

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF OHIO'S COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES  
ON THE STATEWIDE AND REGIONAL ECONOMIES OF OHIO**

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July 25, 2021



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### **Summary of Key Findings**

The 47 community action agencies (CAAs) in Ohio collectively cover all 88 counties. Their community focus allows CAAs to understand and meet unique local needs. Because these needs vary, so do the services offered by individual CAAs. This study measures both the quantitative and social economic impacts of CAAs during 2019. Because social impacts reflect the impact of CAAs' activities on the lives and livelihoods of the people they serve, these social impacts are by far the most important.

Economic impacts include direct impacts, which arise from the economic activities of the CAA itself. Indirect impacts refer to the economic activities of suppliers in providing goods and services to the CAA, and induced activities are created by the purchases of household goods and services by the employees of CAAs and their suppliers out of their wages.

Direct CAA activities added output totaling \$475.6 million to the Ohio economy in 2019. Purchases from suppliers contributed an additional \$175 million in indirect output. The purchases of CAA and supplier employees added induced output of \$95 million. The total economic impact of CAAs in 2019 is thus \$745.6 million. Direct earnings of CAA employees total \$205.4 million, resulting in a total increase in household and business earnings of \$277.2 million. Indirect and induced activity leverages the 8,849 payroll jobs of CAAs to sustain 11,700 total jobs statewide.

Among the six regions analyzed, the Northeast has the largest total output and earnings impacts, at \$221.9 million and \$83.5 million, respectively. Total employment impacts amounted to 3,000 jobs in the region. The Southeast was a close second, with total output impact of \$196.9 million, earnings impact of \$76.1 million, but the highest total employment impact, 3,700 jobs. The other four regions' output impacts ranged between \$43.9 million and \$80.8 million. Total earnings impacts were between \$16.3 million and \$28.3 million, and total employment impacts were between 700 and 1,400 jobs.

CAA programs benefit not only the recipient of the service, but also the community at large. Job-oriented initiatives improve workforce skills, which improves the local economy. Promoting safe housing and providing utility assistance prevents homelessness and helps to stabilize households and neighborhoods. Transportation services can be a lifeline, especially in rural counties. CAAs offer a variety of healthcare and wellness programs to low-income individuals, and to their infants and children. Food and nutrition programs promote wellness and lengthen lifespans. Several CAAs also operate senior centers that offer older residents a social outlet. Education programs include Head Start, after-school programs, tutoring and dropout prevention, GED training, and adult job training. Formal and informal referral services link people in need with services offered by other providers.

These programs were augmented during the pandemic. CAAs' decades-long experience and existing programs communities helped to ensure that the funding was efficiently distributed to those most in need.

## Introduction

Since first being authorized by federal legislation in 1964, nonprofit community action agencies (CAAs) have worked to alleviate poverty and provide resources to lower-income individuals in the communities within which they operate. There are 47 CAAs in Ohio collectively covering all 88 counties of the state. This community-based focus allows CAAs to understand and meet the unique needs of their community. Because these needs vary from community to community – based in part on the array of relief services that exist through other providers – the services provided by CAAs vary widely.

The Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies commissioned this study to measure the impacts of CAAs' operation on the economies of Ohio and its regions. Part of this impact is quantifiable in the dollars that CAAs accumulate and distribute, but the ultimate impact is the nonquantifiable improvement in the quality of life of the Ohioans whom their programs assist. Both will be discussed.

CAAs' localized economic impact is measured across Ohio's six economic development regions, which are mapped in Figure 1. The CAAs and the county/counties they serve are listed in Appendix Table A-1.

**Figure 1: Ohio's Economic Development Regions**



## The Quantifiable Economic Impact of CAAs

### The Concept of Economic Impact

The focus of an economic impact analysis is the increase in output (production and spending) of a geographical area's economy resulting from a specific economic activity – in this case, the financial activities of CAAs. This spending increases economic activity, income, and employment. The geographical areas in this study are Ohio and the six regions mapped in Figure 1. The production of output requires labor, thereby generating employment and employee earnings. Employment (headcount) and earnings (wages and salaries, but not benefits) are provided by the CAAs.

