

# *Tuscarawas County Plan to End Homelessness*



*Developed by:*

Tuscarawas County H.O.M.E. Network

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## INTRODUCTION

Homelessness in Tuscarawas County is largely a hidden problem. Strong family norms that often include caring for one's own are prevalent in our Appalachian county, making those without a permanent residence difficult to identify. Traditionally, methods of enumerating a community's homeless problem reflect urban characteristics with volunteers scouring the streets with clipboards, searching underpasses, park benches and tent cities.

Tuscarawas County is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains. Those residents without homes often have a roof over their heads, but have insecure housing. A homeless family or individuals may be living in a car or in an emergency shelter. However, they are more likely to be, "doubled up or couch surfing", living in overcrowded housing and sleeping on the couch of a friend or relative. Others may be precariously housed in a dilapidated trailer on borrowed land or in a low-cost motel.

All indications are that the number experiencing homelessness is higher because of the recession that has hit Tuscarawas County harder than many counties in Ohio.

Often, those in such situations are not considered to be homeless by official federal definitions that govern homeless programs. Rural counties including Tuscarawas, struggle with these restrictions, with the knowledge that those individuals and families in need look different than the popularly held image of homeless. Our homeless population is largely invisible.

The homeless families in Tuscarawas County have the characteristics of those in other communities including: younger parents, families headed by single woman age 30 or under, and over 50 percent of the children in homeless families are under the age of six. A high proportion of young homeless parents were in foster care as children and families are poorer with fewer social supports to rely upon. Access to affordable housing is primary cause of homelessness and Tuscarawas County is no exception.

Homelessness typically begins with a housing crisis. This may be caused by loss of employment, reduced work hours or a rise in household expenses. Family conflict can also result in homelessness. Families may seek shelter to escape domestic violence. In other situations, young parents who are no longer able to stay with their parents, friends or extended family resort to seeking emergency shelter. A family whose homelessness is a result of violence or conflict often remains in shelter for longer periods of time because they lack alternatives. Without resources to pay for housing, a shelter is the only option.

This plan is the culmination of planning efforts by HOME Network, the Continuum of Care in Tuscarawas County. Members of HOME Network include service providers and community leaders. The plan focuses on the long range needs of those who are homeless and of those who are at risk of becoming homeless. The goals of this plan are to see a decrease in homelessness and to better serve those who are facing homelessness.

The ultimate goal would be to eliminate homelessness. However, in the current recession that brings with it multiple barriers including lost jobs, inadequate benefits and increases in foreclosures, especially for this Appalachian County, it is not seen as realistic. HOME Network members are committed to bringing about an awareness of the problem of homelessness in our county and taking steps to help those in our midst who are dealing with it. Shelter is a basic need of all humans and must be a priority for a county to that prides itself on being a wonderful community in which to live and raise a family.

## RURAL HOMELESSNESS

Individuals and families who experience rural homelessness are often referred to as the “hidden homeless”. Many people who experience housing instability in rural areas go unnoticed and uncounted because rural homelessness involves the doubled up situations as previously mentioned or in cars, campgrounds and other places not meant for human habitation. Therefore, these households do not meet HUD’s definition of homelessness.

Barriers to accessing and providing homeless services in rural areas such as Tuscarawas County include limited access to services, large service areas, dispersed populations and a lack of transportation and affordable housing. Additionally, there are only one Homeless and one Domestic Violence Shelter in the county.

Compounding the issue of lack of affordable housing is a long waiting list for the Housing Choice Voucher Program (tenant-based Section 8). Currently, Tuscarawas Metropolitan Housing is not accepting applications and there is a two year wait for those who have submitted applications.

Individual barriers such as mental illness, felony records and no mailing address are also barriers for seeking assistance. The local economic environment has resulted in job losses and/or lower wages. Lack of employment precludes many families from receiving assistance from HPRP as they cannot sustain housing on a long term basis. Additionally, decreased funding for mental health services and lack of a residential substance abuse treatment program for men has resulted in lack of access to services that are vital to sustain housing on a long term basis.

