$3,000 or more	210	2.5%
Median monthly owners cost	$1,302	

Median monthly owners cost as a percentage of household income — 17.9

Vital Statistics

	Number	Rate
Births / rate per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44	436	60.4
Teen births / rate per 1,000 females 15-19	16	12.3
Deaths / rate per 100,000 population	513	1,216.5

Components of Population Change

■ Natural Change ■ Net Migration

Agriculture

Land in farms (acres)	211,588
Number of farms	794
Average size (acres)	266
Total cash receipts	$276,219,000
Per farm	$347,883
Receipts for crops	$211,699,000
Receipts for livestock/products	$64,520,000

Education

Traditional public schools buildings	20
Students	7,095
Teachers (Full Time Equivalent)	512.7
Expenditures per student	$11,793
Graduation rate	94.6
Community/charter schools buildings	0
Students	0
Teachers (Full Time Equivalent)	0.0
Expenditures per student	
Graduation rate	
Private schools	3
Students	319
Public universites, 4-year	0
Public universities/colleges, 2-year	0
Public learning centers, less-than 2-year	0
Private universities and colleges	0
Public libraries (Districts / Facilities)	6 / 6

Transportation

Registered motor vehicles	58,701
Passenger cars	31,856
Noncommercial trucks	11,423
Total license revenue	$1,794,492.20
Permissive tax revenue	$1,080,987.50
Interstate highway miles	26.26
Turnpike miles	26.26
U.S. highway miles	56.53
State highway miles	83.94
County, township, and municipal road miles	859.83
Commercial airports	1

State Parks, Forests, Nature Preserves, Scenic Waterways, And Wildlife Areas

Areas/Facilities	5
Acreage	2,565

Finance

FDIC insured financial institutions (HQs)	3
Assets (000)	$3,458,780
Branch offices	18
Institutions represented	10

Transfer Payments

Total transfer payments	$498,557,000
Payments to individuals	$477,690,000
Retirement and disability	$189,925,000
Medical payments	$218,148,000
Income maintenance (Supplemental SSI, family assistance, food stamps, etc)	$35,326,000
Unemployment benefits	$2,100,000
Veterans benefits	$17,232,000
Federal education and training assistance	$7,711,000
Other payments to individuals	$7,248,000
Total personal income	$2,226,964,000
Dependency ratio	22.4%
(Percent of income from transfer payments)	

Voting

Number of registered voters	29,430
Voted in 2022 election	16,602
Percent turnout	56.4%

Health Care

Physicians	35
Registered hospitals	1
Number of beds	50
Licensed nursing homes	5
Number of beds	380
Licensed residential care	3
Number of beds	44
Persons with health insurance (Aged 0 to 64)	92.4%
Adults with insurance (Aged 18 to 64)	91.7%
Children with insurance (Aged Under 19)	94.1%

Per Capita Personal Income
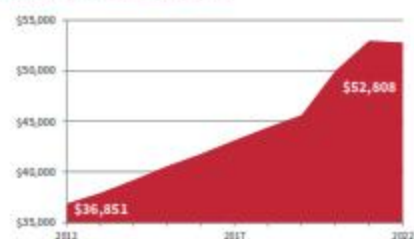
Civilian Labor Force

Civilian Labor Force	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Civilian labor force	21,852	21,626	20,482	21,752	22,652
Employed	21,080	20,758	21,508	20,038	21,709
Unemployed	772	868	1,026	1,714	943
Unemployment rate	3.5	4.0	4.8	7.9	4.2

Establishments, Employment, and Wages by Sector: 2022

Industrial Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Employment	Total Wages	Average Weekly Wage
Private Sector	1,013	15,347	$853,725,167	$1,070
Goods-Producing	253	7,205	$520,272,720	$1,389
Natural Resources and Mining	27	268	$13,033,491	$937
Construction	139	782	$69,516,069	$1,710
Manufacturing	87	6,156	$437,723,160	$1,367
Service-Providing	760	8,142	$333,452,447	$788
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	274	2,977	$146,249,614	$945
Information	12	54	$1,437,382	$513
Financial Services	72	380	$21,965,474	$1,111
Professional and Business Services	123	1,048	$41,290,708	$758
Education and Health Services	106	1,928	$86,712,364	$865
Leisure and Hospitality	86	1,332	$20,964,799	$303
Other Services	85	395	$13,514,024	$657
Federal Government		87	$5,039,015	$1,110
State Government		111	$8,309,019	$1,436
Local Government		2,279	$99,299,429	$838

Private Sector total includes Unclassified establishments not shown.

Change Since 2017

Industrial Sector				
Private Sector	3.3%	-4.6%	29.0%	35.3%
Goods-Producing	-1.2%	-11.9%	27.5%	44.7%
Natural Resources and Mining	-6.9%	-23.9%	0.4%	32.2%
Construction	4.5%	5.1%	66.8%	58.8%
Manufacturing	-7.4%	-13.0%	23.8%	42.4%
Service-Providing	4.8%	2.9%	31.3%	27.7%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	9.2%	2.2%	36.2%	33.3%
Information	9.1%	-8.5%	-24.4%	-16.6%
Financial Services	-4.0%	2.2%	23.0%	20.2%
Professional and Business Services	21.8%	50.4%	75.1%	16.4%
Education and Health Services	-10.9%	-12.7%	10.7%	26.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	-1.1%	2.5%	30.5%	27.3%
Other Services	3.7%	7.9%	53.7%	42.2%
Federal Government		-6.5%	14.1%	20.9%
State Government		-4.3%	17.1%	21.9%
Local Government		-2.3%	21.1%	24.0%

Major & Notable Employers

Employer	Type
ConAgra	Mfg
Fulton County Government	Govt
Haas Door Company	Mfg
Fulton County Health Center	Serv
International Automotive Components	Mfg
North Star BlueScope Steel LLC	Mfg
Sanoh America Inc	Mfg
Sauder Woodworking Co	Mfg
ZF TRW	Mfg

Residential Construction

Residential Construction	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total units	44	22	31	53	55
Total valuation (000)	$13,590	$5,393	$7,646	$15,426	$11,751
Total single-unit bldgs	44	20	29	51	36
Average cost per unit	$308,866	$258,389	$254,329	$299,339	$259,741
Total multi-unit bldg units	0	2	2	2	19
Average cost per unit		$112,500	$135,000	$80,000	$126,316

Ohio County Profiles

Prepared by the Office of Research

2024 Edition

Ohio **Department of Development**

Henry County

Established: Act - April 1, 1820
2023 Population: 27,520
Land Area: 416.5 square miles
County Seat: Napoleon City
Named for: Patrick Henry, American Patriot, Statesman and Orator

Taxes

Taxable value of real property	$699,688,700
Residential	$444,539,590
Agriculture	$178,869,430
Industrial	$32,869,090
Commercial	$43,410,590
Mineral	$0
Ohio income tax liability	$16,394,720
Average per return	$1,189.14

Land Use/Land Cover

	Percent
Developed, Lower Intensity	6.45%
Developed, Higher Intensity	1.76%
Barren (strip mines, gravel pits, etc.)	0.04%
Forest	3.94%
Shrub/Scrub and Grasslands	0.23%
Pasture/Hay	0.48%
Cultivated Crops	84.99%
Wetlands	1.08%
Open Water	1.03%

Largest Places

	2023	2020
Napoleon city	8,750	8,862
Washington twp UB	1,889	1,823
Deshler vil.	1,567	1,591
Napoleon twp UB	1,451	1,464
Liberty twp UB	1,319	1,313
Damascus twp UB	1,114	1,108
Ridgeville twp	1,100	1,098
Liberty Center vil.	1,097	1,109
Holgate vil.	1,043	1,058
Harrison twp UB	936	944

UB: Unincorporated balance

Total Population

Census

Year	Pop.	Year	Pop.
1800		1910	25,119
1810		1920	23,362
1820		1930	22,524
1830	262	1940	22,756
1840	2,503	1950	22,423
1850	3,434	1960	25,392
1860	8,901	1970	27,058
1870	14,028	1980	28,383
1880	20,585	1990	29,108
1890	25,080	2000	29,210
1900	27,282	2010	28,215
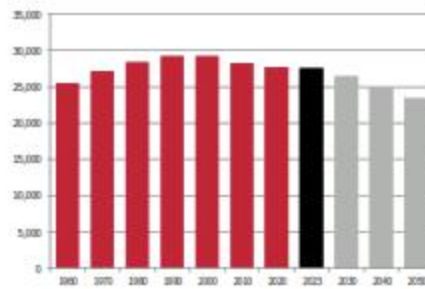
2020	27,662