The funding, employment, and payroll of the CAAs are **direct** impacts. But these are only part of the total impact. The CAA purchases goods and services to assist it in carrying out its mission. This increases the output of the suppliers and their own purchases of supplies to accommodate the increased activity. The hours of supplier employees increase, increasing their earnings, and headcount may increase as well. These supplier activities are referred to as **indirect** impacts. In addition, the owners of supplier businesses earn profits, and their employees earn salaries, wages, and tips. Employees of both the CAA and its suppliers use their earnings to purchase household goods and services of all kinds. To the extent that these payments for purchases and wages and salaries are made to suppliers and employees within the subject geography, regional economic activity and output is increased further. These household spending impacts are referred to as **induced**. It is important to emphasize that the direct activities **cause** the indirect and induced spending. This spending would never have occurred had the CAAs not generated economic activity in the first place. For this reason, the indirect and induced impacts are as much a part of the total economic impact as are the direct impacts. This is the essential point that makes economic impact analysis legitimate.

The indirect and induced impacts arising from a given direct impact are specific both to a given industry and to a given region. A CAA providing a given array of services to a given number of people will require essentially the same goods and services from its suppliers regardless of where the CAA operates. But if the structure of the area's economy is such that the CAA is forced to make most of its purchases from vendors outside the region, then most of the impact will leak from the economy. Conversely, a broad economy with many local suppliers will keep more of the impact of the output increase circulating within the economy, and the indirect and induced impacts will be greater.

### Estimated Economic Impacts

The impacts are calculated for the 2019 calendar year. As will be discussed later, spending patterns have changed markedly during the pandemic, but the 2019 impacts represent those of a "normal" year. The indirect and induced impacts are measured by applying a set of economic impact multipliers to the direct impacts. This study uses 2019 RIMS II (Regional Impact Modeling System) multipliers from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Ten CAAs provided line-item spending records for the year, including the location of the supplier. The multipliers for the supplier's industry are applied to the amount of the purchase to estimate its indirect and induced output, earnings, and employment impacts.<sup>1</sup> Expenditures

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<sup>1</sup> One exception to the use of the purchase price in the economic impact applies to the purchase of goods. The price of a good includes the cost of manufacturing and transportation that probably occurred elsewhere. Only the part of the cost attributable to wholesale and/or retail activities is included in the impact.

made from suppliers located outside of the target geography have no impact and are not included. Fortunately, a large share of the 10 CAAs' purchases are made locally.

Multipliers were calculated from these results and applied to the remaining CAAs to estimate the economic impacts of their activities. This approach solves a problem: outside of manufacturing, published multipliers often apply to a relatively broad range of industries whose purchase patterns may differ. In the case of the CAAs, the calculated multipliers are generally substantially less than those for the relevant industry, which is individual and family services. Using these generic multipliers rather than the calculated ones would thus result in an overstatement of the impacts.

The regional multipliers for the Southwest, Southeast, and Northeast regions are calculated in the same way: using the expenditures submitted by the CAAs operating within the regions and the regional multipliers.<sup>2</sup> However, for the CAAs in the Central, West, and Northwest regions that submitted expenditures, direct output represented less than 25% of the total output of all CAAs in the region. The impacts calculated from those few CAAs are thus likely to be unrepresentative of total regional impacts. These regions' impacts are estimated by multiplying the ratio of regional to statewide multipliers for individual and family services by the statewide calculated impacts for CAAs.

As shown in Appendix Table A-1, a number of the CAAs serve multiple counties across two, or even three, regions. One of these, Bridges Community Action Partnership, submitted expenditures, allowing exact allocation of impacts between the two regions. Impacts of the other multi-region CAAs were allocated proportionally across regions to the number of low-income individuals (200% of the poverty limit) in each county served.

The calculated state and regional impact factors are listed in Table 1. The output multipliers represent the total impact (direct, indirect, and induced) from a \$1.00 increase in the output of a CAA. For example, a statewide increase of \$1.00 in CAA output results in a \$1.57 increase in total statewide output (the original \$1.00 plus \$0.57 elsewhere). The earnings impact is the total increase in all earnings from a \$1.00 CAA output increase. The employment impact is the number of jobs sustained throughout the economy through a \$1 million increase in CAA output. There are also two "direct effect" multipliers. The direct earnings multiplier is the increase in economy-wide earnings given a \$1 increase in CAA earnings, and the direct employment multiplier is the total number of full-time and part-time jobs sustained by one additional job at a CAA.<sup>3</sup> Also in Table 1 are the RIMS II Ohio multipliers for individual and family services. Again, these are the multipliers that would have been used in the impact calculations had the directly estimated multipliers not been calculated.

