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SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION: WOCAP COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT 2022

Federal planning guidelines require community assessments be completed every five years and reviewed annually for needed updates. The Head Start Policy Council and Board of the West Ohio Community Action Partnership (WOCAP) approved this assessment in _____. Pursuant to federal guidance this Assessment will be used by the Board and staff at WOCAP to research the local needs and plan warranted types of programming and services that will be provided using Community Services Block Grant and Head Start funds. Such funds must be used for programming aligned with the three National Community Action Results Oriented Management Accountability (ROMA) goals that provide guidance for the types of services that help families and individuals thrive.

The 2022 WOCAP Community Assessment has been completely updated to provide expanded information necessary to provide the rationale and justification for the programs and services provided by, and yet to be developed by WOCAP. The assessment was compiled with the assistance of the Lima Auglaize County Regional Planning Commission and Auglaize County Public Health. WOCAP acknowledges their technical support and extends its sincere appreciation for their hard work and commitment to this process.

1.1 Goals & Objectives

The overall goal of the assessment was to capture the state of well-being of people in our service area, and identify the vulnerable populations within the community specifically targeting the inclusion of: low-income, elderly, young children, expectant women, minority and disabled residents. Our intention was to identify those available internal and external data sets to develop the most comprehensive overview of the community using our community partners in the planning process. The efforts to compile and analyze the data provided herein will help identify community weaknesses and build upon local strengths and resources to close the gap between the needs of the community and the services that are accessible to everyone.

WOCAP's objective was to meet the regulatory requirements of the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and satisfy both Community Services Block Grant and Head Start Program planning requirements and specifically address CSBGs national ROMA directives that require: (1) Individuals and families with low incomes are stable and achieve economic security; (2) Communities where people with low income live are healthy and offer economic opportunity; (3) People with low incomes are engaged and active in building opportunities in communities.

1.2 WOCAP History

West Ohio CAP was founded as a non-profit private organization in 1993 to serve our community in meeting the needs of both young and old low-income families in Allen County, Ohio. After nearly three years of effort by the United Way of Greater Lima, the Black Ministerial Alliance, the City of Lima's Mayor, and the Allen County Commissioners, West Ohio CAP was designated on February 1, 1994 as the Community Action Agency for Allen County.

Upon opening, West Ohio CAP operated two emergency assistance programs, the local Federal Emergency Management Assistance and the Home Energy Assistance Program, with four employees and a budget of \$345,000. On September 12, 1994, a Micro Enterprise Coordinator was hired and the Allen/Lima Enterprise Assistance Program became the first program created by the new Community Action Agency. In 1995, the Federal Head Start program was secured. With the inception of this program, Head Start became the agency's biggest funded program by serving

571 children in Allen County. West Ohio CAP continued its focus on low-income early childhood development by successfully adding 80 children in the Early Head Start Program with child care partners in 2015.

Twenty-nine years later, with an operating budget that has grown to \$16 million dollars and a staff of 110 employees, West Ohio CAP now offers fourteen programs in three counties, Allen, Auglaize and Mercer. West Ohio CAP's programs are continually evolving and changing as part of a continuing effort to meet the ever-growing needs of our community and our neighbors. Over the years, West Ohio CAP has well realized that as our community and the economic environment in which we live change – our plans, goals, and services must change as well. Therefore, West Ohio CAP is “On the Move”. West Ohio CAP facility locations include Celina, Harrod, Lima, and Wapakoneta. The Lima location at 540 Central Avenue is our headquarters, which is centrally located in Lima and is accessible by public transportation or pedestrians.

With pride in service and a commitment to excellence, West Ohio CAP provides opportunities for people to reach their highest potential by providing stepping stones to success. We open paths to self-sufficiency and empowerment for individuals and families to enhance our community. West Ohio CAP programming has grown to include: Early Head Start, Head Start and Preschool, Kindergarten Kamp, Most Valuable Parents (MVP) Program, Rent Assistance, Fair Housing, Financial Management, Home Repair Program, Lead Safe Home Program, Utility Assistance (HEAP), Rent/Mortgage Assistance, Water Assistance, Emergency Services and the Start-Up Lab.

West Ohio CAP has been involved with establishing and nurturing many initiatives that have grown to become other successful non-profit programs in the community, such as the federally qualified health clinic, now the Dr. Gene Wright Health Center; family violence prevention which is now Partnership for Violence Free Families; and The Start Up Lab for minority small business development.

West Ohio CAP has a proven thirty-year track record of ethics in operations and fiscal accountability by continually achieving “clean” audit opinions during our annual agency wide single audits. In 2014 and 2019, the Chamber of Commerce named West Ohio CAP “Non-Profit Business of the Year”. In 2016, West Ohio CAP was awarded the Exemplary Program award from the John Glenn Institute for our newest program, Steps to Success, a comprehensive self-sufficiency program for low-income adults. We have also been awarded seven Best Practice Awards from The Ohio State University’s John Glenn Institute for Public Policy and Public Service. This award is presented to non-profit agencies for innovative efforts to help low-income people make life-changing differences and lead them on the path to self-sufficiency. In 2019, West Ohio CAP was again chosen as recipient for the Exemplary Program award for our “No Excuses” Program initiated in Allen County as an effort to ensure the safety of the most vulnerable population and create a safer living environment. Our agency also received the Community Impact Award in 2019 from Dominion Energy for our Lead Safe Home Program, and in 2020 Dominion Community Impact Award for our efforts to reduce homelessness. On July 8, 2022, West Ohio CAP received the Compass Award today from Ohio Treasurer Robert Sprague. The Compass Award is presented for demonstrating innovation and excellence in the field of financial literacy.

We are known throughout the community as an organization of integrity that is a leader in collaboration, partnering and advocating for low-income families. A hallmark of our

organization is our ability to collaborate with a wide variety of community agencies. We have partnerships with more than 100 agencies in our region to meet the goals of helping people reach their full potential.

West Ohio CAP currently serves about 9,300 individuals per year through its many programs and services in three counties. Quality of services is paramount to our continued success.

Collaborations with West Ohio CAP

West Ohio CAP has many partnerships with local community and government organizations. West Ohio CAP understands that to achieve results, we cannot do it alone. A few examples of our partnerships are given here.

West Ohio CAP partners with the United Way of Greater Lima, Family and Children First Council, the Chamber of Commerce and the Lima City Schools to provide a unique five-week transition program (head start preschool curriculum into kindergarten) for at-risk children. The goal of the partnership was to identify children who did not have a preschool experience, and prepare children for kindergarten, educate teachers about early learning institutions, and develop relationships between kindergarten teachers and head start teachers. The program is a huge success - increasing children's kindergarten testing scores from 14 points to 19 points (the average) and earning West Ohio CAP an award from the John Glenn Institute for Best Practices.

West Ohio CAP partners with five childcare centers in Lima to coordinate early childhood services for working parents. We combine resources, space and funding to ensure high quality services are available and to increase the childcare's capacity for excellence through curriculum development, staff training, and financial support.

West Ohio CAP partners with 13 organizations in three counties to coordinate homeless prevention services in each county. The Homeless Planning Region 12 develops policy for how services will be provided, monitors quality of services and ensures that families are permanently and stably housed. Our partnership has resulted in the first ever participation in the annual homeless count by both Auglaize and Mercer Counties, bringing awareness to those communities of the need for services.

1.3 WOCAP's Philosophy & Guidance

WOCAP has a long and storied history of success. And much of that success is predicated upon the direction and guidance provided by the Policy Board, our parents and staff who have collectively developed specific statements to guide the direction, development and delivery of services so needed across this community. In order to meet the needs of those we dedicate our services to... we adopt the following statements:

Mission Statement:

West Ohio Action Partnership is a non-profit, 501(c)(3), Community Action Agency that provides opportunities for people to reach their highest potential by providing stepping stones to success. We shall open paths to self-sufficiency and empowerment for individuals and families to enhance our community.

Value Statement:

Together, we the staff, board and policy council of West Ohio Community Action Partnership, commit to making a difference in our community, through actions and behaviors that demonstrate our dedication to these values:

Welcoming, accepting, and recognizing that each person has unique and diverse qualifications and strengths

Offering services with dignity, kindness, and compassion

Communicating with directness and honesty to find creative solutions

Accomplishing our common goals by providing the tools to build bridges to success

Pioneering the way forward in high standards of education and community achievement

Vision Statement:

WOCAP's vision is to continue to provide the tools and services needed to build a respected, strong foundation in our community through programs and partnerships.

1.4 WOCAP & Current Collaboration

As an agency WOCAP has developed its programming and shared its successes with other community stakeholders. And, as a result WOCAP now has over 100 partnerships with local community and government organizations. WOCAP understands that to achieve results, it cannot do it alone. A few examples of successful program partnerships in 2015-2019 include:

- With the United Way of Greater Lima, Family & Children First Council, the Chamber of Commerce and the Lima City Schools, WOCAP provides a unique five-week transition program (head start preschool curriculum into kindergarten) for at-risk children. The goal of the partnership is to identify children who did not have a preschool experience, and prepare children for kindergarten, educate teachers about early learning institutions, and develop relationships between Kindergarten Teachers and Head Start Teachers. The program has proven to be a huge success - increasing children's kindergarten testing scores from 14 points to 19 points (the average) and earning WOCAP an award from the John Glenn Institute for Best Practices.
- WOCAP currently works with five childcare centers in Lima to coordinate early childhood services for working parents. We combine resources, space and funding to ensure high quality services are available, and to increase the childcare's capacity for excellence through curriculum development, staff training, and financial support.
- Coordinating with 15 organizations across 3 counties the agency works to deliver homeless prevention services. The Homeless Planning Region 12 develops policy as to how services are provided, monitors quality of services, and ensures that families are permanently and stably housed. The partnership has resulted in the development of Annual Homeless Counts conducted in both Auglaize and Mercer counties and helped to raise the level of public awareness in those communities regarding the need to provide homeless services. In 2021 WOCAP served 129 households that were identified as homeless, as well as assisting another 1,385 households with housing assistance.

- The vision of West Ohio Cap was to design a lead abatement project to focus both on lead abatement and home repair to remove lead hazards and preserve safe and affordable housing. In addition, we recognized that eliminating other unsafe home repairs was necessary to ensure the home was safe for occupancy when each home was completed. To reach this goal, West Ohio Cap had to leverage 1.75 million of private funds with State home repair funds, agency funds, City of Lima funds, and Ohio Department of Health Funds. West Ohio Cap planned to abate 40-50 homes in the area, with a priority for homes with children who have already been poisoned by lead. Ten area contractors and government organizations collaborated with WOCAP to move this project forward.
- West Ohio CAP earned an emergency home repair grant for \$140,000 from the Ohio Development Services and are expected to serve 16 households.

1.5 Overview & Data Limitations

The data collected for this Assessment was assembled from various sources across various periods. Data sets varied by date and period and did not automatically lend themselves to inclusion in this Report. Statistical manipulations using geographic information systems were used to assimilate data across geographies and periods.

The 2020 ACS datasets were used as baseline information across the entire report. Decennial Census information was used as available and where applicable across the County, townships, and cities/villages. Where available data is presented at the census tract level; defaults fall to county or political subdivision levels. The second section addresses the local population by geography, household structure, age, educational attainment and income; poverty and employment conclude the socioeconomic indices. Section III reviews housing data made available by the decennial census, the ACS, and data obtained from the Auglaize County Auditor. Section III provides insights relative to the housing stock by size, tenure, age, perceived value, sales values, residency, vacancy status and quality. Group quarters, mobile/manufactured homes and manufactured home parks are also addressed before an analysis of housing rehabilitation, affordability and homelessness are presented. A review of housing foreclosures, vacancies and blight are addressed in subsequent sections. Based on the antipoverty programming undertaken by WOCAP, Section IV examines various metrics of the local school districts and the educational opportunities presented across the community at post-secondary institutions, non-degree granting primarily post-secondary educational facilities, local school districts and child care facilities. Most of the data was obtained from the Ohio Department of Education and the New America Federal Education Budget Project; ancillary data was obtained from school websites and related periodicals. Data herein supports educational attainment data provided in Section II and also provides greater insights into the various programs locally available, as well as financial, demographic and performance of those public-school districts. Data relative to local school districts facilities and KRA data is incorporated therein. Data within Section V has been supported and or provided by the Ohio Department of Public Safety, Ohio Department of Commerce, Auglaize County Auditor's Office, Lima-Allen County Regional Planning Commission, Auglaize County Public Health, The Auglaize County Sheriff's Department, The City of Wapakoneta Police Department, and the City of Wapakoneta Engineering Department. Section V examines the implications of crime, housing and substance abuse with respect to policy decisions governing land use, housing, resource management, criminal justice services and health. Before a Summary of Findings & Recommendations is presented, Section VI provides an overview of poverty and

health disparities, including those associated with the local physical environment. Section VI concludes with a needs assessment completed by WOCAP's clients and parents and summarizes WOCAP's services, partners and compliance issues related to the delivery of Head Start and Early Head Start services.

The report readily acknowledges "borrowing" statements and statistical findings from the Centers for Disease Control, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, the Ohio Department of Health, and the Ohio Health Policy Institute to address the complicated relationships between the environment and disease as well as to link statistically significant findings obtained at the state/national levels with the local environment and expected health determinants and policy recommendations developed across Sections V, VI and VII.

SECTION 2 POPULATION & SOCIOECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHICS

In order to assess the needs of the community and address anti-poverty programming, a better understanding of the local population is warranted. Assessing a community’s population and its respective demographic measures including age, gender, race, educational attainment, household structure and income is important to understanding the related demand and consumption of education, employment, health and housing services provided by local community service providers. Recognizing and understanding how economic factors impact the population furthers the discussion and assessment of existing services and unmet needs as well as affording these local service providers the opportunity to develop sound policies and support the wise expenditure of public funds.

2.1 Population & Area

The service area under review in this document spans the entirety of Auglaize County inclusive of its cities and villages. The study area encompasses the Cities of Wapakoneta and St. Marys, as well as the incorporated villages of Buckland, Cridersville, Minster, New Bremen, New Knoxville, and Waynesfield. There are 14 townships including: Clay, Duchouquet, German, Goshen, Jackson, Logan, Moulton, Noble, Pusheta, St. Marys, Salem, Union, Washington, and Wayne.

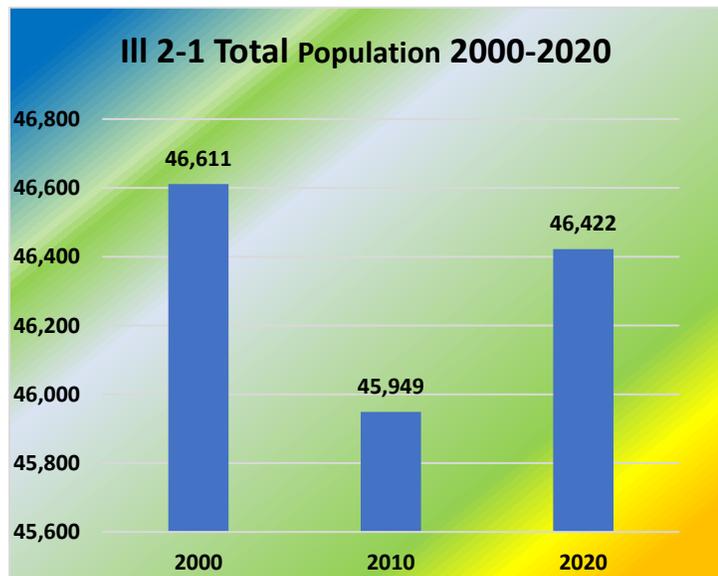
Major roadways include Interstate 75, and U.S. Route 33 which crosses east and west of the county. Other major routes include State routes 198 and 501 which run from Allen County into the city of Wapakoneta. The Auglaize and St. Marys Rivers flow through Auglaize County. The total study area reflects some 402 square miles.

The population of Auglaize County in 2020 according to the 2020 Decennial Census was 46,422 persons. This population however, is not uniform in its demographics, distribution or density. The remainder of this section attempts to highlight specific characteristics of the community’s population and provide broad generalizations that will further the planning process.

2.2 Population & Population Change

In the context of this report, the term population refers to the number of inhabitants in a given place and time. The data within this report was gathered from The U.S. Census Bureau for the 2016 – 2020 5-year American Community Survey estimates and The 2020 Decennial Census Redistricting Data where applicable.

Ill. 2-1 provides population data for Auglaize County as a whole between 2000 and 2020. Table 2-1 breaks the population down by political subdivisions for the same time period.



Map 2-1 Auglaize County Census Tracts

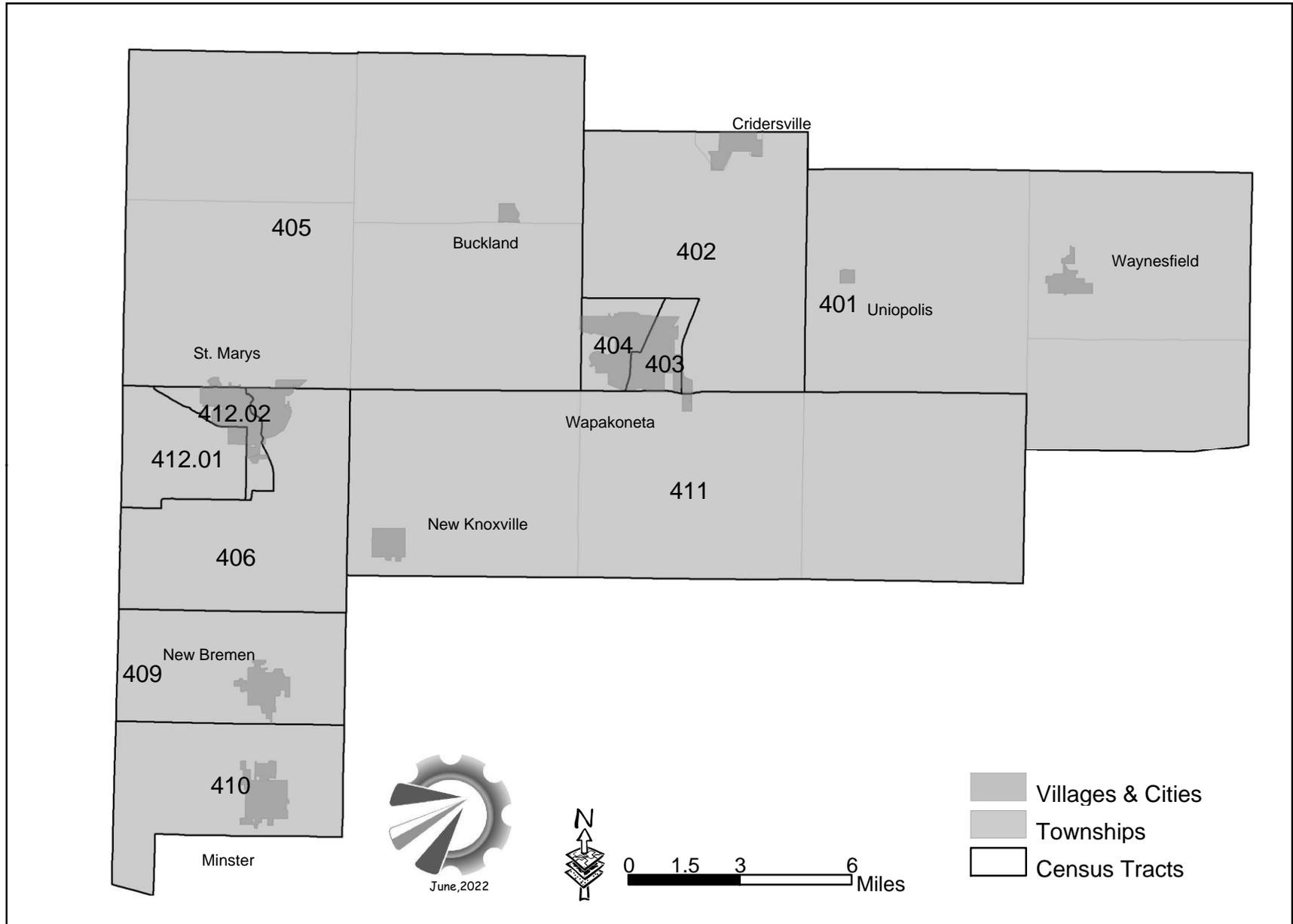
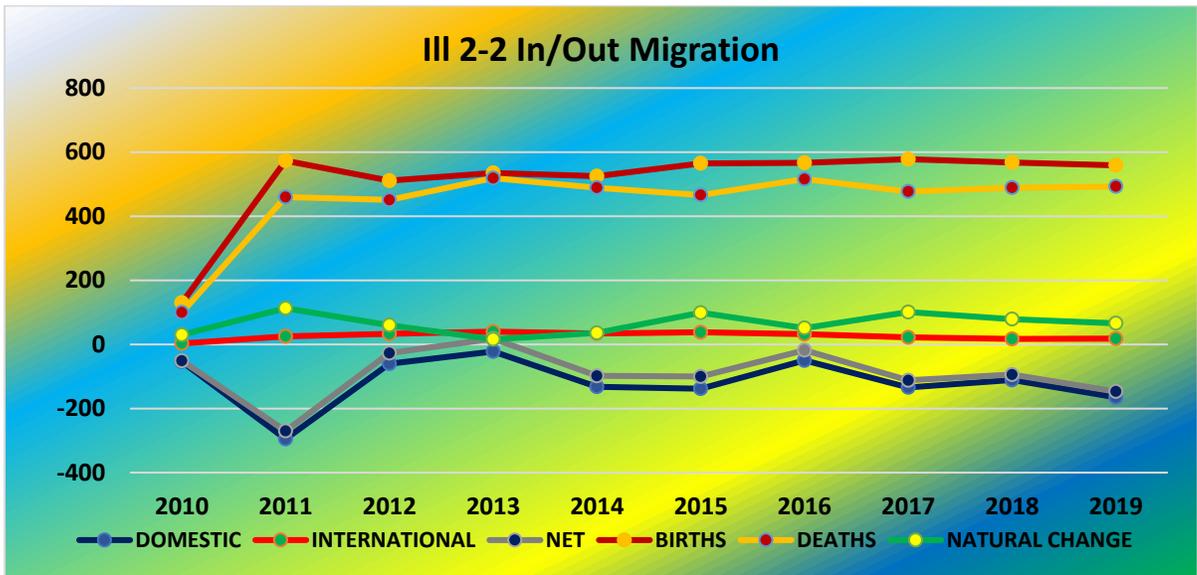


TABLE 1				
TOTAL POPULATION BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (2000-2020)				
Political Subdivision	2000	2010	2020	PCT Change
Auglaize County	46,611	45,949	46,422	-0.41%
Clay Twp	700	817	790	11.39%
Duchouquet Twp	3,111	2,876	2,995	-3.87%
German Twp	929	845	846	-9.81%
Goshen Twp	523	529	472	-10.81%
Jackson Twp	776	769	836	7.18%
Logan Twp	946	880	925	-2.27%
Moulton Twp	1,682	1,654	1,595	-5.45%
Noble Twp	1,240	1,205	1,342	7.60%
Pusheta Twp	1,295	1,245	1,241	-4.35%
St. Marys Twp	3,457	3,194	3,217	-7.46%
Salem Twp	580	498	507	-14.40%
Union Twp	1,870	1,902	1,746	-7.10%
Washington Twp	1,429	995	998	-43.19%
Wayne Twp	788	747	759	-3.82%
Buckland	255	233	233	-9.44%
Cridersville	1,817	1,852	1,791	-1.45%
Minster	2,794	2,805	3,046	8.27%
New Bremen	2,909	2,978	3,034	4.12%
New Knoxville	891	879	946	5.81%
St. Marys	8,342	8,332	8,397	0.65%
Wapakoneta	9,474	9,867	9,957	4.85%
Waynesfield	803	847	749	-7.21%
Data Source: DEC 2000 DP1 DEC 2010 & 2020 P1				

Population change, whether related to growth or decline is not static nor is it uniform. Population change is the net result of the relationship between the number of births and the number of deaths in a population (sometimes referred to as natural change) coupled with the net migration within the community. Comparing 2000 DEC Redistricting Data with the 2020 Census tabulations, Auglaize County saw an unremarkable drop in population. Data indicates that out migration is a principal component of population decline as people leave the community to fulfill opportunities elsewhere. Illustration 2-2 provides additional insights into the components of population change over the 2010 thru 2019 period.



Data suggests that the two biggest cities within Auglaize County, St. Marys and Wapakoneta, witnessed an increase in population since 2000. The townships of Clay and Jackson both saw a growth in population. Of some concern is the effect of annexation on the unincorporated areas. However, the actual annexation of population is considered negligible as most annexation initiatives target undeveloped/unpopulated land.

2.3 Households & Household Size

Another population related factor to recognize is change in the number and size of local households. This measure is important since each household requires a dwelling unit, and in most cases the size of the household will determine specific housing components such as number of bedrooms, bathrooms, square footage, play area, etc. Therefore, as the number of households change in number or character, housing consumption changes. As the characteristics of the household change, new residency patterns are established. From a public policy perspective, it is

From a public policy perspective, it is important to balance the available housing supply with the housing demand.

important to balance the available housing supply with the housing demand, otherwise voids develop whereby housing remains unoccupied/vacant and housing needs go unmet.

Decennial Census and ACS data reveals the total number of households and the rate of change in total households reported between 2000 and 2020. Illustration 2-3 shows the trend over time in total households in Auglaize County.

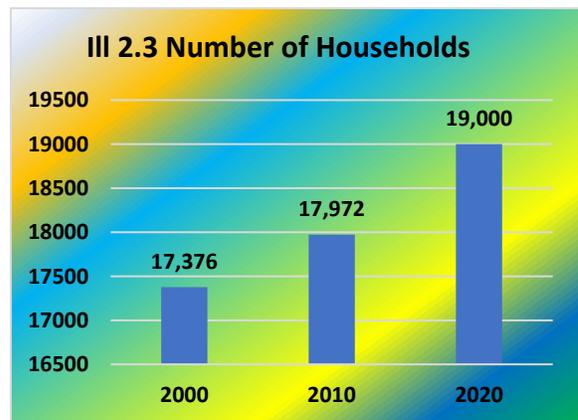


Table 2-2 presents information relative to the changing size of households. The average household size in Auglaize County has decreased slightly to 2.38 persons per household between 2000 and 2020, a decline of 9 percent. In fact, there was a drop in household size among almost all the townships. In comparison, in 2010, the State average size of 2.46 persons per household saw a decline of 2.0 percent in 2020.

TABLE 2-2 TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS & AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (2010-2020)								
Political Subdivision	Total Households 2000	Avg. Household Size 2000	Total Households 2010	Avg. Household Size 2010	Total Households 2020	Avg Household Size 2020	PCT Change Total HH	PCT Change HH Size
Auglaize County	17,376	2.62	17,972	2.49	19,000	2.38	8.5%	-9.2%
Clay Twp	251	2.79	309	2.6	259	2.37	3.1%	-15.1%
Duchouquet Twp	1,119	2.44	1,179	2.38	1,206	2.19	7.2%	-10.2%
German Twp	295	2.76	285	2.63	336	2.48	12.2%	-10.1%
Goshen Twp	187	2.81	180	2.9	235	4.09	20.4%	45.6%
Jackson Twp	237	2.75	264	2.61	284	2.76	16.5%	0.4%
Logan Twp	325	2.63	344	2.35	317	2.71	-2.5%	3.0%
Moulton Twp	587	2.88	609	2.74	732	2.43	19.8%	-15.6%
Noble Twp	427	2.84	437	2.7	515	2.4	17.1%	-15.5%
Pusheta Twp	444	2.92	470	2.57	516	2.47	14.0%	-15.4%
St. Marys Twp	1,384	2.52	1,316	2.45	1,334	2.36	-3.7%	-6.3%
Salem Twp	207	2.8	192	2.65	229	1.83	9.6%	-34.6%
Union Twp	680	2.75	694	2.49	779	2.18	12.7%	-20.7%
Washington Twp	367	2.64	379	2.42	357	2.56	-2.8%	-3.0%
Wayne Twp	282	2.66	278	2.55	317	2.53	11.0%	-4.9%
Buckland	104	2.45	96	2.03	114	2.5	8.8%	2.0%
Cridersville	732	2.43	766	2.46	833	2.28	12.1%	-6.2%
Minster	999	2.69	1,045	2.48	1,011	2.66	1.2%	-1.1%
New Bremen	1,073	2.71	1,145	2.6	1,165	2.4	7.9%	-11.4%
New Knoxville	348	2.56	355	2.18	412	2.73	15.5%	6.6%
St. Marys	3,218	2.55	3,283	2.49	3,409	2.39	5.6%	-6.3%
Wapakoneta	3,803	2.43	4,037	2.39	4,372	2.16	13.0%	-11.1%
Waynefield	307	2.62	309	2.69	268	2.49	-14.6%	-5.0%

Data Source: DEC 2000 & 2010 ACS 5 year estimates 2020

Table 2-3 examines household composition. In 2020, approximately 70 of households (13,334) were identified without the presence of

The implications of smaller size households should be monitored by local policy experts and reflected in local housing policies, building codes and zoning regulations.

children. This data may very well indicate that a historical trend of families with children is changing to more two person households, single- parent households with children under the age of 18 years, and households comprised of retirees. As of 2020 there were 11,910 (63.%) households comprised of just one or two individuals within Auglaize County. The implications of smaller sized households should be monitored by local policy experts and reflected in local housing policies, building codes and zoning regulations.

TABLE 2-3									
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN BY TYPE (2020)									
Political Subdivision	Total HH	Total w/ Children	PCT of Total HH	Married w/ Children	PCT Married HH	Single Female w/ Children	PCT Female HH	Single Male w/ Children	PCT Male HH
Auglaize County	19,000	5,666	29.82%	4,073	71.88%	1,067	18.83%	526	9.28%
Clay Twp	259	76	29.34%	76	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Duchouquet Twp	1,212	386	31.85%	284	73.58%	64	16.58%	38	9.84%
German Twp	336	95	28.27%	95	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Goshen Twp	235	84	35.74%	71	84.52%	13	15.48%	0	0.00%
Jackson Twp	284	119	41.90%	96	80.67%	23	19.33%	0	0.00%
Logan Twp	317	74	23.34%	63	85.14%	0	0.00%	11	14.86%
Moulton Twp	740	210	28.38%	177	84.29%	9	4.29%	24	11.43%
Noble Twp	708	272	38.42%	238	87.50%	5	1.84%	29	10.66%
Pusheta Twp	502	169	33.67%	167	98.82%	2	1.18%	0	0.00%
St. Marys Twp	1,141	253	22.17%	211	83.40%	18	7.11%	24	9.49%
Salem Twp	229	21	9.17%	11	52.38%	10	47.62%	0	0.00%
Union Twp	779	142	18.23%	91	64.08%	14	9.86%	37	26.06%
Washington Twp	357	76	21.29%	76	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Wayne Twp	317	43	13.56%	41	95.35%	2	4.65%	0	0.00%
Buckland	114	47	41.23%	26	55.32%	9	19.15%	12	25.53%
Cridersville	833	229	27.49%	140	61.14%	78	34.06%	11	4.80%
Minster	1,011	353	34.92%	338	95.75%	9	2.55%	6	1.70%
New Bremen	1,165	341	29.27%	310	90.91%	24	7.04%	7	2.05%
New Knoxville	412	149	36.17%	97	65.10%	27	18.12%	25	16.78%
St. Marys	3,409	1,117	32.77%	765	68.49%	267	23.90%	85	7.61%
Wapakoneta	4,372	1,319	30.17%	631	47.84%	475	36.01%	213	16.15%
Waynesfield	268	91	33.96%	69	75.82%	18	19.78%	4	4.40%

Data Source: B11003 ACS

Large households (6 or more persons) usually have more difficulty finding housing particularly affordable rental housing due to a lack of supply. Such households are also at greater risk of experiencing housing discrimination based on familial status. Table 2-4 suggests that 37.4 percent of large households in Auglaize County reside in the City of Lima.

Large households (6 or more persons) usually have more difficulty finding housing particularly affordable rental housing due to a lack of supply.

TABLE 2-4					
FAMILY SIZE BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (2020)					
Political Subdivision	Household Size 6	Household Size 7+	Household Size 6 & 7+	PCT HH w/ 6+ Occupants	PCT of County
					6+ Households
Auglaize County	602	243	845	4.4%	100.0%
Clay Twp	5	0	5	0.0%	0.6%
Duchouquet Twp	40	0	40	0.2%	4.7%
German Twp	88	0	88	0.5%	10.4%
Goshen Twp	23	5	28	0.1%	3.3%
Jackson Twp	0	38	38	0.2%	4.5%
Logan Twp	16	4	20	0.1%	2.4%
Moulton Twp	32	14	46	0.2%	5.4%
Noble Twp	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Pusheta Twp	50	0	50	0.3%	5.9%
St. Marys Twp	51	4	55	0.3%	6.5%
Salem Twp	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Union Twp	0	14	14	0.1%	1.7%
Washington Twp	0	5	5	0.0%	1.4%
Wayne Twp	0	16	16	0.1%	1.9%
Buckland	6	0	6	0.0%	0.7%
Cridersville	12	26	38	0.2%	4.5%
Minster	83	4	87	0.5%	10.3%
New Bremen	25	18	43	0.2%	5.1%
New Knoxville	44	1	45	0.2%	5.3%
St. Marys	54	67	121	0.6%	14.3%
Wapakoneta	57	22	79	0.4%	9.3%
Waynesfield	16	5	21	0.1%	2.5%

Data: Source B11016 ACS

Single parent households, especially female head of households are also at risk of experiencing fair housing discrimination based on familial status. Table 2-5 reveals the distribution of single female headed households, excluding those living alone, across the county. This data suggests the highest concentration of single female head of households in Auglaize County is located in the Village of Cridersville at 17 percent.

TABLE 2-5			
SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (2020)			
Political Subdivision	Total Households	Female Head of Household	PCT Female Head of Household
Auglaize County	19,000	1,703	8.96%
Clay Twp	259	12	4.63%
Duchouquet Twp	1,212	77	6.35%
German Twp	336	11	3.27%
Goshen Twp	235	13	5.53%
Jackson Twp	284	43	15.14%
Logan Twp	317	0	0.00%
Moulton Twp	740	18	2.43%
Noble Twp	708	10	1.41%
Pusheta Twp	502	11	2.19%
St. Marys Twp	1,141	40	3.51%
Salem Twp	229	10	4.37%
Union Twp	779	46	5.91%
Washington Twp	357	4	1.12%
Wayne Twp	317	2	0.63%
Buckland	114	15	13.16%
Cridersville	833	144	17.29%
Minster	1,011	9	0.89%
New Bremen	1,165	68	5.84%
New Knoxville	412	54	13.11%
St. Marys	3,409	479	14.05%
Wapakoneta	4,372	609	13.93%
Waynesfield	268	28	10.45%
B11003 ACS 5-year estimates			

2.4 Age & Age Cohorts

Age is a critical characteristic of a community's population. Age reflects certain attitudes and beliefs. Age also reflects demands for education, employment, housing, and related services. Age cohorts attempt to identify a specific population within a certain particular age grouping and are important in attempts to identify specific needs or the degree to which specific services will be required by that particular population segment. As sex is a protected class under the Fair Housing Act this construct provides valuable insights not only into fertility and morbidity issues but also workforce availability and housing consumption by age and gender. Table 2-6 provides a breakdown of the County's population by age cohorts and gender.

Age reflects the degree to which specific services will be required.

TABLE 2-6						
AUGLAIZE COUNTY POPULATION BY AGE COHORT & GENDER (2020)						
Age Cohort	Male	PCT of Male Pop	Female	PCT of Female Pop	Total	PCT of Total Pop
< 5	1,394	6.2%	1,440	6.2%	2,834	6.2%
5 -9 years	1,640	7.3%	1,418	6.1%	3,058	6.7%
10 -14 years	1,532	6.8%	1,554	6.7%	3,086	6.8%
15 -19 years	1,466	6.5%	1,540	6.7%	3,006	6.6%
20 - 24 years	1,338	5.9%	1,299	5.6%	2,637	5.8%
25 to 29 years	1,420	6.3%	1,295	5.6%	2,715	5.9%
30 to 34 years	1,235	5.5%	1,220	5.3%	2,455	5.4%
35 to 39 years	1,393	6.2%	1,497	6.5%	2,890	6.3%
40 to 44 years	1,295	5.7%	1,070	4.6%	2,365	5.2%
45 to 49 years	1,417	6.3%	1,373	5.9%	2,790	6.1%
50 to 54 years	1,465	6.5%	1,479	6.4%	2,944	6.4%
55 to 59 years	1,802	8.0%	1,861	8.1%	3,663	8.0%
60 to 64 years	1,495	6.6%	1,425	6.2%	2,920	6.4%
65 to 69 years	1,317	5.8%	1,512	6.5%	2,829	6.2%
70 to 74 years	899	4.0%	913	4.0%	1,812	4.0%
75 to 79 years	609	2.7%	718	3.1%	1,327	2.9%
80 to 84 years	542	2.4%	516	2.2%	1,058	2.3%
85 <	348	1.5%	972	4.2%	1,320	2.9%
50101 ACS 5-year estimates						

based on 2020 ACS estimates.

Age data reveals that 6.2 percent of the County's population is less than 5 years of age (Table 2-6) and a quarter of the population is below the age of 18. Data suggests that simply due to age of the population (Under

Data suggests that simply due to age a third of the population is not able to fully contribute to the economic growth of the community.

16 and over 65), over a third of the population is not able to fully contribute to the economic growth and earning power of the community.

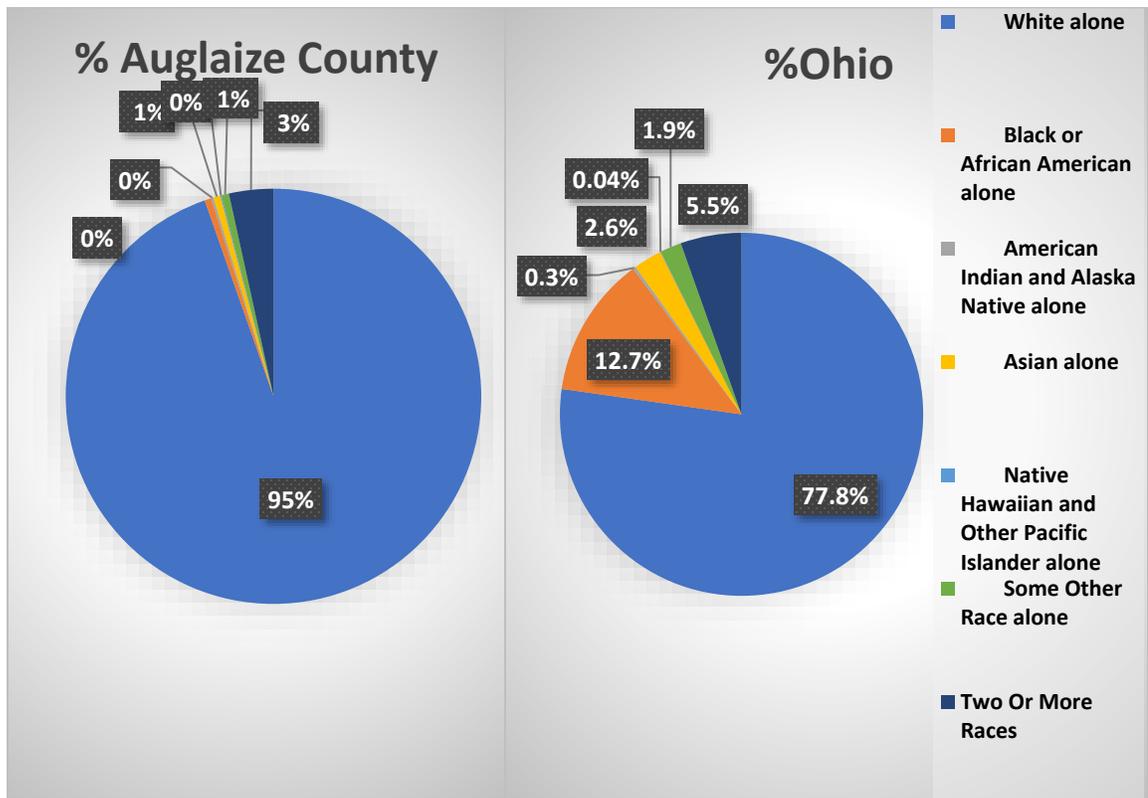
Data shows that an additional 21 percent of the population is categorized in the pre-retirement age group (50-64) and may be readying for retirement. An examination of the community's population reveals an increasing senior population, totaling 18 percent of the population, up from 15 percent in 2010. Concerns center on the availability of a younger work force and the need for appropriate senior housing services and public transportation to accommodate pre-retirement and post-retirement households.

TABLE 2-7			
AGE OF POPULATION BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (2020)			
Political Subdivision	Median Age	PCT Under 18	PCT Over 65
Ohio	39.5	22.2%	17.0%
Auglaize County	40.4	24.10%	18.3%
Clay Twp	45.5	18.90%	10.10%
Duchouquet Twp	41.4	22.10%	21.00%
German Twp	39.3	27.60%	15.20%
Goshen Twp	24.2	45.40%	2.40%
Jackson Twp	38.9	28.50%	18.10%
Logan Twp	41.2	29.30%	19.00%
Moulton Twp	39.8	26.50%	18.30%
Noble Twp	44.5	24.00%	16.1%
Pusheta Twp	45.9	21.70%	21.3%
St. Marys Twp	38.1	24.50%	16.0%
Salem Twp	58.4	5.00%	36.0%
Union Twp	54.5	16.00%	26.5%
Washington Twp	38.7	23.80%	16.7%
Wayne Twp	32.6	19.60%	16.9%
Buckland	31.9	33.70%	20.70%
Cridersville	42.9	22.60%	24.20%
Minster	38.7	27.00%	18.30%
New Bremen	42	24.80%	16.60%
New Knoxville	34.3	29.40%	11.40%
St. Marys	36.1	25.50%	14.10%
Wapakoneta	40.6	22.30%	20.7%
Waynesfield	33.7	23.70%	14.1%
Data Source: S0101 ACS			

Consistent with national trends, the County's population is aging. The median age of the County population is 40.4 years. That compares with a median of 39.5 and 38.2 years with the State of Ohio and the United States respectively. Table 2-7 indicates the variance in median age between the various political subdivisions. Appendix A provides further defining characteristics related to age by geography and race.

2.5 Race & Ethnic Diversity

One of the key components of the assessment is an examination of the community’s racial and ethnic make-up and its associated concentration. Federal policies have defined minority populations in a number of ways. Included are persons of all non-white races, Hispanics of any race, and persons of multiple races. The Census identifies seven major minority racial/ethnic classifications, including: American Indian and Alaska Natives; Black or African-American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders; persons of other races; persons of two or more races; and, persons of Hispanic or Latino origin. Ethnicity is a term somewhat harder to identify when considering race and/or minority relationships. Ethnicity typically refers to a person’s country of origin and his or her cultural ties. It should be understood that this demographic measure is distinctly different from one’s racial stock. The Census indicates ethnicity in terms of Ancestry and Hispanic Origin. Illustration 2-6 reveals the extent to which Auglaize County compares to the State of Ohio by racial breakdown.



Following the national trend, Auglaize County's population has grown more racially and ethnically diverse during the past decade. Tables 2-8 through 2-10, reveal the extent of the growth of racial diversity across the local political subdivisions of Auglaize County between the last two decennial census periods.

The 2020 DEC census results reveal that the minority populations in Auglaize County have continued to grow in the last ten years.

Table 2-8						
TOTAL MINORITY (RACE) POPULATION BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION						
2020						
Political Subdivision:	Minority Pop. 2010	PCT Minority 2010	Minority Pop. 20	PCT Minority 2020	Change '10 - '20	PCT Change '10 - '20
Auglaize County	1533	3.34%	3274	7.05%	1741	114%
Clay Twp	48	5.88%	55	6.96%	7	15%
Duchouquet Twp	49	1.76%	174	5.94%	125	255%
German Twp	3	0.39%	25	3.49%	22	733%
Goshen Twp	22	4.16%	29	6.14%	7	32%
Jackson Twp	23	2.73%	39	4.04%	16	70%
Logan Twp	16	1.82%	32	3.46%	16	100%
Moulton Twp	19	1.12%	65	3.98%	46	242%
Noble Twp	39	2.27%	106	5.69%	67	172%
Pusheta Twp	35	2.69%	62	4.89%	27	77%
St. Marys Twp	83	3.09%	166	0.40%	83	100%
Salem Twp	17	3.41%	29	5.72%	12	71%
Union Twp	46	2.42%	86	4.93%	40	87%
Washington Twp	29	2.91%	35	3.51%	6	21%
Wayne Twp	8	1.07%	27	3.56%	19	238%
Buckland	8	3.43%	5	2.15%	-3	-38%
Cridersville	62	3.35%	151	8.43%	89	144%
Minster	38	1.35%	137	4.50%	99	261%
New Bremen	101	3.39%	262	8.64%	161	159%
New Knoxville	23	2.62%	71	7.51%	48	209%
St. Marys	377	4.52%	678	8.07%	301	80%
Wapakoneta	450	4.56%	943	9.47%	493	110%
Waynesfield	37	4.37%	97	12.95%	60	162%

Data Source: P1 and P2 2010 and 2020 DEC

**TABLE 2-9
TOTAL MINORITY (RACE & ETHNICITY) POPULATION BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (2020)**

Political Subdivision	Black & African - American	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hispanic or Latino Origin	Native Pacific Islander	Other Races	Two or More Races	Total	Percent
Auglaize County	240	86	255	781	41	271	1,600	3,274	7.05%
Clay Twp	3	0	2	11	0	1	38	55	6.96%
Duchouquet Twp	15	7	2	42	0	20	88	174	5.94%
German Twp	1	1	2	8	0	2	11	25	3.49%
Goshen Twp	3	2	1	8	0	1	14	29	6.14%
Jackson Twp	0	1	1	14	1	3	19	39	4.04%
Logan Twp	0	0	3	5	0	1	23	32	3.46%
Moulton Twp	6	2	6	6	0	1	44	65	3.98%
Noble Twp	11	2	33	12	1	7	40	106	5.69%
Pusheta Twp	15	1	1	10	0	0	35	62	4.89%
St. Marys Twp	11	5	2	37	2	14	95	166	0.40%
Salem Twp	1	2	2	3	0	0	21	29	5.72%
Union Twp	5	6	3	13	3	3	53	86	4.93%
Washington Twp	2	1	2	7	0	6	17	35	3.51%
Wayne Twp	0	1	1	6	0	1	18	27	3.56%
Buckland	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	2.15%
Cridersville	23	6	4	33	3	7	75	151	8.43%
Minster	1	1	19	40	1	22	53	137	4.50%
New Bremen	20	1	46	67	1	32	95	262	8.64%
New Knoxville	10	2	2	21	0	9	27	71	7.51%
St. Marys	61	15	63	159	25	43	312	678	8.07%
Wapakoneta	50	29	55	255	4	86	464	943	9.47%
Waynesfield	1	1	5	22	0	12	56	97	12.95%

Data Source: P1 2020 DEC

The largest minority group within Auglaize County is the Hispanic Latino population, which comprises just 2 percent of the total population but makes up almost a quarter of the minority population. Although dispersed throughout the county, the Hispanic population is primarily concentrated in the City of Wapakoneta where it constitutes almost 10 percent of the city's population.

The 2020 Census data suggests that the minority populations in Auglaize County have continued to grow. Although the whole of the minority population comprises just under 10 percent of the county population, each saw significant growth. The Black population in Auglaize County grew by over 80 percent, and the section of population who identify as Two or More Races, grew by 273% over the last decade. This trend could continue upwards as Auglaize County becomes less homogenous and the census continues to recognize those of multiple ethnicities.

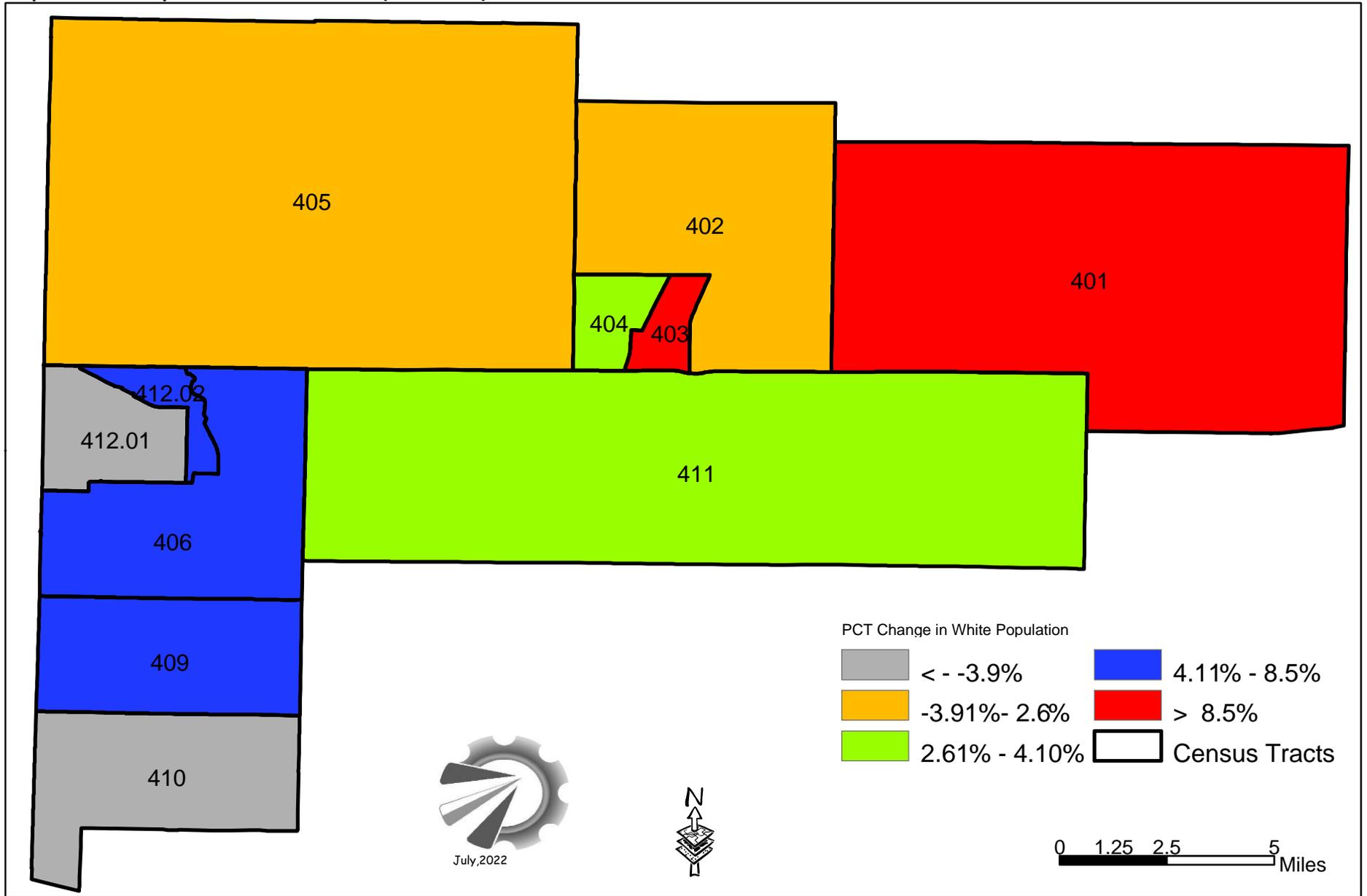
TABLE 2-10 AUGLAIZE COUNTY POPULATION CHANGE BY RACE/ETHNICITY (2010-2020)						
Race	Pop. 2010	PCT 2010	Pop. 2020	PCT 2020	Change	PCT Change
White	44,959	97.8%	43,929	94.6%	-1,030	-2.3%
Black	132	0.3%	240	0.5%	108	81.8%
Hispanic	543	1.2%	781	1.7%	238	43.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	84	0.2%	86	0.2%	2	2.4%
Asian	172	0.4%	255	0.5%	83	48.3%
Some Other Race	157	0.9%	271	0.6%	114	72.6%
Two or More Races	429	1.2%	1600	3.4%	1171	273.0%

Allen County Hispanic or Latino Origin by Race 2020		
Race Identified	Total	Percent
White	402	50.76%
Black or African American	1	0.13%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.00%
Asian	0	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Some other race	274	34.60%
Two or more races	115	14.52%
Total	792	100.00%

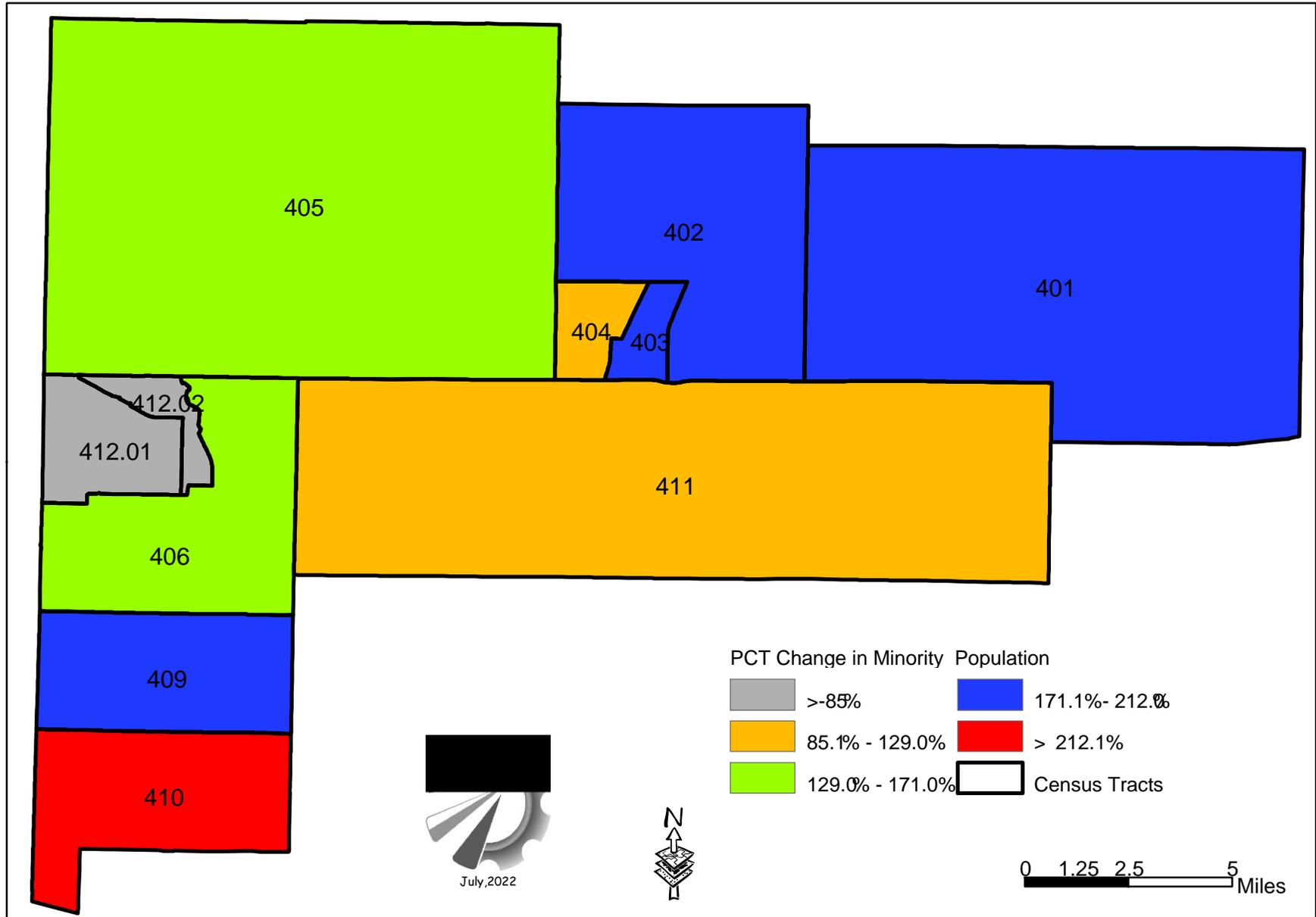
The growth of the minority populations coupled with the movement of populations amongst the townships changed the distribution of white and minority populations between 2010 and 2020. Maps 2-2 and 2-3 depict the re-distribution of White and minority residents between 2010 and 2020 by census tract. Map 2-2 suggests that the White populations in the townships stayed fairly stable while areas closer to Wapakoneta experienced varying levels of growth and decline. However, this pattern is not exclusive to the White population, segments of the Black/African American population also left the central City area (Map 2-3). There are many variables on which the migrations are predicated including the availability of housing, the cost of housing, the quality of housing and community services, and the proximity of housing to employment opportunities.