The lack of a One Stop or Single Point of Entry for all homeless services is also a barrier in rural areas given the lack of transportation. Multiple appointments and applications are required to access needed services for many families. Most rural counties including Tuscarawas do not have a Homeless Hotline to provide information to individuals and families needing assistance.

HPRP does have a Single Point of Entry and provides Case Management Services including linkage to other community resources. However, the federal regulations that have been on services provided through HPRP do not lend itself to rapid re-housing or the prevention of homelessness.

## DEFINITION OF HOMELESSNESS

HUD defines a person as homeless only when he/she resides in a place not mean for human habitation such as parks, sidewalks or abandoned buildings, emergency shelter, transitional or supportive housing for homeless who came from the streets or emergency shelters, is being evicted from a private dwelling within a week with no subsequent residence identified or discharged within a week from an institution such as mental health or substance abuse treatment facility.

HOME Network would argue that the definition of homelessness should be expanded to incorporate the situations faced by the rural homeless. Rural homelessness is most dramatic in areas that experience high rates of unemployment because of declining industries including farming and high rates of poverty. Tuscarawas County is struggling with both issues.

## TUSCARAWAS COUNTY CONTINUUM OF CARE AGENCIES (HOME NETWORK)

The Tuscarawas County Housing Opportunities Monitoring Education (HOME) Network was established in 2005. The HOME Network obtained its 501(c) (3) status in 2006. The HOME Network meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month. The following is a list of the current HOME Network members.

| Member Name    | Member Agency/Organization                                |
|----------------|---|
| Mike Dotts     | ADAMHS Board  |
| J.J. Boroski   | Community Mental Health                                   |
| Jack Ream      | Friends of the Homeless – Tuscarawas County               |
| Adam Karam     | Goodwill  |
| Open           | Habitat for Humanity – Tuscarawas County                  |
| Marilyn Henry  | Harbor House (Division of Personal Family Counseling)     |
| Charles Lorenz | Harcatus  |
| Jesann Bowman  | Job & Family Services                                     |
| Open           | Ohio Adult Parole Authority                               |
| Jamie Thomas   | P.A.L. (Preparation for Adult Living) Mission             |
| Marilyn Henry  | Personal & Family Counseling                              |
| Juanita DeMass | Private Citizen (Representing the Homeless Population)    |
| Tracy Goddard  | Society for Equal Access                                  |
| Kara Williams  | Southeastern Ohio Legal Services                          |
| Kimberly Eick  | Southeast Mental Health                                   |
| Janet Downin   | T-4-C (Tuscarawas Co. Council for Church & Community)     |
| John Saylor    | Tuscarawas Co. Board of Developmental Disabilities        |
| Bobie Stein    | Tuscarawas Co. Office of Community & Economic Development |
| Debra Cook     | Tuscarawas Co. Veterans Office                            |
| Marty Chumney  | Tuscarawas Metropolitan Housing Authority                 |

## GAPS ANALYSIS

There were nearly a dozen gaps in services to homeless persons identified by an informal discussion of the HOME Network organization. These gaps in services include a lack of sustainable jobs, housing options for young adults (18-25 years), affordable housing, access to mental and medical care, maintaining a mailing address while homeless, a centralized intake procedure, a homeless hotline, in-patient addiction treatment for men, transportation and services to homeless persons who are difficult to identify due to living in tents, trailers and couch-surfing. It was determined by consensus that several of these gaps were beyond the influence of HOME Network organization, such as affordable housing options, addiction treatment options for men and the lack of employment opportunities. Recently the unemployment rate has been dropping as the economy slowly recovers from the recent recession. Also, there is an independent group who are moving to create an addiction treatment center in the county for men. Therefore, we decided to take a pragmatic approach to dealing with the issue of homelessness in Tuscarawas County.

As we work toward the ideal of ending homelessness in Tuscarawas County, a number of changes will need to take place. Our focus for the next several years will center on five of the service gaps identified below:

1. Improving access to mental and medical health services
2. Developing a centralized intake process for all homeless services. This may include a homeless hotline
3. Developing outreach services to homeless persons living in tents, trailers and couch-surfing among friends and family.
4. Improving the available transportation services for homeless persons.
5. Providing mailing addresses to those who are currently homeless.