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<sup>2</sup> Local expenditures only reflect expenditures within the CAA's region. For example, if a CAA in the Northwest region makes a purchase from a supplier in the Southeast region, the expenditure is included in the statewide impact but not in the Southeast region impact. Thus, the regional impacts reflect only the activity of the CAAs in their own region. Payments to state agencies are counted only as statewide impacts, even when they are made by CAAs in the Central region.

<sup>3</sup> It is important to call these jobs "sustained," and not "created." The implication of the economic impact results is that additional work exists to provide employment for the calculated number of positions. The CAA does create jobs, but the model cannot determine how much of the new indirect and induced employment is filled by new headcount, and how much by increased hours on the part of existing workers.

**Table 1: State and Regional Impact Factors**

	<b>Output</b>	<b>Earnings</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Direct earnings</b>	<b>Direct employment</b>
Ohio					
Calculated	1.5677	0.6228	17.4721	1.3495	1.3224
Individual & family services*	2.2116	0.8186	26.0078	1.7519	1.5273
Southwest	1.4575	0.5663	15.7022	1.2354	1.2370
Southeast	1.2712	0.5267	17.9407	1.1731	1.1441
Central	1.5213	0.6007	16.5562	1.3336	1.3350
West	1.2541	0.4876	13.6590	1.1519	1.1719
Northwest	1.2587	0.4961	13.8673	1.1500	1.1673
Northeast	1.4524	0.5912	15.1879	1.3015	1.3223

\*Provided by the RIMS II model.

Note that the multipliers for the more populous regions –Southwest, Central, and Northeast – are generally higher than for the other regions. This illustrates the point made earlier: economies with greater populations, and thus a broader industry mix, retain a higher share of spending in the region.

Economic impacts for the state and regions are summarized in Table 2. CAA activities directly added \$475.6 million to the Ohio economy in 2019. Their purchases from suppliers contributed an additional \$175 million, while the purchases of CAA and supplier employees added \$95 million. These activities amounted to nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars of impact. Household and business earnings comprise \$277 million of this total impact, and indirect and induced activity leverages the 8,849 payroll jobs of CAAs to sustain 11,700 total jobs statewide. It is worth noting that the largest concentration of CAA activities and employment are not in the densely populated Central and Southwest regions. Rather, it is the economically challenged Southeast, which accounts for nearly a third of direct state output and payroll, and more than a third of direct statewide employment. Northeastern Ohio, also an economically challenged area, is second in direct impacts, but the total output and earnings impacts in the Northeast are greatest among the six regions.

**Table 2: State and Regional Economic Impact Estimates**

	<b>Direct</b>	<b>Indirect</b>	<b>Induced</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Output</b>				
Ohio	475,590,000	175,000,000	95,012,000	745,602,000
Southwest	39,576,000	11,614,000	6,493,000	57,683,000
Southeast	154,919,000	28,980,000	13,036,000	196,935,000
Central	45,077,000	15,077,000	8,638,000	68,792,000
West	34,630,000	3,804,000	5,416,000	43,850,000
Northwest	61,088,000	9,994,000	9,756,000	80,837,000
Northeast	152,767,000	50,192,000	18,920,000	221,879,000
<b>Earnings</b>				
Ohio	205,402,000	48,695,000	23,093,000	277,190,000
Southwest	16,179,000	2,229,000	1,579,000	19,987,000
Southeast	64,850,000	7,858,000	3,366,000	76,075,000
Central	19,094,000	4,350,000	2,125,000	25,569,000
West	14,101,000	907,000	1,331,000	16,338,000
Northwest	23,842,000	2,326,000	2,175,000	28,344,000
Northeast	64,150,000	14,003,000	5,340,000	83,493,000
<b>Employment (headcount)</b>				
Ohio	8,849	2,066	787	11,702
Southwest	596	65	77	737
Southeast	3,246	313	154	3,713
Central	807	186	88	1,081
West	656	52	62	770
Northwest	1,227	109	113	1,450
Northeast	2,317	530	217	3,064

Note: Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

**Social Impacts of Community Action Agencies**

As discussed earlier, the ultimate mission of CAAs is to alleviate poverty and improve the lives of individuals and households. The quantitative impacts measured above are only secondary to these impacts, most of which cannot be reduced to quantitative terms. The specific activities to achieve this mission vary widely among CAAs, based on an identification of the unfilled needs of the community. Table 3 illustrates the breadth of these programs and services across Ohio’s CAAs.