Estimate

2023	27,520

Projection

2030	26,456
2040	24,950
2050	23,373

Population by Race

Population by Race	Number	Percent
ACS Total Population	27,601	100.0%
White	25,032	90.7%
African-American	151	0.5%
Native American	123	0.4%
Asian	50	0.2%
Pacific Islander	46	0.2%
Other	1,085	3.9%
Two or More Races	1,114	4.0%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2,196	8.0%
Total Minority	3,188	11.6%

Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	Number	Percent
Persons 25 years and over	19,085	100.0%
No high school diploma	1,337	7.0%
High school graduate	8,180	42.9%
Some college, no degree	3,755	19.7%
Associate degree	2,351	12.3%
Bachelor's degree	2,369	12.4%
Master's degree or higher	1,093	5.7%

Family Type by Employment Status

Family Type by Employment Status	Number	Percent
Total Families	7,319	100.0%
Married couple, husband and wife in labor force	3,033	41.4%
Married couple, husband in labor force, wife not	1,047	14.3%
Married couple, wife in labor force, husband not	459	6.3%
Married couple, husband and wife not in labor force	943	12.9%
Male householder, in labor force	630	8.6%
Male householder, not in labor force	164	2.2%
Female householder, in labor force	807	11.0%
Female householder, not in labor force	236	3.2%

Household Income

Household Income	Number	Percent
Total Households	11,179	100.0%
Less than $10,000	299	2.7%
$10,000 to $19,999	811	7.3%
$20,000 to $29,999	854	7.6%
$30,000 to $39,999	880	7.9%
$40,000 to $49,999	928	8.3%
$50,000 to $59,999	1,021	9.1%
$60,000 to $74,999	977	8.7%
$75,000 to $99,999	1,849	16.5%
$100,000 to $149,999	2,339	20.9%
$150,000 to $199,999	608	5.4%
$200,000 or more	613	5.5%
Median household income	$71,616	

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Population by Age

Population by Age	Number	Percent
ACS Total Population	27,601	100.0%
Under 5 years	1,597	5.8%
5 to 17 years	4,839	17.5%
18 to 24 years	2,080	7.5%
25 to 44 years	6,458	23.4%
45 to 64 years	7,379	26.7%
65 years and more	5,248	19.0%
Median Age	41.8	

Family Type by Presence of Own Children Under 18

Family Type by Presence of Own Children Under 18	Number	Percent
Total Families	7,362	100.0%
Married-couple families with own children	2,007	27.3%
Male householder, no wife present, with own children	385	5.2%
Female householder, no husband present, with own children	620	8.4%
Families with no own children	4,350	59.1%

Poverty Status of Families By Family Type by Presence Of Related Children

Poverty Status of Families By Family Type by Presence Of Related Children	Number	Percent
Total Families	7,362	100.0%
Family income above poverty level	6,821	92.7%
Family income below poverty level	541	7.3%
Married couple, with related children	72	1.0%
Male householder, no wife present, with related children	105	1.4%
Female householder, no husband present, with related children	314	4.3%
Families with no related children	50	0.7%

Ratio of Income To Poverty Level

Ratio of Income To Poverty Level	Number	Percent
Population for whom poverty status is determined	27,139	100.0%
Below 50% of poverty level	1,086	4.0%
50% to 99% of poverty level	1,495	5.5%
100% to 124% of poverty level	923	3.4%
125% to 149% of poverty level	1,292	4.8%
150% to 184% of poverty level	1,926	7.1%
185% to 199% of poverty level	895	3.3%
200% of poverty level or more	19,522	71.9%

Geographical Mobility

Geographical Mobility	Number	Percent
Population aged 1 year and older	27,372	100.0%
Same house as previous year	24,802	90.6%
Different house, same county	1,176	4.3%
Different county, same state	936	3.4%
Different state	414	1.5%
Abroad	44	0.2%

Travel Time To Work

	Number	Percent
Workers 16 years and over	12,649	100.0%
Less than 15 minutes	4,547	35.9%
15 to 29 minutes	4,452	35.2%
30 to 44 minutes	2,326	18.4%
45 to 59 minutes	773	6.1%
60 minutes or more	551	4.4%
Mean travel time	22.3 minutes	

Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Total housing units	12,045	100.0%
Occupied housing units	11,179	92.8%
Owner occupied	8,843	79.1%
Renter occupied	2,336	20.9%
Vacant housing units	866	7.2%

Year Structure Built

	Number	Percent
Total housing units	12,045	100.0%
Built 2020 or later	24	0.2%
Built 2010 to 2019	339	2.8%
Built 2000 to 2009	858	7.1%
Built 1990 to 1999	1,234	10.2%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,128	9.4%
Built 1970 to 1979	1,648	13.7%
Built 1960 to 1969	953	7.9%
Built 1950 to 1959	1,231	10.2%
Built 1940 to 1949	600	5.0%
Built 1939 or earlier	4,030	33.5%
Median year built	1962	

Value for Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units	8,843	100.0%
Less than $20,000	400	4.5%
$20,000 to $39,999	160	1.8%
$40,000 to $59,999	356	4.0%
$60,000 to $79,999	290	3.3%
$80,000 to $99,999	859	9.7%
$100,000 to $124,999	1,038	11.7%
$125,000 to $149,999	973	11.0%
$150,000 to $199,999	1,927	21.8%
$200,000 to $299,999	1,973	22.3%
$300,000 to $499,999	706	8.0%
$500,000 to $999,999	133	1.5%
$1,000,000 or more	28	0.3%
Median value	$157,500	

House Heating Fuel

	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	11,179	100.0%
Utility gas	5,735	51.3%
Bottled, tank or LP gas	2,565	22.9%
Electricity	2,154	19.3%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	125	1.1%
Coal, coke or wood	381	3.4%
Solar energy or other fuel	103	0.9%
No fuel used	116	1.0%

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Gross Rent

	Number	Percent
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2,336	100.0%
Less than $100	0	0.0%
$100 to $199	24	1.0%
$200 to $299	43	1.8%
$300 to $399	31	1.3%
$400 to $499	93	4.0%
$500 to $599	241	10.3%
$600 to $699	231	9.9%
$700 to $799	275	11.8%
$800 to $899	292	12.5%
$900 to $999	365	15.6%
$1,000 to $1,499	483	20.7%
$1,500 or more	69	3.0%
No cash rent	189	8.1%
Median gross rent	$846	

Median gross rent as a percentage of household income	22.7

Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	5,143	100.0%
Less than $400	11	0.2%
$400 to $599	140	2.7%
$600 to $799	334	6.5%
$800 to $999	905	17.6%
$1,000 to $1,249	1,342	26.1%
$1,250 to $1,499	791	15.4%
$1,500 to $1,999	897	17.4%
$2,000 to $2,999	597	11.6%
$3,000 or more	126	2.4%
Median monthly owners cost	$1,220	

Median monthly owners cost as a percentage of household income	17.7

Vital Statistics

	Number	Rate
Births / rate per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44	290	60.3
Teen births / rate per 1,000 females 15-19	6	7.1
Deaths / rate per 100,000 population	349	1,268.5

Components of Population Change

■ Natural Change   ■ Net Migration

Ohio County Profiles

Agriculture

Land in farms (acres)	243,932
Number of farms	948
Average size (acres)	257
Total cash receipts	$245,472,000
Per farm	$258,937
Receipts for crops	$214,315,000
Receipts for livestock/products	$31,157,000

Education

Traditional public schools buildings	10
Students	3,954
Teachers (Full Time Equivalent)	322.2
Expenditures per student	$13,044
Graduation rate	94.9
Community/charter schools buildings	0
Students	0
Teachers (Full Time Equivalent)	0.0
Expenditures per student	
Graduation rate	
Private schools	3
Students	260
Public universites, 4-year	0
Public universities/colleges, 2-year	1
Public learning centers, less-than 2-year	1
Private universities and colleges	0
Public libraries (Districts / Facilities)	4 / 7

Transportation

Registered motor vehicles	39,373
Passenger cars	20,468
Noncommercial trucks	7,767
Total license revenue	$1,336,304.05
Permissive tax revenue	$711,737.50
Interstate highway miles	0.00
Turnpike miles	0.00
U.S. highway miles	43.28
State highway miles	118.86
County, township, and municipal road miles	937.89
Commercial airports	1

State Parks, Forests, Nature Preserves, Scenic Waterways, And Wildlife Areas

Areas/Facilities	11
Acreage	1,732

Finance

FDIC insured financial institutions (HQs)	2
Assets (000)	$195,818
Branch offices	15
Institutions represented	8

Transfer Payments

Total transfer payments	$347,422,000
Payments to individuals	$333,887,000
Retirement and disability	$125,001,000
Medical payments	$166,174,000
Income maintenance (Supplemental SSI, family assistance, food stamps, etc)	$21,527,000
Unemployment benefits	$1,392,000
Veterans benefits	$7,906,000
Federal education and training assistance	$6,743,000
Other payments to individuals	$5,144,000
Total personal income	$1,441,308,000
Dependency ratio	24.1%
(Percent of income from transfer payments)	