The growth of the minority populations coupled with the movement of populations amongst the townships changed the distribution of white and minority populations between 2010 and 2020.

Map 2-2 White Population Redistribution (2010-2020)



Map 2-3 – Change in Minority Pop



2.6 The Disabled Population

Persons with disabilities face some of the greatest barriers to fair housing choice due to needed accessibility features, as well as access to public transit, support services and/or affordability. Advocacy groups, through various Federal legislative initiatives, have established the civil rights of the disabled, especially as it relates to areas of housing, employment, education, and transportation. Each of these Acts also utilizes different terms and definitions to address specific criteria of eligibility and/or services. 2020 ACS 5-year estimates on the disabled population within Auglaize County have reported that 5,269 persons suffer from a disability, representing almost 12 percent of all non-institutionalized persons. Map 2-4 depicts the disability rate by census tract. For purposes of this report, it is important to mention that of persons under the age of 5 years, residing in Auglaize County, 12, or < 1 percent of all non-institutionalized persons have a disability.

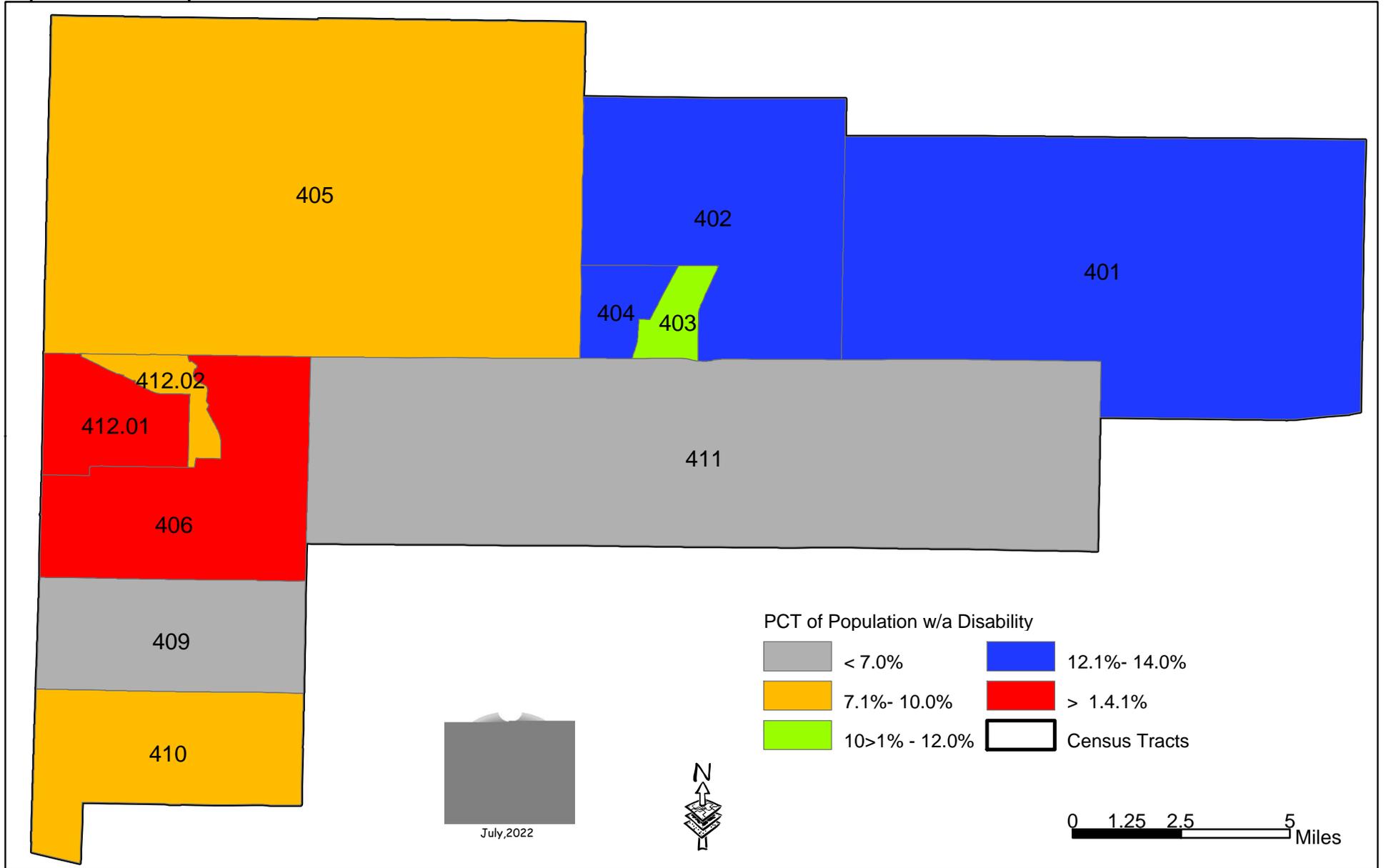
Within Auglaize County, 5,269 persons, age 5 or older, suffer from a disability.

TABLE 2-11 AGE & DISABILITY STATUS RESIDENTS OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY 2020									
Political Subdivision	NI POP	# DIS	% DIS	Hearing	Vision	Cognitive	Ambulatory	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Auglaize County	45,168	5,269	11.70%	1,578	906	1,705	2,711	883	1,640
Clay Twp	615	21	3.40%	11	9	10	0	0	0
Duchouquet Twp	2,666	220	8.30%	115	22	138	47	26	62
German Twp	921	28	3.00%	0	0	20	11	0	26
Goshen Twp	960	44	4.60%	14	3	23	7	7	3
Jackson Twp	874	73	8.40%	45	23	12	33	0	0
Logan Twp	884	69	7.80%	55	35	24	46	16	27
Moulton Twp	1,821	258	14.20%	19	22	67	167	99	89
Noble Twp	1,784	67	3.80%	14	0	26	15	12	0
Pusheta Twp	1,325	112	8.50%	69	31	10	66	0	0
St. Marys Twp	2,513	452	18.00%	141	193	92	267	38	151
Salem Twp	419	157	37.50%	53	40	11	74	0	56
Union Twp	1,699	302	17.80%	137	33	62	100	74	78
Washington Twp	841	88	10.50%	24	7	32	51	15	21
Wayne Twp	813	150	18.50%	28	2	73	49	5	9
Buckland	285	47	16.50%	16	17	9	21	5	7
Cridersville	1,897	380	20.00%	108	97	121	246	90	171
Minster	2,694	262	9.70%	125	59	53	89	24	49
New Bremen	2,798	181	6.50%	35	0	52	125	75	78
New Knoxville	1,123	69	6.10%	24	5	15	26	9	27
St. Marys	8,131	928	11.40%	148	96	307	463	165	312
Wapakoneta	9,437	1,306	13.80%	386	205	522	787	221	452
Waynesfield	668	55	8.20%	11	7	26	21	2	22

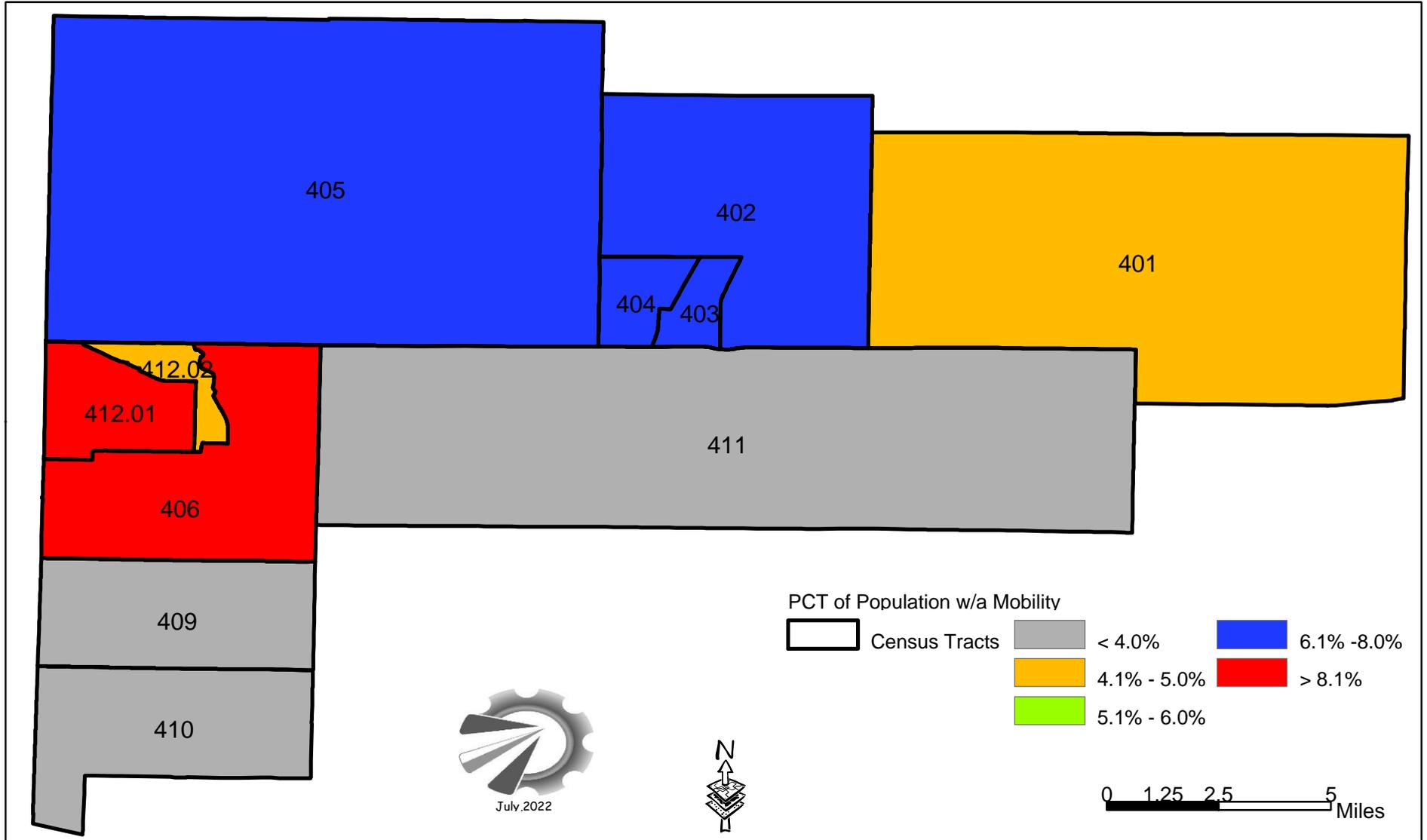
Data Source: S1810 ACS

Within the four primary conditions which define the disabled population, the Census further identifies persons whose disability restricted employment and those whose disability affected their ability to “go-outside-the-home” without assistance. The U.S. Census Bureau identifies those with a go-outside-the-home disability as “mobility-impaired”. This mobility-impaired component of the larger disabled population is that group of individuals most likely in need of specialized paratransit consideration, as they would most likely not be able to drive, walk independently or utilize public fixed-route transportation services. Map 2-5 reveals the proportion of Auglaize County's mobility limited population by census tract.

Map 2-4 Disabled Population



Map 2-5 Mobility Population



2.7 Educational Attainment

Many factors affect income and employment rates among adults. None, however, may be as important as educational attainment levels. Higher levels of educational attainment have repeatedly demonstrated higher income earnings regardless of gender. In addition, positions that require higher educational attainment levels tend to offer more job satisfaction. Moreover, individuals with lower educational attainment levels, those with no high school diploma or GED, experience higher rates of unemployment (nearly 3 times the rate for those that have completed a bachelor degree) and less income when they are employed.¹ Therefore, it is extremely important to support local school initiatives, post-secondary advancement and continuing educational programs to strengthen the skill sets of the local population and labor force.

Although higher educational attainment levels have demonstrated capacity for higher income earning, only 18.65% of Auglaize County residents have completed a 4-year college degree program or

Table 2-12 presents data summarizing the educational attainment levels of the Auglaize County population aged 25 years or more. This data shows that there are 2,130 individuals or 6.85 percent of all individuals 25 years of age or older that have not completed a high school education. This statistic compares favorably against national attainment levels where high school diplomas fail to be earned by 11.5 percent of the population. However, given that there are a number of very respectable post-secondary schools locally accessible, it is somewhat disappointing that only 5,961 adult residents or 19 percent have completed a 4-year and/or graduate degree program, especially when compared to State (28.9%) and National (32.9%) benchmarks.

Local post-secondary schools include:

- *The Ohio State University*
- *Ohio Northern University*
- *Rhodes State College*
- *Bluffton University*
- *University of Northwestern Ohio*
- *University of Findlay*

Table 2-12						
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS & OVER (2020)						
Educational Attainment:	White Population		Black Population		Total Population 25 YRS +	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than High School Diploma	2060	6.8%	24	15.2%	2,130	6.85%
High School Graduate or GED	13077	43.2%	41	25.9%	13,413	43.10%
Some College or Associates Degree	9323	30.8%	13	8.2%	9,584	30.83%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	5778	19.1%	80	50.6%	5,961	19.17%
Data Source: C15002A & C15002B						

¹<https://www.bls.gov/emp/tables/unemployment-earnings-education.htm>

2.8 Income: Household, Family & Per Capita

Data for the three most widely used indices of personal income, including per capita income, household income and family income are displayed in Table 2-13. The data suggests Auglaize County income has continued to be steady with that of State and national income trend lines.

Auglaize County per capita income level growth was comparable to State and national figures over the same 10-yr period.

TABLE 2-13 COMPARATIVE INCOME MEASURES (2010-2020)					
Income Measure	Auglaize County	Ohio	US	Auglaize County PCT of OH	Auglaize County PCT of US
2020					
Median Household	\$66,193	\$58,116	\$64,994	113.90%	101.84%
Median Family	\$80,097	\$74,391	\$80,069	107.67%	100.03%
Median Non-Family	\$35,586	\$34,626	\$39,027	102.77%	91.18%
Per Capita	\$32,194	\$32,465	\$35,384	99.17%	90.98%
2010					
Median Household	\$52,018	\$47,358	\$51,914	86.00%	78.40%
Median Family	\$60,318	\$59,680	\$62,982	93.10%	88.20%
Median Non-Family	\$27,807	\$27,366	\$31,305	86.60%	75.70%
Per Capita	\$25,290	\$25,113	\$27,334	86.50%	79.40%

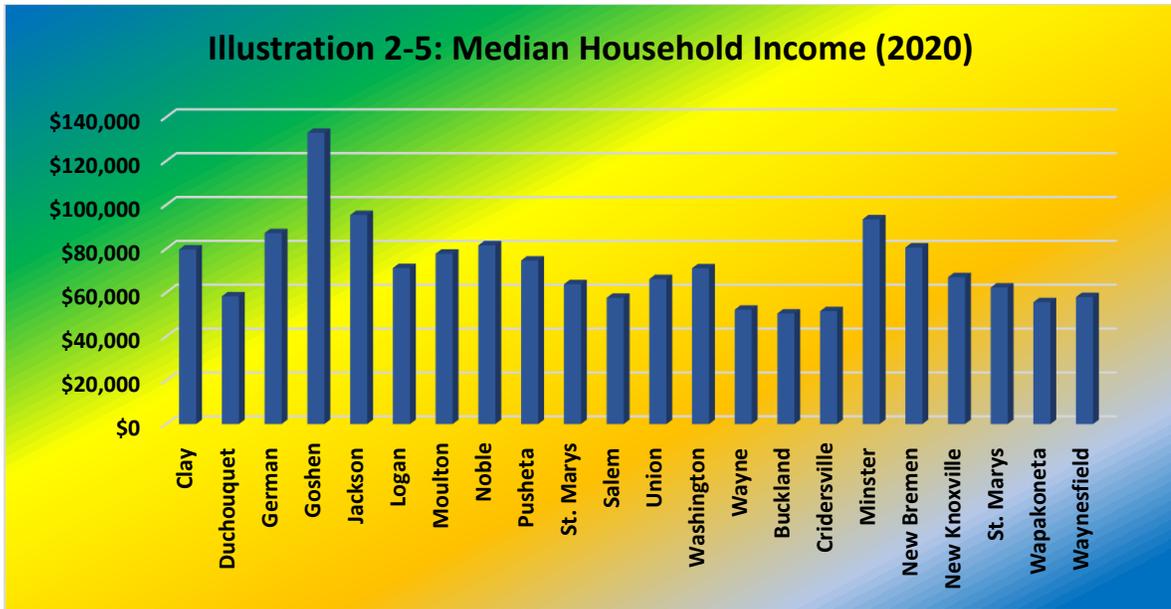
Table 2-14 provides a detailed breakdown of household income by type and income levels for 2020. Households with incomes less than \$15,000 in 2020 totaled almost percent of all households in Auglaize County.

The incomes of 2 in 5 (41.9%) non-family households were concentrated below \$25,000.

TABLE 2-14 INCOME IN AUGLAIZE COUNTY BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE (2020)						
Income Range	Total Households		Family		Non-Family	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$10,000	711	3.70%	208	1.60%	553	9.1%
\$10,000 - \$14,999	582	3.10%	353	2.70%	389	6.4%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	1,549	8.20%	596	4.60%	1,085	17.9%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	1,586	8.30%	602	4.60%	957	15.8%
\$35,000 - \$44,999	2,390	12.60%	1,399	10.80%	770	12.7%
\$45,000 - \$59,999	4,117	21.70%	2,687	20.70%	747	12.3%
\$60,000 - \$99,999	3,027	15.90%	2,500	19.30%	1,221	20.2%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	3,259	17.20%	3,056	23.60%	158	2.6%
\$150,000 - \$199,000	1,158	6.10%	998	7.70%	126	2.1%
\$200,000 or more	621	3.30%	551	4.30%	44	0.7%
Totals:	19,000	100.00%	12,950	100.00%	6,050	100.00%

Data Source: SP03 & B19201 ACS

The 2020 median household income levels in the political subdivisions ranged from \$50,417 in the Village of Buckland to \$132,804 in Goshen Township. Illustration 2-7 highlights median incomes across the county.



2.9 Poverty Status: Persons & Families Below Poverty Level

Another way to examine the income disparity across the County is to identify the distribution of persons with low incomes throughout the County. Table 2-15 depicts those households earning less than \$25,000 annually. The City of Wapakoneta stands out for having the largest proportion of low-income residents in the County. This is particularly true when examining the lowest income households. Almost 11 percent of Wapakoneta’s households earned less than \$15,000 which is 61.5 percent higher than the percentage for the entire county (11.7%).

Between 2010 and 2020 the percentage of households earning less than \$25,000 decreased by 23 percent.

Between 2010 and 2020 the proportion of households with low and very low incomes, \$25,000 and \$15,000 respectively, decreased in Auglaize County. In 2020, 15 percent of households had incomes of less than \$25,000. A decrease of 23 percent. 6.8 percent had incomes less than \$15,000 a decrease of 20 percent.

TABLE 2-15						
LOW HOUSEHOLD INCOMES BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (2020)						
Political Subdivision	Households	PCT ≤ \$10,000	PCT \$10,000 - \$14,999	PCT \$15,000 - \$24,999	HH ≤ \$25,000	PCT ≤ \$25,000
Auglaize County	19,000	3.70%	3.10%	8.20%	2850	15.0%
Clay Twp	259	0.00%	3.10%	0.00%	8	3.1%
Duchouquet Twp	1,168	6.30%	3.10%	9.90%	225	19.3%
German Twp	336	2.80%	1.10%	9.30%	44	13.2%
Goshen Twp	235	0.00%	1.70%	5.50%	17	7.2%
Jackson Twp	284	1.80%	2.70%	3.20%	22	7.7%
Logan Twp	317	0.70%	0.50%	6.30%	24	7.5%
Moulton Twp	749	1.20%	0.80%	20.00%	165	22.0%
Noble Twp	742	1.10%	1.30%	6.30%	65	8.7%
Pusheta Twp	537	3.40%	0.00%	15.50%	101	18.9%
St. Marys Twp	1,107	3.40%	5.60%	5.50%	161	14.5%
Salem Twp	229	4.80%	3.50%	0.00%	19	8.3%
Union Twp	779	1.40%	0.90%	5.80%	63	8.1%
Washington Twp	357	1.80%	3.00%	8.30%	47	13.1%
Wayne Twp	317	2.60%	2.10%	10.80%	49	15.5%
Buckland	114	2.60%	1.80%	7.00%	13	11.4%
Cridersville	833	5.20%	4.10%	10.90%	168	20.2%
Minster	1,011	1.30%	2.50%	3.30%	72	7.1%
New Bremen	1,165	3.60%	0.60%	10.30%	169	14.5%
New Knoxville	412	1.90%	3.90%	6.80%	52	12.6%
St. Marys	3,409	3.80%	6.50%	6.00%	556	16.3%
Wapakoneta	4,372	7.40%	3.20%	10.40%	918	21.0%
Waynesfield	268	1.50%	3.70%	14.90%	54	20.1%
Data Source: 1901 ACS						

The 2020 ACS provides information for the number of individuals and families within Auglaize County whose incomes fall below the established poverty level. ACS 2020 5-year estimates revealed, 3,554 individuals or 7.9 percent of all individuals, and 857 families or 6.6 percent of all families were below the established poverty level based on income and household size.

In 2020, 7.9% of all individuals, and 6.6% of all families in Auglaize County were below poverty level.

TABLE 2-16 RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL AMONG INDIVIDUALS (2020)		
Poverty Level	Number	Percent
Below 50% of Poverty Level	1,439	3.2%
50% to 99% of Poverty Level	2,115	4.7%
100% to 149% of Poverty Level	2,391	5.3%
150% to 199% of Poverty Level	3,874	8.6%
200% of Poverty Level or More	35,220	78.2%
C17002 2020 ACS Allen County		

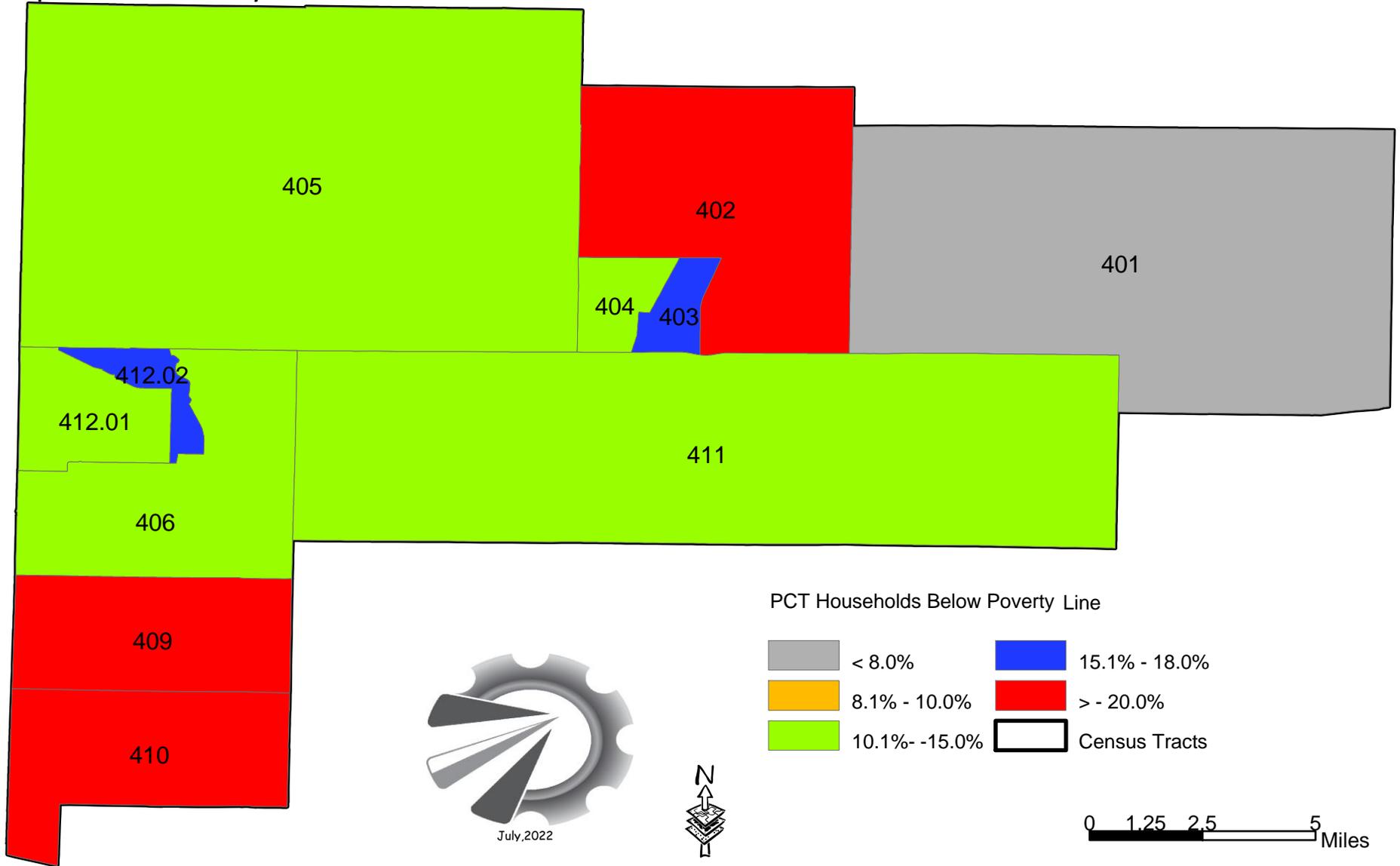
Families with children were more likely to encounter poverty status than those families without children. In fact, of all families suffering poverty conditions, 43.8 percent had children. For purposes of comparison, data indicates that 36 percent of all households and 16.1 percent of all families within the State of Ohio were below the established poverty level.

TABLE 2-17 POVERTY BY FAMILY STATUS (2020)				
Family Type	Total	Percent of Total	Number in Poverty	Percent of Type
Married w/ Children	4,073	31.45%	95	2.33%
Male Alone w/ Children	526	4.06%	62	11.79%
Female Alone w/ Children	1,067	8.24%	544	50.98%
Family - No Children	7,284	56.25%	156	2.14%
Total	12,950	100.00%	857	6.62%
Data Source: B17010 ACS Auglaize				

An examination of income data from the 2020 census report reveals the single females with children are more likely to live below the poverty level. The demographic makes up just over 50 percent of families living in poverty within Auglaize County.

Map 2-6 reveals the extent of household poverty by political subdivision while Map 2-7 identifies the proportion of elderly existing below the poverty level by political subdivision.

Map 2-6 Household Poverty

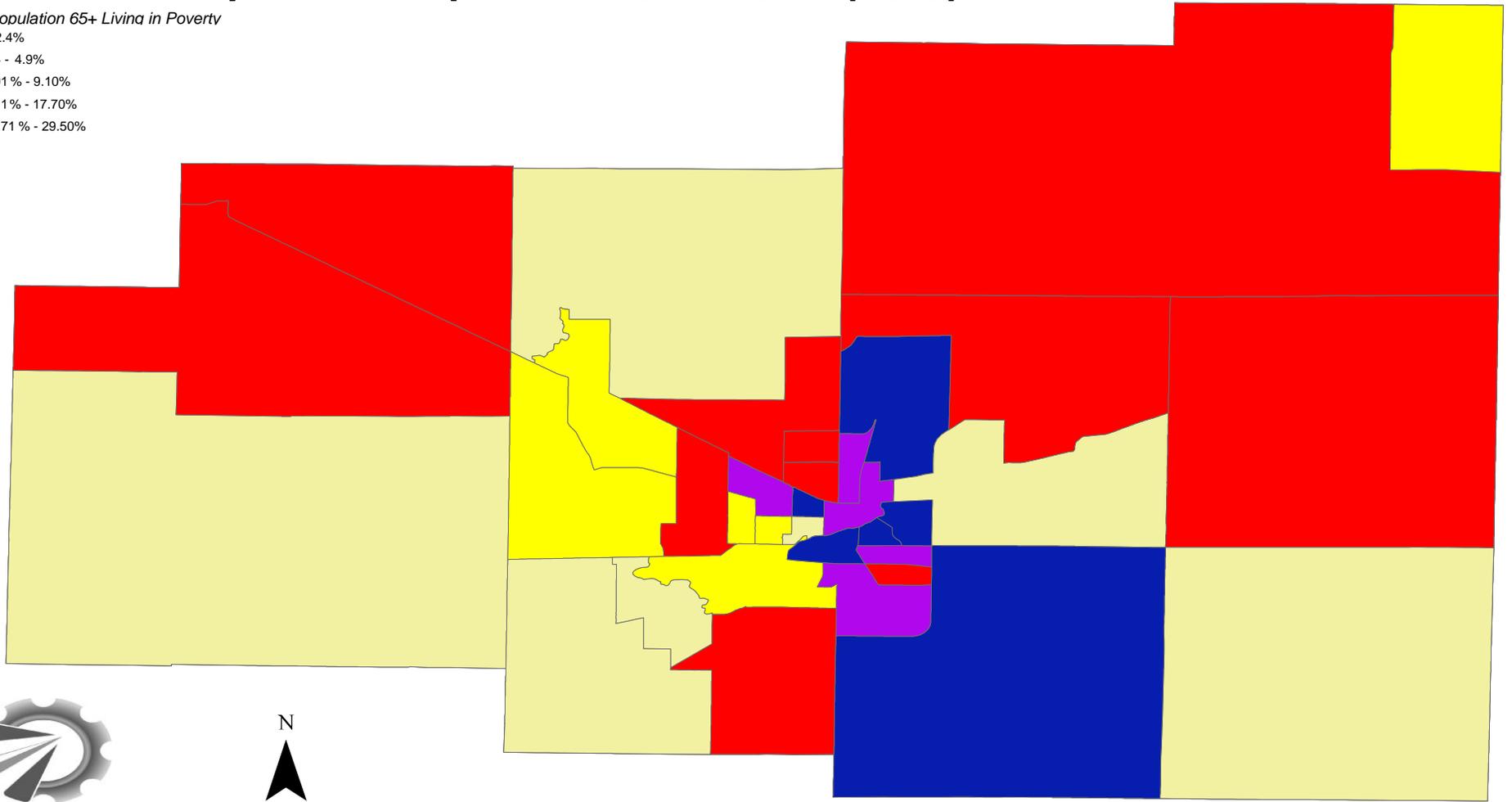


Map 2-7 Elderly Poverty Rate

Map 2-7: Poverty Rate of Population 65 and Over (2020)

PCT of Population 65+ Living in Poverty

- < 2.4%
- 2.4 - 4.9%
- 4.91% - 9.10%
- 9.11% - 17.70%
- 17.71% - 29.50%



March, 2022

2.9 Labor Force Profile

The total labor force in Auglaize County, reflecting those 16 years of age and over, numbered 36,024 persons according to the ACS 2020 5-year estimates; those not

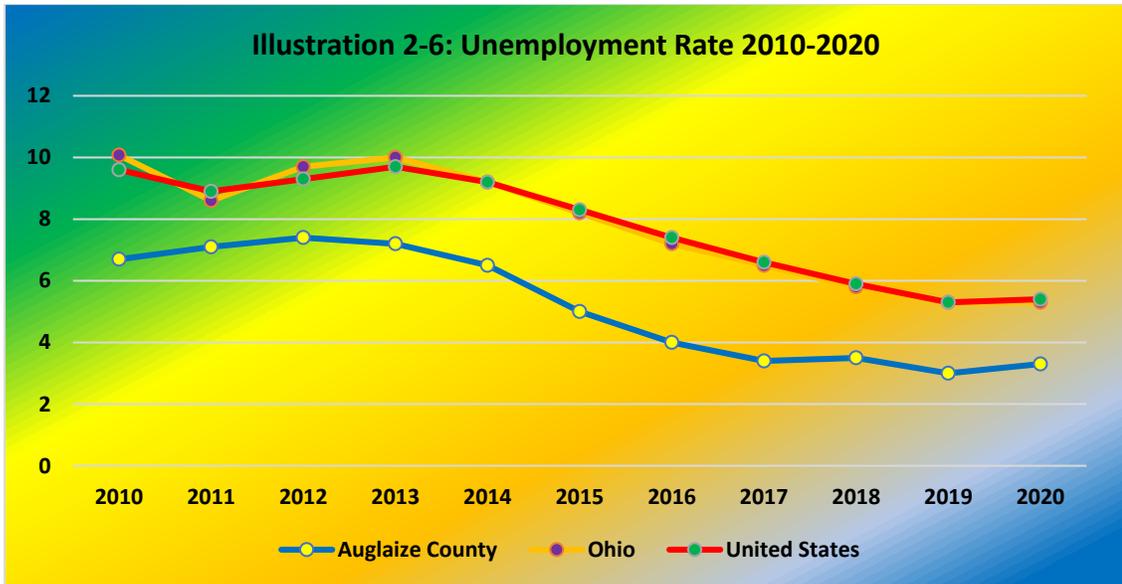
participating in the labor force reflected 12,028 or 33.4 percent of the total available labor force. The civilian labor force in Auglaize County, as documented by the ACS 2020 5-year estimates, was 23,994 of which 23,204 (96.7%) were employed.

A perspective on the labor force can be gained by examining the number of employed persons by type of occupation. Table 2-18 uses ACS 2020 5-year estimates to identify the dominant occupations in the region: Educational services, health care and social assistance (4,927) Manufacturing (8,111), followed Retail Trade (2,095). In Auglaize County, the employment-population ratio, the proportion of the population 16 years of age and over in the workforce, has ticked up over the last ten years from 57.0 percent in 2010 to 64.4 percent in 2020.

2020 employment data presented 23,204 full and part time jobs in Auglaize County. According to the USDOC, employment was largely restricted to 2 industry sectors that represent over half (56%) of jobs within Auglaize County.

TABLE 2-18			
LABOR FORCE BY OCCUPATION (2020)			
Industry	NAICS	Employees	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	11 & 21	571	2.50%
Construction	23	1,250	5.40%
Manufacturing	31-33	8,111	35.00%
Wholesale trade	42	478	2.10%
Retail trade	44-45	2,095	9.00%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	22& 48-49	671	2.90%
Information	51	198	0.90%
Finance and Insurance Real estate and rental and leasing	52 & 53	533	2.30%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	54 - 56	1,363	5.90%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	61 & 62	4,927	21.20%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71 & 72	1,405	6.10%
Other services, except public administration	ICS	817	3.50%
Public Administration	92	785	3.40%
Total Labor Force		23,204	100
Data Source: DP03			

The unemployment rates over the past 10 years reflect the impact of major employers relocating or instituting major cutbacks in response to market events or economic trends. Illustration 2-8 suggests that Auglaize County typically experiences lower unemployment rates than that experienced by the State of Ohio or the nation as a whole. After a significant and steady rise from 2012 to 2014, the County witnessed some relief, and unemployment in Auglaize County dropped below 2010 levels. A significant impact on the unemployment levels came with the shutdown of businesses across the nation in 2020 due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. The full impact of the shutdown is still being determined, but continues to have an effect on the unemployment rates even as we begin to see business open back up.



Two of the major barriers to employment for those living in poverty are education and transportation. While lack of education keeps a person from available jobs they do not qualify for, a lack of transportation is a barrier from available potential employment. Currently more than 40 percent of Auglaize County households are limited to one or no vehicles available, making juggling family and work transportation needs a challenge.

2.10 Summary

Comparing 2000 DEC Redistricting Data with the 2020 Census tabulations, Auglaize County saw an unremarkable drop in population. Auglaize County lost only 662 residents between 2000 and 2010. But gained 473, 71 percent of the 662 lost, over the last decade. However, population change is not static nor is it uniform. Many of the political subdivisions within Auglaize County have experienced an extended period of continued growth while others have experienced overall growth in cyclical spurts since 2000. Summary Tables 2-1 and 2-2 provide an overview of key demographic groups by census tract and political subdivisions that need to be considered during this assessment.

An important demographic factor to consider is change in the total number and size of local households. While the number of households grew between 2000 and 2020, the average household size in Auglaize County has decreased slightly to 2.38 persons per household between 2000 and 2020, a decline of 9 percent. Census data reveals the composition, size and number of households is changing. The total number of Auglaize County households in 2020 was 19,000, an increase of 5 percent from the 2010 figure. In 2020, there were 11,910 (62.7%) households comprised of only one or two individuals. The implications of smaller size households are important and should be monitored by local policy experts and reflected in the local housing policies, building codes and zoning regulations.

Consistent with national trends the County's population is aging. The median age of the population is 40.4 years. That compares with a median age of 39.5 and 38.2 years with the State of Ohio and the United States respectively. By 2020, the elderly population within Auglaize County was 8,346 persons or approximately 18 percent of the population. To compound matters more, the elderly made up 14 percent of all individuals existing below the poverty level. Data suggests that simply due to age of the population more than a third of the population is not able to fully contribute to the economic growth and earning power of the community. The desire of the elderly to age in place, the design and inclusion of appropriate housing designs and the need for assisted living arrangements need to be reflected in local fair housing planning efforts.

ACS 2020 5-Year estimates on the disabled within Auglaize County have reported that 5,269 persons suffer from a disability, representing 11.7 percent of all non-institutionalized persons. For persons under the age of 5 years 12, or < 1 percent have a disability within the County. Persons with disabilities face some of the greatest barriers to fair housing due to needed accessibility features, as well as access to public transit, support services and/or affordability. ACS tabulations suggested that 2,711 persons were considered mobility-impaired or 6 percent of all non-institutionalized individuals. Among those non-institutionalized persons, identified as 65 or older, 1,627 were considered mobility-impaired or 19 percent of the total elderly population.

Persons with disabilities face some of the greatest barriers to employment and housing.

The County's population has grown more racially and ethnically diverse during the past decade. Racially, the white population comprises the largest percentage of the population at 95 percent. The largest minority group that identifies with one race within Auglaize County is Hispanic/Latino which comprises 1.7 percent of the total population. Even larger is the population who identify as two or more races at 3.4 percent. All other minority groups comprise approximately 1.8 percent of the total County population. Although dispersed across the County, the County's largest minority, the Hispanic/Latino population, is primarily concentrated in the City of Lima where it constitutes 10 percent of the City's population.

Many factors affect employment rates among adults. None, however, may be as important as educational attainment levels. Data shows that there are over 2,130 individuals or 6.85 percent of all individuals 25 years of age or older that have not completed a high school education. However, given that there are a number of very reputable post-secondary schools readily accessible, it is disappointing that only 19% of adult residents have completed a 4-year and/or master's college degree program.

Auglaize County income has continued to run steady with that of State and national income trend lines. Median family income in Auglaize County was actually 13 percent higher than that of Ohio's median family income in 2020.

Auglaize County median income has stayed steady with that of State and national income trend

ACS 2020 5-year estimates revealed 3,554 individuals or 7.9 percent of all individuals, and 857 families or 6.6 percent of all families were below the established poverty level based on income and household size.

The ACS revealed 15 percent of all households were below the established poverty level in 2020. Of all families suffering poverty conditions, eight in ten (82%) had children.

Families with children were more likely to encounter poverty status than those families without children. In fact, of all families

suffering poverty conditions, 82 percent had children. For purposes of comparison, data indicates that 14.4 percent of all households and 10.8 percent of all families within the State of Ohio were below the established poverty level.

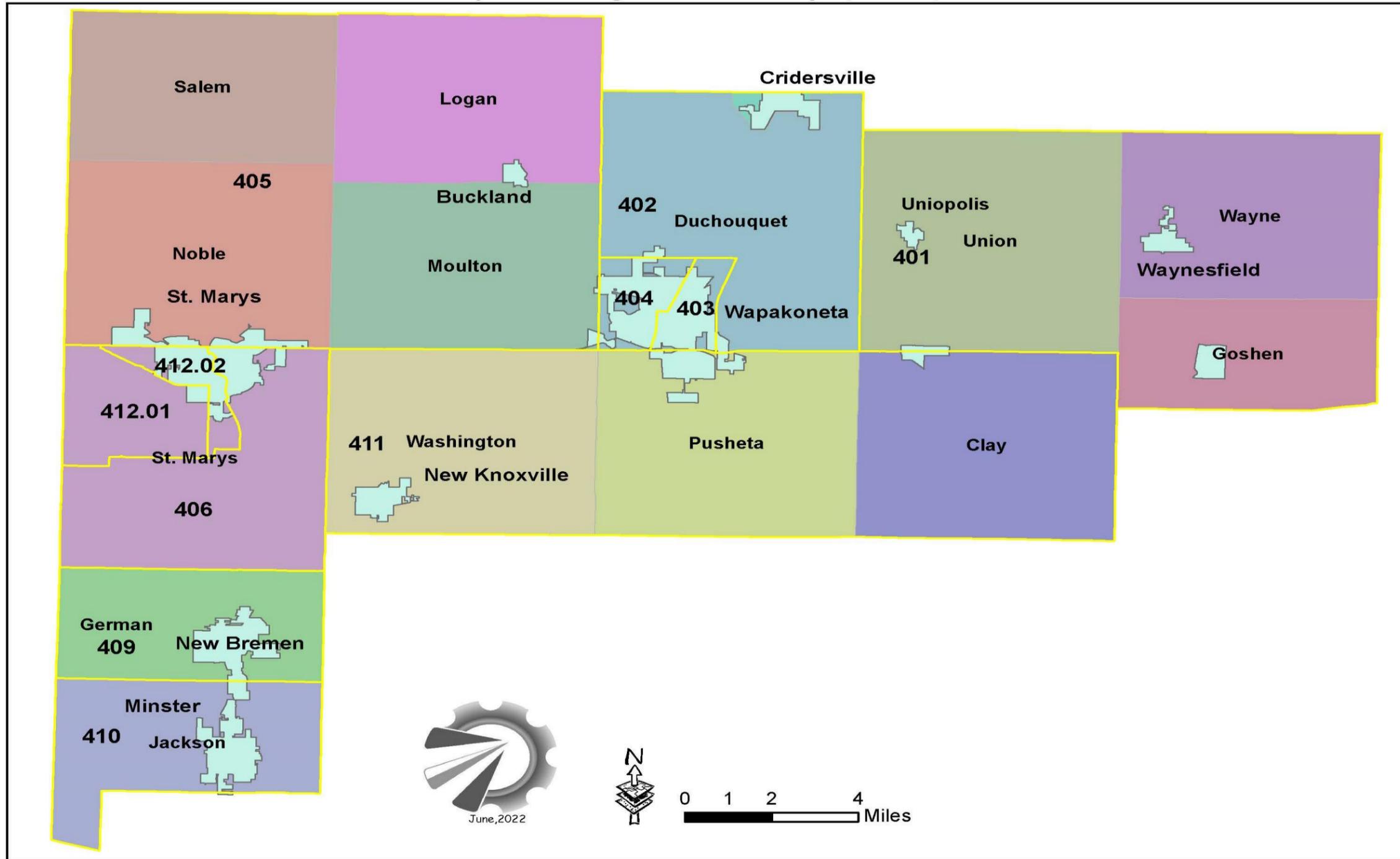
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POPULATION & SOCIOECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHICS

AUGLAIZE COUNTY - CENSUS TRACTS 2020

Tract	Total Pop 2010	Total Pop 2020	PCT Change '10-'20	Total HH 2010	Total HH 2020	PCT Change '10-'20	Avg. HH Size 2020	PCT HH 6+ Ind. 2020	PCT Single Female w/ Children 2020	Median Age	PCT U18	PCT O65	PCT Minority	Minority PCT Change 10-'20	PCT Disabled	PCT Mobility Disability	PCT HS Grad	Median HH Income	PCT HH Inc. < 25000	PCT Ind U100% POV	PCT HH POV	PCT FAM w/ Kids in POV	PCT O65 in POV	PCT Unemp.
401	4,025	3,726	-7.43%	1,455	1,599	9.90%	2.59	4.94%	5.57%	42.4	26.81%	19.43%	6.09%	110.19%	13.30%	4.50%	66.50%	\$70,218	9.00%	6.60%	4.94%	7.30%	5.10%	5.30%
402	4,142	4,241	2.39%	1,620	1,775	9.57%	2.29	3.72%	12.45%	46.8	20.54%	25.61%	6.34%	105.34%	14.70%	7.60%	76.50%	\$57,939	13.60%	10.23%	9.92%	13.30%	3.60%	3.50%
403	3,645	3,553	-2.52%	1,525	1585	3.93%	2.24	3.91%	10.47%	32.5	25.39%	11.96%	14.24%	301.59%	13.30%	8.20%	100.40%	\$58,240	13.70%	14.24%	12.49%	15.00%	13.20%	4.70%
404	6,712	6,882	2.53%	2,724	3,013	10.61%	2.12	0.56%	14.70%	43.4	20.17%	21.72%	10.90%	145.10%	13.10%	8.40%	92.90%	\$58,290	12.30%	12.07%	14.57%	21.60%	9.70%	1.40%
405	5,021	5,162	2.81%	1,989	2,151	8.14%	2.41	4.00%	2.46%	41.9	24.70%	19.28%	5.17%	237.97%	11.5%	6.70%	97.00%	\$76,097	11.60%	3.22%	4.00%	1.4%	4.00%	0.80%
406	3,851	3,749	-2.65%	1,560	1,472	-5.64%	2.39	3.67%	13.11%	36.8	26.94%	11.42%	6.72%	65.79%	17.30%	9.40%	88.00%	\$56,597	12.00%	11.12%	9.71%	19.80%	4.80%	0.30%
409	3,748	3,751	0.08%	1,434	1,501	4.67%	2.48	7.79%	5.26%	39.3	27.35%	15.04%	6.11%	197.40%	5.60%	4.00%	61.70%	\$87,083	10.40%	1.89%	3.86%	1.60%	7.10%	1.10%
410	3,649	4,011	9.92%	1,348	1,295	-3.93%	2.76	9.65%	4.02%	38.9	26.03%	16.48%	3.04%	351.85%	9.40%	3.70%	79.60%	\$95,324	5.90%	2.12%	4.09%	1.70%	3.20%	0.80%
411	3,992	4,003	0.28%	1,622	1,565	-3.51%	2.5	7.48%	5.18%	43.5	21.76%	16.81%	4.52%	86.60%	7.40%	4.00%	80.40%	\$74,383	11.40%	6.25%	6.20%	9.40%	6.40%	3.50%
412.01	1,893	2,057	8.66%	823	829	0.73%	1.94	1.45%	6.51%	54.2	11.76%	26.88%	6.08%	1.63%	16.90%	11.40%	85.00%	\$62,759	13.50%	8.65%	7.72%	18.50%	4.80%	1.70%
412.02	5,271	5,287	0.30%	2,109	2,215	5.03%	2.49	4.97%	12.28%	31.6	26.40%	14.03%	6.75%	21.02%	91.0%	4.70%	85.60%	\$67,668	9.60%	7.00%	8.67%	10.90%	5.50%	1.70%

Map 2-1 Auglaize County (2020)



SECTION 3 COMMUNITY HOUSING STOCK

Traditionally, housing development has grown outward from village and city centers capitalizing upon easy access to employment opportunities, public utilities and transportation infrastructure. Since the 1960's however, the automobile and unbridled utility extensions coupled with cheap land fueled urban sprawl and the resultant white flight and economic segregation currently visible in urban centers around the nation, including Auglaize County.

In an effort to understand Auglaize County's housing issues and address topics ranging from homelessness, dilapidated housing, an aging infrastructure and suburban competition, local agencies have worked with stakeholders to explore specific issues related to the community housing stock. More specifically, the housing issues facing the low-income, disabled, minority and elderly populations that include:

- current housing choices that fail to fully meet the needs of individuals of all ages, incomes and ability levels;
- adapting housing incentives to changing market conditions;
- homelessness and the associated needs for supportive services;
- excessive numbers of dilapidated and abandoned residential buildings;
- weak private sector market for housing rehabilitation; and,
- obstacles to assembling sites for new large-scale housing developments.

***Data Limitations in Section III** – Data in this section primarily comes from the American Community Survey 5-year estimate which is based on sampling over the 2016-2020 time period. In smaller communities, like Auglaize County, the sample can easily misrepresent actual totals and changes over time. In this section, an over estimation of housing units and change in housing unit totals over the 2016-2020 period has potentially skewed the figures related to housing unit totals including tenure, vacancy, etc. It is the only current data available at this level so it is presented as is but the reader is cautioned as to its accuracy. Tables with ** following the title fall into this category.*

3.1 Historical Overview

Auglaize County, and more specifically its municipalities especially the City of Wapakoneta, its county seat, are overly represented by older homes many of which were built before WWII. Many of the homes were built in close proximity to railroad lines and/or factories giving residents access to available jobs. As advancements in transportation grew, the more affluent residents began to move further out, abandoning the housing in the central city neighborhoods for newer more modern housing in neighborhoods with larger lots. As families moved from the older neighborhoods to the outskirts of the communities, the quality and condition of the older housing began to decline – albeit slowly over time and from various influences including age, weathering and occupancy status. Many houses were converted to two-family and multi-family homes to accommodate new populations with lower socio-economic status that were migrating to the area.

A pattern of disinvestment in the older housing stock has left a visible scar on the face of neighborhoods in older communities.

As a result of migration patterns, the number of homes that were either rented or abandoned in the older municipalities continued unabated until a pattern of disinvestment was readily apparent. Some residents found it difficult to obtain loans from banks for home improvements or for the purchase of a home either because of the condition of the home, the character of the neighborhood or their economic/credit status. As a result, the quality and value of housing began to decline and people moved out of the City of

Wapakoneta and some of the smaller municipalities at rates which resulted in a glut of older houses on the market further eroding home values and decreasing the community's tax base and its ability to provide government services at the level of service desired/needed by remaining residents.

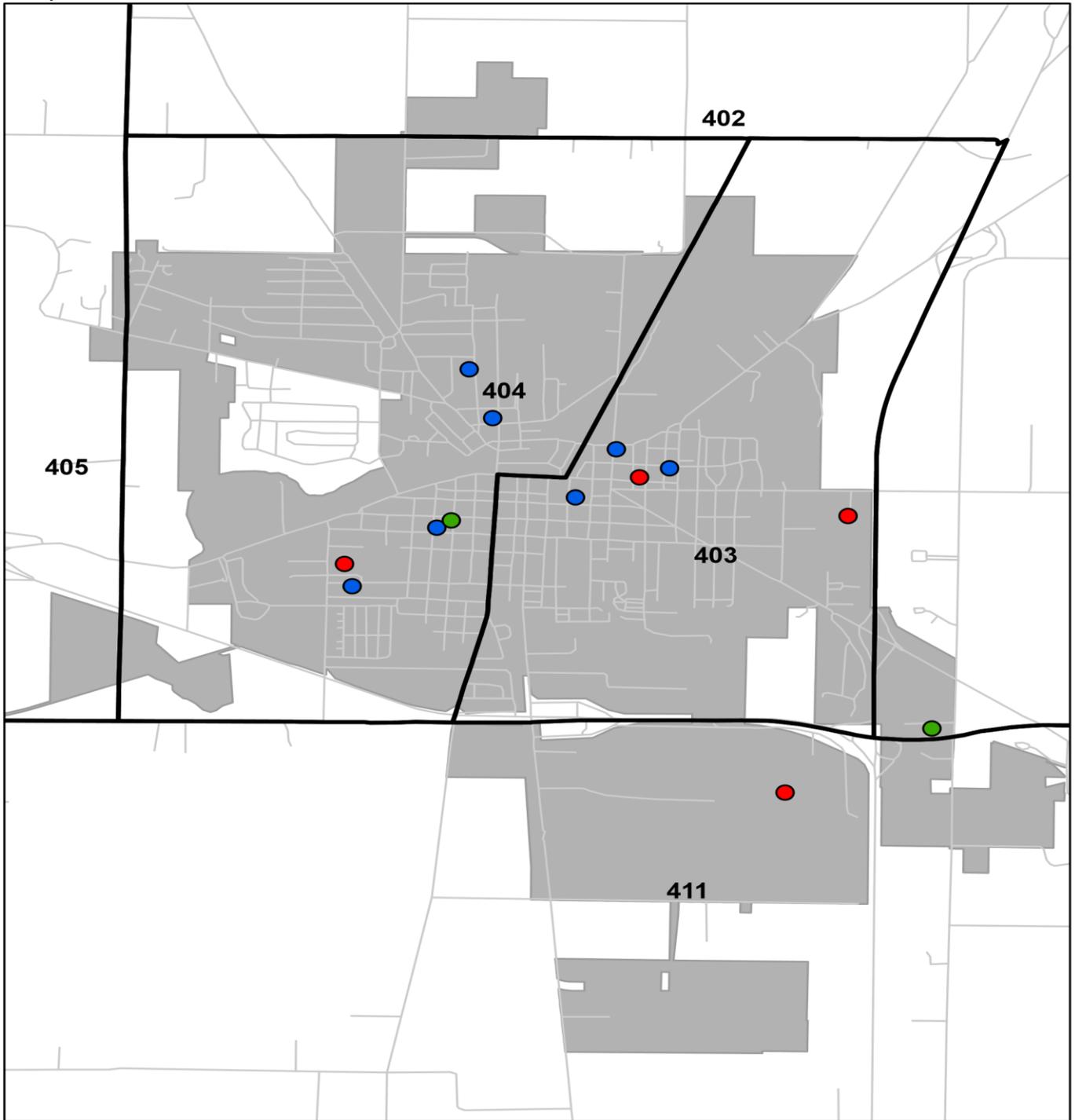
3.2 Housing Stock

An overview of the housing stock is presented using various indices at varying levels of geography. Data at the county and political subdivision level is presented with census tract and street address level data introduced when required/available. The heart of the assessment relies upon 2020 ACS 5-year estimate data. County Auditor data is offered when available to provide a deeper and more current perspective. A study of the data provides a broad picture of the housing challenges faced by Auglaize County and its political subdivisions. Summary Tables 3-1 and 3-2, and Appendix B provide additional insights into the housing stock in terms of historical patterns and distribution of housing stock characteristics, including: tenure, vacancy status, size, age and valuation.