**Table 3: Services Offered by Various Community Action Agencies**

Background checks	Financial counseling	Parenting programs
Benefit counseling	Head Start	Prescription assistance
Broadband access	Healthcare assistance	Recycling
Child car seats	Home Energy Assistance	Senior centers
Childcare	Program (HEAP)	Senior programs
Clinics-dental	Home ownership counseling	Small business counseling
Clinics-medical	Home repair	Small business lending
Clothing assistance	Homeless shelters	Special Supplemental Nutrition
Community revitalization	Homelessness prevention	Program for Women,
projects	Homemaking services	Infants, and Children (WIC)
Dislocated worker assistance	In-home care	Tax preparation
Drug awareness/prevention	Individual Development	Training programs, adults or
Early child safety	Accounts (IDAs)	children
Emergency financial needs	Infrastructure	Transportation services
Employment counseling	Insurance application assistance	Used goods sales
Energy audits	Legal assistance	Utility bill assistance
Eviction prevention	Low-income housing	Youth programs
Fair housing assistance	Medical equipment	Weatherization
Family planning	Ohio Means Jobs One-Stop	
Feeding programs	Centers	

Each of these initiatives benefits not only the recipient of the service, but also the community at large. Job-oriented services include employment counseling, entrepreneurial development services, and Ohio Means Jobs one-stop employment centers. Ohio Means Jobs is a federally funded state program that counsels jobseekers, links them with employment openings and provides funding for career-focused training programs for its clients. These initiatives improve the information flow in the labor market, making the hiring process more efficient and less expensive for employers. The training initiatives improve the technical and workplace-ready skills of the workforce. This improves the local economy by making these workers’ employers more efficient, more profitable, and more competitive. Offering childcare services directly or defraying their cost supports workforce by allowing parents and guardians to work without the concern of often unaffordable childcare.

Business ownership is a specific career path that can be an excellent choice for people with barriers that limit their ability to access traditional jobs. As the previous discussion of economic impact makes clear, local purchases – and only local purchases – support additional local activity, earnings, and employment. The economic analysis firm Civic Economics has found that a dollar of sales at a locally owned, locally serving business has two to four times the impact of a dollar spent at a chain.<sup>4</sup> Consequently, improving the ability of individuals to start and operate their own business not only gives these individuals greater earning potential than is available from a payroll job, but retains more spending in the local economy. As discussed above, this increases the indirect and induced impacts of each dollar spent, increasing economic activity, earnings, and employment.

Other CAA services promote safe, decent housing, provide utility assistance for at-risk households, and perform or finance repair and weatherization services. These services address unsafe housing, and help to stabilize these households, including the stability of children’s education. Improving the energy

<sup>4</sup> Civic Economics. (n.d.). Indie impact study series. <http://www.civiceconomics.com/indie-impact.html>



efficiency of homes reduces utility bills on an ongoing basis and improves the environment. At a community level, these services reduce the economic and social costs of homelessness and stabilize neighborhoods and property values.

Other emergency financial assistance also helps to stabilize households. A 2019 Federal Reserve Board study found that nearly 40% of U.S. households would be unable to cover a surprise \$400 expense out of cash on hand, and 12% would be unable to cover it at all.<sup>5</sup> Emergency financial assistance can prevent households from having to resort to high-cost personal loans or forgoing necessities such as food, medical care, and drugs. One client receiving emergency home repair services stated that they, “could not have lived here without your help.” According to another, “I had to choose between food and heating my house. Now I can eat.”