Voting

Number of registered voters	19,729
Voted in 2022 election	10,595
Percent turnout	53.7%

Health Care

Physicians	14
Registered hospitals	1
Number of beds	25
Licensed nursing homes	3
Number of beds	197
Licensed residential care	3
Number of beds	121
Persons with health insurance (Aged 0 to 64)	93.4%
Adults with insurance (Aged 18 to 64)	92.7%
Children with insurance (Aged Under 19)	95.1%

Per Capita Personal Income
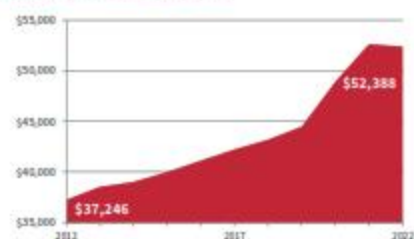
Ohio County Profiles

Civilian Labor Force

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Civilian labor force	12,903	12,694	12,032	13,001	13,295
Employed	12,363	12,119	12,695	11,949	12,675
Unemployed	540	575	663	1,052	620
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.5	5.2	8.1	4.7

Establishments, Employment, and Wages by Sector: 2022

Industrial Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Employment	Total Wages	Average Weekly Wage
Private Sector	579	8,562	$434,614,386	$976
Goods-Producing	138	3,964	$259,840,092	$1,260
Natural Resources and Mining	26	219	$9,393,464	$825
Construction	69	702	$48,087,532	$1,317
Manufacturing	44	3,043	$202,359,096	$1,279
Service-Providing	441	4,597	$174,774,294	$731
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	159	1,778	$74,732,473	$808
Information	11	47	$2,534,230	$1,039
Financial Services	55	270	$17,035,562	$1,214
Professional and Business Services	61	332	$12,053,878	$699
Education and Health Services	54	1,269	$50,002,082	$758
Leisure and Hospitality	51	597	$9,130,439	$294
Other Services	49	301	$9,143,408	$584
Federal Government		61	$3,677,167	$1,158
State Government		42	$2,563,129	$1,169
Local Government		1,778	$83,049,905	$898

Private Sector total includes Unclassified establishments not shown.

Change Since 2017

Private Sector	2.7%	-7.0%	15.3%	23.9%
Goods-Producing	4.5%	-8.6%	10.9%	21.3%
Natural Resources and Mining	8.3%	35.2%	73.0%	28.3%
Construction	0.0%	-2.1%	14.8%	17.3%
Manufacturing	10.0%	-11.9%	8.2%	23.0%
Service-Providing	2.1%	-5.6%	22.4%	29.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	-0.6%	4.5%	30.7%	25.1%
Information	-15.4%	-47.2%	-21.6%	49.3%
Financial Services	5.8%	-13.5%	19.7%	38.6%
Professional and Business Services	32.6%	20.7%	55.8%	29.4%
Education and Health Services	-3.6%	-15.6%	9.3%	29.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	-10.5%	-13.6%	1.6%	17.6%
Other Services	0.0%	2.4%	61.9%	57.8%
Federal Government		-10.3%	6.4%	17.8%
State Government		-2.3%	10.1%	12.8%
Local Government		-2.7%	14.9%	18.0%

Residential Construction

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total units	22	21	19	22	25
Total valuation (000)	$7,125	$6,912	$5,932	$7,748	$6,330
Total single-unit bldgs	22	21	19	22	25
Average cost per unit	$323,859	$329,133	$312,209	$352,189	$253,213
Total multi-unit bldg units	0	0	0	0	0
Average cost per unit					

Major & Notable Employers

Alex Products/NASG	Mfg
APA Solar Racking	Mfg
Campbell Soup Co	Mfg
Filling Memorial Home of Mercy	Serv
Henry County Hospital	Serv
Liberty Center Schools	Govt
Lutheran Home at Napoleon	Serv
Napoleon Area City Schools	Govt
Silgan Holdings, Inc	Mfg
Tenneco Inc	Mfg
Wal-Mart Stores Inc	Trade

Ohio County Profiles

Prepared by the Office of Research   2024 Edition

Department of Development

Paulding County

Established:	Act - April 1, 1820
2023 Population:	18,706
Land Area:	416.3 square miles
County Seat:	Paulding Village
Named for:	Captain John Paulding, Revolutionary War

Taxes

Taxable value of real property	$499,871,740
Residential	$285,367,470
Agriculture	$173,071,480
Industrial	$14,972,830
Commercial	$26,459,960
Mineral	$0
Ohio income tax liability	$10,143,963
Average per return	$1,153.90

Land Use/Land Cover

	Percent
Developed, Lower Intensity	5.64%
Developed, Higher Intensity	1.73%
Barren (strip mines, gravel pits, etc.)	0.29%
Forest	4.02%
Shrub/Scrub and Grasslands	0.24%
Pasture/Hay	1.47%
Cultivated Crops	83.38%
Wetlands	2.37%
Open Water	0.86%

Largest Places

	2023	2020
Paulding vil.	3,531	3,558
Antwerp vil.	1,681	1,677
Auglaize twp	1,381	1,388
Carryall twp UB	1,313	1,319
Payne vil.	1,180	1,189
Brown twp UB	1,107	1,120
Crane twp UB	1,106	1,110
Paulding twp UB	951	957
Jackson twp UB	841	852
Emerald twp UB	774	759

UB: Unincorporated balance

Total Population

Census

Year	Pop.	Year	Pop.		
1800		1910	22,730	**2020**	**18,806**
1810		1920	18,736		
1820		1930	15,301		
1830	161	1940	15,527	Estimate	
1840	1,034	1950	15,047	**2023**	**18,706**
1850	1,766	1960	16,792		
1860	4,945	1970	19,329		
1870	8,544	1980	21,302	Projection	
1880	13,485	1990	20,488	2030	17,596
1890	25,932	2000	20,293	2040	16,411
1900	27,528	2010	19,614	2050	15,259

Population by Race	Number	Percent
ACS Total Population	18,827	100.0%
White	17,570	93.3%
African-American	105	0.6%
Native American	19	0.1%
Asian	46	0.2%
Pacific Islander	2	0.0%
Other	156	0.8%
Two or More Races	929	4.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	955	5.1%
Total Minority	1,663	8.8%

Educational Attainment	Number	Percent
Persons 25 years and over	13,005	100.0%
No high school diploma	1,314	10.1%
High school graduate	5,809	44.7%
Some college, no degree	2,553	19.6%
Associate degree	1,325	10.2%
Bachelor's degree	1,410	10.8%
Master's degree or higher	594	4.6%

Family Type by Employment Status	Number	Percent
Total Families	5,075	100.0%
Married couple, husband and wife in labor force	1,922	37.9%
Married couple, husband in labor force, wife not	803	15.8%
Married couple, wife in labor force, husband not	273	5.4%
Married couple, husband and wife not in labor force	860	16.9%
Male householder, in labor force	392	7.7%
Male householder, not in labor force	143	2.8%
Female householder, in labor force	487	9.6%
Female householder, not in labor force	195	3.8%

Household Income	Number	Percent
Total Households	7,590	100.0%
Less than $10,000	286	3.8%
$10,000 to $19,999	402	5.3%
$20,000 to $29,999	777	10.2%
$30,000 to $39,999	759	10.0%
$40,000 to $49,999	646	8.5%
$50,000 to $59,999	604	8.0%
$60,000 to $74,999	829	10.9%
$75,000 to $99,999	1,177	15.5%
$100,000 to $149,999	1,421	18.7%
$150,000 to $199,999	384	5.1%
$200,000 or more	305	4.0%
Median household income	$65,331	

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Population by Age	Number	Percent
ACS Total Population	18,827	100.0%
Under 5 years	1,044	5.5%
5 to 17 years	3,386	18.0%
18 to 24 years	1,392	7.4%
25 to 44 years	4,388	23.3%
45 to 64 years	5,043	26.8%
65 years and more	3,574	19.0%
Median Age	41.4	

Family Type by Presence of Own Children Under 18	Number	Percent
Total Families	5,105	100.0%
Married-couple families with own children	1,285	25.2%
Male householder, no wife present, with own children	314	6.2%
Female householder, no husband present, with own children	373	7.3%
Families with no own children	3,133	61.4%

Poverty Status of Families By Family Type by Presence Of Related Children	Number	Percent
Total Families	5,105	100.0%
Family income above poverty level	4,761	93.3%
Family income below poverty level	344	6.7%
Married couple, with related children	44	0.9%
Male householder, no wife present, with related children	107	2.1%
Female householder, no husband present, with related children	110	2.2%
Families with no related children	83	1.6%