We believe that improvements in these five areas will deal with several problems faced by homeless persons. The following is a discussion of how these areas of focus will be addressed and what improvements we hope to see as a result.

### 1. Improving access to Behavioral Health Services

In the past few years the mental health agencies in this county have taken drastic budget cuts. This has made it very difficult for anyone without Medicaid or private insurance to access psychiatric and counseling help. It can take six months for a new patient to see a psychiatrist. Crisis assistance is still available but it is limited in scope. One improvement is that the local ADAMH's Board renewal levy for mental health services was passed in Tuscarawas County.

## **2. Improving access to Medical and Dental Services**

Medical and Dental care is also difficult for individuals to get to. It can take six months for a new patient to see a dentist at the local Health Department. Individuals with Medicaid or Medicare may also have a hard time receiving timely health care.

## **3. Developing a “One Stop Shop” for all homeless services**

There are numerous organizations dealing with the homeless population in our county, such as Friends of the Homeless, Personal and Family Counseling Service, the Salvation Army and others. We currently have no centralized process for homeless individuals or families to access appropriate care. Each agency handles its own referrals and intakes. It often takes potential clients several phone calls to try to access the appropriate care.

Fortunately, the local United Way has recently received a grant to enable a 211 referral hotline in early 2011. This hotline would be staffed 24/7 by trained personnel. This will be a great advancement in assisting people in finding help, whether for homelessness, counseling, food assistance or numerous other forms of aid. Part of the challenge of having this hotline would be keeping the 211 database up to date. Each agency needs to be sure that 211 has the appropriate information, from simple contact info to driving directions to qualifications for admittance to the program. The depth of information will depend on each agency involved. Currently the grant for the 211 hotline does not pay for hotline personnel to do an intake process, but that may be an option in the future.

Another barrier often faced by the homeless population is the lack of a mailing address. This is an impediment to applying for a job, applying and receiving government benefits, receiving pay checks, obtaining identification cards, etc. We plan to establish a method for receiving and distributing mail for any homeless person in the county. Currently the homeless shelter tries to serve this need, but there is little publicity of this service except among shelter guests. This could be more easily facilitated by a centralized intake process. Some on-going promotion of this service would need to be done at the three main shelters and among anyone living in tents, trailers and other locations that may not have mailing addresses.

## **4. Developing outreach services to homeless persons**

Rural areas are commonly believed to have a higher rate of “couch-surfing” homelessness than urban areas. It is very difficult to identify persons or families as homeless who live with family and friends. These living conditions are often fragile and temporary, leading to sometimes sudden homelessness. Anecdotal evidence in this county points to a slow-growing trend toward individuals who live in tents near the river or under bridges. There is no identified “tent-city” area at this time, but it could easily happen. A homeless hotline, as discussed above, might help identify people in need of homeless services that otherwise would go un-served.

Services to homeless individuals and families might include food delivery, transportation, emotional support and access to emergency shelter. Outreach workers might search for and visit with homeless persons who have not yet accessed other services. These outreach workers could help identify people in need and refer them to organizations that can help them meet their needs. Outreach workers could also build trust relationships and emotional support that might enable a homeless individual or family to seek the assistance they need.

### **5. Improving the available transportation services for homeless persons**

Lack of transportation is a major barrier to employment, adequate medical care and meeting other needs faced by the homeless population. There is limited public transportation in Tuscarawas County. The Tusc Transit organization provides low-cost rides primarily within the county. They do work hard to provide transportation for needy individuals, but there is generally a cost to this service. We want to coordinate with Tusc Transit to develop a system of vouchers which can be given to homeless persons for free rides. The vouchers could be distributed by the agencies directly working with the homeless, such as Harbor House, Friends of the Homeless and Trinity Episcopal Church. We may need to receive a grant to fund this project.

## POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS

The First Point-In-Time Homeless Count ever conducted in Tuscarawas County by the HOME Network and was conducted during the last week of January 2005. This count was conducted by HOME Network members and a variety of volunteers who were trained by the HOME Network to carry out the count.