Some households encounter these difficulties because they lack an understanding of financial products and services and the skills needed to develop and stick to a household budget. Many CAAs offer classes in budgeting and financial literacy. These can help households prevent future financial difficulties and improve their self-sufficiency. Tax preparation services are frequently offered. In addition to helping people remain tax compliant, this service helps lower-income households access tax credits such as the Earned Income Tax Credit. Creditor mediation services can be another way to help households make a new financial start.

CAAs offer a variety of healthcare and wellness programs to low-income individuals, and to their infants and children. The health of lower-income individuals is often far worse than average, and life expectancy differs significantly by ZIP code in Ohio’s larger cities. In addition to addressing the injustice of shorter lifespans and improving these individuals’ quality of life through improved health, these programs also convey benefits to the larger community. Low-income individuals often must resort to emergency rooms for non-emergency illnesses, and these programs help free those facilities for true emergencies. Improved access to healthcare provides benefits to companies and the workforce. Improved health translates to fewer sick days and higher worker productivity. This is a particular benefit for lower-skill workers who may lack access to healthcare benefits and paid sick leave. Sick days for these workers translate to lost pay that may trigger a financial crisis or result in a loss of employment.

An especially important aspect of CAAs’ healthcare services is parental education, prenatal programs, and well-baby care. The focus on the health of expectant mothers, infants, and children reduces the number of premature births and can reduce the risk of sudden infant deaths. Childhood diseases can have long-lasting impacts. Thus, these services can have positive impacts on wellness for a lifetime.

Food and nutrition programs also promote wellness and lengthen lifespans. Many low-income neighborhoods are “food deserts,” lacking access to grocery stores and fresh, nutritious food. The only food offerings in these neighborhoods are convenience stores and fast-food restaurants. The resulting poor diets lead to chronic illnesses, including obesity and diabetes. But these programs do not simply provide access to food; they also educate their clients about the importance of proper nutrition. According to one client receiving Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) support, “WIC has increased my understanding of how to make healthy food choices for me and my children. WIC helped me buy food I couldn’t afford on my own.”

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<sup>5</sup> Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. (2019, May 23). Federal Reserve Board issues report on the economic well-being of U.S. households [Press release].

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/pressreleases/other20190523b.htm>

Some CAAs offer transportation services, especially in rural counties. This can be a lifeline for lower-income individuals, many of whom lack access to dependable transportation. This service can link individuals to jobs, medical services, shopping, and other errands. An example of the importance of the need for this service is offered by the Community Action Committee of Pike County: “Our Grandmother has been utilizing the CATS [Community Action Transportation System] system since its inception in 1984. CATS is a lifeline for her and her independence. She is a widow; has outlived her parents, siblings and children; has never held a driver’s license; and has no means of transportation living in rural Appalachia. She uses CATS to go to the Pike County Senior Center, her doctor appointments, and all of her personal errands, i.e.: banking, grocery shopping, haircuts. Thanks to CATS, she has been able to live alone and maintain her independence which is vital to her at 99 years old.”

Programs for seniors include not only transportation services, but also healthcare and feeding programs. The consequences of poor nutrition can be particularly dire for older people, and can lead to obesity, high blood pressure, type II diabetes, and weakened immune systems. Several CAAs also operate senior centers that offer a social outlet that can address the loneliness and isolation that can itself pose a health risk for the many seniors who live alone.

Education programs for children and adults are a particular focus of CAAs. Many offer Head Start, a national program that provides preschool-age children preparation for success in school and life. This preparation allows children to achieve the early success in school that can carry them through their school years and beyond. CAA assistance continues with tutoring, child enrichment, and dropout prevention programs. Adult education programs are also important. Adults can lack the basic skills or a high school diploma that can significantly limit their ability to obtain employment that leads to careers and household-sustaining income. Accordingly, CAAs offer GED preparation classes, computer skills classes, and other training covering various job-related skills, such as construction and truck driving. Most programs also include work-ready skills to help graduates succeed as a productive employee and a member of a team.

Because of their work with vulnerable populations in the communities they serve, CAA staff members have a broad and deep knowledge of the service providers in their community. Thus, even when the CAA does not offer the specific service that an individual needs, staff can often direct the individual to the appropriate agency and point of contact. Sometimes these referral services are formal, through the operation of 211 referral lines, and sometimes they are informal, but in all cases it allows the CAA to meet community needs beyond its specific scope of services.

The Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies distributed a Regionomics-designed survey of services to all CAAs. Surveys were received from 24 of the 47 agencies. Table 4 shows the total number impacted by each of these services. Even this limited sample makes clear the number of individuals and families touched by the broad range of CAA programs and activities. These services generated a total of 1,511,775 touch points, suggesting a potential statewide total of more than 3 million interactions.

**Table 4: Number Served by Community Action Agencies Programs in 2019**

<b>Job assistance programs:</b>		<b>Health and wellness programs:</b>	
Job counseling	1,803	Health screenings	38,921
County Ohio Means Jobs agency	349	Immunizations	4,398
Youth WIOA development programs	314	Medical and dental clinics	25,682
Displaced worker assistance	138	Prescription assistance	5,022
Ex-offender reentry assistance	178	Alcohol/drug abuse prevention & treatment	7,425
Background checks	489	Pregnancy and well-baby care	155
Entrepreneurial counseling	307	Family planning	407
Small business loans	15	Family development and case management	3,794
Other	587	Women, Infant & Children (WIC) programs	8,942
<b>Financial assistance programs:</b>		In-home care	733
Financial literacy and budgeting assistance	1,621	211 information and referral	11,452
Income tax counseling and preparation	6,951	Other	1,054
Individual Development Accounts	44	<b>Feeding and clothing programs:</b>	
Homebuyer counseling	316	Food and clothing pantries	362,125
Energy and utility assistance	159,069	Community gardens	449
Rent and mortgage payment assistance	3,347	Meals on Wheels	2,958
Vehicle purchase programs	9	Supplemental Nutrition, summer lunch	30,841
Diapers and baby wipes	36,000	Group meal facilities	11,330
Other	7,941	Clothing pantries and professional clothing	3,175
<b>Training and education programs:</b>		Other	9,779
Head Start and Early Head Start	9,149	<b>Housing programs:</b>	
Childcare	2,053	Homeless shelters	1,033
After-school enrichment	221	Transitional housing	443
Tutoring and dropout prevention	234	Low-income housing development ( <b>units</b> )	503
GED preparation	955	Low-income housing operation ( <b>units</b> )	835
Adult classes and computer training	753	Other	459
On-the-job training	48	<b>Legal programs:</b>	
Other	3,644	Fair housing assistance	316
<b>Home repair and maintenance programs:</b>		Fair employment assistance	40
Weatherization	3,073	Assistance with legal barriers to employment	172
Home rehabilitation and repair	659	<b>Transportation services</b>	734,604
Energy efficiency program	2,073	<b>Senior centers</b>	1,943
Other	445	<b>Recycling programs</b> (thousands of pounds)	6,975

Source: Regionomics survey. Totals refer to 24 CAAs responding to the survey.

The number of people touched by these initiatives reflects a “normal” year. Ohio’s CAAs have responded to the unprecedented challenge posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Expanded funding has allowed expansion of Head Start programs. For example, West Ohio Community Action Partnership served 63 children at five sites in its three-county area, all the while observing social distancing and other COVID-19 requirements, and provided non-congregate shelter to homeless families. The closure of schools in March 2020 increased the need for children’s feeding programs across the network. HARCATUS Community Action Organization is distributing COVID CARES Kits, including face masks and cleaning and sanitizing products.

Many CAAs across Ohio obtained additional funding to expand their mortgage, rent, and utilities assistance programs. Federal emergency funding has allowed expansion of feeding programs, while congregate feeding sites shifted to home delivery or pick up during the initial surge in infections. Similarly, services that had been delivered face-to-face shifted to remote delivery using phones, mail,

and drop boxes. Much of the wherewithal to enhance these programs was through federal and state emergency funding. Using CAAs to get these funds into communities helped to ensure that the funding was efficiently distributed to those most in need, given CAAs' decades-long operation of these programs. They have the experience, platforms, and existing client relationships that were necessary to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in distribution of the funds.