Ratio of Income To Poverty Level	Number	Percent
Population for whom poverty status is determined	18,665	100.0%
Below 50% of poverty level	619	3.3%
50% to 99% of poverty level	1,140	6.1%
100% to 124% of poverty level	520	2.8%
125% to 149% of poverty level	1,123	6.0%
150% to 184% of poverty level	1,474	7.9%
185% to 199% of poverty level	397	2.1%
200% of poverty level or more	13,392	71.7%

Geographical Mobility	Number	Percent
Population aged 1 year and older	18,634	100.0%
Same house as previous year	16,763	90.0%
Different house, same county	843	4.5%
Different county, same state	693	3.7%
Different state	306	1.6%
Abroad	29	0.2%

Travel Time To Work

	Number	Percent
Workers 16 years and over	8,075	100.0%
Less than 15 minutes	2,401	29.7%
15 to 29 minutes	2,709	33.5%
30 to 44 minutes	1,915	23.7%
45 to 59 minutes	655	8.1%
60 minutes or more	395	4.9%
Mean travel time	24.3 minutes	

Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Total housing units	8,524	100.0%
Occupied housing units	7,590	89.0%
Owner occupied	6,173	81.3%
Renter occupied	1,417	18.7%
Vacant housing units	934	11.0%

Year Structure Built

	Number	Percent
Total housing units	8,524	100.0%
Built 2020 or later	13	0.2%
Built 2010 to 2019	373	4.4%
Built 2000 to 2009	581	6.8%
Built 1990 to 1999	959	11.3%
Built 1980 to 1989	579	6.8%
Built 1970 to 1979	1,275	15.0%
Built 1960 to 1969	1,261	14.8%
Built 1950 to 1959	934	11.0%
Built 1940 to 1949	358	4.2%
Built 1939 or earlier	2,191	25.7%
Median year built	1966	

Value for Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units	6,173	100.0%
Less than $20,000	243	3.9%
$20,000 to $39,999	157	2.5%
$40,000 to $59,999	578	9.4%
$60,000 to $79,999	539	8.7%
$80,000 to $99,999	738	12.0%
$100,000 to $124,999	935	15.1%
$125,000 to $149,999	602	9.8%
$150,000 to $199,999	1,040	16.8%
$200,000 to $299,999	973	15.8%
$300,000 to $499,999	266	4.3%
$500,000 to $999,999	83	1.3%
$1,000,000 or more	19	0.3%
Median value	$122,200	

House Heating Fuel

	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	7,590	100.0%
Utility gas	2,265	29.8%
Bottled, tank or LP gas	1,961	25.8%
Electricity	2,929	38.6%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	80	1.1%
Coal, coke or wood	289	3.8%
Solar energy or other fuel	52	0.7%
No fuel used	14	0.2%

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Gross Rent

	Number	Percent
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1,417	100.0%
Less than $100	0	0.0%
$100 to $199	5	0.4%
$200 to $299	26	1.8%
$300 to $399	40	2.8%
$400 to $499	158	11.2%
$500 to $599	195	13.8%
$600 to $699	205	14.5%
$700 to $799	99	7.0%
$800 to $899	243	17.1%
$900 to $999	116	8.2%
$1,000 to $1,499	189	13.3%
$1,500 or more	28	2.0%
No cash rent	113	8.0%
Median gross rent	$718	

Median gross rent as a percentage of household income — 25.0

Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	3,362	100.0%
Less than $400	10	0.3%
$400 to $599	122	3.6%
$600 to $799	481	14.3%
$800 to $999	712	21.2%
$1,000 to $1,249	803	23.9%
$1,250 to $1,499	648	19.3%
$1,500 to $1,999	415	12.3%
$2,000 to $2,999	123	3.7%
$3,000 or more	48	1.4%
Median monthly owners cost	$1,111	

Median monthly owners cost as a percentage of household income — 16.9

Vital Statistics

	Number	Rate
Births / rate per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44	201	62.8
Teen births / rate per 1,000 females 15-19	6	9.5
Deaths / rate per 100,000 population	231	1,231.5

Components of Population Change

Natural Change — Net Migration
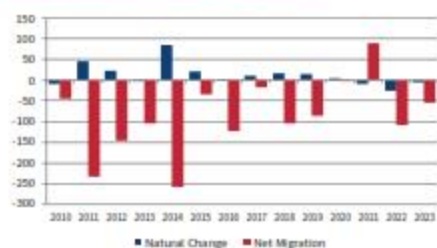
Agriculture

Land in farms (acres)	206,880
Number of farms	662
Average size (acres)	313
Total cash receipts	$301,808,000
Per farm	$455,903
Receipts for crops	$140,346,000
Receipts for livestock/products	$161,462,000

Education

Traditional public schools buildings	10
Students	2,885
Teachers (Full Time Equivalent)	229.5
Expenditures per student	$12,495
Graduation rate	95.5
Community/charter schools buildings	0
Students	0
Teachers (Full Time Equivalent)	0.0
Expenditures per student	
Graduation rate	
Private schools	1
Students	66
Public universites, 4-year	0
Public universities/colleges, 2-year	0
Public learning centers, less-than 2-year	0
Private universities and colleges	0
Public libraries (Districts / Facilities)	1 / 5

Transportation

Registered motor vehicles	27,402
Passenger cars	13,925
Noncommercial trucks	5,729
Total license revenue	$810,553.62
Permissive tax revenue	$215,767.50
Interstate highway miles	0.00
Turnpike miles	0.00
U.S. highway miles	39.52
State highway miles	133.94
County, township, and municipal road miles	885.87
Commercial airports	0

State Parks, Forests, Nature Preserves, Scenic Waterways, And Wildlife Areas

Areas/Facilities	4
Acreage	284

Finance

FDIC insured financial institutions (HQs)	1
Assets (000)	$150,296
Branch offices	7
Institutions represented	5

Transfer Payments

Total transfer payments	$231,975,000
Payments to individuals	$222,661,000
Retirement and disability	$84,473,000
Medical payments	$102,974,000
Income maintenance (Supplemental SSI, family assistance, food stamps, etc)	$19,390,000
Unemployment benefits	$744,000
Veterans benefits	$8,023,000
Federal education and training assistance	$3,444,000
Other payments to individuals	$3,613,000
Total personal income	$912,049,000
Dependency ratio	25.4%
(Percent of income from transfer payments)	

Voting

Number of registered voters	12,701
Voted in 2022 election	6,629
Percent turnout	52.2%

Health Care

Physicians	9
Registered hospitals	1
Number of beds	25
Licensed nursing homes	2
Number of beds	87
Licensed residential care	4
Number of beds	196
Persons with health insurance (Aged 0 to 64)	91.3%
Adults with insurance (Aged 18 to 64)	90.2%
Children with insurance (Aged Under 19)	93.8%

Per Capita Personal Income
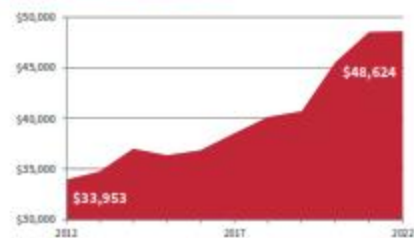
Civilian Labor Force

Civilian Labor Force	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Civilian labor force	8,781	8,645	8,183	8,684	8,710
Employed	8,512	8,342	8,556	8,035	8,374
Unemployed	269	303	373	649	336
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.5	4.4	7.5	3.9

Establishments, Employment, and Wages by Sector: 2022

Industrial Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Employment	Total Wages	Average Weekly Wage
Private Sector	357	3,720	$186,759,670	$966
Goods-Producing	108	1,894	$114,641,438	$1,164
Natural Resources and Mining	46	589	$46,644,091	$1,522
Construction	32	108	$5,447,978	$974
Manufacturing	29	1,197	$62,549,369	$1,005
Service-Providing	249	1,826	$72,118,232	$760
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	99	904	$42,217,979	$898
Information	4	20	$698,799	$678
Financial Services	28	116	$6,057,593	$1,004
Professional and Business Services	35	160	$8,275,429	$994
Education and Health Services	29	313	$9,547,119	$586
Leisure and Hospitality	31	229	$3,004,702	$252
Other Services	24	83	$2,316,611	$535
Federal Government		42	$2,523,242	$1,151
State Government		36	$2,038,731	$1,104
Local Government		1,022	$41,955,957	$790

Private Sector total includes Unclassified establishments not shown.