3.2.1 Housing Units The number of housing units available in Auglaize County increased between 2010 and 2020 by 791 units or just a little over 4 percent. The City witnessed an increase of 431 housing units almost 11 percent over the same 10-year period. Map 3-1 depicts the location of recent housing demolitions conducted by the City of Wapakoneta. Table 3-1 identifies the change over time in number of units.

TABLE 3-1 TOTAL HOUSING UNITS BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (2010-2020)				
Political Subdivision	Units 2010	Units 2020	Change	PCT Change
Auglaize County	19,585	19,873	288	0.0%
Clay Twp	348	341	-7	-2.0%
Duchouquet Twp	1,206	1,257	51	4.2%
German Twp	269	256	-13	-4.8%
Goshen Twp	197	192	-5	-2.5%
Jackson Twp	314	332	18	5.7%
Logan Twp	362	491	387	35.6%
Moulton Twp	646	655	9	1.4%
Noble Twp	658	730	72	10.9%
Pusheta Twp	515	541	26	5.0%
St. Marys Twp	1,421	1,399	-22	-1.5%
Salem Twp	209	205	-4	-1.9%
Union Twp	747	713	-34	-4.6%
Washington Twp	395	391	-4	-1.0%
Wayne Twp	303	306	3	1.0%
Buckland	102	104	2	2.0%
Cridersville	807	839	32	4.0%
Minster	1,136	1,158	22	1.9%
New Bremen	1,266	1,286	20	1.6%
New Knoxville	382	396	14	3.7%
St. Marys	3,620	3,664	44	1.2%
Wapakoneta	4,332	4,404	72	1.7%
Waynesfield	350	317	-33	-9.4%
Decennial Census 2010 & 2020 H1				

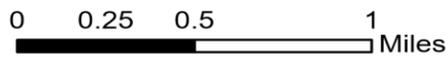
Map 3-1 Demolitions



YEAR

- 2017
- 2018
- 2019

- Wapak
- Census Tracts
- Roads



3.2.2 Tenure

In the 2010-2020 period, Auglaize County experienced an increase in the number of owner-occupied housing units as well as an increase in renter occupied housing units. (However, tenure varied across the community.) The percentage of owner-occupied units and renter occupied units in each tenure increased in half of the political subdivisions. Tables 3-2 and 3-3 provide more detailed information at the political subdivision level.

TABLE 3-2						
OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS (2010-2020)						
Political Subdivision	Owner 2010	PCT 2010	Owner 2020	PCT 2020	Change	PCT Change
Auglaize County	14,184	77.90%	14,413	75.86%	229	1.61%
Clay Twp	266	92.68%	216	83.40%	-50	-18.80%
Duchouquet Twp	1106	93.65%	1,025	87.76%	-81	-7.32%
German Twp	237	84.64%	330	98.21%	93	39.24%
Goshen Twp	159	88.83%	235	100.00%	76	47.80%
Jackson Twp	288	90.85%	244	85.92%	-44	-15.28%
Logan Twp	276	91.69%	306	96.53%	30	10.87%
Moulton Twp	543	91.57%	675	90.12%	132	24.31%
Noble Twp	693	93.02%	738	99.46%	45	6.49%
Pusheta Twp	405	80.84%	479	89.20%	74	18.27%
St. Marys Twp	910	77.65%	793	71.64%	-117	-12.86%
Salem Twp	182	77.45%	196	85.59%	14	7.69%
Union Twp	664	91.33%	699	89.73%	35	5.27%
Washington Twp	426	92.81%	329	92.16%	-97	-22.77%
Wayne Twp	230	85.19%	199	62.78%	-31	-13.48%
Buckland	69	60.00%	67	58.77%	-2	-2.90%
Cridersville	508	68.01%	560	67.23%	52	10.24%
Minster	860	83.41%	862	85.26%	2	0.23%
New Bremen	896	77.64%	949	81.46%	53	5.92%
New Knoxville	267	71.20%	266	64.56%	-1	-0.37%
St. Marys	2246	67.65%	2,458	72.10%	212	9.44%
Wapakoneta	2733	69.35%	2,586	59.15%	-147	-5.38%
Waynesfield	220	78.85%	201	75.00%	-19	-8.64%

Data Source: S2502 ACS 2020 & 2010

TABLE 3-3 RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS (2010-2020)						
Political Subdivision	Renter 2010	PCT 2010	Renter 2020	PCT 2020	Change	PCT Change
Auglaize County	4,025	22.10%	4,587	24.14%	562	13.96%
Clay Twp	21	7.32%	43	16.60%	22	104.76%
Duchouquet Twp	75	6.35%	143	12.24%	68	90.67%
German Twp	43	15.36%	6	1.79%	-37	-86.05%
Goshen Twp	20	11.17%	0	0.00%	-20	-100.00%
Jackson Twp	29	9.15%	40	14.08%	11	37.93%
Logan Twp	25	8.31%	11	3.47%	-14	-56.00%
Moulton Twp	50	8.43%	74	9.88%	24	48.00%
Noble Twp	52	6.98%	4	0.54%	-48	-92.31%
Pusheta Twp	96	19.16%	58	10.80%	-38	-39.58%
St. Marys Twp	262	22.35%	314	28.36%	52	19.85%
Salem Twp	53	22.55%	33	14.41%	-20	-37.74%
Union Twp	63	8.67%	80	10.27%	17	26.98%
Washington Twp	33	7.19%	28	7.84%	-5	-15.15%
Wayne Twp	40	14.81%	118	37.22%	78	195.00%
Buckland	46	40.00%	47	41.23%	1	2.17%
Cridersville	239	31.99%	273	32.77%	34	14.23%
Minster	171	16.59%	149	14.74%	-22	-12.87%
New Bremen	258	22.36%	216	18.54%	-42	-16.28%
New Knoxville	108	28.80%	146	35.44%	38	35.19%
St. Marys	1074	32.35%	951	27.90%	-123	-11.45%
Wapakoneta	1208	30.65%	1786	40.85%	578	47.85%
Waynesfield	59	21.15%	67	25.00%	8	13.56%
Data Source: S2502 ACS 2020 & 2010						

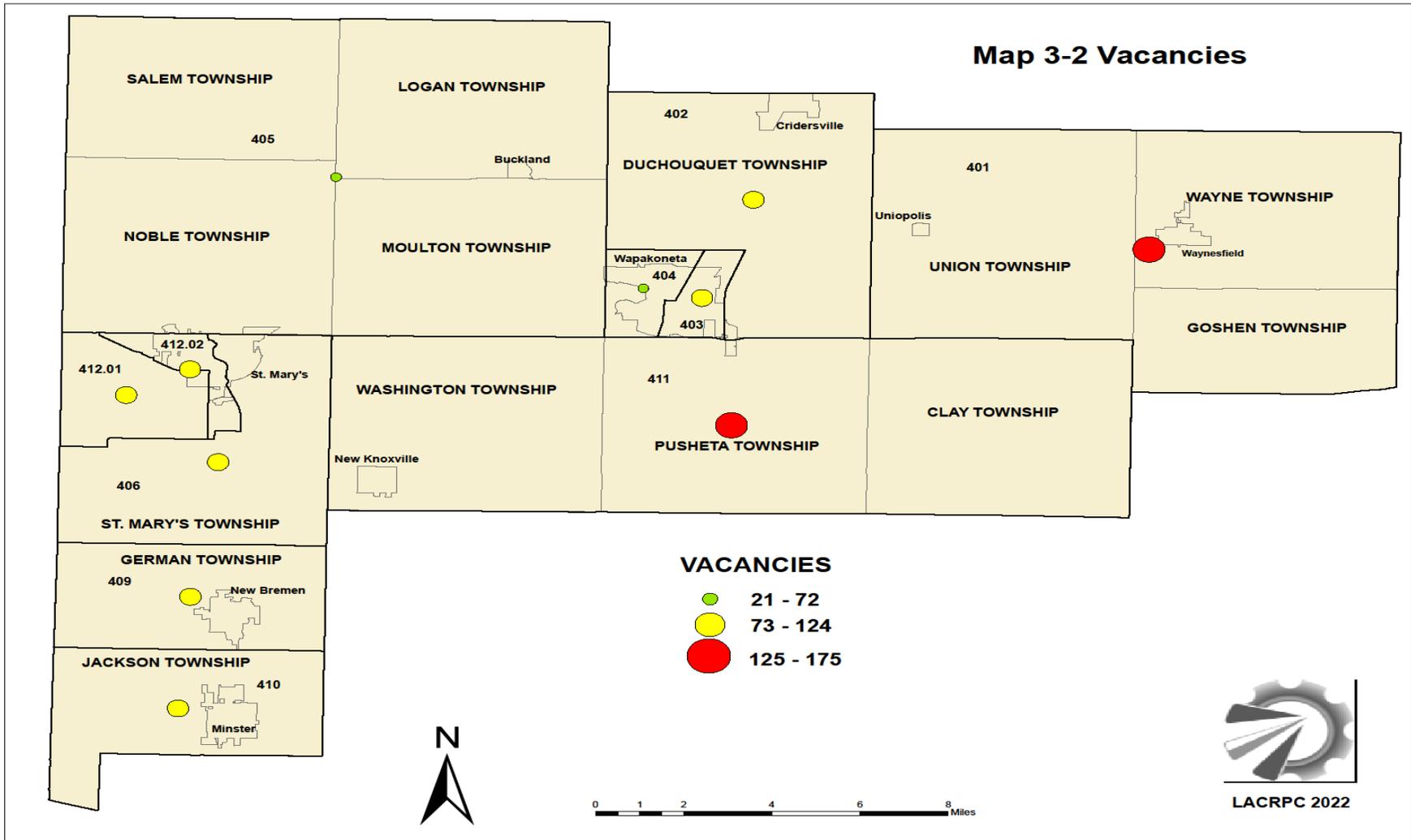
3.2.3 Vacancy Rate

The 2020 vacancy rate in Auglaize County decreased between the 2010-2020 period. The majority of the political subdivisions experienced a decline in vacancies. Table 3-4 reveals the extent of change by political subdivision. Map 3-2 depicts the location and density of vacant residential units in Wapakoneta at the block group level identified in the 2020 ACS.

TABLE 3-4 RESIDENTIAL VACANT UNITS BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (2010-2020)								
Political Subdivision	Units 2010	Vacant 2010	PCT 2010	Units 2020	Vacant 2020	PCT 2020	Change	PCT Change
Auglaize County	19,585	1,613	8.24%	19,873	1,271	6.40%	-342	-21.20%
Clay Twp	348	39	11.21%	341	26	7.62%	-13	-33.33%
Duchouquet Twp	1,206	62	5.14%	1,257	50	3.98%	-12	-19.35%
German Twp	269	11	4.09%	256	11	4.30%	0	0.00%
Goshen Twp	197	17	8.63%	192	0	0.00%	-17	-100.00%
Jackson Twp	314	23	7.32%	332	18	5.42%	-5	-21.74%
Logan Twp	362	18	4.97%	491	29	5.91%	11	61.11%
Moulton Twp	646	23	3.56%	655	19	2.90%	-4	-17.39%
Noble Twp	658	28	4.26%	730	26	3.56%	-2	-7.14%
Pusheta Twp	515	24	4.66%	541	49	9.06%	25	104.17%
St. Marys Twp	1,421	298	20.97%	1,399	239	17.08%	-59	-19.80%
Salem Twp	209	17	8.13%	205	24	11.71%	7	41.18%
Union Twp	747	53	7.10%	713	41	5.75%	-12	-22.64%
Washington Twp	395	16	4.05%	391	16	4.09%	0	0.00%
Wayne Twp	303	25	8.25%	306	17	5.56%	-8	-32.00%
Buckland	102	6	5.88%	104	12	11.54%	6	100.00%
Cridersville	807	41	5.08%	839	51	6.08%	10	24.39%
Minster	1,136	91	8.01%	1,158	42	3.63%	-49	-53.85%
New Bremen	1,266	121	9.56%	1,286	68	5.29%	-53	-43.80%
New Knoxville	382	27	7.07%	396	11	2.78%	-16	-59.26%
St. Marys	3,620	337	9.31%	3,664	230	6.28%	-107	-31.75%
Wapakoneta	4,332	295	6.81%	4,404	256	5.81%	-39	-13.22%
Waynesfield	350	41	11.71%	317	36	11.36%	-5	-12.20%

Decennial Census H1 2020 & 2010

Map 3-2 Vacancies



3.2.4 Size of Housing Units

The size of housing units can be evaluated by looking at both the number of rooms in a unit as well as the total square footage. The ACS provides tabulations on the number of rooms and bedrooms per unit. Table 3-5 suggests that the median number of rooms in a house including kitchen, dining room, family room, bedrooms, utility rooms and bathrooms ranged from a high of 7.8 rooms in Goshen Township to a low of 5.4 rooms in the Village of Cridersville. The median number of rooms per dwelling unit in Auglaize County was 6 rooms. Roughly 70 percent of the housing units in Auglaize County contain 3 or more bedrooms.

TABLE 3-5 HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, BEDROOMS AND SIZE (2020)							
Political Subdivision	Median Rooms	PCT No BR	PCT BR 1	PCT 2 BRs	PCT 3 BRs	PCT 4 BRs	PCT 5 or More BRs
Auglaize County	6.1	1.70%	4.90%	22.50%	50.70%	17.70%	2.60%
Clay Twp	6.1	0.00%	0.00%	30.00%	67.90%	0.00%	2.10%
Duchouquet Twp	5.7	3.30%	7.10%	29.00%	45.50%	13.90%	1.20%
German Twp	6.9	0.00%	4.30%	16.60%	48.80%	28.70%	1.60%
Goshen Twp	7.8	0.00%	0.00%	1.90%	72.70%	19.60%	5.80%
Jackson Twp	6.9	2.00%	4.00%	11.50%	52.80%	26.40%	3.30%
Logan Twp	6.5	0.00%	2.30%	14.70%	68.30%	12.90%	1.80%
Moulton Twp	6.3	0.00%	0.00%	12.80%	75.70%	10.10%	1.30%
Noble Twp	6.4	0.00%	0.00%	11.10%	63.10%	25.90%	0.00%
Pusheta Twp	6.7	0.00%	3.00%	16.00%	63.50%	16.20%	1.30%
St. Marys Twp	5.9	1.30%	6.30%	26.50%	44.90%	17.30%	3.70%
Salem Twp	6.9	0.00%	0.00%	5.40%	94.60%	0.00%	0.00%
Union Twp	6.2	0.50%	2.70%	19.80%	53.90%	19.30%	3.80%
Washington Twp	6.4	1.20%	3.30%	17.10%	49.70%	19.60%	9.10%
Wayne Twp	6.7	2.30%	2.60%	20.90%	42.50%	26.90%	5.00%
Buckland	6	0.00%	0.80%	14.50%	77.40%	5.60%	1.60%
Cridersville	5.4	1.30%	11.80%	29.00%	48.30%	9.50%	0.00%
Minster	6.6	2.50%	4.30%	14.30%	54.80%	20.40%	3.60%
New Bremen	6.5	0.00%	5.40%	21.50%	47.00%	24.10%	2.00%
New Knoxville	6.3	0.00%	3.40%	22.50%	50.90%	14.30%	8.90%
St. Marys	5.9	1.10%	4.80%	29.20%	44.20%	16.70%	4.10%
Wapakoneta	5.5	4.50%	7.50%	31.30%	42.90%	12.00%	1.70%
Waynesfield	6.3	4.20%	1.30%	18.60%	52.60%	19.60%	3.80%

Census ACS DP04 2020

3.2.5 Age of Housing Stock

Clay township has the distinction of having the oldest housing stock in Auglaize County with almost half the housing stock in each being built in 1940 or earlier. According to the 2020 ACS, the median year in which residential structures date in Auglaize County is 1970. Table 3-6 identifies the number of housing units and median age by political subdivision.

TABLE 3-6 HOUSING UNITS BY AGE & VALUE POLITICAL SUBDIVISION										
Subdivision	Total Units	Prior to 1940	1940 to 1959	1960 to 1979	1980 to 1989	1990 to 1999	2000 to 2009	After 2010	Median Year Built	Median Value
Auglaize County	19,873	26.10%	15.70%	24.90%	9.60%	12.40%	8.50%	2.80%	1970	\$146,400
Clay Twp	341	46.80%	9.10%	7.40%	5.90%	7.60%	23.20%	0.00%	1947	\$119,300
Duchouquet Twp	1,257	23.50%	13.80%	34.00%	10.10%	12.00%	5.10%	1.50%	1971	\$120,600
German Twp	256	36.70%	17.40%	13.90%	8.50%	13.00%	7.90%	2.60%	1957	\$164,700
Goshen Twp	192	22.70%	6.90%	24.30%	5.40%	39.20%	1.50%	0.00%	1976	\$125,700
Jackson Twp	332	21.40%	17.20%	18.60%	12.80%	10.10%	13.40%	6.50%	1970	\$211,200
Logan Twp	387	24.90%	11.80%	9.50%	16.30%	31.10%	2.70%	3.60%	1982	\$171,600
Moulton Twp	655	9.30%	17.80%	21.40%	13.50%	19.50%	14.20%	4.40%	1981	\$172,200
Noble Twp	730	12.40%	3.90%	9.30%	6.10%	24.80%	34.40%	9.20%	1997	\$212,700
Pusheta Twp	541	20.10%	7.80%	17.80%	14.70%	16.00%	22.20%	1.30%	1983	\$221,800
St. Marys Twp	1,399	28.10%	23.30%	26.20%	7.50%	7.30%	5.40%	2.20%	1959	\$124,000
Salem Twp	205	30.80%	4.60%	18.70%	28.30%	2.10%	3.30%	12.10%	1969	\$170,600
Union Twp	713	38.40%	3.60%	23.90%	5.70%	18.90%	8.60%	1.10%	1971	\$110,000
Washington Twp	391	32.80%	23.00%	16.40%	6.90%	8.40%	9.40%	3.00%	1957	\$153,300
Wayne Twp	306	28.70%	8.20%	24.90%	13.20%	12.30%	8.90%	4.00%	1972	\$116,700
Buckland	104	53.20%	20.20%	7.20%	8.90%	10.50%	0.00%	0.00%	1939	\$82,600
Cridersville	839	14.10%	22.20%	36.60%	11.60%	8.30%	5.60%	1.70%	1971	\$96,300
Minster	1,158	21.80%	20.90%	19.10%	11.30%	9.70%	11.60%	5.60%	1967	\$200,500
New Bremen	1,286	33.00%	18.20%	13.30%	8.90%	13.10%	10.20%	3.30%	1959	\$169,100
New Knoxville	396	29.10%	32.30%	8.20%	3.20%	7.50%	14.10%	5.70%	1955	\$122,500
St. Marys	19,873	28.20%	24.90%	26.90%	5.10%	6.90%	6.50%	1.50%	1958	\$117,400
Wapakoneta	341	28.40%	13.60%	31.10%	8.60%	12.70%	4.30%	1.20%	1969	\$112,200
Waynesfield	1,257	32.70%	16.70%	21.80%	1.90%	12.50%	14.40%	0.00%	1961	\$86,200

Data Source: B25035 & DP04 ACS 2020

3.2.6 Residential Housing Quality

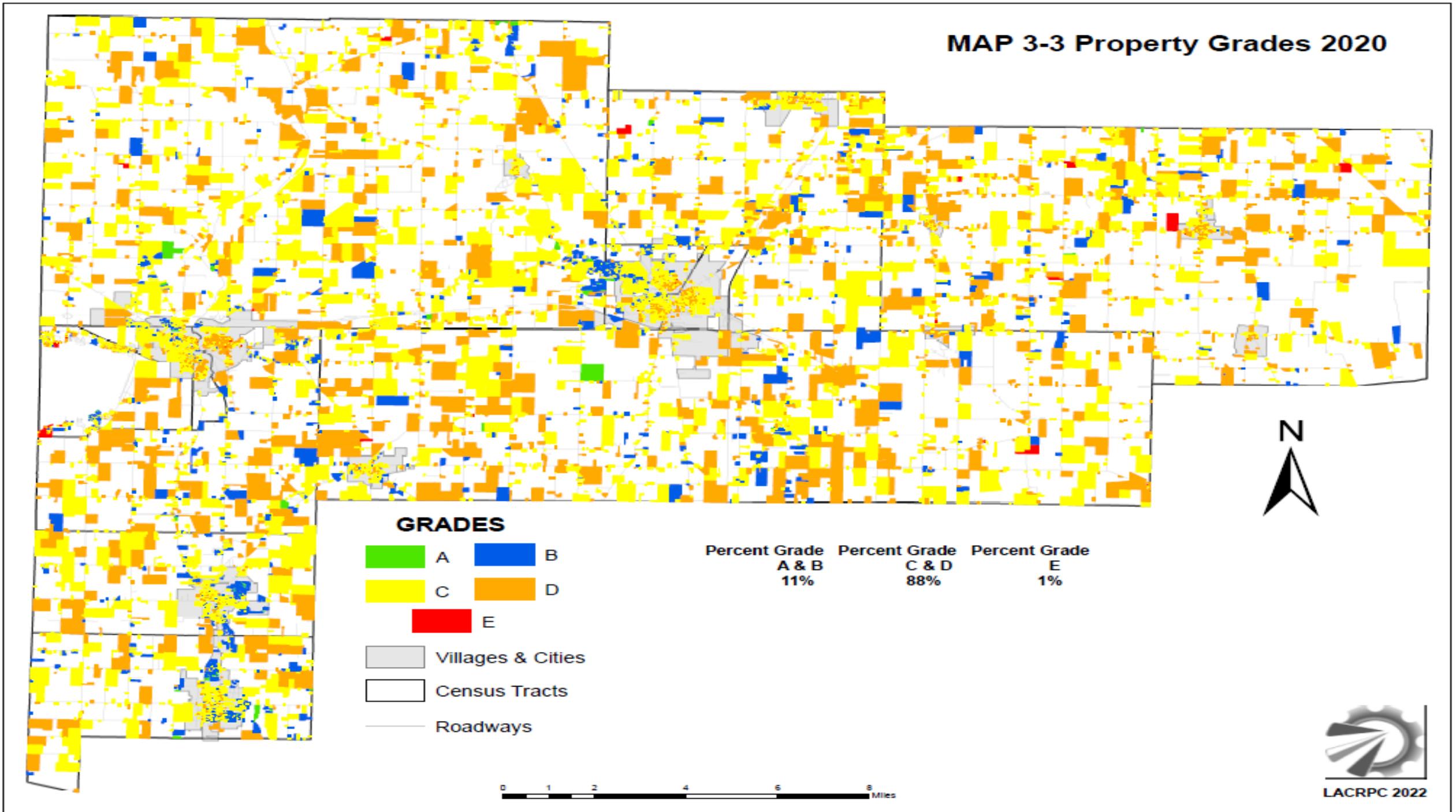
The quality of housing varies across the County. The quality of construction largely reflects the architectural detail, the quality of the materials used and age of the housing stock. Table 3-7 identifies the quality of the housing with a general grading of the single-family residential housing in Auglaize County. The grading reflects the extent of architectural detail, quality of materials and workmanship as reflected in appraisals conducted for the Auglaize County Auditor in 2020. The grading scale works from A thru E with multiple levels within each letter grade e.g., AAA to EE. Variations within each letter grade reflect the extent and type of material used on such components as: the exterior roofs (heavy slate, shake/wood shingles, copper flashing, ornamental wood cornices versus asbestos shingles, roll or metal roofing); exterior walls (stucco, brick, stone granite versus aluminum siding, vinyl siding); interior finish (hardwood trim throughout, excellent built-in kitchen China, broom, linen cabinetry; high grade decorating, ornamental woodwork in all major rooms, tiled bathrooms with high quality shower doors and large vanities versus pine/fir doors, plywood or composite cabinetry, drywall/plaster/plywood walls); and, flooring (marble, slate, hickory, cherry, oak, versus other hard/soft wood flooring, carpeting, vinyl, asbestos tile flooring). Within the grading system:

- *Grade A residences reflect the highest quality materials and workmanship exhibiting unique and elaborate architectural styling and treatments and having all the features typically characteristics of mansion type homes.*
- *Grade B units reflect good quality materials and workmanship exhibiting pronounced architectural styling and treatments and having an ample number of built-in features. Custom built tract homes typically fall into this category.*
- *Grade C homes are constructed of average quality materials and workmanship, exhibiting moderate architectural styling and treatment and having a minimal number of built-in features. Typical tract-built housing normally falls into this classification.*
- *Grade D dwellings are constructed of fair quality material and workmanship, generally lacking architectural styling and treatment and having only a scant number of built-in features. Economy mass-built homes normally fall into this classification.*
- *Grade E residences are constructed of cheap quality material and poor workmanship void of any architectural treatment and built-in features. Such units are typically self-built with mechanical contractor assistance.*

TABLE 3-7 ASSESSED QUALITY OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (2020)								
Political Subdivision	Total Units	Units Graded	PCT Graded	A	B	C	D	E
Auglaize County	19,873	16,402	83%	86	1,704	10,737	3,823	52
Clay Twp	341	318	93%	0	16	139	160	3
Duchouquet Twp	1,257	1,170	93%	2	112	795	258	3
German Twp	256	276	108%	0	66	167	42	0
Goshen Twp	192	169	88%	0	10	86	72	1
Jackson Twp	332	335	101%	6	98	192	39	0
Logan Twp	387	333	86%	1	22	206	102	2
Moulton Twp	655	587	90%	3	114	365	104	1
Noble Twp	730	680	93%	4	85	499	90	2
Pusheta Twp	541	425	79%	1	48	276	119	0
St. Marys Twp	1,399	1,079	77%	14	144	602	310	9
Salem Twp	205	176	86%	0	13	89	74	0
Union Twp	713	647	91%	1	32	356	254	4
Washington Twp	391	357	91%	1	31	220	103	2
Wayne Twp	306	284	93%	0	11	158	113	2
Buckland	104	95	91%	0	0	67	28	0
Cridersville	839	532	63%	1	25	387	118	1
Minster	1,158	1,054	91%	25	256	693	80	0
New Bremen	1,286	1,109	86%	18	259	760	71	0
New Knoxville	396	342	86%	0	13	265	64	0
St. Marys	3,664	2,948	80%	3	121	1,957	852	15
Wapakoneta	4,404	3,217	73%	6	227	2,350	630	4
Waynesfield	317	269	85%	0	2	116	148	3

Map 3-3 illustrates the quality of residential properties. For mapping purposes all letter grades were collapsed to a simple A thru E. 20 percent of the units in Wapakoneta are rated below average quality (D & E) by the County Auditor's Office—as compared to 24 percent of the housing in the County as a whole.

23% of the Auglaize County housing stock is rated fair or below average quality.

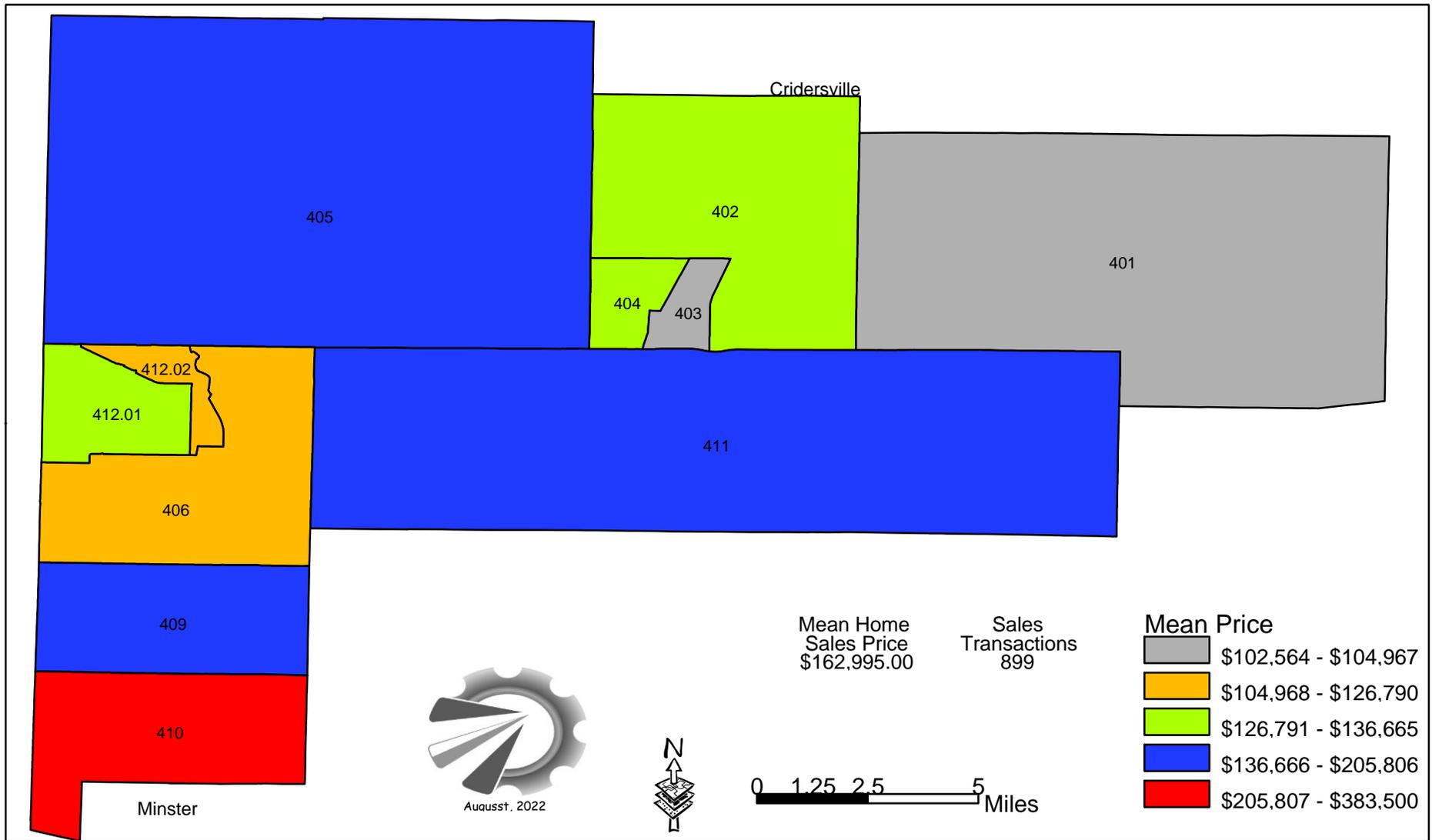


3.2.7 Housing Value

As housing quality varies across Auglaize County so does the value of such housing. According to the ACS 2020 5-Year Estimates, the median housing value of owner-occupied units in the City of Wapakoneta was \$112,000 as compared to \$146,400 for Auglaize County. Table 3-8 indicates that overall, Auglaize County saw a 17 percent increase in home values over a 10-year period.

TABLE 3-8				
MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS (2010-2020)				
Political Subdivision	Median Value 2010	Median Value 2020	Change	PCT Change
Auglaize County	\$125,000	\$146,400	\$21,400	17.12%
Clay Twp	\$163,200	\$119,300	(\$43,900)	-26.90%
Duchouquet Twp	\$101,000	\$120,600	\$19,600	19.41%
German Twp	\$150,700	\$164,700	\$14,000	9.29%
Goshen Twp	\$93,800	\$125,700	\$31,900	34.01%
Jackson Twp	\$175,900	\$211,200	\$35,300	20.07%
Logan Twp	\$123,000	\$171,600	\$48,600	39.51%
Moulton Twp	\$193,800	\$172,200	(\$21,600)	-11.15%
Noble Twp	\$175,800	\$212,700	\$36,900	20.99%
Pusheta Twp	\$151,600	\$221,800	\$70,200	46.31%
St. Marys Twp	\$107,700	\$124,000	\$16,300	15.13%
Salem Twp	\$139,000	\$170,600	\$31,600	22.73%
Union Twp	\$122,200	\$110,000	(\$12,200)	-9.98%
Washington Twp	\$128,800	\$153,300	\$24,500	19.02%
Wayne Twp	\$101,600	\$116,700	\$15,100	14.86%
Buckland	\$83,500	\$82,600	(\$900)	-1.08%
Cridersville	\$85,700	\$96,300	\$10,600	12.37%
Minster	\$167,900	\$200,500	\$32,600	19.42%
New Bremen	\$146,200	\$169,100	\$22,900	15.66%
New Knoxville	\$97,100	\$122,500	\$25,400	26.16%
St. Marys	\$98,300	\$117,400	\$19,100	19.43%
Wapakoneta	\$93,700	\$112,200	\$18,500	19.74%
Waynesfield	\$80,500	86,200	\$5,700	7.08%
Census B25077 ACS 2020				

Map 3-4 Average Home Sale Price (2020)



3.2.8 Manufactured/Mobile Homes

The ACS documented 765 manufactured/mobile homes within Auglaize County in 2020. ACS data suggests that manufactured/mobile homes represented roughly 4 percent of the total housing stock in Auglaize County in 2020.

The largest concentration of mobile homes was found in Duchouquet Township (389 units) and reflects half of all units in Auglaize County. When considering occupancy, 68.6 percent of all occupied units were owner occupied and 31.4 percent were renter occupied. These owner occupancy rates are higher than the rates established for all housing units documented at 66.7 percent. In 2020 the average occupants per unit for owner occupied manufactured mobile homes across Auglaize County was 1.8 persons, lower than rental units at 2.5 persons. Table 3-9 examines tenure and occupancy of manufactured homes.

TABLE 3-9					
MOBILE HOME OCCUPANCY (2020)					
Political Subdivision	Mobile Homes	Owner Occ	Owner -Occ./Unit	Renter Occ.	Rent-Occ/Unit
Auglaize County	765	525	68.6%	240	31.4%
Clay Twp	18	18	100.0%	0	0.0%
Duchouquet Twp	389	220	56.6%	169	43.4%
German Twp	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Goshen Twp	4	4	100.0%	0	0.0%
Jackson Twp	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Logan Twp	9	9	100.0%	0	0.0%
Moulton Twp	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Noble Twp	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pusheta Twp	44	44	100.0%	0	0.0%
St. Marys Twp	101	95	94.1%	6	5.9%
Salem Twp	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Union Twp	123	123	100.0%	0	0.0%
Washington Twp	6	3	50.0%	3	50.0%
Wayne Twp	71	9	12.7%	62	87.3%
Buckland	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cridersville	57	27	47.4%	30	52.6%
Minster	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
New Bremen	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
New Knoxville	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
St. Marys	64	64	100.0%	0	0.0%
Wapakoneta	303	164	54.1%	139	45.9%
Waynesfield	12	9	75.0%	3	25.0%

Census S2504 & B25033 ACS 2016-2020

3.2.9 Manufactured/Mobile Home Parks

Manufactured/Mobile Home Parks are licensed and controlled by the Ohio Manufactured Home Commission. Such parks are required to be annually inspected and licensed when 3 or more such homes are used for habitation on any tract of land. In 2020 the Auglaize County Auditor identified 12 licensed and approved manufactured/mobile home parks. Table 3-10 identifies the mobile parks by political subdivision, number of units, size of park and density. Notice the disparity in the density of such parks between political subdivisions. Mobile home parks are identified in Map 3-5.

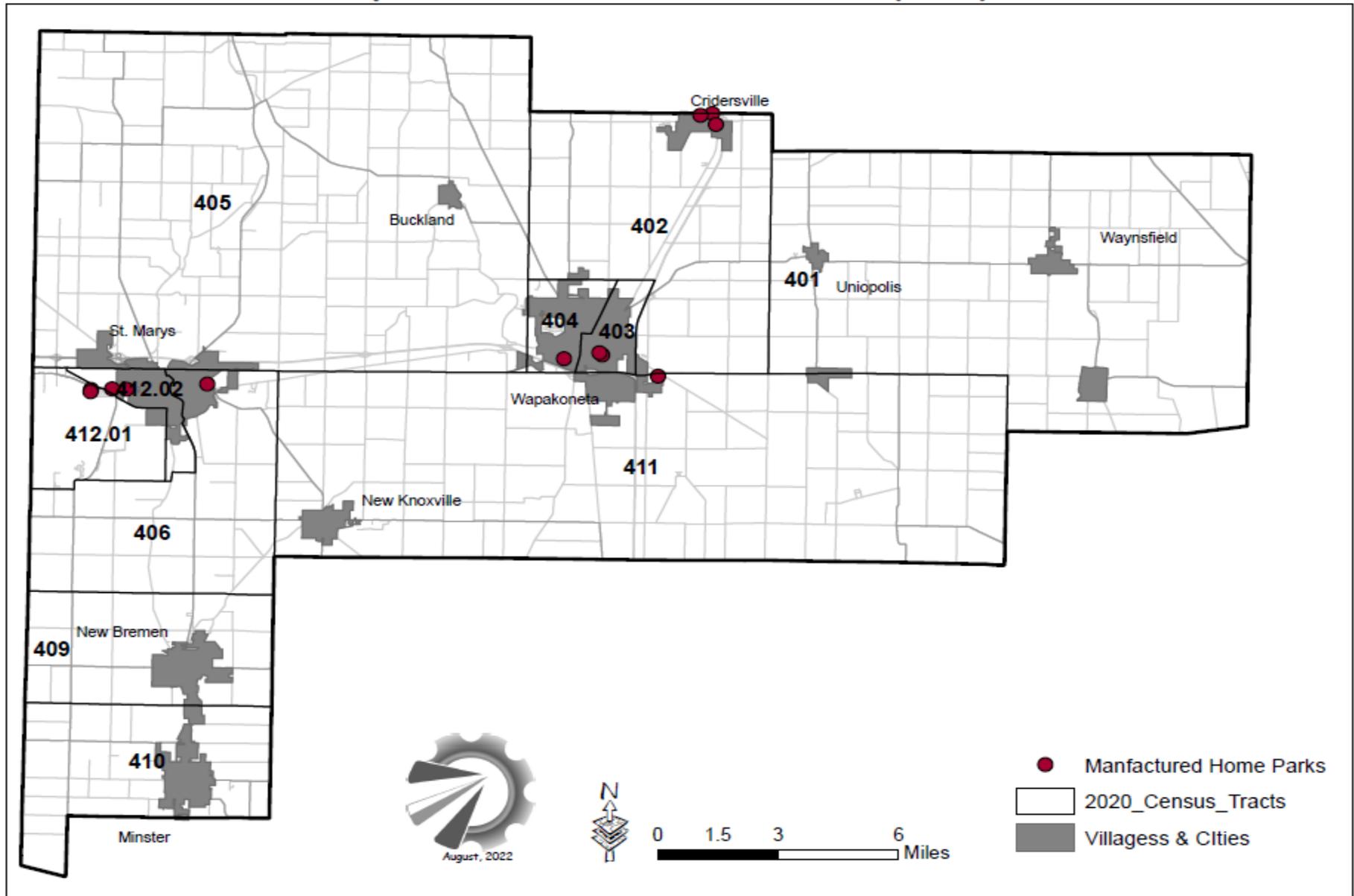
Political Subdivision	Park	Units	Ares	Units per Acre
Cridersville	Rosewood East	34	3.7	9.2
	Cridersville Trailer Park	26	3.3	7.8
	Rosewood West	30	3.2	9.3
	Grand Lake Village (Barlage Trailer Park	10	0.8	12.2
St Mary's	Columbia Estates (Square)	36	4.4	8.2
	Parker Shady Acres	82	9.8	8.4
	Villanova Trailer Park	15	1.1	13.6
	Paradise Trailer Court	27	6.9	3.9
Wapakoneta	Colonial Estates	132	14.8	8.9
	Four Seasons MHP	144	21.1	6.8
	Royal Crest MHP	25	3.3	7.7
	Lakeside Estates MHP	35	10.7	3.3
Auglaize County		596	83.0	7.2
Ohio Department of Commerce				

3.3 Group Quarters

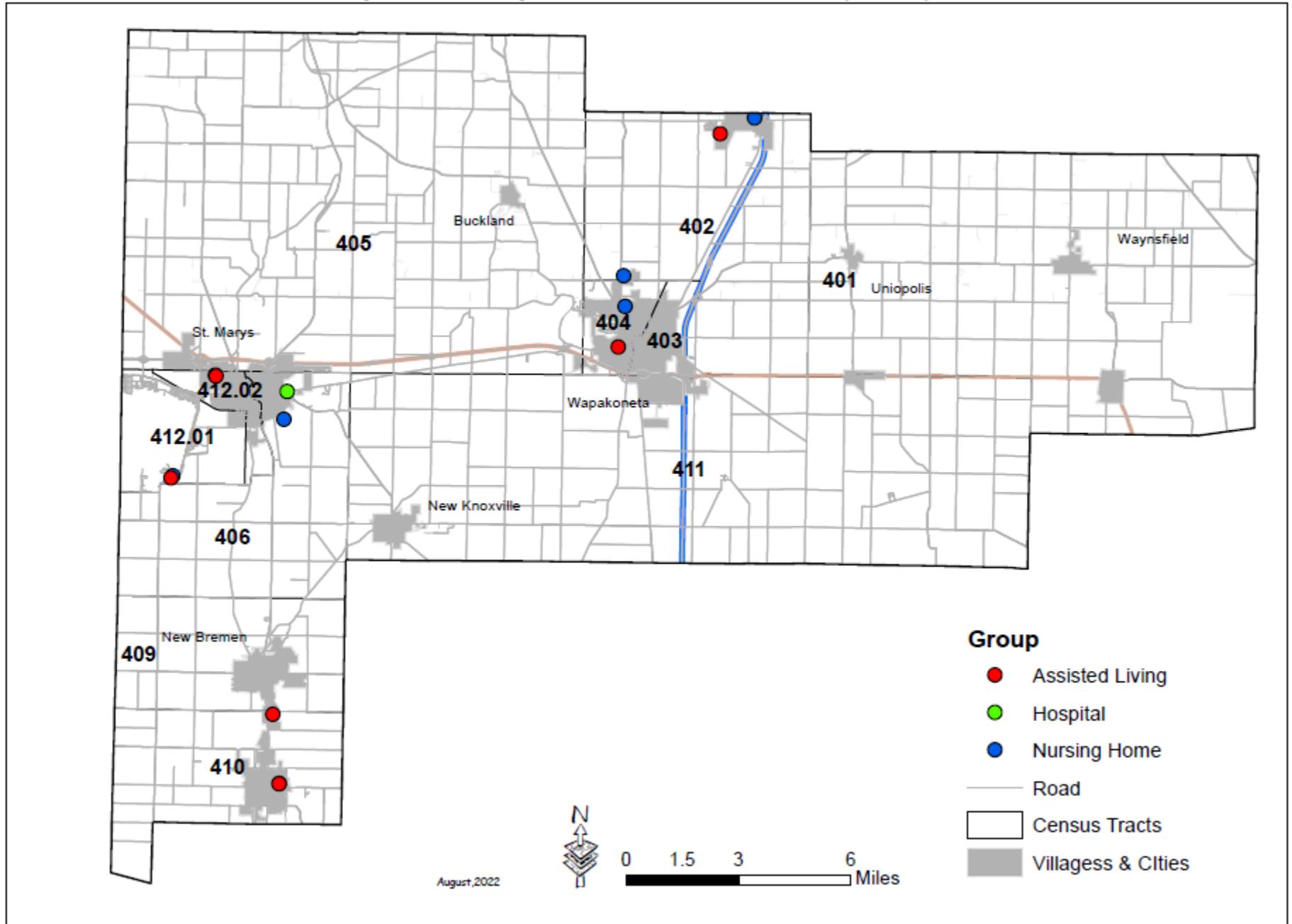
The Census Bureau identifies two general types of group quarters: institutional (e.g., nursing homes, hospital wards, hospices and prisons) and non-institutional (e.g., college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, shelters, missions, etc.). Many group quarters house persons with disabilities – both physical and cognitive as well as people with severe mental illnesses. Group quarters should be equally distributed so that persons with disabilities are not segregated into certain areas within the community. However, persons occupying group quarters often require services that are most readily available in an urban/suburban setting. Data I Table 3-11 reveals that in 2020, the U. S Census identified 481 individuals residing in Group Quarters in Auglaize County. Map 3-6 depicts the distribution of group quarters across the study area. Data I Table 3-11 reveals that in 2020, the U. S Census identified 481 individuals residing in Group Quarters in Auglaize County. Map 3-6 depicts the distribution of group quarters across the study area.

Table 3-11		
GROUP QUARTER POPULATION IN AUGLAIZE COUNTY (2020)		
Type of Group Quarter		Population
Institutionalized	Correctional Facility	36
	Nursing Home	433
	Other Institutions	0
Non-Institutionalized	College Dormitory	0
	Other Non-Institutionalized	12
Auglaize County		481
P5 2020 Census		

Map 3-5 Manufactured Home Parks (2020)



Map 3-6 Group Quarters Locations (2020)



3.4 Housing Rehabilitation Needs

Data that identifies the condition of housing or the extent to which housing rehabilitation needs exist do not exist at the County or political subdivision level of analysis. The lack of a countywide building code and the absence of any specific conditional assessment in the appraisal and re-appraisal process short of demolitions, prevent any such systematic assessment. However, for purposes of this report proxy indicators have been considered in establishing rehabilitation needs of the existing housing stock.

3.4.1 Essential Amenities

To provide additional insights into the condition and need for improved housing conditions, the extent of absent housing amenities is presented. The total number of units lacking complete kitchen facilities in Auglaize County in 2020 totaled 243 units. The total number of units lacking complete plumbing facilities in 2020 totaled 106 units. Table 3-12 indicates the number of units lacking kitchen and plumbing facilities by political subdivision coupled with the number of those units built prior to 1940 which are presumed to need extensive rehabilitation as well as the number of vacant units to summarize the extent of rehabilitation needs in Auglaize County.

TABLE 3-12				
HOUSING STOCK PRESUMED TO NEED REHABILITATION (2020)				
Political Subdivision	Housing Units Built Pre-1940	Lack of Complete Plumbing Facilities	Lack of Complete Kitchen Facilities	Vacant Units
Auglaize County	5,234	106	243	1,020
Clay Twp	159	0	8.00	81
Duchouquet Twp	140	0	0.00	10
German Twp	170	0	0.00	0
Goshen Twp	59	0	0.00	25
Jackson Twp	63	0	0.00	29
Logan Twp	44	0	0.00	0
Moulton Twp	70	0	0.00	0
Noble Twp	92	0	0	0
Pusheta Twp	108	0	0.00	0
St. Marys Twp	335	0	0	108
Salem Twp	74	0	0	11
Union Twp	326	26	26	69
Washington Twp	167	0	0	24
Wayne Twp	89	0	0	37
Buckland	66	0	0	10
Cridersville	129	0	2	80
Minster	233	5	5	60
New Bremen	415	0	5	94
New Knoxville	128	0	6	28
St. Marys	1,010	0	13	169
Wapakoneta	1,281	75	176	141
Waynesfield	102	0	2	44
Data Source: DP04 ACS				

3.4.2 Lead-Based Paint

Lead-based paint was used in area housing until 1978. When chips of this paint are exposed, they may be ingested, or ground into dust which may be ingested or inhaled. HUD (US Dept. of Housing & Urban Development) estimates that 87 percent of pre-1940 housing units have lead-based

Given the age of the housing stock, vacancy rates and occupancy status, there may be exposure to lead hazard in some 2,511 units.

paint, 69 percent of those units built between 1940 and 1959 have lead-based paint and 25 percent of housing built from 1960 to 1979 have lead-based paint. Given the age of the housing stock it would suggest that approximately 8,000

housing units in Auglaize County still contain lead-based paint. An estimate of the number of units with lead-based paint in Auglaize County is provided by political subdivision in Table 3-13 (7,961 units). Of concern, the potential of lead paint exposure reflects 40 percent of all the housing stock in Auglaize County.

TABLE 3-13 PRESENCE OF LEAD BASED PAINT BY YEAR OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION (2020)							
Political Subdivision	Pre-1940		1940 to 1959		1960 to 1979		Total Units w/ Lead Paint Exposure
	Built	Lead Paint Exposure	Built	Lead Paint Exposure	Built	Lead Paint Exposure	
Auglaize County	5,234	4,554	3,133	2,162	4,981	1,245	7,961
Clay Twp	159	138	31	21	25	6	166
Duchouquet Twp	140	122	95	66	502	126	313
German Twp	170	148	49	34	53	13	195
Goshen Twp	59	51	18	12	63	16	80
Jackson Twp	63	55	14	10	52	13	77
Logan Twp	44	38	27	19	33	8	65
Moulton Twp	70	61	133	92	160	40	193
Noble Twp	92	80	29	20	69	17	117
Pusheta Twp	108	94	42	29	96	24	147
St. Marys Twp	335	291	225	155	295	74	520
Salem Twp	74	64	11	8	45	11	83
Union Twp	326	284	30	21	202	51	355
Washington Twp	141	123	47	32	99	25	180
Wayne Twp	89	77	2	1	98	25	103
Buckland	66	57	25	17	9	2	77
Cridersville	129	112	202	139	334	84	335
Minster	233	203	224	155	205	51	409
New Bremen	415	361	229	158	168	42	561
New Knoxville	128	111	142	98	36	9	218
St. Marys	1,010	879	891	615	963	241	1,734
Wapakoneta	1,281	1,114	615	424	1,406	352	1,890
Waynesfield	102	89	52	36	68	17	142

Estimates from HUD based on national surveys suggest that only a percentage of these approximately 8,000 units actually pose a lead hazard and are in need of lead abatement. HUD suggests that of those units built before 1940, 44.0 percent pose a hazard, with those built between 1940 and 1959 identified at a somewhat lesser rate at 18.0 percent of units, while the hazard of those built after 1960 thru 1979 is established at just 9.5 percent. Table 3-14 identifies the extent of a lead hazard in housing units by political subdivision by year of construction. (2,511 units)

TABLE 3-14								
ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO LEAD HAZARD BY YEAR OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION (2020)								
Political Subdivision	Pre-1940		1940 to 1959		1960 to 1979		Total Pre-1940 to 1979	
	Lead Paint Exposure	Hazard	Lead Paint Exposure	Hazard	Lead Paint Exposure	Hazard	Lead Paint Exposure	Hazard
Auglaize County	4,554	2,004	2,162	389	1,245	118	7,961	2,511
Clay Twp	138	61	21	4	6	1	166	65
Duchouquet Twp	122	54	66	12	126	12	313	77
German Twp	148	65	34	6	13	1	195	72
Goshen Twp	51	23	12	2	16	1	80	26
Jackson Twp	55	24	10	2	13	1	77	27
Logan Twp	38	17	19	3	8	1	65	21
Moulton Twp	61	27	92	17	40	4	193	47
Noble Twp	80	35	20	4	17	2	117	40
Pusheta Twp	94	41	29	5	24	2	147	49
St. Marys Twp	291	128	155	28	74	7	520	163
Salem Twp	64	28	8	1	11	1	83	31
Union Twp	284	125	21	4	51	5	355	133
Washington Twp	123	54	32	6	25	2	180	62
Wayne Twp	77	34	1	0	25	2	103	37
Buckland	57	25	17	3	2	0	77	29
Cridersville	112	49	139	25	84	8	335	82
Minster	203	89	155	28	51	5	409	122
New Bremen	361	159	158	28	42	4	561	191
New Knoxville	111	49	98	18	9	1	218	67
St. Marys	879	387	615	111	241	23	1,734	520
Wapakoneta	1,114	490	424	76	352	33	1,890	600
Waynesfield	89	39	36	6	17	2	142	47

HUD estimates suggest that low to moderate income (LMI) households occupy 23.9 percent of dwellings with lead hazards. The exposure to the Auglaize County population of LMI households reflects some 1,530-owner occupied and 920 renter occupied units. Table 3-15 reveals the lead hazard exposure to the LMI population in occupied housing units.

TABLE 3-15								
ESTIMATED LEAD HAZARD AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS IN AUGLAIZE COUNTY (2020)								
Year Built	Tenure	Total Occupied Units	PCT w/ Lead Paint	Number w/ Lead Paint	PCT w/ Hazard	Number w/ Hazard	PCT Units Occupied by LMI	LMI Units w/ Lead Hazard Exposure
Pre-1940	Owner	3,556	87.00%	3,094	44.00%	1,361	23.90%	325
	Renter	1,237	87.00%	1,076	44.00%	474	23.90%	113
1940 to 1959	Owner	2,481	69.00%	1,712	18.00%	308	23.90%	74
	Renter	582	69.00%	402	18.00%	72	23.90%	17
1960 to 1979	Owner	3,435	25.00%	859	9.50%	82	23.90%	19
	Renter	1,350	25.00%	338	9.50%	32	23.90%	8
Pre-1940 to 1979	Owner	9,472	59.80%	5,664	30.91%	1,751	23.90%	418
	Renter	3,169	57.28%	1,815	31.83%	578	23.90%	138
	Total	12,641	59.17%	7,480	31.14%	2,329	23.90%	557

In order to address and minimize the potential negative impact of lead to human health the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) and the Auglaize County Health Department (ACHD) commonly monitor and test school age children for lead poisoning. The ACHD also provides education to at-risk children. In 2020, 212 children under the age of 6 years were tested for elevated lead levels in their blood reflecting a sample of approximately 7.5 percent of all children under 6 years. The Center for Disease Control (CDC) and the Auglaize County Health Department (ACHD) confirmed 4 cases of elevated blood levels for lead (>5ug/dL).

3.5 Affordable Housing

Data in Section II identified the character and complexity of the local population, examining the community's demographics including household size, age, income and disability status in order to develop the background necessary to understand the community's housing needs. Earlier in this section, data was presented that establishes the parameters of the current housing stock in Auglaize County. However, the nature and scope of affordable housing remains to be addressed. The local demand for safe, appropriate and affordable housing is the focus of the remaining subsection. The extent to which affordable housing exists in a community can be assessed based on a number of factors. Census data allows us to examine housing affordability on a number of different measures, included within such baseline housing parameters as overcrowding, rental rates and ownership costs.