**Table A-1: Community Action Agencies, Regions, and Counties Served**

Counties	Community action agency	Website
<b>Southwest:</b> Brown, Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, Warren		
Adams, Brown	Adams Brown Community Action Partnership	<a href="http://www.abcap.net">http://www.abcap.net</a>
Butler	Supports to Encourage Low-Income Families (SELF)	<a href="http://www.selfhelps.org">http://www.selfhelps.org</a>
Clermont	Clermont County Community Service, Inc.	<a href="http://www.cccsi.org">http://www.cccsi.org</a>
Darke, Greene, Montgomery, Preble, Warren	Miami Valley Community Action Partnership	<a href="http://www.miamivalleycap.org/">http://www.miamivalleycap.org/</a>
Hamilton	Community Action Agency Cincinnati-Hamilton County	<a href="http://www.cincy-caa.org">http://www.cincy-caa.org</a>
<b>Southeast:</b> Adams, Athens, Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Gallia, Guernsey, Harrison, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton, Washington		
Adams, Brown	Adams Brown Community Action Partnership	<a href="http://www.abcap.net">http://www.abcap.net</a>
Ashland, Coshocton, Holmes, Knox	Kno-Ho-Co-Ashland Community Action Commission	<a href="http://www.knohoco.org">http://www.knohoco.org</a>
Athens, Hocking, Perry	Hocking Athens Perry Community Action	<a href="http://www.hapcap.org">http://www.hapcap.org</a>
Belmont	Community Action Commission of Belmont County	<a href="http://www.cacbelmont.org">http://www.cacbelmont.org</a>
Carroll, Harrison, Tuscarawas	HARCATUS Tri-County Community Action Organization	<a href="http://www.harcatus.org">http://www.harcatus.org</a>
Gallia, Meigs	Gallia-Meigs Community Action Agency	<a href="http://www.galliameigscaa.org">http://www.galliameigscaa.org</a>
Guernsey, Monroe, Noble	GMN Tri-County CAC, Inc.	<a href="http://www.gmntrico.org">http://www.gmntrico.org</a>
Highland	Highland County Community Action Organization, Inc.	<a href="http://www.hccao.org">http://www.hccao.org</a>
Jackson, Vinton	Jackson-Vinton Community Action, Inc.	<a href="http://www.jvcai.org">http://www.jvcai.org</a>
Jefferson	Jefferson County Community Action Council, Inc.	<a href="http://www.jeffersoncountycac.com">http://www.jeffersoncountycac.com</a>
Lawrence	Ironton-Lawrence County Community Action Organization	<a href="http://www.ilcao.org">http://www.ilcao.org</a>
Morgan, Washington	Washington-Morgan Community Action	<a href="http://www.wmcap.org">http://www.wmcap.org</a>
Muskingum	Muskingum Economic Opportunity Action Group	<a href="http://www.meoag.org">http://www.meoag.org</a>
Pike	Community Action Committee of Pike County	<a href="http://www.pikecac.org">http://www.pikecac.org</a>
Ross	Ross County Community Action Commission	<a href="http://www.rossccac.org">http://www.rossccac.org</a>
Scioto	Community Action Organization of Scioto County, Inc.	<a href="http://www.caosciotocounty.org/">http://www.caosciotocounty.org/</a>
<b>Central:</b> Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Knox, Licking, Logan, Madison, Marion, Morrow, Pickaway, Union		
Ashland, Coshocton, Holmes, Knox	Kno-Ho-Co-Ashland Community Action Commission	<a href="http://www.knohoco.org">http://www.knohoco.org</a>
Champaign, Delaware, Logan, Madison, Shelby, Union	Bridges Community Action Partnership	<a href="http://www.bridgescap.org">http://www.bridgescap.org</a>
Crawford, Marion, Morrow*	Ohio Heartland Community Action Commission	<a href="http://www.ohcac.org">http://www.ohcac.org</a>
Fairfield	Lancaster-Fairfield Community Action Agency	<a href="http://www.faircaa.org">http://www.faircaa.org</a>
Franklin	IMPACT Community Action	<a href="http://www.impactca.org">http://www.impactca.org</a>
Licking	LEADS Community Action Agency	<a href="http://www.leadscaa.org">http://www.leadscaa.org</a>
Pickaway	Pickaway County Community Action Organization	<a href="http://www.picca.info">http://www.picca.info</a>

\*Head Start in Richland County (Northeast region).