The count was originally conducted in order for the HOME Network to be able to initiate the process of applying for Continuum of Care funding to help address the local homelessness issue. The Continuum of Care funds were received and the first local Shelter + Care Program began in Tuscarawas County in 2006 serving local homeless and disabled families and individuals.

The HOME Network organized and conducted a second and third comprehensive Point-In-Time Count of the county homeless population in January of 2007 and 2009 respectively. Additionally, Point-In-Time Counts of Tuscarawas County's sheltered homeless population was conducted in January of 2008 and 2010 respectively. The following information was generated from the conducting of all homeless counts.

### Tuscarawas County Homeless Point-In-Time Count – January 27<sup>th</sup>, 2005

\*Note: At the time that this count was conducted, Tuscarawas County did not have an operating shelter for homeless persons.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Total Surveys Collected                   | 132 |
| Duplicate Surveys Identified & Eliminated | 4   |
| Surveys No D.O.B. and were Eliminated     | 2   |
| “Did not wish to participate” surveys     | 5   |

Of counted surveys, the following groupings were identified, and data collected:

- Surveys where respondents met the HUD homeless definition 50
- Surveys indicating that person surveyed was transient, but housed with “family & friends” (silent homeless) 33
- Surveys indicating that person surveyed was adequately housed at time of the survey 38
- Of the 33 identified, 26 indicated homelessness in the past 12 months

### Tuscarawas County Homeless Survey Count – January 28, 2007

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Total Surveys Collected:                  | 119 |
| Duplicate Surveys Identified & Eliminated | 0   |
| “Did not wish to participate” Surveys     |     |



Of counted surveys, the following groupings were identified, and data collected:

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. Surveys meeting the HUD homeless definition  | 65 |
| Breakdown:  |    |
| • Homeless shelter / Harbor House   | 40 |
| • CMH Transitional Housing (HAP) Program  | 16 |
| • No. of unsheltered homeless   | 9  |
| 2. No. of homeless adults   | 62 |
| No. of homeless children  | 3  |
| 3. Surveys indicating that person surveyed was transient,<br>but housed with “family & friends” (silent homeless) | 4  |
| 4. Surveys where the respondent indicated homelessness  | 63 |

**Tuscarawas County Sheltered Homeless Count – January, 27<sup>th</sup>, 2010**

Sheltered Homeless Breakdown:

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| • Friends of the Homeless Shelter | 39 |
| • Harbor House (DV)               | 5  |
| • TMHA (S+Care) Program           | 23 |
| • HPRP Program                    | 12 |
| • Exodus House                    | 4  |

**Tuscarawas County Housing Survey Count – January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Total Surveys Collected:                  | 66 |
| Duplicate Surveys Identified & Eliminated | 0  |
| Male Respondents                          | 33 |
| Female Respondents                        | 33 |
| Unknown                                   | 0  |

Of counted surveys, the following groupings were identified, and data collected:

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 1. Surveys meeting the HUD homeless definition | 48 |
| Breakdown:                                     |    |
| • Homeless shelter                             | 21 |
| • Harbor House                                 | 5  |
| • No. of unsheltered homeless                  | 2  |
| • Episcopal Church homeless                    | 10 |
| • Salvation Army Soup Kitchen                  | 2  |
| • PAL Mission                                  | 2  |
| • Twin City Food Bank                          | 0  |

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| 2. No. of current homeless adults  | 42                |
| No. of current homeless children   | 6                 |
| 3. Surveys indicating the person being homeless for the past 12 consecutive months   | 6                 |
| 4. Surveys indicating the person had experienced 4 or more periods of homelessness in the past 3 years   | 9                 |
| 5. Number of homeless veterans identified  | 4                 |
| 6. Participants in the CMH <u>Transitional Housing</u> HAP Program on 1/25/11. These people were <u>not</u> surveyed, but are reported as homeless on the PIT Count. | 12 (8 = M, 4 = F) |
| 7. Of those adults identified as homeless on surveys, sources of income:   |                   |
| • No income source   | 22                |
| • SSDI   | 7                 |
| • Unemployment   | 2                 |
| • SSI  | 3                 |
| • OWF  | 2                 |
| • Child Support  | 2                 |
| • Food stamps  | 18                |
| • Employment   | 6                 |
| • Food stamps only   | 11                |