Change Since 2017

Industrial Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Employment	Total Wages	Average Weekly Wage
Private Sector	6.6%	-2.1%	39.4%	42.5%
Goods-Producing	0.9%	-9.2%	32.1%	45.5%
Natural Resources and Mining	4.5%	-0.7%	97.2%	98.4%
Construction	14.3%	1.9%	24.7%	23.0%
Manufacturing	-19.4%	-13.8%	6.4%	23.3%
Service-Producing	9.2%	6.6%	52.9%	43.4%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	7.6%	21.2%	71.6%	41.6%
Information	33.3%	-9.1%	29.9%	41.0%
Financial Services	-3.4%	-9.4%	25.4%	38.3%
Professional and Business Services	45.8%	11.1%	60.3%	44.3%
Education and Health Services	11.5%	-6.8%	32.4%	41.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	6.9%	-9.8%	12.2%	24.1%
Other Services	-7.7%	0.0%	7.6%	7.6%
Federal Government		-17.6%	14.8%	37.5%
State Government		5.9%	23.2%	17.9%
Local Government		2.2%	20.1%	17.6%

Major & Notable Employers

Employer	
Cooper Farms Inc	Ag
H E Orr Co.	Mfg
Holcim US	Mfg
InSource Technologies	Mfg
NASG Seating	Mfg
Paulding County Hospital	Serv
Paulding Exempted Village Schools	Govt
Spartech Corp	Mfg
Paragon Tempered Glass	Mfg
Wayne Trace Local Schools	Govt

Residential Construction

Residential Construction	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total units	26	27	29	34	40
Total valuation (000)	$5,943	$6,871	$6,947	$8,256	$7,900
Total single-unit bldgs	26	25	25	34	36
Average cost per unit	$228,564	$258,772	$253,095	$242,819	$205,312
Total multi-unit bldg units	0	2	4	0	4
Average cost per unit		$201,000	$155,000		$127,312

Ohio County Profiles

Prepared by the Office of Research

2024 Edition

Department of Development

Van Wert County

Established:	Act - April 1, 1820
2023 Population:	28,704
Land Area:	410.1 square miles
County Seat:	Van Wert City
Named for:	Isaac Van Wert, Revolutionary War

Taxes

Taxable value of real property	$631,883,630
Residential	$390,632,110
Agriculture	$171,937,160
Industrial	$25,088,820
Commercial	$44,225,540
Mineral	$0
Ohio income tax liability	$15,066,526
Average per return	$1,074.11

Land Use/Land Cover

	Percent
Developed, Lower Intensity	6.50%
Developed, Higher Intensity	1.59%
Barren (strip mines, gravel pits, etc.)	0.10%
Forest	3.12%
Shrub/Scrub and Grasslands	0.25%
Pasture/Hay	0.16%
Cultivated Crops	87.64%
Wetlands	0.43%
Open Water	0.21%

Largest Places

	2023	2020
Van Wert city	11,040	11,113
Delphos city (part)	3,132	3,183
Pleasant twp UB	1,789	1,809
Washington twp UB	1,373	1,372
Ridge twp UB	1,339	1,338
Willshire twp UB	1,077	1,093
Harrison twp	1,020	1,016
Convoy vil.	1,000	1,015
Tully twp UB	991	1,001
Union twp UB	793	793

UB: Unincorporated balance

Total Population

Census

Year	Pop.	Year	Pop.		
1800		1910	29,119	**2020**	**28,931**
1810		1920	28,210		
1820		1930	26,273		
1830	49	1940	26,759	Estimate	
1840	1,577	1950	26,971	**2023**	**28,704**
1850	4,793	1960	28,840		
1860	10,238	1970	29,194		
1870	15,823	1980	30,458	Projection	
1880	23,028	1990	30,464	2030	27,773
1890	29,671	2000	29,659	2040	26,562
1900	30,394	2010	28,744	2050	25,440
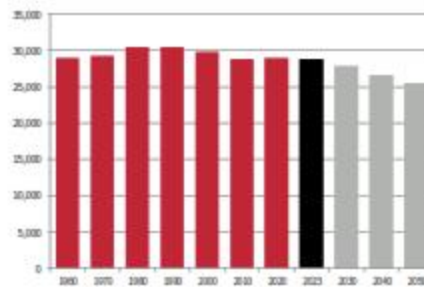
Ohio County Profiles

Population by Race

	Number	Percent
ACS Total Population	28,833	100.0%
White	27,167	94.2%
African-American	206	0.7%
Native American	23	0.1%
Asian	32	0.1%
Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Other	347	1.2%
Two or More Races	1,058	3.7%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1,122	3.9%
Total Minority	2,139	7.4%

Educational Attainment

	Number	Percent
Persons 25 years and over	19,896	100.0%
No high school diploma	1,456	7.3%
High school graduate	8,794	44.2%
Some college, no degree	3,900	19.6%
Associate degree	2,323	11.7%
Bachelor's degree	2,095	10.5%
Master's degree or higher	1,328	6.7%

Family Type by Employment Status

	Number	Percent
Total Families	8,010	100.0%
Married couple, husband and wife in labor force	3,378	42.2%
Married couple, husband in labor force, wife not	965	12.0%
Married couple, wife in labor force, husband not	405	5.1%
Married couple, husband and wife not in labor force	1,325	16.5%
Male householder, in labor force	567	7.1%
Male householder, not in labor force	110	1.4%
Female householder, in labor force	935	11.7%
Female householder, not in labor force	325	4.1%

Household Income

	Number	Percent
Total Households	11,666	100.0%
Less than $10,000	460	3.9%
$10,000 to $19,999	733	6.3%
$20,000 to $29,999	925	7.9%
$30,000 to $39,999	976	8.4%
$40,000 to $49,999	1,145	9.8%
$50,000 to $59,999	1,071	9.2%
$60,000 to $74,999	1,378	11.8%
$75,000 to $99,999	1,890	16.2%
$100,000 to $149,999	2,009	17.2%
$150,000 to $199,999	773	6.6%
$200,000 or more	306	2.6%
Median household income	$64,841	

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Population by Age

	Number	Percent
ACS Total Population	28,833	100.0%
Under 5 years	1,808	6.3%
5 to 17 years	4,885	16.9%
18 to 24 years	2,244	7.8%
25 to 44 years	6,779	23.5%
45 to 64 years	7,589	26.3%
65 years and more	5,528	19.2%
Median Age	41.3	

Family Type by Presence of Own Children Under 18

	Number	Percent
Total Families	8,021	100.0%
Married-couple families with own children	2,109	26.3%
Male householder, no wife present, with own children	488	6.1%
Female householder, no husband present, with own children	735	9.2%
Families with no own children	4,689	58.5%

Poverty Status of Families By Family Type by Presence Of Related Children

	Number	Percent
Total Families	8,021	100.0%
Family income above poverty level	7,535	93.9%
Family income below poverty level	486	6.1%
Married couple, with related children	35	0.4%
Male householder, no wife present, with related children	111	1.4%
Female householder, no husband present, with related children	175	2.2%
Families with no related children	165	2.1%

Ratio of Income To Poverty Level

	Number	Percent
Population for whom poverty status is determined	28,414	100.0%
Below 50% of poverty level	1,137	4.0%
50% to 99% of poverty level	1,241	4.4%
100% to 124% of poverty level	1,183	4.2%
125% to 149% of poverty level	962	3.4%
150% to 184% of poverty level	2,024	7.1%
185% to 199% of poverty level	1,038	3.7%
200% of poverty level or more	20,829	73.3%

Geographical Mobility

	Number	Percent
Population aged 1 year and older	28,538	100.0%
Same house as previous year	26,190	91.8%
Different house, same county	1,433	5.0%
Different county, same state	638	2.2%
Different state	263	0.9%
Abroad	14	0.0%

Travel Time To Work

	Number	Percent
Workers 16 years and over	13,472	100.0%
Less than 15 minutes	6,525	48.4%
15 to 29 minutes	3,379	25.1%
30 to 44 minutes	2,043	15.2%
45 to 59 minutes	870	6.5%
60 minutes or more	655	4.9%
Mean travel time	20.2 minutes	

Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Total housing units	12,560	100.0%
Occupied housing units	11,666	92.9%
Owner occupied	9,258	79.4%
Renter occupied	2,408	20.6%
Vacant housing units	894	7.1%

Year Structure Built

	Number	Percent
Total housing units	12,560	100.0%
Built 2020 or later	41	0.3%
Built 2010 to 2019	331	2.6%
Built 2000 to 2009	985	7.8%
Built 1990 to 1999	1,045	8.3%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,146	9.1%
Built 1970 to 1979	1,457	11.6%
Built 1960 to 1969	1,323	10.5%
Built 1950 to 1959	1,623	12.9%
Built 1940 to 1949	869	6.9%
Built 1939 or earlier	3,740	29.8%
Median year built	1960	