3.5.1 Overcrowding

Census data identifying the number of occupants per room is considered another measure of poverty that provides insights into housing affordability, for as the number of occupants rise over the threshold of 1.0 person per room, overcrowding is thought to be experienced. This measure helps identify the relationship between housing costs, size of units and size of household. Table 3-16 identifies the extent of overcrowding by degree and political subdivision for renter occupied units while Table 3-17 identifies the degree of overcrowding in owner occupied units by political subdivision.

Data suggests that in 2020, overcrowding was experienced in 217 rental units in Auglaize County representing 1.6 percent of the 13,652 occupied rental units. Almost 80 percent or 119 of the rental units experiencing overcrowding were found within the City of Wapakoneta. However, as so many rental units are located within the City (7,730), this represents only a small proportion as overcrowding was experienced in only 1.5 percent of all Wapakoneta's rental units. Data from the 2020 ACS suggests that less than 1 percent of owner-occupied units were found to be experiencing overcrowding in the County as a whole.

**TABLE 3-16
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM IN RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS (2020)**

Political Subdivision	Renter Occupied Units	1.00 or Less	PCT	1.01 to 1.50	PCT	1.51 or More	PCT	Over-crowded Units (>1.00)
Auglaize County	4,587	4,476	97.58%	99	2.16%	12	0.26%	2.42%
Clay Twp	43	43	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Duchouquet Twp	143	143	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
German Twp	6	6	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Goshen Twp	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Jackson Twp	40	31	77.50%	9	22.50%	0	0.00%	22.50%
Logan Twp	11	11	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Moulton Twp	74	55	74.32%	19	25.68%	0	0.00%	25.68%
Noble Twp	4	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Pusheta Twp	58	58	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
St. Marys Twp	314	314	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Salem Twp	33	33	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Union Twp	80	80	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Washington Twp	28	28	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Wayne Twp	118	118	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Buckland	47	47	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Cridersville	273	270	98.90%	3	1.10%	0	0.00%	1.10%
Minster	149	144	96.64%	0	0.00%	5	3.36%	3.36%
New Bremen	216	216	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
New Knoxville	146	139	95.21%	7	4.79%	0	0.00%	4.79%
St. Marys	951	915	96.21%	36	3.79%	0	0.00%	3.79%
Wapakoneta	1,786	1763	98.71%	23	1.29%	0	0.00%	1.29%
Waynesfield	67	58	86.57%	2	2.99%	7	10.45%	13.43%
Census B25014 ACS 2020								

**TABLE 3-17
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM IN OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS (2020)**

Political Subdivision	Owner Occupied Units	1.00 or Less	PCT	1.01 to 1.50	PCT	1.51 or More	PCT	Over-crowded Units (> 1.00)
Auglaize County	14,413	14275	99.04%	119	0.83%	19	0.13%	0.96%
Clay Twp	216	216	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Duchouquet Twp	1,025	1011	98.63%	14	1.37%	0	0.00%	1.37%
German Twp	330	330	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Goshen Twp	235	235	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Jackson Twp	244	244	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Logan Twp	306	288	94.12%	18	5.88%	0	0.00%	5.88%
Moulton Twp	675	651	96.44%	24	3.56%	0	0.00%	3.56%
Noble Twp	738	738	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Pusheta Twp	479	479	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
St. Marys Twp	793	785	98.99%	8	1.01%	0	0.00%	1.01%
Salem Twp	196	196	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Union Twp	699	686	98.14%	9	1.29%	4	0.57%	1.86%
Washington Twp	329	329	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Wayne Twp	199	193	96.98%	6	3.02%	0	0.00%	3.02%
Buckland	67	67	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Cridersville	560	543	96.96%	17	3.04%	0	0.00%	3.04%
Minster	862	857	99.42%	5	0.58%	0	0.00%	0.58%
New Bremen	949	949	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
New Knoxville	266	266	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
St. Marys	2,458	2443	99.39%	0	0.00%	15	0.61%	0.61%
Wapakoneta	2,586	2568	99.30%	18	0.70%	0	0.00%	0.70%
Waynesfield	201	201	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%

Census B25014 ACS 2020

3.5.2 Housing Costs

The extent to which affordable housing can be secured in a community can be assessed based on the relationship between income and housing costs. Housing costs must therefore reflect mortgage payments or rental payments plus related costs including taxes, insurance, fees and utilities. Mortgage payments tend to reflect the value of owner-occupied units while rent tends to reflect the utility value of the unit as it varies by size, character, location and condition. Table 3-8 reveals the median value of owner-occupied units and the increased valuation experienced between 2010 and 2020 political subdivision. Table 3-18 reveals median rent by political subdivision and the percent change over the same 10-year period by political subdivision. The change in gross rent over this time period varied greatly throughout the political subdivisions. Auglaize Township saw its median gross rent increase by 18.5 percent.

MEDIAN GROSS RENT (2010-2020)				
Political Subdivision	Median Gross Rent 2010	Median Gross Rent 2020	Change	PCT Change
Auglaize County	\$639	\$757	\$118	18.47%
Clay Twp	-	\$923	N/A	N/A
Duchouquet Twp	\$625	\$722	\$97	15.52%
German Twp	\$540	\$628	\$88	16.30%
Goshen Twp	-	-	N/A	N/A
Jackson Twp	\$638	\$725	\$87	13.64%
Logan Twp	\$493	\$989	\$496	100.61%
Moulton Twp	\$498	-	N/A	N/A
Noble Twp	\$664	-	N/A	N/A
Pusheta Twp	\$836	-	N/A	N/A
St. Marys Twp	\$684	\$810	\$126	18.42%
Salem Twp	\$533	\$868	\$335	62.85%
Union Twp	\$1,022	\$590	-\$432	-42.27%
Washington Twp	\$691	\$783	\$92	13.31%
Wayne Twp	\$802	\$558	-\$244	-30.42%
Buckland	\$500	\$928	\$428	85.60%
Cridersville	\$813	\$850	\$37	4.55%
Minster	\$644	\$757	\$113	17.55%
New Bremen	\$549	\$630	\$81	14.75%
New Knoxville	\$670	\$780	\$110	16.42%
St. Marys	\$663	\$774	\$111	16.74%
Wapakoneta	\$623	\$702	\$79	12.68%
Waynesfield	\$841	\$813	-\$28	-3.33%
Census B25064 ACS 2020				

To examine affordability, the census looks at housing related costs including rent/mortgage, utilities, taxes, etc., and defines a housing burden when housing costs are greater than 30 percent of household income. The Census also differentiates such costs based on owner occupied and renter occupied. Table 3-19 reveals that the proportion of renters paying in excess of 30 percent of their household income increased by 8 percent between 2010 and 2020. As of 2020, 34 percent of all renter occupied housing units were costing more than 30 percent of said household's income. The same burden is also seen in owner occupied households as 13 percent of these households are spending more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs. The trend, however, for owner occupied households is declining as 30 percent less owner-occupied households faced this burden in 2020 than in 2010.

When reviewing the issue of affordability however, the obvious question is how much is too much and how much can you afford to pay? HUD and most state housing departments consider annual housing costs to be "affordable" if they do not exceed 30 percent of a family's annual income (including utility payments). Geographic variations do exist and where you select to live has implications on housing costs (rent/mortgages) as costs are a product of the area's economy. In addition to the place (political subdivision, rural/urban), the unit type selected (apartment, house, etc.), the condition, amenities, and proximity to employment can all influence the housing costs for a given property.

**TABLE 3-19
OWNER/RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT COSTS GREATER THAN 30% OF INCOME (2010-2019)**

Political Subdivision	> 30% Owner Occupied Units				> 30% Renter Occupied Units			
	Units 2010	Units 2019	Change	PCT Change	Units 2010	Units 2019	Change	PCT Change
Auglaize County	2685	1,895	-790	-29.4%	1445	1,559	114	7.9%
Clay Twp	44	16	-28	-63.5%	0	0	0	N/A
Duchouquet Twp	191	178	-13	-6.7%	27	43	16	57.4%
German Twp	50	63	13	24.9%	20	0	-20	-100.0%
Goshen Twp	37	41	4	10.8%	0	0	0	N/A
Jackson Twp	54	23	-31	-57.7%	10	0	-10	-100.0%
Logan Twp	55	39	-16	-29.3%	25	0	-25	-100.0%
Moulton Twp	118	98	-20	-17.2%	18	12	-6	-33.3%
Noble Twp	131	127	-4	-3.0%	0	0	0	N/A
Pusheta Twp	93	44	-49	-52.6%	10	12	2	20.2%
St. Marys Twp	24	49	25	108.5%	140	135	-5	-3.7%
Salem Twp	44	10	-34	-77.2%	9	11	2	22.1%
Union Twp	125	78	-47	-37.5%	14	5	-9	-64.2%
Washington Twp	119	58	-61	-51.3%	64	6	-58	-90.6%
Wayne Twp	34	62	28	81.7%	15	5	-10	-66.8%
Buckland	7	13	6	86.5%	5	9	4	81.2%
Cridersville	106	53	-53	-49.8%	100	180	80	79.7%
Minster	101	48	-53	-52.3%	37	55	18	48.9%
New Bremen	148	66	-82	-55.4%	84	80	-4	-4.6%
New Knoxville	16	24	8	49.8%	0	69	69	N/A
St. Marys	627	368	-259	-41.3%	454	432	-22	-4.9%
Wapakoneta	517	400	-117	-22.6%	373	460	87	23.2%
Waynesfield	46	37	-9	-19.5%	39	45	6	15.4%
Census S2503 ACS								

Using ACS 2020 5-year estimates, Tables 3-20 and 3-21 identify the available housing stock for low to moderate income households by quantifying the units available at less than 30 percent of the median income by tenure and political subdivision. The National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) annually releases “*Out of Reach*” to identify across the 50 states the “Housing Wage” or wage one must earn in order to afford a modest rental home by state.¹ Its latest report identifies the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment in Auglaize County, Ohio at \$815. In order to afford this level of rent (and utilities) – without paying more than 30% of income on housing – a household must earn \$29,520 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into a “housing wage” of \$14.19 per hour. However, in Ohio the minimum wage is \$9.30 per hour. In order to afford the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment, a minimum wage earner must work 64 hours per week, 52 weeks per year. Or a household must include 1 minimum wage earners working 40 hours per week year-round in order to make the two-bedroom FMR affordable.

TABLE 3-20				
AVAILABLE OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING STOCK AT ≤ 30% OF MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (2019)				
Political Subdivision	Units	30% Median	Unit Costs ≤ 30%	PCT Units Available
Auglaize County	14,304	\$22,808	12,325	86.16%
Clay Twp	202	\$22,211	186	92.08%
Duchouquet Twp	1,025	\$19,469	847	82.63%
German Twp	241	\$27,342	178	73.86%
Goshen Twp	199	\$31,652	158	79.40%
Jackson Twp	263	\$29,172	240	91.25%
Logan Twp	332	\$22,859	293	88.25%
Moulton Twp	610	\$24,221	503	82.46%
Noble Twp	683	\$25,163	556	81.41%
Pusheta Twp	489	\$24,854	437	89.37%
St. Marys Twp	824	\$22,863	775	94.05%
Salem Twp	153	\$23,213	143	93.46%
Union Twp	727	\$21,812	649	89.27%
Washington Twp	341	\$24,131	281	82.40%
Wayne Twp	241	\$15,583	168	69.71%
Buckland	80	\$15,477	67	83.75%
Cridersville	532	\$18,781	466	87.59%
Minster	893	\$28,631	845	94.62%
New Bremen	1040	\$30,522	964	92.69%
New Knoxville	270	\$22,500	246	91.11%
St. Marys	2,261	\$21,506	1,880	83.15%
Wapakoneta	2,705	\$18,999	2,289	84.62%
Waynesfield	193	\$16,781	154	79.79%
Census S2503 ACS 2019				

¹ <http://nlihc.org/oor>

TABLE 3-21				
AVAILABLE RENTAL HOUSING STOCK AT ≤ 30% OF MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (2019)				
Political Subdivision	Units	30% Median Monthly	Unit Costs ≤ 30%	PCT Units Available
Auglaize County	4,584	\$10,830	2,562	55.89%
Clay Twp	33	\$21,038	33	100.00%
Duchouquet Twp	146	\$10,536	76	52.05%
German Twp	3	\$10,247	0	0.00%
Goshen Twp	0	NA	0	NA
Jackson Twp	44	\$14,963	28	63.64%
Logan Twp	37	\$26,292	37	100.00%
Moulton Twp	127	\$10,366	42	33.07%
Noble Twp	0	NA	0	NA
Pusheta Twp	62	NA	20	32.26%
St. Marys Twp	252	\$10,479	93	36.90%
Salem Twp	32	\$8,667	21	65.63%
Union Twp	91	\$12,085	55	60.44%
Washington Twp	45	\$12,352	36	80.00%
Wayne Twp	31	\$7,875	10	32.26%
Buckland	46	\$16,875	36	78.26%
Cridersville	342	\$8,885	154	45.03%
Minster	179	\$13,238	105	58.66%
New Bremen	262	\$10,444	167	63.74%
New Knoxville	144	\$11,438	72	50.00%
St. Marys	1,086	\$10,784	628	57.83%
Wapakoneta	1,537	\$11,046	927	60.31%
Waynesfield	85	\$9,563	31	36.47%
Census S2503 ACS 2019				

3.5.3 Utility Costs & Affordability

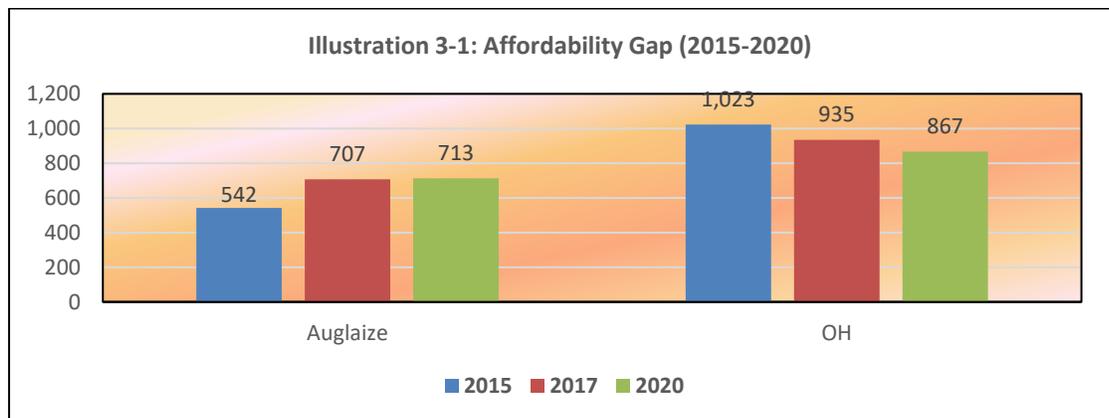
The “energy burden” of utility bills was examined by the Economic Opportunity Study in conjunction with Oak Ridge National Laboratories to assess the impact on discretionary spending and on household well-being.² The report suggested that heating and cooling together make up 50-60 percent of annual low-income consumer bills. The energy burden was determined to be the percent of annual income a household would spend to buy utilities and all other residential fuels. The report summary suggests numerous tools other than direct payment assistance can contribute to relieving energy burden the most efficient of which were: home energy efficiency investments, increased household income, and a lowering of energy prices. The "home energy affordability gap" was examined by state and county, estimating residential energy prices and home energy bills predicated upon:

The 2020 Home Energy Assistance Gap Ranking revealed an average gap of \$867 for Ohio low-income households.

- Energy use intensities (by fuel)
- Tenure of household (by tenure)
- Housing unit size (by tenure)
- Household size (by tenure)
- Heating fuel mix (by tenure)
- Heating Degree Days and Cooling Degree Days

Home energy bills reflected all home energy end uses, including heating, cooling, lighting, electric appliances and hot water. Calculation of home energy bills also reflected main stream home heating fuels including natural gas, electricity, propane (LPG) and fuel oil. It also detailed the extent to which federal/state energy assistance programs are inadequate and the amount which low-income energy bills exceeded “affordable” energy bills capped at 6% of gross income.

The annual update to this study revealed an average gap in Auglaize County energy affordability of \$713 in 2020.³ For comparison purposes the gap in 2015 was 542 and \$707 in 2017. Illustration 3-1 shows the affordability gap from 2015 to 2020 for both Auglaize County and Ohio.



² Economic Opportunity Studies, The Burden of FY 2008 Residential Energy Bills on Low-Income Consumers, March 2008.

³ http://www.homeenergyaffordabilitygap.com/03a_affordabilityData.html

3.5.4 Homelessness

Auglaize County has 1 emergency shelter. The shelter has enough beds to serve 110 individuals at one time. The shelters do what they can to meet the needs, but most of the time the shelters still have waiting list. Auglaize County also has two agencies that have transitional housing and can serve up to 48 individuals as well as agencies that will pay the rent for someone to keep them from becoming homeless if that person/family can be sustainable in the future.

Auglaize County Emergency Management Agency has formed a coalition of Auglaize County-based agencies focused on assisting the homeless called Candle of Hope.

This coalition unites several Auglaize County agencies that already have resources to assist homelessness in an attempt to make a bigger impact by navigating needs such as food, clothing, and rent. . So far 13 organizations are partners, including Agape, Western Ohio Community Action Partnership, the Resource and Opportunity Center, among others.

The ACEMA website hosts a dashboard which summarizes the statistics of the current homeless population within Auglaize County. Currently There are 35 adult males and 28 adult females classified as homeless. The agency continues its efforts in keeping a count of the homeless population through checking parks, walking paths, and areas near public buildings, and people can also offer anonymous tips about those who are homeless on auglaizeema.org. With an accurate count, more funding would become available to help.

**SUMMARY TABLE 3-1
COMMUNITY HOUSING STOCK
AUGLAIZE COUNTY - CENSUS TRACTS**

Census Tract	Housing Units	PCT Owner Occupied	PCT Vacant	PCT Mobile Homes	PCT Built Before 1940	Median Value	2020 Home Sales	Avg. Sale Price	PCT Fair Quality Housing	Median Rooms	PCT Pop in Group Quarters	PCT Housing Units w/ Lead Hazard	Owner-Occupied Units - Housing Costs < 30% Inc	Renter-Occupied Units - Housing Costs < 30% Inc
401	1,528	77.9%	6.2%	13.8%	37.7%	\$117,800	53	\$103,287	55%	6.5	0.00%	474	12.3%	14.3%
402	1,871	77.8%	6.3%	4.6%	14.4%	\$150,900	93	\$131,740	73%	5.8	3.91%	580	13.4%	47.2%
403	1,592	77.4%	6.7%	10.3%	38.0%	\$97,700	77	\$101,572	74%	5.5	0.00%	494	9.7%	26.0%
404	3,037	79.4%	4.4%	5.1%	22.3%	\$128,900	147	\$138,010	84%	5.6	2.18%	941	17.8%	30.5%
405	2,081	78.6%	5.3%	0.4%	16.6%	\$190,900	93	\$163,630	76%	6.5	0.00%	645	15.3%	20.2%
406	1,565	77.2%	7.0%	2.0%	39.0%	\$122,900	70	\$121,579	53%	6.2	1.52%	485	10.5%	28.8%
409	1,542	78.7%	5.1%	0.0%	37.9%	\$164,700	67	\$206,279	90%	6.9	0.00%	478	8.9%	15.4%
410	1,490	79.7%	4.0%	0.0%	19.9%	\$211,200	90	\$382,944	92%	6.9	2.24%	462	7.9%	19.0%
411	1,669	77.9%	6.1%	4.5%	32.1%	\$164,800	63	\$168,859	69%	6.4	0.00%	517	34.4%	34.9%
412.01	1,132	68.3%	17.8%	0.7%	9.6%	\$141,900	106	\$136,335	71%	5.6	2.38%	351	12.5%	54.5%
412.02	2,366	77.5%	6.7%	2.8%	26.4%	\$121,200	122	\$127,231	83%	5.9	0.74%	733	15.8%	32.6%

SECTION 4 LOCAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Early in the election cycle of each presidential nomination since 1976 there have been broad discussions regarding the future of the nation's educational system and educational funding at the national and state levels. Most of the hot policy issues swing back and forth from liberal to conservative views and are recycled by the candidates on a regular basis. Consider President Jimmy Carter's (1977-1981) work to create the Department of Education (1979); or, President Ronald Reagan (1981-1989) who tried to abolish the Department of Education and return schools to local & state control; President George H. W. Bush, Sr. (1989-1993) promoted the testing of all students in 4th, 8th and 12th grades in his State of the Union Address in 1990; President Bill Clinton (1993-2001) campaigned on the adoption of school uniforms and promised to require teacher testing; President George W. Bush (2001-2009) signed the No Child Left behind Act in 2002; and, President Barack Obama (2009-2017) who signed the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA/2015) also advocated for Universal Pre-K and eliminating tuition at community colleges in his State of the Union Addresses in 2016 and 2015 respectively.

4.1 Local Education Policy Impact

Federal education policies have direct and indirect impacts at the state and local levels. The loss of federal funding, reimbursement rates, the availability of grants & loans, changes in testing requirements, reporting criteria, or graduation requirements all have implications for the students, families, teachers and tax payer. Every day discussions are taking place at the federal, state and local levels with more regularity as the cost, controls and content of our public educational system are called into question.

Ohio Governor Mike DeWine has advocated; modernizing technology in Ohio schools; reducing required testing and promoting more learning by reducing standardized testing; introducing modern technologies and more funding for vocational career and technical schools; creating public college tuition guarantees for each entering class so students will never pay more than they did their freshman year; developing wrap-around programming for Ohio students, and, support an overhaul of the child care system.^{7,8,9} At issue, however, is whether the Ohio General Assembly can do what Ohio's Supreme Court ordered done two decades ago: reform - not tweak - public school funding.^{10,11}

Current Concerns

- *Parents and college students struggling with student loans and the loss of Pell Grants are challenging on-time graduation rates and college affordability.*
- *High school curriculum for those not planning to attend college is not preparing students for the workplace of the 21st century.*
- *Development standards, kindergarten entry assessments of school readiness and systems to promote school readiness remain priorities of educators.*

⁷ <https://www.cleveland.com/news/2019/03/gov-dewines-wraparound-services-funding-could-be-boost-to-cleveland-other-school-districts.html>

⁸ <http://education.ohio.gov/Media/Ed-Connection/April-1-2019/Ohio-Gov-Mike-DeWine-releases-RecoveryOhio-Adviso>

⁹ <https://www.daytondailynews.com/news/state--regional-govt--politics/ohio-governor-race-dewine-says-wants-make-these-changes-ohio-early-childhood-programs/j4SIMBMV39RvyXbfbVUDnL/>

¹⁰ <https://web.archive.org/web/20080507133032/http://www.rightforohio.com/derolph.php>

¹¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DeRolph_v._State

A bi-partisan bill introduced by Senators Bob Cupp (R-Lima) and John Patterson (D-Jefferson), was approved in the summer of 2021. The 'Fair School Plan,' helps determine the best teacher-student ratio, provides technology devices for each student, provides \$422 per student living in poverty in state funding to local schools, increase funds for special education students, and provide funding for high quality preschool for all economically disadvantaged 4-year-olds.

Should the General Assembly and the Governor coalesce around a shared vision for child care the: eligibility level for publicly funded early childhood programs for working families would rise from 130 percent of the federal poverty level to 150 percent of the federal poverty level; number of families serviced thru home-visits would triple; public schools would be required to implement a prevention-based program to combat the current drug epidemic; and public schools would have access to mental health professionals.

Perhaps nothing is more controversial or is as important to parents as the education of their children. And nothing is more important to raising a child's future earnings and quality of life than an education. Luckily, Auglaize County is the home of a good many quality schools and institutions that can help minimize the adverse impacts of poverty.

4.2 Post-Secondary Institutional Opportunities

There are several post-secondary institutions within 50 miles of The city of Wapakoneta; the County Seat of Auglaize County. In addition to those within Auglaize County: Bluffton University, the University of Northwestern Ohio, the Ohio State University Lima and Rhodes State College, and Ohio Northern University, there is Findlay University in Hancock County and The Wright State Lake Campus in Mercer County. These campuses coupled with the on-line degree programs that exist at a plethora of accredited institutions suggest that proximity to post-secondary education should not be an obstacle to attaining a college degree for Auglaize County residents.

However, college affordability still remains a crisis in Higher Education. Since 2010, Public and Private Tuition fees have increased by 15 and 13 percent respectively. A report from Sallie Mae revealed that fewer families are saving for college and those that are saving are saving less. The Sallie Mae report indicated that tax policies developed for families to save for future college expenses largely benefit upper income families. Not only do lower-income families get less help to save, but rules in public benefits programs can actually penalize families who do. Asset limits restrict the amount of money a household can have and be eligible to participate. The increased costs associated with a college education continue to rise even as a family's ability to pay decline resulting in a major gap in the traditional forms of financial aid for post-secondary education. And unfortunately, this translates to a perception that college is inaccessible in the minds of parents/students who have the most to gain from that credential.¹²

The increased costs associated with a college education continue to rise even as a family's ability to pay decline resulting in a major gap in the traditional forms of financial aid for post-secondary education.

Department of Education study found only 60% of all students who enroll in a 4-year university will have obtained a bachelor's degree within 6 years.

Moreover, there are questions of accountability with various researchers suggesting that college graduation rates are unsatisfactory and costs are too high. In a recent study the U.S. Department of Education noted that only about 60 percent of all students who enroll in a 4-year university will have obtained

¹² https://www.salliemae.com/assets/core/how-America-Saves/HowAmericaSaves_Report2013.pdf

a bachelor's degree within 6 years. Graduation rates are even lower at 2-year colleges with just 38 percent of students having obtained a certificate or associate's degree in 3 years.¹³

In order to provide insights as to local post-secondary school programming, baseline data for each of the public and private institutions within an approximate 30-minute drive time from Auglaize County, was obtained from the New American Foundation Federal Education Budget Project. Data relative to costs, federal financing, demographics, outcomes and financial aid outcomes are identified from the data source. Information relative to the institution's academic courses is also provided to provide some insights as to the institutions philosophical leaning and applicability to future employment.

4.2.1 Bluffton University^{14,15}

Bluffton University is a Christian liberal arts college located in Bluffton, Ohio at the very northeastern edge of Auglaize County in close proximity to the City of Lima. The campus has ready access to the I-75 corridor and located approximately 15 miles north of the City of Lima. The university founded in 1899 is situated on a 234-acre campus and nature preserve. The university provides educational options from more than 86 undergraduate academic programs and 3 graduate programs that are nationally recognized for excellence. In 2016, U.S. News & World Report identified the University as one of America's top tier Midwest baccalaureate colleges; while the University was also cited in Barron's Best Buys in College Education in 2013.

Bluffton University has been recognized by U.S. News & World Report and Barons as a Best Buy.

Total enrollment at Bluffton University was 751 undergraduate students and 63 graduate students for the 2021-2022 academic year; 693 or 85.1 percent of the students were full time students. Examining demographics 52 percent of students were female, 8.8 percent were African American, 4.1 percent were Hispanic and 0.6 percent Asian. Tuition and financial aid data reflected total costs with room and board and fees at \$49,848. The average net price for low-income students was \$23,407.

The percent of students receiving federal aid totaled 47 percent of total student enrollment. The percent of students receiving federal loans was 73 percent. The average Federal Loan volume received was \$7,225. The percent of Pell Grant recipients was 55 percent of the student body, with an average award of \$3,811. Recipients of Federal work study grants totaled 432; and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Recipients totaled 18. Probing graduation rates data revealed 67 percent of students graduate; but only 44 percent of students in a 4-year program.

Bluffton University holds a certificate of authorization from the Ohio Board of Regents to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science across over 90 academic majors, as well as a Master of Arts in Education, Master of Arts in Organizational Management, and Master of Business Administration. Bluffton University is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission, a member of the North Central Association, and the Council of Christian Colleges and Universities.

¹³ <https://nscresearchcenter.org/signaturereport10/>

¹⁴ <http://www.bluffton.edu/>

¹⁵ <http://febp.newamerica.net/higher-ed/OH/301600>

4.2.2 The Ohio State University – Lima Campus^{16,17}

The Ohio State University at Lima is one of 4 regional campuses and the Wooster Agricultural center serving the main campus of the Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio. The local campus founded in 1960 on a 160+ acre tract of land is located just northeast of Lima. The University offers 1 associate degree and 13 bachelor degree programs with 2+2 programming supporting 200 plus majors at the Columbus campus. Total enrollment was 998 students in 2020; 800 or 80 percent of the students were full time students, there were 10 graduate students. Examining demographics 56 percent of students were female, 7 percent were African American, 1.9 percent were Asian and 4.4 percent were Hispanic. Tuition and financial aid data reflected total tuition and fees costs at \$8,550 (in-state).

Ohio State - Lima offers 1 graduate degree, 10 4-year degree programs, and 2+2 programming supporting 160+ majors.

The percent of Pell Grant recipients totaled 32 percent of the student enrollment with an average award of \$4,441. The percent of students receiving federal loans totaled 79 percent. Probing graduation rates data revealed 38 percent of students in a 4-year program graduate from OSU-Lima. This reflects the fact that many students transfer to the Columbus campus to finish their degrees.

Bachelor's degrees are conferred in 13 subject areas, including Biology, Business Management, Educations, Engineering Technology, History, Psychology, Social Work, Theatre, and Zoology.

4.2.3 The University of Northwestern Ohio (UNOH)^{18,19}

The University of Northwestern Ohio is a private, not-for-profit, University founded in 1920. The campus is located northwest of the City of Lima. Total enrollment in 2020 was 3,655 students from all 40 states and 49 countries; 94.1 percent of the students were full time students, there are 86 graduate students. Examining demographics only 20 percent of students were female, 4 percent were African American and 3 percent were Hispanic. Tuition and financial aid data reflected total tuition and costs at \$23,600. The average net price for low-income students was \$14,822.

Military personnel and veterans who are in the College of Applied Technologies are entitled to a 10% tuition discount while attending UNOH.

The percent of students receiving federal loans totaled 70 percent of total student enrollment. The percent of Pell Grant recipients was 46 percent with an average award of \$5,382. Recipients of Federal work study grants totaled 123; and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Recipients totaled 1,140. Probing graduation rates data revealed 57 percent of students graduate; but only 40 percent of students in a 4-year program.

Within the university are five colleges: the College of Business, College of Applied Technologies, College of Health Professions, College



¹⁶ <http://lima.osu.edu/>

¹⁷ <http://febp.newamerica.net/higher-ed/OH/309001>

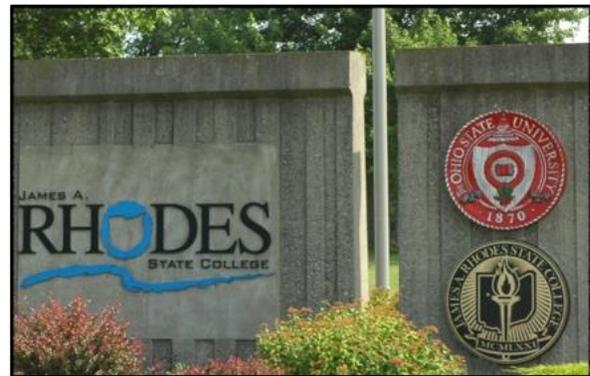
¹⁸ <http://www.unoh.edu/>

¹⁹ <http://febp.newamerica.net/higher-ed/OH/486100>

of Occupational Professions, and the Graduate College. Online degrees are available for most areas of study. UNOH is a co-educational institution authorized by the Ohio Board of Regents and the Higher Learning Commission/North Central Association to grant master's degrees, baccalaureate degrees and associate degrees. In the UNOH College of Applied Technology associate degrees in the following areas are available: Agricultural Equipment, Automotive & Diesel, High Performance. Technical certifications are available for: Agricultural Equipment, Automotive & Diesel, High Performance, Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning (HVAC) and Refrigeration, High Performance Automotive and Commercial Driver License Certification (CDL). Baccalaureate and associate degree programs in the College of Business include: Accounting, Forensic Accounting, Business Administration and Marketing. The College of Occupational Professions award associate degrees in the following areas: Agribusiness Marketing/Management Technology, IT - Computer Forensics, IT - Digital Multimedia Design, IT - Network Security, Legal Assisting, Office Management, Sport Marketing and Management and Travel and Hotel Management. Programmatic diplomas are issued for: Agribusiness Management, Executive Assistant, IT - Microsoft Networking Technology, Paralegal, Travel and Hospitality, and Word Processing; with certification programs in Microsoft Administration and Networking. In the College of Health Professions, a 4-yr degree in Health Care Administration is awarded. Associate degrees are available in Medical Assistant Technology and Medical Office Management with certifications provided in Medical Coding and Medical Transcriptionist. The degree of Master of Business Administration is also awarded by the University.

4.2.4 Rhodes State College^{20,21}

Rhodes State College is a public, 2-year state-assisted institution of higher learning which is chartered to provide degree granting career education programs, non-credit workforce development, and consulting for business and industry. The institution shares the grounds and facilities on the Ohio State Lima Campus located just northeast of the City of Lima. The college prepares students for entry into careers, develops the regional workforce through credit and non-credit occupational training, and offers curricular programs that prepare students for transfer for completion of baccalaureate programs at selected colleges and universities.



Data for Rhodes State was limited as it is a 2-year institution. Total enrollment was 3,324 students in 2020; 594 or 17.8 percent of the students were full time students. Examining demographics 63 percent of students were female, 5 percent were African American and 1 percent were Hispanic. In-state tuition costs were \$5,045.

The percent of students receiving federal aid totaled 53 percent of total student enrollment. The percent of Pell Grant recipients was 52 percent with an average award of \$3,909. Recipients of federal loans totaled 73 percent of the student body with an

²⁰ <http://www.rhodesstate.edu/>

²¹ <http://feb.newamerica.net/higher-ed/OH/1002700>

average loan of \$2,695. Recipients of Federal work study grants totaled 84; and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Recipients totaled 237. Graduation rates data revealed 54.1 percent of full-time students graduate.

4.3 Non-Degree Granting - Primarily Post-Secondary Institutions

Auglaize County residents have ready access to 2 non-degree granting primarily post-secondary institutions. Vocational-oriented, these schools serve specific educational training necessary for state or journey-man licensures/certifications. The Apollo Career Center is multifaceted. The Ohio State Beauty Academy is largely restricted to cosmetology.

4.3.1 Apollo Career Center^{22,23}

The Apollo Career Center is located approximately 3 miles southeast of Lima on a 90+ acre campus off Shawnee Road between Breese and Reed roads

Apollo typically serves some 4,000 adults annually across 11 full-time programs and 60 part-time training and special interest courses.

in Shawnee Township. The vocational center provides skills training for the Lima area and those employers, residents and students in a 9-county service area. Apollo provides career development (full-time training programs), career enhancement (part-time classes to upgrade skills) and special interest classes. Apollo typically serves some 4,500 adults annually across 11 full-time programs in the Health Care, Manufacturing, Computer Technology, Law Enforcement, Public Safety, Construction, Truck Driving, and Early Childhood Education; and, some 60 part-time training and special interest courses. Apollo also provides career technical training to some 450 high school juniors and seniors each year. Local participating school districts include: Ada, Auglaize East, Bath, Bluffton, Columbus Grove, Elida, Hardin Northern, Perry, Shawnee, Spencerville, and Wapakoneta. Programs reflect concentrations in: Administrative and Medical Office Technology, Automated Manufacturing Technology, Automotive Collision Technology, Automotive Technology, Building Maintenance, Carpentry, Computer Information Support, Construction and Equipment Technology, Cosmetology, Culinary Arts, Early Childhood Education, Floral Design/Interiors, Health Careers, Hospitality Industry, Multimedia Technology, Print and Graphics, Spa and Esthetics Technology, Sports Fitness and Exercise Science, and Welding Fabrication.

Data for Apollo Career Center was limited as it is a non-degree granting institution. Total enrollment was 551 students in 2020; 104 or 18.9 percent of the students were full time students. Examining demographics 64 percent of students were female, 15.2 percent were African American, 2.5 percent were Hispanic and 1 percent Asian. Average net price was \$10,728, while the average net price for low-income students was \$8,125.

The percent of students receiving federal aid totaled 58 percent of total student enrollment. Some 172 students received Pell Grants with an average award of \$4,411. Recipients of federal loans totaled 10 percent of the student body with an average loan of \$6,111. Probing graduation rate data revealed 59 percent of students graduate.

4.3.2 The Ohio State Beauty Academy^{24,25}

²² <http://www.apollocareercenter.com/>

²³ <http://febp.newamerica.net/higher-ed/OH/2562300>

²⁴ <http://www.ohiostatebeauty.com/about/>

²⁵ <http://febp.newamerica.net/higher-ed/OH/1028000>

The Ohio State Beauty Academy is located just northwest of the City of Lima adjacent to the University of Northwestern Ohio campus. The Academy offers specialized training required in the field of cosmetology. The Beauty Academy provides courses in cosmetology, manicurist and cosmetology & management. Data for Ohio State Beauty Academy was limited as it is a non-degree granting institution. Total enrollment was 72 students in 2020; 100 percent of the students were full time students. Examining demographics 84.7 percent of students were female, 11.3 percent were African American and 6.9 percent were Hispanic. Average net price after factoring in grants and loans was \$7,502.



The percent of students receiving federal aid totaled 66 percent of total student enrollment with an average award of \$4,921. Data relative to graduation rates revealed 60 percent of students graduate. The Ohio State Beauty Academy is accredited by the National Accrediting Commission of Cosmetology Arts and Sciences (NACCAS) and licensed by the Ohio State Board of Cosmetology.

4.4 Local K-12 School Opportunities

Within Auglaize County are 57 schools serving grades kindergarten thru 12th grade. Of these schools – 41 are public schools, and 1 is a private school. And while most recognize the status of public schools and private schools, given the changes

The 14 K-12 private schools are not specifically included in this assessment due to data limitations, however further attempts to include these schools is warranted.

in education and funding over the last decade it is not surprising to find hybrid schools in the form of community schools. Community schools are public, non-profit, non-sectarian schools operating independently of any school district, but under a contract with a sponsoring entity whose authority is established in statute or approved by the Ohio Department of Education (ODE). While community schools receive state and federal funds, they are purposefully designed by statute to have greater operational autonomy and provide greater flexibility in programs. Flexibility provides community school administrators and teachers multiple paths to design unique curriculum and instruction models, and autonomy is the key element that allows these schools to operate in a structure and environment that can be more flexible and responsive than that of larger, traditional public-school districts. Of note is that the 13 K-12 private schools are not specifically included in this assessment due to data limitations and that further attempts to include these schools is warranted. The complete list of schools is found in Appendix C at the back of this Assessment, along with Summary Tables 4-1, 4-2 and 4-3 which provide data on school districts and students by census tracts and political subdivisions.

4.5 Local School Districts

The public schools are served by 14 public school districts, spanning 5 counties. Their respective service areas within Auglaize County are mapped to provide geographic relevance to the data compiled for each (Map 4-1).

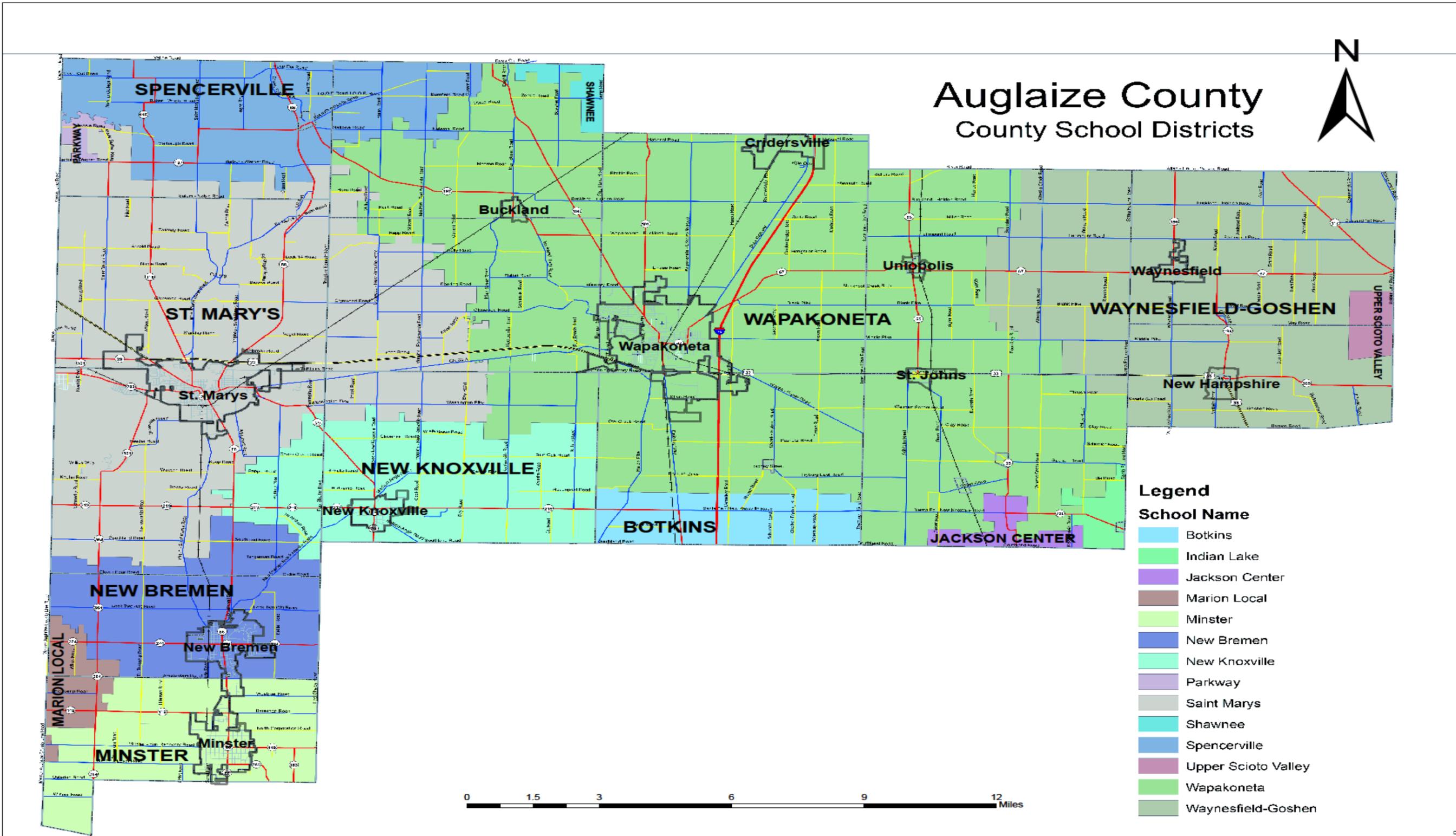
The Ohio Dept. of Education (ODE) classifies public school districts by typology for purposes based on a statistical analysis of shared demographic and geographic characteristics. In 2013, the department took advantage of new data and created a new typology for districts. The revised typology, which remains in effect for the 2020 school year, reflects four major groupings: Rural, Small Town, Urban and Suburban; two classifications based on poverty levels and student enrollment provide further differentiation and create a total of 8 typology classifications (Table 4-1).^{26,27} The new classifications were created to accommodate the outlying towns and county seats that share many characteristics of Urban districts despite their rural locations. The statistical method used to create the classifications is similar to the previous typology versions and is aligned to the “similar districts” used for comparisons on the Local Report Card presented by ODE.



²⁶ <http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Data/Frequently-Requested-Data/Typology-of-Ohio-School-Districts>

²⁷ - http://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Data/Frequently-Requested-Data/Data-Gallery/school_district_typology.pdf.aspx

Map 4-1 Auglaize County School Districts



The typologies of public-school districts serving Auglaize County students reflect all 4 major groupings. However, student enrollment and poverty indicators precluded the use of certain typologies: (1) Rural - High Student Poverty & Small Student Population; (6) Suburban - Very Low Student Poverty & Large Student Population; and, (8) - Urban - Very High Student Poverty & Very Large Student Population. Of interest is that student poverty rates varied widely between as well as within the various typologies. Total variance ranged from 12 percent in New Bremen to 41 percent in Both St. Mary's and Wapakoneta City school districts. And even within the same typology 2 - Rural - Average Student Poverty & Very Small Student Population poverty rates varied by a factor of 12.

TABLE 4-1 OHIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION - 2013 SCHOOL DISTRICT TYPOLOGIES		
Typology	Major Grouping	Full Descriptor
1	Rural	Rural - High Student Poverty & Small Student Population
2	Rural	Rural - Average Student Poverty & Very Small Student Population
3	Small Town	Small Town - Low Student Poverty & Small Student Population
4	Small Town	Small Town - High Student Poverty & Average Student Population Size
5	Suburban	Suburban - Low Student Poverty & Average Student Population Size
6	Suburban	Suburban - Very Low Student Poverty & Large Student Population
7	Urban	Urban - High Student Poverty & Average Student Population
8	Urban	Urban - Very High Student Poverty & Very Large Student Population

As suggested by the typologies, school districts varied by geographic size and location, performance metrics and student demographics. The lone Type 1 school within the district is Wapakoneta City Schools. Type 2 and 3 school districts ranged in size between 445 and 835 students. Type 2 school districts (2) were the most varied while Type 3 schools were the most similar amongst typologies. St. Mary's City Schools are the only Type 4 school within the district and has an enrollment of 2,150 students. Table 4-2 reveals each of the public-school districts by current typology, performance metrics and student demographics.

TABLE 4-2 AUGLAIZE COUNTY'S PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS PERFORMANCE & DEMOGRAPHICS (2020/2021)											
District Name	2013 Typology	Enrollment	Attendance	Performance Metrics					Demographics		
				Performance Index	Pct HS Algebra I at/above Prof.	Pct HS English II at/above Prof.	5 Year Graduation Rates (2019 Grad Class)	% Taken ACT	Median Income	% Economically Disadvantaged Students	% Minority
Minster	3	835	>95.0	104.1	84.6	81.7	100.0	97.8	\$38,114	13%	3%
New Bremen	3	832	>95.0	102.9	87.1	34.8	98.5	99.1	\$35,822	12%	2%
New Knoxville	2	445	>95.0	99.3	95.2	81.0	100.0	93.2	\$32,987	14%	4%
St Mary's City	4	2,150	>95.0	86.9	56.0	64.7	96.2	89.1	\$30,820	41%	4%
Wapakoneta City	1	3,027	>95.0	85.5	64.7	72.0	96.6	89.2	\$31,317	41%	3%
Waynesfield-Goshen	2	582	>95.0	84.1	55.3	74.2	88.1	90.2	\$33,219	26%	3%

4.6 Educational Performance

Predicated on ever increasing demands, the State of Ohio developed an accountability system to help evaluate the performance of both school districts and individual schools across the state. Each grade 3rd through 8th

Each grade 3rd through 8th conducts achievement tests in both reading and mathematics, with 5th and 8th grades also administering a science test.

conducts achievement tests in both reading and mathematics, with 5th and 8th grades also administering a science test. Both 10th and 11th grades administer an Ohio Graduation Test that covers everything from writing to social studies. These achievement scores demonstrate a student's level of proficiency at one point in time, the progress letter grade reflects how much progress the student body made since the last year. Graduation rate and attendance are also evaluated to make up as many as 26 separate indicators schools are graded on annually. However, the state's education community experienced unprecedented disruptions during the end of the 2019-2020 and the whole of the 2020-2021 school years due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, and in line with legislative action allowing schools to forego certain state tests, limited data is available for the above-mentioned academic years compared to prior years and there are no ratings in regards to certain metrics.

4.7 Federal Funding Streams

There is a wide array of local, state and federal funding dedicated and allocated to local educational agencies (LEAs). Based on the local demographics of interest in this assessment, we provide a summation at the school district level of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), especially part 619 B and the Federal school meals program.

4.7.1 Title I

Title I monies are allocated to those local educational agencies (LEAs) with high numbers or high percentages of children from low-income families to help ensure that all children meet the ever increasingly challenging state academic standards. Title I, provides financial grant assistance to LEAs based on the proportion of disadvantaged and minority students under basic, concentrated and targeted guidelines.²²

4.7.2 Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

IDEA monies flow from the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). These Federal special education funds are distributed through state grant programs and several discretionary grant programs. Part B of the law, the main program, authorizes grants to state and local education agencies to offset part of the costs of the K-12 education needs of children with disabilities; it also authorizes preschool state grants.

This program provides grants to states, to make special education and related services available to children with disabilities, ages 3 through 5 and, with a state's discretion, to include 2-year-olds.

Part B, section 619 is targeted specifically at children aged 3 to 5. This program provides grants to states, to make special education and related services available to children with disabilities, ages 3 through 5 and, with a state's discretion, to include 2-year-olds with disabilities who will turn 3

during the school year. At their discretion, states may include preschool-age children

²² <https://ccip.ode.state.oh.us/DocumentLibrary/ViewDocument.aspx?DocumentKey=1067>

who are experiencing developmental delays, as defined by the state and measured by appropriate diagnostic instruments and procedures, that need special education and related services.^{23,24} Table 4-2 outlines the amounts each district received per funding stream.

TABLE 4-3 AUGLAIZE COUNTY'S PUBLIC-SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY FUNDING SOURCE (2020/2021)								
District Name	2013 Typology	Per Pupil Expenditure	Operating Budget (Millions)	Title I	Federal School Meals	IDEA Part B		
						Student	Per Student	Total
Minster	3	\$7,913	\$9.25	\$45,760	\$159,000	101	\$1,592	\$160,781
New Bremen	3	\$8,551	\$9.16	\$49,260	\$390,000	78	\$1,757	\$137,018
New Knoxville	2	\$10,259	\$5.28	\$20,989	\$115,000	34	\$2,010	\$68,355
St Marys City	4	\$7,993	\$21.56	\$294,345	\$251,000	330	\$1,446	\$477,130
Wapakoneta City	1	\$7,255	\$30.99	\$337,920	\$620,000	410	\$895	\$367,092
Waynesfield-Goshen	2	\$10,580	\$7.55	\$67,046	\$2,834,000	53	\$1,731	\$91,761

4.7.3 Federal School Meals Program

The Federal School Meals Program provides student lunches for free or at reduced prices based on household income levels established by the US Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD). Household incomes below 130 percent of poverty receive free lunches; students with family incomes below 185 percent of poverty are eligible for reduced price lunches. Schools cannot charge children who receive reduced price lunches more than 40 cents per meal, but each local public school district sets the exact student contribution.^{25,26,27}

Due to the pandemic, in school year 2020-2021, the USDA approved districts and schools to provide free meals to students through the Summer Food Service Program or Seamless Summer Option. The majority of the districts and schools did not participate in the National School Lunch Program and thus did not collect nor report October 2020 Free and Reduced data. Therefore 2019-2020 school year data is used here.

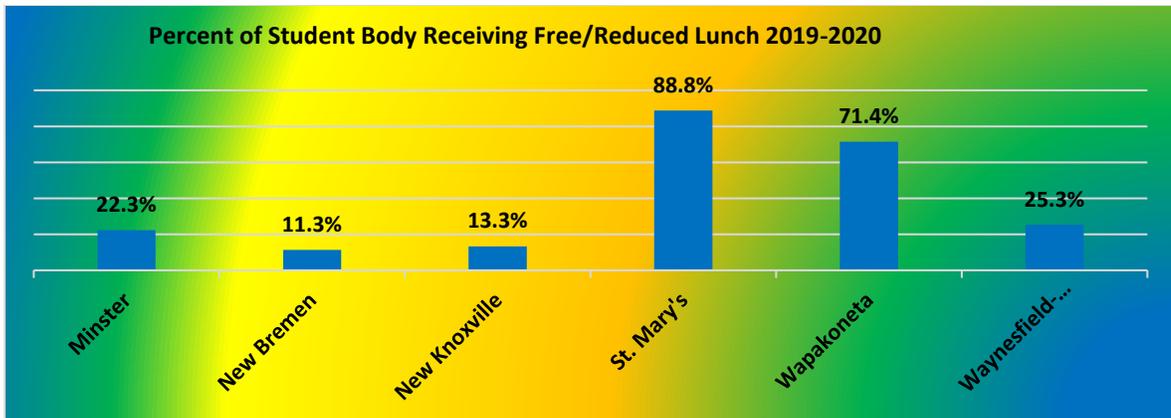
²³ <http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Special-Education/Whose-IDEA-Is-This-A-Parent-s-Guide-to-the-Individ>

²⁴ [http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Special-Education/State-Performance-Plan/State-Advisory-Panel-for-Exceptional-Children-\(SAP\)](http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Special-Education/State-Performance-Plan/State-Advisory-Panel-for-Exceptional-Children-(SAP))

²⁵ <http://www.fns.usda.gov/slp>

²⁶ <http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/governance/notices/iegs/iegs.htm>

²⁷ <http://febp.newamerica.net/background-analysis/federal-school-nutrition-programs>



4.8 Early Childhood Education

During preschool and kindergarten years, children are developing many of the skills that help them read, write and speak with others. Most children are born with the potential to learn these skills, but many need instruction and guidance to fully develop the basics of reading to support the foundation for future educational endeavors.

The ODE developed an assessment tool, the Kindergarten Readiness Assessment (KRA) used by teachers to help assess early reading skills, social foundations, mathematics and motor skills in children entering kindergarten. This assessment is required of all public-school children in Ohio entering kindergarten for the first time. The assessment tests social foundations, mathematics, language and literacy, and motor development. Interpretation of children's responses can provide direction for future educational support needed for children at all levels of learning. Children's scores fall into three main categories; 1) Demonstrating Readiness (270-298) – These children demonstrated foundational skills and behaviors that prepare them for instruction based on Ohio's kindergarten standards, 2) Approaching Readiness (258 - 269) – These children demonstrated some of the foundational skills and behaviors that prepare them for instruction based on Ohio's kindergarten standards, and 3) Emerging Readiness (202 - 257) – These children demonstrated minimal skills and behaviors that prepare them for instruction based on Ohio's kindergarten standards. The hope is that more students' scores designate them as being prepared for kindergarten and the learning that comes with starting school. Tables 4-3 and 4-4 show the results of the KRA's and the performance measures for the 2020-2021 School years.



Children's KRA responses can provide direction for future educational support.

TABLE 4-3 KINDERGARTEN READINESS ASSESSMENT (2020/2021)				
District Name	KRA Avg. Score (202-298)	Demonstrating (270-298)	Approaching (258-269)	Emerging (202-257)
Minster Local	277.5	86.2%	12.3%	1.5%
New Bremen Local	278.4	84.5%	12.1%	3.4%
New Knoxville Local	279.7	75.0%	21.4%	3.6%
St. Mary's City	256.9	6.9%	39.3%	53.8%
Wapakoneta City	271.3	55.1%	30.7%	14.1%
Waynesfield-Goshen Local	275.9	66.7%	26.7%	6.7%

A separate analysis for this report found an association between the kindergarten assessment and 3rd-grade scores in reading and math on the Ohio Achievement Test (OAT). The analysis showed that schools districts with kindergartners who scored higher on the KRA/KRA-L tend to have 3rd-grade students who scored higher on the OAT. Because these results measure scores of different tests taken by separate cohorts of students, they are not evidence of a causal effect; they do, however, provide strong suggestive evidence that higher KRA/KRA-L scores among kindergartners may be carrying over to 3rd-grade test results.