8. Of those adults identified as homeless on surveys, services sought and received in the past 90 days: Note: Although 42 adults were determined homeless, one household completed the survey as a couple so this data reflects 41 people.

|                      | <u>Service Sought</u> | <u>Service Received</u> |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Temporary Shelter    | 35 Y 6 N              | 35 Y 6 N                |
| Permanent Housing    | 10 Y 31 N             | 0 Y 41 N                |
| Soup Kitchen         | 17 Y 24 N             | 16 Y 25 N               |
| Food pantry          | 21 Y 20 N             | 22 Y 19 N               |
| Legal Service        | 11 Y 30 N             | 8 Y 33 N                |
| Medial / ER          | 16 Y 25 N             | 13 Y 28 N               |
| Psychiatric Services | 4 Y 37 N              | 2 Y 39 N                |
| Counseling           | 12 Y 29 N             | 10 Y 31 N               |
| Financial Assistance | 18 Y 23 N             | 14 Y 27 N               |
| Education            | 14 Y 27 N             | 11 Y 30 N               |
| Transportation       | 19 Y 22 N             | 19 Y 22 N               |
| Employment           | 20 Y 21 N             | 18 Y 23 N               |

## TUSCARAWAS COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS

Tuscarawas County Demographic information has been obtained from the US Census Bureau. The Census is only taken every 10 years in order to obtain information on citizens and housing in the United States. The most recent Census was taken in 2010. However it will take the US Census Bureau time to compile all of the data they received.

In between the 10 year Census gaps, the Census Bureau does conduct American Community Survey's. The surveys are used to produce Fact Finder Sheets based on data collected over a 3 year time period. The estimates represent the average characteristics of population & housing over a specific time period. Since the figures are just estimates, we have chosen to include the data from the last US Census taken 2000 until all of the new 2010 Census figures are released.

### DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000

Data Set: [Census 2000 Summary File 1 \(SF 1\) 100-Percent Data](#)

Geographic Area: **Tuscarawas County, Ohio**

| Subject                                       | Number        | Percent      |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| <b>Total population</b>                       | <b>90,914</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>SEX AND AGE</b>                            |               |              |
| Male  | 44,305        | 48.7         |
| Female  | 46,609        | 51.3         |
| Under 5 years                                 | 6,002         | 6.6          |
| 5 to 9 years                                  | 6,240         | 6.9          |
| 10 to 14 years                                | 6,707         | 7.4          |
| 15 to 19 years                                | 6,489         | 7.1          |
| 20 to 24 years                                | 4,925         | 5.4          |
| 25 to 34 years                                | 11,288        | 12.4         |
| 35 to 44 years                                | 14,233        | 15.7         |
| 45 to 54 years                                | 12,776        | 14.1         |
| 55 to 59 years                                | 4,679         | 5.1          |
| 60 to 64 years                                | 3,976         | 4.4          |
| 65 to 74 years                                | 7,045         | 7.7          |
| 75 to 84 years                                | 4,868         | 5.4          |
| 85 years and over                             | 1,686         | 1.9          |
| Median age (years)                            | 37.9          | (X)          |
| 18 years and over                             | 67,819        | 74.6         |
| Male  | 32,388        | 35.6         |
| Female  | 35,431        | 39.0         |
| 21 years and over                             | 64,447        | 70.9         |
| 62 years and over                             | 15,974        | 17.6         |
| 65 years and over                             | 13,599        | 15.0         |
| Male  | 5,526         | 6.1          |
| Female  | 8,073         | 8.9          |
| <b>HOUSING OCCUPANCY</b>                      |               |              |
| Total housing units                           | 38,113        | 100.0        |
| Occupied housing units                        | 35,653        | 93.5         |
| Vacant housing units                          | 2,460         | 6.5          |
| For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use | 363           | 1.0          |
| Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)              | 1.4           | (X)          |
| Rental vacancy rate (percent)                 | 7.2           | (X)          |