Value for Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units	9,258	100.0%
Less than $20,000	262	2.8%
$20,000 to $39,999	183	2.0%
$40,000 to $59,999	637	6.9%
$60,000 to $79,999	1,060	11.4%
$80,000 to $99,999	1,451	15.7%
$100,000 to $124,999	888	9.6%
$125,000 to $149,999	862	9.3%
$150,000 to $199,999	1,623	17.5%
$200,000 to $299,999	1,402	15.1%
$300,000 to $499,999	701	7.6%
$500,000 to $999,999	140	1.5%
$1,000,000 or more	49	0.5%
Median value	$129,300	

House Heating Fuel

	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	11,666	100.0%
Utility gas	5,691	48.8%
Bottled, tank or LP gas	1,796	15.4%
Electricity	3,448	29.6%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	105	0.9%
Coal, coke or wood	335	2.9%
Solar energy or other fuel	244	2.1%
No fuel used	47	0.4%

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Gross Rent

	Number	Percent
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2,408	100.0%
Less than $100	2	0.1%
$100 to $199	0	0.0%
$200 to $299	52	2.2%
$300 to $399	4	0.2%
$400 to $499	112	4.7%
$500 to $599	227	9.4%
$600 to $699	412	17.1%
$700 to $799	442	18.4%
$800 to $899	308	12.8%
$900 to $999	357	14.8%
$1,000 to $1,499	251	10.4%
$1,500 or more	20	0.8%
No cash rent	221	9.2%
Median gross rent	$769	
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income	22.4	

Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	4,964	100.0%
Less than $400	43	0.9%
$400 to $599	314	6.3%
$600 to $799	964	19.4%
$800 to $999	950	19.1%
$1,000 to $1,249	1,056	21.3%
$1,250 to $1,499	612	12.3%
$1,500 to $1,999	676	13.6%
$2,000 to $2,999	313	6.3%
$3,000 or more	36	0.7%
Median monthly owners cost	$1,050	
Median monthly owners cost as a percentage of household income	17.3	

Vital Statistics

	Number	Rate
Births / rate per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44	320	63.1
Teen births / rate per 1,000 females 15-19	11	12.2
Deaths / rate per 100,000 population	360	1,251.3

Components of Population Change

Natural Change   Net Migration

Agriculture

Land in farms (acres)	226,530
Number of farms	737
Average size (acres)	307
Total cash receipts	$372,695,000
Per farm	$505,693
Receipts for crops	$199,700,000
Receipts for livestock/products	$172,995,000

Education

Traditional public schools buildings	12
Students	4,219
Teachers (Full Time Equivalent)	385.2
Expenditures per student	$10,820
Graduation rate	97.1
Community/charter schools buildings	0
Students	0
Teachers (Full Time Equivalent)	0.0
Expenditures per student	
Graduation rate	
Private schools	1
Students	72
Public universites, 4-year	0
Public universities/colleges, 2-year	0
Public learning centers, less-than 2-year	1
Private universities and colleges	0
Public libraries (Districts / Facilities)	1 / 6

Transportation

Registered motor vehicles	40,140
Passenger cars	22,310
Noncommercial trucks	6,925
Total license revenue	$1,135,472.98
Permissive tax revenue	$202,237.50
Interstate highway miles	0.00
Turnpike miles	0.00
U.S. highway miles	70.63
State highway miles	96.40
County, township, and municipal road miles	891.46
Commercial airports	1

State Parks, Forests, Nature Preserves, Scenic Waterways, And Wildlife Areas

Areas/Facilities	1
Acreage	9

Finance

FDIC insured financial institutions (HQs)	2
Assets (000)	$312,465
Branch offices	8
Institutions represented	8

Transfer Payments

Total transfer payments	$338,024,000
Payments to individuals	$323,896,000
Retirement and disability	$126,120,000
Medical payments	$148,405,000
Income maintenance (Supplemental SSI, family assistance, food stamps, etc)	$27,741,000
Unemployment benefits	$1,158,000
Veterans benefits	$10,611,000
Federal education and training assistance	$5,402,000
Other payments to individuals	$4,459,000
Total personal income	$1,425,864,000
Dependency ratio	23.7%
(Percent of income from transfer payments)	

Voting

Number of registered voters	20,266
Voted in 2022 election	10,266
Percent turnout	50.7%

Health Care

Physicians	26
Registered hospitals	1
Number of beds	92
Licensed nursing homes	2
Number of beds	158
Licensed residential care	4
Number of beds	287
Persons with health insurance (Aged 0 to 64)	92.8%
Adults with insurance (Aged 18 to 64)	91.8%
Children with insurance (Aged Under 19)	95.2%

Per Capita Personal Income
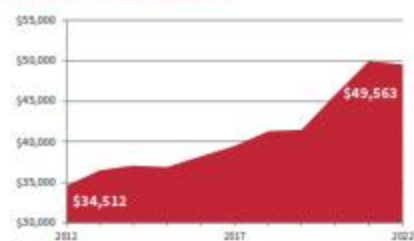
Ohio County Profiles

Van Wert County

Civilian Labor Force	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Civilian labor force	14,634	14,357	13,828	14,737	15,155
Employed	14,220	13,878	14,404	13,702	14,658
Unemployed	414	479	576	1,035	497
Unemployment rate	2.8	3.3	4.0	7.0	3.3

Establishments, Employment, and Wages by Sector: 2022

Industrial Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Employment	Total Wages	Average Weekly Wage
Private Sector	547	9,610	$447,929,345	$896
Goods-Producing	107	3,393	$169,962,642	$963
Natural Resources and Mining	21	180	$9,112,118	$976
Construction	43	230	$11,257,053	$940
Manufacturing	42	2,983	$149,593,471	$964
Service-Providing	441	6,217	$277,966,703	$860
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	143	2,264	$97,183,356	$826
Information	8	21	$1,163,955	$1,066
Financial Services	43	668	$56,458,546	$1,625
Professional and Business Services	61	455	$20,743,061	$877
Education and Health Services	68	1,516	$77,820,148	$987
Leisure and Hospitality	63	886	$12,095,054	$262
Other Services	54	396	$11,741,896	$570
Federal Government		42	$2,526,202	$1,152
State Government		61	$4,438,903	$1,392
Local Government		1,499	$60,496,277	$776

Private Sector total includes Unclassified establishments not shown.

Change Since 2017

Private Sector	1.5%	0.3%	24.3%	23.9%
Goods-Producing	-0.9%	1.0%	8.7%	7.6%
Natural Resources and Mining	10.5%	-1.1%	30.3%	31.9%
Construction	-10.4%	-39.0%	-35.7%	5.1%
Manufacturing	2.4%	6.5%	13.4%	6.5%
Service-Providing	2.3%	-0.1%	36.3%	36.5%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	-1.4%	32.4%	74.2%	31.7%
Information	14.3%	-52.3%	6.6%	125.4%
Financial Services	-12.2%	4.5%	35.9%	30.0%
Professional and Business Services	1.7%	-40.4%	4.8%	75.8%
Education and Health Services	7.9%	-14.9%	16.9%	37.3%
Leisure and Hospitality	16.7%	-1.2%	26.2%	27.2%
Other Services	0.0%	1.5%	22.8%	21.0%
Federal Government		-12.5%	12.5%	27.9%
State Government		-7.6%	13.0%	21.7%
Local Government		8.9%	22.7%	12.8%

Major & Notable Employers

Braun Industries Inc	Mfg
Central Mutual Insurance Co	Ins
Cooper Farms Inc	Mfg
Danfoss Power Solutions	Mfg
OhioHealth - Van Wert Hospital	Serv
Tenneco/Federal-Mogul Corp	Mfg
Greif Inc	Mfg
Toledo Molding & Die/GRAMMER	Mfg
Van Wert City Schools	Govt
Wal-Mart Stores Inc	Trade

Residential Construction	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total units	36	42	37	39	20
Total valuation (000)	$10,158	$11,636	$10,631	$9,357	$4,082
Total single-unit bldgs	36	42	37	34	20
Average cost per unit	$282,153	$277,038	$287,315	$267,126	$204,120
Total multi-unit bldg units	0	0	0	5	0
Average cost per unit				$55,000	

Ohio County Profiles

Prepared by the Office of Research　　　2024 Edition

Department of Development

Williams County

Established:	Act - April 1, 1820
2023 Population:	36,591
Land Area:	421.8 square miles
County Seat:	Bryan City
Named for:	David Williams, Revolutionary War

Taxes

Taxable value of real property	$833,858,040
Residential	$547,907,100
Agriculture	$154,553,940
Industrial	$62,705,730
Commercial	$68,691,270
Mineral	$0
Ohio income tax liability	$17,826,182
Average per return	$1,004.18

Land Use/Land Cover

	Percent
Developed, Lower Intensity	6.80%
Developed, Higher Intensity	2.29%
Barren (strip mines, gravel pits, etc.)	0.17%
Forest	5.07%
Shrub/Scrub and Grasslands	0.16%
Pasture/Hay	10.43%
Cultivated Crops	65.59%
Wetlands	8.92%
Open Water	0.57%