TABLE 4-4 3RD GRADE PERFORMANCE MEASURES - STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE PROFICIENCY (2020/2021)			
District	3 rd Grade Enrollment	PCT Reading	PCT Math
Minster Local	59	91.5	91.4
New Bremen Local	51	84.3	82.0
New Knoxville Local	31	83.9	93.5
St Mary's City	126	62.5	75.8
Wapakoneta City	219	53.6	66.7
Waynesfield-Goshen Local	36	72.2	83.3

4.8.1 Opportunities to Learn

As previously stated, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, educators were faced with unique challenges in the way instruction was delivered and presented to students. At the height of the pandemic, fully remote or hybrid options were offered to students. Schools needed to take into account each individual student’s “opportunity to learn.” The phrase “opportunity to learn” refers to a student’s ready access to regularly offered educational opportunities. Internet and technology device access, conditions of learning, and attendance and engagement policies – all of which provide important context for understanding student success. In some cases, students’ opportunity to learn was hampered in fully remote or hybrid educational delivery models if students lacked access to technology, including hardware, such as computers and smartphones, and high-speed internet.

Since the beginning of the pandemic, Ohio has been collecting information on technology access, connectivity and types of learning models to provide context around students’ opportunity to learn. Districts and schools made their



education delivery model decisions locally to best meet the needs of their students and communities, including opening their schools for full-time, in-person classes, offering a hybrid learning model or, in some cases, offering a model that was 100% remote during the 2020-2021 school year.³⁷ Table 4-5 provides data by school district that shows those enrolled in school that have access to the necessary tools to engage in fully remote or hybrid education delivery models.

³⁷https://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Data/Report-Card-Resources/Annual-Reports-and-Information/20-21_State_Report_Card.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US

See Appendix C for breakdown by Census Tract as well as access by household.

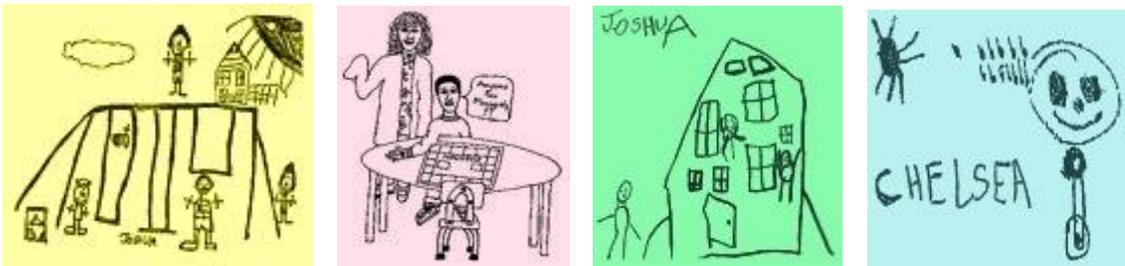
Table 4-5 "Opportunity to Learn" availability by School District 2020										
Grade Level										
		PreK-4th		5th-8th		9th-12th		Undergrad or Higher		
School District	Enrolled in School	Computer and Internet	No Computer or Internet	Computer and Internet	No Computer or Internet	Computer and Internet	No Computer or Internet	Computer and Internet	No Computer or Internet	Pct Enrolled w/access
Minster	991	334	25	282	0	244	0	106	0	97.48%
New Bremen	1332	487	0	344	0	327	7	162	5	99.10%
New Knoxville	491	204	0	71	0	103	0	112	1	99.80%
St. Mary's	2836	951	26	618	0	657	0	563	21	98.34%
Wapakoneta	3894	1341	91	1054	0	917	24	445	22	96.48%
Waynesfield-Goshen	915	255	11	116	9	382	9	133	0	96.83%

Census Table B28012 2020 ACS 5-year estimates

4.9 Childcare & Education

Parents must often make a very difficult and important decision with whom to place the care of their child while they work or attend school. And childcare is expensive; the economics of childcare sometimes working against the best interest of the child. As a result, all too often child care is stigmatized under terms such as babysitting and daycare services. But childcare is a broad and important topic covering a wide spectrum of types and services from in-home, commercial, and institutional settings, either part-time or full-time, to various levels and intensities of programming inclusive of age-appropriate physical activities, social interactions, play activities and educational activities.

The majority of licensed childcare providers have extensive training in first aid and are CPR certified for both infants and children; certainly, commercial daycares are. In Ohio and Auglaize County, criminal background checks and physical examinations are also required for licensure by the state. The Ohio Department of Jobs & Family Services (ODJFS) addresses child care licensures.



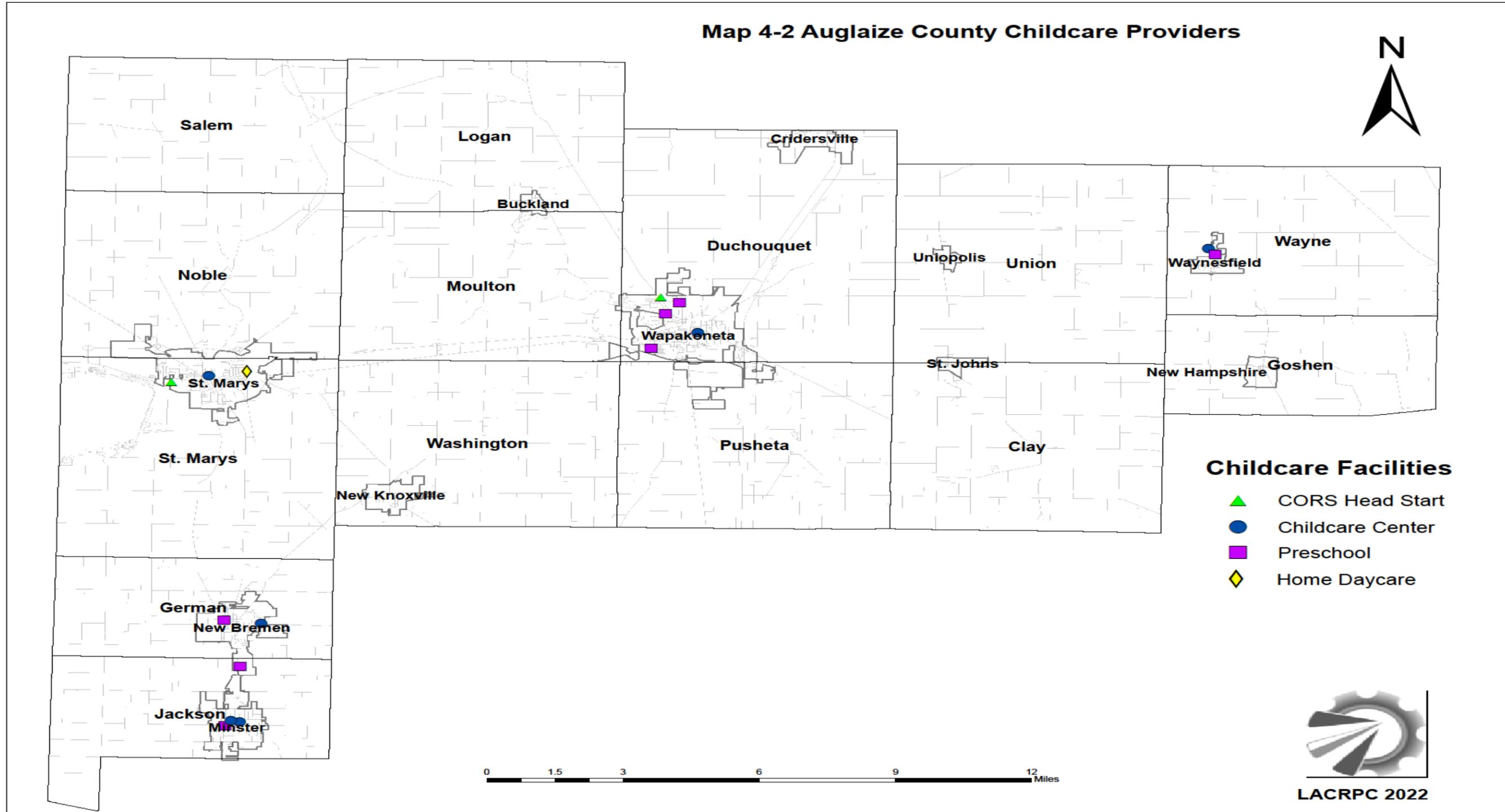
Parents may choose from several types of childcare providers including: Commercial and Institutional Child Care Centers, Type A Homes, Type B Homes, and Child Day camps.

- Commercial or institutional child care centers that serve 7 or more children of any age. Centers must be licensed by the State of Ohio. Commercial child care centers often referred to as daycares are open for set hours, and provide a standardized and regulated system of care for children.
- Type A Homes are classified as those that serve 7-12 children (or 4 to 12 children if 4 children are under 2 years of age) where care is made available in a providers personal residence. Type A family day care homes are licensed by the state.
- Type, B Homes are classified as those that serve 1-6 children cared for in the provider's personal residence when no more than 3 children are under 2 years of age. While anyone can operate a Type B Home without a license, homes must be certified by the county department of Job and Family Services if child care is paid for with public funds.
- Child Day Camp programming operates for less than 7 hours a day and only during the vacation of the public schools, care only for school-age children, and is at least 50 percent outdoor based. Child day camps must register with the state each year. If child care is paid for with public funds, the camp must also meet American Camping Association Accreditation standards, or be approved by ODJFS.

The ODJFS website provides information relative to all licensed childcare providers with respect to location, enrollment by capacity/age, accreditation/affiliation and inspection records. In Auglaize County there are 16 full-time commercial/institutional day care centers (ODJFS-Type 1 Providers) providing child care services including those provided by CORS. Map 4-2 reveals the locations of the daycare providers by type including Centers, and Type A Homes, Type B Homes, and Child Day Camps; also, identified are those centers where Head Start and Early Head Start Services are provided.

Educational programming, social interaction and staff expertise will vary greatly across childcare providers and parents are urged to consider the needs of the child when selecting a provider. Active well-adjusted children will thrive in educational activities supported by a quality childcare provider; positive outcomes reflect independence, academic achievement and socialization. Childcare centers that tend primarily for 3- and 4-year-old children are often considered pre-schools or pre-Kindergarten facilities. Quality educational programming can be based in a center, family child care home or a public school predicted upon the training and skills of the provider.

Map 4-2 Auglaize County Childcare Providers

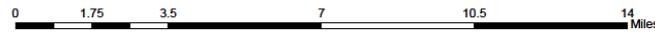
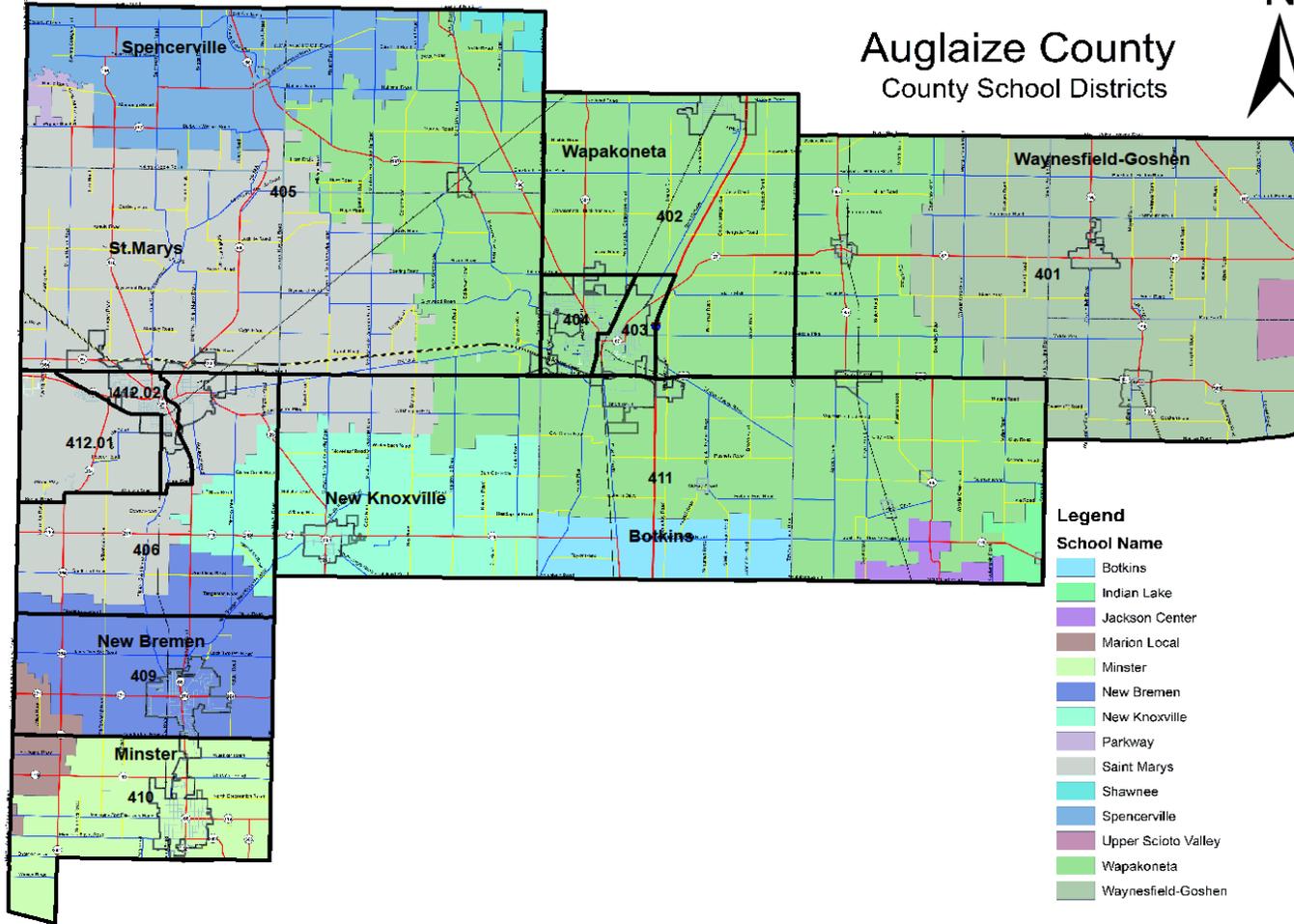


SUMMARY TABLE 4-1
LOCAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
AUGLAIZE COUNTY - CENSUS TRACTS

Census Tract	% 3-4 Enrolled	% 15-17 Enrolled	% Enrolled in Private School	Childcare Centers	CCP/EHS/ HS Sites	Elementary Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Post-Secondary
401	72.8	96	10.4	1	1	1	0	1	0
402	77.8	100	8.1	0	0	1	0	0	0
403	100	92.3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
404	41.4	82.9	13.2	2	0	1	1	1	0
405	87.8	100	4.2	2	0	0	0	0	0
406	88.6	100	5.2	0	0	1	0	0	0
409	100	97.6	4.5	1	1	1	0	1	0
410	67.2	100	3	2	1	1	0	1	0
411	49.1	100	9.8	0	0	1	0	1	0
412.01	28.6	100	19	2	0	0	0	0	0
412.02	89.3	100	8.4	1	4	0	1	0	0

Auglaize County School Districts by Census Tracts

Auglaize County County School Districts



ES&S 11-17

**SECTION 5
HOUSING FORECLOSURES, VACANCIES, AND BLIGHT**

Local administrators have long been grappling with the quality and condition of the local housing stock and the problems associated with vacant homes. They are still trying to deal with the consequences of the mortgage foreclosure crisis. Government officials are struggling with a loss of property tax income, an erosion of values of homes near vacant and foreclosed structures, resident concerns over possible health and safety risks, and more complexities added to already complicated and challenging neighborhood revitalization efforts.

The deterrence of pollution, substance abuse, blight, crime and poverty are necessary candidates for policy decisions, infrastructure investments and public discourse; their collective impacts cannot be understated. This section looks to examine some of the health & safety challenges facing community leaders and local service providers today that include:

- Housing Foreclosures, Vacancies & Blight
- Criminal Activity, Impacts & Reintegration
- Alcohol Permits & Alcohol Consumption
- Food Outlets, Food Deserts & Limited Access to Healthy Foods
- Recreational Opportunities & Physical Exercise

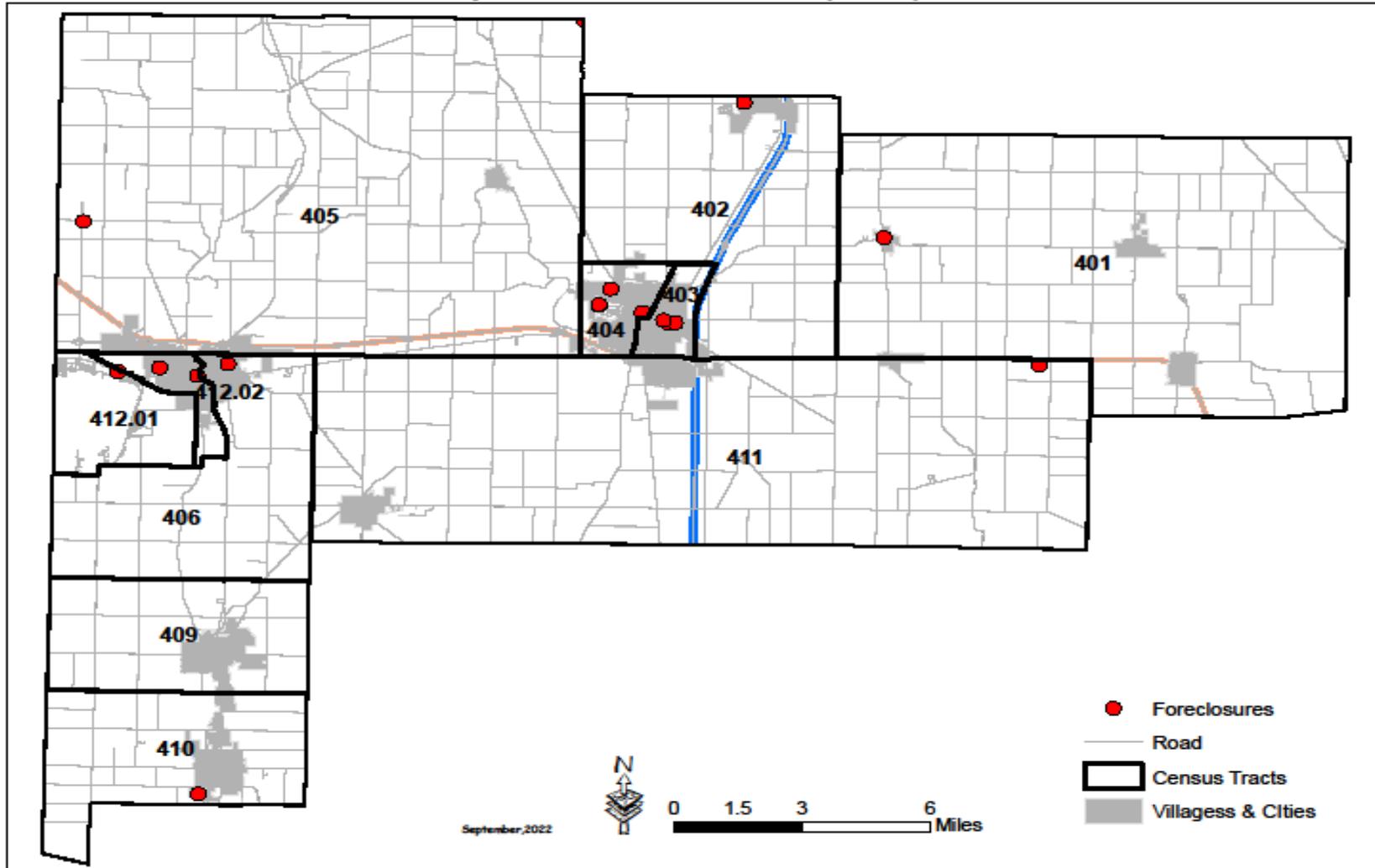
5.1 Housing Impacts

Section III highlighted the community housing stock at various geographies. The total units, age of units, and size of units were all addressed as were tenure, vacancy, quality and affordability. Section III also worked to establish the number of homes where the presence of lead posed a risk (estimated at 6,447 homes). What was not addressed was the overall impact of housing on the built environment and its implications for the social cohesiveness, criminality, and other health and safety issues across community.

Examining local data, shows that there were 20 foreclosures in Auglaize County in 2019 (Table 5-1). Map 5-1 reflects foreclosure activity across Auglaize County for the 2019 through 2020 period. Illustration 5-1 reflects the distribution of foreclosures by census tract each year since 2005. Data indicates that over half of the Auglaize County Foreclosures (51.9%) were located within the City of Wapakoneta.

Tract	Foreclosures
Census Tract 401	1
Census Tract 402	1
Census Tract 403	3
Census Tract 404	4
Census Tract 405	2
Census Tract 406	1
Census Tract 409	0
Census Tract 410	1
Census Tract 411	1
Census Tract 412.01	4
Census Tract 412.02	2

Map 5-1 FORECLOSURES (2019)



Previous community reports have indicated “Predatory Lending” and the use of adjustable-rate mortgages with lower “teaser” rates, and “Sub-Prime Lending”, also called “B-Paper”, “Near Prime”, or “Second Chance” lending, as contributing to the number of foreclosures

As documented in previous sections of this assessment, the community is witnessing a declining population, a shifting population, an aging population, a deteriorated housing stock, a flagging housing market, and some underperforming schools; all factors that make certain communities less than desirable places to live than others and all factors that contribute to vacancy and blight. Recently, continued foreclosures, stubborn unemployment rates and increasing mortgage rates have exacerbated the problem.

Criminal justice experts and child advocates agree that the impact of vacant and abandoned properties on kids is a real concern.

But the housing problems are hard to ignore. Data in Table 3-4 indicates that vacancy rates in Auglaize County declined by 20 percent between 2010 and 2020 and that 5.8 percent of all units in the City of Wapakoneta were vacant in 2020. The County Auditor data finds 19.5 percent of homes in a deteriorated condition (Table 3-7). And local housing realtors have suggested that abandonment reduced home values between 5.0 percent and as much as 20 percent in neighborhoods with the emptiest lots and structures.

The impact of vacant, abandoned and sometimes boarded up properties extends beyond economic loss. The quality of life in a neighborhood is impacted as neighbor’s hopes and optimism in their life investment dim as the sure signs of neglect and disinvestment appear in terms of empty, overgrown lots and abandoned houses. Not only do the neighborhood residents understand the signs, but so too do those in the larger community. This perhaps is the most damning of all because the restoration of neighborhood pride, civic engagement and attracting new investment opportunities wane and become ever more difficult to identify.¹

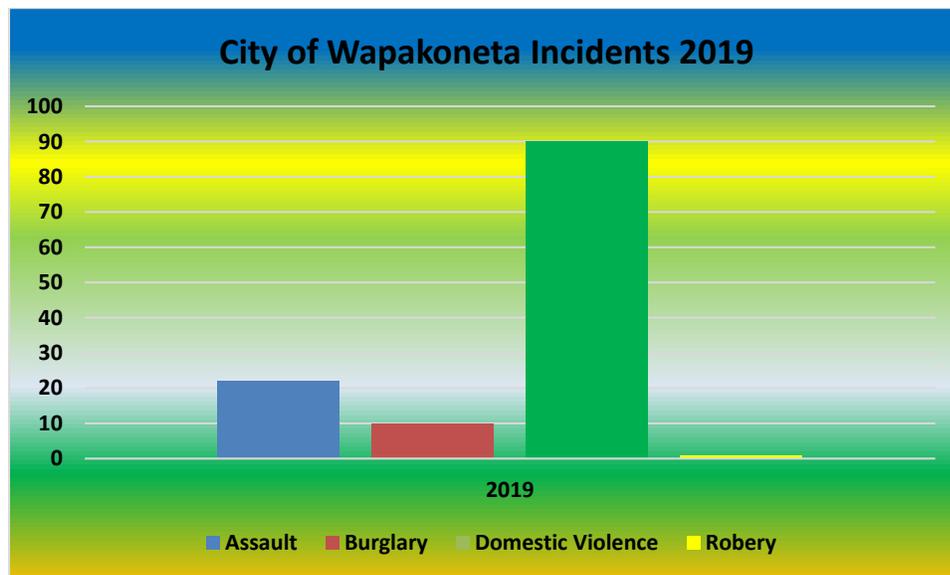
Criminal justice experts and early childhood educators suggest the impact of vacant and abandoned properties on children is a real concern and suggest that abandoned, foreclosed properties pose risk factors for crime, safety and health.

To what degree vacant property contributes to neighborhood disinvestment is unclear and studies point inconclusively to various issues including various housing maintenance/rental codes and models of law enforcement.²

From the perspective of neighborhood organizations and community activists resources need to be concentrated on comprehensive supportive services geared to mending the social fabric and improving the educational outcomes, improving the housing stock, health, and overall well-being of children who live there. Among the first orders of business is to identify safe routes for children – to walk to and from their schools without having to travel mean streets of empty lots and abandoned buildings.³ Some urban planners argue that within all this upheaval lies an opportunity to redesign certain neighborhoods in ways better suited to their declining populations, such as expanding narrow lots to accommodate fewer, but wider and more marketable tracts, and trading abandoned lots and buildings for greenways, community gardens, recreational space and other appealing features that might help stimulate local housing markets.

5.2 Criminal Activity, Impacts & Reintegration

The root of crime has been tied to everything from lead-based paint, poverty and absentee fathers to limited educational attainment and unemployment rates. And various researchers have held that in many urban centers high crime and violence rates are undermining growth, threatening human welfare, and impeding social development. The national FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR) released for 2019 suggest violent crime has continued its downward trend across the last 20 years.⁴ Property crime also declined to hit a ten-year low. Comparing overall crime rates over a ten-year period shows a decrease from 2010-2020. There were 123 separate incident calls within the City of Wapakoneta in 2019.



² <http://www.ncpc.org/topics/mortgage-fraud-and-vacant-property-crime>

³ Safe Routes to School, Implementing Safe Routes to School in Low Income Schools and Communities, 2010.

⁴ <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2019/crime-in-the-u.s.-2019>

Data made available by the Wapakoneta Police Department details the highest police incident call locations as illustrated in Map 5-2. These crimes are defined as offenses that involve face-to-face confrontation between the victim and the perpetrator, including domestic violence, burglary, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crime in Wapakoneta, represented as an annual rate per 100,000 residents, reached 12.35 in 2019.

Drawing on some of the performance measures/variables discussed in the immediately preceding subsection, Summary Table 5-3 is offered at the end of this section to provide insights on criminal activity and neighborhood housing variables. Whereby calls for service, arrests, and foreclosed properties are portrayed by census tract. Housing ratios are offered for purposes of comparison.

The CDC has documented that high levels of violent crime compromise physical safety and psychological well-being and tends to deter residents from pursuing healthy behaviors such as exercising outdoors. Additionally, exposure to crime and violence has been shown to increase stress, which can exacerbate hypertension and other stress-related disorders and may contribute to obesity. Exposure to chronic stress also contributes to the increased prevalence of certain illnesses such as upper respiratory illness and asthma in neighborhoods with high levels of violence.⁶

Housing and neighborhood activities have advocated for increased surveillance tools, neighborhood watch groups, community-oriented policing and zero tolerance programs;⁷ while social service and mental health professionals, as well as, jurists have argued for drug courts and family treatment outreach and counseling/facilities designed to address the root of most violent crime, drug addiction and mental health issues.

Related to crime and criminal activities are local attempts to accommodate the reintegration of non-violent ex-offenders. The community is struggling with efforts to find employment and training opportunities that incorporate the mentoring, job training, and other comprehensive transitional services necessary to reduce recidivism. Some criminal justice and mental health advocates suggest working within faith-based organizations to provide mentoring and the soft-skills and training necessary to make a successful transition.⁸ Others argue that services need to include technical training for occupational skills typically available at community colleges and technical schools. Still others suggest changes in the legal system wherein convictions for minor drug offenses are not classified as felonies that typically preclude ex-offenders from most living wage employment opportunities.⁹ Yet most will agree that the way to eliminate criminal activity is to encourage community-wide approaches that work to eliminate drugs, eradicate gangs, heighten educational standards and educational attainment levels and provide living wage employment opportunities. Of concern to community leaders and local service agencies is the impact of incarceration on parent-child relationships, childhood development, and families. Considering the challenges faced by children with incarcerated parents, local agencies contend that the community must offer multiple services and programs to help children, their families, and prisoners cope with their experiences.

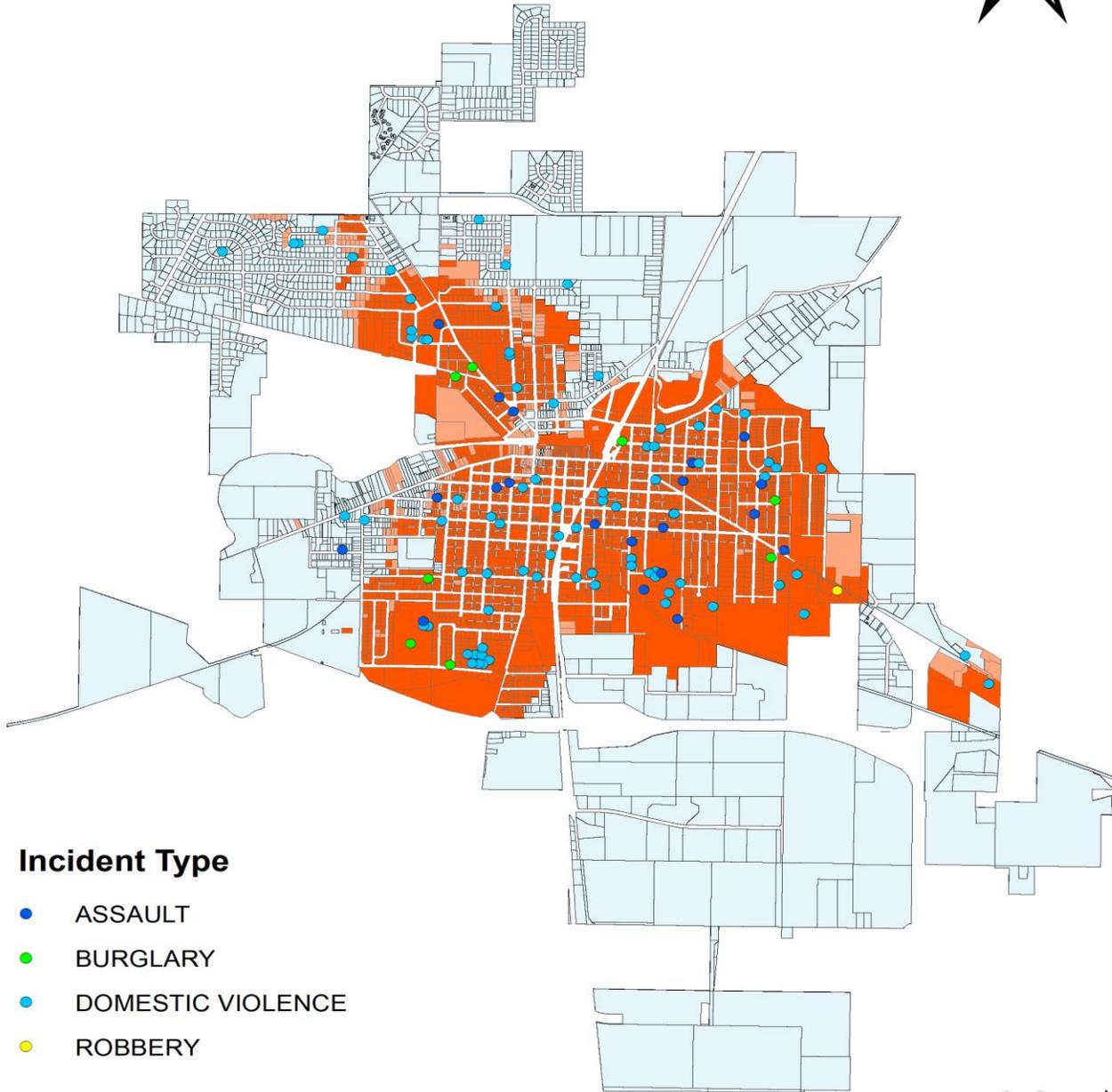
6 http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5807a1.htm?s_cid=rr5807a1_e

7 Community Oriented Policing and Community-Based Crime Reduction Programs: An Evaluation in New York City; Anthony L. Sciarabba. *Professional Issues in Criminal Justice* (2009) vol. 4(2) pp 27-41.

8 Community Policing or Zero Tolerance: Preferences of Police Officers from 22 Countries in Transition; Cynthia Lum. *British Journal of Criminology* (2009) vol. 49 (6): pp 788-809.

9 <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/205621.pdf>

Map 5-2 UCR Incidents



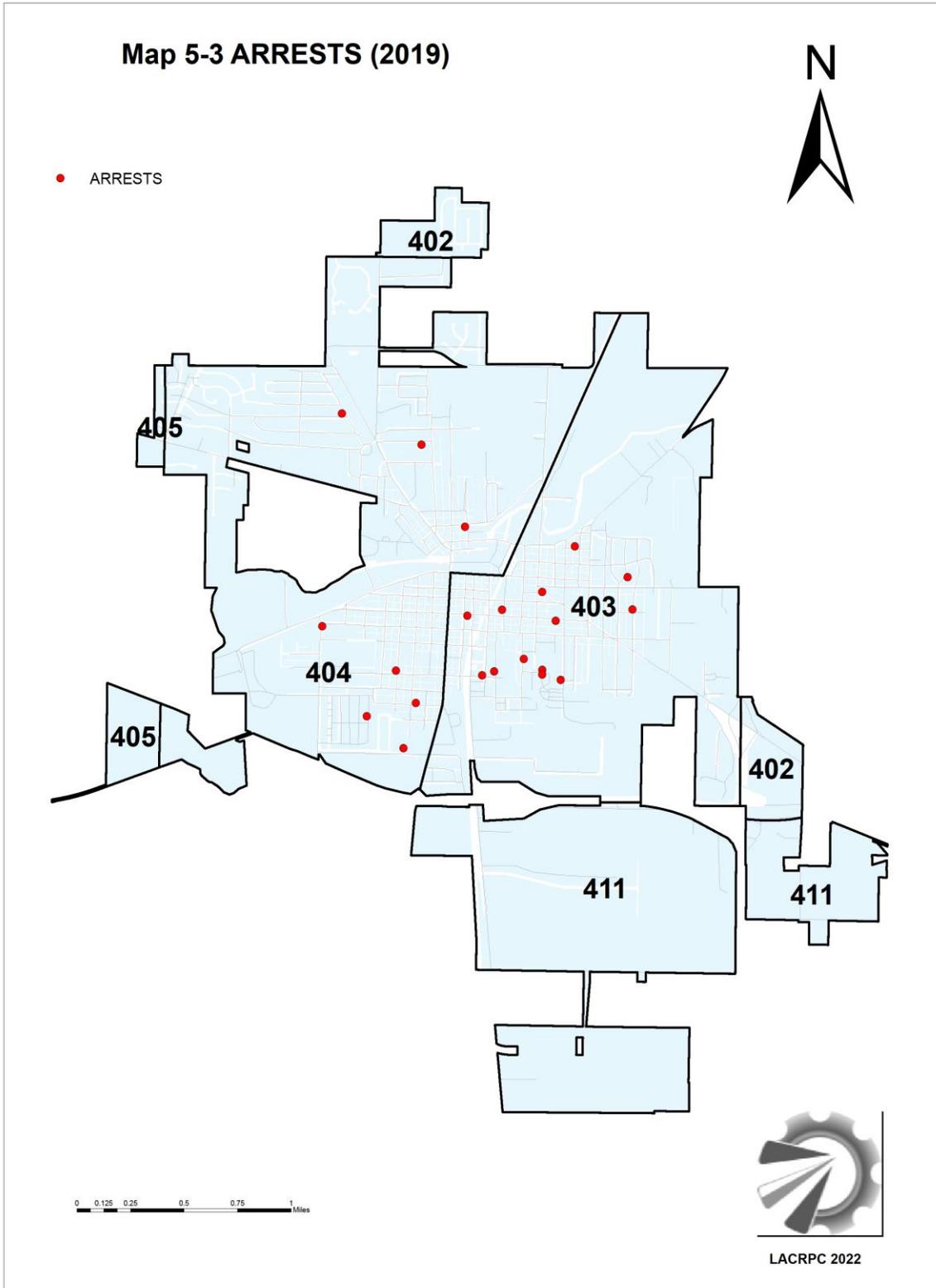
Incident Type

- ASSAULT
- BURGLARY
- DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
- ROBBERY



LACRPC 2022

Map 5-3 Arrests



5.3

Alcohol Permits & Alcohol Consumption

In many older urban centers one can readily find neighborhood bars/eateries on adjacent corners with a regular following. More recently, adult entertainment districts are the rage in urban

Excessive alcohol consumption is the 3rd leading lifestyle-related cause of death in the nation.

centers complete with a wide array of venues touting upscale and/or ethnic cuisines, musical options to taste, and theatre - all served up with alcoholic beverages. But research continues to find that areas with higher alcohol establishment density are more likely to experience higher violent and non-violent crime rates regardless of on-premise establishments (e.g., bars, pubs, clubs, restaurants) or off premises establishments (e.g., liquor and convenience stores). Moreover, some studies have found that increasing the distance of off-premise alcohol outlets to home tends to decrease excessive consumption. The CDC reports there are approximately 88,000 deaths attributable to excessive alcohol use each year in the United States. This makes alcohol use the 3rd leading lifestyle-related cause of death for the nation. Excessive alcohol use is responsible for 2.5 million years of potential life lost (YPLL) annually, or an average of about 30 years of potential life lost for each death.¹⁰

Alcohol outlets in Auglaize County totaled 545 in 2020, or approximately 5 for every 1,000 residents, or 7 per 1,000 adults over 21 years of age.

The number of alcohol outlets in Auglaize County totaled 97 in 2020, or approximately 2 for every 1,000 residents, or 6 per every 1,000 adults over 21 years of age. The majority of alcohol outlets are found in Central Business Districts. Map 5-4 reveals alcohol sales permits by site and census tract. Of some interest is the number of calls for police and the number of alcohols permits by census tract. Raw data indicates a correlation between law enforcement activities and alcohol permits in within certain census tracts. Map 5-5 identifies the location of alcohol involved motor vehicle crashes across Auglaize County.

The rate of binge drinking in Auglaize County is lower than the State average.

In a 2020 health assessment of Auglaize County, 19 percent of those residents 18 years of age or older reported engaging in binge drinking or excessive drinking on a regular basis.¹¹ The rate has stayed steady since 2012 and is 3 percent lower than the state average (20%). Excessive drinking is a risk factor for a number of adverse health outcomes such as alcohol poisoning, hypertension, acute myocardial infarction, family problems, sexually transmitted infections, unintended pregnancy, fetal alcohol syndrome, sudden infant death syndrome, depression, suicide, inter-personal violence, unemployment, and motor vehicle crashes.¹²

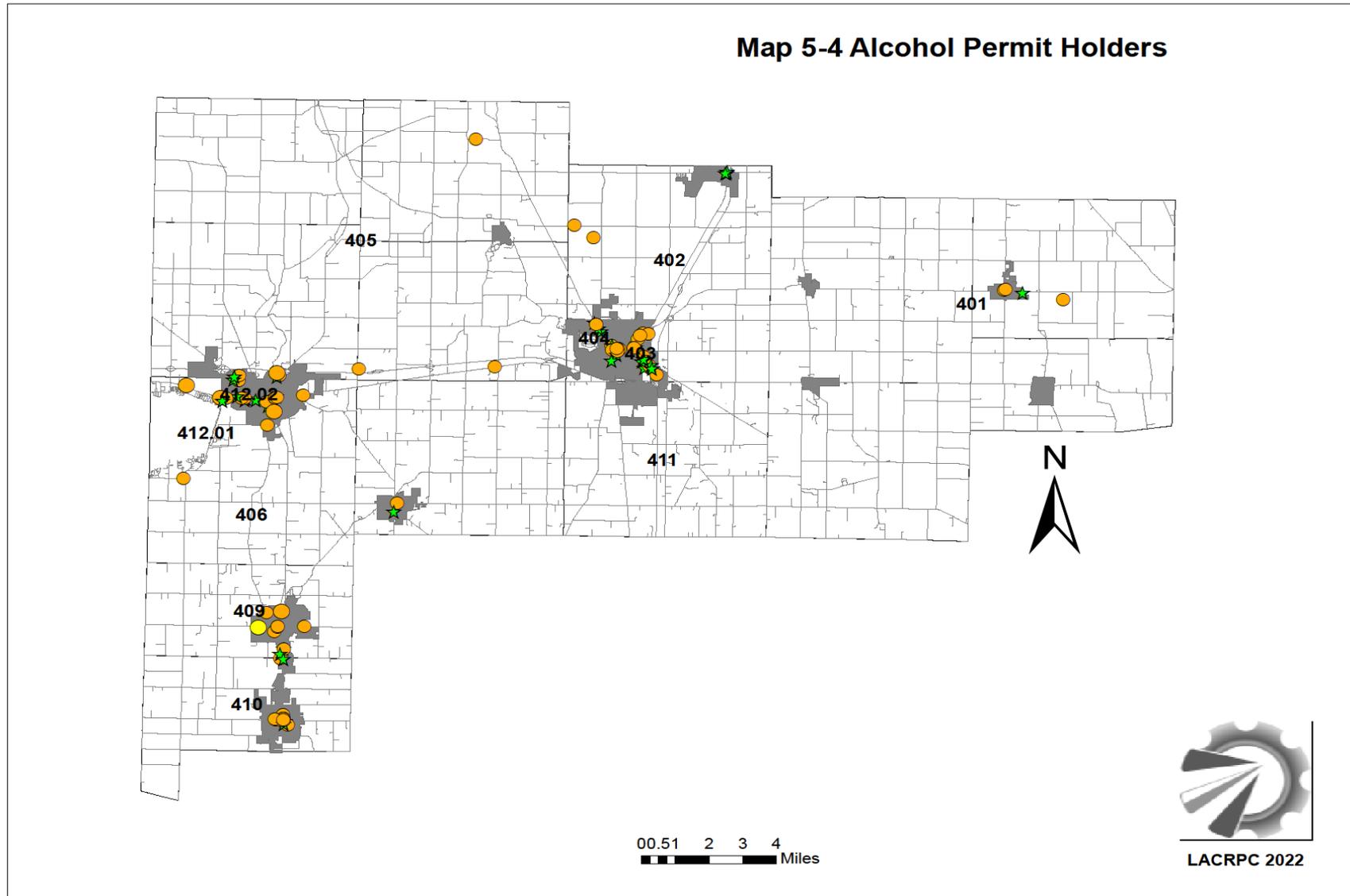
Health and safety advocates, including law enforcement, argue for lowering the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limits for drivers' as well as multi-component interventions across a broad-based coalition, including such efforts as sobriety checkpoints, training in responsible beverage service, education and mass media public awareness campaigns, as well as, vigorous enforcement of existing underage consumption laws and minimum legal drinking age, inclusive of retailer compliance checks.

¹⁰ <https://www.ncadd.org/about-addiction/alcohol/facts-about-alcohol>

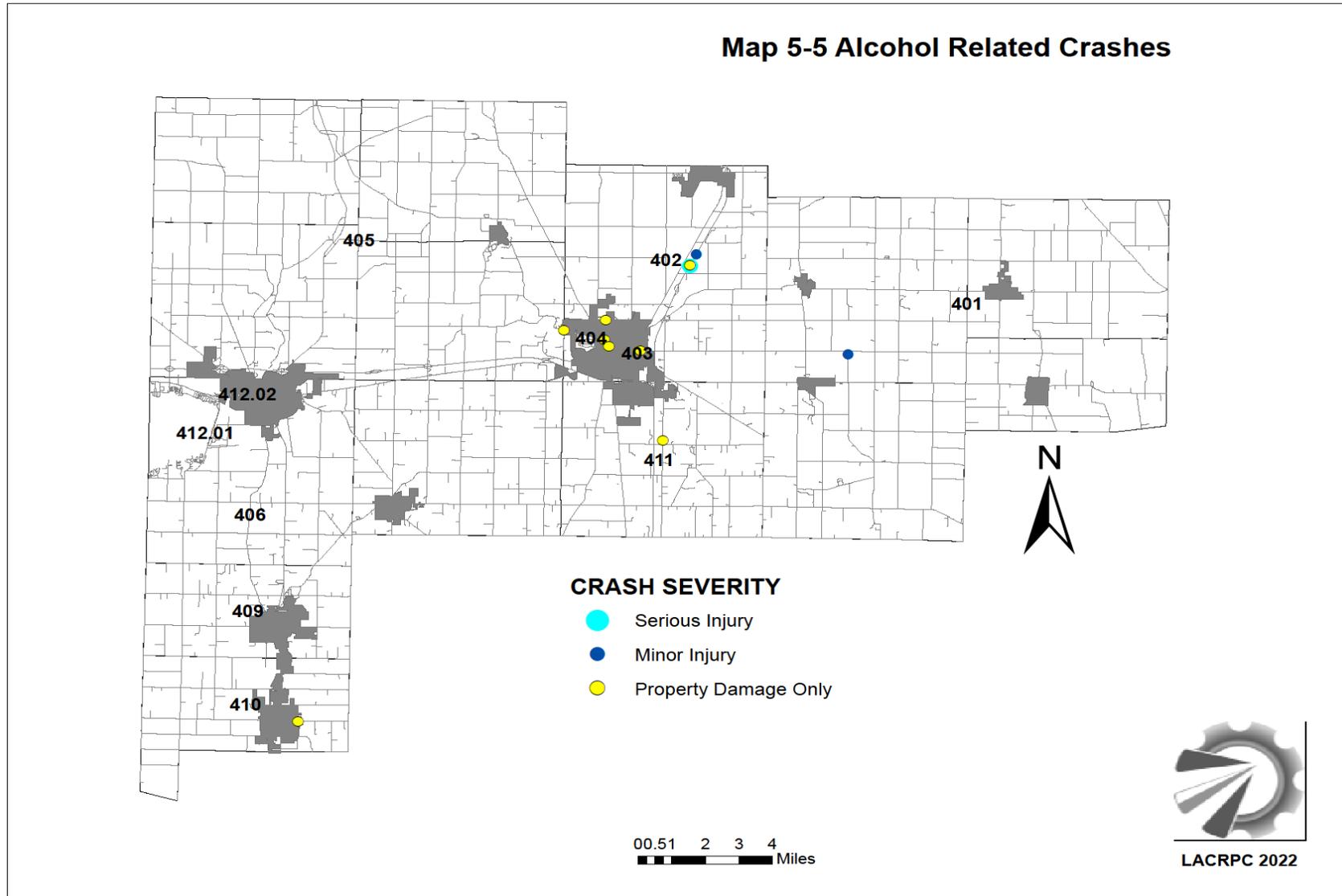
¹¹ <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2020/rankings/Auglaize/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>

¹² <http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/binge-drinking.htm>

Map 5-4 Alcohol Permits



Map 5-5 Drug/Alcohol Related Traffic Crashes



5.4 Food Outlets, Food Deserts & Limited Access to Healthy Foods

Research examining the relationship between the density and accessibility of fast food, restaurants and food outlets to health outcomes is in its early stages. However, there is a growing body of evidence that suggests access to fast food outlets and residing in a food desert have positively correlated with a higher prevalence of obesity, diabetes and premature death. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, approximately 23.5 million persons in urban and rural areas of the United States live in "food deserts" (i.e., low-income areas without access to healthy foods). Literature has repeatedly asserted that the caloric intake of Americans (especially minority and poverty populations) has increased over the past several decades. Studies have also indicated that among children, fast food restaurants are the second highest energy provider, second only to grocery stores. And, while traditional grocery stores provide a wide range of fresh fruits and vegetables, thus healthier options, their locations in Auglaize County are somewhat limited; convenience stores fill the void with only a limited supply of products considered to be healthy and nutritious. Limited access to full-service groceries captures a large proportion of low-income urban residents, as well as some rural residents in Auglaize County. Approximately 15 percent of all Auglaize County residents are food insecure. With 33 percent of those above 185% of poverty excluding them from Nutrition Assistance Programs. Recognizing that proximity to a grocery store is defined differently in rural (10-mile radius) and urban areas (1 mile radius).¹³). Map 5-5 reveals the locations of supermarkets & convenience stores by census tract. Appendix D identifies grocery and convenience stores that that participate in the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program (Appendix D - Map D2) and those that have permits to sell tobacco (Appendix D - Map D1)

In 2020 Auglaize County ranked 11th highest of all Ohio counties in the proportion of restaurants in a county that are fast food establishments.¹⁴ In 2020 there were 76 restaurants in Auglaize County; 58 percent of those were limited-service fast-food establishments. The national goal established by Healthy People 2020 was set at 25 percent. In addition, convenience stores account for 44.4% of all food retail locations. Map 5-6 identifies the locations of limited-service eateries & full-service restaurants by census tract.