**DP-3. Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000**  
 Data Set: **Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data**  
 Geographic Area: **Tuscarawas County, Ohio**

|   |               |              |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| <b>INCOME IN 1999</b>                                       |               |              |
| <b>Households</b>   | <b>35,637</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| Less than \$10,000  | 3,162         | 8.9          |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999  | 2,509         | 7.0          |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999  | 6,027         | 16.9         |
| \$25,000 to \$34,999  | 5,821         | 16.3         |
| \$35,000 to \$49,999  | 7,070         | 19.8         |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999  | 6,923         | 19.4         |
| \$75,000 to \$99,999  | 2,368         | 6.6          |
| \$100,000 to \$149,999                                      | 1,221         | 3.4          |
| \$150,000 to \$199,999                                      | 276           | 0.8          |
| \$200,000 or more   | 260           | 0.7          |
| Median household income (dollars)                           | 35,489        | (X)          |
| Per capita income (dollars)                                 | 17,276        | (X)          |
| <b>Median earnings (dollars):</b>                           |               |              |
| Male full-time, year-round workers                          | 31,963        | (X)          |
| Female full-time, year-round workers                        | 20,549        | (X)          |
| <b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1999 (below poverty level)</b>         |               |              |
| <b>Families</b>   | 1,821         | (X)          |
| Percent below poverty level                                 | (X)           | 7.2          |
| With related children under 18 years                        | 1,274         | (X)          |
| Percent below poverty level                                 | (X)           | 10.3         |
| With related children under 5 years                         | 666           | (X)          |
| Percent below poverty level                                 | (X)           | 14.3         |
| <b>Families with female householder, no husband present</b> | 876           | (X)          |
| Percent below poverty level                                 | (X)           | 26.6         |
| With related children under 18 years                        | 779           | (X)          |
| Percent below poverty level                                 | (X)           | 36.0         |
| With related children under 5 years                         | 431           | (X)          |
| Percent below poverty level                                 | (X)           | 55.5         |
| <b>Individuals</b>  | 8,405         | (X)          |
| Percent below poverty level                                 | (X)           | 9.4          |
| 18 years and over   | 5,557         | (X)          |
| Percent below poverty level                                 | (X)           | 8.3          |
| 65 years and over   | 994           | (X)          |
| Percent below poverty level                                 | (X)           | 7.8          |
| Related children under 18 years                             | 2,740         | (X)          |
| Percent below poverty level                                 | (X)           | 12.2         |
| Related children 5 to 17 years                              | 1,805         | (X)          |
| Percent below poverty level                                 | (X)           | 10.8         |
| Unrelated individuals 15 years and over                     | 2,756         | (X)          |
| Percent below poverty level                                 | (X)           | 20.8         |

**DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000**

Data Set: [Census 2000 Summary File 3 \(SF 3\) - Sample Data](#)

Geographic Area: **Tuscarawas County, Ohio**

| <b>Subject</b>  | <b>Number</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| <b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>                              |               |                |
| <b>Population 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> | <b>21,272</b> | <b>100.0</b>   |
| Nursery school, preschool                             | 1,490         | 7.0            |
| Kindergarten  | 1,186         | 5.6            |
| Elementary school (grades 1-8)                        | 10,424        | 49.0           |
| High school (grades 9-12)                             | 5,509         | 25.9           |
| College or graduate school                            | 2,663         | 12.5           |
| <b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>                         |               |                |
| <b>Population 25 years and over</b>                   | <b>60,653</b> | <b>100.0</b>   |
| Less than 9th grade                                   | 3,941         | 6.5            |
| 9th to 12th grade, no diploma                         | 7,991         | 13.2           |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency)           | 29,225        | 48.2           |
| Some college, no degree                               | 9,120         | 15.0           |
| Associate degree                                      | 2,979         | 4.9            |
| Bachelor's degree                                     | 4,914         | 8.1            |
| Graduate or professional degree                       | 2,483         | 4.1            |
| Percent high school graduate or higher                | 80.3          | (X)            |
| Percent bachelor's degree or higher                   | 12.2          | (X)            |