Largest Places

	2023	2020
Bryan city	8,609	8,729
Montpelier vil.	3,886	3,941
Center twp	2,900	2,943
Pulaski twp	2,422	2,458
Edgerton vil.	1,866	1,879
Springfield twp UB	1,758	1,777
Jefferson twp UB	1,751	1,777
West Unity vil.	1,738	1,762
Pioneer vil.	1,410	1,429
Bridgewater twp	1,409	1,428

UB: Unincorporated balance

Total Population

Census

Year	Pop.	Year	Pop.	Year	Pop.
1800		1910	25,198	2020	37,102
1810		1920	24,627		
1820		1930	24,316	**Estimate**	
1830	387	1940	25,510	2023	36,591
1840	4,465	1950	26,202		
1850	8,018	1960	29,968		
1860	16,633	1970	33,669	**Projection**	
1870	20,991	1980	36,369	2030	35,644
1880	23,821	1990	36,956	2040	33,934
1890	24,897	2000	39,188	2050	32,228
1900	24,953	2010	37,642		
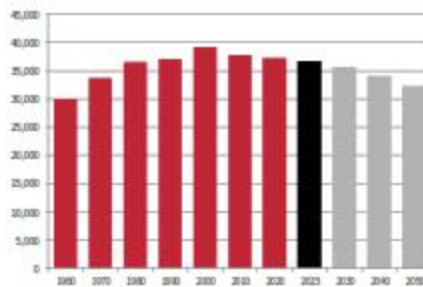
Ohio County Profiles

Population by Race

	Number	Percent
ACS Total Population	36,973	100.0%
White	34,432	93.1%
African-American	431	1.2%
Native American	96	0.3%
Asian	210	0.6%
Pacific Islander	17	0.0%
Other	653	1.8%
Two or More Races	1,134	3.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1,861	5.0%
Total Minority	3,169	8.6%

Educational Attainment

	Number	Percent
Persons 25 years and over	25,795	100.0%
No high school diploma	2,307	8.9%
High school graduate	11,133	43.2%
Some college, no degree	5,782	22.4%
Associate degree	2,856	11.1%
Bachelor's degree	2,366	9.2%
Master's degree or higher	1,351	5.2%

Family Type by Employment Status

	Number	Percent
Total Families	9,608	100.0%
Married couple, husband and wife in labor force	3,766	39.2%
Married couple, husband in labor force, wife not	1,164	12.1%
Married couple, wife in labor force, husband not	646	6.7%
Married couple, husband and wife not in labor force	1,593	16.6%
Male householder, in labor force	728	7.6%
Male householder, not in labor force	142	1.5%
Female householder, in labor force	940	9.8%
Female householder, not in labor force	629	6.5%

Household Income

	Number	Percent
Total Households	15,381	100.0%
Less than $10,000	513	3.3%
$10,000 to $19,999	1,055	6.9%
$20,000 to $29,999	1,647	10.7%
$30,000 to $39,999	1,506	9.8%
$40,000 to $49,999	1,482	9.6%
$50,000 to $59,999	1,379	9.0%
$60,000 to $74,999	1,972	12.8%
$75,000 to $99,999	2,497	16.2%
$100,000 to $149,999	2,232	14.5%
$150,000 to $199,999	668	4.3%
$200,000 or more	430	2.8%
Median household income	$60,632	

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Population by Age

	Number	Percent
ACS Total Population	36,973	100.0%
Under 5 years	2,110	5.7%
5 to 17 years	6,139	16.6%
18 to 24 years	2,929	7.9%
25 to 44 years	8,924	24.1%
45 to 64 years	9,765	26.4%
65 years and more	7,106	19.2%
Median Age	41.5	

Family Type by Presence of Own Children Under 18

	Number	Percent
Total Families	9,645	100.0%
Married-couple families with own children	2,581	26.8%
Male householder, no wife present, with own children	528	5.5%
Female householder, no husband present, with own children	783	8.1%
Families with no own children	5,753	59.6%

Poverty Status of Families By Family Type by Presence Of Related Children

	Number	Percent
Total Families	9,645	100.0%
Family income above poverty level	8,792	91.2%
Family income below poverty level	853	8.8%
Married couple, with related children	85	0.9%
Male householder, no wife present, with related children	198	2.1%
Female householder, no husband present, with related children	453	4.7%
Families with no related children	117	1.2%

Ratio of Income To Poverty Level

	Number	Percent
Population for whom poverty status is determined	35,717	100.0%
Below 50% of poverty level	2,096	5.9%
50% to 99% of poverty level	1,900	5.3%
100% to 124% of poverty level	1,509	4.2%
125% to 149% of poverty level	1,630	4.6%
150% to 184% of poverty level	2,791	7.8%
185% to 199% of poverty level	1,458	4.1%
200% of poverty level or more	24,333	68.1%

Geographical Mobility

	Number	Percent
Population aged 1 year and older	36,602	100.0%
Same house as previous year	32,460	88.7%
Different house, same county	2,701	7.4%
Different county, same state	1,012	2.8%
Different state	429	1.2%
Abroad	0	0.0%

Travel Time To Work

	Number	Percent
Workers 16 years and over	16,985	100.0%
Less than 15 minutes	7,610	44.8%
15 to 29 minutes	6,157	36.2%
30 to 44 minutes	2,164	12.7%
45 to 59 minutes	413	2.4%
60 minutes or more	641	3.8%
Mean travel time	18.1	minutes

Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Total housing units	16,566	100.0%
Occupied housing units	15,381	92.8%
Owner occupied	11,553	75.1%
Renter occupied	3,828	24.9%
Vacant housing units	1,185	7.2%

Year Structure Built

	Number	Percent
Total housing units	16,566	100.0%
Built 2020 or later	0	0.0%
Built 2010 to 2019	290	1.8%
Built 2000 to 2009	1,375	8.3%
Built 1990 to 1999	2,192	13.2%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,298	7.8%
Built 1970 to 1979	2,448	14.8%
Built 1960 to 1969	1,921	11.6%
Built 1950 to 1959	1,750	10.6%
Built 1940 to 1949	752	4.5%
Built 1939 or earlier	4,540	27.4%
Median year built	1966	

Value for Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units	11,553	100.0%
Less than $20,000	418	3.6%
$20,000 to $39,999	385	3.3%
$40,000 to $59,999	628	5.4%
$60,000 to $79,999	822	7.1%
$80,000 to $99,999	1,534	13.3%
$100,000 to $124,999	1,617	14.0%
$125,000 to $149,999	1,535	13.3%
$150,000 to $199,999	1,897	16.4%
$200,000 to $299,999	1,827	15.8%
$300,000 to $499,999	692	6.0%
$500,000 to $999,999	170	1.5%
$1,000,000 or more	28	0.2%
Median value	$131,100	

House Heating Fuel

	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	15,381	100.0%
Utility gas	8,352	54.3%
Bottled, tank or LP gas	2,457	16.0%
Electricity	3,800	24.7%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	255	1.7%
Coal, coke or wood	319	2.1%
Solar energy or other fuel	81	0.5%
No fuel used	117	0.8%

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Gross Rent

	Number	Percent
Specified renter-occupied housing units	3,828	100.0%
Less than $100	0	0.0%
$100 to $199	0	0.0%
$200 to $299	76	2.0%
$300 to $399	54	1.4%
$400 to $499	302	7.9%
$500 to $599	328	8.6%
$600 to $699	405	10.6%
$700 to $799	923	24.1%
$800 to $899	720	18.8%
$900 to $999	269	7.0%
$1,000 to $1,499	395	10.3%
$1,500 or more	172	4.5%
No cash rent	184	4.8%
Median gross rent	$771	
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income	24.7	

Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units

	Number	Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	6,776	100.0%
Less than $400	62	0.9%
$400 to $599	168	2.5%
$600 to $799	1,009	14.9%
$800 to $999	1,335	19.7%
$1,000 to $1,249	1,642	24.2%
$1,250 to $1,499	1,156	17.1%
$1,500 to $1,999	865	12.8%
$2,000 to $2,999	466	6.9%
$3,000 or more	73	1.1%
Median monthly owners cost	$1,124	
Median monthly owners cost as a percentage of household income	18.6	

Vital Statistics

	Number	Rate
Births / rate per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44	401	63.2
Teen births / rate per 1,000 females 15-19	23	21.3
Deaths / rate per 100,000 population	474	1,293.2

Components of Population Change

Natural Change ■ Net Migration

Agriculture

Land in farms (acres)	235,001
Number of farms	813
Average size (acres)	289
Total cash receipts	$237,489,000
Per farm	$292,114
Receipts for crops	$171,926,000
Receipts for livestock/products	$65,562,000