<b>West:</b> Auglaize, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Darke, Fayette, Greene, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, Shelby		
Allen, Auglaize, Mercer	West Ohio Community Action Partnership	<a href="http://www.wocap.org">http://www.wocap.org</a>
Champaign, Delaware, Logan, Madison, Shelby, Union	Bridges Community Action Partnership	<a href="http://www.bridgescap.org">http://www.bridgescap.org</a>
Clark	Opportunities for Individual Change of Clark County	<a href="http://www.oicofclarkco.org">http://www.oicofclarkco.org</a>
Clinton	Clinton County Community Action Program, Inc.	<a href="http://www.clintoncap.org">http://www.clintoncap.org</a>
Darke, Greene, Montgomery, Preble, Warren	Miami Valley Community Action Partnership	<a href="http://www.miamivalleycap.org/">http://www.miamivalleycap.org/</a>
Fayette	Community Action Commission of Fayette County	<a href="http://www.cacfayettedcounty.org">http://www.cacfayettedcounty.org</a>
Miami	Miami County Community Action Council	<a href="http://www.miamiacac.org">http://www.miamiacac.org</a>
Allen, Auglaize, Mercer	West Ohio Community Action Partnership	<a href="http://www.wocap.org">http://www.wocap.org</a>
<b>Northwest:</b> Allen, Crawford, Defiance, Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Lucas, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Van Wert, Williams, Wood, Wyandot		
Allen, Auglaize, Mercer	West Ohio Community Action Partnership	<a href="http://www.wocap.org">http://www.wocap.org</a>
Crawford, Marion, Morrow*	Ohio Heartland Community Action Commission	<a href="http://www.ohcac.org">http://www.ohcac.org</a>
Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Van Wert, Williams	Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission	<a href="http://www.nocac.org">http://www.nocac.org</a>
Hancock, Hardin, Putnam, Wyandot	HHWP Community Action Commission	<a href="http://www.hhwpcac.org">http://www.hhwpcac.org</a>
Lucas	Pathway, Inc.	<a href="http://www.pathwaytoledo.org">http://www.pathwaytoledo.org</a>
Ottawa, Sandusky, Seneca, Wood	Great Lakes Community Action Partnership	<a href="http://www.glcap.org">http://www.glcap.org</a>
<b>Northeast:</b> Ashland, Ashtabula, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Richland, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Wayne		
Ashland, Coshocton, Holmes, Knox	Kno-Ho-Co-Ashland Community Action Commission	<a href="http://www.knohoco.org">http://www.knohoco.org</a>
Ashtabula	Ashtabula County Community Action Agency	<a href="http://www.accaa.org">http://www.accaa.org</a>
Carroll, Harrison, Tuscarawas	HARCATUS Tri-County Community Action Organization	<a href="http://www.harcatius.org">http://www.harcatius.org</a>
Columbiana	Community Action Agency of Columbiana County	<a href="http://www.caaofcc.org">http://www.caaofcc.org</a>
Cuyahoga	Council for Economic Opportunities in Greater Cleveland	<a href="http://www.ceogc.org">http://www.ceogc.org</a>
Erie, Huron, Richland	Community Action Commission of Erie, Huron & Richland Counties	<a href="http://www.cacehr.org">http://www.cacehr.org</a>
Gauga, Lake	Lifeline, Inc.	<a href="http://www.lclifeline.org">http://www.lclifeline.org</a>
Lorain	Lorain County Community Action Agency	<a href="http://www.lccaa.net">http://www.lccaa.net</a>
Mahoning	Mahoning Youngstown Community Action Partnership	<a href="http://www.mycaphelp.com">http://www.mycaphelp.com</a>
Medina, Wayne	Community Action Wayne/Medina	<a href="http://www.cawm.org">http://www.cawm.org</a>
Portage	Community Action Council of Portage County, Inc.	<a href="http://www.cacportage.net">http://www.cacportage.net</a>
Stark	Stark County Community Action Agency	<a href="http://www.sccaa.org">http://www.sccaa.org</a>
Summit	Community Action Akron Summit	<a href="http://www.ca-akron.org">http://www.ca-akron.org</a>
Trumbull	Trumbull Community Action Program	<a href="http://www.tcaphelps.org/">http://www.tcaphelps.org/</a>

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