Auglaize County ranked 11th in the proportion of restaurants that are fast food establishments of all 88 Ohio

Health advocates and neighborhood activists argue for more localized grocery services providing better access and a wider array of healthy, affordable foods. Some urban planners argue for density limitations posing restrictions on fast food outlets and convenience stores. Policy planners and nutritionists argue for local convenience stores to participate in regulated food and nutrition assistance program; while urban agriculturists argue for increased availability of locally grown foods including farmers markets and neighborhood gardens, to eliminate food insecurities.¹⁵

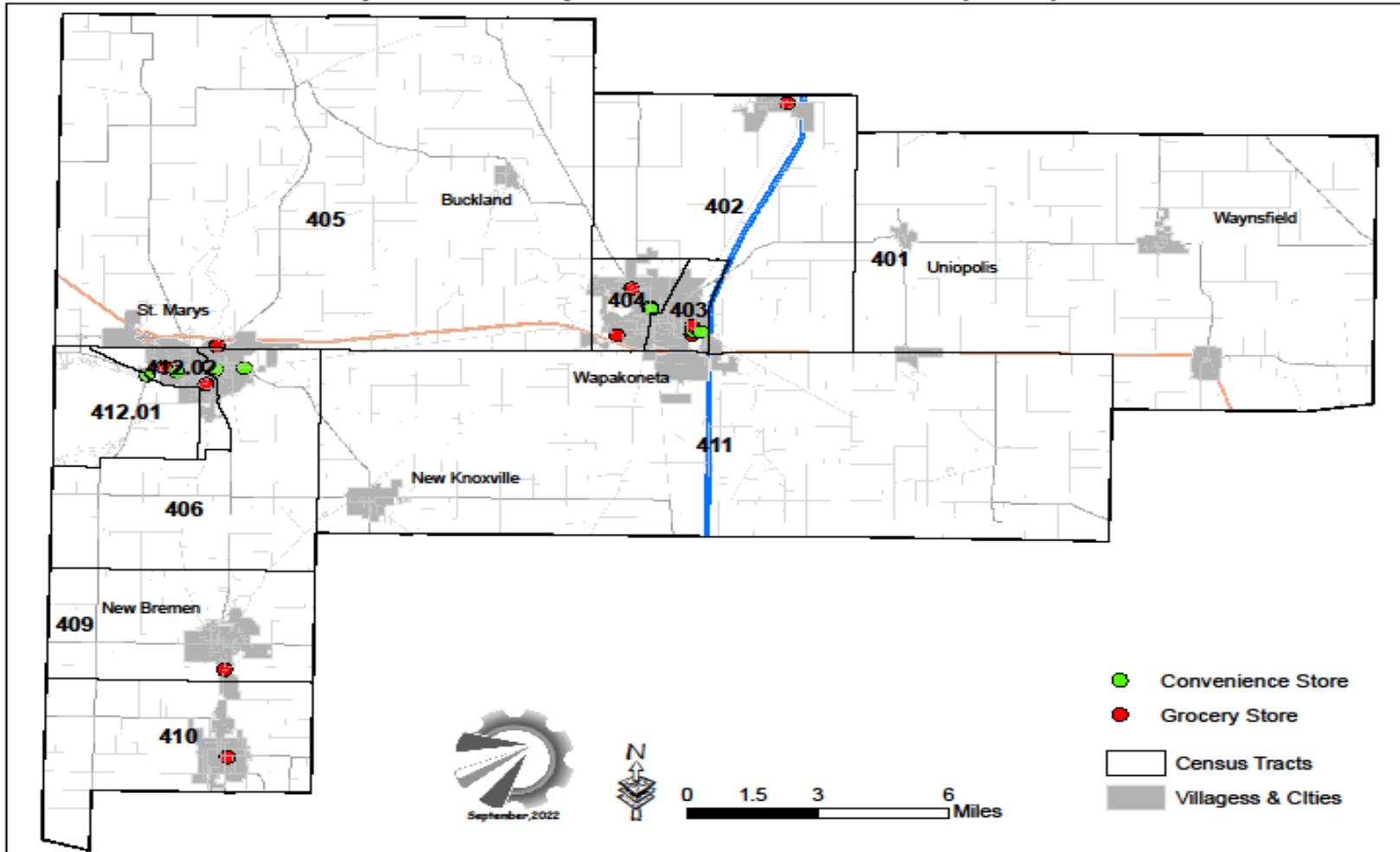
¹³<http://americannutritionassociation.org/newsletter/usda-defines-food-deserts>

¹⁴ <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2013/measure/factors/84/map>

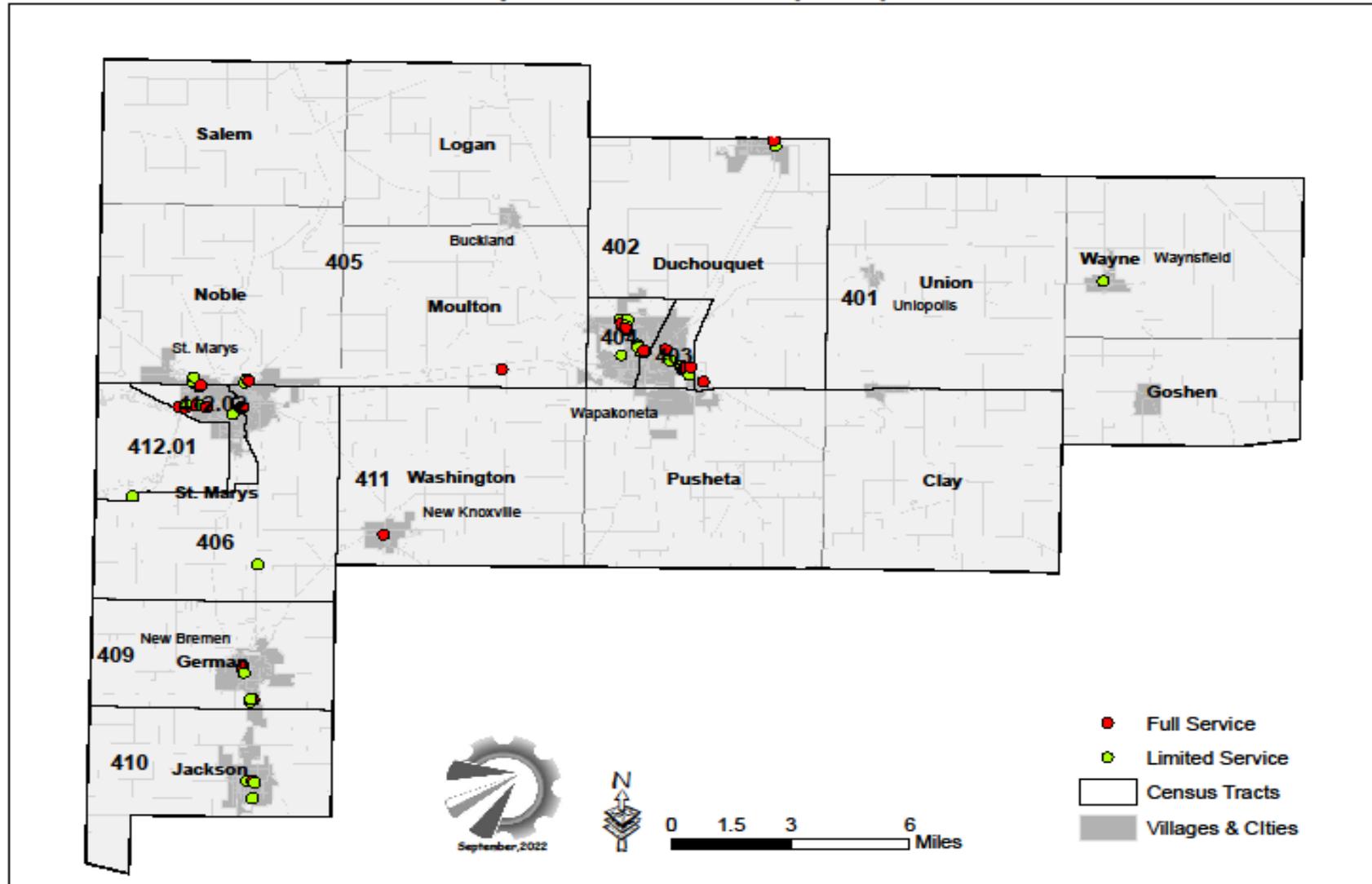
¹⁵http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5807a1.htm?s_cid=rr5807a1_e

Map 5-6 Grocery & Convenience Stores

Map 5-6 Grocery & Convenience Stores (2020)



Map 5-7 Restaurants (2020)



**SUMMARY TABLE 5-1
HOUSING AND CRIME STATISTICS SUMMARY
AUGLAIZE COUNTY - CENSUS TRACTS**

Tract	Total Pop.	Total Housing Units	Pct Vacant Housing Units	Total Vacant Housing Units	Foreclosures (2020)	Foreclosure Rate (per 1,000)	UCR Incident Reports	UCR Incidents Per 1,000 Pop.	UCR Arrests	UCR Arrests Per 1,000 Incidents	Alcohol Permits	Restaurants	Convenience Stores	Grocery Stores
Auglaize County	46,422	19,873	6%	1,271	20	1.5	113	2.5	25	4.5	86	55	8	10
401	3,726	1,528	6.15%	94	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	2
402	4,241	1,871	6.25%	117	1	0	2	<1	0	0	5	2	0	1
403	3,553	1,592	6.72%	107	3	0	56	16	13	0	24	5	2	1
404	6,882	3,037	4.38%	133	4	0	54	8	8	0	7	0	2	1
405	5,162	2,081	5.29%	110	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	1
406	3,749	1,565	7.03%	110	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	2	2
409	3,751	1,542	5.12%	79	0	0	1	<1	0	0.5	8	3	0	0
410	4,011	1,490	4.03%	60	1	<1	0	0	0	0	16	1	0	0
411	4,003	1,669	6.11%	102	1	<1	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0
412.01	2,057	1,132	17.76%	201	4	3.5	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	2
412.02	5,287	2,366	6.68%	158	2	<1	1	<1	1	<1	15	9	2	0

SECTION 6 POVERTY, NEEDS & WOCAP PROGRAMMING

There is no one definition of poverty. The term has been defined many ways by various government and nongovernmental organizations based upon attempts to quantify, qualify and establish specific thresholds. The World Bank defines poverty as “characterized by low incomes and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity typically reflective of low levels of health and education, poor access to clean, sanitary living conditions, inadequate physical security, lack of voice, and insufficient capacity and opportunity to better one’s life”.¹ The World Bank uses this definition – more qualitative in nature; while the US Census Bureau – chooses another more quantitative approach. The United States Census Bureau defines poverty using a set of monetary income thresholds that “vary by family size to determine who is in poverty”... wherein “if a family’s total income is less than the family’s size determined poverty threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. The official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI).” It should be noted that the census definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps).²

Poverty has been defined in many ways; some qualitative others quantitative.

Section II of this report defined poverty using the quantitative assessment provided by the Census Bureau. But the dimensions of poverty are grey. Webster provides a more concise definition of poverty reporting it as “the state of one who lacks a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions”.³ The remainder of this section works to identify the nature and scope of poverty in Auglaize County and document the needs across the community. Sections 6.1 and 6.2 of this report look at the adequacy of Census defined poverty thresholds with regard to income levels required for self-sufficiency. Section 6.3 examines health disparities often associated with poverty. After a brief discussion of criminality, recidivism and reentry the section concludes by identifying the concerns of WOCAPs clients before a discussion of WOCAPs services.

6.1 Poverty

Poverty is a critical indicator of the well-being of our nation’s children. Children who live in poverty, especially young children, are more likely than their peers to have cognitive and behavioral difficulties, to complete fewer years of education, and, as they grow up, to experience more years of unemployment.⁴

In 2020, the American Community Survey reported that 1 in 8 Americans are currently residing in poverty - nearly 41 million people or 12.8 percent of the US population suffer from conditions of poverty. Children in poverty fell below 13 million (12.5), or 17.5 percent of all children under the age of eighteen. Examining poverty by race of those under 18 years of age reflected: 36.1 percent of African-American children and 42 percent of Hispanic children live in poverty. In Ohio, poverty rates for children were slightly higher; 31.5 percent of children were in poverty in 2020 with 38.3 percent of Black, and 46.6 percent of Hispanic children found to be in poverty.

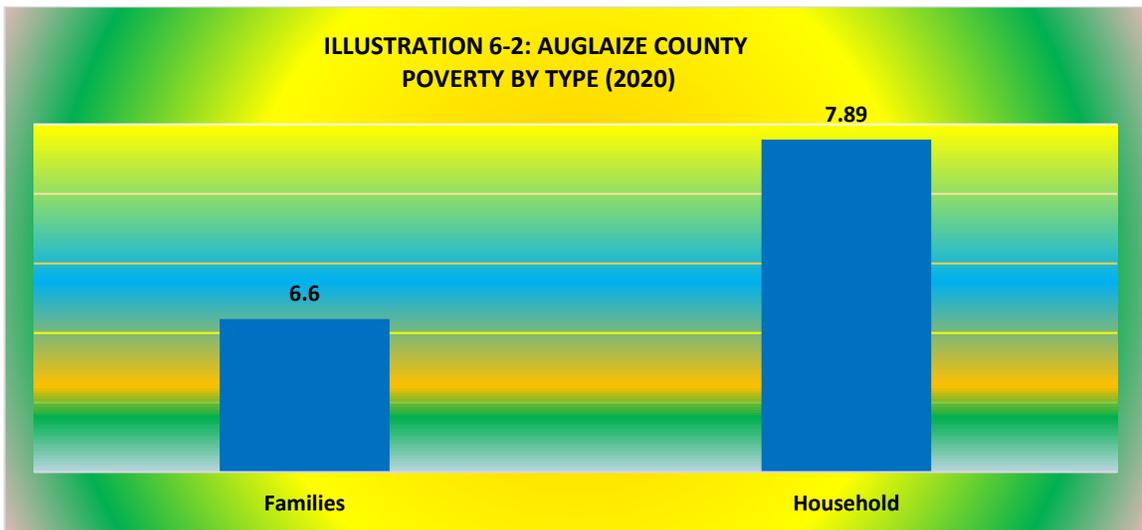
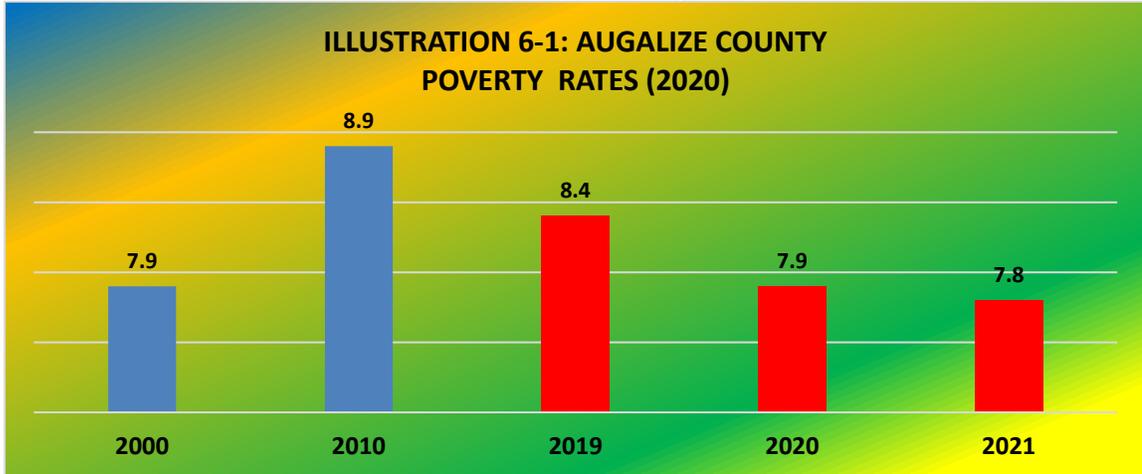
¹ http://www.niesr.ac.uk/sites/default/files/publications/dp435_0.pdf

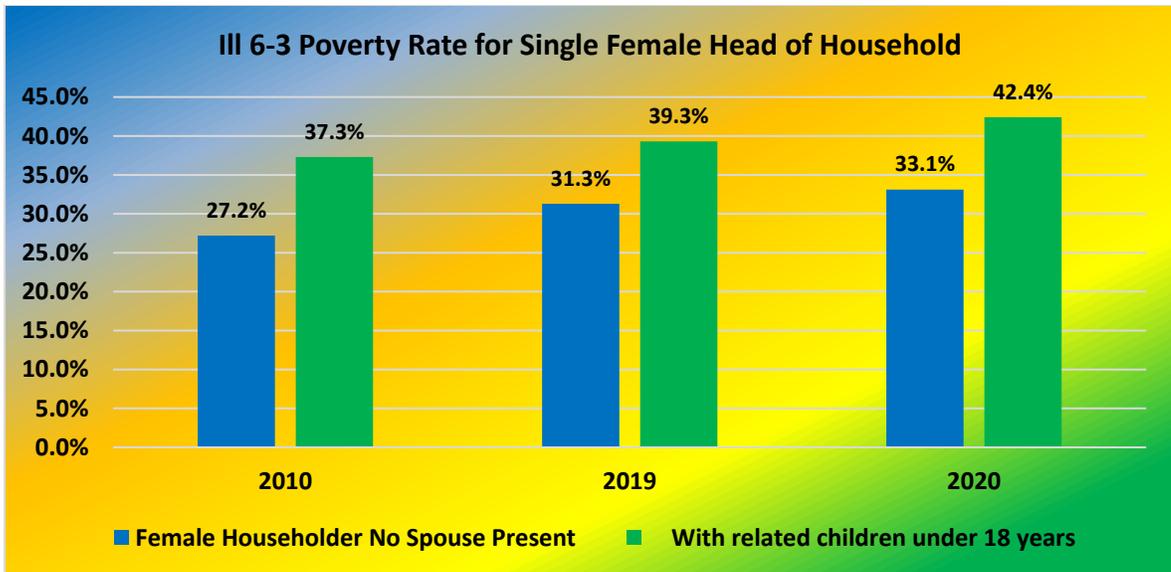
² <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-252.pdf>

³ Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, Springfield MA, Merriam Webster, 1985.

⁴ United States Census Bureau, Child Poverty in the United States 2009 and 2010: Selected Race Groups and Hispanic Origin, 2011.

Putting that into a local perspective, the 2020 ACS data for Auglaize County revealed that the county poverty rates are nearly identical to those of the state. 8 percent, or 1 in 12 of the local population is shown to be residing in poverty. The data indicates nearly 3,000 area households and 900 families existing below the established poverty thresholds based on income and household size. Furthermore, of families experiencing poverty in 2020, 7 percent had children under 18 and 11 percent had children under 5-years of age.





Another important measure is the poverty rate for Single-Female Households. 2020 saw a rise in poverty rates amongst single female housholders with children rise to 42.4 percent.

Periods of recession in the early to late 2000's, caught the community unprepared to deal with the dynamics required to assemble all the necessary services such as public transportation options, accessible/appropriate housing, job-loss and employment opportunities, and delivery of health services - due in part to less governmental financial resources and fewer well-financed non-profit service providers. While the U.S. saw an economic upturn of an average of 2.3 percent growth per year between mid-2009 through the end of 2019, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and the business shutdowns that followed, up-ended a 10-year period of recovery and the economy saw a decline of 5.1 percent of GDP during the first quarter of 2020. The second quarter of 2020 saw an even sharper decline of 31.2 percent.⁵

Demographic and geographic changes in those suffering from poverty is evident. While the majority of people living in poverty in 2020 remain inside the City of Wapakoneta, the census tracts experiencing the largest increases in poverty were located in the urban fringe and rural areas (Map 6-1).

In the United States the Census Bureau establishes the thresholds without any regard for geographical variations in climate, housing costs, food costs, utility costs, transportation costs, food costs or state/local laws governing minimum wage. In Ohio, the current (2020) poverty threshold for a family of 4 is \$25,100 (Table 6-1).⁶

⁵ <https://www.cbpp.org/research/economy/tracking-the-post-great-recession-economy#:~:text=Economic%20Growth%20From%20Mid%2D2009,American%20Recovery%20and%20Reinvestment%20Act.>

⁶ <https://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-guidelines>

Map 6-1 Change in Poverty Rate (2010-2020)

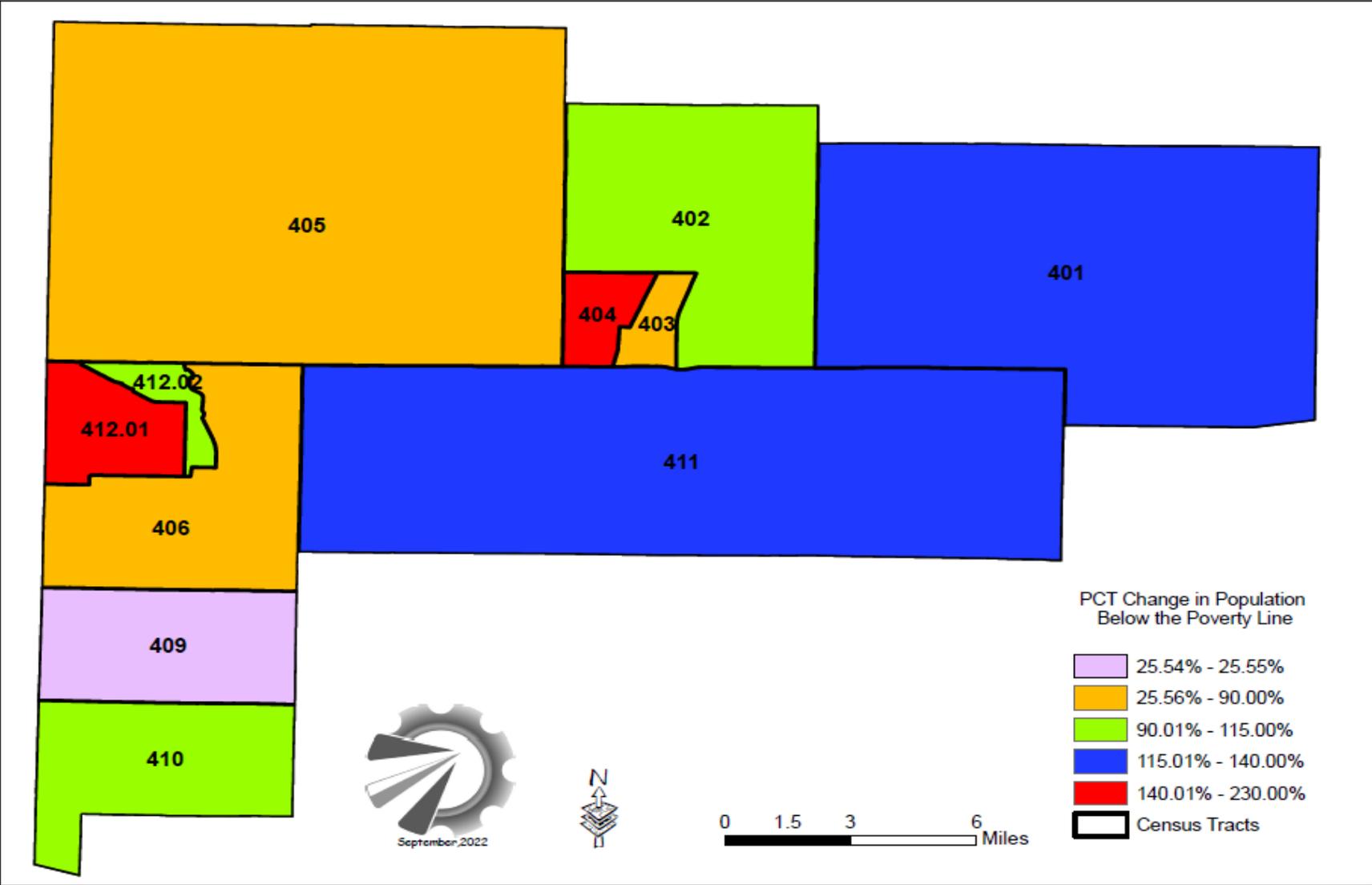


TABLE 6-1 POVERTY GUIDELINES (2020)						
Family Size	Percent of Annual Poverty Guideline					
	100%	125%	150%	175%	185%	200%
1	\$ 12,760	\$ 15,950	\$ 19,140	\$ 22,330	\$ 23,606	\$ 25,520
2	\$ 17,240	\$ 21,550	\$ 25,860	\$ 30,170	\$ 31,894	\$ 34,480
3	\$ 21,720	\$ 27,150	\$ 32,580	\$ 38,010	\$ 40,182	\$ 43,440
4	\$ 26,200	\$ 32,750	\$ 39,300	\$ 45,850	\$ 48,470	\$ 52,400
5	\$ 30,680	\$ 38,350	\$ 46,020	\$ 53,690	\$ 56,758	\$ 61,360
6	\$ 35,160	\$ 43,950	\$ 52,740	\$ 61,530	\$ 65,046	\$ 70,320
7	\$ 39,640	\$ 49,550	\$ 59,460	\$ 69,370	\$ 73,334	\$ 79,280
8	\$ 44,120	\$ 55,150	\$ 66,180	\$ 77,210	\$ 81,622	\$ 88,240
Family Size	Percent of Monthly Poverty Guidelines					
	100%	125%	150%	175%	185%	200%
1	\$ 1,063	\$ 1,329	\$ 1,595	\$ 1,861	\$ 1,967	\$ 2,127
2	\$ 1,437	\$ 1,796	\$ 2,155	\$ 2,514	\$ 2,658	\$ 2,873
3	\$ 1,810	\$ 2,263	\$ 2,715	\$ 3,168	\$ 3,349	\$ 3,620
4	\$ 2,183	\$ 2,729	\$ 3,275	\$ 3,821	\$ 4,039	\$ 4,367
5	\$ 2,557	\$ 3,196	\$ 3,835	\$ 4,474	\$ 4,730	\$ 5,113
6	\$ 2,930	\$ 3,663	\$ 4,395	\$ 5,128	\$ 5,421	\$ 5,860
7	\$ 3,303	\$ 4,129	\$ 4,955	\$ 5,781	\$ 6,111	\$ 6,607
8	\$ 3,677	\$ 4,596	\$ 5,515	\$ 6,434	\$ 6,802	\$ 7,353
Note: For family units of more than 8 members add \$4,320 for each additional member.						

6.2 Self-Sufficiency

A report published by the Center for Women’s Welfare and the University of Washington established the self-sufficiency standards for Ohio (2015). Therein various measures including housing, child care, food, health care, transportation and miscellaneous items as well as the cost of taxes and the impact of tax credits were used to establish the level of income necessary for households of various compositions to survive without public or private assistance across Ohio counties.⁷ While the full report has not been updated, new values are available for 2020 (Table 6-2). The numbers suggests that the poverty threshold of \$26,200 for a family of 4 cited by the Census Bureau is grossly inadequate to cover real costs without continued public and private assistance programs. Moreover, the report found that the cost of self-sufficiency varies greatly across Ohio based on geographic location and family type.

Of some interest is that the 2020 minimum wage in Ohio was established at \$8.70 or roughly 100 percent of the income necessary to support self-sufficiency for a single adult; but, only 39 percent of what would be required to sustain a household of 1 adult, 1 preschooler and 1-school age child.

⁷ <http://www.selfsufficiencystandard.org/node/4> p.1.

TABLE 6-2 THE SELF-SUFFICIENCY STANDARD FOR AUGLAIZE COUNTY (2019)					
Monthly Costs	Adult	Adult + Preschooler	Adult + Preschooler + School- age	Adult + Adult + Infant + Preschooler	Adult + Adult + Preschooler + School- age
Housing	\$521	\$682	\$682	\$682	\$682
Child Care	\$0	\$950	\$1,649	\$2,031	\$1,649
Food	\$223	\$338	\$509	\$621	\$685
Transportation	\$273	\$281	\$281	\$536	\$536
Health Care	\$203	\$499	\$521	\$576	\$585
Miscellaneous	\$122	\$275	\$364	\$445	\$414
Taxes	\$212	\$583	\$835	\$1,015	\$903
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$7)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$55)	(\$100)	(\$100)	(\$100)
Child Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$167)	(\$333)	(\$333)	(\$333)
Hourly	\$8.82	\$19.20	\$25.05	\$15.55	\$14.26
Monthly	\$1,553	\$3,379	\$4,408	\$5,473	\$5,021
Annual	\$18,635	\$40,547	\$52,896	\$65,674	\$60,249
Emergency Savings Fund (Monthly Contribution)	\$34	\$84	\$114	\$68	\$65

The self-sufficiency standard for Auglaize County helps identify the needs of the disadvantaged in terms of transitioning from dependency to self-sufficiency. The standard helps demonstrate the need for child care, health care and educational training/certification. The standard can also be used for counseling and targeted consumption arguing for post-secondary educational opportunities including training for occupations that are non-traditional for women and people of color.

6.3 Local Health Disparity Issues

In 2020 Auglaize County was ranked 9 of 88 counties for positive health factors by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute.⁸ Problems associated with various health and social behaviors including poor diet and exercise, sexual activity, violent crime and childhood poverty all came in above the Ohio average.

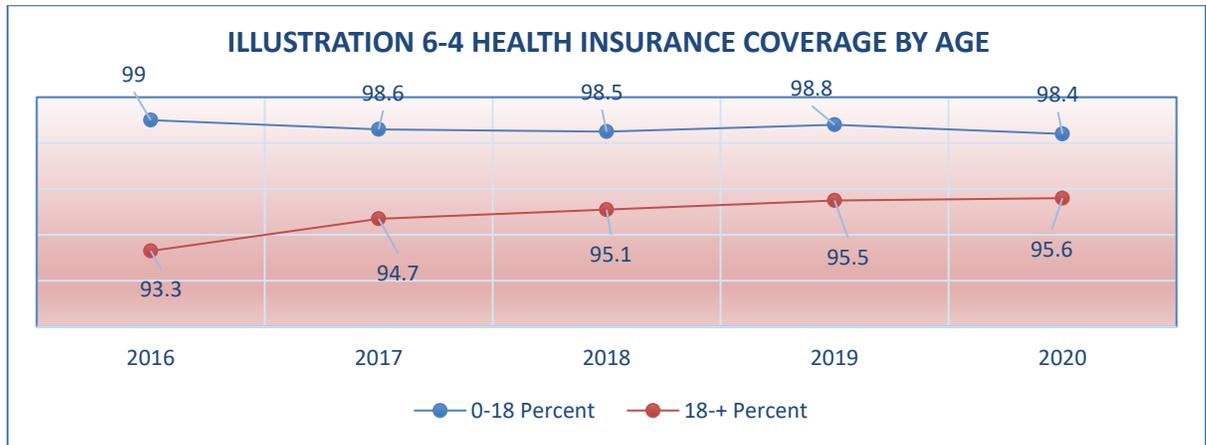
Auglaize County ranked 9 of 88 Ohio counties for positive health factors.

The prevalence of certain specific behaviors or the results of certain behaviors were of alarm and trailing the county benchmark for Ohio including: physical inactivity (Auglaize County: 31% vs Ohio: 26%), adult obesity (Auglaize County: 38% vs Ohio: 32%), number of sexually transmitted infections per 100,000 (Auglaize County: 234 vs Ohio: 527), and number of teen births per 1,000 females (Auglaize County: 24 vs Ohio: 24). Corollaries to some are reflective in the following social and economic factors also rated: some college attainment (Auglaize County: 65% vs Ohio: 65%), children in single-parent families (Auglaize County: 25% vs Ohio: 36%), and number of violent crimes (Auglaize County: 58 vs Ohio: 293). The report also identifies deficiencies in terms of the

⁸ <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2020/rankings/outcomes/overall>

ratio of available primary care physicians to residents (Auglaize County: 2,540:1 vs Ohio: 1,310:1) and dentists (Auglaize County: 2,860:1 vs Ohio: 1,610:1).⁹

Adding to such insights is information provided by Auglaize County Public Health and the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) who work with local hospitals, physicians offices and schools, and regularly conduct surveys to assess community’s health. An overall positive in Auglaize County residents’ health is that both adults and children in Auglaize County are covered by some type of health insurance at a rate greater than 90 percent.



6.3.1 Asthma

In 2020 Asthma affected nearly 20.5 million adults in the United States or approximately 8.4% of the entire adult population.¹⁰ Asthma is also a leading chronic illness among children and adolescents. Asthma causes wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness, and coughing. An asthma attack can happen when afflicted persons are exposed to certain “triggers”. Often such triggers include cigarette smoke, dust mites, outdoor air pollution, cockroach allergen, pets mold, and smoke from burning wood or grass. Physical exercise; some medicines; weather, breathing in cold, dry air; and some foods, food additives, and fragrances can also trigger an asthma attack.¹¹ Respiratory diseases including disproportionately affect the poor, African Americans and children. Given the extent of cigarette smoking and environmental air quality issues, asthma is local health concern. Data suggests that in 2020, 13.0 percent of Auglaize County adults and 36.7 percent of children age 0 to 17 live with asthma. Asthma affects different populations differently especially for those children living in poverty and for African-American children.¹² Children living in households below the poverty level are 20.3 percent more likely to suffer from the effects of asthma than those children in households earning over 200 percent the median income.¹³ Asthma is also one of the leading causes of school absenteeism. On average, in a classroom of 30 children, about 3 are likely to have asthma. Nearly 1 in 2 children with asthma miss at least 1 day of school each year because of their asthma. Each year asthma causes more than 10 million missed days of school. As a result, the CDC is working with state departments of education and health to institute policies and procedures to implement a national asthma control program in schools nationwide.¹⁴

⁹ http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2020/compare/snapshot?counties=39_003

¹⁰ <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/asthma.htm>

¹¹ <http://www.cdc.gov/asthma/faqs.htm>

¹² <http://www.asthma.partners.org/NewFiles/BoFACHapter15.html>

¹³ http://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/NHIS/SHS/2017_SHS_Table_C-1.pdf

¹⁴ http://www.cdc.gov/asthma/pdfs/schools_fact_sheet.pdf

TABLE 6-3 Emergency Department Visit and Hospitalization Rates per 10,000 Residents for Patients with a Primary Diagnosis of Asthma, 2016-2020						
Auglaize County	Age Group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	0-4 Years	53.8**	*	68.8	38.1**	*
	5-11 Years	38.5**	46.7	51.5	32.9**	*
	12-17 Years	*	*	26.0**	37.1**	36.7**
	18+ Years	22.5	19.3	19.6	14.7	21.3
Ohio Overall	Age Group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	0-4 Years	120	110	128.8	110.5	43.6
	5-11 Years	98.6	99.4	99.9	92.5	43.8
	12-17 Years	54.2	53.7	52.8	52.4	29.7
	18 + Years	44.8	44.1	43.5	42.9	31.8
Data Sources: OHA Clinical-Financial Database, 2016-2020; Bridged-Race Population Estimates, on CDC WONDER On-line Database, 2016-2020						
*Rates based on fewer than 10 hospitalizations/ED visits do not meet standards of reliability or precision and are suppressed.						
** Rates based on fewer than 20 hospitalizations/ED visits should be interpreted with caution						

6.3.2 Dental Care

According to the CDC, each year, 68 percent of Americans make visits to dentists and in 2018, an estimated \$135 billion was spent on dental services in the United States. Yet, tooth decay affects approximately 1 in 6 of U.S. children aged 6 - 11 years and more than half of those aged 12–19 years. The percentage of children and adolescents aged 5 to 19 years with untreated tooth decay is 3 times as high for those from low-income families compared with children from higher-income households.¹⁵ Also, adults with less than a high school education experience untreated tooth decay nearly three times that of adults with at least some college education.¹⁶

1 in 5 children aged 5-11 years and 1 in 7 of those aged 12-15 years have untreated tooth decay.

42 percent of U.S. adults have some form of gum disease. Half of the cases of severe gum disease in the United States are the result of cigarette smoking. The prevalence of gum disease is three times higher among smokers than among people who have never smoked. This increases Auglaize County's risk as 20 percent of adults and 13 percent of High School students smoke regularly.^{17,18} Data suggests 17 percent of U.S. adults aged 65 or older have lost all of their teeth. Nearly 9,750 people, mostly older Americans, die from oral and pharyngeal cancers each year, with the incident rate in men being twice as high as the rate in the female population.¹⁹ In 2019, The American Cancer Society predicts there will be more than 53,000 new cases of oral cancer diagnosed.^{20,21}

The prevalence of gum disease is three times higher among smokers than among people who have never smoked.

¹⁵ <http://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/basics/childrens-oral-health/index.html>

¹⁶ https://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/oral_health_disparities/index.htm

¹⁷ <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2020/rankings/auglaize/county/factors/overall/snapshot>

¹⁸ 2018 Auglaize County Health Risk and Community Needs Assessment, Auglaize County Public Health

¹⁹ <http://oralcancerfoundation.org/facts/>

²⁰ <http://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/conditions/index.html>

²¹ <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/oralcavityandoropharyngealcancer/detailedguide/oral-cavity-and-oropharyngeal-cancer-key-statistics>

The 2018, Auglaize County Health Risk and Community Needs Assessment project determined that 69 percent of Auglaize County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. Up from 65 percent in 2012. 57 percent of those aged 65 years and older, 76 percent of those with incomes greater than \$25,000 visited a dentist within the last year. Numbers reported amongst youth who visited the dentist last, saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work: less than a year ago (74%), (2013 YRBS reported 75% for Ohio), 1 to 2 years ago (12%), more than 2 years ago (2%), never (1%), and do not know (11%).

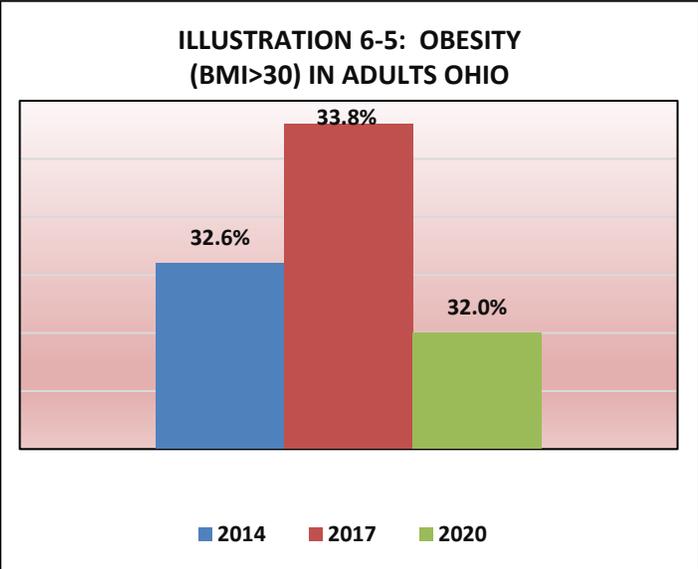
6.3.3 Obesity

The CDC supports the findings of recent research published in Journal of the American Medical Association that found that prevalence of obesity among U.S. adults (39.8%) is twice that observed in children (18.5%) and translates into nearly 93.3 million adult men and women. The rate of adults identified as obese continues to rise in Ohio with a current value of 33.8 percent (Illustration 6-5). Auglaize County is slightly above the state average with 34 percent of adults having a BMI over 30.²²

Obesity among U.S. adults (34%) is twice that observed in children and translates into nearly 73 million adult men and women.

On average, U.S. adults weigh 24 pounds more than they did in 1960, and they are at increased risk for health conditions such as diabetes, cardiovascular

disease, hypertension, stroke, liver and gallbladder disease, sleep apnea and respiratory problems, osteoarthritis, certain cancers and generally poor health. Although the rate of increase in obesity has slowed somewhat in the past 10 years, the costs associated with obesity have increased substantially during the same period. The estimated annual medical cost of obesity in the U.S. is between 147 to 210 billion



dollars and the annual medical costs for people who are obese are on average 42 percent higher than those at a healthy weight.²³

In the United States, childhood obesity affects approximately 13.7 million children and teens or 18.5 percent of that population. Changes in the prevalence of obesity from 1960 baseline data revealed a rapid increase in the US during the 1980s and 1990s, when obesity prevalence among children and teens tripled, from approximately 5 percent to 18 percent of the population. During the past 10 years, the rapid increase in obesity has slowed. However substantial racial/ethnic disparities exist, with Hispanic children (25.8%)

²² <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2020/rankings/auglaize/county/factors/2/snapshot>
²³ <http://stateofobesity.org/healthcare-costs-obesity/>

and African-American children (22.0%) being disproportionately affected by obesity.²⁴ According to the 2018 Auglaize County Health Risk and Community Assessment, 18 percent of Auglaize County youth were obese, as measured by Body Mass Index (BMI) by age with the majority of those who are overweight being 17 or older.²⁵ For children ages 2 to 19 household income was a determining factor in rate of obesity, with 18.9 percent of those in households in the lowest income group identified as obese and 19.9 percent identified in households in the middle income group while only 10.9 percent those in the highest income group.²⁶

The CDC contends that for maximum impact, the focus should be on strategies that alter the food and physical activity environments in places where people live, learn, work, play, and pray - making it easier to be healthy.²⁷ Health advocates and medical professionals argue that educational settings offer unique opportunities to address obesity. Touted practices to address younger students include: structured recess during the school day involving inclusive and actively supervised games or activities; physically active classrooms that incorporate physical activity breaks, classroom energizers, and moving activities into academic lessons; school-based obesity prevention programs seeking to increase physical activity and improve nutrition before, during, and after school; and, promotion of healthy food options, and family education and involvement. Other school based programs have targeted: enacting regulations and policies that eliminate availability of sweetened drinks, including sports drinks, in child-care settings and schools and at school events and afterschool programs; increasing availability of fresh water in parks and recreational facilities; establishing policies and guidelines for nutrition including changes in the school food supply to meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans; and, eliminating sugar drinks in school vending machines. Policies to provide safe environments to support physical activity and establish habits regarding the need for regular physical activity that will support such behaviors into and through adulthood are thought essential. Employer based programs to reduce obesity have targeted: reduced energy intake including the elimination of high energy-density foods and decreasing consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages while encouraging an increased consumption of fruits and vegetables²⁸; personnel policies that incentivize gym/health club membership, weight loss clinics, and increased transit/bike usage. Moreover, employers are urged to support development of breastfeeding policies and facilities for new mothers as breastfeeding has demonstrated significant health benefits for their young children including reduced risk for childhood obesity.²⁹

6.3.4 Diabetes

Diabetes refers to a group of metabolic diseases in which the person has high blood glucose (blood sugar), due to inadequate insulin production and/or the body's cells do not respond properly to insulin. The most common forms of diabetes include: Type 1 Diabetes where the body does not produce insulin; Type 2 Diabetes where the body does not produce enough insulin for proper function, or the cells in the body are insulin resistant; and, Gestational Diabetes. People usually develop Type 1 diabetes before their 40th year, often in early adulthood or teenage years. Approximately 90 percent of all

²⁴ <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/childhood.html>

²⁵ <https://www.auglaizecountypublichealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Auglaize-County-CHA-8-29-17-FINAL.pdf>

²⁶ <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/childhood.html>

²⁷ <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6002a2.htm>

²⁸ <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/strategies/healthy-food-env.html>

²⁹ <http://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/promotion/calltoaction.htm>

diabetics worldwide are suffering from Type 2. Overweight and obese people have a much higher risk of developing Type 2 diabetes compared to those with a healthy body weight.

Overall, the risk for death among people with diabetes is about twice that of people of similar age but without diabetes.

According to the American Diabetes Association (ADA) in 2020 there were 37.3 million Americans suffering from diabetes, 11.3 percent of the US population.³⁰ Another 96 million adults are in a pre-diabetic condition. Diabetes is associated with: high blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, blindness, pregnancy complications, kidney disease, dental disease, neuropathies and non-traumatic amputations. People with pre-diabetes have an increased risk of developing Type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. Total costs of diagnosed diabetes in the United States in 2020 reflects \$237 billion in direct medical costs and \$90 billion in reduced productivity. And after adjusting for population age and sex differences, the ADA suggests the average medical expenditures among people with diagnosed diabetes were 2.3 times higher than what expenditures would be in the absence of diabetes. Diabetes affects persons disproportionately with the elderly (29.2%), males (12.7%) and certain minority groups over represented. The rates of diagnosed diabetes in adults by race/ethnic background are: 7.4 percent in non- Hispanic white adults, the risk of diagnosed diabetes was 8 percent among Asian Americans, 11.8 percent among Hispanics, and 12.1 percent among non-Hispanic black adults.³¹ The CDC reports that research suggests that amongst youth aged less than 20 years, there are over 18,000 new cases each year of Type 1 diabetes and over 5,000 for Type 2 diabetes. Gestational diabetes presents an additional concern as women who have had gestational diabetes have up to a 70 percent lifetime chance of developing diabetes. Overall, almost 70,000 Americans each year die as a result of diabetic complications and if current trends hold it is predicted that 1 in 3 American will have diabetes by the year 2050.³²

Studies in the United States and abroad have found that glucose control, blood pressure, improved control of LDL cholesterol, preventative care practices for eyes, feet and kidneys offer significant benefits to people with either Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes. Most health advocates and medical practitioners report that increased consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables with a sensible weight loss and exercise routine allow some people to control their Type 2 diabetes symptoms.³³ Evidence suggests that implementing disease management programs that target multiple components of chronic diseases can improve quality of care. Regular HbA1c screening among diabetic patients is considered the standard of care. It helps assess the management of diabetes over the long term by providing an estimate of how well a patient has managed his or her diabetes over the past two to three months. When hyperglycemia is addressed and controlled, complications from diabetes can be delayed or prevented.³⁴ The 2018 Auglaize County Health Risk and Community Needs Assessment project reported that 11 percent of Auglaize County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes, with such rates increasing to 23 percent of those over the age of 65. For

13 percent of all Auglaize County adults have been diagnosed with diabetes, with almost a quarter (23%) of those over the age of 65 being diagnosed.

³⁰ <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/data/statistics/statistics-report.html>

³¹ <http://www.diabetes.org/diabetes-basics/statistics/>

³² <https://www.cdc.gov/media/pressrel/2010/r101022.html>

³³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Take Charge of Your Diabetes*. 4th edition. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2007.

³⁴ http://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/27/suppl_1/s47

purposes of comparison, the 2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) reported that Ohio had a 11 percent rate and the U.S. had a rate of 10 percent. The average age of diagnosis was 50.4 years and 68% of diabetic adults said they had taken a course or class on how to manage their diabetes. Auglaize County adults diagnosed with diabetes also had one or more of the following characteristics or conditions: 73% had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 90% were obese or overweight., and 52% had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol.³⁵

6.3.5 Mental Health

The term mental health is commonly used in reference to mental illness. However, mental health and mental illness, albeit related, represent different psychological states. The CDC defines mental health as a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively, and is able to make a contribution to the community. It is estimated that only about 17 percent of U.S adults are considered to be in a state of optimal mental health. The CDC defines mental illness as “health conditions that are characterized by alterations in thinking, mood, or behavior (or some combination thereof) associated with distress and/or impaired functioning.” Depression is the most common type of mental illness, affecting more than 17.9 percent of the U.S. adult population. Evidence has shown that mental disorders, especially depressive disorders, are strongly related to the occurrence of many chronic diseases including diabetes, cancer, cardiovascular disease, asthma, and obesity and many risk behaviors for chronic disease; such as, physical inactivity, smoking, excessive drinking, and insufficient sleep.³⁶

Depression is the most common type of mental illness, affecting more than 26% of the U.S. adult population.

Local data for mental health recipients is very limited. In 2018, 9 percent of Auglaize County adults had used a program or service to help with depression, anxiety, or other emotional problems for themselves or a loved one.

Approximately 6% of adults age 18 years and older sought assistance in 2021 for mental health related issues.

Mental health is known to play a large part in both suicide and attempted suicide rates across the nation. Suicide is a leading cause of death in the United States with 45,979 deaths in 2020. The number of suicides in Auglaize County over the 2011-2017 period was 32. 34% of all Auglaize County suicide deaths occurred among those ages 25 to 34 years old. 2% of Auglaize County adults considered attempting suicide. Suicide impacts the youth of Auglaize County as well with 13% of youth seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year, and 4% attempted suicide in the past 12 months. Among youth in Auglaize County, 16% had ever visited a doctor, nurse, therapist, social worker, or counselor for a mental health problem.³⁷

Cultural sensitivity, particularly as it relates to perceptions of stigma, is paramount for successfully engaging this group in behavioral health treatment; access to mental health treatment could be improved through health homes for adults with chronic physical health conditions that integrate behavioral health services; and, prevention, early

³⁵<https://www.auglaizecountypublichealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Auglaize-County-CHA-8-29-17-FINAL.pdf>

³⁶ <http://www.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/learn/index.htm>

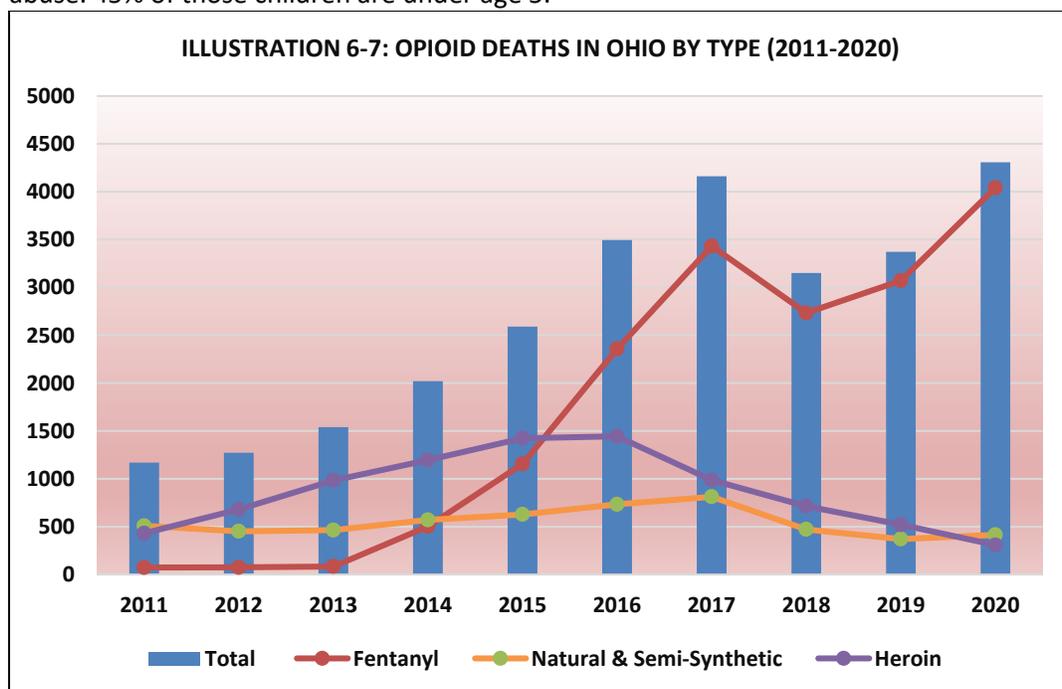
³⁷ <https://www.auglaizecountypublichealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Auglaize-County-CHA-8-29-17-FINAL.pdf>

intervention and wellness programs are critically necessary to mitigate the impact of costly, chronic physical health conditions.

6.3.6 Opioid Use

In 2020 the number of opioid deaths continued to grow nationally and locally. In 2020 Ohio saw 4,308 overdose deaths with synthetic opioids being responsible for over 90 percent of those deaths. As recently as 2011 prescription opioids were the main underlying cause of overdose deaths in Ohio (Illustration 6-6). The 4,308 deaths in 2020 correlate to an overdose death rate of 39.2 deaths per 100,000 persons in Ohio. When this rate is compared to the average national rate of 14.6 deaths per 100,000 persons it becomes clear that Ohio is one of a few states facing the most significant impacts of the national opioid crisis. Between 2012-2017 the Auglaize County opiate related unintentional overdose deaths numbered 29.

One of the most troublesome outcomes of the opioid crisis is the impacts these deaths and addictions have on children. First, there has been a dramatic increase in the incidence of NAS/NOWS (Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome/Neonatal opioid Withdrawal Syndrome) in births. In just 10 years between 2004 and 2014 an almost fivefold increase in incidences have been seen across the country. From 1.5 cases per 1,000 births in 2004 to 8.0 cases per 1,000 births in 2014.³⁸ Secondly, the Ohio foster care system has been flooded with children as death and addiction rates rise. An 11 percent increase in number of children in state custody has been seen over the last six years. In 2015 it was found that parental drug use has been identified in 50 percent of all cases where the state assumes custody. Opioid use in parents accounted for 28 percent of all child removals that year.³⁹ In Auglaize County, 83% of the children in custody were removed due to prenatal substance abuse. 45% of those children are under age 5.



³⁸ <https://www.drugabuse.gov/opioid-summaries-by-state/ohio-opioid-summary>

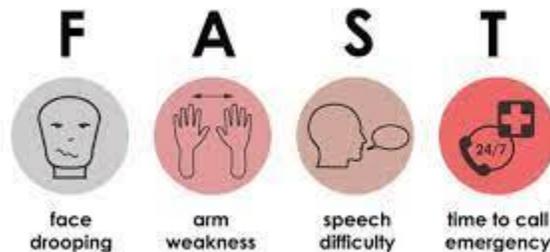
³⁹ <https://www.pcsao.org/programs/opiate-epidemic>

6.3.7 Strokes

Strokes were another health disparity identified by Auglaize County Health District personnel as a local health concern. Strokes are the 5th leading cause of death in Ohio and in the United States and are a major cause of disability.⁴⁰ Strokes cost the United States an estimated \$34 billion each year. On average, one American dies from stroke every 4 minutes. Over 795,000 in the U.S. each year have a stroke; about 610,000 of these are first or new strokes; one in four are recurrent strokes.⁴¹ A stroke occurs when a blood vessel that carries oxygen and nutrients to the brain is either blocked by a clot or bursts. When this happens, part of the brain can't get the blood and oxygen it needs, so it starts to die. When part of the brain dies from lack of blood flow, the part of the body it controls is affected sometimes resulting in paralysis, difficulties with language and vision, and other problems such as balancing, thinking and memory loss.

Stroke rates vary by age and ethnicity. And, while strokes are more common amongst seniors (66%), anyone can have a stroke. African Americans' risk of having a first stroke is nearly twice that of whites. Hispanic Americans' risk falls between that of whites and African Americans. American Indians/Alaska Natives and African Americans are more likely to have had a stroke than are other racial groups.⁴² However, certain behaviors (e.g., smoking, excessive alcohol use and physical inactivity), and medical conditions (e.g., high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease, diabetes, obesity, sickle cell anemia) will increase the likelihood of strokes and factors that can be monitored and controlled with proper diet, exercise and medical assistance.

In 2017 strokes accounted for 6 percent of all Auglaize County Deaths between 2013-2015. In 2017 4 percent of Auglaize County adults reported having survived a stroke, increasing to 11 percent in those over 65. The national death rate per 100,000 residents for strokes in 2017 was 40.



⁴⁰ <http://www.cdc.gov/Stroke/index.htm>

⁴¹ <http://www.cdc.gov/stroke/faqs.htm#8>

⁴² [http:// insurance and cause subsequent growth in the uninsured and public ally insured populations](http://insuranceandcause.subsequentgrowthintheuninsuredandpublicallyinsuredpopulations)

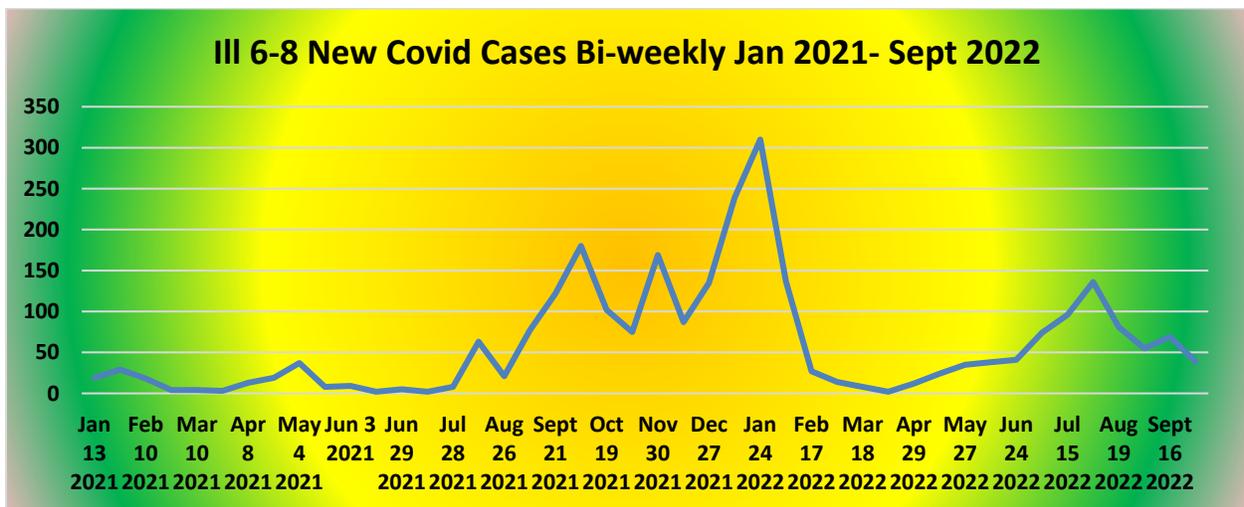
6.3.8 Special Needs Children

A recent release of the Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey (2019) found 32 percent of children (< 18) in Ohio had special health care needs reflecting those children with developmental disability, who needed or received treatment or counseling. The population is diverse with health conditions spanning mild asthma and seasonal allergies to severely disabling cerebral palsy and muscular dystrophy. Research indicates these special needs children not only need more services than the average child, but have complex chronic conditions involving more than one organ system and/or require ongoing technical assistance (e.g., feeding tube, ventilator). And despite their small numbers, such children are a particular concern as they are more likely to have large annual out-of-pocket medical expenses, are more likely to have a family member stop working to provide care, and often have numerous unmet health care needs. The authors warn that policy changes in the economic and health care landscape may adversely affect those with decreased access to employer-sponsored

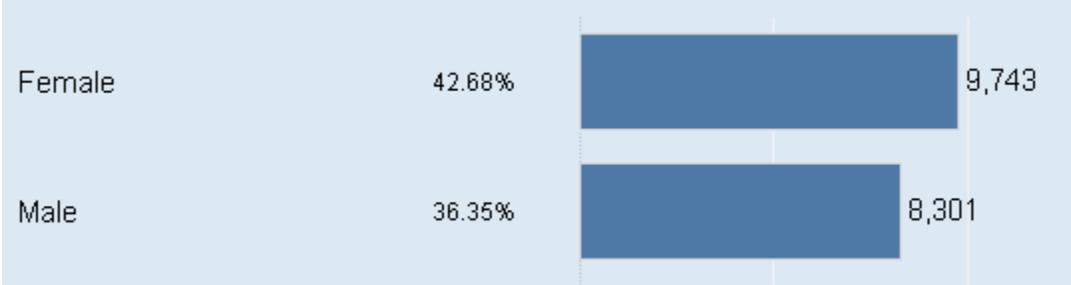
A recent release by the Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey (2019) found 32 percent of children (< 18) in Ohio had special health care needs.

6.3.9 COVID-19 Pandemic

In March of 2020 we saw the world change with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Countries and cities around the world went into lockdown and shut down non-essential businesses in an attempt to control the spread of this new and unfamiliar threat. Along with the lockdowns came fear, questions, confusion, and misinformation. The economic downturn and social distancing measures implemented in response to the pandemic have increased the prevalence of economic hardship and social isolation, and existing disparities were exacerbated by the pandemic. And while we have seen the concerns of the pandemic wane, the full effects of the unseen consequences it caused will remain undetermined for years.