Education

Traditional public schools buildings	14
Students	5,048
Teachers (Full Time Equivalent)	469.2
Expenditures per student	$12,412
Graduation rate	94.3
Community/charter schools buildings	0
Students	0
Teachers (Full Time Equivalent)	0.0
Expenditures per student	
Graduation rate	
Private schools	2
Students	142
Public universites, 4-year	0
Public universities/colleges, 2-year	0
Public learning centers, less-than 2-year	0
Private universities and colleges	0
Public libraries (Districts / Facilities)	2 / 7

Transportation

Registered motor vehicles	50,785
Passenger cars	27,747
Noncommercial trucks	10,033
Total license revenue	$1,444,748.81
Permissive tax revenue	$658,345.00
Interstate highway miles	22.19
Turnpike miles	22.19
U.S. highway miles	80.62
State highway miles	104.97
County, township, and municipal road miles	870.14
Commercial airports	1

State Parks, Forests, Nature Preserves, Scenic Waterways, And Wildlife Areas

Areas/Facilities	6
Acreage	3,223

Finance

FDIC insured financial institutions (HQs)	0
Assets (000)	
Branch offices	15
Institutions represented	5

Transfer Payments

Total transfer payments	$461,812,000
Payments to individuals	$444,059,000
Retirement and disability	$168,568,000
Medical payments	$203,569,000
Income maintenance (Supplemental SSI, family assistance, food stamps, etc)	$39,498,000
Unemployment benefits	$1,505,000
Veterans benefits	$17,450,000
Federal education and training assistance	$6,574,000
Other payments to individuals	$6,895,000
Total personal income	$1,795,917,000
Dependency ratio	25.7%
(Percent of income from transfer payments)	

Voting

Number of registered voters	25,152
Voted in 2022 election	13,147
Percent turnout	52.3%

Health Care

Physicians	37
Registered hospitals	2
Number of beds	123
Licensed nursing homes	3
Number of beds	305
Licensed residential care	2
Number of beds	96
Persons with health insurance (Aged 0 to 64)	92.9%
Adults with insurance (Aged 18 to 64)	92.0%
Children with insurance (Aged Under 19)	95.3%

Per Capita Personal Income
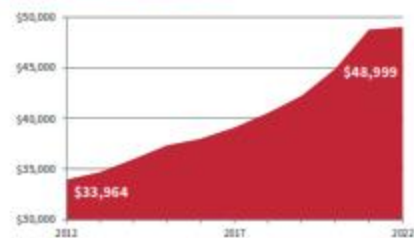
Civilian Labor Force

Civilian Labor Force	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Civilian labor force	18,167	18,107	17,501	18,788	19,211
Employed	17,595	17,490	18,298	17,334	18,568
Unemployed	572	617	797	1,454	643
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.4	4.4	7.7	3.3

Establishments, Employment, and Wages by Sector: 2022

Industrial Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Employment	Total Wages	Average Weekly Wage
Private Sector	817	14,511	$708,093,211	$938
Goods-Producing	210	6,868	$385,100,085	$1,078
Natural Resources and Mining	22	162	$7,530,507	$893
Construction	76	446	$28,464,932	$1,226
Manufacturing	112	6,260	$349,104,646	$1,073
Service-Providing	607	7,643	$322,993,126	$813
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	217	3,499	$154,590,882	$850
Information	13	62	$2,652,313	$825
Financial Services	71	318	$15,763,836	$955
Professional and Business Services	83	667	$31,877,061	$919
Education and Health Services	77	1,694	$91,246,860	$1,036
Leisure and Hospitality	82	1,007	$16,919,837	$323
Other Services	66	397	$9,942,337	$482
Federal Government		70	$4,168,656	$1,148
State Government		96	$5,826,090	$1,162
Local Government		1,872	$82,740,045	$850

Private Sector total includes Unclassified establishments not shown.

Change Since 2017

Industrial Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Employment	Total Wages	Average Weekly Wage
Private Sector	2.4%	-4.7%	18.5%	24.2%
Goods-Producing	1.4%	-9.0%	12.7%	23.9%
Natural Resources and Mining	15.8%	8.7%	26.2%	15.8%
Construction	7.0%	8.8%	31.2%	20.4%
Manufacturing	-4.3%	-10.5%	11.2%	24.2%
Service-Providing	2.7%	-0.4%	26.3%	26.8%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	4.8%	5.7%	31.3%	24.3%
Information	0.0%	-25.3%	-6.2%	25.4%
Financial Services	-4.1%	-0.9%	20.4%	21.8%
Professional and Business Services	18.6%	7.8%	50.4%	39.5%
Education and Health Services	4.1%	-5.3%	18.4%	25.1%
Leisure and Hospitality	3.8%	-3.9%	29.1%	34.0%
Other Services	-10.8%	-21.4%	-6.7%	18.7%
Federal Government		-14.6%	10.6%	30.3%
State Government		-12.7%	-3.1%	11.0%
Local Government		-3.4%	17.1%	21.1%

Residential Construction

Residential Construction	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total units	39	33	31	30	23
Total valuation (000)	$8,898	$8,783	$7,025	$6,858	$5,709
Total single-unit bldgs	37	31	29	30	21
Average cost per unit	$238,189	$267,190	$233,269	$228,601	$263,519
Total multi-unit bldg units	2	2	2	0	2
Average cost per unit	$42,500	$250,000	$130,000		$87,500

Major & Notable Employers

Employer	Sector
Allied Moulded Products	Mfg
Bryan City Schools	Govt
Chase Brass & Copper	Mfg
CK Technologies	Mfg
Illinois Tool Works Inc/Tomco	Mfg
Johnson Controls Interior/Yanfeng	Mfg
Kamco Industries	Mfg
Menards	Trade
Ohio Art Co	Mfg
Parkview Health	Serv
Powers & Sons, LLC	Mfg
Spangler Candy Co	Mfg
Titan Tire Corp	Mfg
Wal-Mart Stores Inc	Trade

Appendix B
2024 Point in Time Count Results

Ohio BoSCoC 2024 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count Data by County

PIT Date = 1/23/24

Please see below for Ohio BoSCoC PIT count data. This information can be filtered by county and/or region.

Unsheltered numbers reflect the number of people counted in sampled census tracts within each county. The number is likely not reflective of the actual number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in each county.

County	Region	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total (Sheltered & Unsheltered)
Adams	3	0	15	15
Allen	12	14	53	67
Ashland	4	3	12	15
Ashtabula	5	15	28	43
Athens	17	5	24	29
Auglaize	12	5	0	5
Belmont	7	0	18	18
Brown	3	0	0	0
Butler	14	120	227	347
Carroll	6	0	0	0
Champaign	13	0	10	10
Clark	15	20	204	224
Clermont	14	33	27	60
Clinton	16	0	40	40
Columbiana	6	0	33	33
Coshocton	9	0	10	10
Crawford	11	0	0	0
Darke	13	1	15	16
Defiance	1	0	16	16
Delaware	10	21	45	66
Erie	2	0	42	42
Fairfield	9	30	104	134
Fayette	16	28	15	43
Fulton	1	1	0	1
Galia	17	8	12	20

Geauga	5	6	43	49
Greene	15	5	151	156
Guernsey	7	8	39	47
Hancock	11	3	109	112
Hardin	11	0	0	0
Harrison	6	0	0	0
Henry	1	0	4	4
Highland	16	0	16	16
Hocking	17	0	20	20
Holmes	9	0	10	10
Huron	2	0	7	7
Jackson	17	0	8	8
Jefferson	6	4	56	60
Knox	9	4	27	31
Lake	5	26	57	83
Lawrence	3	0	7	7
Licking	9	25	151	176
Logan	13	0	19	19
Lorain	4	11	167	178
Madison	10	0	4	4
Marion	11	9	31	40
Medina	4	16	33	49
Meigs	17	0	0	0
Mercer	12	4	1	5
Miami	13	1	74	75
Monroe	7	0	0	0
Morgan	8	0	0	0
Morrow	10	2	0	2
Muskingum	9	13	70	83
Noble	7	0	0	0
Ottawa	2	0	7	7
Paulding	1	0	0	0
Perry	17	16	0	16
Pickaway	16	16	30	46
Pike	3	92	11	103
Portage	5	4	75	79
Preble	13	5	26	26
Putnam	11	0	0	0
Richland	2	7	86	93

Ross	16	46	111	157
Sandusky	2	1	8	9
Scioto	3	31	19	50
Seneca	2	0	25	25
Shelby	13	8	56	64
Trumbull	5	6	89	95
Tuscarawas	6	0	0	0
Union	10	12	0	12
Van Wert	1	10	32	42
Vinton	17	0	40	40
Warren	14	1	38	39
Washington	8	19	14	33
Wayne	4	32	63	95
Williams	1	2	22	24
Wood	2	1	13	14
Wyandot	11	0	0	0

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