## TUSCARAWAS COUNTY SERVICE PROVIDERS

- **Childcare Services**
  - Harcatus Head Start 740-922-0934
  - Tuscarawas County Job & Family Services 330-339-7791
  
- **Clothing Services**
  - Bearly Worn Children's Consignment Store 330-343-7600
  - Goodwill Thrift Store 330-339-5994
  - Hospice Browse & Buy Retail Store 330-365-2026
  - Jim's Place 330-339-6566
  - Journey's End Ministries 740-498-5772
  - Salvation Army 330-364-3811
  
- **Counseling Services**
  - Community Mental Health, Inc. 330-343-6631
  - Friends of the Homeless Shelter 330-602-6100
  - Harbor House 330-364-1374
  - Harcatus 740-922-6692
  - Personal & Family Counseling 330-343-8171
  - Southeast Mental Health 330-339-7850
  
- **Domestic Violence/Child Abuse/Sexual Assault**
  - Community Mental Health 330-343-6631
  - Compass 330-339-1427
  - Harbor House 330-364-1374
  - Personal & Family Counseling 330-343-8171
  
- **Emergency Assistance Services**
  - 911 Emergency 911
  - American Red Cross 330-343-8633
  - Children or Adult Protective Services 330-339-7791
  - Salvation Army 330-364-3811
  
- **Employment & Unemployment Compensation Services**
  - Goodwill Industries 330-339-5994
  - Harcatus-Training & Employment Div 740-922-1083
  - OH Department of Job & Family Services 800-644-6562
  - The Employment Source 330-364-9777
  
- **Fair Housing Services**
  - Tuscarawas County OCED 330-365-3219

- **Food Pantries & Stamp Services**
  - Bolivar Ministerial Association 330-874-2930
  - Church of the Final Harvest 330-260-7086
  - County Emergency Food Vouchers 330-339-7791
  - Dover-Phila Food Bank 740-705-1439
  - Journey's End Ministries 740-498-5772
  - Salvation Army 330-364-3811
  - Sugarcreek Area Food Pantry 330-852-2885
  - Tuscarawas County Job & Family Services 330-339-7791
  - Twin City Christian Service Center 740-922-6276
  
- **Foreclosure Services**
  - Harcatus 740-922-6692
  - Tuscarawas County Clerk of Courts 330-365-3243
  
- **Healthcare Services**
  - First Care-Tuscarawas County 330-343-0753
  - Mercy Health Center-Tuscarawas County 330-365-5100
  - New Phila Health Department 330-364-4491
  - Trinity Hospital Twin City 740-922-2800
  - Tuscarawas Clinic for Working Uninsured 330-364-1853
  - Tuscarawas County Health Department 330-343-5555
  - Tuscarawas County Job & Family Services 330-339-7791
  - Union Hospital 330-343-3311
  
- **Homeownership Services**
  - Habit for Humanity-Tuscarawas County 330-343-3282
  
- **Housing & Utility Service**
  - CHIP Program (Tuscarawas County OCED) 330-365-3219
  - Friends of the Homeless Shelter 330-602-6100
  - Harcatus (HEAP Program) 330-343-8770
  - Harcatus (HWAP Program) 740-922-6692
  - HOPE Program (Intake-PFCS) 330-343-8171
  - P.A.L. Mission 330-339-3515
  - Salvation Army 330-364-3811
  - T-4-C 330-343-6012
  - Tuscarawas County Job & Family Services 330-339-7791
  - Tuscarawas County Senior Center 330-364-6611
  - Tuscarawas County Veterans Service Office 330-339-1163
  - Tuscarawas Metropolitan Housing Authority 330-308-8099

- **Legal Services**
  - Citizens Circle (Employment Source) 330-364-9777
  - Southeastern Ohio Legal Services 330-339-3998
  
- **Prescription Services**
  - Rainbow Connection 330-343-8686
  - Tuscarawas County Job & Family Services 330-339-7791
  - Tuscarawas County Senior Center 330-364-6611
  
- **Transportation Services**
  - Horizons 330-364-2159
  - Society for Equal Access 330-343-3668
  - Tusc Transit 330-204-6524
  - Tuscarawas County Senior Center 330-364-6688