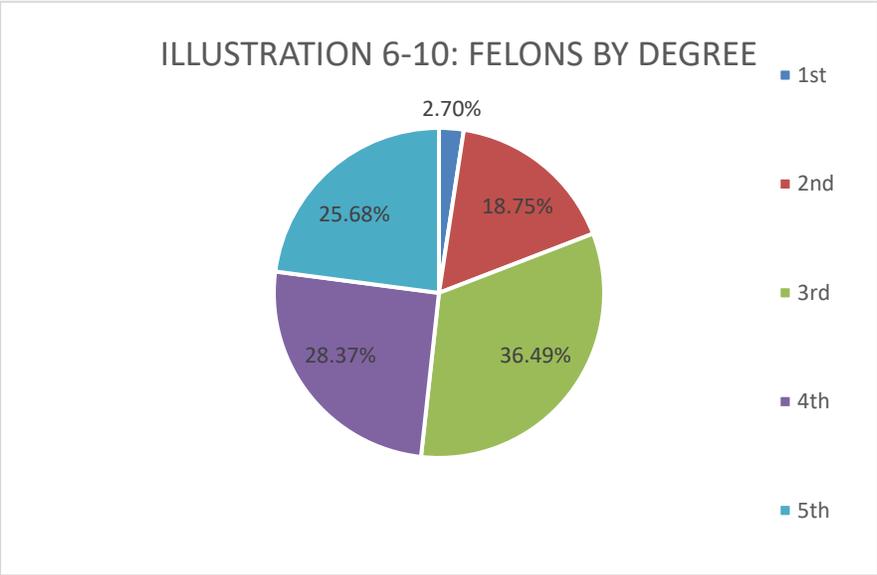
According to the Ohio COVID-19 Vaccination Dashboard, 40% of Auglaize County residents were fully vaccinated. The below graph shows a breakdown of those who were fully vaccinated by gender. “Fully vaccinated” indicates that all recommended COVID-19 vaccine doses have been reported from an individual, and the person is considered fully immunized. Vaccine status accounts for the total number of doses needed to be fully immunized only, which is completion of the original vaccine series; other specific requirements (dose spacing, age restrictions) vary depending on COVID-19 vaccine product. The chart below taken from the AUGLAIZE County Health Department, shows the vaccine status by sex in Auglaize County.



6.4 Criminology, Recidivism & Re-entry

Data presented in Section V detailed requests for service and UCR arrests in the urbanized area of Auglaize County as established by the Lima Police Department. They did not include statistics for the various other police departments around Auglaize County nor data from the Auglaize County Sheriff’s Office. And therefore, such data should be considered incomplete for the County but indicative of the condition prevalent within the City of Lima.

Data obtained from the Ohio Department of Corrections revealed 74 adult felons were imprisoned in Auglaize County in 2020, Illustration 6-7 breaks them down by degree. Of the 74 incarcerated there were 0 life/death sentences received. 57 were male and 17 females.⁴³ Local data related to incarceration and recidivism rate was obtained from the Ohio Department of Corrections for Auglaize County. Data indicated that over a 3-year period 2016–2019 the recidivism rate in Auglaize County was 27 percent; 17 percent for a technical violation and 10 percent for a new crime. As of 2019,



⁴³ <https://drc.ohio.gov/Portals/0/FY2020%20COMMITMENT%20REPORT.pdf>

roughly 7 in 10 parolees (73.0%) had not returned to the criminal justice within the three-year period.⁴⁴

The process of reentry is about assimilating back into society – it’s people, community, and systems. Reentry is a transitioning process whereby parolees move from one setting (prison/jail) to another (community) while improving their skill sets and ability to be a productive citizen. Researchers contend that the process of transitioning is weighted in terms of the types of services/treatment, available and needed. And without the appropriate mix of services/treatment (e.g., rehabilitation, mental health, employment, housing, etc.,) the potential exists for recidivism and a recycling through the criminal justice system.⁴⁵

And while researchers differ over policy and priorities consensus seems to be building that: Residential Treatment (e.g., live-in program with variety of services); Substance Abuse Treatment (e.g., therapeutic communities, behavioral therapies); and, Other Psychosocial Treatments (e. g. Cognitive Behavioral Therapies, Contingency Mgmt.) offer the most effective means to address successful transitioning. However, such interventions and treatments are dependent upon the quality of implementation – where trained, dedicated, and multi-disciplinary staff delivery interventions with defined aims, objectives and outcomes.⁴⁶

The mentally-ill typically have extensive experience with both the criminal justice and mental health systems.

Mental health issues can complicate the reentry process. The mentally-ill typically have extensive experience with both the criminal justice and mental health systems. People with mental illness tend to have high rates of substance abuse and dependence. So, there needs to be an emphasis on treatment and interventions that address both issues. Mentally ill people need unique treatment and services. Access to treatment services for mental health disorders is critical to reducing psychiatric symptoms. Functional impairments may make it difficult for mentally ill people to comply with standard conditions of release, such as maintaining employment and paying fines. These factors and the person’s psychiatric symptoms require addressing if recidivism is to be curbed. Of special concern is assuring that the lack of medical care benefits immediately after incarceration leaves many mentally ill parolees/probationers with little or no access to needed medications.⁴⁷

Why is this data important to WOCAP? Consider the following: nearly 7 percent of children in the United States have had a custodial parent incarcerated at some point during their childhood.⁴⁸ The negative consequences for children with an incarcerated parent can be substantial, including financial instability, changes in family structure, shame, and social stigma.⁴⁹ WOCAPs concern for family is paramount; ensuring housing stability, working to assist the disadvantaged apply for social security/disability benefits to assist with prescription services/interventions necessary to retain employment; and, assessing the community’s capacity to successfully assist the reentry of these individuals with current services or those services to be developed are important steps for the criminal justice system and the community to commit to.

Nearly 7 percent of children in the United States have had a custodial parent incarcerated at some point during their childhood.

⁴⁴ <https://drc.ohio.gov/reports/recidivism>

⁴⁵ <https://www.gmuace.org/newsletters/Advancing%20Practice%20March%202012.pdf>

⁴⁶ <https://www.gmuace.org/newsletters/Advancing%20Practice%20March%202012.pdf>

⁴⁷ <https://www.samhsa.gov/criminal-juvenile-justice/sim-overview/intercept-4>

⁴⁸ <https://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/2015-42ParentsBehindBars.pdf>

⁴⁹ <http://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/COIP-Fact-Sheet-2013-06-19.pdf>

With so many of our young involved in the criminal justice system it is important for WOCAP to recognize the means and methods to support reentry programs and stabilize families.

6.5 WOCAP Client Needs Assessment

WOCAP's front-line staffers, administrators, parents and Policy Board are engaged in client needs assessments on a regular, on-going basis. WOCAP's initial assessment of program eligibility requires a process to identify, articulate, quantify, document and validate the needs of eligible families. WOCAP's efforts are designed to meet the needs of its clients and compliment those institutions in the community that also work to serve young children and their families.

WOCAP attempts to document its clients concerns and needs and annually conducts surveys to solicit parent input into the needs assessment and service development process. The last survey completed in March 2019 indicated that:

- Help paying utility bills was needed by 63.9 percent of respondents
- Help with Homelessness and Emergency Housing was needed by 58.4 percent of survey respondents
- Crime Prevention was identified as a needed service by 57.3 percent of respondents
- Help seeking employment was needed by 57.1 percent of respondents
- Rent/Mortgage Assistance was needed by 56.5 percent of survey respondents
- Safe housing was needed by 56.1 percent of respondents
- Adult education services were needed by 54.6 percent of respondents

Other services identified by the survey results reflected abuse/domestic violence services, mental health and prescription drug payment services and childcare and parenting skills services. Survey respondents totaled 1,516. The surveys were conducted in an uncontrolled environment and result should be viewed with care. These results as well as WOCAP services and other community resources are evaluated for gaps or redundant efforts. See Appendix G for a community resource guide.

6.6 WOCAP Services

WOCAP serves as a not-for-profit, community-based, anti-poverty agency charged with meeting the needs of the disadvantaged within Auglaize County. WOCAP staffers, area social service providers and health advocates argue that poverty conditions here locally are positively correlated with unmet educational outcomes especially for young children, housing needs, including stretched utility budgets and security concerns, needed employment assistance services, and disparate health consequences. As a result, WOCAP has developed a litany of partnerships with private, for profit, not-for-profit, faith-based, and public agencies to help address the economic, educational, and social disparities across the community (Appendix H).

Changing demographics, advances in technology and a globalizing economy are demanding WOCAP reconsider how it has been addressing poverty in the community.

Based on community input and client surveys WOCAP currently provides assistance to thousands of residents annually with a diversified set of more than 12 program based services targeting the disadvantaged (Table 6-3 & Appendix F - Map F1). Section 6 has been crafted in an

attempt to provide a better understanding of the rationale and justification for current programs based on the needs of the community from the perspective of WOCAP Policy Board members, WOCAP staff and data presented in earlier sections. WOCAP is cognizant that changing demographics, advances in technology, a globalizing economy and public expectations are

demanding WOCAP reconsider how it has been addressing poverty in the community and continue to evolve to meet new challenges.

The most significant changes to WOCAP programming were predicated on both funding opportunities and participation of clients. WOCAP received \$1.75 million in funding to assist homeowners in Auglaize, Auglaize, Harding, Mercer, Paulding, Putnam Van Wert, and Wood Counties to remove lead hazards in homes. The Lead Safe Home Program offers assistance to low- and moderate-income families with children under the age of six, or pregnant women, in making their homes lead-safe for children by eliminating lead hazards in the home including replacement of windows and siding. 1 home was completed in 2021. WOCAP now offers emergency home repair in Auglaize, Auglaize, Mercer, Hancock and Putnam Counties to provide up to 10,000 in emergency home repair and handicapped accessibility modifications for homeowners below 50% AMI. WOCAP provided 8 emergency homerepairs and handicapped accessibility modifications in 2021.

In 2020, in an effort to better coordinate services in order to respond to the effects of the COVID -19 Pandemic, WOCAP implemented new crisis programs helped cushion the economic crisis for low-income residents effected by a loss of wages. In 2021, partnerships with City, Federal and State funders to continue to assist those in need at an enhanced level of services. This has been both a strain on our systems and an opportunity to make a bigger impact on those we serve. This impact has also benefitted the local community as well. In 2021, WOCAP aided 4,259 households which also greatly reduced the impact from evictions that would have occurred. Landlords and local businesses in Allen Auglaize, and Mercer counties benefitted from West Ohio CAP funding of \$5,331,455.

Among helping to keep residents in their homes, WOCAP provides assistance to help residents purchase a home. In 2021 WOCAP provided up to \$6,000 towards down payment and/or closing costs for 7 first-time homebuyers within the city of Lima.

In an effort to help clients remain self sufficient, WOCAP offers classes that help with credit, and budgeting. In 2021, 114 participants benefitted from this service.

TABLE 6-4 WOCAP PROGRAMMING & SERVICES	
Program/Target Area	Service
Early Head Start (EHS) & EHS Childcare Partnership / Early Childhood Education	This program provides comprehensive health, education, nutritional, social and other services to 190 infant and toddlers up to age three. There are seven locations in Allen County: WOCAP Central Building, Lima Senior High School, The Children's Place, Kingdom Daycare, Shawnee Weekday, Trinity Daycare and Little Rascal Child Development Center. Home based services are provided as well as center-based options. Early Head Start is supported by Health and Human Services Funds. Outcomes for this program are available through program staff.
Head Start (HS) / Early Childhood Education	This program provides comprehensive school readiness, health, education, nutritional, social and other services to low-income preschool children age 3-5 years. This program normally runs September through May. It is funded with Health and Human Services funds and supported 255 children in 2021. Outcomes for this program are available through program staff.
Kindergarten Kamp / Early Childhood Education	This is a 5-week summer program involving children from Lima City Schools and WOCAP Head Start to assist children transitioning into kindergarten. The focus is on literacy and socialization skills and to increase the Kindergarten Readiness Assessment-Literacy (KRAL) scores. The program served 76 children and is supported with United Way funds. Outcomes for this program are available from Head Start staff.
Fair Housing / Social Equity & Improved QOL	This program provides information, referral, and public education for fair housing issues and accepts complaints regarding housing discrimination in all of Allen County which is then forwarded to the Ohio Civil Rights Commission if discrimination is evident. In 2021 363 households were served in this program.
Utility Assistance	The Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP) assists elderly and low-income families with seasonal utility bills to avoid utility shut-off, HEAP served 5,677 households in 2021. Winter Crisis Program (WCP) runs November 1 st through March 31 st and Summer Crisis Program (SCP) runs July 1 st through August 31 st if funds are available. The Winter and Summer Crisis programs saved 1,542 households in 2021. Percentage of Income Program (PIPP) customers who join the program only pay a portion of utility costs based on income. The PIPP program served 3,206 in 2021.
Wealth Prep Program / Financial Literacy	The Wealth Prep program provides classes that help participants develop and their own finances, budgeting, and identifying resources to help families move towards economic independence. In 2021, 114 participants participated in this program. This program is supported with Community Services Block Grant funds and donations from two financial institutions.
Foreclosure Prevention / Financial Literacy	This program offers workshops available to homeowners that have defaulted or are in danger of defaulting on their mortgage. The program is a partnership with the Allen County Housing Consortium. The Program is underwritten with Community Service Block Grant funds.
Homeownership / Self-Sufficiency	WOCAP provides twelve (12) hours of homeownership classes through a program that identifies the process in which homeownership is accomplished. Speakers discuss home financing, establishing and maintaining good credit, home repair, home maintenance, and the value of neighborhood associations. This program is supported by a combination City of Lima Community Development Block funds, Ohio Housing Trust Fund, and Community Service Block Grants totaling. In 2021, 96 participants successfully completed the program and 7 purchased a home through this program.
Rent/Mortgage Assistance / Social Equity & Improved QOL	This program provides housing assistance to individuals who are homeless or in need to prevent homelessness. This program's funding sources are combined with Community Service Block Grant, Federal Emergency Management agency and Ohio Homeless Crisis Funds. 1,385 households were served by this program.
Most Valuable Parents / Strengthening Family & Supportive Services	Using the Nurturing Parents Curriculum, MVP is a group of parents coming together to support one another in the role of being a parent. Through a series of 10 workshops, 95 parents and caregivers worked towards fostering positive relationships with their children. This program is supported through Community Service Block Grants funds.
Emergency Services / Social Equity & Improved QOL	This Emergency Assistance program provides very low-income individuals at 125% of poverty or below with needed services such as rent, auto repair, appliances, work uniforms, transportation, eye glasses, dentures, prescription assistance, food, clothing, minor home repairs, and more. This program is supported with Community Service Block grant funds.
Lead Abatement/Home Repair	The Lead Safe Home Program offers assistance to low- and moderate-income families with children under the age of six, or pregnant women, in making their homes lead-safe for children by eliminating lead hazards in the home including replacement of windows and siding. Provides up to \$10,000 in emergency home repair and handicapped accessibility modifications for homeowners below 50% AMI.
Miscellaneous	In 2018/2019, WOCAP' SEAL Xmas program provided 86 children with Christmas gifts. WOCAP also served 40,535 meals and provided 294 health screenings.

6.7 Disability Status & Special Education

The Head Start ACT - Section 640 and the Head Start Performance Standards - Subpart A 1302.14 (b), mandate not less than 10 percent of the total number of children actually enrolled by each Head Start agency and each delegate agency will be children with disabilities who are determine to be eligible for special education and related services (Part B), or early intervention services (Part C), as appropriate as determined under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) or by the State or local agency providing services under Section 619 or part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1419, 1431 et seq.).

According to the 2020 ACS 5-year estimate, the total population in Auglaize County is 45,709, and 2,834 or 6.2 percent of the population is children under the age of 5 years. Data suggests that as of 2020 1000 children have been identified by the Local Education Agency (LEA) as having a Part B disability.

6.7.1 Service Delivery

The Lima City Schools, Auglaize County Schools and Auglaize County Board of Developmental Disabilities complete assessment and evaluation procedures for Head Start and Early Head Start children in Auglaize County to determine if additional services are needed which will assist the children with gains in the areas of speech/language, motor, cognitive, adaptive, and social/emotional development. The LEA provided Speech Therapists, Occupational Therapists, Physical Therapists and Itinerant Teachers for Part B children. The therapist and itinerant teachers report weekly to Head Start classrooms and provide Part B direct services one on one or in small groups to children on an Individual Education Program (IEP).

In Auglaize County Part C services for children birth to 3 years of age are provided by Auglaize County Board of Developmental Disabilities (ACBDD). Auglaize County Board of Developmental Disabilities provides service coordination to Early Head Start children meeting Part C eligibility on an Individual Family Service Plan (IFSP). Children receive early intervention services through Auglaize County Board of Developmental Disabilities and home-based specialized services. Auglaize County Board of Developmental Disabilities provides services to at risk children - Part C and at-risk factors include: first time parents that received WIC and/or Medicaid or first-time pregnant moms that received WIC and/or Medicaid.

6.7.2 WOCAPs Partners: Disabilities & Service

Turning to WOCAPs principal partners, ACBDD, Wapakoneta City Schools, and Auglaize County Schools. Collectively these programs and WOCAP served 1000 students during the 2020/2021 academic cycle. The vast majority, nearly 8 in 10, of the Part B cases documented reflected speech/language impairments (7%). Disability categories reflected the full array of impairments:

- Developmental Delay
- Multiple Disabilities
- Cognitive Delay
- Hearing Impairment
- Autism
- Speech/Language Impairment
- Other Health Impairment
- Learning Disabilities

Table 6-5 Provides the number of students with disabilities served under IDEA Part B in 2020.

Table 6-5 2020 PART B SPECIAL EDUCATION STUDENTS				
DISTRICT	Total Public Students wth Disabilities	Performance Index	4-year Grad Rates 2020	5-Year Grad Rates 2019
Auglaize County Education Academy	14			
St Marys City	330	56.1	85.0%	87.5%
Wapakoneta City	410	52.6	87.5%	90.0%
Minster Local	101	70.7	57.1%	100.0%
New Bremen	78	74.8	100.0%	80.0%
New Knoxville	34	52.1	50.0%	100.0%
Waynesfied-Goshen	53	57.6	100.0%	72.7%

6.8.1 CORS Head Start

Since 1975, Council on Rural Services Head Start has supported parents nurturing more than 30,000 children. It has made a commitment to become the regional leader of extraordinary pre-school educational programs to families in West Central Ohio. Professional educators lead each of our 18 licensed centers to ensure every child in our programs has top-rated learning experiences in a safe, child-friendly environment. Head Start and Early Head Start at the CORS locations provides services for Limited transportation is offered to children and families at this location based on availability, location and need. Community Development Block Grants target the area. CORS offers an Early Head start option for pregnant women and infants/toddlers ages birth to 36 months.

CFR 1305.3 D (5) Determine appropriate locations for centers and the areas to be served by home-based programs.

CORS Head Start: Full-Week / Full-Year Option

- Operates 6 hours per day, five days per week in a child-friendly classroom setting
- Individualized learning plans and small group, child-focused teaching activities
- Low teacher-to-child ratio
- Opportunities for parents to help with classroom activities and at home
- Services for children with special needs

Home-Based Option – Full Year Option

- Weekly 1.5-hour home visits; 48 weeks per year
- Periodic group socialization days in a child-friendly classroom setting at a local CORS Head Start center
- Comprehensive physical health, mental health and age-appropriate nutrition services for children and families
- Services for children with special needs

Pregnant Women Option

- Weekly home visits until after the birth of the child at no cost
- Educational support on prenatal development and mother’s prenatal care
- Social service agency referrals, as needed, with follow up assistance

- Postnatal visit by an on-staff certified nurse

CORS also offers a Headstart program for Preschoolers aged 36 to 60 Months:
Head Start

CORS Head Start: Full-Day / Full-Year Option

- Operates 6 hours per day, five days per week, in a classroom setting
- Individualized learning plans and small group, child-focused teaching activities Low teacher- to -child ratio
- Opportunities for parents to help with classroom activities and at home
- Services for children with special needs

CORS Head Start: Full-Day / School-Year Option

- Operates 6 hours per day, four days per week, during the school year
- Individualized learning plans and small group, child-focused teaching activities
- Low teacher- to -child ratio
- Opportunities for parents to help with classroom activities and at home
- Services for children with special needs

CORS Head Start: Part-Day / Part-Year Option

- Operates 3 1/2 hours per day, four days per week, 36 weeks per year in a classroom setting
- Enrollment for morning or afternoon classes is available
- Individualized learning plans and small group, child-focused teaching activities Low teacher- to -child ratio
- Opportunities for parents to help with classroom activities and at home
- Services for children with special needs
- Round-trip transportation offered between home and centers is available at some locations

Home-Based: Full Year Option

- Weekly 1.5-hour home visits
- Periodic group socialization days
- Comprehensive physical health, mental health and age-appropriate nutrition
- services for children and families
- Services for children with special needs

**Table 6-6
Services Provided & Outcomes in 2021**

Service Area	Program Name	Description	Number Served	Comments	
Employment	Head Start Student Interns	Hands-on experience for local high school and college students	2	Due to pandemic, unable to have students on-site until November 2021	
Education	Head Start	Free program for eligible families serving ages 3-5	255		
	Early Head Start	Free program for eligible families serving ages 0-3	117		
	ChildCare Partnerships		103		
	Kindergarten Kamp	5 week summer program for Allen Co. children transitioning into Kindergarten	76		
Health & Social/ Behavioral Development	HUD - Financial Literacy	Short term housing counseling 1-on-1 with HUD Certified Counselor	83		
	MVP Parenting	Free program available to parents and caregivers of minor children in Allen, Auglaize and Mercer Counties	95		
	Seal Christmas	Provides a holiday for eligible families	86		
Civic Engagement & Community	USDA Meals (Head Start)	WOCAP serves 2/3 of the daily nutritional needs to our children in center-based programs in Allen County	40, 535	# of Meals Served	
	Getting Ahead	Curriculum helps individuals in poverty build their resources for a more prosperous life for themselves and their families	0	Due to pandemic, unable to hold trainings	
Income & Asset Building	Bridges Out of Poverty	Community support program with a comprehensive approach and concrete tools for reducing poverty in the community	17	Due to pandemic, unable to hold as trainings	
	Down Payment Assistance	Program targets first-time homebuyers purchasing within the City of Lima	7	Due to pandemic, lower # served	
Housing	Wheels To Work	Households (Allen Co) will receive financial management counseling to purchase a vehicle with partner funds	0		
	Homeownership	Provides \$6,000 towards down payment for first-time homebuyers within City of Lima	96		
	Financial Management	Classes that help participants with credit, budgeting and identifying resources towards self-sufficiency	114		
	Fair Housing	Provides information and education on fair housing issues in Allen & Mercer Counties	363	# of Calls Received	
	Home Repairs	Provides emergency home repair and handicapped accessibility modifications for homeowners below 50% AMI	8		
	Lead Abatement	Eligible low-to-moderate income homeowners and landlords; making their homes lead-safe for children	1		
	Rent & Mortgage Assistance	Households served with Housing Assistance	1,385		
	Utility Assistance (Non-HEAP or PIPP)	Households served with Utility Assistance	379		
	HEAP	Provides energy assistance to eligible Allen, Auglaize and Mercer County residents	5,677		
	Summer Crisis Program		594		
	Winter Crisis Program		947		
Supportive Services	PIPP	Participants make utility payments that are based on their income level in Allen, Auglaize and Mercer Counties	3,206		
	(No Excuses) Homeless Transportation	Program for individuals to receive safe and warm shelter/bed when they encounter homelessness Bus passes or taxi for work, childcare and/or medical	129		
	Eligibility Determinations		12		
	Referrals		0		
	Birth Certificate		0		
	Social Security Card		1		
	Criminal Record Expungements		0		
	Immigration Support Services		0		
	Legal Assistance		0		
	Emergency Clothing Assistance		0		
	Mediation/Customer Advocacy Interventions		1		
	Case Management		98	Fair Housing Program	
	Driver's License		82		
	Other, Describe		13 Appliances	52 HH	
			1 gas card		
			3 HH/8 payments auto payment		
		1 HH/ 3 payments - auto insurance			
		18 HH Food			
		Auto repair - 5 HH/5 repairs			
		7 HH property taxes			
	4 (HH) storage unit rentals for evicted clients				

SECTION 7 SUMMATION & RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Health & Human Services Priority Population Groupings

Various subpopulation groups including African-Americans, Hispanics, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and American Indians have been identified by Health & Human Services as populations with unique health care needs¹ and that these populations require special attention. This collective of priority populations also includes immigrants and refugees. Individuals in these priority populations are less likely to receive preventive care, screening services, or access to quality health care, and are more likely to have poorer overall health. Furthermore, minority women, children, and people who are poor within these priority groups are at even greater health risk. Members of these priority populations are more likely to be uninsured, thereby further compounding their ability to stay healthy and receive needed services. There is considerable ethnic and racial diversity in rural areas dispersed throughout WOCAPs service area; including small groups of first- and second-generation immigrants.



WOCAP has worked to develop internal and external cultural competencies to effectively

address family dynamics and address health and socioeconomic disparities prevalent in its client base. The social values, cultural beliefs and sometimes linguistic barriers are realities in delivering effective service interventions. WOCAP has committed to advancing the development and

There is considerable ethnic and racial diversity in rural areas dispersed throughout WOCAPs service area; small pockets of priority groups including immigrants are present.

implementation of health awareness programs that focus on special populations.

WOCAP has developed the following strategies to expand the awareness of health disparities in specific priority populations and ensure safe and equitable services:

- Developing institutional sensitivity with local medical practitioners to the needs of priority populations;
- Educating priority populations about available health services especially those that cater to minority or immigrant populations;
- Providing technical support and assistance to parents filling out health care program application forms and providing language interpretation services when needed;
- Ensuring that each student and their family has direct access to medical homes that are culturally sensitive; and,
- Implementing accurate record-keeping and reporting systems to ensure comprehensive health care services and follow-up services are received by Head Start families.

¹ <http://www.cdc.gov/immigrantrefugeehealth/>

WOCAP will develop a strong culturally sensitive system for supporting effective communication between students, parents, staff, administrative personnel and community stakeholders:



- Communications shall be developed in a manner that is culturally sensitive and considerate of literacy levels of the targeted audience;
- Ongoing communication with parents and stakeholders is necessary to ensure trust and the successful delivery of student, family and stakeholder services;
 - Daily or weekly notes shall be sent home to families in their native languages;
 - Staff shall conduct home visits when sensitive information needs to be discussed.
- Language barriers and language familiarity/preferences may require the use of interpreters and/or consideration/implementation of the following:
 - Oral and written communication in the native language of the child and family using an interpreter shall be provided when necessary;
 - Staff and/or parents should be identified/trained to serve as interpreters;
 - Local college and university staff/students will be sought to further communications with priority populations and/or to obtain interpretation services;
 - Local community organizations and/or ethnic associations will be identified for possible assistance and interpretation services.
- Regular quarterly newsletters will be published touting the Agency’s accomplishments and concerns;
- Regular meetings with community stakeholders will be convened to share and discuss the Agency’s services and programming to foster community support and support an open exchange of ideas; and,
- Program orientation activities will be held at the beginning of the year for families, staff, and community partners.

WOCAPs commitment to the Health & Human Services targeted populations carry over to its employment practices. Since 2009 when HR began tracking for HS Parent/Student WOCAP has

WOCAPs commitment to the Health & Human Services targeted populations carry over to its employment practices.

hired have hired 117. Currently we have 20 on our payroll that are either a Current or Former HS Parent or Former Student. WOCAP also dedicates a significant amount of funding to the advancement of entry level employees through degree attainment. 55 of the current staff have had either classes toward degrees, licensure or Certifications paid for throughout their employment.

7.1.1 Environmental Health Assessments & Community Development

Over the last several decades it has become readily evident that the design of the built environment has had a major impact on the health and general well-being of low-income families. Health advocates and social expect more physical activity and healthier diets among persons in communities with convenient, safe walking paths and accessible sources of fresh vegetables and fruit. On the other hand, poorer health indicators are expected among residents of neighborhoods where illicit activities regularly occur where high crime rates exist, where fewer parks or walking paths exist, where residents experience traffic heavier and higher travel speeds, numerous alcohol and tobacco outlets are present, and poor access to fresh food exists.²

WOCAP wants to identify those environmental factors disproportionately affecting its clients; environments that do not support healthy behaviors and most often associated with sedentary lifestyles and poor nutrition.

WOCAP is looking beyond the traditional bounds of the healthcare system to address those social and environmental determinants of health affecting children. WOCAP has recently supported various initiatives with neighborhood associations, health care advocates, social service agencies



and planning organizations to address the local built environment – the physical structure and infrastructure of local neighborhoods. WOCAP wants to identify those environmental factors disproportionately affecting its clients; environments that do not support healthy behaviors and most often associated with sedentary lifestyles and poor nutrition (smoking, heart disease, stroke). WOCAP wants a physical environment that promotes a positive impact on a child's health and

development including access to clean water/clean air, safe streets, and health promoting activities such as walking, biking, and healthy eating.

WOCAP is looking to: (1) broaden and diversify the base of discussion empowering low-income client parents to advocate on behalf of their children; (2) provide opportunities for nutrition education and improved access to affordable healthful foods in a culturally sensitive manner that fosters community building and increased social interaction; and, (3) expand efforts that rebuild resilient neighborhoods that link families with resources and provide economic opportunities for its residents. WOCAP believes that changing the built environment in such ways will have a positive impact on many of the health-related issues affecting the community, from diabetes and obesity, to asthma, to traffic safety and community violence.

7.1.2 Educational Attainment, Financial Literacy & Asset Building

WOCAP recognizes research indicating that children growing up in low-income households are more likely to experience social and health conditions that place them at risk for later academic, employment, and behavioral problems.³

Families engaging in asset building also tend to experience improved health and well-being, increased civic and community involvement, and decreased rates of poverty transferred to the next generation.

The Ford Foundation and others have found that asset building approaches to financial success based on accumulated savings and purchase of

² <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5807a1.htm>

³ <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app#/ohio/2020/Auglaize/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot/by-rank>

long-term assets is critical to end the cycle of poverty. Research conducted throughout the last decade on financial literacy and the effects of asset building indicate positive results extend beyond tangible assets accumulated. Families with assets develop a psychological future-orientation, an increase in stable successful marriages, and improved housing stability. Families engaging in asset building also tend to experience improved health and well-being, increased civic and community involvement, and decreased rates of poverty transferred to the next generation. Examples of forward-thinking, future-oriented, goal-driven actions and behaviors include college educations, professional training, business ownership and home ownership.^{4,5} Based on such insights WOCAPs anti-poverty agenda looks to break the link between resource-poor parents/caregivers and adverse child outcomes. To achieve this WOCAP provides anti-poverty programming support to parents as well as their children.

WOCAP empowers low-income parents to break the bonds of poverty and promote their child's well-being based on improved educational attainment levels, financial literacy and asset building. The three are essential to reversing the bonds and the cumulative legacy effects of poverty spanning generation to generation. Providing a solid educational footing for young children is the essential basis of much anti-poverty programming. The acquisition of a high school degree or its equivalent, college, and/or professional certifications is indicative of future employment opportunities and a stable income.

And while many discuss equity issues regarding employment, education, housing, and healthcare rarely do they consider financial literacy. WOCAP sees financial literacy as one of the most critical equity issues of this generation, believing that financial literacy empowers people and offers the promise of bridging differences between race, culture and class.

Asset building refers to strategies that increase personal/family financial and tangible assets, such as savings, a home, a business, etc.; asset building focuses on the long-term development of people, families and communities.

WOCAP holds that teaching individuals the universal language of money breaks down barriers and creates a sense of real opportunity and fairness especially for those who feel left behind. Asset building refers to strategies that increase personal/family financial and tangible assets, such as savings, a home, a business, etc.; asset building focuses on the long-term development of people, families and communities. WOCAPs Financial Management and Getting Ahead programs does just this.

7.2 Recommendations

Completion of this Community Assessment has presented new data, new issues, new challenges, and new potential partners to WOCAPs attention. It has also identified some potential shortcomings, and some gaps in services which WOCAP has the opportunity to investigate/address. The following recommendations are offered for policy/programming purposes:

- Aggressively monitor water and air quality issues when considering, providing or facilitating childhood education/recreation facilities. Policy recommendations need to be developed to address high hazard ozone action days and water quality testing in rural facilities located beyond municipal water service areas.

⁴ https://www.fordfoundation.org/media/1715/2002-building_assets-to-reduce-poverty-and-injustice.pdf

⁵ <http://newamerica.org/asset-building>

- Implement multi-media educational outreach to parents and children about the negative effects of the use of tobacco, alcohol, illegal drugs and non-authorized prescription drugs.
- Actively support the development of safe, appropriate and readily accessible recreation facilities necessary to support a physically active and healthy lifestyle for young children thru active and intentional engagement with parents, families, community groups, faith-based organizations and local elected governments.



- Advocate for safe well-designed walkways to needed medical and professional services, retail services, fixed route transit services, green space and schools. Promote sidewalk construction, sidewalk extensions and reconstruction when warranted. Promote sidewalk amenities to include lighting, and street furniture.
- Execute an effective public awareness campaign to raise the level of understanding of traffic laws and mitigate the alarming number of injuries associated with bicycle and pedestrian crashes threatening the community's children.
- Vigorously promote safe and appropriate housing in neighborhoods. Ensure that the community provides equal access to safe and appropriate housing. Develop walkable communities with pleasant streetscapes to promote more socially active and healthy residents. Tree lined streetscapes will improve air quality, provide shade and support increased property values thereby providing residents with a higher quality of life. Develop safe street concepts to provide safer, slower speeds on residential and mixed-use corridors where seniors and children reside.
- Widen lead-based testing for children under the age of 6 years. While approximately only one percent (1.1%) of children who are tested for lead poisoning are identified as having high lead levels in the County, only 14.4 percent of children under the age of six are tested. Increased awareness of the importance of testing is warranted.

- Implement a public information and education campaign targeting increased use of safety restraint systems. The goal of the FFY 2023 Auglaize County Traffic Safety Coalition is just 82 percent compliance – yet the proper use of safety restraints is a state law. Access to and proper use of child restraints is a barrier to increasing the safety of children during vehicle travel. WOCAP provides its own car-seats to transport children to and from its facilities. WOCAP staff is aware through observation, that particularly older children are not being transported, according to current law, in booster seats to/from WOCAP facilities by parents and caregivers. WOCAP will work with other community stakeholders to develop and integrate broad community recognition of the law and the need to properly secure children.



- Diligently work to ensure Health & Human Services targeted populations are adequately served. Residents of certain census tracts have been omitted from certain WOCAP services mapped in this assessment. Administrators will investigate and modify public outreach and information services should disparities be found to exist. Sites should be explored for future funding opportunities and WOCAP services.

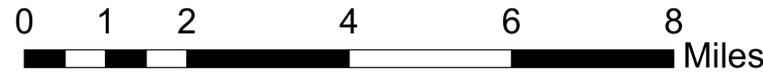
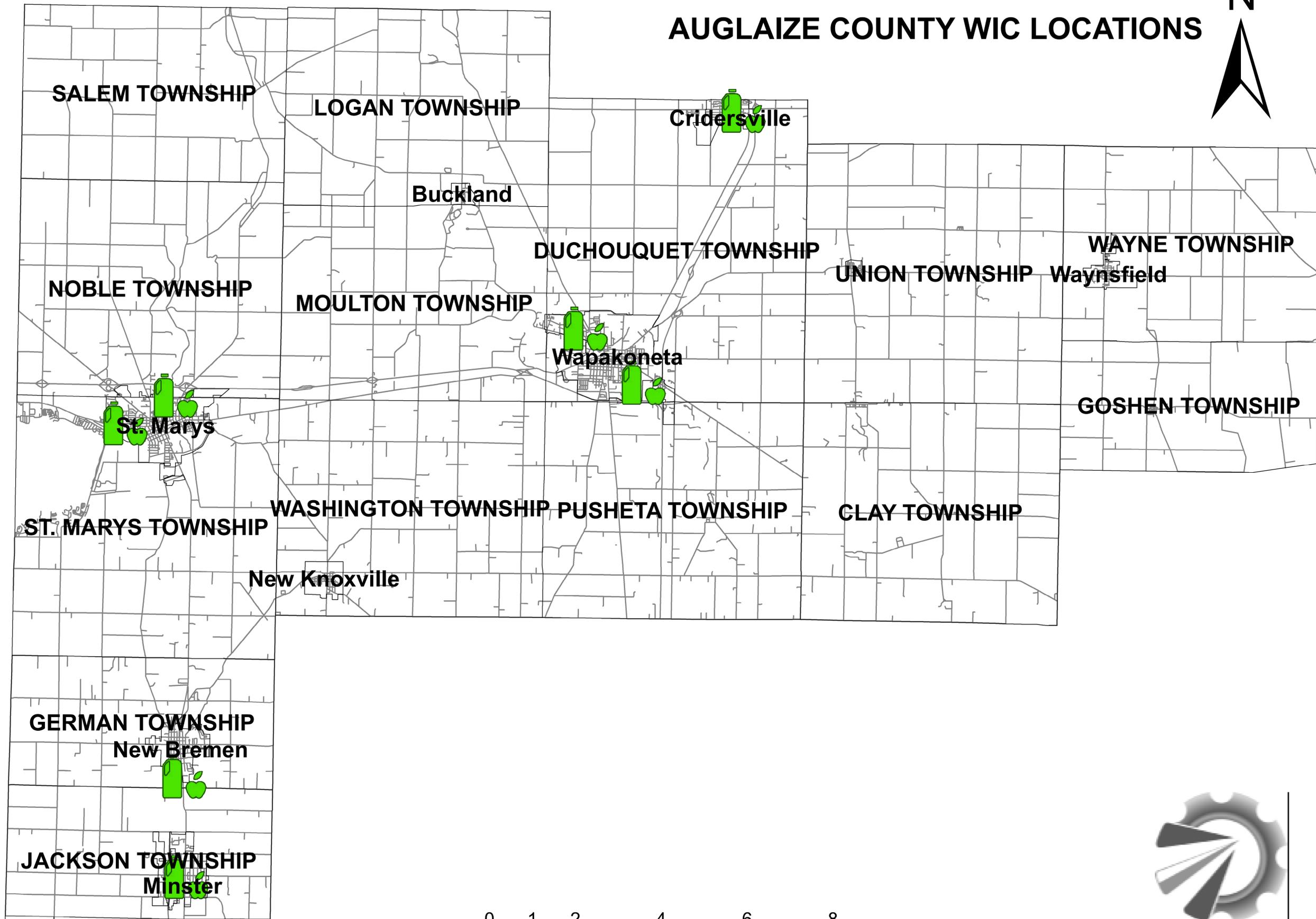
- Enthusiastically underwrite efforts to improve the quality of the housing stock. Advocate for the construction and rehabilitation of decent, affordable, energy efficient and appropriately sized housing in the community. This includes growing the lead abatement efforts across the county.
- Expand efforts to increase educational and programming regarding efficient energy usage in homes. A significant number of low-income households are paying more than 35 percent of their income towards housing. Housing utility costs exceed the amount available and force difficult decisions endangering children. Proper weatherization of homes would promote more efficient energy use, reduce heating/cooling costs. WOCAP commits to work with local government officials, the HHWP Community Action Commission and local housing advocates and neighborhood associations to address weatherization needs and services in Auglaize County to ensure that low-income households' energy needs are being met.
- Push for the adoption of those policies and regulations that work to minimize insect and rodent infestations. WOCAP argues for adoption of smart—and safety conscious—tenant policies; rental property licensure to assure quality property management, maintenance and inspection requirements that ensure safe clean, quality housing; and, the development of housing guidance to establish tenant and property responsibilities. WOCAP will work with Housing Consortium members to advance this agenda item.
- Collaborate with other community stakeholders to ensure an accurate count of the homeless across the community. The Point in Time Count is a mandatory activity that occurs one day per year by State funded homeless service providers. It is widely considered to be an inaccurate method for finding the number of homeless individuals in a community. In Auglaize County last year there were 98 individuals who were counted as homeless. WOCAP alone served more than 93 individuals in its homeless prevention program in one year. Currently, the number of families that are struggling to keep a vehicle road worthy and insured is unknown, however WOCAP clients indicate that this is a concern for them. WOCAP will work to establish a broader understanding and recognition of the homelessness problem in the community and work to identify specific facilities to safely and properly accommodate the special needs populations.
- Support local social service agencies and transportation service providers interested in advancing affordable transportation options for child care and employment-based trips of low-income persons.
- Assertively seek partnerships with local partners to effect development of workforce intermediaries to service low-income employment opportunities within the regional labor markets. WOCAP will look to: focus on local labor market information to identify relatively high-wage, high-grow industries that offer jobs with benefits and opportunities for advancement; work to develop programs that provide occupation-specific skills needed by targeted industries and employers with entry-level vacancies; and, engage employers in the design of education and training programs.
- Help support workforce through education and skills development activities, career and work readiness credentials, and postsecondary education by ensuring that: educational information is tied directly to work and pertains to specific occupations; short-term enrollments typically take one year or less to complete; and supportive services and assistance develop clear employment goals.
- Organize local efforts to identify an array of possible state, federal local and philanthropic funding sources to underwrite the necessary training and service delivery options to develop and deliver low-income workers to employers.

Finally, WOCAP suggests that future community assessments should be supported by aligning a broadened base of community surveys to the adopted assessment sections. Increasing the number of surveys received for the assessment and more regular surveys of WOCAP clients could

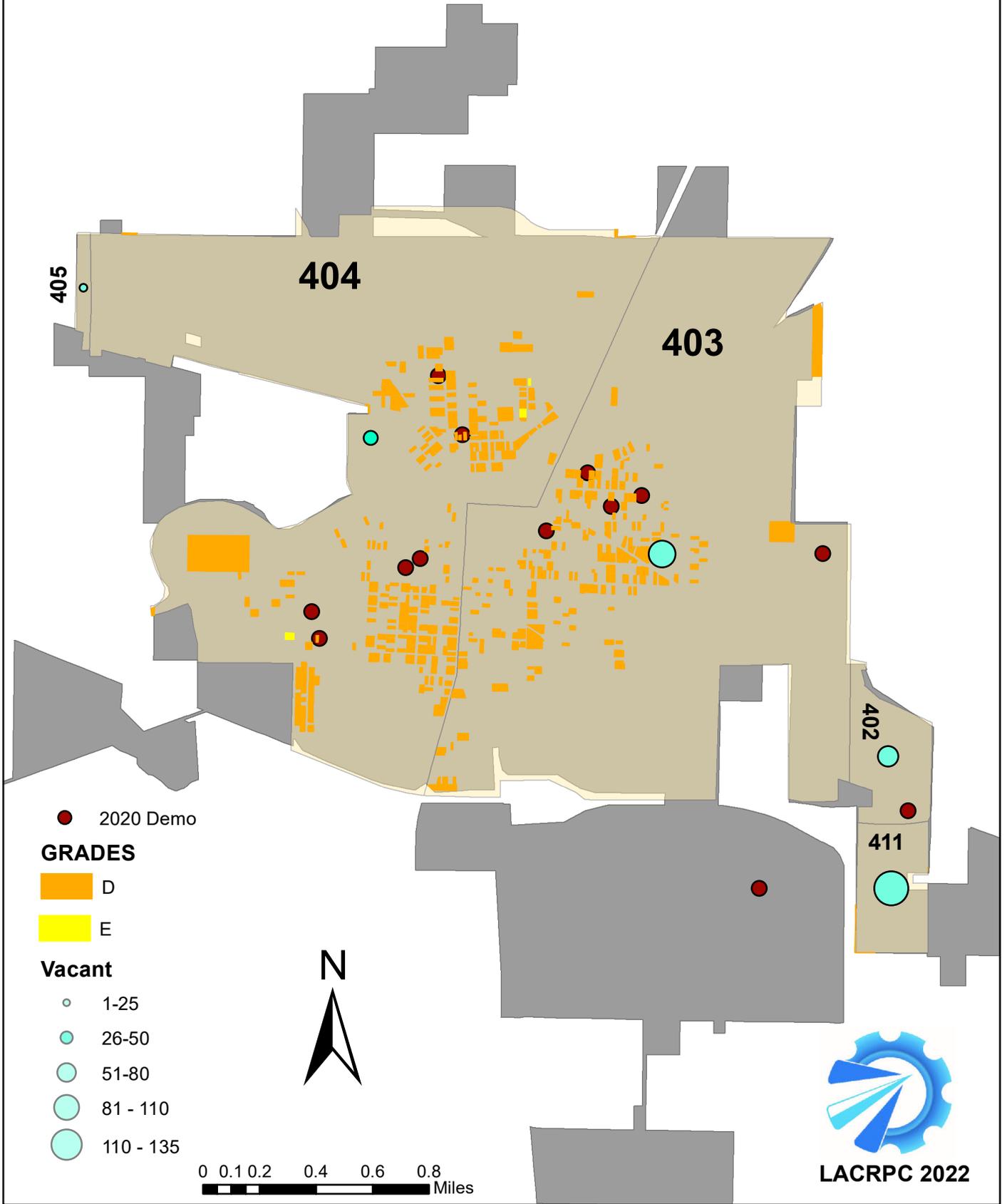
be particularly useful in broadening the base of issues (e.g., criminal justice system, employment agencies, faith-based organizations, mental health providers, etc.) and establishing those concerns with temporal characteristics (e.g., academic school years, home heating and cooling costs, etc.). The assessment process should also employ the use of focus groups to provide the opportunity for more in-depth exploration of client concerns and social service delivery options. Also expanding the ownership and diversifying the authorship of the Community Assessment would add additional insights while minimizing fiscal concerns. As a final point the Community Assessment and WOCAPs responses should be shared with the community to advance community acceptance and action.

WOCAP contends that the principal challenges facing our community is the creation of an economic and social system that promotes and advances the needs of the young, the weak, the elderly and the frail while supporting the sustainability of the environment on which life depends. WOCAP believes that its mission lies with addressing the needs of the disadvantaged cognizant of the larger physical and social environment. WOCAP believes that through community collaboration and consensus building that the problems of poverty can be faced and minimized. It is this core belief and the pursuit of excellence that pushes the Agency forward to serve its clients each and every day.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY WIC LOCATIONS



Neighborhood Stabilization Program Designated Census Tracts (City of Wapakoneta)



The Neighborhood Stabilization Program identifies areas at risk for high foreclosure and abandonment/vacancy rates. These areas are scored on a scale from 1-20 with 20 being the most at risk. The tracts highlighted in this map have risk scores between 18-20.

Source: U.S Dept of Housing and Urban Development

APPENDIX A

Illustration A-1 Auglaize County Population Distribution

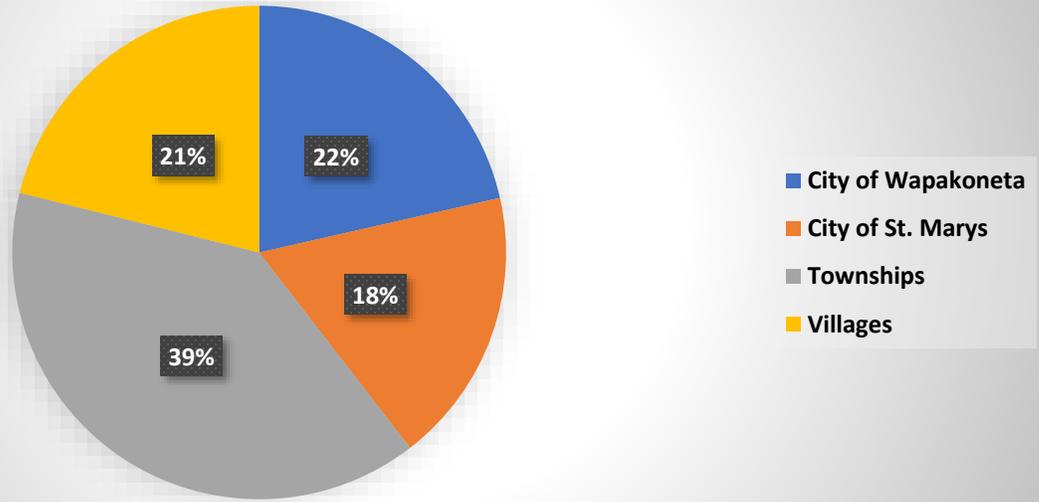
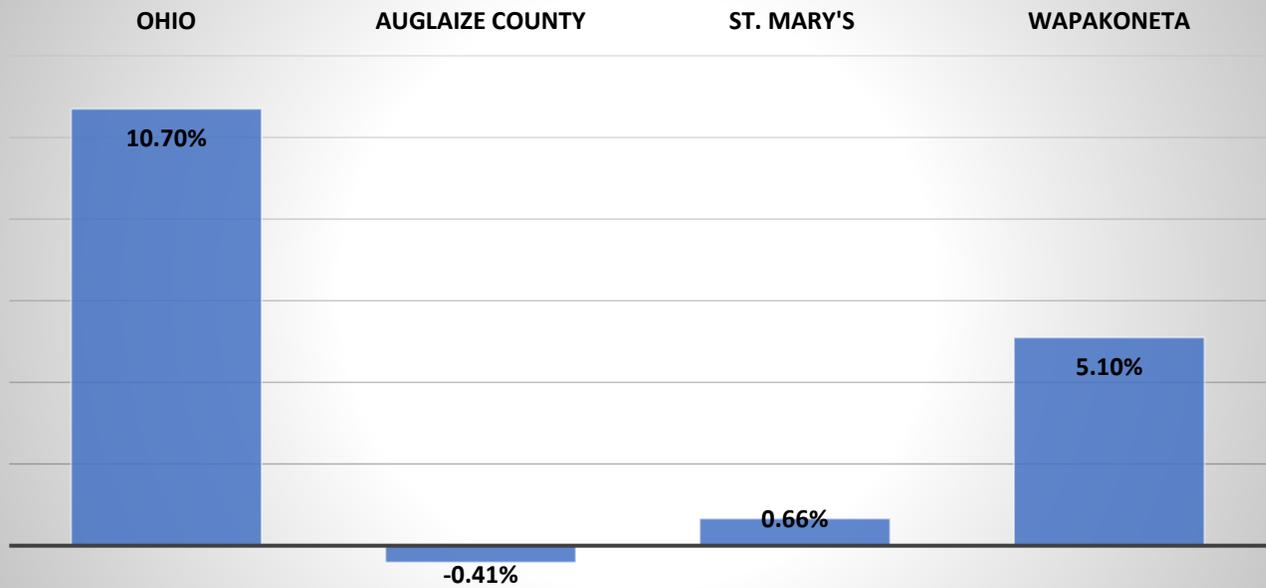


Illustration A-2 Population Change 2000-2020



APPENDIX A

Illustration A3 Age Cohorts As a Percentage of Total Population (2020)

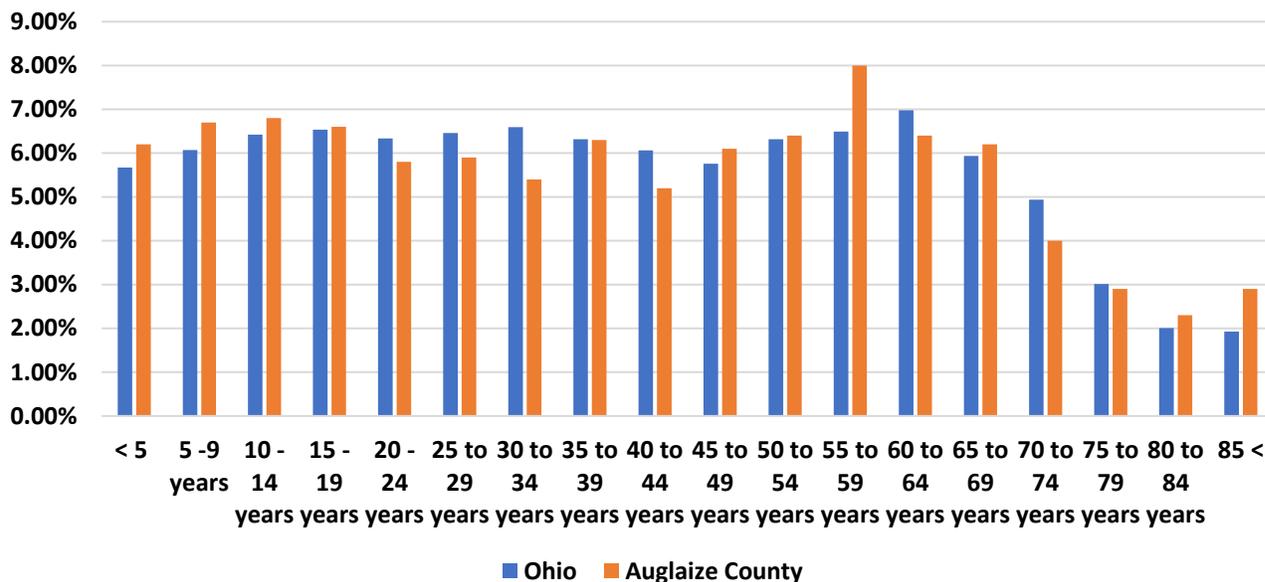
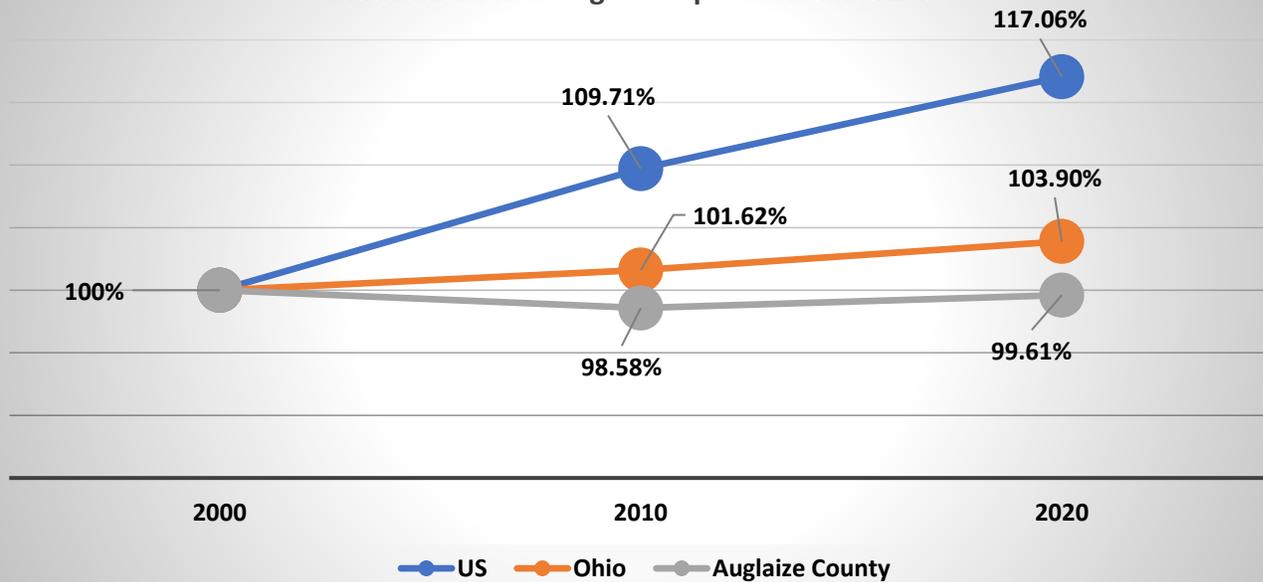
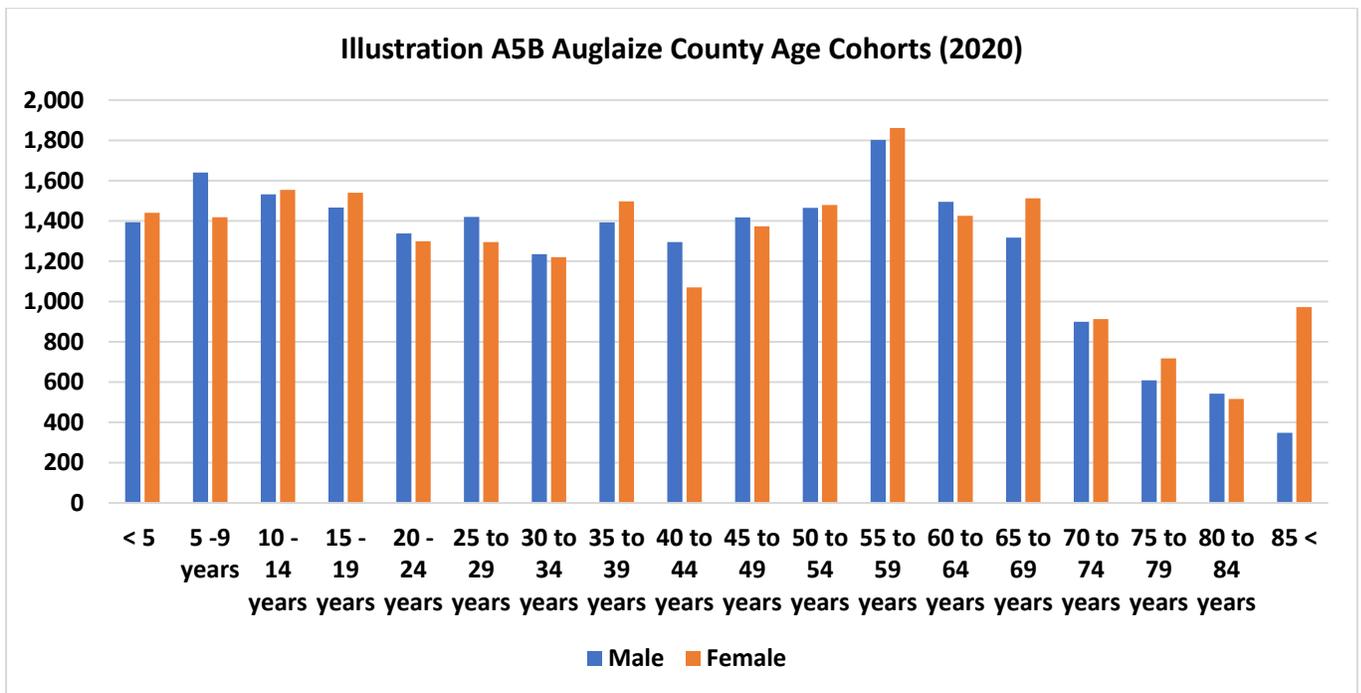
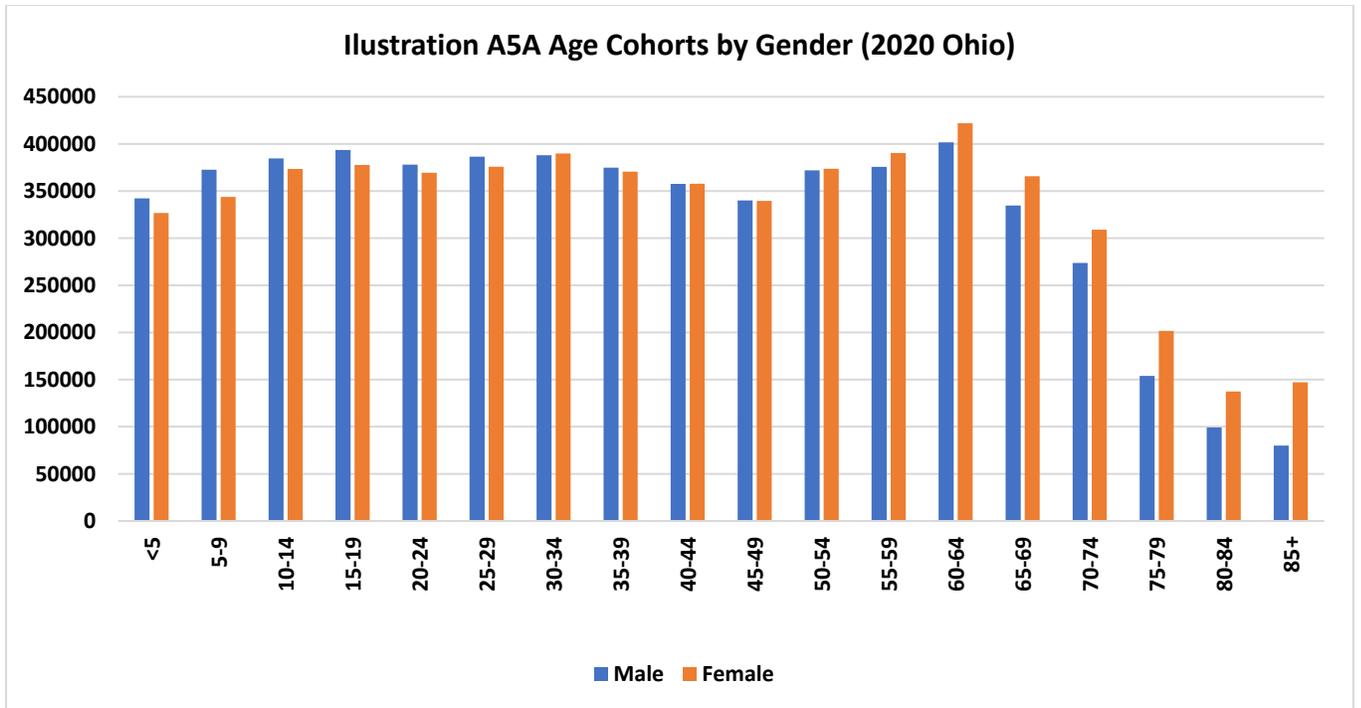


Illustration A4 Change in Population Since 2000



APPENDIX A



APPENDIX A

Illustration A 5C Wapakoneta Age Cohorts (2020)

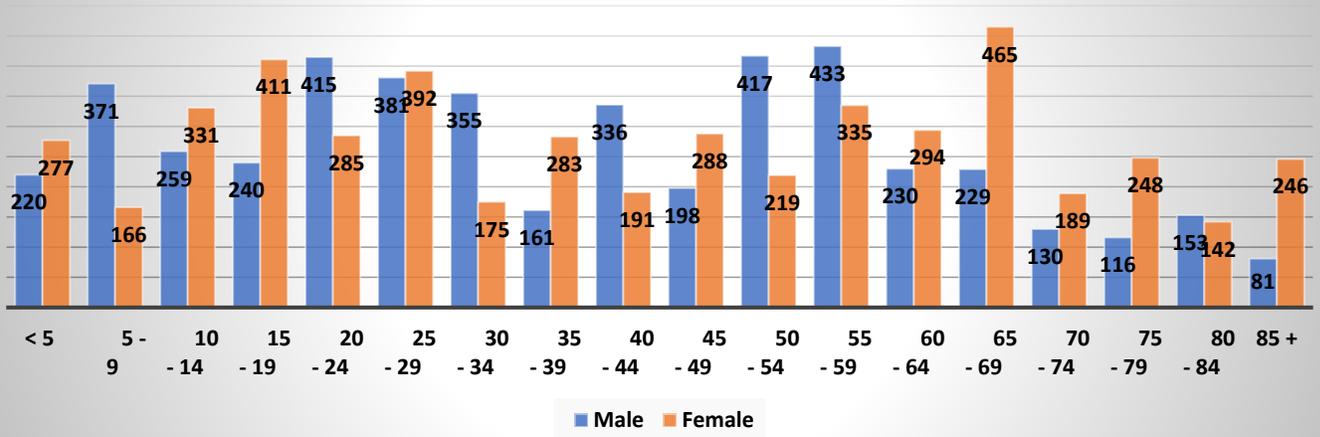
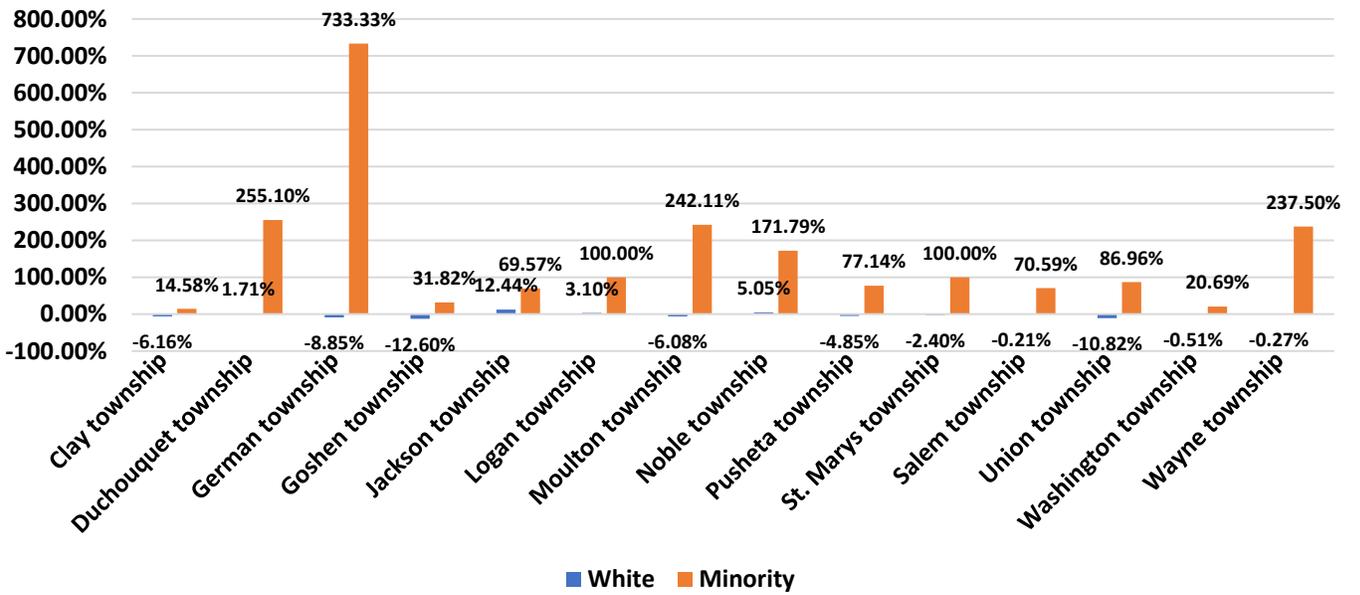
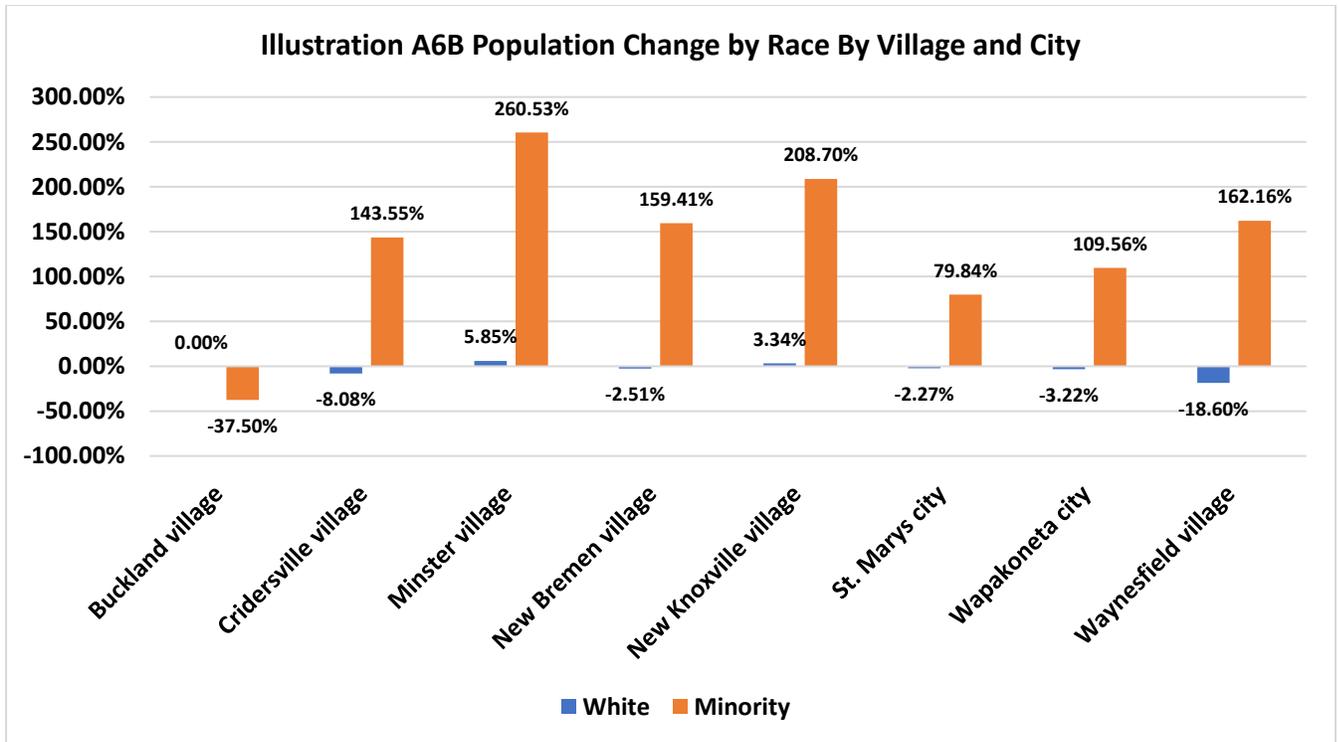


Illustration A6A Population Change By Race By Township 2010-2020



APPENDIX A



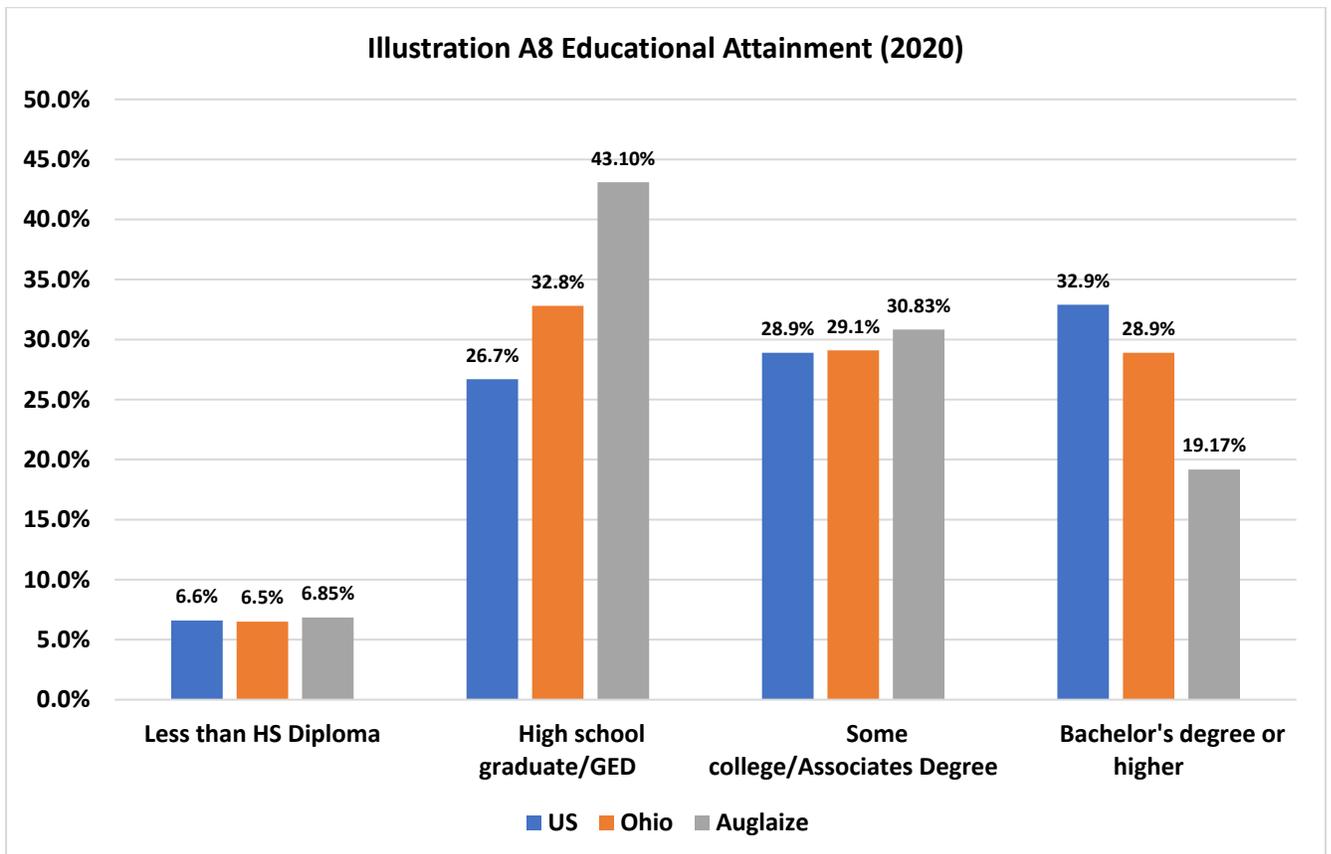
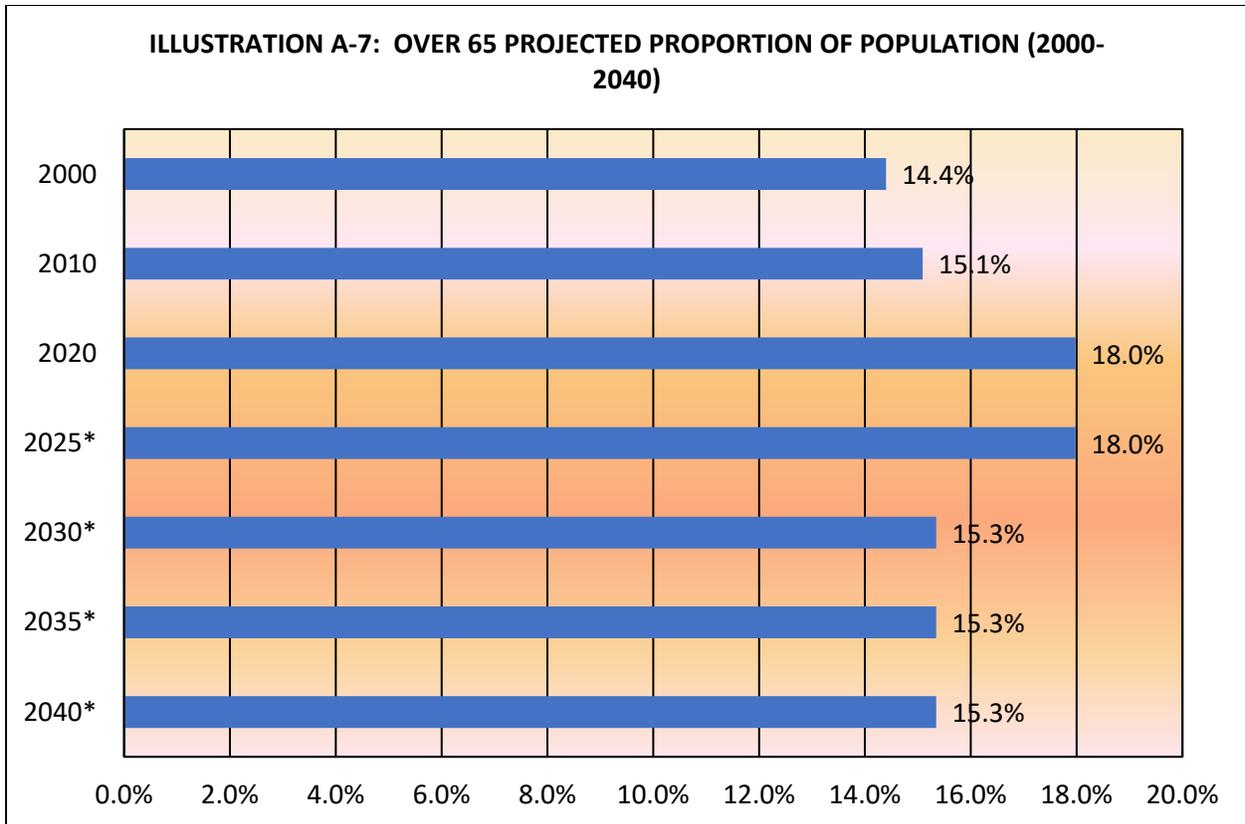
Data for the Table below was collected from the 2020 ACS 5 year estimates B01001B

Table A1 African American Population By Age Cohort and Gender 2020				
City of Wapakoneta				
Cohort	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
< 5	0	0	0	0
5 to 9	0	0	0	0
10 to 14	0	0	0	0
15 to 17	0	0	0	0
18 and 19	0	0	0	0
20 to 24	20	35.09%	0	0
25 to 29	9	15.79%	0	0
30 to 34	0	0.00%	0	0
35 to 44	28	49.12%	0	0
45 to 54	0	0	0	0
55 to 64	0	0	0	0
65 to 74	0	0	0	0
75 to 84	0	0	0	0
85 +	0	0	0	0

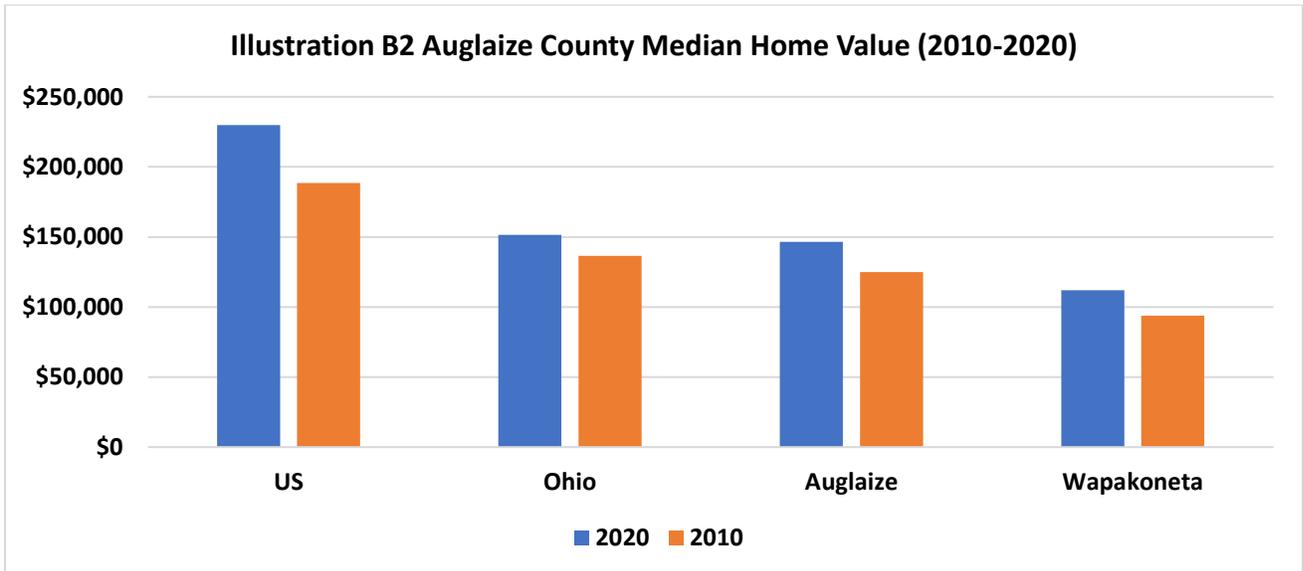
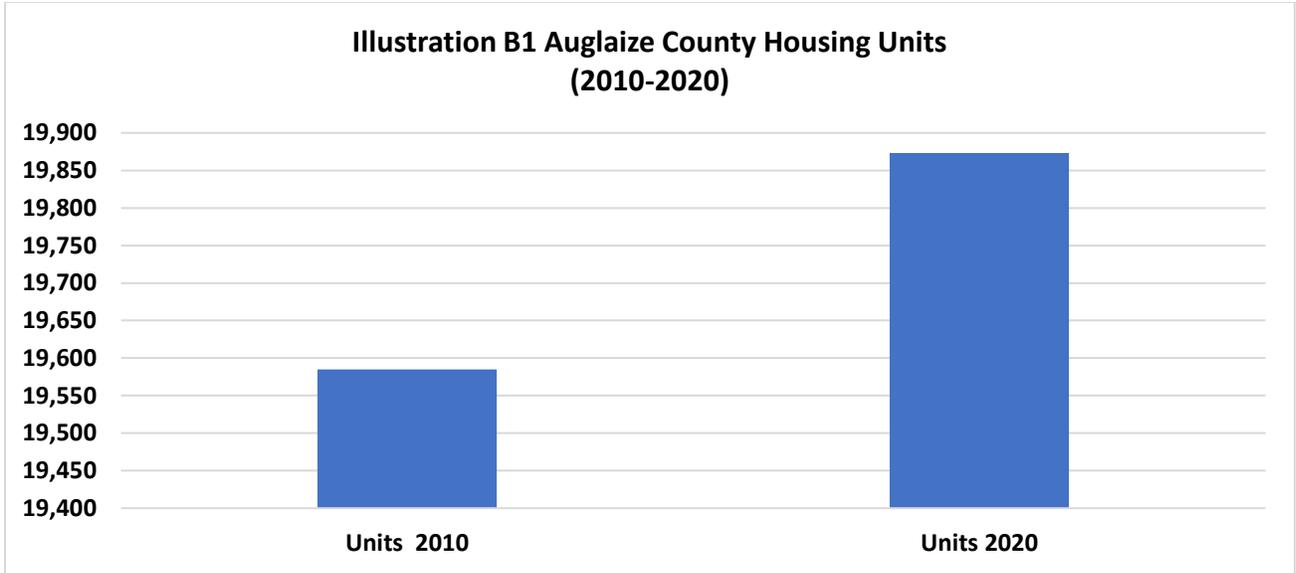
APPENDIX A

Total Population By Age Cohort and Gender 2020						
City of Wapakoneta						
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Count	Percent
< 5	220	4.66%	277	5.61%	497	5.14%
5 - 9	371	7.85%	166	3.36%	537	5.56%
10 - 14	259	5.48%	331	6.70%	590	6.11%
15 - 17	149	3.15%	385	7.80%	534	5.53%
18 and 19	91	1.93%	26	0.53%	117	1.21%
20	112	2.37%	0	0.00%	112	1.16%
21	27	0.57%	157	3.18%	184	1.90%
22 - 24	276	5.84%	128	2.59%	404	4.18%
25 - 29	381	8.06%	392	7.94%	773	8.00%
30 - 34	355	7.51%	175	3.54%	530	5.49%
35 - 39	161	3.41%	283	5.73%	444	4.60%
40 - 44	336	7.11%	191	3.87%	527	5.45%
45 - 49	198	4.19%	288	5.83%	486	5.03%
50 - 54	417	8.83%	219	4.44%	636	6.58%
55 - 59	433	9.16%	335	6.79%	768	7.95%
60 and 61	73	1.54%	90	1.82%	163	1.69%
62 - 64	157	3.32%	204	4.13%	361	3.74%
65 and 66	105	2.22%	271	5.49%	376	3.89%
67 - 69	124	2.62%	194	3.93%	318	3.29%
70 - 74	130	2.75%	189	3.83%	319	3.30%
75 - 79	116	2.46%	248	5.02%	364	3.77%
80 - 84	153	3.24%	142	2.88%	295	3.05%
85 +	81	1.71%	246	4.98%	327	3.38%

APPENDIX A



APPENDIX B



APPENDIX B

Illustration B3 Change in Total Housing Units 2000-2020

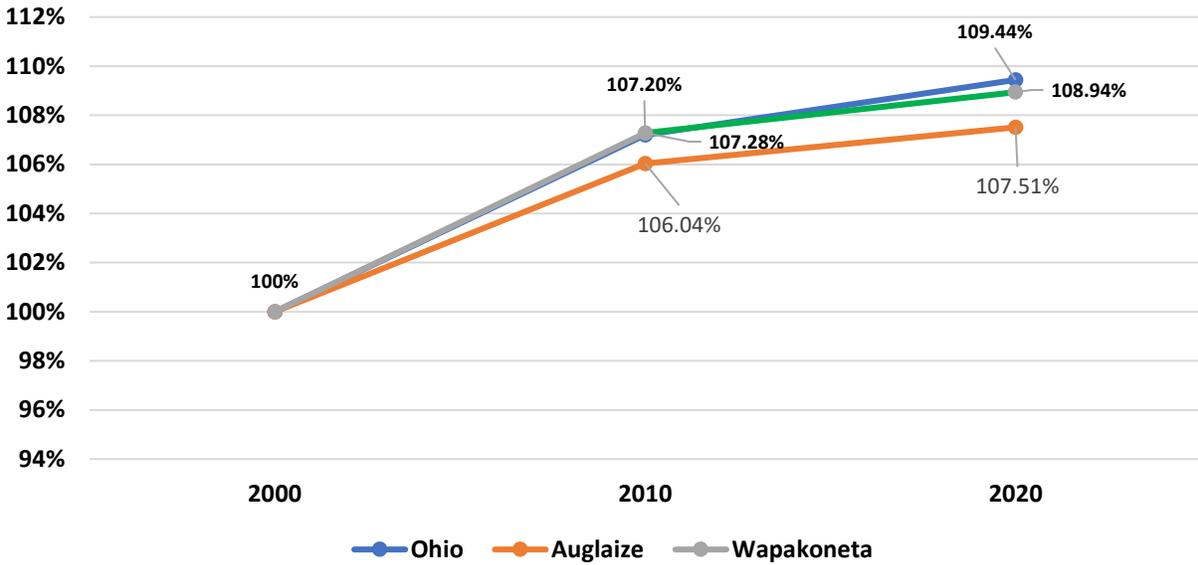
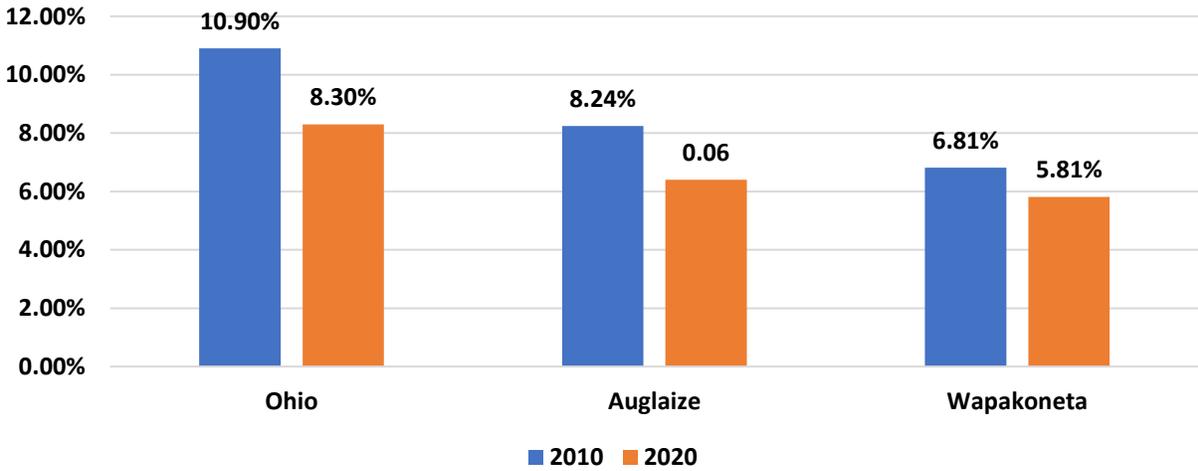
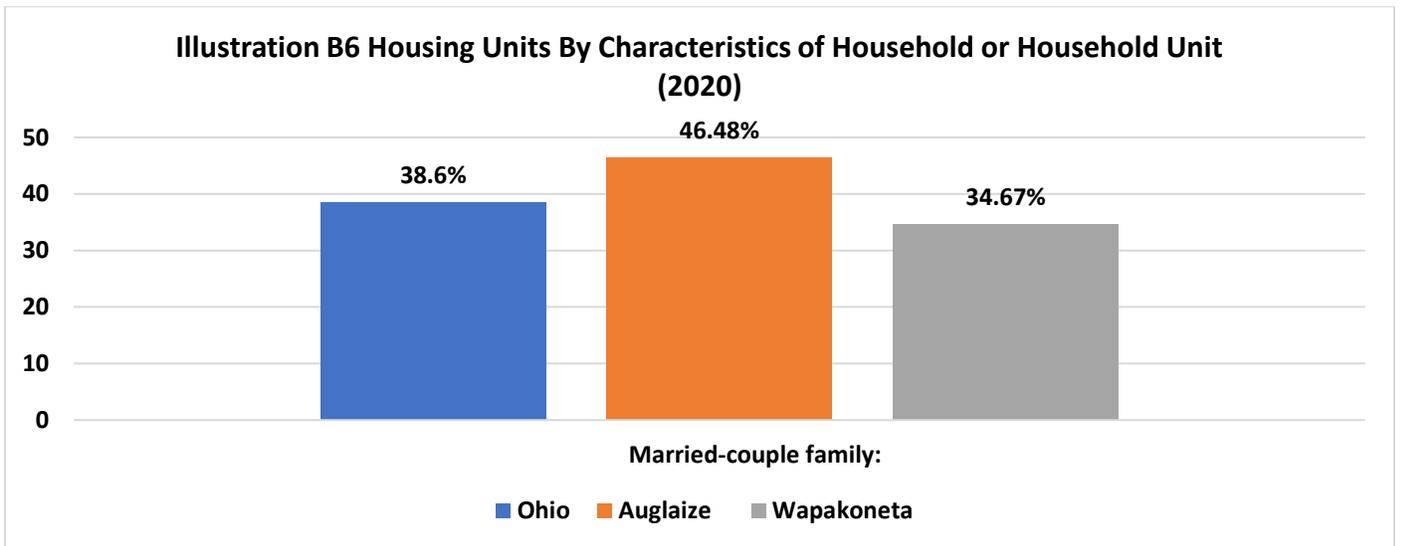
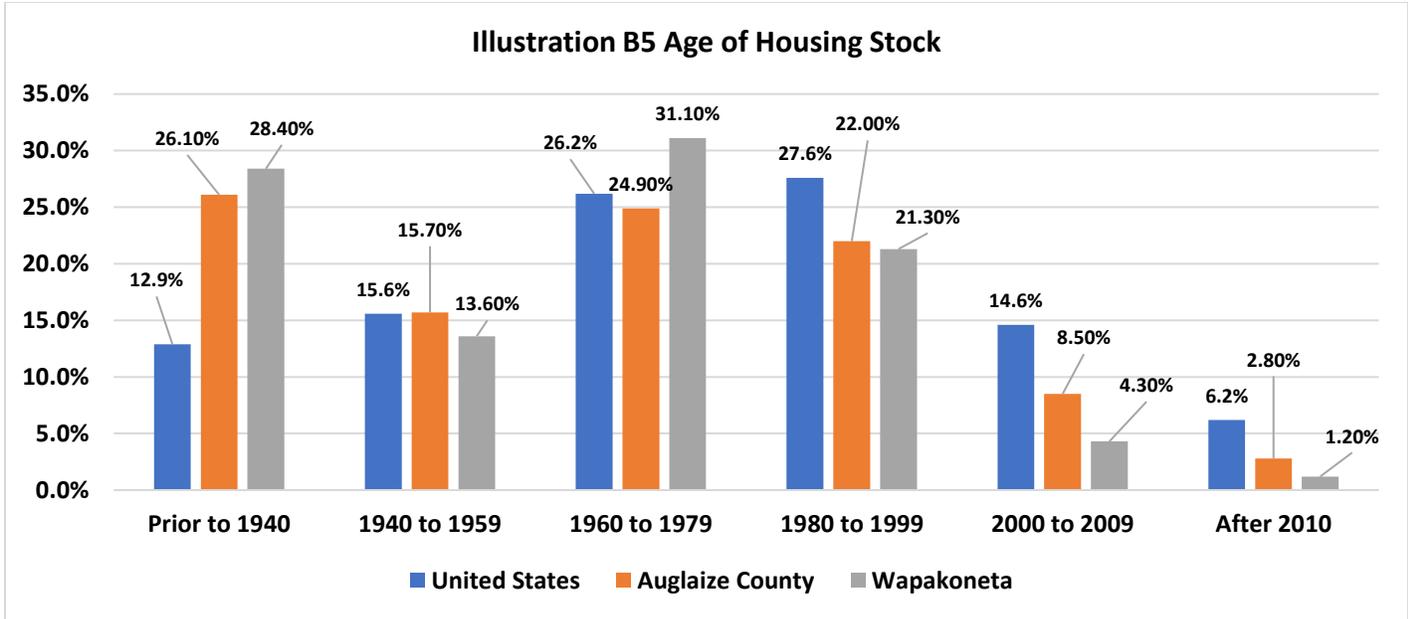


Illustration B4 Auglaize County Vacant Housing Units (2010-2020)



APPENDIX B



APPENDIX B

Illustration B7A Owner Occupied Monthly Housing Cost (2020)

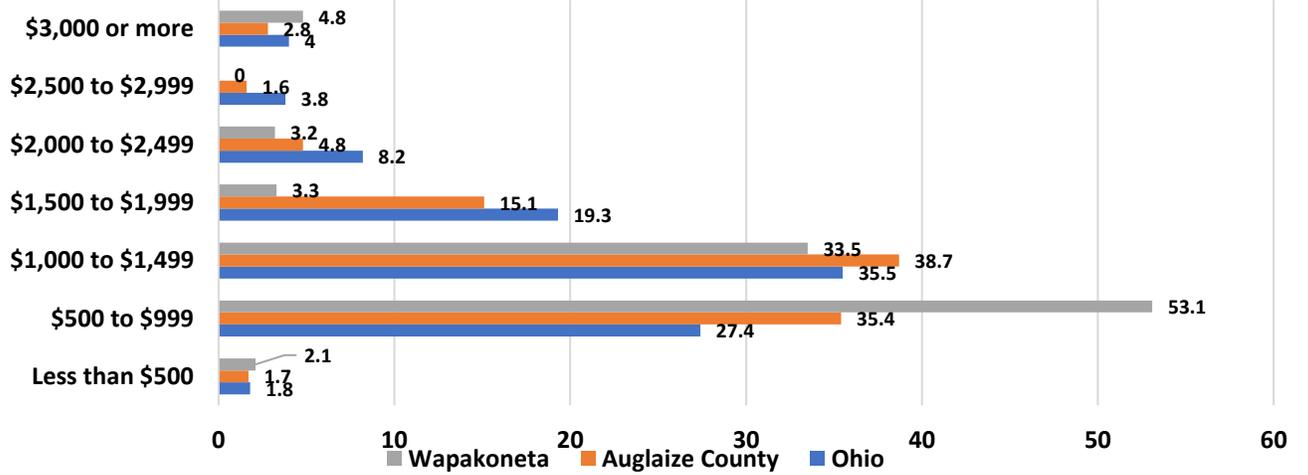
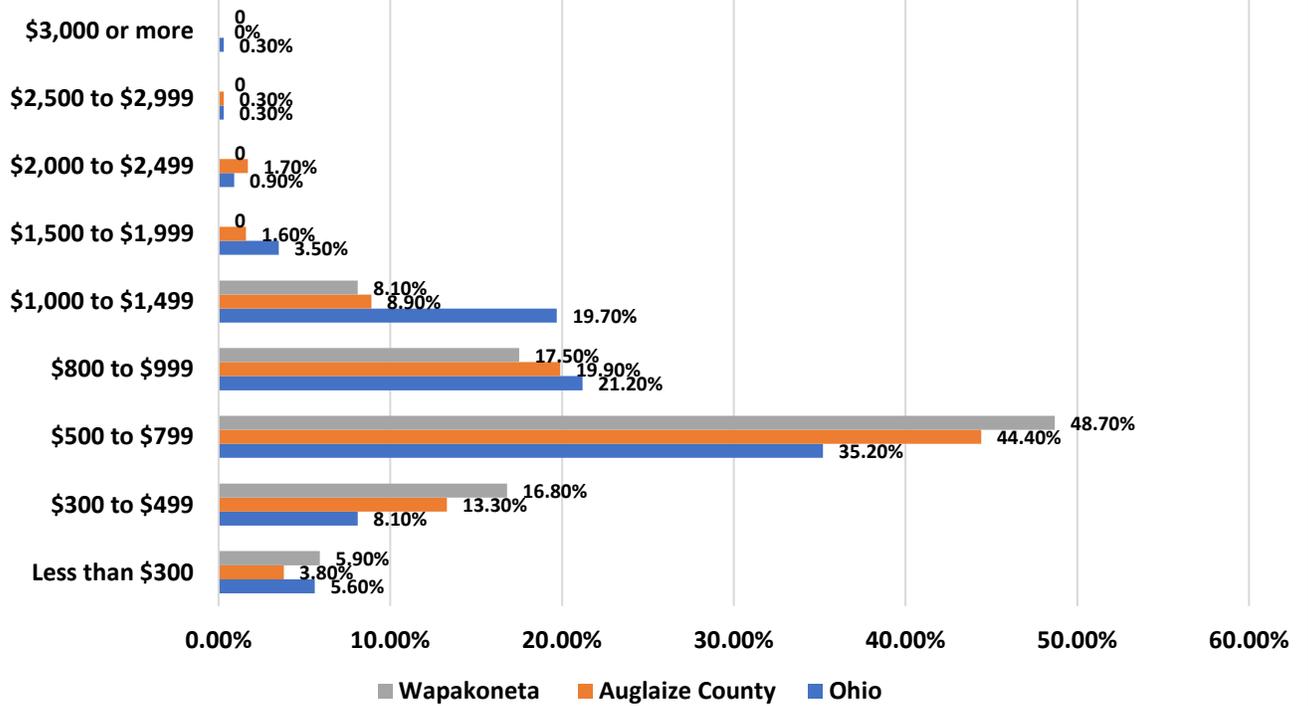
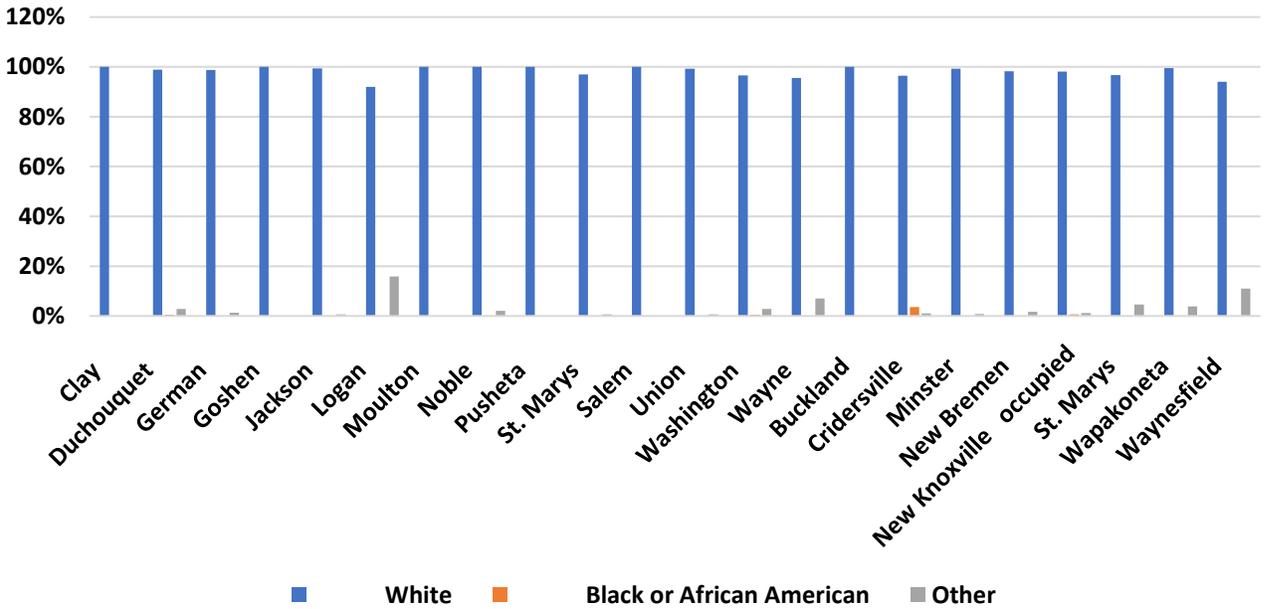


Illustration B7B Renter Occupied Monthly Housing Costs (2020)



APPENDIX B

Illustration B8 Percent Owner Occupied By Race (2020)



APPENDIX C

Table C-1												
K-12 Education Opportunities In Auglaize County												
2021-2022												
Building IRN	Building Name	District IRN	District Name	Building Status as of 10/6/2021	Address	City	ZIP Code	County	State	Phone	Grade Span	Enrollment
007757	Cridersville Elementary School	044982	Wapakoneta City	Open	501 Reichelderfer Road	Cridersville	45806	Auglaize	OHIO	(419) 645-3000	K-5 th	342
146332	Minster Elementary School	045948	Minster Local	Open	50 E 7th St	Minster	45865-1095	Auglaize	OHIO	(419) 628-4174	K-6 th	438
025114	Minster Jr/Sr High School	045948	Minster Local	Open	100 E 7th St	Minster	45865-1080	Auglaize	OHIO	(419) 628-2324	7 th -12 th	385
026633	New Bremen Elementary School	045955	New Bremen Local	Open	901 E Monroe St	New Bremen	45869-1241	Auglaize	OHIO	(419) 629-8606	K-6 th	406
026641	New Bremen Jr/SrHigh School	045955	New Bremen Local	Open	901 E Monroe St	New Bremen	45869-9685	Auglaize	OHIO	(419) 629-8606	7 th -12 th	348
026757	New Knoxville Elementary School	045963	New Knoxville Local	Open	345 N Main St	New Knoxville	45871	Auglaize	OHIO	(419) 753-2431	K-8 th	271
026765	New Knoxville High School	045963	New Knoxville Local	Open	345 N Main St	New Knoxville	45871	Auglaize	OHIO	(419) 753-2431	9 th -12 th	96
024208	St Marys Memorial High School	044727	St Marys City	Open	2250 St Rt 66 N	Saint Marys	45885	Auglaize	OHIO	(419) 394-4011	9 th -12 th	625
040337	St Marys West Intermediate School	044727	St Marys City	Open	1301 W High St	Saint Marys	45885-2077	Auglaize	OHIO	(419) 394-2016	3 rd -5 th	418
009308	St. Marys East Primary School	044727	St Marys City	Open	650 Armstrong St	Saint Marys	45885-1840	Auglaize	OHIO	(419) 394-2616	K-2 nd	408
023390	St. Marys Middle School	044727	St Marys City	Open	2250 St Rt 66 N	Saint Marys	45885	Auglaize	OHIO	(419) 394-2112	6 th -8 th	454
011748	Wapakoneta Elementary	044982	Wapakoneta City	Open	900 N Blackhoof St	Wapakoneta	45895-1247	Auglaize	OHIO	(419) 739-5000	K-5 th	864
039164	Wapakoneta High School	044982	Wapakoneta City	Open	1 Redskin Trl	Wapakoneta	45895-9375	Auglaize	OHIO	(419) 739-5200	9 th -12 th	828
003046	Wapakoneta Middle School	044982	Wapakoneta City	Open	400 W Harrison St	Wapakoneta	45895-1454	Auglaize	OHIO	(419) 739-5100	6 th -8 th	735
040105	Waynesfield-Goshen Local Elementary School	045971	Waynesfield-Goshen Local	Open	500 N Westminster St	Waynesfield	45896-9448	Auglaize	OHIO	(419) 568-9100	K-6 th	239
040097	Waynesfield-Goshen Local High School	045971	Waynesfield-Goshen Local	Open	500 N Westminster St	Waynesfield	45896-9448	Auglaize	OHIO	(419) 568-9100	9 th -12 th	245

APPENDIX C

TABLE C-2 POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES IN ALLEN COUNTY 2020						
Higher Education Institutions	James A. Rhodes State College	University Of Northwestern Ohio	Bluffton University	Ohio State University-Lima Campus	Apollo Career Center	Ohio State Beauty Academy
Address	4240 Campus Dr, Lima, Ohio, 45804	1441 N Cable Rd, Lima, Ohio, 45805	1 University Drive, Bluffton, 45817	4240 Campus Dr, Lima, Ohio, 45804	3325 Shawnee Rd, Lima, Ohio, 45806	57 Town Square, Lima, Ohio, 45801
Type	Public	Private	Private	Public	Public	Proprietary
Sector	Public- 2-year	Private not-for-profit- 4-year or above	Private not-for-profit- 4-year or above	Public- 4-year or above	Public- less-than 2-year	Private for-profit- 2-year
Level	At least 2 but less than 4 years	Four or more years	Four or more years	Four or more years	Less than 2 years (below associate)	At least 2 but less than 4 years
Degree	Degree-granting	Degree-granting	Degree-granting	Degree-granting	Non-degree-granting- primarily postsecondary	Non-degree-granting- primarily postsecondary
Enrollment 2020	3,324	3,009	750	1,018	551	72
Full-Time Enrollment 2020	594	2,786	703	845	104	72
Full-Time Retention Rate 2020	64%	54%	72%	65%	78%	81%
Total Part-Time Enrollment 2020	2,730	223	47	173	447	N/A
Graduate Enrollment Rate 2020	N/A	N/A	51	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tuition & Fees 2020	\$4,325	\$10,740	\$33,952	\$7,991	\$700	\$13,380
Total Price for Students 2020	\$20,175	\$23,340	\$44,249	\$24,301	\$1,649	\$17,380
Net Price for Students 2020	\$10,533	\$17,578	\$22,125	\$13,080	\$353	\$7,502
Net Price for Low-income 2020	\$10,128	\$16,805	\$19,513	\$10,522	\$315	\$6,069
Percentage of White 2020	79.7%	75.5%	73.3%	83.1%	67.7%	70.8%
Percent African American 2020	4.63%	4.15%	11.6%	4.4%	16.2%	11.1%
Percent Asian 2020	1.02%	0.731%	0.4%	1.8	0%	0%
Percent Hispanic 2020	0.782%	3.82%	3.47%	3.5%	2.54%	6.94%
Average Fed/State/Local/Inst Aid 2020	\$2,880	\$7,265	\$25,109	\$5,865	\$2,443	\$4,845
Fed Percent 2020	37%	62%	90%	68%	56%	66%
Pell Grants 2020	\$3,325	\$5,356	\$4,744	\$4,563	\$3,597	\$5,190
Pell Grant Percent 2020	23%	38%	36%	36%	14%	60%
Average Total Aid 2020	\$6,205	\$12,621	\$29,853	\$10,428	\$6040	\$10,035
Fed Student Loans 2020	\$4,447	\$6,857	\$7,225	\$5,927	\$5,715	\$5,440
Federal Loan Percent 2020	17%	66%	73%	43%	10%	78%
Total Graduation Rate 2020	32.9%	62%	55%	10.6%	77%	63.6%

Table C-3 AUGLAIZE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS PERFORMANCE BY YEAR				
2018-2021				
District Name	2020-2021	2019-2020	2018-2019	2017-2018
St Marys City	86.9	NC	92.4	95.4
Wapakoneta City	85.5	NC	90.9	89.8
Minster Local	104.1	NC	106.6	105.2
New Bremen Local	102.9	NC	103.8	102.2
New Knoxville Local	99.3	NC	102.9	101.1
Waynesfield-Goshen Local	84.1	NC	92.8	92.0

Table C-4 KRA SCORES BY DISTRICT			
2020-2021			
	Demonstrating	Approaching	Emerging
Minster Local	67.2%	28.1%	4.7%
New Bremen Local	71.0%	25.8%	3.2%
New Knoxville Local	75.0%	18.8%	6.3%
St Marys City	20.6%	34.9%	44.4%
Wapakoneta City	46.0%	32.8%	21.2%
Waynesfield-Goshen Local	62.1%	31.0%	6.9%

Table C-4A KRA SCORES BY DISTRICT			
2019-2020			
	Demonstrating	Approaching	Emerging
Minster Local	86.2%	12.3%	1.5%
New Bremen Local	84.5%	12.1%	3.4%
New Knoxville Local	75.0%	21.4%	3.6%
St Marys City	6.9%	39.3%	53.8%
Wapakoneta City	55.1%	30.7%	14.1%
Waynesfield-Goshen Local	66.7%	26.7%	6.7%

Table C-4B KRA SCORES BY DISTRICT			
2018-2019			
	Demonstrating	Approaching	Emerging
Minster Local	79.1%	20.9%	0.0%
New Bremen Local	78.6%	19.6%	1.8%
New Knoxville Local	93.8%	6.3%	0.0%
St Marys City	12.6%	44.9%	42.5%
Wapakoneta City	54.7%	28.5%	16.8%
Waynesfield-Goshen Local	73.3%	26.7%	0.0%

**CENSUS BUREAU HOUSEHOLD PULSE SURVEY
STATE OF OHIO MEASURES WEEK REPORTING PERIODS 1 THROUGH 50**

IMPACTED POPULATION	REPORTING PERIOD 4-23-2020/7-21-2020		REPORTING PERIOD 4-23-2020/7-5-2021		REPORTING PERIOD 4-14-2021/7-5-2021		REPORTING PERIOD 4-23-2020/9-26-2022		REPORTING PERIOD 7-21-2020/9-26-2022		REPORTING PERIOD 8-19-2020/5-9-2022		REPORTING PERIOD 8-19-2020/9-26-2022	
	% Pop Start	% Pop End	% Pop Start	% Pop End	% Pop Start	% Pop End	% Pop Start	% Pop End	% Pop Start	% Pop End	% Pop Start	% Pop End	% Pop Start	% Pop End
Loss in Employment Income	44.2%	47.7%												
Expected Loss in Employment Income			33.9%	6.8%										
Food Scarcity							11.2%	10.3%						
Food Assistance from School					30.0%	15.9%								
Food Assistance for Children									26.2%	25.5%				
Housing Insecurity	21.7%	23.1%									7.3%	6.1%		
Likelihood of Eviction or Foreclosure													33.40%	34.30%
Unable to Pay Energy Bill									18.0%	27.1%				
Difficulty Paying for Usual HH Expenses													27.80%	43.60%